

I am delighted to publish the sixth edition of the Development Indicators 2012. As with the previous publications, we employ quantitative measures to track progress made in implementing our policies based on data sourced from research institutions in South Africa and elsewhere, government databases and official statistics.

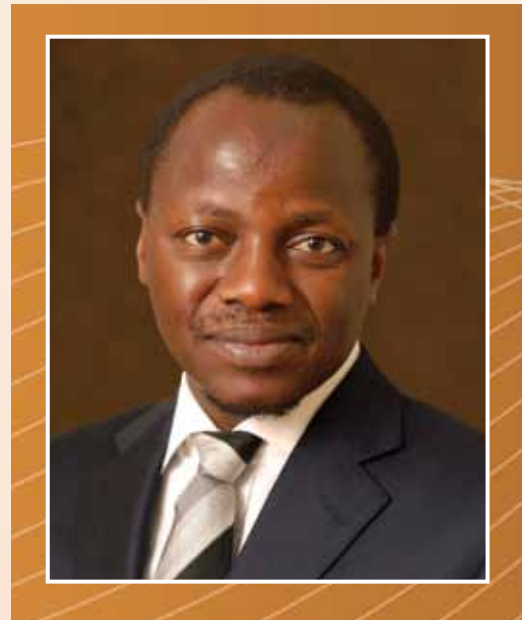
The following themes are covered: economic growth and transformation, employment, poverty and inequality, households and community assets, health, education, social cohesion, safety and security, international relations and good governance. In addition, we include information on demographic trends, transport infrastructure profile and energy, as annexures.

The trend analysis that is included for each indicator confirms our understanding of the human development progress that we are making as a nation in key policy areas and further points out areas where we need to put extra effort.

The economic trends are stable against global challenges. We are hoping for better net foreign greenfield investments – as capital investments by both private and public sectors – have been important in ensuring positive economic trends, even during the financial crises. Inflation remains within our target range which has ensured the maintenance of a relatively low interest rate environment for some time now. We are encouraging more human capital and infrastructural investment in research and innovation in order to improve our competitiveness in this area, as South Africa is not performing very well in the registration of patents and other global competitiveness indices, probably influenced by the shortage of key skills.

I am happy to confirm that government continues to put education and skills development among the key long-term priorities in order to solve the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality. Whilst we are comfortable with the high aggregate percentages in relation to the delivery of basic services like water, sanitation, housing and electricity – we are currently focusing most of our efforts on improving the quality and reach of these services, especially to the rural poor, where underdevelopment is still a big challenge facing our people. Some of our infrastructure projects, as announced by the President in his 2013 State of the Nation Address (SONA), are targeting those geographical areas that are facing major social and economic infrastructural problems.

The progress that our country is making in relation to improving the health sector is quite commendable. For example, data from the Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) system shows an increase in life expectancy to 60 years in 2011, exceeding our 2014 target of 58.5 years. This improvement is corroborated by other evidence from studies done by the Medical Research Council and the Lancet medical



journal, including significant decreases in infant and child mortality rates – as cited in the SONA.

As done in the 2011 edition, we have reduced the amount of information presented per indicator to improve readability. More detailed data and meta-data is included as MS Excel files in The Presidency's website (www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za). We have also included a brief background to the indicators as a subdivision at the beginning of every theme to give setting to what democratic South Africa inherited in 1994.

I invite South Africans to read these indicators and reflect on how, working together, we can take our human development progress to another trajectory in all the thematic areas that are covered in this publication that is informed by their own research and other evidence.

Mr Collins Chabane, MP
Minister in The Presidency for
Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
as well as Administration

1

GDP 2012		
	R1 954 303 m	\$238 042 m
GDP per Capita 2012		
	R 37 416	\$ 4 557

2

	Total	51 770 561
	Male	25 188 791
	Female	26 581 769
	0-14 years	5 685 452
	15-29 years	15 437 336
	Households	14 450 162
	Household size	3.4
	Land Surface area	*1 220 813 km ²

SOUTH AFRICA



Data source 1) South African Reserve Bank (SARB)
2) Census 2011

Data note Real gross domestic product (GDP) and GDP per capita figures are annualised, nominal values are used. The exchange rate of R8.21 for 2012 is used to compare with the US dollar.
*The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the North East corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

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What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

Slow GDP growth: Between 1990 and 1993 growth had declined to below 1%, averaging -2.2%, with a number of economic sectors stagnating or declining – a situation exacerbated by the 1992 recession and drought. Since 1994, the South African economy has been experiencing positive economic growth after a period of extremely slow growth from 1980 to 1994. The economy then experienced one of its longest periods of positive economic growth, sustaining 55 quarters of positive economic growth before the 2008/09 global economic crisis. Up until the 2008/09, South Africa's economic growth rate mirrored growth rates for many middle-income countries.

Negative real per capita GDP growth: The country's per capita growth was negative before 1994. Since then, the real per capita growth was at over 1% per year, reaching above 2% levels in the 2004–2008 period before declining as a result of the global economic crisis. While GDP per capita growth continues to rise from the negative growth rate in 2009, it remains at a higher level than the early 90s.

Significant outflows of foreign direct investment (FDI): The country experienced significant outflows in the 1980s and early 1990s because of apartheid. Our open economy has allowed for significant free flow of FDIs and trade with the rest of the world.

Low Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF): Fixed capital investment is lower than its 2007 peak but is higher than it was in the early 1990s. GFCF as a percentage of GDP has steadily risen since 1994 and is expected to continue to grow as a result of a number of planned infrastructure commitments.

High budget deficit before borrowing: The budget deficit declined from 9.5% of GDP in 1994 to 4.9% of GDP in 2011/12. The adoption of a counter-cyclical fiscal policy allows government to run a budget deficit when economic growth remains weak. Deficit spending remains under control but will continue in a fragile global economic environment.

High government debt: Significant strides have been made in reducing government debt, with public debt reduced by R24 billion in the first decade of democracy and further reductions made in the 2000–2008/09 period. Despite rising government debt since the global financial crisis, overall net loan debt remains lower than what was inherited in 1994.

High interest rates: real and nominal: Both lending and real

interest rates continue to reflect lower levels in contrast to those levels since the 1980s.

High inflation: Inflation has significantly stabilised since 1994. Between 1980 and 1994, consumer price index (CPI) averaged at 13.9% but reduced to 7% between 1995 and 2000. Inflation has now stabilised with average consumer prices between 2001 and 2011 at 5.9%.

Skewed and unequal investment and expenditure on research and development (R&D): Gross expenditure on R&D has significantly increased since 1994, given historically skewed and unequal investment in R&D. However, overall spend on R&D as a percentage of GDP remains below a targeted goal of 1% of GDP, with impact on patent registration, which continues to grow at a very modest rate by global standards.

Racially skewed access to Information and Communication Technology (ICT): Access to ICT was racially skewed before 1994. Whilst the rest of the world had television for decades, South Africa only allowed it in the late 1970s. Postal services and fixed-line telephony did not reach many of the township and rural areas. Important strides have been made to increase access to fixed-line and mobile telephony, internet and broadband subscribers to address racial, gender and spatial divisions.

Global isolation: The economic isolation of South Africa before 1994 resulted in the apartheid government adopting an import substitution policy to support and protect local industry. The protection of local industry meant high levels of inefficiencies and the inability to compete globally. The gradual integration of South Africa into the global economy since 1994 has improved our ability to compete locally and internationally, as well as increasing our overall trade volumes.

Racially and gender skewed representation in management and ownership: Under apartheid, the state established a system to deliberately exclude blacks from opportunities within the labour market as well as promoting direct ownership. Most black workers had virtually no rights or job security. Worst of all, most black workers had virtually no prospects of promotion or reaching managerial levels and would work in the same job for their entire lives, with no hopes that their experience would be recognised or respected. Since 1994 there has been significant progress made towards a more transformative economy and workplaces that are beginning to reflect South Africa's racial and gender demographics at an executive and managerial level.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION

Current growth

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

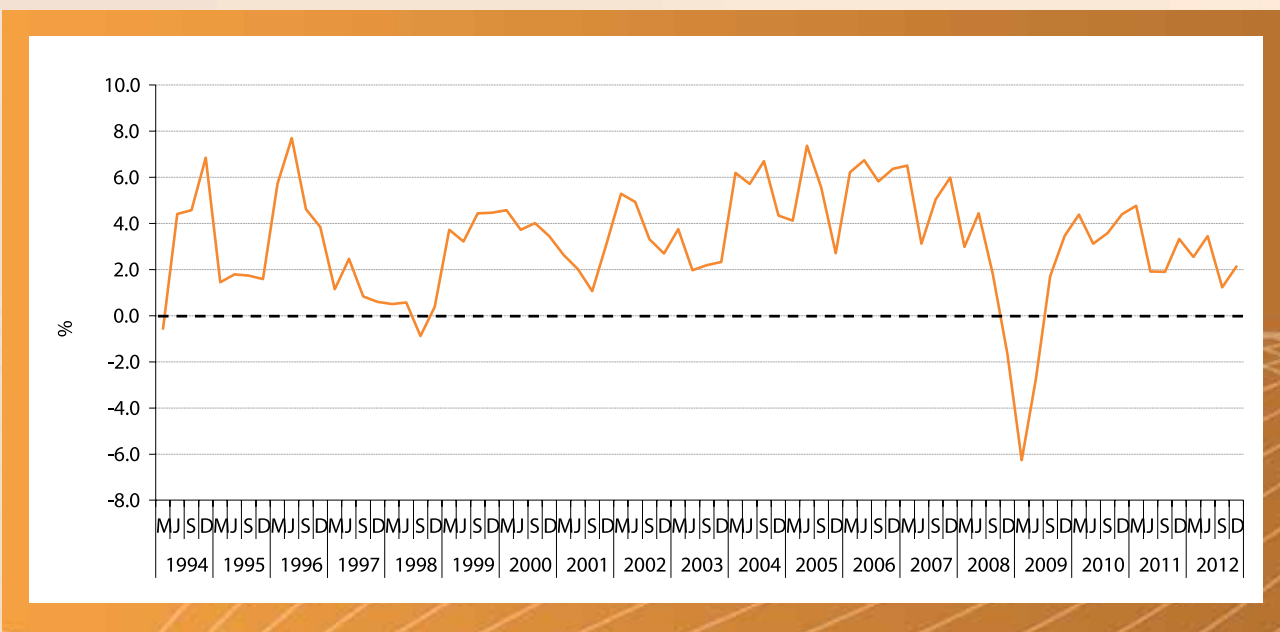
Goal	GDP growth of 6% per annum
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Analysis	Growth was slower in recent years than in many other developing countries, partly due to the particular impact of the global crisis on South Africa and partly due to industrial conflicts over wages in the past two years.
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REAL GDP GROWTH

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP growth	4.2	2.7	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.5	2.5

GDP (YEAR-ON-YEAR)



Definition	GDP is the 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 (Stats SA) data.
Data note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph while the table uses annual data. Data format: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant Rand prices. Additional quarterly data is available in the excel version on the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za .

2. REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

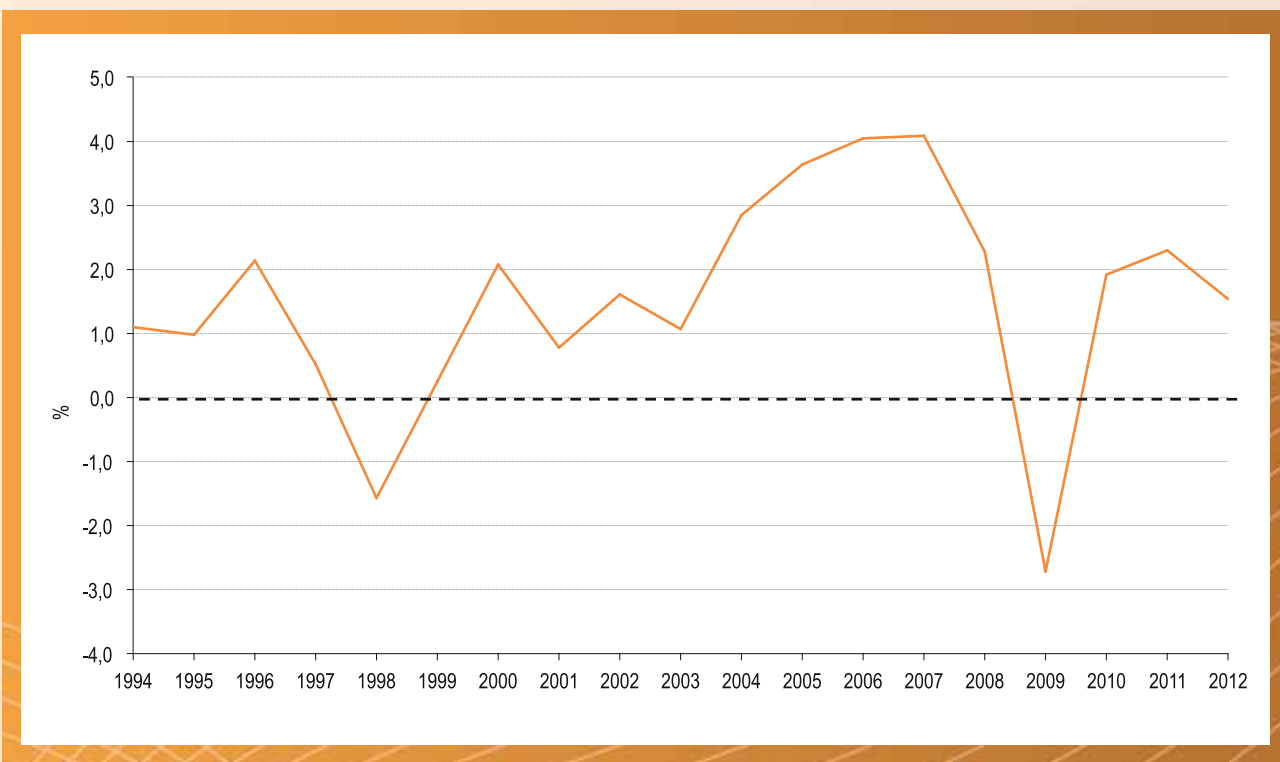
Goal To grow per capita income by 3% or more annually

Analysis Real per capita GDP growth is still to exceed levels of the 2004-2007 period of high growth. More positively, per capita real growth has only declined in two out of 18 years since 1995.

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP growth	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.1	2.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	2.3	-2.7	1.9	2.3	1.5

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH



Definition	The growth of GDP divided by population.
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data.
Data note	Annual GDP per capita at 2005 constant prices: percentage change.

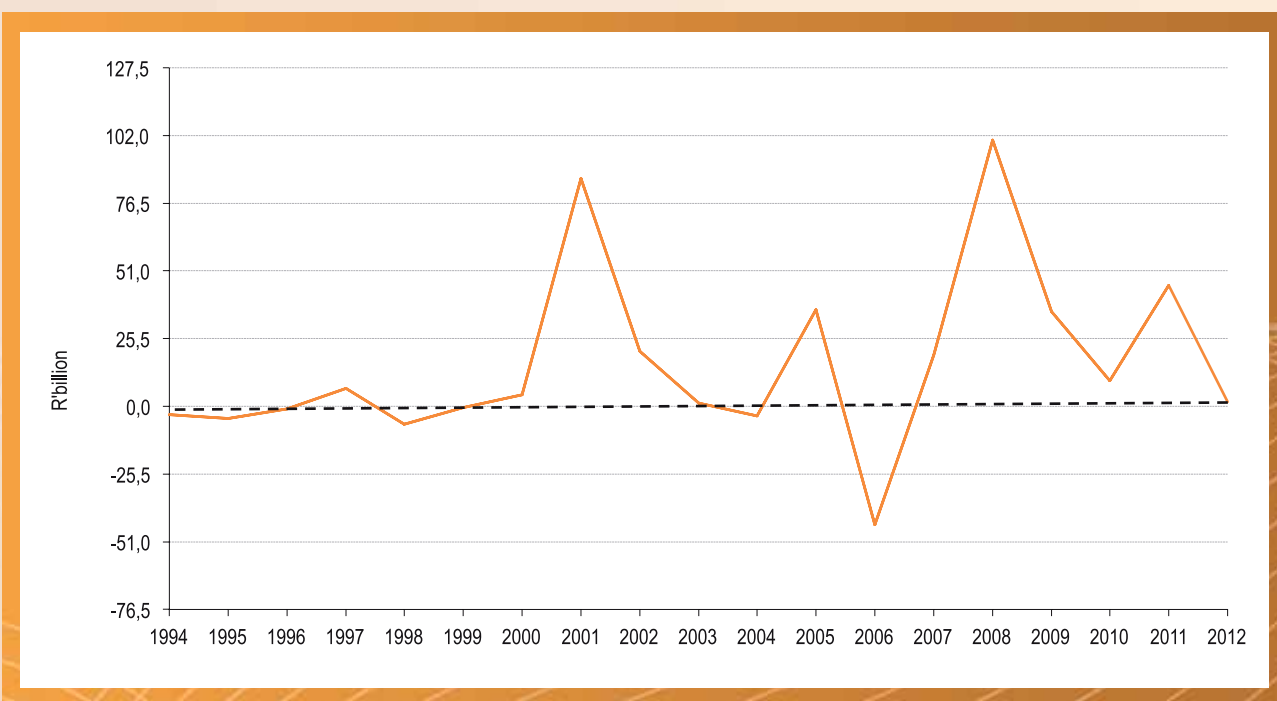
3. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)

Goal	To increase greenfield investment in South Africa
Analysis	Net foreign direct investment is not very high, but it has only been negative in two years out of the last ten.

NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)

R'bn	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FDI	4.280	85.763	20.735	1.275	-3.566	36.354	-44.625	19.224	100.291	35.708	9.547	45.463	1.673

NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)



Definition	Net Foreign Direct Investment is long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data
Data note	Annual figures in rand in billions are used

4. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

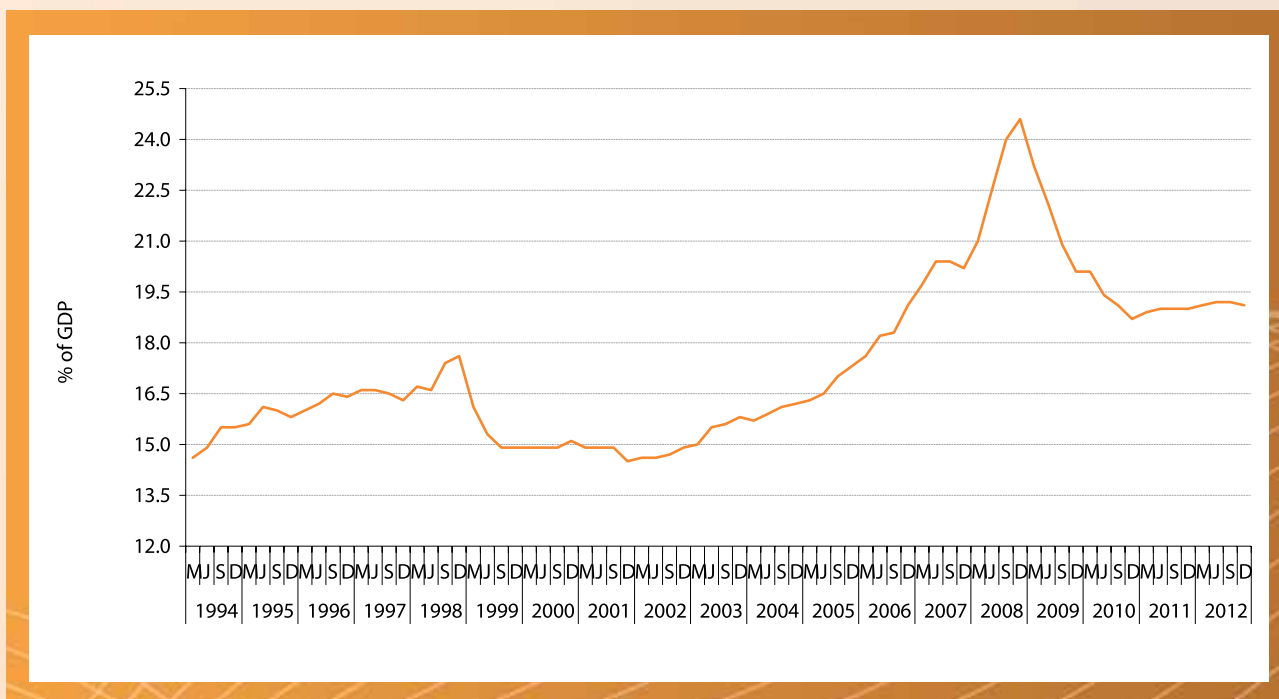
Goal	To reach 25% per year by 2014
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Analysis	Fixed capital investment is lower than at its 2008 peak, but it is still higher than it was since the early 1980s. Government and state-owned enterprises' investments have been important in ensuring a positive trend, even during the global financial crisis.
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GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GFCF	14.9	14.8	14.7	15.5	16.0	16.8	18.3	20.1	23.1	21.6	19.3	19.0	19.2

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Gross fixed capital formation is 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 note	The quarterly data series (annualised rate as a percentage of GDP) is used to update the graph, while the table uses annual data. Additional quarterly data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

5. BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

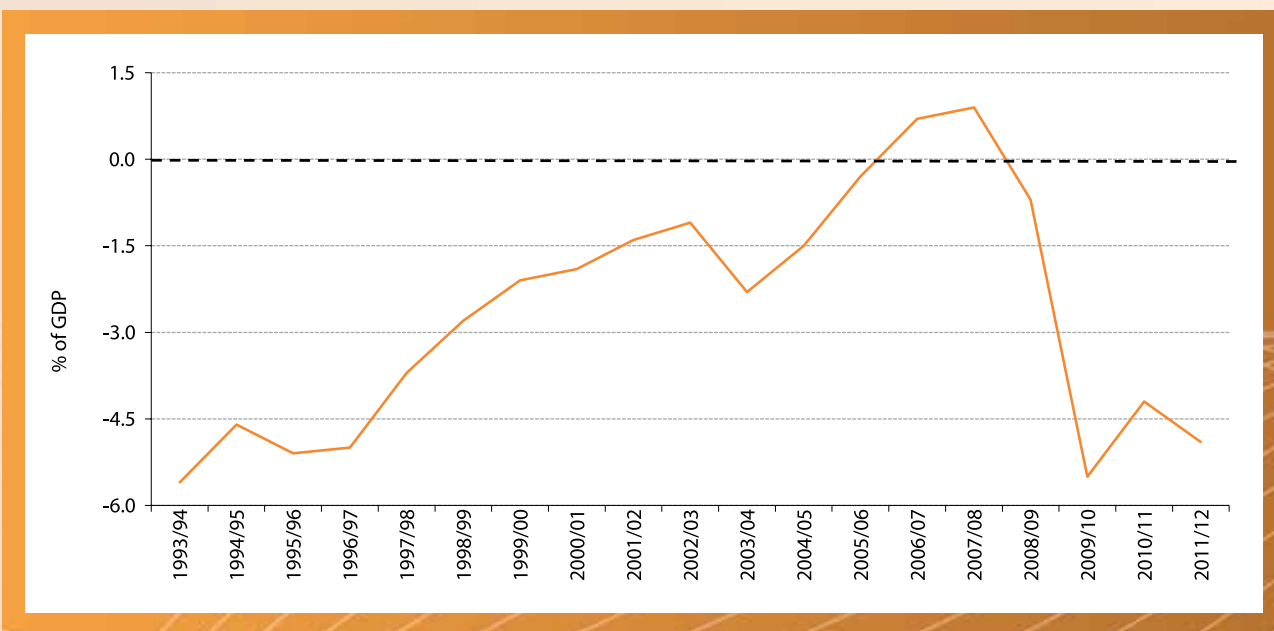
Goal Fiscal policy aims to smooth economic cycles while increasing expenditure on government priorities

Analysis The budget remains in deficit to counteract the effects of low levels of demand in the private sector. However, the deficit is under control and is expected to begin to narrow over the next several years.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Budget	-1.9	-1.4	-1.1	-2.3	-1.5	-0.3	0.7	0.9	-0.7	-5.5	-4.2	-4.9
Deficit												

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing is the 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

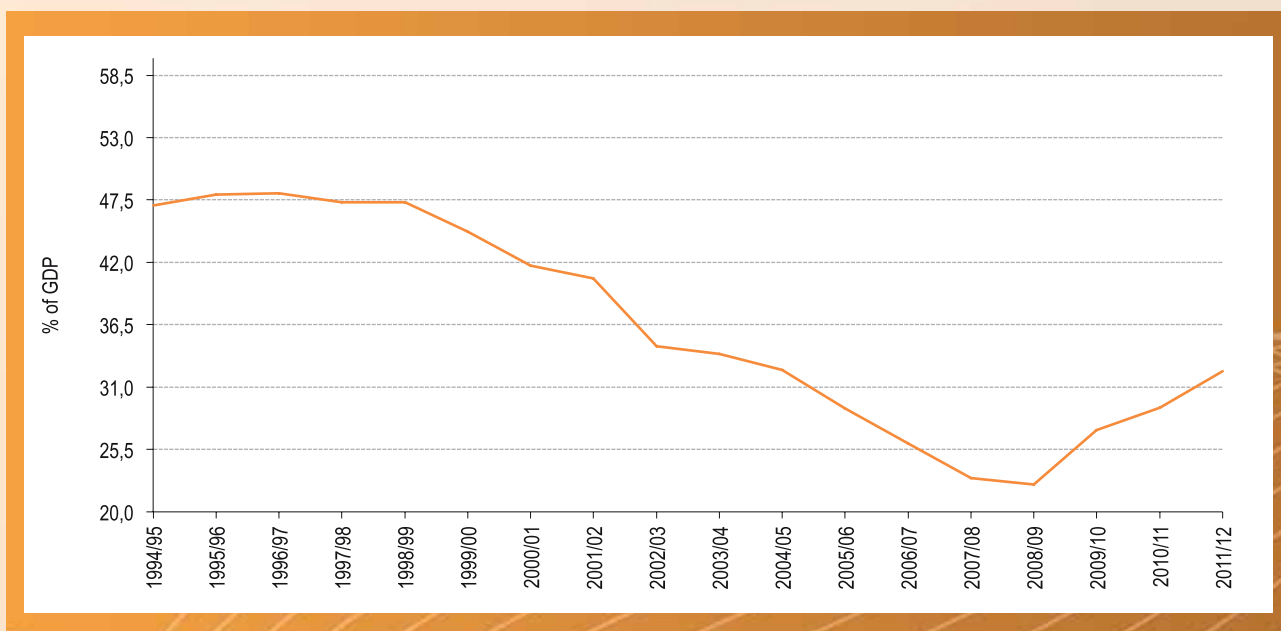
Goal	Government aims to limit its debt and reduce its demands on the financial markets. This normally leads to lower interest rates and higher private-sector investment
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Analysis	Government debt continues to rise as a percentage of GDP and if the budget deficit continues to grow this may pose a challenge. However, restraints introduced in the current budget, if continued, should slow down the growth in government debt and begin to reverse it within a few years.
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GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Government Debt	41.7	40.6	34.6	33.9	32.5	29.1	26.0	23.0	22.4	27.2	29.2	32.4

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	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). Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections – based on fiscal years starting from 1 April every year.
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB)
Data note	Additional data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION

Macroeconomic stability

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

7. INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

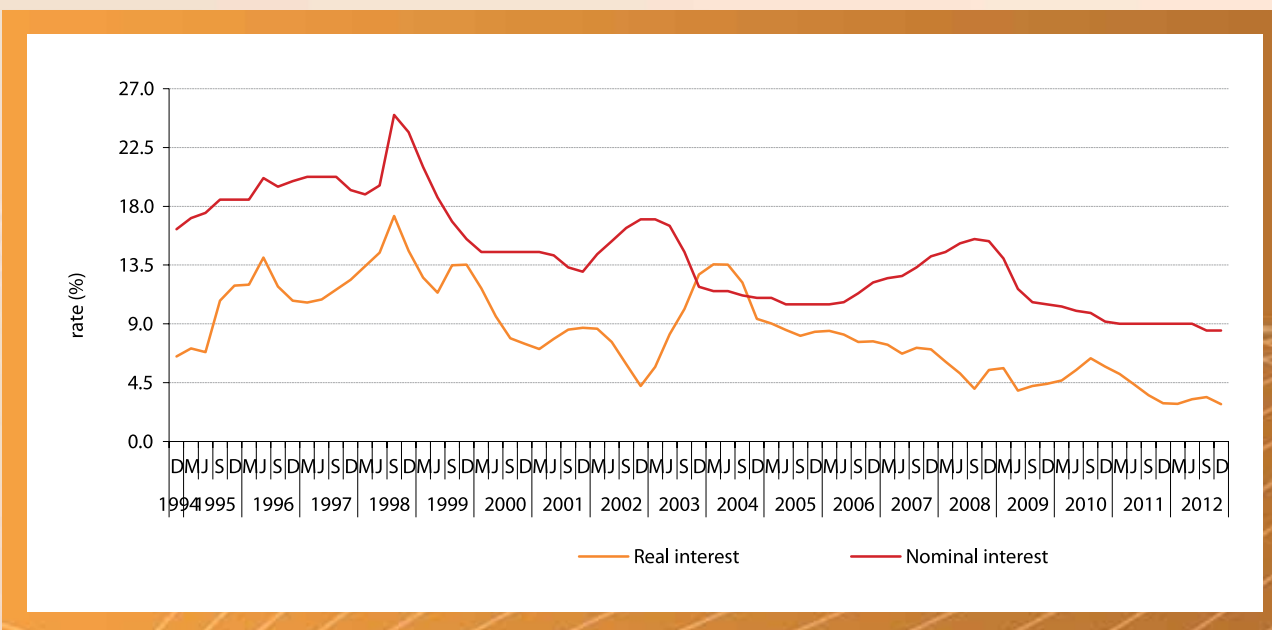
Goal	Government would like to have low real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation
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Analysis	Nominal and real interest rates remain at very low levels by historical standards. This is appropriate to encourage investment in the context of low rates of inflation.
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INTEREST RATES

Average	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Real interest	9.2	8.0	6.6	9.2	12.2	8.5	8.0	7.1	5.2	4.6	5.5	4.0	3.1
Nominal interest	14.5	13.8	15.8	15.0	11.3	10.6	11.2	13.2	15.1	11.7	9.8	9.0	8.8

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) Quarterly Bulletins.
Data note	The quarterly data series (annualised rate as a percentage of GDP) is used to update the graph, while the table displays annual data. Real interest rates calculated in the past using CPI inflation as the deflator (See indicator 8: Inflation Measures). Additional quarterly data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

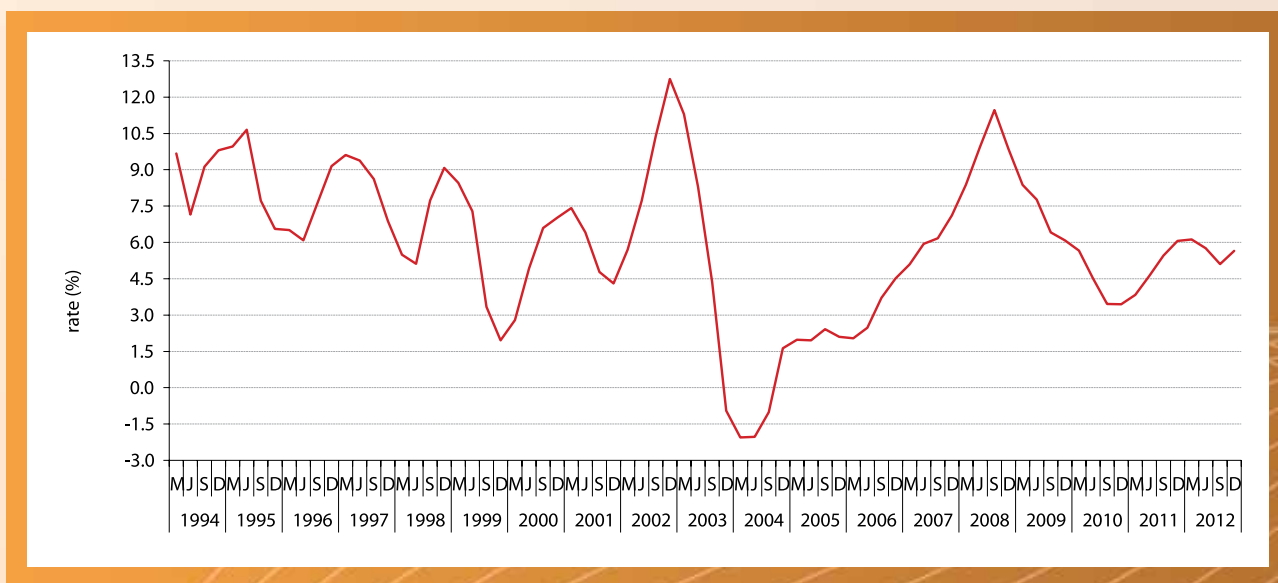
8. INFLATION MEASURES: CPI

Goal	Inflation target is 3-6% for CPI
Analysis	Inflation remains within the target range, which has allowed the SARB to keep interest rates relatively low for a long period of time.

INFLATION MEASURES

Average	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CPI	5.3	5.7	9.2	5.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.1	11.3	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.7

CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION



Definition	CPI is the rise in prices of a typical basket of goods, as measured by Stats SA. The currently targeted index is the headline CPI for all urban areas.
Data source	Statistics South Africa.
Data note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date while the table used the annual data. CPIX was used between 2000 and 2009 as a measure of inflation. CPI was not the target measure of inflation prior to 2009. Additional quarterly data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

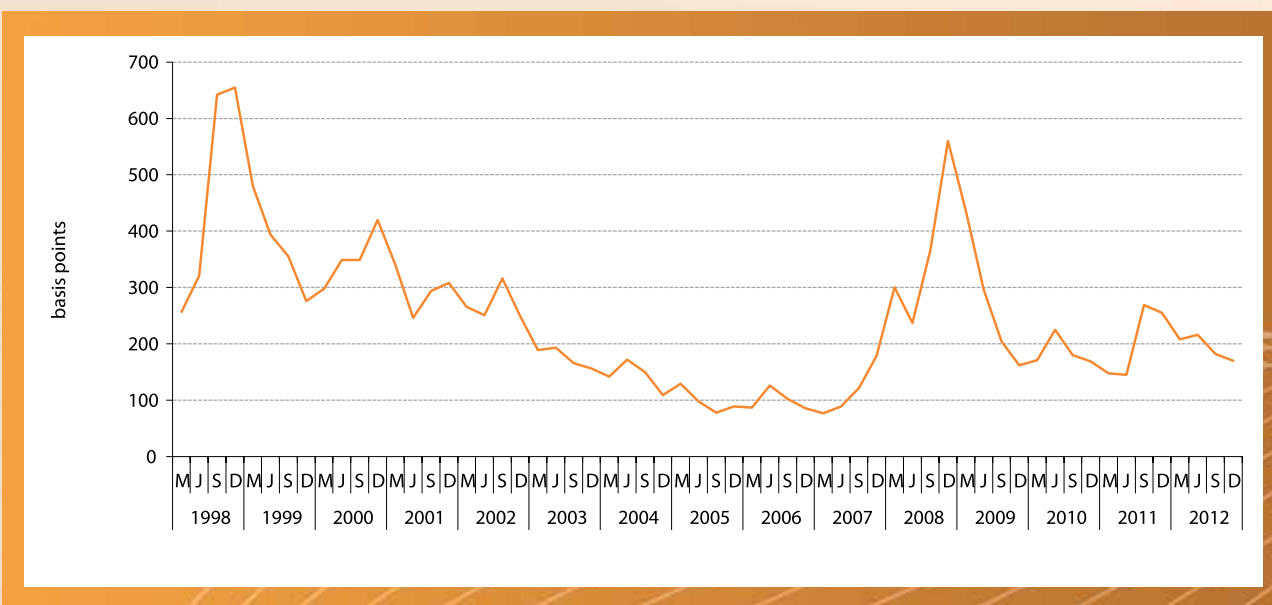
9. BOND POINTS SPREAD

Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue
Analysis	In 2012, the margin that South Africa has to pay for debt above the international benchmark is approximately 200 basis points, which reflects prudent fiscal and monetary policies. However, after the recent lowering of credit ratings for South Africa, the bond points spread is unlikely to fall to pre-2008/09 crisis level until market perceptions improve.

BOND POINTS SPREAD

Average	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Bond Points Spread	354	297	271	176	143	99	100	117	366	275	186	204	194

BOND POINTS SPREAD



Definition	Bond points spread is the mmeasurement 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 note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph, while the table uses annual data. Additional quarterly data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION

Future competitiveness

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

10. EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

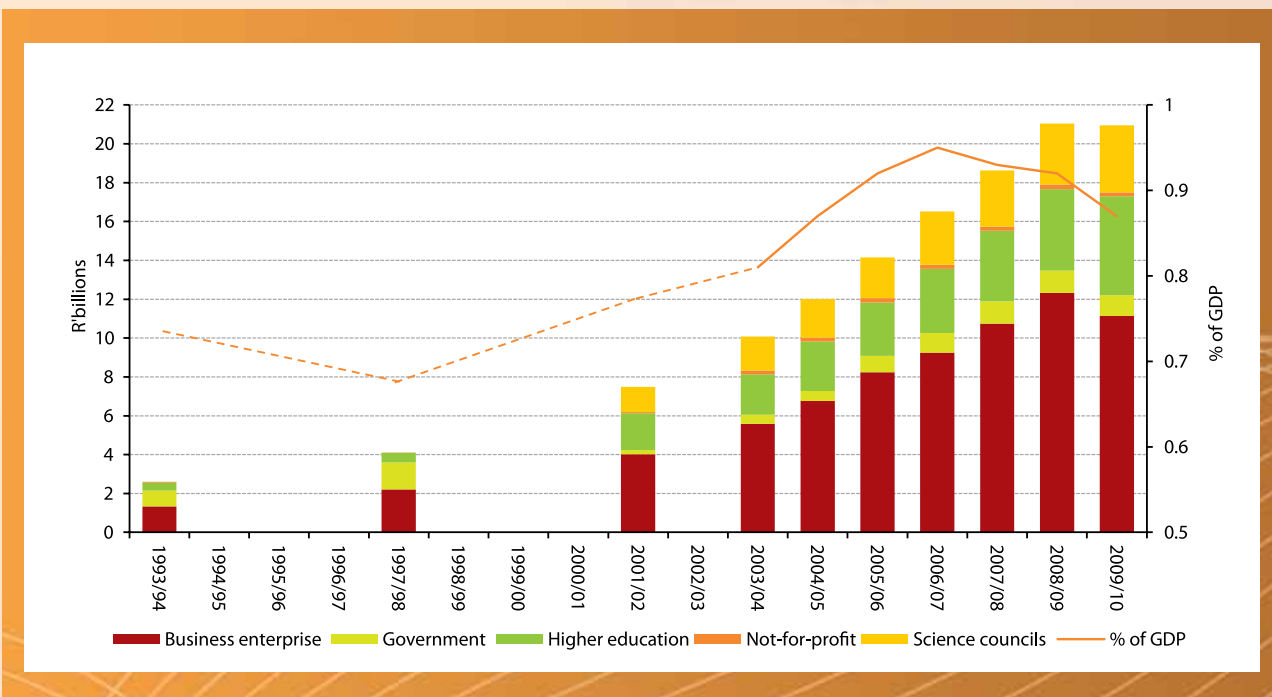
Goal	To achieve R&D expenditure of at least 1% of GDP
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Analysis	<p>Gross expenditure on R&D increased between 1993/94 and 2008/09, but has leveled off since then. The 2009/10 survey recorded the first nominal decline of Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD) following a decade and half of increases. As a percentage of GDP, GERD has declined for the third time from the peak of 0.95% of 2006/07 to 0.87% in 2009/10. Key drivers of this trend are the declines of 9.7% and 6.4% in business sector and government sector R&D expenditures, respectively.</p> <p>Headcount of R&D personnel increased only marginally between 2006 and 2009; the number of researchers per 1 000 employed remained stagnant at 1.5%, and appears to be a key constraint to increasing R&D investment.</p>
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EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

R' thousands	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
GERD	7 488 074	10 082 559	12 009 981	14 149 239	16 520 584	18 624 013	21 041 046	20 954 677
% of GDP	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.87

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Amount of private and public funds spent on research and experimental development. R&D expenditure for the government sector for the years 1993/94 and 1997/98 includes science councils.
Data source	National Survey of Research and Experimental Development 2006/07 Human Sciences Research Council (HRSC); 1991-1998 FRD, commissioned by DASCT, 2001-2008 CeSTII-HSRC R&D survey commissioned by the Department of Science and Technology.

11. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Goal	To improve ICT infrastructure of South Africa, particularly broadband penetration of 10% by 2014
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Analysis	Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants understandably trends gradually downwards as cellular telephones become more popular. We reached over a 100 cellular phones per 100 inhabitants in 2009. This represents an increase in cellphone ownership of an average annual rate of 26.7%. Computers per 100 inhabitants increased very slowly from 6.6 per 100 people in the year 2000 to 10.7 computers per 100 people in 2009. Internet and broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants also remains very small with only 10.7 people having access to internet in 2009 and only 3.59 people per 100 subscribing to broadband in the same year. The digital divide remains wide despite recent investments in broadband infrastructure by ICT companies. Initiatives are being undertaken to address computer literacy at school level in order to address this challenge.
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TELEPHONE, CELLULAR, INTERNET AND BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	11.00	10.73	10.48	10.45	10.20	10.01	9.99	9.84	9.60	9.27
Mobile cellular subscribers: numbers and ratio per 100 inhabitants	12.10	18.57	24.05	23.99	29.87	39.05	49.26	67.01	80.41	102.00
Computers per 100 inhabitants	6.46	6.81	7.14	7.50	7.88	8.25	8.65	9.10	9.53	10.74
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	1.63	2.09	2.19	4.48	6.71	7.54	8.95	9.14	10.00	10.71
Broadband subscribers internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants (Excludes dial-up)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.32	0.73	1.72	2.69	3.59

Definition	Fixed telephone lines refer to telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment (e.g., telephone set, facsimile machine) to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN), and which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange. Mobile cellular subscribers refer to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the PSTN. Internet subscribers refer to the number of dial-up, leased line and broadband internet subscribers. Broadband subscribers refer to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband subscribers.
Data source	E-barometer; Department of Communications.
Data note	Data on this indicator is not updated; it remains the same as published last year. Additional data on the network readiness

12. PATENTS

Goal	To improve the competitiveness of South Africa's economy
Analysis	South African patent registration continues to grow at a very modest rate by global standards, reflecting mediocre domestic trends in research and development expenditure. This will impact negatively on South Africa's competitiveness and employment creation capacity over time.

NATIONAL PATENTS GRANTED – WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION (WIPO)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Resident	355	200	140	902	968	983	924	957	1 010	868	918	863	833	822
Rank	30	37	43	21	20	18	22	19	23	25	23	22	25	25
Non-Resident	5 319	6 663	6 179	2 497	1 858	4 167	4 835	846	821	572	537	879	806	4 509
Rank	8	7	7	15	18	11	11	24	26	31	29	30	29	12
Abroad	458	379	386	414	415	426	433	431	483	378	428	469	418	559
Rank	21	23	22	22	23	24	27	27	26	29	30	28	33	31

SA PATENTS APPLICANTS BY TOP FIELDS OF TECHNOLOGY (1996 to 2011)

	1996-2011
Field of technology	Share
Civil engineering	7.41
Materials, metallurgy	6.68
Basic materials chemistry	6.05
Chemical engineering	6.35
Medical technology	5.49
Handling	5.07
Furniture, games	4.57
Other special machines	4.62
Transport	3.84
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	3.7
Others	46.22

Definition	The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the PATSTAT (Patent Statistics) database (for statistics by field of technology). Data might be missing for some years and offices or may be incomplete for some origins. A resident filing refers to an application filed in the country by its own resident; whereas a non-resident filing refers to the one filed by a foreign applicant. An abroad filing refers to an application filed by this country's resident at a foreign office.
Data source	WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) statistics database, 2011.
Data note	Where an office provides total filings without breaking them down into resident and non-resident filings, WIPO divides the total count using the historical share of resident filings at that office. Additional data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

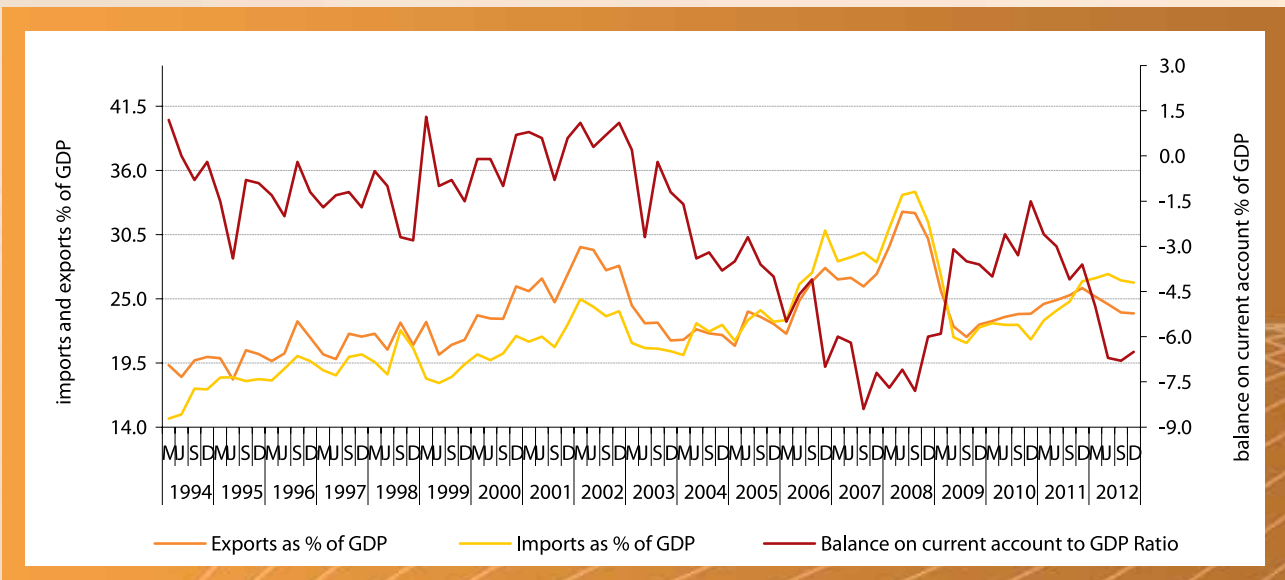
13. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Goal	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP
Analysis	In recent times, exports have performed poorly as a percentage of GDP relative to imports, leading to a severe imbalance in the current account, which contributed to the weakening of the rand in 2012. Unless exports improve, this trend could become a brake on growth.

BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

% of GDP	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Exports	24.1	26.1	28.5	22.9	21.9	22.8	25.3	26.7	31.1	23.2	23.5	25.2	24.3
Imports	20.5	21.7	24.2	20.8	22.0	22.9	27.0	28.5	32.8	23.0	22.5	25.0	26.7
Trade balance	3.5	4.4	4.3	2.1	-0.1	-0.1	-1.7	-1.8	-1.7	0.2	1.0	0.2	-2.4
Balance on current account	-0.1	0.3	0.8	-1.0	-3.0	-3.5	-5.3	-7.0	-7.2	-4.0	-2.8	-3.4	-6.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Definition	Trade balance refers to: Merchandise exports plus Net gold exports minus Merchandise imports (Free On Board). Balance on current account refers to: Trade balance + net income payments + net service payments + current transfers. Exports refer to: The quantity or value of all that is exported from a country. Imports refer to: The quantity or value of all that is imported into a country. The quarterly data is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table displays annual data up to December of each year.
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins.
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. Additional quarterly data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

14. SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Goal	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy
Analysis	South African competitiveness has not improved much. The main areas of weakness in most competitiveness surveys of South Africa are in the labour market, and education and skills availability in particular.

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (WEF)

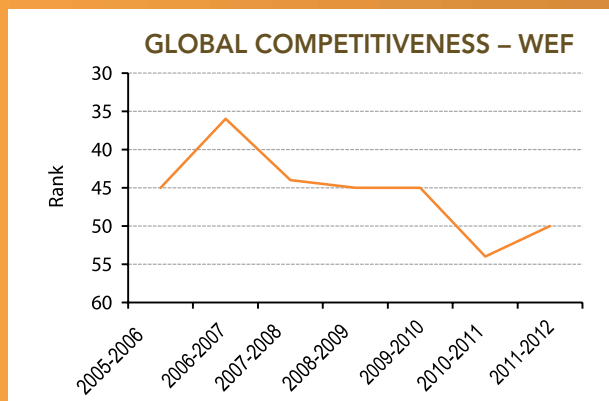
	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
South Africa	45	36	44	45	45	54	50
Total number of countries	117	125	131	134	133	139	139

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – INSTITUTE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT (IMD)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
South Africa	37	38	50	53	48	44	52	50
Total number of countries	50	52	55	55	57	58	59	59

IMD's ranking by category - South Africa

Economic performance	37	40	54	55	56	56	54	57
Government efficiency	29	25	35	28	26	21	32	29
Business efficiency	35	32	32	38	30	31	40	37
Infrastructure	49	52	55	55	54	51	56	54



Definition	In its Global Competitiveness Index, the World Economic Forum (WEF) defines competitiveness as a set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Data format is based on normalised data of the selected economic group – Upper Middle Income Economies. The World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) ranks and analyses the ability of nations to create and maintain an environment in which enterprises can compete.
Data source	The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2011; World Economic Forum (WEF) International Institute for Management Development (IMD), Switzerland
Data note	It should be noted that the methodologies employed by these global indices have limitations, particular in their use of limited samples of large business leaders and their use of opinion-based data, where hard numbers could arguably provide better measurements. Additional data on ranking by country as well as ranking by category is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

15. KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

Goal	Transforming South Africa from a resource-based economy to become a knowledge-based economy
Analysis	South Africa continues to slip on the Knowledge-Based Economy Index. Most middle income countries like South Africa continue to grow if they can strengthen human resources (HR), especially skills and innovation, and the use of information and communication technologies. Growth would be higher now and in the future, if South Africa could strengthen its knowledge-base.

KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

	1995	2007	2008	2009	2012
Estonia	29	25	21	21	19
Hungary	31	28	28	27	27
Lithuania	44	31	30	31	32
Latvia	43	33	32	32	37
Poland	37	35	36	37	38
Slovakia	34	36	37	36	33
Chile	36	39	40	42	40
Malaysia	48	40	48	48	48
Romania	57	48	43	47	44
South Africa	49	50	55	65	67
Mexico	55	59	59	67	72
Brazil	64	54	54	54	60
Mauritius	62	64	64	64	62
Botswana	78	84	85	95	85

Definition	Countries are ranked in order from “best” to “worst” using their actual scores on each variable. Then, their scores are normalised on a scale of 0 to 10 against all countries in the comparison group, with 10 being the top score for the top performers and 0 the worst for the laggards.
Data source	2012 KAM Report; (www.worldbank.org/kam).
Data note	The Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) takes into account whether the environment is conducive for knowledge to be used effectively for economic development. It is an aggregate index that represents the overall level of development of a country or region towards the Knowledge Economy. The KEI is calculated based on the average of the normalised performance scores of a country or region on all four pillars related to the knowledge economy – economic incentive and institutional regime, education and HR, the innovation system and ICT.

16. BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

Goal	To broadly reflect the demographic make-up of the country in the management of companies and organisations
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Analysis	Based on the trend analysis using the even years, that is, when all companies are surveyed, the data shows no significant change in the percentages of both black and female executives in 2010 and 2012. Whilst there is an almost constant rise over time for the black senior management cohort, percentage improvements for the female senior management cohort only occurred on large companies that are surveyed during the odd years (29% in 2011 versus 26% in 2009).
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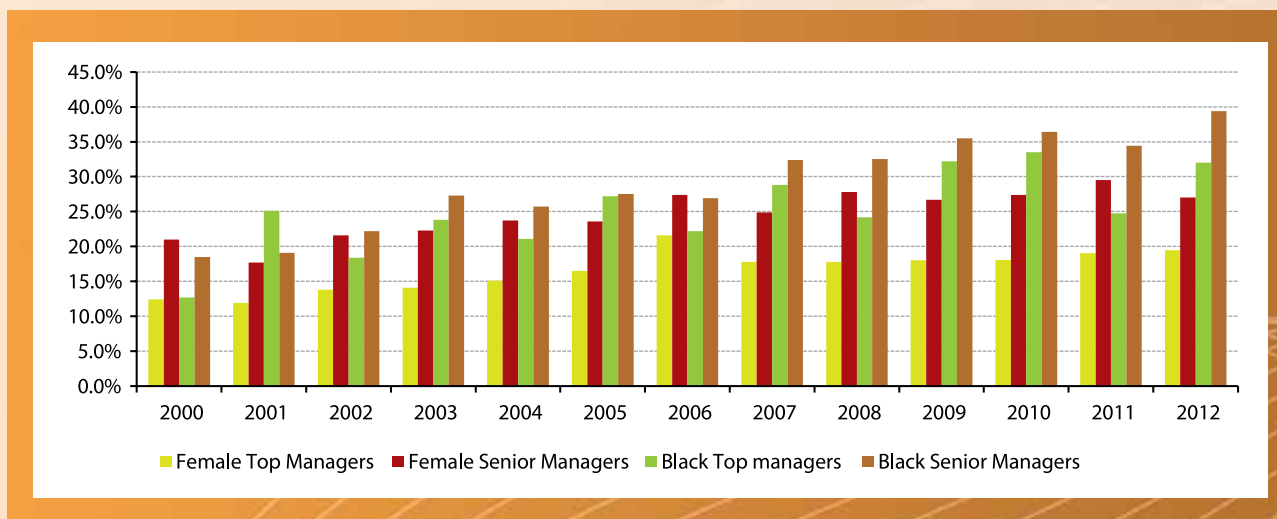
PERCENTAGE OF MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Top managers	12.7%	25.1%	18.4%	23.8%	21.1%	27.2%	22.2%	28.8%	24.2%	32.2%	33.5%	24.7%	32.0%
Senior Managers	18.5%	19.1%	22.2%	27.3%	25.7%	27.5%	26.9%	32.4%	32.5%	35.5%	36.4%	34.4%	39.4%

PERCENTAGE OF MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Top Managers	12.4%	11.9%	13.8%	14.1%	15.1%	16.5%	21.6%	17.8%	17.8%	18.0%	18.0%	19.1%	19.5%
Senior Managers	21.0%	17.7%	21.6%	22.3%	23.7%	23.6%	27.4%	24.9%	27.8%	26.7%	27.4%	29.5%	27.0%

BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS



Definition	Black managers include Africans, coloureds and Indians, but data does not include male and female foreign nationals.
Data source	Department of Labour, Commission on Employment Equity (CEE) annual reports 2001 to 2012 (various), Department of Labour, 12th CEE Annual Report 2012, Page A35.
Data note	For odd years (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2011) data is based on large companies only. For even years (2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012) data is based on all companies (large and small). Employers with 150 or more employees (large employers) are required to submit reports on an annual basis and employers with less than 150 employees (small employers) are expected to submit reports every two years to the Department of Labour. Data does not include male and female foreign nationals.

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

Unstable employment: Approximately 9.5 million people were employed in 1995. Although employment creation expanded, growing by about two million in the first decade post-democracy to stabilise at around 40% between 2001 and 2012, unemployment also grew and has remained high and extremely disproportionate. Moreover, the ability of the economy to absorb jobs remains a major challenge with a labour-absorption rate of just over 40% at the end of 2012. Employment would have to climb by 1,7 million by 2014, or 6,3% a year to absorb new job seekers and reduce existing unemployment. Before the 2008 global economic crisis the country had made noticeable strides in employment creation.

High and disproportionate unemployment: The number of unemployed people grew from over 1.9 million to over 4.2 million according to the strict definition that includes

the number of people seeking work and women from rural areas. To date, unemployment remains age, gender and racially biased, with young people (16-34 years old) making up more than 70% of the unemployed at the end of 2012; and more women than men are without work and a larger proportion of Africans are unemployed than whites.

An uncaring State: The new democratic state has made important interventions to support unemployed work seekers through the introduction of various public employment schemes. The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and Community Works Programme (CWP), for example, are crucial in creating work opportunities and providing income support to many unemployed people.

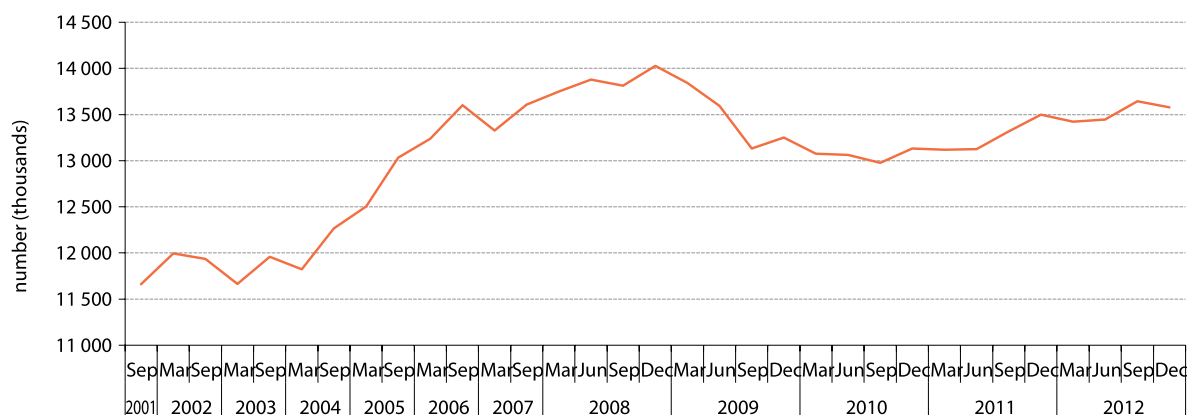
17. EMPLOYMENT

Goal	To increase employment by 2014. Numerical target is approximately 16 million employed
Analysis	Though employment has increased since the job losses of 2009, total employment is still lower than it was at the peak at the end of 2008. Labour absorption remains exceptionally low. This data shows that unemployment remains the key economic challenge in South Africa.

EMPLOYMENT

Thousands	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Informal sector employment (excl agric)	2 741	2 178	2 006	1 998	2 441	2 573	2 325	2 298	2 129	2 159	2 172	2 148
Formal sector employment (excl agric)	7 194	7 410	7 725	8 039	8 336	8 675	9 147	9 572	9 453	9 123	9 367	9 589
Agriculture	915	1 117	851	800	740	859	737	786	686	639	614	660
Private households	1 227	1 261	1 231	1 206	1 252	1 311	1 258	1 209	1 187	1 140	1 113	1 126
Total Employment	12 077	11 965	11 813	12 044	12 769	13 419	13 467	13 867	13 455	13 061	13 265	13 523
Labour absorption rate	44.1	42.8	41.5	41.6	43.4	44.9	44.4	44.8	42.7	40.8	40.8	41.0
Labour force participation rate	59.1	58.8	57.0	55.3	57.0	58.0	57.2	58.0	56.1	54.3	54.4	54.8

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. For international comparisons, Stats SA uses the United Nations Definition of the youth as those aged between 15 and 24 years. According to the National Youth Commission Act, 1996 (Act 19 of 1996), youth is defined as young people between the ages of 15 to 34 years.
Data source	Statistics South Africa's Labour Force Surveys (2001-2007) and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS) (2008-2012).
Data note	Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. Individual weights are divided by four and reported numbers are the averages for the year. For LFS annual data is obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September). Additional data disaggregated by province and gender is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

18. UNEMPLOYMENT

Goal	The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half to a maximum of 14% in 2014
Analysis	After falling to 21% in 2007/08, narrow unemployment has risen to over 25% due to the economic crisis and slowdown. In addition, the number of discouraged workers is rising. These trends reflect the weakness of the labour market since 2009. High unemployment for young people reflects in part the high dropout rate at schools as well as the shortage of suitable post-school educational opportunities.

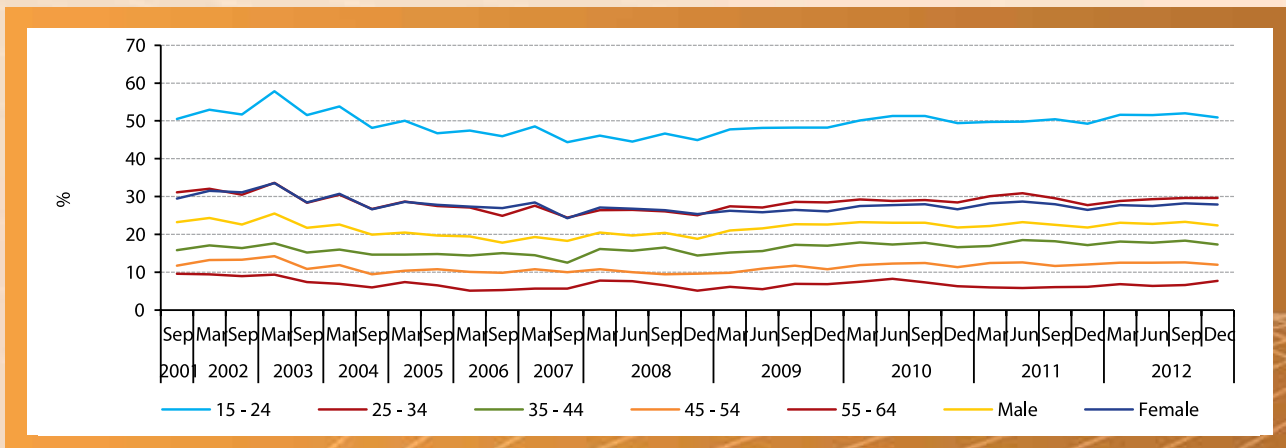
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (BROAD AND NARROW)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
narrow (official)	26.2	27.2	27.1	24.7	23.9	22.6	22.3	22.9	23.9	24.9	24.9	25.1
broad (unofficial)	37.7	38.4	39.9	39.0	36.9	35.0	35.3	30.2	32.9	35.9	36.2	36.3

NUMBER OF DISCOURAGED WORK SEEKERS BY AGE

thousands	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
15-24 years	784	756	819	877	820	819	887	372	518	653	740	739
25-34 years	654	659	795	878	862	839	890	417	560	738	828	829
35-44 years	310	292	332	382	361	366	418	185	264	347	406	420
45-54 years	205	195	212	214	222	227	264	114	144	193	199	211
55-64 years	69	80	77	78	73	80	97	42	46	67	64	69
Total	2 021	1 982	2 234	2 429	2 337	2 331	2 557	1 129	1 532	1 998	2 237	2 268

UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE



Definition	Narrow (official) – Number of people who were without work in the reference week, have taken steps to look for work or start a business and were available to work. Broad (unofficial) – Number of people who were without work in the reference week and were available to work.
Data source	Statistics South Africa's Labour Force Surveys (2001-2007) and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS) (2008-2012).
Data note	Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. Individual weights are divided by four and reported numbers are the averages for the year. For LFS annual data obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September). Additional data disaggregated by province and gender is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

19. NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY THE EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Goal	To create 4.5 million work opportunities by 2014
Analysis	Employment in EPWP continues to expand steadily, and is likely to meet the number of targeted work opportunities identified. Public employment programmes will continue to play an important role in providing short-term employment and income relief with continued high unemployment and slower economic growth.

EPWP OVERALL NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED REPORT PER SECTOR FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2004 TO MARCH 2012

Overall Gross Work opportunities per sector per year (1 Apr 2004 – 31 March 2009)							Phase 2 (Gross = NET)				TOTAL: Phase 1 + Phase 2
Sector	Year 1 (04-05)	Year 2* (05-06)	Year 3* (06-07)	Year 4* (07-08)	Year 5* (08-09)	Total Year 1-5 (04/05 to 08/09)*	Year 1 (09-10)	Year 2 (10-11)	Year 3 (11-12)	Total	
Infrastructure	158 277	103 343	136 035	236 951	377 356	1 011 962	263 457	277 100	374 591	915 148	1 927 110
Environment & Culture	58 796	78 855	117 503	115 686	96 882	467 720	95 942	107 189	164 475	367 606	835 326
Social	1 650	17 858	34 332	61 018	59 508	174 366	206 421	131 979	164 662	503 062	677 428
Economic	4 687	1 833	3 231	3 697	6 930	20 377					20 377
Non-State Sector							60 039	126 848	139 731	326 618	326 618
Totals	223 410	201 889	291 100	417 351	540 675	1 674 426	625 859	643 116	843 459	2 112 434	3 786 860

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. One person year of work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. * Work opportunities created with adjustments to account for multi-year projects.
Data source	Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP); 2012/13.
Data note	Additional up-to-date data disaggregated by province is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

20. NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY THE COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME

Goal	332 500 work opportunities created through the CWP by 2014
Analysis	As a programme intended to provide access to a minimum level of regular and predictable work opportunities to individuals in areas of high unemployment and where sustainable alternatives are likely to remain limited for the foreseeable future, the CWP has been highly successful. It is a cost-efficient programme with community building elements and has grown substantially from its modest roots in 2009 with just 28 000 work opportunities to almost 160 000 in 2012 (an almost 6-fold growth in just 3 years). The CWP has and is capable of making a big contribution to mitigating the effects of unemployment justifying the need for its expansion.

NUMBER OF WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Up to end 2012/13 including Q3
Total number participants	55 582	89 689	105 218	159 621
Disabled participants		847	792	972
Women	39 546	62 343	72 388	111 720
YOUTH (under 35)	28 093	50 734	56 385	84 563

NUMBER OF WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED



Definition	Total number of participants includes all participants that worked in the programme regardless of the number of days they participated. 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 is counted as a work opportunity.
Data source	Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG).
Data note	Figures do not add up due to double counting. For instance, a participant could be a woman with special needs (disabilities). Additional up-to-date data disaggregated by province is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

High poverty: In 1995 it was estimated that 28% of households and 48% of the population were living below the estimated poverty line, using expenditure data and excluding access to services and assets.

Since then, the rollout of basic and social services has significantly improved the lives of millions of South Africans, with notable advances in the delivery of water, sanitation, electricity and housing, for example. In addition, the massive extension of social assistance programmes has had a positive influence on millions of poor households compared to racialised social grants under apartheid. The delivery of both basic services and social grants has been crucial in reducing overall levels of poverty and meeting basic needs. In addition, the delivery of land and housing programmes has been crucial to reducing asset capital poverty but disparity in asset ownership continues to persist.

Per Capita Income: Overall GDP per capita income has steadily risen since 1994. However, inequality remains high and is reflected in both income and assets. At an income level, just over 50% of national income continues to go to the richest 10% of households while the poorest 40% of households received just over 5% of income. This is compounded by the perpetuation of large wage gaps in key economic sectors. These and other factors continue to lead to a reproduction of inequalities entrenched under apartheid.

Low Living Standards amongst most South Africans: Apartheid deliberately sought to prevent many African households access to basic household items that would improve their overall living standards. For many African households, access to television, telephone, washing machine or being able to shop at a supermarket or trying to obtain insurance and other financial products was simply not accessible before 1994. This has significantly changed since the advent of democracy, as living standards continue to improve.

High inequality: South Africa remains an unequal society as a result of apartheid policies entrenched over many decades. Despite many challenges remaining, the democratic state has sought to implement a number of

programmes to support household income and reduce poverty and inequality.

Social Assistance Support allocated on a racial basis: Social grants have since been deracialised, with more than 15.5 million beneficiaries in 2011/12 receiving some form of social-assistance support. Social assistance spend has increased from R10 billion in 1994 to just under R100 billion in 2011/12 and constitutes 3.4% of GDP. Social assistance interventions have played a crucial role in reducing household poverty and inequality. Without these social assistance support programmes, there would be a higher poverty headcount index, resulting in the elderly and children living in extreme poverty.

People with disabilities: Apartheid not only excluded black able bodied South Africans from society, but equally prevented many people with disabilities from participating in social, economic and political life. This meant that people with disabilities were discriminated not only for their race but also because of the disability. The democratic government has made significant strides in addressing many of the challenges faced by people living with disabilities.

21. PER CAPITA INCOME

Goal	To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014
Analysis	In general terms, the average per capita as measured both by household incomes and expenditures has been improving for South Africans. These statistics confirm findings by other studies on this subject matter. For example, a study by Leibbrandt et al (2010) found that, over a long-run period since 1917, average real incomes have been rising for South Africans, although the average income gaps by race categories remain bad. The prioritisation of poverty alleviation measures by government is a step in the right direction.

MEAN PER CAPITA REAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY PROVINCE (2011 CONSTANT RAND PRICES)

Province	2008/09								2010/11							
	Mean per capita Income				Mean per capita Expenditure				Mean per capita Income				Mean per capita Expenditure			
	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%
Eastern Cape	1 159	2 162	118 296	175 929	2 475	3 307	81 511	122 361	1 526	2 506	145 467	229 476	2 645	3 589	107 663	171 260
Free State	1 069	2 097	112 949	170 749	2 528	3 398	76 390	114 565	1 625	2 788	139 103	219 681	2 866	3 783	94 623	148 617
Gauteng	601	1 446	146 280	207 961	2 695	3 542	102 798	141 094	1 095	2 179	170 314	236 118	2 625	3 891	133 781	189 051
KwaZulu-Natal	1 004	1 892	112 498	185 226	2 458	3 258	85 786	139 343	1 639	2 631	139 467	219 075	2 684	3 606	116 361	182 091
Limpopo	1 082	2 041	94 412	157 385	2 404	3 137	88 544	145 501	1 590	2 646	116 029	206 114	2 614	3 528	92 919	150 466
Mpumalanga	996	2 068	105 720	176 730	2 438	3 259	84 315	138 638	1 562	2 489	140 022	217 893	2 684	3 735	109 635	163 386
North West	949	1 890	102 940	162 615	2 390	3 343	89 654	130 115	1 532	2 441	173 124	273 005	2 662	3 630	123 293	185 280
Northern Cape	843	1 932	107 470	173 983	2 476	3 356	85 211	131 134	1 584	2 661	131 776	205 123	2 865	3 769	92 373	143 103
Western Cape	418	1 257	130 179	185 649	2 570	3 597	107 598	149 657	1 399	2 740	156 053	222 137	2 869	4 074	116 733	164 693
South Africa	910	1 879	126 978	191 194	2 474	3 310	96 052	139 674	1 508	2 543	155 774	230 531	2 676	3 667	120 845	178 369

Definition	Income per capita per annum
Data source	Statistics South Africa's (StatsSA) Living Conditions Survey data sets(LCS) for 2008/09 and Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) for 2010/11
Data note	The sampling frame for the LCS was obtained from Stats SA's master sampling based on the 2001 population census enumeration areas. The LCS was conducted during the period September 2008 to August 2009, thus the data collection for the survey coincided with the global recession, and this may have an impact on the survey results. Since the survey took place over a period of 12 months, it was necessary to benchmark the reported expenditure to March 2009, which was midway into the survey year. Expenditure which took place before the end of February 2009 was inflated to March 2009 prices and expenditure which took place after March 2009 was deflated back to March 2009 prices using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) data. For the LCS and IES, expenditure does not include taxes while income encompasses wages, social grants and salaries. Household income collected from sampled dwelling units with one or more households. The household income was converted to per capita by dividing household income by household size. The income was converted to 2011 constant prices by applying a factor derived from CPI. Household consumption expenditure collected from sampled dwelling units with one or more households. The household consumption expenditure was converted to per capita by dividing household consumption expenditure by household size. The consumption expenditure was converted to 2011 constant prices by applying a factor derived from CPI. Data is annualised. Additional data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

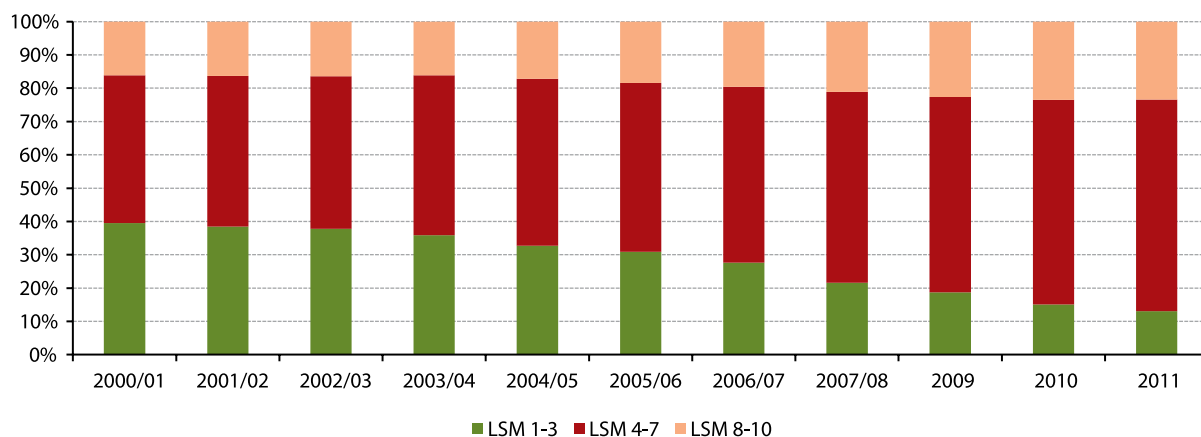
22. LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

Goal	Reducing inequalities
Analysis	In general the trend between 2000/01 and 2010 reflects an increase in imputed average monthly income across LSM 1 to 10. However, in 2011 there was a marginal decrease in imputed average monthly income for LSM 1 and 6. The continued reduction of the number of people in LSM 1-3 category provides evidence of continued reduction of multidimensional poverty levels.

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2009		2010		2011	
	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	2 317	R 911	1 895	R 999	1 493	R 1 058	1 062	R 1 080	1 031	R 1 386	808	R 1 448	661	R 1 369
LSM 2	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	1944	R 1 859	1 793	R 1 952
LSM 3	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	2394	R 2 153	2 117	R 2 545
LSM 4	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	4744	R 2 966	4 248	R 3 141
LSM 5	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	5636	R 3 965	6 080	R 4 200
LSM 6	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	6891	R 6 573	7 828	R 6 454
LSM 7	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	3621	R 10 081	4 014	R 11 022
LSM 8	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	2830	R 13 979	2 921	R 14 877
LSM 9	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	3038	R 18 860	3 093	R 20 667
LSM 10	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	2114	R 28 038	2 177	R 30 559

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE



Definition	The South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF) LSM is a unique means of segmenting the South African market. It cuts across race and other outmoded techniques of categorising people, and instead groups people according to their living standards using criteria such as degree of urbanisation and ownership of cars and major appliances.
Data source	South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF).
Data note	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. Additional data is available on the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

23. INEQUALITY MEASURES

Goal	To reduce income inequality
Analysis	South Africa still ranks among the most economically unequal societies in the world, hence Government has prioritised measures that will help reduce it through the proposals in the National Development Plan (NDP).

INEQUALITY MEASURES – STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

Gini Coefficient	2000		2005		2009		2010	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Eastern Cape	0.70	0.62	0.69	0.62	0.69	0.59	0.70	0.61
Free State	0.72	0.65	0.69	0.63	0.69	0.59	0.67	0.59
Gauteng	0.65	0.60	0.69	0.63	0.66	0.60	0.64	0.63
KwaZulu-Natal	0.70	0.64	0.73	0.65	0.69	0.59	0.68	0.64
Limpopo	0.65	0.58	0.67	0.55	0.66	0.59	0.68	0.57
Mpumalanga	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.64	0.68	0.63	0.69	0.63
Northern Cape	0.73	0.61	0.66	0.59	0.66	0.6	0.65	0.61
North West	0.67	0.59	0.68	0.62	0.66	0.60	0.73	0.65
Western Cape	0.62	0.57	0.67	0.67	0.61	0.6	0.62	0.59
South Africa	0.70	0.64	0.72	0.67	0.70	0.63	0.69	0.65

Definition	Gini coefficient 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	Gini coefficient calculations for 2000, 2005 and 2010 are based on Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data, 2009 calculations are based on 2007/08 Living Conditions Survey (LCS) data.
Data note	For the LCS and IES, expenditure does not include taxes while income encompasses wages, social grants and salaries at constant 2011 prices. Additional data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

24. POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Goal	Meeting basic needs of all South Africans
Analysis	Unlike the previous publications, the poverty lines presented in the tables below are quite comprehensive since they take into consideration both the cost of goods and services, as well as change in consumption patterns over time. Of significance is that more than two-thirds of the households in Limpopo and the Eastern Cape, respectively, live below the R577 poverty line against the national average of 52.3%. In the more affluent provinces of Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, poverty headcount levels are about 30%.

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW NATIONAL POVERTY LINES (2011 CONSTANT RAND PRICES)

	R305		R416		R577	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Eastern Cape	2 347 900	35.7	3 357 900	51.0	4 350 360	66.1
Free State	708 917	24.6	1 210 984	42.0	1 667 389	57.8
Gauteng	1 066 930	10.1	1 912 081	18.1	3 052 436	29.0
KwaZulu-Natal	3 346 038	33.0	4 670 201	46.1	6 098 481	60.2
Limpopo	2 568 243	48.5	3 292 120	62.1	3 936 212	74.3
Mpumalanga	1 157 765	32.1	1 715 310	47.6	2 252 275	62.5
Northern Cape	903 412	26.3	1 441 929	42.0	1 955 353	56.9
North West	293 371	26.0	479 855	42.6	655 653	58.2
Western Cape	479 081	9.0	944 728	17.8	1 625 180	30.6
South Africa	12 871 658	26.3	19 025 108	38.9	25 593 339	52.3

Definition	Headcount index (P0), the proportion of the population living below poverty lines.
Data source	Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) 's data for 2009 based on Living conditions survey 2007/08.
Data note	<p>The three national poverty lines represent period specific poverty lines. Cost of goods (food, clothing, etc.) and services (taxi fare, electricity, etc.), as well as consumption patterns are key drivers in the design of the poverty lines. The prices of goods and services are expected to change over time, though in different ways and at different rates. With time, changes in the cost of living affect purchasing power or value implied by poverty lines. To maintain integrity in the absolute poverty lines, two types of updates are required. These include adjustments by means of inflation index (updating happens annually based on CPI data) or construction of new lines (done once every five years based on new household expenditure data collected through an IES or LCS).</p> <p>R305 – Food poverty line refers to the amount of money that an individual will need to consume the required energy intake.</p> <p>R416 – The lower bound poverty line refers to the food poverty line (R305) plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose total expenditure is equal to the food poverty line.</p> <p>R577 – The upper bound poverty line refers to the food poverty line (R305) plus average amount derived from non-food items of households whose total food expenditure is equal to the food poverty line. Prices converted to 2011 constant rand prices.</p> <p>Additional data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za</p>

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

25. POVERTY GAP ANALYSIS: POVERTY GAP INDEX (P1) AND SQUARED POVERTY GAP INDEX (P2)

Goal	To reduce the poverty gap and the severity of poverty
Analysis	The poverty gaps analysis show a high number of households who live in extreme poverty conditions. Independent studies show evidence of the positive impact of social grants and other interventions in fighting poverty.

DEPTH OF POVERTY (P1) IN 2009 CONSTANT RAND PRICES

%	R 305	R 416	R 577
Eastern Cape	11.8	20.4	31.1
Free State	7.1	14.1	24.3
Gauteng	2.6	5.7	10.7
KwaZulu-Natal	10.7	18.5	28.2
Limpopo	16.6	26.9	38.8
Mpumalanga	10.9	18.7	29.1
Northern Cape	7.9	14.8	24.9
North West	8.8	15.6	25.1
Western Cape	2.2	5.5	10.8
South Africa	8.5	15.0	23.6

SEVERITY OF POVERTY (P2) IN 2009 CONSTANT RAND PRICES

%	R 305	R 416	R 577
Eastern Cape	5.3	10.4	18.0
Free State	2.9	6.5	12.8
Gauteng	1.0	2.5	5.3
KwaZulu-Natal	4.8	9.5	16.3
Limpopo	7.8	14.4	23.6
Mpumalanga	5.1	9.7	16.7
Northern Cape	3.3	7.1	13.4
North West	4.1	7.9	14.0
Western Cape	1.0	2.4	5.2
South Africa	3.8	7.5	13.3

Definition	Depth of poverty (P1) 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) 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	Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) 's data for 2009, based on Living conditions survey (LCS) 2007/08.
Data note	R305 – Food poverty line refers to the amount of money that an individual will need to consume the required energy intake. R416 – The lower bound poverty line refers to the food poverty line (R305) plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose total expenditure is equal to the food poverty line. R577 – The upper bound poverty line refers to the food poverty line (R305) plus average amount derived from non-food items of households whose total food expenditure is equal to the food poverty line. Prices converted to 2011 constant rand prices. Additional data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

26. SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal	To provide appropriate social-assistance support to all eligible beneficiaries
Analysis	The total number of grant beneficiaries was 15,5 million as at March 2012. Over the period 1996/97 to 2011/12 there was a significant increase in the number of grant beneficiaries; this was largely due to the introduction of the Child Support Grant (CSG) in 2008. While there has been an increase in absolute numbers, the growth rate has slowed since 2006/07. Grant expenditure as a percentage of GDP reached its highest level of 3.5% in 2009/10, and has remained relatively stable for the financial periods 2011/10 to 2011/12 at 3.4%. The highest number of grant beneficiaries is in provinces with the highest poverty rates viz. KwaZulu-Natal 56.44%, Eastern Cape 55.9% and Limpopo 55.16%. This reflects appropriate targeting of the social-assistance support.

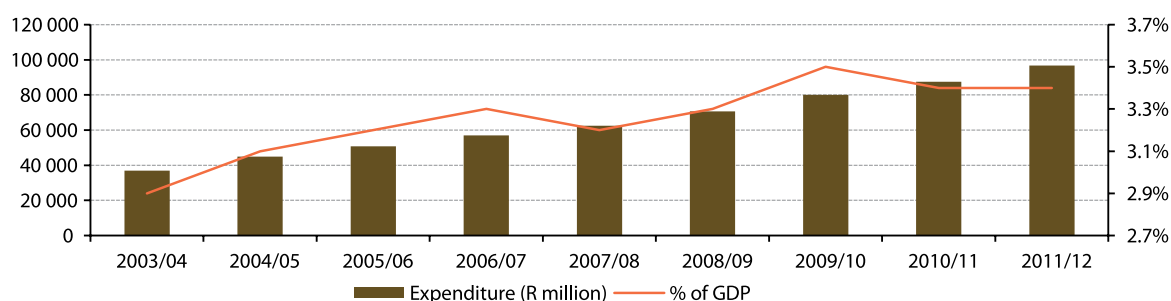
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS¹

Number	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Old age grant	2 050 572	2 124 984	2 146 344	2 195 018	2 229 550	2 390 543	2 546 657	2 678 554	2 750 857
War veterans grant	3 996	2 963	2 817	2 340	1 924	1 500	1 216	958	753
Disability grant	1 228 231	1 293 280	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131
Foster child grant	120 571	195 454	317 434	400 503	454 199	474 759	510 760	512 874	536 747
Child dependency grant	76 494	86 917	90 112	98 631	102 292	107 065	110 731	112 185	114 993
Child support grant	2 996 723	4 165 545	7 075 266	7 863 841	8 189 975	8 765 354	9 570 287	10 371 950	10 927 731
Total	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 386 396	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212
Grant -in-Aid	17 528	25 667	26 960	31 918	37 343	46 069	53 237	58 413	66 493

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE²

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Expenditure (R million)	36 982	44 885	50 708	57 032	62 467	70 715	80 080	87 493	96 703
% of GDP	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE



Definition	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
Data source	1. South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen). 2. National Treasury's Budget Review.
Data note	The total figures does not include Grant-In-Aid as it is an additional type of grant awarded to persons who might already be receiving other forms of grants such as Old Age, Disability or War Veteran 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 six 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). Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

27. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa
Analysis	According to Census 2011, persons with disabilities make up 3.4% of the population. The percentage of people with disabilities varies across census periods. The total number of disability grant beneficiaries for 2011/12 was 1 313 124 and this reflected a marginal decline from the previous financial year. Disability grant beneficiaries as a percentage of total social grant beneficiaries declined to 8% in 2011/12, largely due to the increase in CSG recipients. Regarding data on employees with disabilities in top and senior management, the figures fluctuate year-on-year, which raises questions regarding data quality.

SPECIAL SCHOOL MATRIC PASS RATE¹

In special schools	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number of learners who wrote Matric in special schools	562	519	777	754	692	727	804	872	792	890
Total Pass	383	416	563	528	528	492	636	697	633	745

DISABILITY GRANT BENEFICIARIES²

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08*	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Number of Care Dependency Grant beneficiaries	76 494	86 917	90 112	98 631	102 292	107 065	110 731	112 185	114 993
Number of Disability Grant beneficiaries	1 228 231	1 293 280	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131
Total number of beneficiaries with disabilities	1 304 725	1 380 197	1 405 255	1 521 439	1 510 748	1 393 948	1 375 208	1 313 083	1 313 124
Disability Grant beneficiaries as a % of total social grant beneficiaries	20%	18%	13%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%
Total social grant beneficiaries	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 386 396	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212

Definition	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, psychological, 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".
Data source	1. Department of Basic Education's Inclusive Education. 2. South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).
Data note	Additional data on number of people with disabilities as well as number of employees with disabilities is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

A fragmented housing delivery system: South Africa inherited a fragmented housing delivery system based on racial and a market-based income exclusion. The apartheid regime's racial system for housing and human settlement development operated through 14 different administrations confined to racial localities. Within those multiple racial localities, people were further segregated by class and through differential access to social amenities and the workings of the wider economy. This limited freedom of movement for the majority of people who were not white, for the purposes of control.

Asset capital poverty: The ability to purchase land on the market for most people who were not white was limited. The apartheid housing and human settlement development system forbid Africans from freehold land ownership in urban areas from 1913 onwards, and simultaneously limited land supply to the other non-white groups, driving the price of land up dramatically, making most housing for black people unaffordable or difficult to obtain. This enforced unequal access to the property market and wealth creation opportunities, with limited ability to access credit linked to property. This in effect purposefully created a highly distorted property market.

Racial segregation: Apartheid further displaced Africans into racially segregated ethnic based rural ghettos or homelands and nationally controlled self-managed labour reserves, only allowing limited permanent movement into the urban areas, based on a racially based labour regulatory framework. The labour regulatory framework known as influx control was structured to enforce circulatory migration for males. It offered men temporary rental accommodation in single sex hostels and the separation of females and the rest of the family into the racial reserves, with limited security of tenure for them on tribal authority held land with no support for shelter provision. Those Africans permitted to permanently stay in urban areas were placed into poorly serviced townships (poor roads, no paving, poor sanitation, limited electricity and little street lighting), dislocated from the rest of the city. The state constructed all houses within these townships and households were expected to pay rent to state housing administrations, which were a form of urbanisation control and management. There were few social amenities (parks, libraries, clinics) and limited consumption based facilities like shops and entertainment centres in these townships.

The apartheid state further intervened in the built environment to build massive public housing estates for the majority of working-class people from the 1960s onwards, erasing mixed racial areas, expropriating properties under the Group Areas Act of 1950, and forcibly relocating people into urban and rural racial ghettos dislocated from the functioning of the wider urban economy. By the mid-80s the state stopped building public rental housing and shifted towards a self-financing model across the racial categories. However, the effect of a distorted market and market failure linked to supply (weak racially based planning) and income affordability constraints interrupted delivery to a growing urban black population. The collective impact on black living conditions by the 1980s was massive overcrowding of existing public housing, limited market expansion into the townships for new affordable housing, high private rentals based on the massive under-served demands, deteriorating services to an unplanned for population growth, illegal informal settlements growth, increasingly dysfunctional and ungovernable townships and homelands due to civil protest, rent and service boycotts, all intensifying social fragmentation in society.

Housing backlog: The backlog was estimated to be about 1.2 million houses in 1994. The 1996 census showed 1.5 million households living in informal houses in urban areas and 1,6 million households living in informal/traditional housing in rural areas (Stats SA, 1998, quoted in Khan and Thring, 2003). As at the end of the 2011/12 Financial Year, the state's new housing investment had reached the R62 billion mark but the creation of socially integrated neighbourhoods and addressing the dislocation of the poor from economic opportunities remained critical challenges.

With the creation of the Department of Human Settlements in 2009, government committed itself to, among other things, improving the quality of 400 000 households through upgrading informal settlements in 45 priority municipalities; stimulating growth in affordable home ownership (600 000 loans) and the rental market (80 000 new units), with an injection of 250 new hectares of strategic state land. To enable more integrated planning of human settlements, 27 municipalities would be accredited to carry out the housing function.

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

Potable water, sanitation and electricity: The goal of government is to ensure that all South Africans have access to essential basic water supply, sanitation services and energy supply at a cost which is affordable both to the household and to the country as a whole. In this regard the country has come a long way from the apartheid legacy we inherited in 1994.

Regarding access to potable water, this was just over 60% in 1994. By 2011/12, more than 95% of households had access to water infrastructure at RDP standards or higher. The provision of water is critical for protecting human capital and for reducing social asset poverty (*10 Year Review, 2003*).

Access to sanitation was at an even lower level with only about 51% of households with access in 1994. In 2011/12 this had grown to 83.4% of households. Significantly, South Africa met the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation in 2008; seven years before the 2015 global target.

The number of households with access to electricity jumped to 76.5% in 2011/12 from about 52% in 1994.

Land restitution and land redistribution: In 1994 the structure of South Africa's spatial environment was characterised by dysfunctional settlement patterns across the country with weak spatial planning and governance capabilities, and densely settled rural areas. These inefficiencies and inequities in the settlement patterns are deeply entrenched as apartheid left a terrible spatial legacy (NDP: 2012). The implementation of apartheid policies, especially the Natives Land Act of 1913, resulted in massive, racially-based disposessions in land ownership rights, consigning the majority of South Africans to marginal lands in the so called 'former homeland' areas and coloured reserves. It is estimated that approximately 7.5 million people were forcibly removed from their land. Consequently, most of the agricultural land was owned by whites (83%) and only 17% of the land was available for black people in 1994. This dualism in land ownership and use was largely reflected in stark divisions between the few large-scale, mostly white-owned commercial farms in rural areas, and a large number of subsistence and smallholder farmers, mostly within the marginalised areas.

In 1994 government approved the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994) to provide that a person, a deceased

estate, a descendant or a community that was dispossessed of a right in land after 19 June 1913 as a result of past racially discriminatory laws or practices was entitled to lodge a claim for the restitution of such right by no later than 31 December 1998. About 80 000 claims for restitution were lodged before the cut-off date of 31 December 1998. Government also developed redistribution and recapitalisation programmes for purposes of redress and equitable distribution under land reform. The aim was to redistribute 30% of the 24,5 million hectares of arable land back to the rightful owners. Soon after 1994, government further introduced legislation to protect farmworkers from unfair evictions.

Whilst there are improvements in government's redistribution and recapitalisation programmes as well as recently approved legislative provisions for purposes of acceleration, land reform in its entirety has not yet unlocked the potential for dynamic economic growth and employment creation as envisaged, especially in the agricultural sector. Since 1994 government has, through the redistribution and restitution programmes, redistributed 7.950 million hectares (or 30%) of the 2014 target to redistribute 24.5 million hectares of the country's arable land to the previously disadvantaged (2012 Policy Speech, DRDLR). However, a large number of land reform beneficiaries have not been able to settle on the land or use it productively, partly due to inadequate infrastructure, inputs and technical support, and post settlement. Land reform has not yet translated into the establishment of sufficient numbers of new black farmers, and until recently the agricultural sector has been struggling to create new jobs and job opportunities at the desired rate. There is a need to develop land reform in conjunction with land utilisation and increased productivity by new smallholders. As concerns addressing the plight of farmworkers, the legislation failed to slow down evictions, largely because it required workers to go to court to challenge them and because evictions linked to dismissals are permitted. Farm workers did not have the resources to challenge unfair dismissals or illegal evictions. In 2009, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform embarked on a three-year programme to monitor evictions, provide legal assistance to farmworkers and mediate solutions. The relationship between farmers and farmworkers is difficult as the latter remain highly vulnerable to evictions when they demand better wages and conditions, or try to get supplementary part-time work away from the farm.

28. MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

Goal	Meeting housing needs of the poor by creating sustainable human settlements and improving the quality of life for all residents
Analysis	Government has sustained its drive of delivering housing to the poor, reaching a cumulative target of 3.38 million houses, framed through a concerted integrated planning approach towards sustainable human settlements with improvements to the quality of life of all residents. A 50% growth in formal housing has translated into 5 677 614 additional formal homes since 1994, offering a shift in the number of people living in formal housing from 64% in 1996 to 77.7% in 2011. The targeting of well-located public land for higher density mixed income residential development, the increased development of affordable rental housing units over the last two financial years, and specific support for the upgrading of informal settlements are key mechanisms being used to trigger improved overall human settlement performance. This is illustrated by the consistent decline in the percentage of households not living in formal dwellings and the consistent percentage of people opting to reside within rental accommodation. The increased percentage of households described as being in "other" tenure arrangements from a relatively stable 10 to 12% since 2002 to 16% in 2011 suggest an increasing number of households starting to experience financial strain post the 2008 financial crisis.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS – STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA (STATSSA)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Number of households (HH)	11 205 705	11 013 000	11 362 000	11 712 000	12 075 000	12 476 000	12 500 610	13 351 000	13 812 000	14 304 211	14 757 000
2. HH in formal dwelling	7 680 422	8 104 419	8 439 420	8 699 037	8 553 264	9 163 286	8 812 930	9 930 411	10 429 985	10 999 775	11 472 000
	68.5%	75.7%	76.0%	76.0%	72.7%	75.2%	70.5%	75.2%	76.2%	76.9%	77.7%
3. HH not in formal dwelling	1 836 232	1 433 710	1 451 752	1 392 177	1 895 488	1 806 360	1 816 995	1 882 467	1 845 438	1 919 900	1 814 000
	16.4%	13.4%	13.1%	12.2%	16.1%	14.8%	14.5%	14.3%	13.5%	13.4%	12.3%
4. HH in traditional structures	1 689 051	1 169 603	1 209 710	1 358 260	1 320 013	1 220 622	1 461 601	1 385 112	1 416 655	1 384 536	1 471 000
	15.1%	10.9%	10.9%	11.8%	11.2%	10.0%	11.7%	10.5%	10.4%	9.7%	10.0%
5. Renting		19.7%	19.6%	21.1%	20.6%	19.9%	22.5%	18.3%	20.9%	20.6%	20.9%

HOUSING UNITS – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
6. Planned units	2 164 318	2 528 437	2 986 704	3 248 672	3 438 295	3 690 359	3 850 199	3 930 666	4 331 578	4 586 601
7. Subsidised housing units completed / in progress (cumulative)	1 420 897	1 614 512	1 831 860	2 047 993	2 319 212	2 568 062	2 806 647	3 036 372	3 244 715	3 383 998
Serviced sites completed	82 286	42 842	87 284	109 666	117 845	82 298	68 469	64 362	63 546	58 587
Houses completed	131 784	150 773	148 253	134 023	153 374	146 465	160 403	161 854	121 879	120 610
8. Affordable Rental housing Units (State subsidised)									8 655	8 693

Definition	<p>Planned units: Refers to the total number of units (full project scope) that are planned for an approved project registered on the Housing Subsidy System (HSS) by a provincial department. The units may be developed over a number of financial years, depending on project size and funding arrangements. Subsidised 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 included up to 2009/10.</p> <p>Houses/Units completed: Refers to separate houses and residential units (top structures) developed across any of the housing programmes whether built as separate houses or as units in multi-floor structures, including affordable rental and Community Residential Units (CRU). This excludes units re-built in the Rectification Programme.</p> <p>Affordable Rental Housing Units refers to the provision of well Located and affordably priced rental accommodation in terms of the Social Housing, Community Residential Unit (CRU) and Institutional Housing Subsidy Programmes.</p>
Data source	1, 2, 3, 4, 5) Household figures are based on Statistics South Africa's (STATSSA) data Census 2001, GHS 2002-2011 6, 7) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements, 8) Programme of Action (POA)
Data note	<p>It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing, to actually receive such housing. It would therefore be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year. The difference in household figures is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced vis-a-vis the various surveys conducted by StatsSA.</p> <p>Additional data disaggregated at a provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za</p>

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

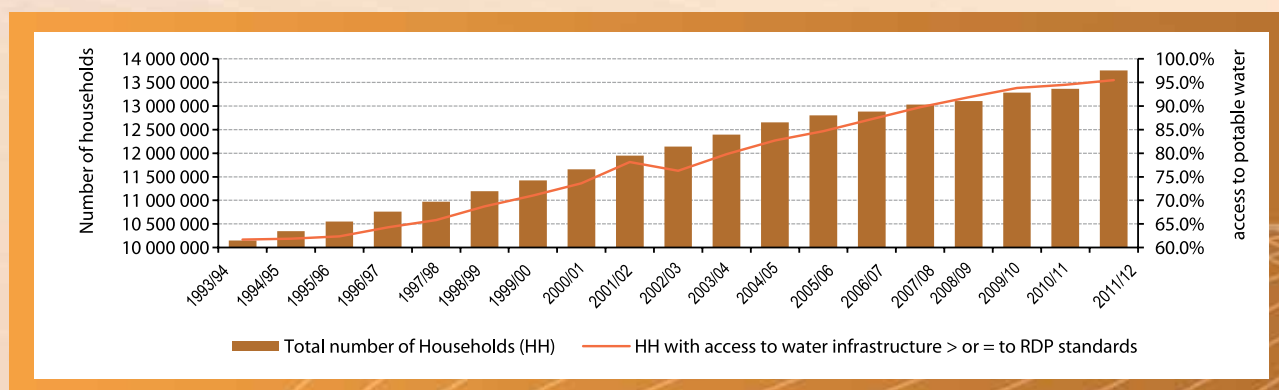
29. POTABLE WATER

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to potable water by 2014
Analysis	As in the 2010/11 period, access to water infrastructure at RDP standards or higher sits at 95% while households with access to free basic water increased from 11.3 million in 2010/11 to 11.6 million households in 2011/2012 – an increase of about 300 000 households. Notwithstanding the high levels of access to both infrastructure and free basic services, quality and functionality of water services remains a problem largely due to neglect of routine operation and maintenance of infrastructure and failure to upgrade and refurbish existing infrastructure. About 620 000 household either do not have access to water infrastructure or have water infrastructure at less than the RDP standard. Consequently, the achievement of the 2014 target of 100% access will be difficult to achieve.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
1. Total number of Households	12 396 707	12 656 163	12 802 423	12 879 070	13 028 214	13 104 966	13 283 883	13 362 020	13 754 529
2. HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	9 894 367	10 469 361	10 840 743	11 229 758	11 691 203	12 035 814	12 466 544	12 626 818	13 135 662
	79.8%	82.7%	84.7%	87.2%	89.7%	91.8%	93.8%	94.5%	95.5%
3. HH with access to water infrastructure	11 393 346	11 812 819	12 037 247	12 232 156	12 470 663	12 640 515	12 923 825	13 052 014	13 497 881
	91.9%	93.3%	94.0%	95.0%	95.7%	96.5%	97.3%	97.7%	98.1%
4. HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	1 498 979	1 343 458	1 196 504	1 002 398	779 460	604 701	457 292	425 196	362 219
	12.1%	10.6%	9.3%	7.8%	6.0%	4.6%	3.4%	3.2%	2.6%
5. HH with no access to water infrastructure	1 003 361	843 344	765 176	646 914	557 551	464 451	360 058	310 018	256 648
	8.1%	6.7%	6.0%	5.0%	4.3%	3.5%	2.7%	2.3%	1.9%
6. Millennium Development Goal	10 020 543	10 230 267	10 348 493	10 410 448	10 531 005	10 593 045	10 737 668	10 800 828	11 118 102
7. HH with access to Free Basic Water	8 868 007	8 944 630	9 542 104	10 862 205	10 933 395	11 155 208	11 284 326	11 284 326	11 616 272

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER



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 second 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.
Data source	1) Census 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs internal processes. 2, 3) Census 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 1996, 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Special Needs Users (SNU).
Data note	The difference in household figures is due to the different definitions used by the departments. Department of Water Affairs household definition is based on household density per province. The ratios for people per household were determined from 2001 Census and then again informed by 2007 Community Survey. The Household number are calculated annually from the mid-year population estimates received from StatsSA and apply the determined ratio (people per household) to population to calculate the number of households per province and nationally. See also indicator 30. Additional data disaggregated at a provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

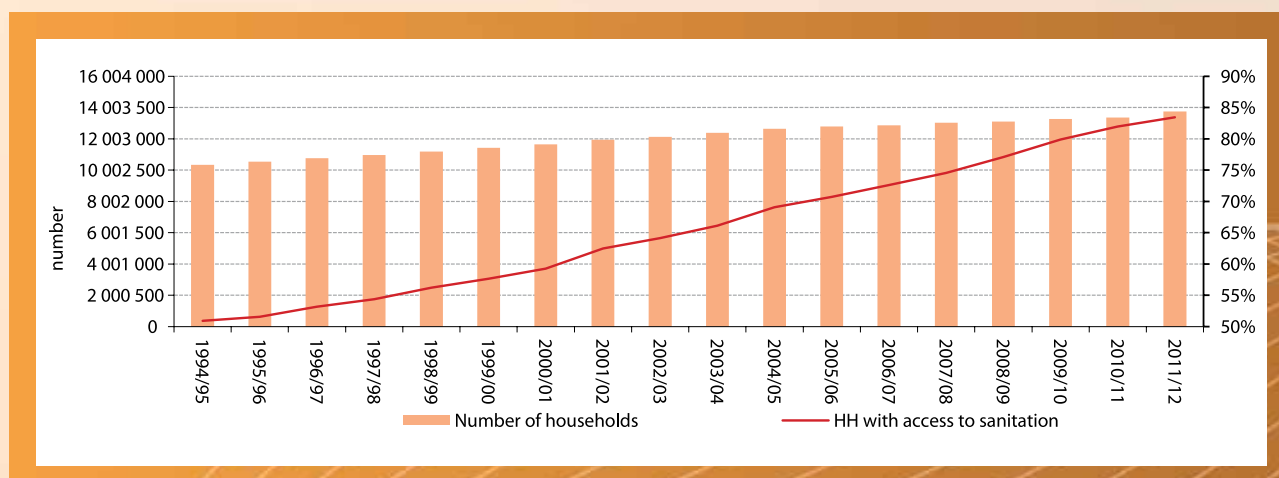
30. SANITATION

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2014
Analysis	Access to sanitation continues to improve albeit at a lackluster pace, thus putting the achievement of the 2014 target of 100% access at risk. Disregard of routine maintenance by some municipalities and inattention to upgrading and refurbishment of existing infrastructure has led to the collapse of sanitation services in a number of areas. The slight increase in the number of households using the bucket system as a sanitation service is a concern. This is partly explained by a few municipalities resorting to the bucket system as an interim measure while town planning processes are concluded. The Free State province accounts for almost 87% of households still on the bucket system. This figure has not shifted in any dramatic way since 2008/09.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
1. Number of households	12 396 707	12 656 163	12 802 423	12 877 821	13 028 214	13 104 966	13 283 883	13 362 020	13 754 529
2.HH with access to sanitation	8 197 075	8 742 015	9 057 241	9 353 126	9 716 651	10 102 704	10 617 731	10 956 877	11 476 317
	66.1%	69.1%	70.7%	72.6%	74.6%	77.1%	79.9%	82.0%	83.4%
3.Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	9 291 660	9 486 129	9 595 755	9 652 268	9 764 991	9 822 519	9 956 622	10 015 188	10 309 384
4.HH with bucket systems	439 778	231 040	211 508	113 085	23 083	9 044	8 421	7 996	8 126

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



Definition	A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine Millennium Development Goal (MDG 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) Special Needs Users (SNUs).
Data note	Additional data disaggregated at a provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

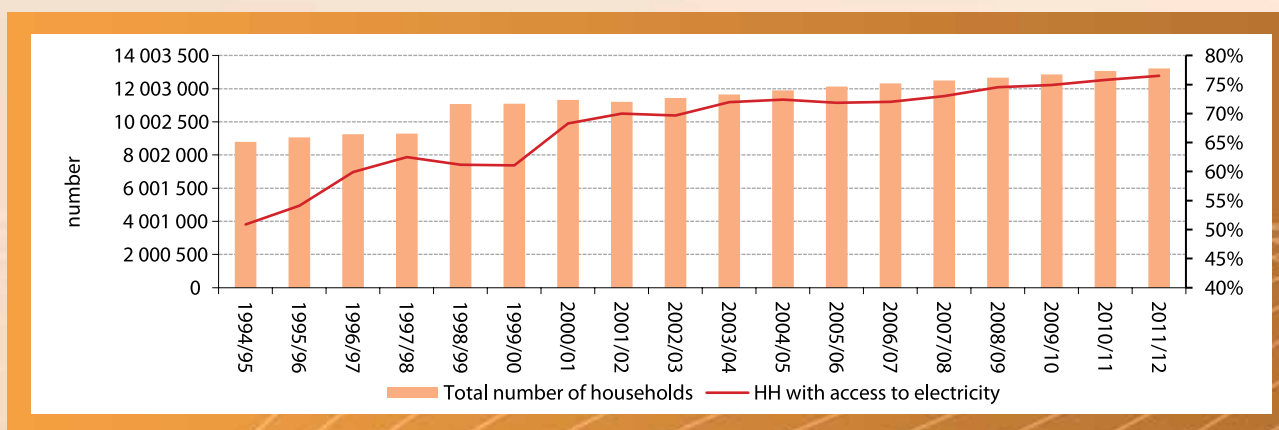
31. ELECTRICITY

Goal	Universal access to electricity by 2014
Analysis	New electrical connections per annum have declined sharply since 1994 from just under 500 000 households to an average of about 200 000 since 2004. This is not nearly enough to achieve the 2014 target of 92% of households with access to electricity. The number of households with no electricity remains at over three million.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
1. Total number of households	11 658 236	11 891 395	12 129 192	12 317 504	12 495 078	12 675 275	12 854 287	13 068 953	13 230 800
2. HH with access to electricity	8 391 031	8 610 706	8 714 221	8 819 835	9 106 921	9 245 357	9 419 466	9 624 445	9 809 136
%	72.0%	72.4%	73.1%	72.9%	73.5%	74.5%	74.9%	75.8%	76.5%
3. HH with no access to electricity	3 267 205	3 280 689	3 414 971	3 497 670	3 388 156	3 429 918	3 440 699	3 444 508	3 421 664
4. New electrical connections	248 451	241 703	185 833	122 711	295 470	181 873	167 322	202 827	193 226
5. New electrical connections (cumulative)	3 902 511	4 144 214	4 330 047	4 452 758	4 748 228	4 930 101	5 097 423	5 300 250	5 493 476

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	1-5) National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA); Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) and Department of Energy (DOE).
Data note	The difference in household figures is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced vis-a-vis the various surveys conducted by StatsSA. The backlog figures has also considered growth (in informal settlements and low cost housing), for an example Gauteng Province look less in terms of access to electricity because of growth (in informal settlement). From 2005/06 onwards. Percentage of households with access to electricity is calculated by averaging the percentage of houses with access to electricity at provinces level. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

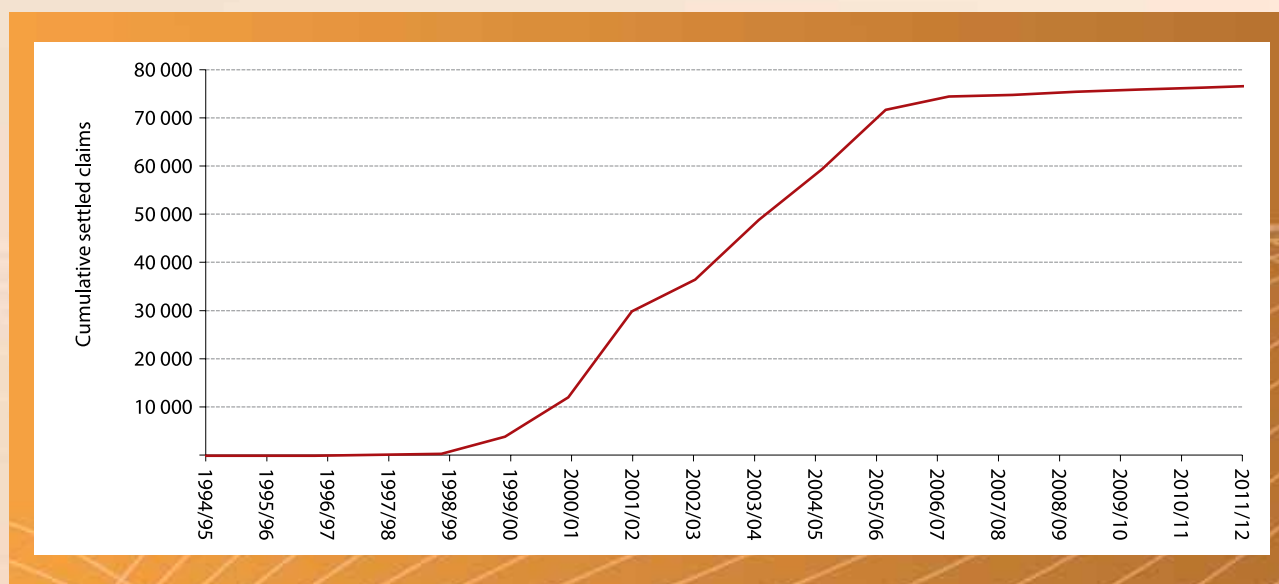
32. LAND RESTITUTION

Goal	Complete processing of restitution claims
Analysis	Government has consistently increased the number of land claims settled since the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights started in 1995. Given the pace at which such claims were settled; insufficient attention was given to ensuring finalisation and sustainable development of land restored to beneficiaries. Notably, the commission only started to keep official statistics on finalised claims from 2011 and therefore can only report on the claims finalised for the 2010/11 and 2011/12 financial years. Government is seeking to reduce timelines in the finalisation of land claims and to this end has approved in November 2012 the Green Paper on Land Reform as well as amendments to the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act 22 of 1994).

LAND RESTITUTION CUMULATIVE TRENDS

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Cumulative settled claims	12 094	29 877	36 488	48 825	59 345	71 645	74 417	74 747	75 400	75 844	76 228	76 705
Cumulative finalised claims											1 495	1 835

CUMULATIVE CLAIMS SETTLED



Definition	Number of land restitution claims settled.
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 on-going basis subjected to internal audit.

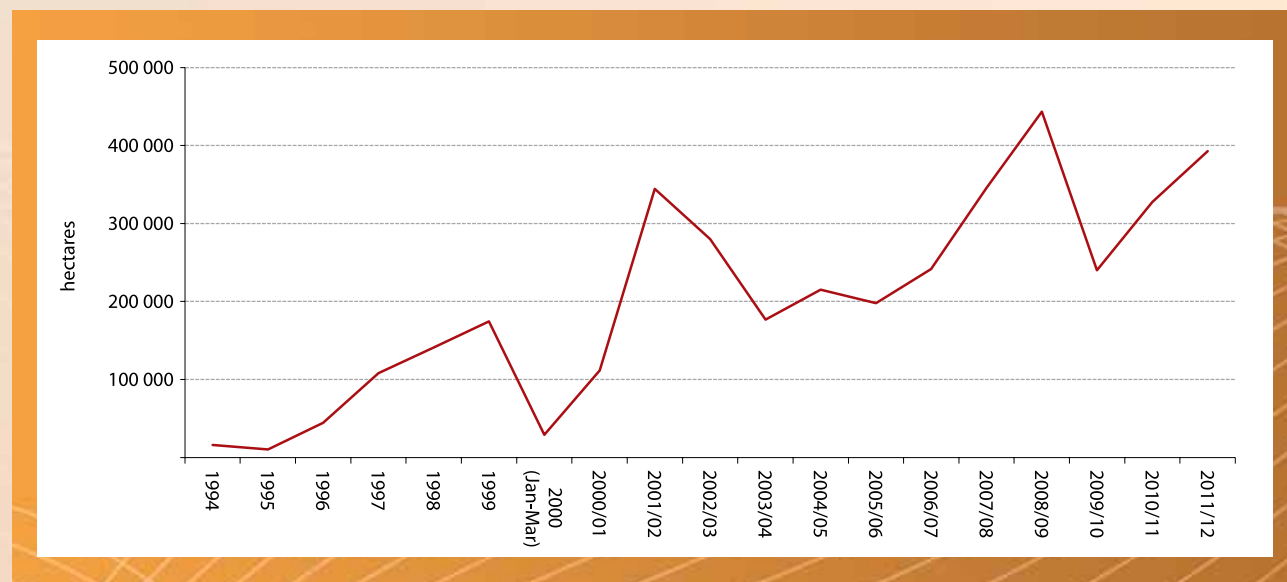
33. LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Goal	The redistribution of 30% (or 24.5 million hectares) of the country's agricultural land over 15 years
Analysis	Since 2009, the number of hectares acquired under the land acquisition programme has been rising. Vast rural provinces such as the North West and Limpopo acquired the most number of hectares for redistribution in 2012, whilst the predominantly urban provinces of Gauteng and Western Cape acquired the least. Whereas the latter observation raises concerns of land access and availability for urban-based economic development; the under-utilisation of newly acquired land by beneficiaries has been a primary concern. The introduction of the Recapitalisation and Development Programme has provided a useful response. However, a significant shift in policy is necessary so as to ensure better spatial planning, proper land use and management. The provision of effective post-settlement support services needs to be a crucial part of a successful land acquisition and redistribution programme.

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Annual target	193 504	130 810	262 751	236 268	2 500 000	2 500 000	1 500 000	656 000	283 592	303 612
Hectares per year	279 838	176 871	214 998	197 891	241 526	345 442	443 600	240 156	327 494	392 850
Cumulative Total	1 259 527	1 436 398	1 651 396	1 849 287	2 090 814	2 436 255	2 879 856	3 120 011	3 447 505	3 840 355

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED



Definition	Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals.
Data source	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's annual reports.
Data note	Additional data disaggregated at provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

Life expectancy at birth: In 1990, the life expectancy of South Africans mirrored the systemic racial and socio-economic inequalities that characterised the pre-democracy era. Life expectancy amongst white South Africans was 69 years for males and 76 years for females in 1990. By contrast, life expectancy amongst Africans was 60 years for males and 67 years for females. At birth, the probability was that the life of an African female would be nine years shorter than that of a white female. Amongst Indians, life expectancy was 64 years for males and 70 years for females. Life expectancy for the coloured population was slightly lower than that of blacks, at 59 years for males and 65 for females. Due to the fragmented nature of the health services in South Africa pre-1994, with a total of 14 health departments in existence, including the homeland administrations, computation of overall health outcome indicators for the entire nation was neither conducted systematically nor regularly. Due to the impact of HIV and AIDS, Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) estimated overall life expectancy in South Africa to be 52,5 years by 2006. This was 51,7 years for males and 56,1 years for females. However as a direct result of government interventions to combat both HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB), life expectancy increased to 58,1 years by 2011 (Stats SA, 2013). This was 56,8 years for males and 60,5 years for females. Trends from the Rapid Mortality Surveillance system of the Medical Research Council (MRC) also reflect a significant improvement in the life expectancy of South Africans between 2009-2011. This resulted from improved access to antiretroviral treatment (ART); reduced mother-to-transmission of HIV and a reduction in the total number of people dying from AIDS-related causes.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): In 1995, IMR amongst Africans (48,3 per 1 000 live births) was six times higher than that of whites (7,4 per 1 000 live births). Amongst the coloured population, IMR was 28,6 per 1 000 live births, while it was 15,9 per 1 000 live births amongst Indians. In 1998, the first ever South Africa Demographic and Health Survey placed the national average IMR at 45 per 1 000 live-births. Fuelled by the HIV and AIDS, pregnancy and childbirth complications, newborn illness, childhood infections and severe malnutrition, overall IMR increased to 55,6 per 1 000 live births in 2006. As a result of the implementation of diverse interventions by government, including the Prevention of Mother-to-Child (PMTCT) of HIV programme, and the introduction of the Pneumococcal and Rotavirus vaccines in the Expanded Programme of Immunisation to combat pneumonia and diarrhoea amongst children, and the provision of housing, clean water and proper sanitation, IMR had decreased to 45,1 per 1 000 live births by 2011 (StatsSA, 2013). This improved trend is also reflected in the Rapid Mortality Surveillance system, which places South Africa's IMR for 2011 at 30 deaths for 2011. Although the methodology used Stats SA produces higher baselines and current statistics, it also indicates a downward trend.

Under-5 Mortality Rate: The 1998 South Africa Demographic and Health Survey estimated the national under-5 mortality rate to be 59 per 1 000 live births. Due to the impact of HIV and AIDS, pregnancy and childbirth complications, newborn illness, childhood infections

and severe malnutrition, the Under-Five Mortality Rate had increased to 80,9 per 1 000 live births by 2006. However, by the end of 2011, this had decreased to 62,1 deaths per 1 000, due to the successful implementation of the PMTCT programme, introduction of the two new child vaccines, and measures to address social determinants of health, including housing, clean water and proper sanitation. This improved trend is also reflected in the Rapid Mortality Surveillance system, which places South Africa's under5 mortality rate for 2011 at 42 deaths for 2011. Whereas the Stats SA approach produces higher baselines and current statistics, it also indicates a downward trend.

Tuberculosis (TB): In 1993, the notification of patients with TB in South Africa was highest amongst the coloured population (612 per 100 000), followed by Africans (159 per 100 000), with the Indian (64 per 100 000) and white population (14 per 100 000) having the lowest rates. The burden of disease from TB subsequently increased, associated with adverse living conditions and a TB-HIV comorbidity of 73%. South Africa was included in the 22 high TB burden countries. However, as a result of improved living conditions and active case finding, the number of patients notified with TB has since decreased from 406 082 notifications in 2009 to 401 084 in 2010. TB treatment outcomes have also improved, with the TB cure rate increasing consistently from 57.7% in 2005 to 73.1% in 2010, although this is still inconsistent with the World Health Organisation (WHO) target of 85%. The treatment defaulter rate also decreased from 8.5% in 2008/09 to 6.8% in 2010.

Transforming the health sector: Major transformation has taken place in South Africa over the past two decades in health legislation, health policy and the delivery of health services. Primary Healthcare (PHC) has been buttressed as the fundamental approach for transforming the health sector into a single system for delivery health care, underpinned by values such as universal access, equity, community participation. South Africa is still faced with a two-tiered health system (public and private) which is based on socio-economic status and this continues to perpetuate inequities in the current health system. National Health Insurance is being developed to ensure that all South African citizens and legal residents will benefit from health service delivery on an equitable and sustainable basis. This will ensure that everyone has access to appropriate, efficient and quality health services. The National Development Plan (NDP) emphasises a national health system philosophy underpinned by the equalising principles of primary health (PHC) and decentralised, area-based, people-centred approach of the district health system. The NDP 2030 envisions a South Africa that has an overall life expectancy of at least 70 years; a largely HIV-free generation of under-20s; and a significantly reduced burden of disease with an IMR of less than 20 per 1 000 live births and an under-five mortality rate of less than 30 per thousand live births. An effective and responsive health system is critical to the attainment of these targets. An integrated approach for addressing the social determinants of health is also essential.

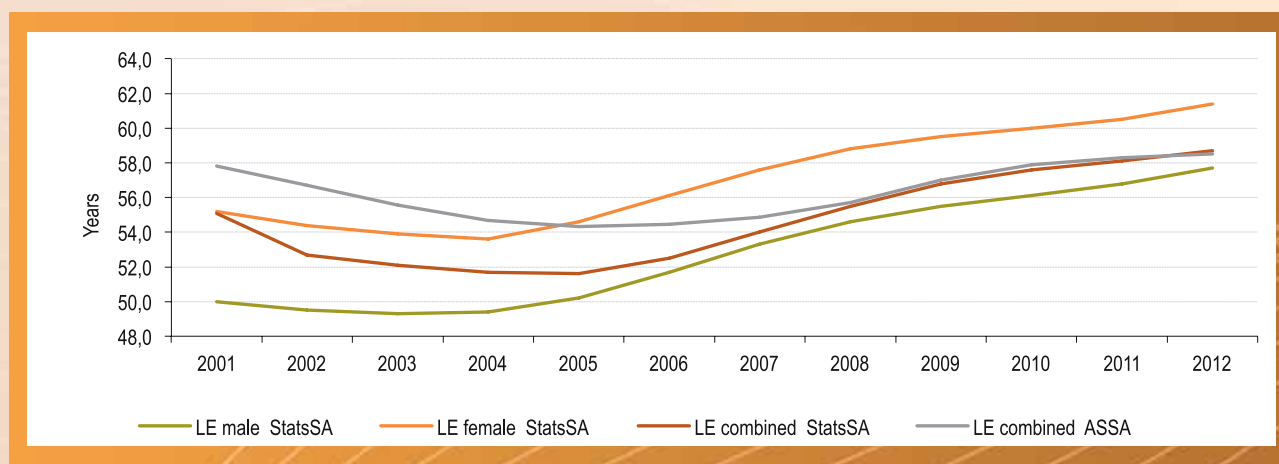
34. LIFE EXPECTANCY

Goal	A long and healthy life for all South Africans
Analysis	For the first time since the democratic government came into office in 1994, empirical evidence shows that South Africa is making progress in improving the health status of the nation. Both StatsSA and ASSA life expectancy combined figures show a gradual improvement in life expectancy from 2006 onwards, after a decline from 2001-2005. This has exceeded the health sector target of 58.5 years by 2014. Increase in life expectancy could be attributed to the implementation of comprehensive strategies to combat Communicable Diseases inclusive of HIV and AIDS.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	LE male Stats SA	50.5	49.5	49.3	49.4	50.2	51.7	53.3	54.6	55.5	56.1	56.8
2	LE female Stats SA	55.2	54.4	52.9	53.6	54.6	56.1	57.6	58.8	59.5	60.0	60.5
3	LE combined Stats SA	52.7	52.1	51.7	51.6	52.5	54.0	55.5	56.8	57.6	58.1	58.7
4	LE male ASSA	53.5	52.6	51.8	51.5	51.5	51.7	52.5	53.7	54.6	55.0	55.3
5	LE female ASSA	59.9	58.6	57.6	57.2	57.4	58.0	59.0	60.3	61.2	61.6	61.7
6	LE combined ASSA	56.7	55.6	54.7	54.3	54.5	54.8	55.7	57.0	57.9	58.3	58.5
7	LE male RMS								54.0	55.5	57.2	
8	LE female RMS								59.0	60.8	62.8	
9	LE combined RMS								56.5	58.1	60.0	

LIFE EXPECTANCY



Definition	Life expectancy is 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) Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's (StatsSA)'s calculations. 4, 5, 6) Life Expectancy: Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) 2008 model. 7, 8, 9) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2011.
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by provincial is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za Data sourced from StatsSA is revised based on the release of the 2013 Mid-Year population estimates. Recent data from RMS show an increase in life expectancy from 2009 to 2011

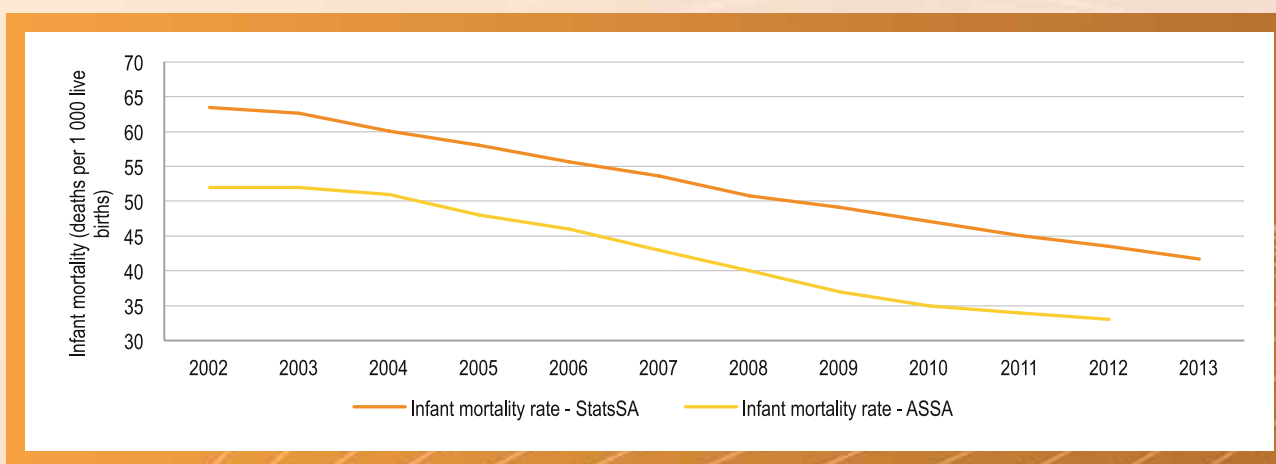
35. INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE

Goal	To reduce infant (under one year) and child (under five years) morbidity and mortality
Analysis	Data shows a steady decline in infant and child mortality from 2004. Despite the decline, South Africa still has unacceptably high infant and child mortality and compares poorly with other middle-income countries. To address the high rates, additional efforts to strengthen routine immunisation and provision of Vitamin A supplementation, introduction of the rota-virus and pneumococcal vaccines and promoting exclusive breast-feeding have been employed to reduce the burden of the three major killers of children under five years of age, that include HIV and AIDS, neonatal causes and childhood infections such as pneumonia and diarrhoea. A new immunisation programme was introduced in 2009, to address vaccine-preventable diseases such as diarrhoea and pneumonia. According to the Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS), the sustained improvements in infant and child mortality are also due to ART treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Much still has to be done to reduce infant mortality to the MDG target of 18 deaths per 1 000 live births by 2015.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY (DEATHS PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1 IMR StatsSA	63.5	62.6	60.1	58	55.6	53.6	50.8	49.1	47.1	45.1	43.5	41.7
2 U5 mortality StatsSA	92.9	91.9	89.3	85.4	80.9	76.7	72.3	68.5	65.2	62.1	59.5	56.6
3 IMR ASSA	52	52	51	48	46	43	40	37	35	34	33	
4 U5 mortality ASSA	74	75	74	71	67	64	59	53	50	49	48	

INFANT MORTALITY (UNDER ONE YEAR)



Definition	Infant mortality rate refers to the number of children less than one year old who die in a year per 1 000 live births during that year. Child mortality refers to the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year.
Data source	Actuarial Society SA (ASSA) 2008 model.
Data note	Calculations include the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment. RMS reported a decline in infant and child mortality from 40 and 56 per 1 000 live births in 2009 to 30 and 42 per 1 000 live births in 2011, respectively. This has exceeded the national targets of 36 and 50 per 1 000 live births by 2014, respectively. RMS is a system of the Medical Research Council (MRC). Additional data on estimates by other data sources is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

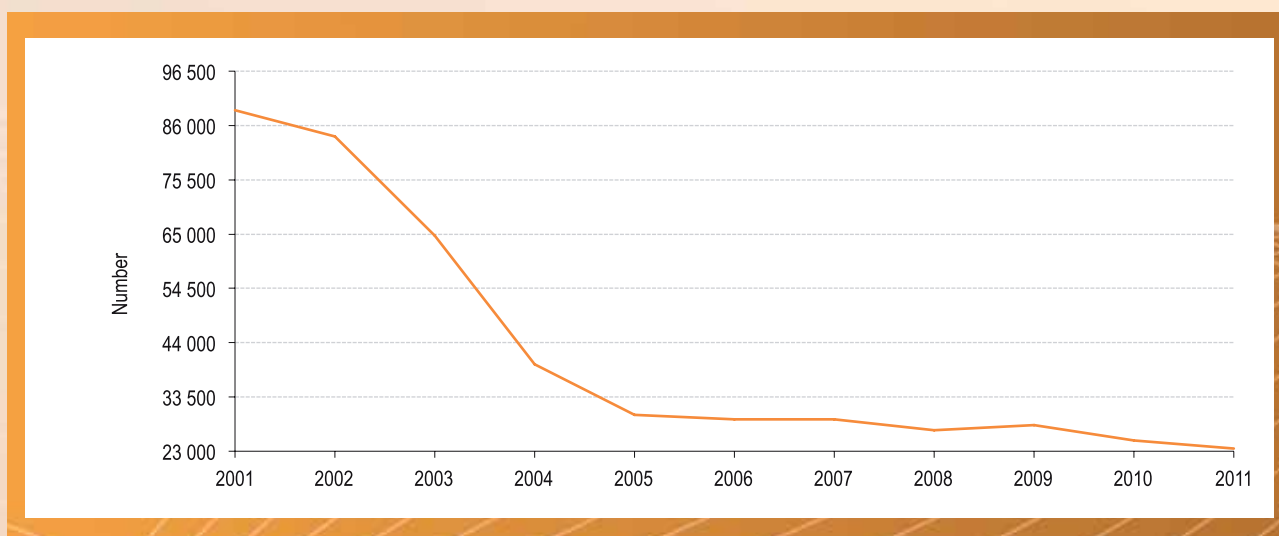
36. SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

Goal	To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality
Analysis	Nutritional status of children is most commonly measured in terms of body measurements (anthropometry) which is weight and height/length. Underweight for age provides a good indication of current levels of under-nutrition while stunting, based on a low height for age, is indicative of a long-term adverse nutritional environment. There is a paucity of recent national baseline data on the anthropometric status of children in South Africa with the latest being the 2005 National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS) which indicated that underweight in children <5 years of age was of the order of about 10% while stunting in this age group was about 21% . The current trend (from 2001-2011 – District Health Information System (DHIS)) shows a decrease in the number of children <5 years of age with severe malnutrition. Empirical data from the South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (SANHANES) 2011 to be released in 2013, will provide an indication of how much child nutrition has improved and the extent to which South Africa will meet the national target of a reduction of levels of under-nutrition by 5% by 2014.

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS – NEW AMBULATORY

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Severe malnutrition under five years	88 971	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082	29 176	29 165	27 064	28 029	25 057	23 521

SEVERE MALNUTRITION – UNDER FIVE YEARS



Definition	A new-born baby found to weigh less than 60% of estimated weight for age, or to suffer from marasmus, kwashiokor, or similar illnesses, excluding new-born babies.
Data source	District Health Information System (DHIS).
Data note	Calculations include the impact of anti-retroviral treatment (ART). Additional data on from the National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS).available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

37. IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

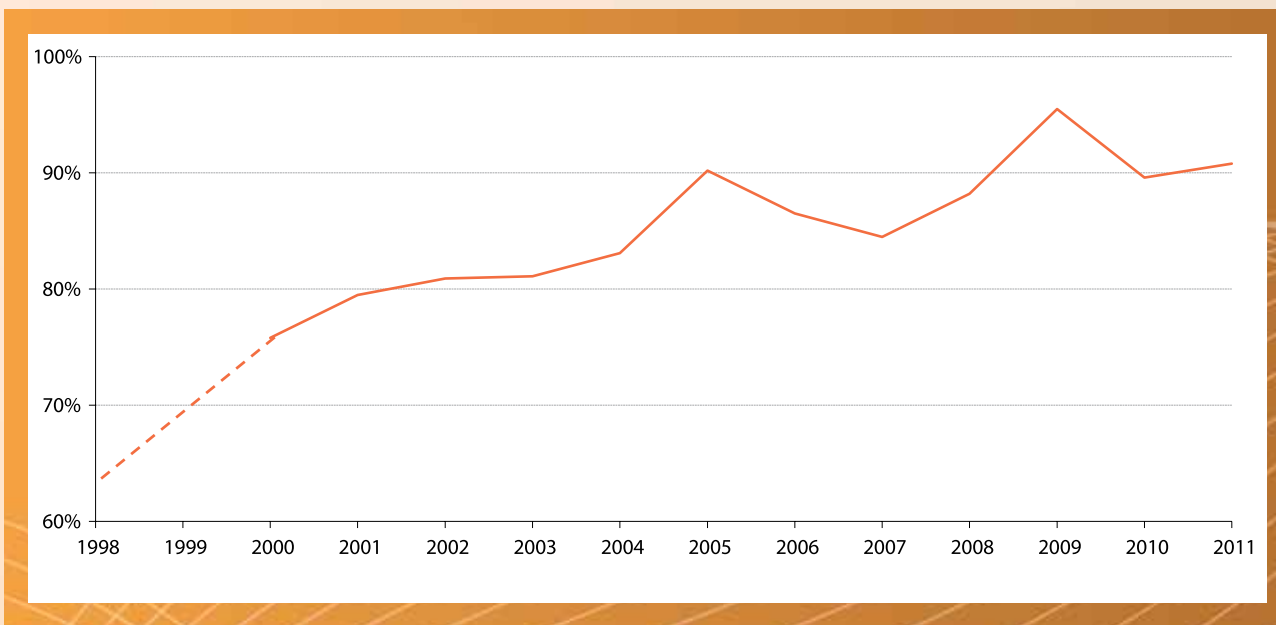
Goal	To improve child health and reduce infant and under-five mortality and morbidity and attain a coverage rate of 90% per cent
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Analysis	South Africa has done well since the turn of the century in increasing the general immunisation coverage of infants (under one year of age), with immunisation coverage increasing from 63% in 1998 to 90.8% in 2011 with the highest coverage of 95.5% achieved in 2009. However, the over 95% coverage could not be sustained and the cause of this drop needs to be well understood. The increase from 2000-2011 shows some progress which could imply that implementation of the WHO strategy known as Reach Every District, aimed at improving coverage and protecting children against vaccine preventable diseases, is bearing desired outcomes.
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IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Immunisation Coverage	75.8	79.5	80.9	81.1	83.1	90.2	83.4	84.9	90.5	94.4	88.1	90.8

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 haemophilias influenza.
Data source	District Health Information System.
Data note	Provincially disaggregated data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

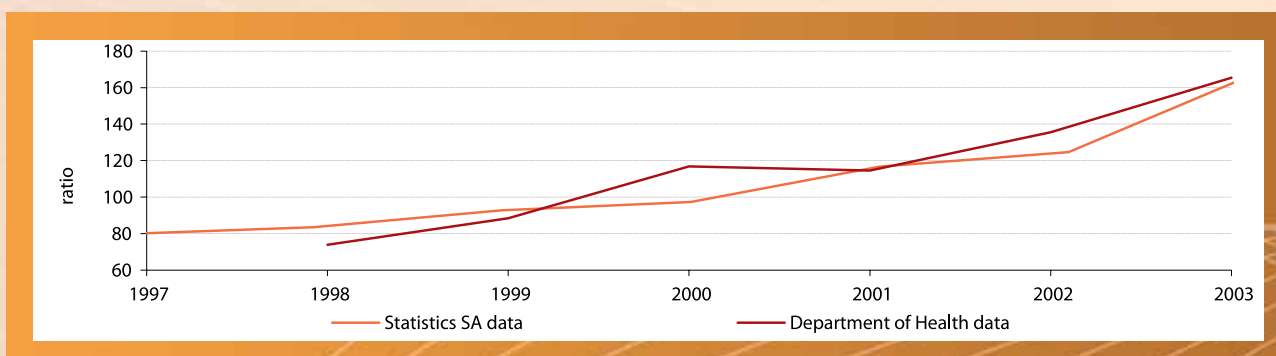
38. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

Goal	To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity
Analysis	The maternal mortality ratio in South Africa is higher than that of countries of similar socio-economic development. National estimates indicate that in 2009, there was still no sign of a reversal in the upward trend in maternal mortality, with the United Nations estimating a maternal mortality ratio of 300 per 100 000 live births. The high maternal mortality has largely been attributed to non-pregnancy related infections, mainly resulting from AIDS. However, there are also deaths that are due to largely preventable and non-AIDS related factors such as hypertension and obstetric hemorrhage. Maternal deaths are also aggravated by the delay in seeking antenatal care and limitations in the quality of care. Adoption and implementation of the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality (CARMMA) is one of the strategies employed to improve the reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality in South Africa.

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2008	2009	2010
1	80.69	84.25	93.19	97.64	116.18	123.71	165.50						
2		150.0											
3			88.40	116.80	114.50	135.60							
4									400.00				
5				230.00					400.00				
6					578.00								
7										300			
8											310	333	
9													300

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statistics South Africa's (StatsSA)'s calculations based on 'Causes of Death' reports from the Department of Home Affairs. 2. Department of Health (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.MGD monitoring, UN estimates. 6. Population Health Metrics, 2008 (6)4. 7. Dorrington, R. E. and Bradshaw, D. 2011. "Maternal mortality in South Africa – lessons from a case study in the use of deaths reported by households in censuses and surveys", Journal of Population Research 28(1):49-73. 8. Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) report, 2011. 9. World Health Organization's (WHO) Development Indicators 2013.
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. Additional data on estimated MMR per region is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

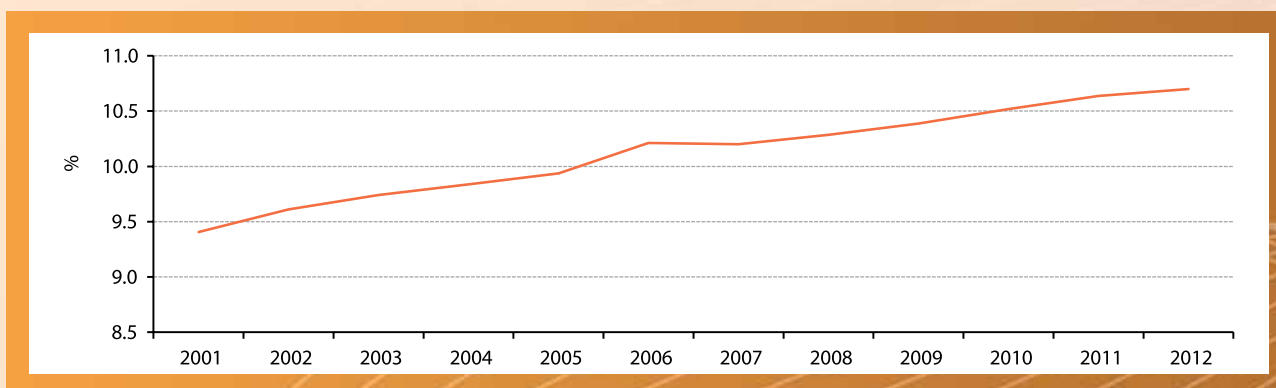
39. HIV PREVALENCE

Goal	To reduce the prevalence of HIV
Analysis	There has been a stabilisation of HIV prevalence (the number of people living with HIV), after rising since the 1990s. Prevalence amongst youth has been leveling off between 2009 and 2012 and South Africa will probably meet the MDG targets for HIV prevalence in youth. Key to reducing the overall burden of HIV is the prevention of new HIV infections. There is a need to strengthen prevention strategies such as male and female condoms; HIV counseling and testing to ensure early access to treatment and to reduce transmission; medical male circumcision; and social and behaviour change communication promoting health-seeking behaviour. South Africa is currently implementing the largest antiretroviral treatment (ART) programme in the world.

HIV PREVALENCE

	%	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Youth 15-24				12.6	11.8	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3
2	Adult women 15-49				17.4	17.7	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.5
3	Adult women 20-64				16.4	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.5	-
4	Adult men 20-64				15.2	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	-
5	All adults 15-49				16.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6
6	All adults 20-64				15.8	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5	-
7	Total Female Population				10.1	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.0
8	Total Male Population				8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3
9	Total Population				9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7
10	Women attending antenatal care	22.8	22.4	24.5	24.8	26.5	27.9	29.5	30.2	29.10	29.40	29.30	29.40	30.2	29.5	

HIV PREVALENCE



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.
Data source	1-9) Statistics South Africa (StatsSA)'s calculations. 10) The 2011 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa, Department of Health, Page 15, table 5.
Data note	Stats SA did not release a 2012 update for mid-year population estimates which are used to calculate the HIV prevalence of adults 20-64 since it was a Census release year. By May 2013, they were compiling the 2013 estimates, which will be backdated all the way to 2002 in order to produce estimates of indicators which reflect the findings of Census 2011. Additional data disaggregated by province and by age is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

40. TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

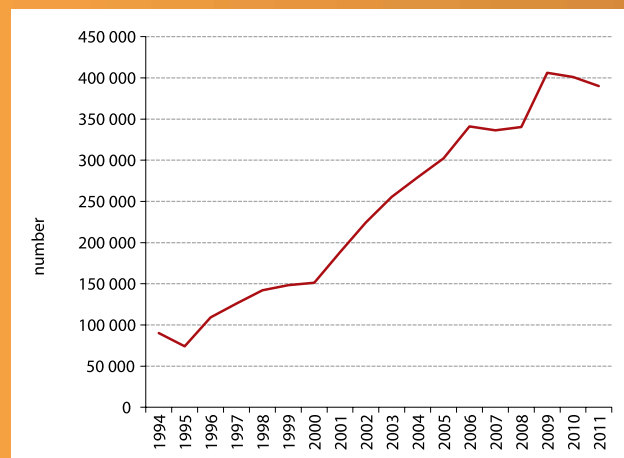
Goal	To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015
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Analysis	The national TB cure rate in South Africa has improved gradually over the past years. For the first time, the national TB cure rate passed the 70% mark in 2010 and reached 73% in 2011. Case notification for all forms of TB has steadily increased over 10 years from 188 695 in 2001 to 389 974 in 2011. The number of people who default on their TB treatment declined from 7.9% in 2009 to 7% in 2011. Despite this improvement, there are reports that some districts have TB cure rates of less than 50%. Success factors to sustain improvement of TB cure rate include decentralisation of TB management that reveals district-level TB outcomes for targeted interventions. Much work, including efforts to address structural, social and economic factors that drive the TB epidemic, is required to achieve the 85% cure rate recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO). South Africa is likely 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 TB, largely because of the high HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection rates.
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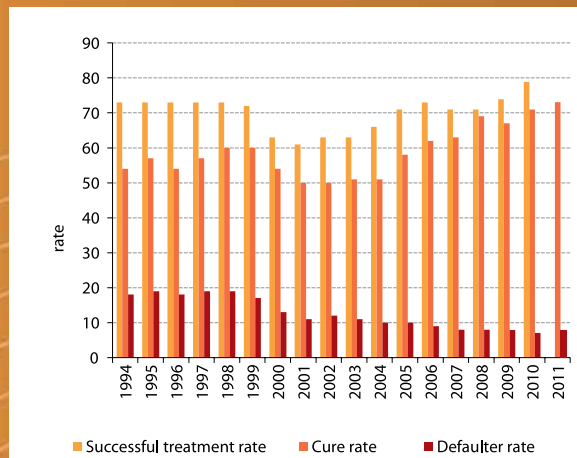
TB PREVALENCE

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	TB case notification	151 239	188 695	224 420	255 422	279 260	302 467	341 165	336 328	340 559	406 082	401 048	389 974
2	Successful treatment rate	63	61	63	63	66	71	73	71	71	74	79	
3	Cure rate	54	50	50	51	51	58	62	63	69	67	71	73
4	Defaulter Rate	13	11	12	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	8

TB CASE NOTIFICATION



TB TREATMENT



Definition	TB Case Notification – Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health. Successful Treatment Rate - Successful completion of treatment.) Cure rate – Percentage of patients who have shown to have been cured at the end of treatment. Defaulter rate –The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment.
Data source	1) World Health Organisation (WHO), drawing upon the National TB Control Programme (NTCP), Department of Health. 2,3,4) NCTP Department of Health and South African Health Review.
Data note	Additional data source from WHO is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

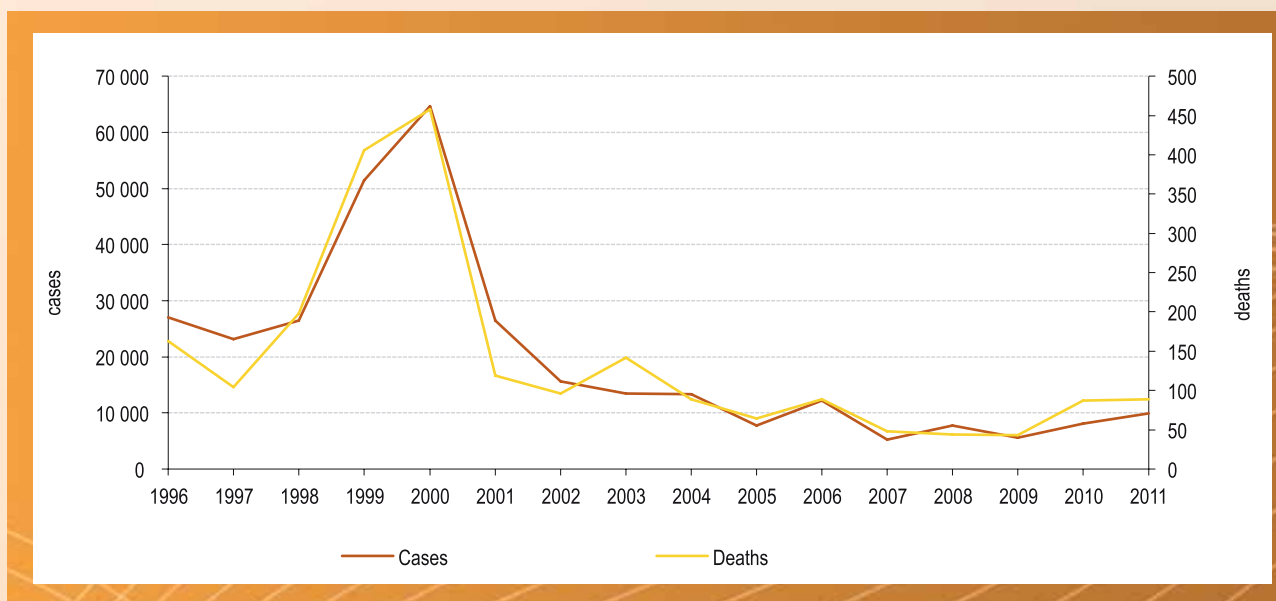
41. MALARIA

Goal	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10% each year
Analysis	There has been a steady decline in malaria cases in South Africa over the past 12 years. Between 2000 and 2011, morbidity was reduced by 85% (from 64 622 cases to 9 866 respectively) and mortality by 81% (from 458 to 89 deaths respectively). The achievements were largely due to changes in prevention and treatment policies, ensuring that the most effective insecticides and combination anti-malaria treatment were implemented to prevent and treat malaria infections. South Africa has adopted an elimination programme to reduce local transmission of malaria to zero cases by the year 2018. However as the burden of malaria in South Africa continues to decline, the risk of imported malaria by travellers and migrant workers from malaria endemic countries will be South Africa's major challenge.

MALARIA

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cases	64 622	26 506	15 649	13 459	13 399	7 755	12 163	5 210	7 727	5 586	8 066	9 866
Deaths	458	119	96	142	89	64	89	48	44	43	87	89
Fatality rate	0.71%	0.45%	0.61%	1.06%	0.66%	0.83%	0.73%	0.92%	0.57%	0.77%	1.08%	0.90%

MALARIA



Definition	Fatality rate refers to the number of reported deaths due to malaria divided by number of reported malaria cases multiplied by 100.
Data source	Department of Health's Malaria Notification System.

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

In 1994, the education system was characterised by high fragmentation along racial lines, and large variations in quality and effectiveness. The country had nineteen different departments of education, with each department maintaining different standards of education and administering its own examinations. The educational system privileged certain groups, on the basis of race and socio-economic status. For example, very few African children benefited from Early Childhood Development (ECD) services, school nutrition, qualified teachers, equitable funding, and appropriate infrastructure. There was no access to learner workbooks to illustrate national assessment standards and increase access to reading material. At the same time the country did not know the quality of education in all phases because the Matric exam was the only national indicator of quality. Specifically¹:

- Inequity in school funding². For every two rand spent on an African child, government spent about five rand on a white child
- Enrolment in Early Childhood Development (ECD) was at an estimated 150 000 in 1999
- Gross primary school enrolment was approximately 95.5% in 1995
- Gross secondary enrolment was at an estimated 85%
- The learner-educator ratio in public ordinary schools was over 33:1 in 1999
- Fewer female children registered for primary education, resulting in a Gender Parity Index (GPI) ratio lower than 1
- The learner to facility ratio was approximately 43.1, indicating limited access to classroom facilities
- The percentage of Matric passes was 53.4% with only 14.8% learners passing with an endorsement in 1995
- The percentage of adults who could read and write was below 70%, with implications for South Africa's ability to meet MDGs adult literacy targets
- Only 7.1% of the South African population above 20 years old had a tertiary education by 1996, with only 3.6% of

Africans and 26% of the white population with a tertiary qualification (Census 2011)

- The percentage of Graduating Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) students was only 28% in 1999
- South Africa had poor educational outcomes

To address the aforementioned challenges, democratic South Africa prioritised the unification of disparate systems of education, and to this end, developed policies that sought to respond to the need to increase the skills and life chances of all South Africans³. Significant strides have been made since South Africa became a democratic state. For example, education budgets have increased to above 5% of GDP. Equity in school funding has improved, with public spending per learner increasing to approximately R11 000 per year in 2011. ECD public expenditure has increased fourfold since 2006 in real terms. Grade R enrolment between 2003 and 2011 has increased from 300 000 to 705 000 and is nearly reaching universal access. The percentage of Matric passes has increased from under 60% in 1994 to 73% in 2012. The total number of learners passing at bachelor level increased to 136 000 in 2012. Over 23 million workbooks for Grade R to Grade 9 were distributed in 2011, a huge commitment to improving text access; which did not exist before. For the first time, ANA results are showing strengths and weakness of the system below Grade 12.

However, although educational budgets have increased to above 5% of GDP, the increased expenditure has not resulted in a marked improvement in education outcomes. While the implementation of a new National Senior Certificate in 2009 has shown an upward pass rate, the number of those passing mathematics and science has declined. This is a major obstacle to solving historical shortfalls in the production of professionals in science, engineering and technology (SET), e.g. artisans, technicians and engineers, which impacts negatively in the country's global competitiveness and economic growth.

Reference

1. Towards a Ten-Year Review. The Presidency, Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services (PCAS). October 2003.
2. Diagnostic Review. The Presidency, National Planning Commission (NPC). 2011
3. Mid-Term Review of the priorities of government. The Presidency. Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME). March 2012.

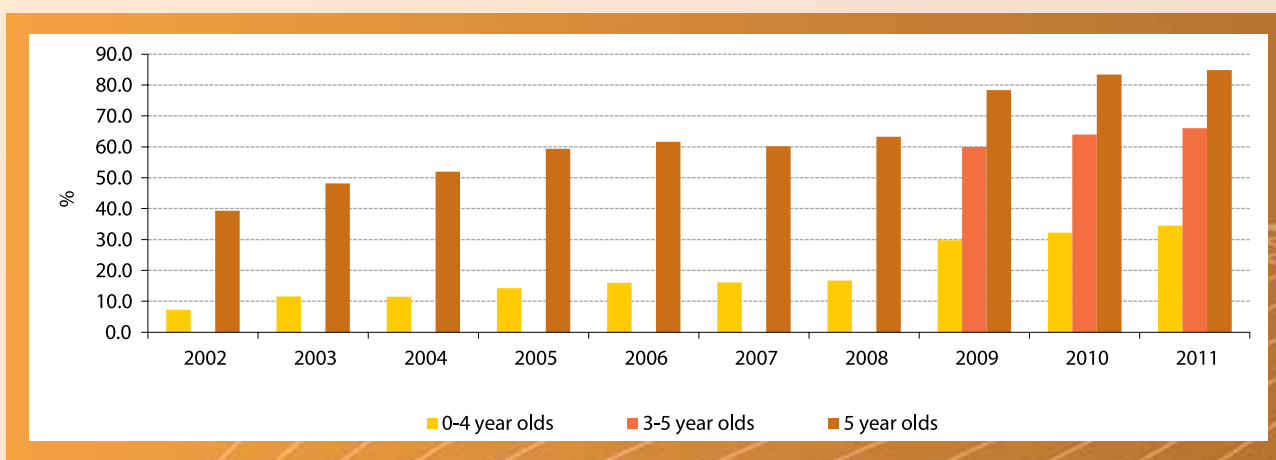
42. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Goal	100% of grade 1 learners should have received formal Grade R by 2014
Analysis	The percentage of 0-4 year olds attending ECD facilities has increased by 18.4 between 2007 and 2011. The same trend is observed for 5 year olds which has increased by 24.6% during the same period. The upward trend may be attributed to the implementation of the national integrated plan for ECD, developed by the Departments of Social Development and Basic Education. There has also been a dramatic increase in the number of learners attending Grade 1 who have attended Grade R. The doubling of Grade R enrolment between 2003 and 2011 from 300 000 to 705 000 is a major achievement.

CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
0-4 year olds	7.3	11.6	11.5	14.3	16.0	16.1	16.7	29.8	32.2	34.5
3-5 year olds								60.0	64.0	66.0
5 year olds	39.3	48.1	51.9	59.3	61.6	60.2	63.2	78.3	83.4	84.8
Apparent intake rate								122.8	113.2	112.1

CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES



Definition	Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme comprises of a set of activities which are meant to provide stimulation and learning appropriate to children's developmental needs, including children with a disability, chronic illness and other special needs. Apparent Intake Rate (AIR) is defined as the total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school-entrance age (UIS, 2010).
Data source	Department of Basic Education.
Data note	AIR is calculated by dividing the number of new entrants in Grade 1 irrespective of age, by the population of official school-entrance age and then multiplying by 100.

43. CLASS RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Goal	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with international standards
Analysis	The learner-educator ratio has stabilised over time, hovering around 30:1 from 2010. Provincially, Free State and Eastern Cape are at the lower end at 27:1 and 29:1, and Northern Cape is at the higher end at 32:1. However, the learner-class ratio remains a challenge facing the education system.

LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Educator	362 042	382 133	386 595	395 452	400 953	386 587	389 329	390 074	392 377
Learners	12 176 391	12 217 765	12 302 236	12 410 501	12 239 363	11 828 747	11 809 355	11 804 066	11 923 674
Learner: Educator Ratio	34	32	32	31	31	31	30	30	30

Definition	The average number of learners per teacher in a given school year based on headcounts for both learners and teachers in public ordinary schools and independent schools that are subsidised by the Department of Basic Education.
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, School Realities. 2009, 2010, 2012 data from DBE.
Data note	These data are from the survey conducted on the 10th school day. Approximately 99.7% of functional ordinary schools submitted the survey forms, and imputation was done to establish a data set of 100%. Additional data disaggregated at provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

44. ENROLMENT RATES: GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

Goal	To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities
Analysis	Overall, the GPI has become closer to parity over several years. However, at primary school level there are marginally fewer girls than boys. This trend reverses at secondary level where fewer boys than girls are enrolled. The secondary school trend continues to the higher education level and the gap becomes more visible. From 2005, there has been a steady increase in females enrolling at institutions of higher learning compared to males. Although male enrollments have also been increasing, the female increase is steeper than that of males.

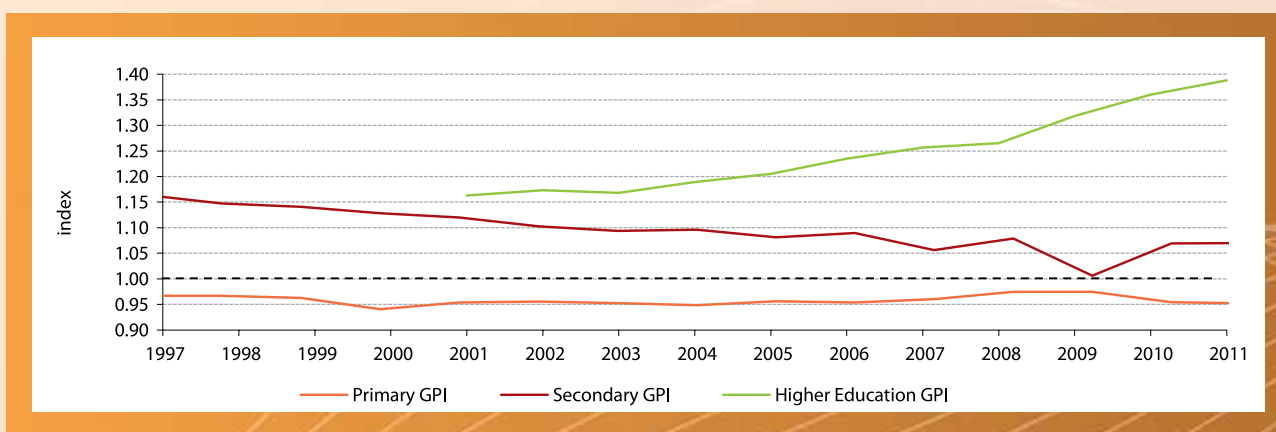
GENDER PARITY INDEX FOR BASIC EDUCATION¹

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary GPI	0.948	0.960	0.962	0.959	0.955	0.962	0.960	0.966	0.980	0.980	0.960	0.958
Secondary GPI	1.127	1.119	1.103	1.094	1.097	1.082	1.090	1.058	1.080	1.010	1.071	1.071
Overall GPI	1.006	1.013	1.009	1.005	1.004	1.000	1.010	1.006	1.010	1.020	1.002	1.000

GENDER PARITY INDEX FOR HIGHER EDUCATION²

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Higher Education GPI	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.39

GENDER PARITY INDEX FOR BASIC AND HIGHER EDUCATION



Definition	GPI is the ratio of GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio) for female learners to the GER of male learners regardless of age, in public and independent ordinary schools for a given year. GPI ratio measures the progress towards gender parity in education participation / learning opportunities available for females in relation to those available to males. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. A value less than 1 indicates disparity in favour of males, while a GPI greater than 1 indicates disparity in favour of females.
Data source	1. 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 2011 Department of Basic Education. 2. Department of higher education's Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) database.
Data note	Additional data on GER and disaggregation by gender is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

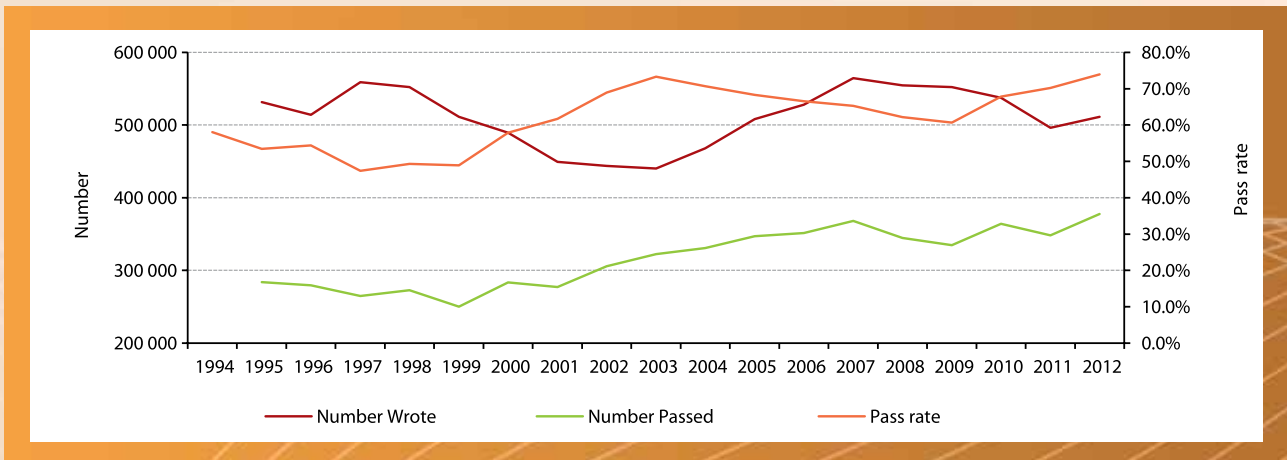
45. NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the quality of education as reflected in the National Senior Certificate examinations
Analysis	Over the years, the overall Matric pass rate has steadily been increasing. The 2012 pass rate has surpassed that of 2003, which was the highest since 1994. However, the quality of Matric as indicated by the number of bachelor passes is not increasing as rapidly as the overall Matric pass rate.

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number wrote	449 332	443 765	440 096	467 890	508 180	527 950	564 381	554 664	552 073	537 543	496 090	511 152
Number passed	277 206	305 774	322 492	330 717	347 184	351 503	368 217	344 794	334 716	364 147	348 117	377 829
Pass rate	61.7%	68.9%	73.3%	70.7%	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%	60.6%	67.8%	70.2%	73.9%

SENIOR CERTIFICATE PASSES



Definition	Number of people who passed the National Senior Certificate (NSC) examination as a percentage of those that wrote the examinations.
Data source	Department of Basic Education.
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

46. NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (MATRIC) EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

Goal	To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics
Analysis	Since 2008 the number of Mathematics passes has been declining, until 2012 where there was a marginal increase of about 17 937 passes from 2011. Since Mathematics Literacy was introduced as a Matric examination subject, there are more learners passing this subject than those passing Mathematics. However, this does not give them access to Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) fields.

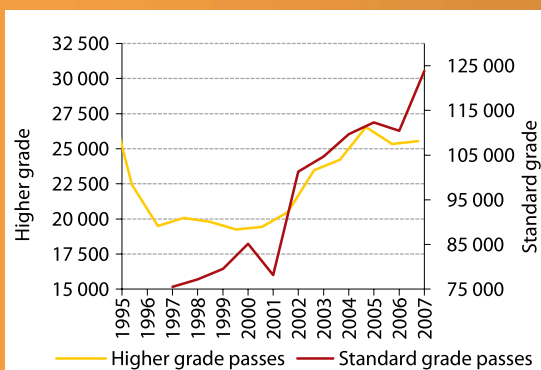
NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Higher grade passes	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	101 289	104 707	109 664	112 279	110 452	123 813

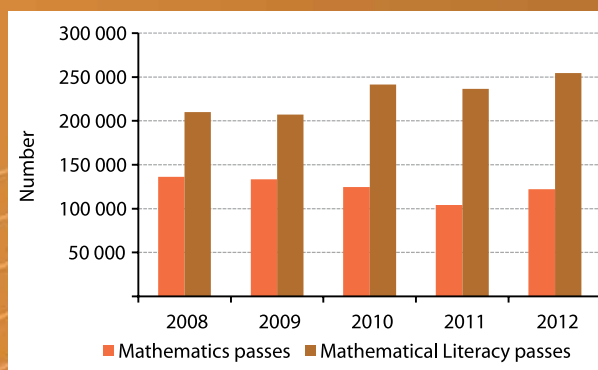
MATHEMATICS AND MATHS LITERACY (2008 - 2012)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Mathematics passes	136 184	133 505	124 749	104 033	121 970
Mathematical Literacy passes	210 134	207 326	241 576	236 548	254 611

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICAL PASSES UP TO 2007



MATHEMATICS AND MATHEMATICS LITERACY (2008-2012)



Definition	Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics and mathematics literacy.
Data source	Department of Basic Education.

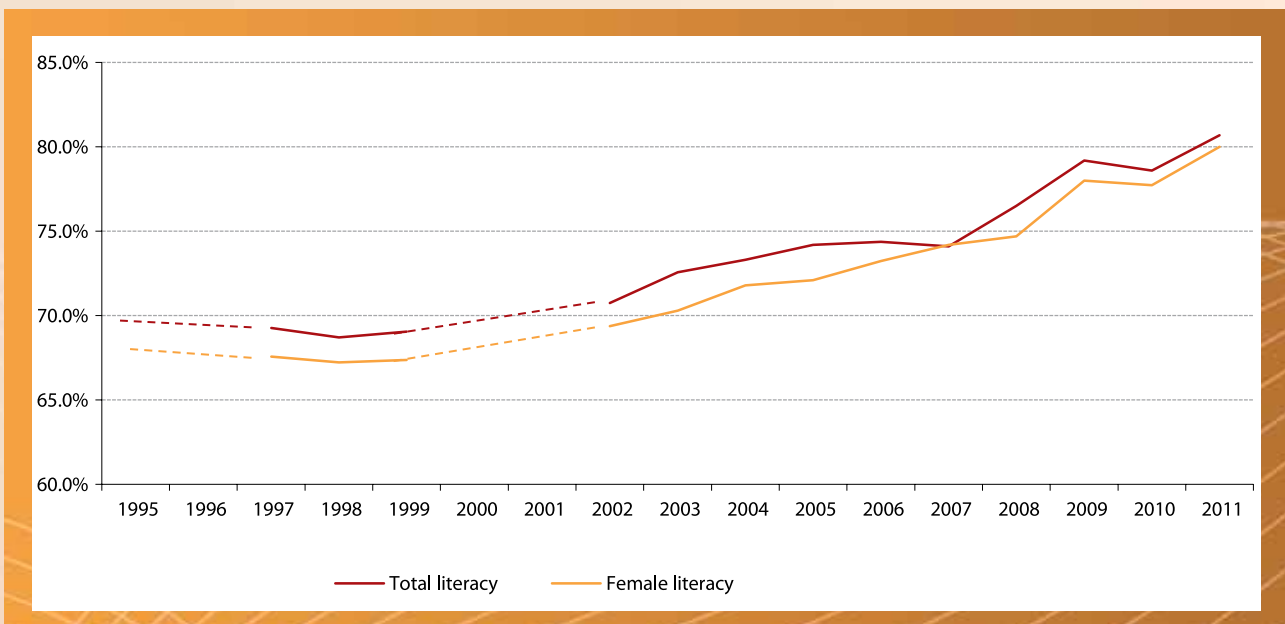
47. ADULT LITERACY RATE

Goal	To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50% between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDG target
Analysis	The adult literacy rate has been increasing steadily over the past 10 years. Females are becoming much more literate. As a result, the illiteracy rate is showing a decline from the past year, after a marginal increase in 2009. Provincially, Gauteng (89.6%) and the Western Cape (87.4%) have the highest rates respectively, compared to the Eastern Cape (73.5%) and North West (73%).

ADULT LITERACY RATE

%	1995	1997	1998	1999	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total literacy – GHS					70.7	72.6	73.3	74.2	74.4	74.1	76.5	79.2	78.6	80.7
Total literacy – OHS	69.6	69.3	68.7	69.0										
Illiteracy	30.4	30.7	31.3	31.0	29.3	27.4	26.7	25.8	25.6	25.9	23.5	20.8	21.4	19.3

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 Household Surveys (GHS) and October Household Surveys (OHS), 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 South Africa (StatsSA)'s various October Household Surveys (OHS) and General Household Surveys (GHS).

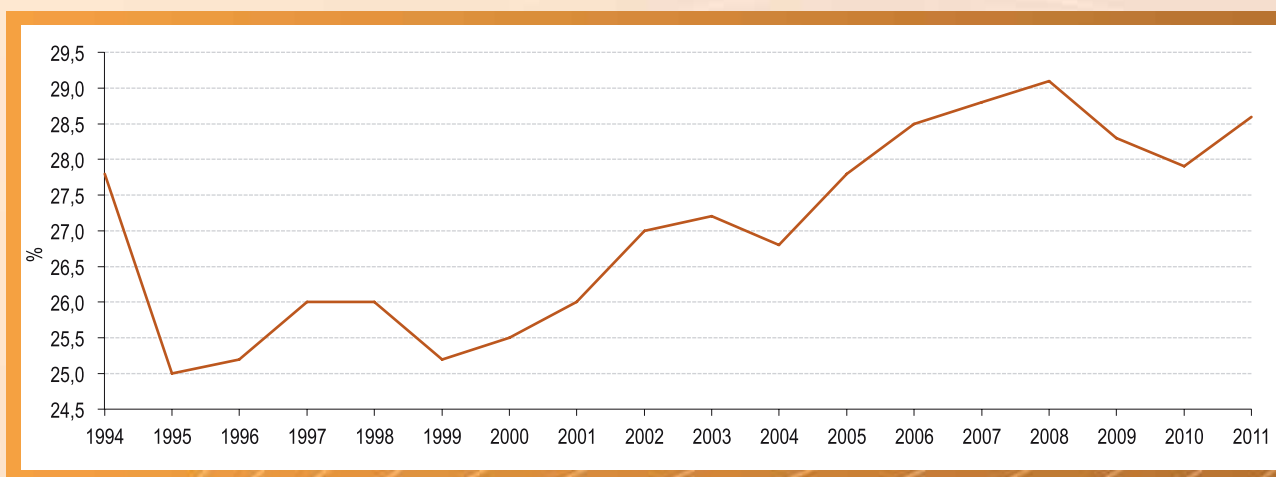
48. GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

Goal	Increase the number of Engineering Sciences graduates to 15 000 by 2014
Analysis	The total enrollment in higher education has been increasing since 1994, accompanied by increasing number of graduates. The percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET is picking up after a decline from 2008 to 2010. More females than males are graduating from higher education institutions since 1995. There has been a steady increase in the number of SET engineering students graduating per year from 2009 to 2011. Although the number of SET graduates has been on an upward trend, annual engineering targets in the Delivery Agreement have not been met, and universities have indicated that it will be difficult to achieve the 2014 target of producing 15 000 engineering graduates per year.

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Total number of graduates	95 940	101 047	108 263	117 240	120 385	124 676	126 618	133 241	144 852	153 325	160 300
2	Total number of SET graduates	24 907	27 240	29 495	31 436	33 506	35 562	36 429	38 819	40 973	42 760	45 841
3	SET as % of total graduates	26.0	27.0	27.2	26.8	27.8	28.5	28.8	29.1	28.3	27.9	28.6
4	Number of engineering Sciences (excluding Technology) graduates									8 424	8 792	9 193

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS AS % OF TOTAL GRADUATES



Definition	Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET.
Data source	1, 2, 3) Department of Education Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS). 4) Programme of Action (POA) , website www.poa.gov.za
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by gender is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

49. EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE BELOW HIGH SCHOOL

Goal	To increase the percentage of graduating students that are qualifying in the SET disciplines
Analysis	The South African education system performs below countries with smaller GDP for example in SACMEQ III, South African learners were outperformed by learners from Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Botswana in both reading and mathematics. South Africa performed below SACMEQ average both in 2000 and 2007. However, disaggregation by province shows some provinces are performing much better than others. Gauteng, North West and Western Cape for example, achieved scores above the SACMEQ mean of 500. The Annual National Assessment (ANA) results show that the majority of learners operate at low levels with average math scores of 30% in 2011 and 27% in 2012 for Grade 6.

PERFORMANCE OF LEARNERS IN MATHEMATICS AND READING¹

Scores	SACMEQ II		SACMEQ III	
	Reading	Mathematics	Reading	Mathematics
South Africa	492.3	486.1	494.9	494.8

PERFORMANCE OF LEARNERS IN MATHEMATICS AND LANGUAGE (ANA)²

Average percentage scores	2011						2012					
	Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 3		Grade 6			Grade 9		
	Lang	Math	Lang	Math	Lang	Math	HL	FAL	Math	HL	FAL	Math
Eastern Cape	39	35	33	29	50	41	35	30	25	43	35	15
Free State	37	26	22	28	56	45	50	28	28	49	37	14
Gauteng	35	30	35	37	55	47	46	36	31	50	40	15
KwaZulu-Natal	39	31	25	32	54	42	34	31	28	38	32	12
Limpopo	30	20	18	25	48	34	24	25	21	31	30	9
Mpumalanga	27	19	20	25	48	36	31	26	23	40	37	12
North West	28	21	27	28	49	38	38	30	24	44	38	13
Northern Cape	30	21	22	26	46	34	26	28	24	39	39	11
Western Cape	43	36	39	41	57	47	51	31	33	48	37	17
South Africa	35	28	29	30	52	41	40	30	27	43	35	13

Definition	SACMEQ – Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality, ANA refers to Annual National Assessments. FAL means First Additional Language, HL means home language.
Data source	Table 1) SACMEQ II and III Project results pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website – www.SACMEQ.org Table 2) Report on ANA, 2011.
Data note	Table 1) SACMEQ (II) undertaken from 1984 to 2004 and SACMEQ (III) undertaken from 2005 to 2010, targeted all pupils in Grade 6 level (at the first week of the eighth month of the school year) who were attending registered mainstream primary school. The desired target population definition for the project was based on a grade-based description and not age based description of pupils. Table 2) Provides average percentage score per subject. Direct comparison between Home Language (HL) and First Additional Language (FAL) should be done with extreme caution as the language tests done in 2011 in Grades 1 to 6 was pitched at the level of language of learning and teaching.

50. MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

Goal	To increase the percentage of graduating students that are qualifying in the SET disciplines
Analysis	South Africa continues to perform at low levels in Science and Mathematics compared to other countries. However, the results show that South Africa is in an upward trajectory. Most importantly, the Trends in International Maths and Science Study (TIMSS) shows an increase in performance and this is largely driven by schools catering for the poor, though the scores are not competitive.

CHANGE IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE FROM TIMSS 1999, 2002 AND 2011

Country	Science				Maths			
	1999	2002	2011	Change in achievement	1999	2002	2011	Change in achievement
Indonesia	435 (4.5)	420 (4.1)	406 (4.5)	-	403 (4.9)	411 (4.8)	386 (4.3)	-
Tunisia	420 (3.7)	413 (2.9)	439 (2.5)	+	448 (2.4)	410 (2.2)	425 (2.8)	+
Chile	430 (3.4)	404 (2.1)	461 (2.5)	+	392 (4.4)	387 (3.3)	416 (2.6)	+
Philippines	345 (7.5)	377 (5.8)			345 (6.0)	378 (5.2)		
South Africa	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	332 (3.7)	+	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	352 (2.5)	+

Definition	International mathematics and science achievement and South Africa's performance in relation to the other participating countries.
Data source	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) 2011. TIMSS media release December 2012, Website www.hsrc.ac.za
Data note	TIMSS was administered to Grade 8 learners in 1999, administered to Grades 8 and 9 in 2002 and 2011. For 2011 the HSRC conducted the study in 285 schools among 11 969 learners. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

Apartheid was founded on, among others, economic and social exclusion and division.

South Africa pre-1994 was deeply divided, with opportunity defined by race, ethnicity, gender, class and religion.

Interaction across racial and class divides was severely limited, and for a long time, punishable by law. There was wide-spread violence.

The country had high levels of inequality, particularly along racial lines, especially in opportunity and access to services, which served to trap people within the circumstances of their birth, resulting in high levels of mistrust and dissatisfaction.

Gender discrimination was high, with women largely discriminated against in terms of education and employment opportunities.

Despite strides made by the democratic state to address this, South Africa remains an unequal society, and all South Africans need to work together to address wounds inherited from the past.

The indicators used to assess social cohesion are largely incomparable to those of pre-1994. For instance, because black people had no legitimate form of political participation before 1994, no measure of political participation would capture the quantum change post-1994.

Regarding civil society and organisation thereof, there were few surveys regarding the extent to which citizens were confident in a happy future for all races, public opinion on race relations, whether the country was going in the right direction, identity based on self-description and pride in being South African.

South Africans did not have a shared vision about the country's future.

To address this, the Convention for Democratic South Africa (CODESA) in December 1991 brought together various political, civil, religious and community organisations to chart the future for a new and democratic South Africa. The first democratic election was held on 27 April 1994. The adoption of a progressive Constitution enabled the articulation of common values, rights and responsibilities. The Constitution offers a blueprint for the establishment of a prosperous, non-sexist, non-racial and

democratic society. It also sets out the need to heal the divisions of the past through affirmation and redress while uniting all South Africans.

The National Development Plan (NDP) envisions a South Africa where all will be more conscious of the things they have in common than their differences. Their lived experiences will progressively undermine and cut across the divisions of race, gender, space and class. The nation will be more accepting of peoples' multiple identities. In this South Africa there will be¹:

- Broad-based knowledge about and support for a set of values shared by all South Africans including the values contained in the Constitution.
- An inclusive society and economy. This means tackling the factors that sustain inequality of opportunity and outcomes by building capabilities and redressing the wrongs of the past.
- Increased interaction between South Africans from different social and racial groups.
- Strong leadership across society and a mobilised, active and responsible citizenry.

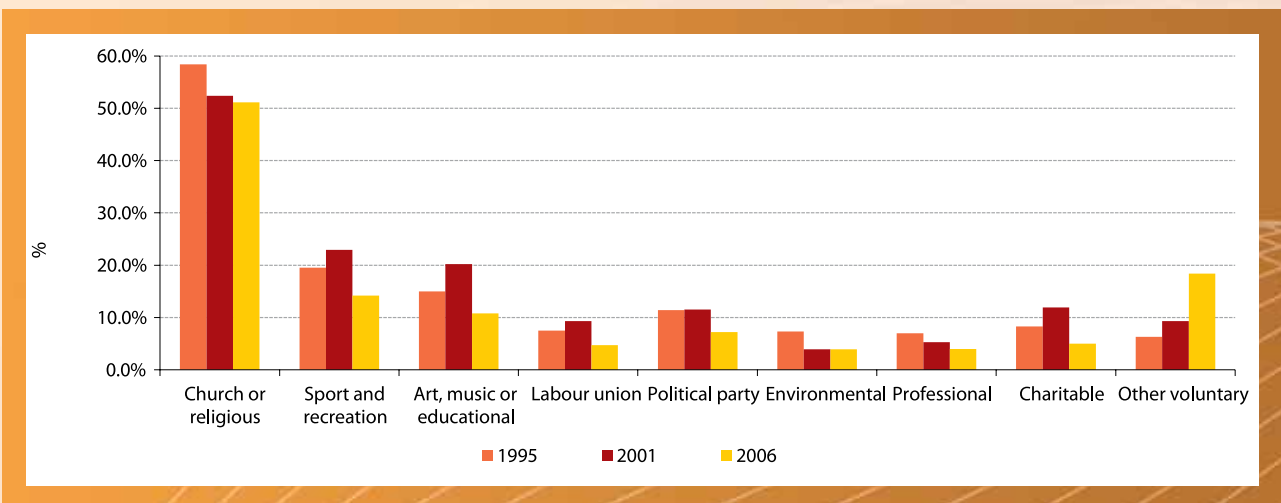
51. STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Goal	To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations
Analysis	South Africa surpasses Chile, Korea and Poland when it comes to membership of religious organisations. Membership of labour unions and political parties is also high compared to these three countries. If the strength of civil society is measured by belonging to some voluntary organisations then South Africa not only compares well with the 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".

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

	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%

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS



Definition	The percentages in columns do not add up to 100% as respondents could indicate that they were "active members or belong to" more than one organisation.
Data source	World Values Survey, University of Stellenbosch, 2006; www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs , 2010.

52. VOTER PARTICIPATION

Goal	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process
Analysis	Voter participation will not reach the heights of 1999 of registered voters who voted. An explanation could be that South Africa is reaching political maturity and like many mature democracies voter turnout is decreasing over time.

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		18 177 751	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%

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

	2000	%	2006	%	2011	%
Voting age population (VAP)	23 532 308		25 364 801		23 655 046	
VAP registered	18 476 516	78.5%	21 054 957	83.0%	13 664 914	84.1%
Turnout	8 882 734		10 186 795			
% Turnout of VAP		37.7%		40.2%		57.8%
% Turnout of registered VAP		48.1%		48.4%		no longer calculated

Definition	VAP = Voting Age Population.
Data source	State of the Nation, South Africa 2007. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 2007/ www.elections.org.za
Data note	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). Voter Turnout percentage are slightly different from what is published on the IEC website due to the difference in calculation. IEC uses Max Votes/ (Registered Voters + MEC7 Votes) where MEC7 votes relates to a situation where a person has applied for registration, has the receipt of proof but was not included on the voter's roll.

53. VOTERS PER PROVINCE

Goal	To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces
Analysis	In total, voter participation has decreased across the three voting periods. The largest fall was in Limpopo but for local elections in the province participation remained constant or increased. Voter participation on average per province has tended to be relatively low in every local election. However, there was an increase in participation in the 2011 local elections. The Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape and Gauteng showed a significant increase (10% and more increase) in voter turnout in the 2011 local elections.

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

	2000			2006			2011		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2 552 287	1 428 259	56.0%	2 908 106	1 630 284	56.1%	3 111 535	1 813 802	58.3%
Free State	1 227 578	602 618	49.1%	1 318 408	622 816	47.2%	1 386 521	767 327	55.3%
Gauteng	4 375 372	1 891 473	43.2%	4 785 955	2 033 674	42.5%	5 592 676	3 127 671	55.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 508 154	1 637 255	46.7%	3 964 817	2 005 008	50.6%	4 648 733	2 865 855	61.6%
Limpopo	1 419 315	635 427	44.8%	2 145 186	959 971	44.8%	2 341 498	1 172 855	50.1%
Mpumalanga	1 263 004	565 699	44.8%	1 546 728	716 908	46.3%	1 718 309	960 748	55.9%
North West	452 218	260 522	57.6%	1 554 864	709 484	45.6%	1 576 898	845 093	53.6%
Northern Cape	1 758 593	746 698	42.5%	528 657	282 884	53.5%	572 140	363 361	63.5%
Western Cape	1 955 454	1 131 621	57.9%	2 301 371	1 191 880	51.8%	2 706 736	1 748 208	64.6%
Total	18 511 975	8 899 572	48.1%	21 054 092	10 152 909	48.2%	23 655 046	13 664 920	57.8%

Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006).
Data source	Report on the National & Provincial Elections 1999, 2004, 2006, 2011, Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) Annual Report, (www.election.org.za).
Data note	The data does not include changes that occur after the first results have been published and by elections.

54. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Goal	To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies
Analysis	There is a vast improvement in the representation of women in all three tiers of government since 1994. The representation of women in the South African Parliament has increased from 27,8% in 1994 to 43,3% in 2009. Similarly, the representation of women in Provincial Legislatures has increased from 25,4% to 42,4%. Even the province that had the lowest representation in 1994, KwaZulu-Natal with 13,6% representation, stood at 37,5% in 2009. The Western Cape decreased in 2009 to the province with the least women representation in the Provincial legislatures in the country. In the 2009 elections, all provinces met the SADC 1997 Gender and Development commitment of ensuring women in politics and decision meet the representativeness target of 30%. Local government is also showing good performance; after the 2011 local government elections, female representation on local government councils was at 38,9% compared to 28,2% in 2000. KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape remained the provinces with the least women representation in local government councils.

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	99	428	23.5	122	430	27.7	139	430	31.7	179	430	41.5
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

	2000			2009			2011		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Proportional Representation	1 627	4 285	38	1 889	4455	42.4	2 123	4 811	44.1
Ward	6 37	3 753	17	1 425	3 895	36.6	1 411	4 277	33.0
Overall	2 264	8 038	28.2	3 314	8 350	39.7	3 534	9 088	38.9

Definition	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).
Data note	Additional data aggregated at provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

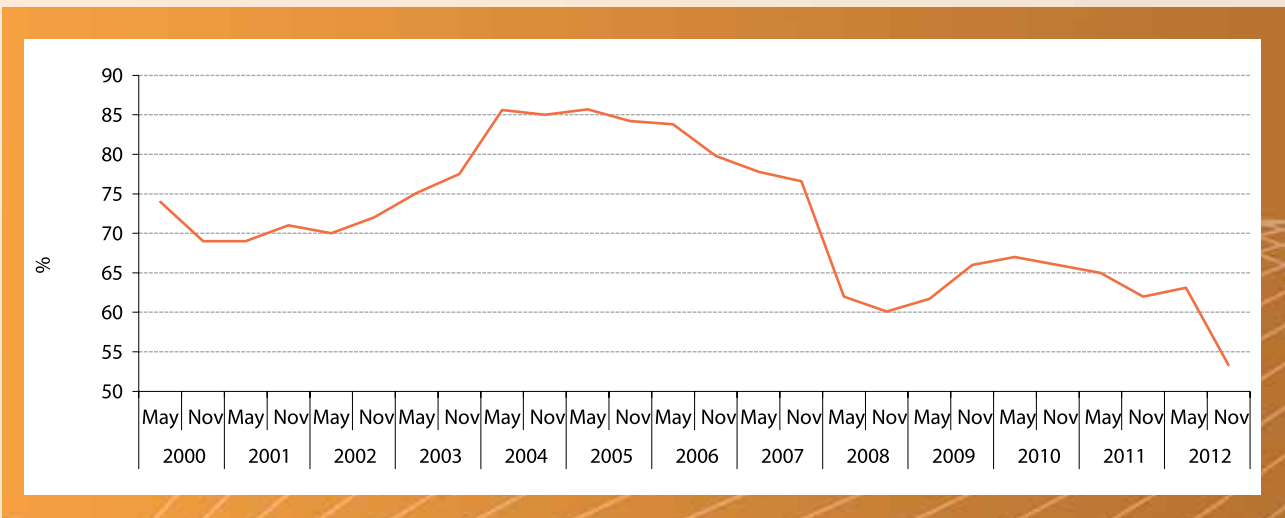
55. CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
Analysis	For all periods surveyed, over 50% of all races are confident in a happy future. Nevertheless, since 2006 confidence levels in a happy future for all races decreased dramatically. The decline in happiness coincides with the onset of the global financial and economic crisis.

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Confident in a happy future for all races	72	70	71	76	85	85	82	77	61	64	67	64	58

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, are 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. Biannual series have been used for the graph while the table uses annual data.

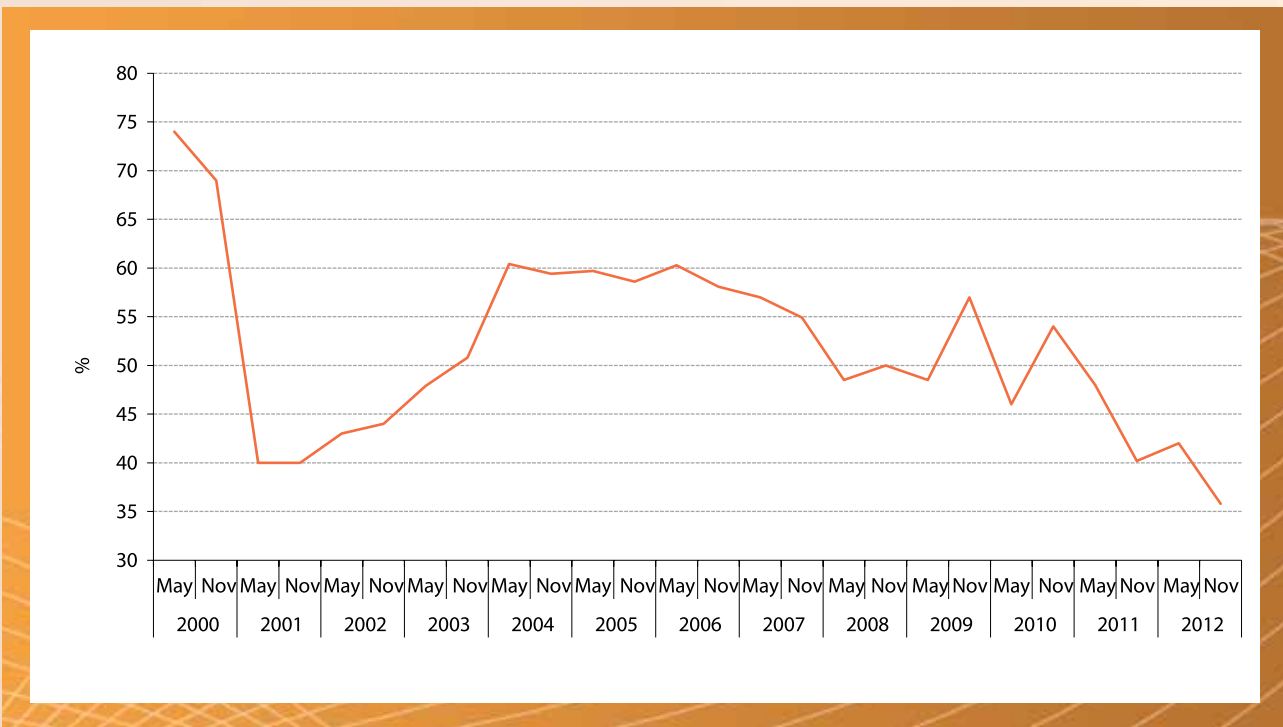
56. PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
Analysis	At 39% average for 2012, public perceptions about race relations have reached a record low. This could be signalling an urgent need for sustainable nation-building initiatives aimed at improving social cohesion in the country.

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Race relations improving	72	40	44	49	60	59	59	56	49	53	50	44	39

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	Biannual series has been used for the graph while the table uses annual data. The annual data has been obtained by averaging the two points as obtained in May and November.

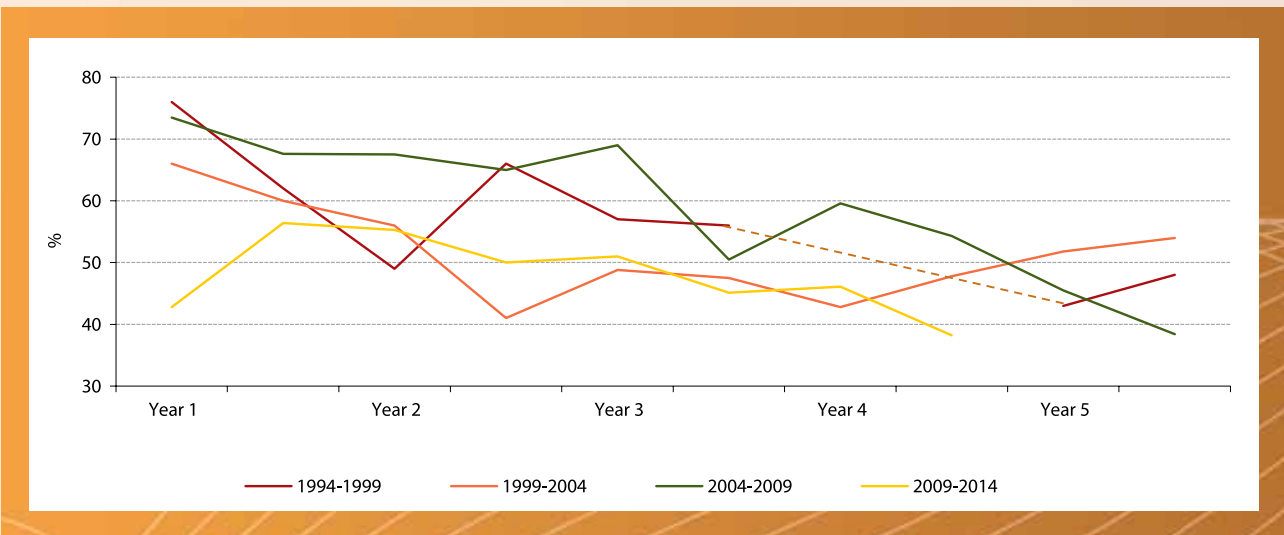
57. COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion while building the nation
Analysis	From the early years of 1994 when 76% felt that the country is going in the right direction, fewer people are now feeling South Africa is heading in the right direction.

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	50.0	51.0	45.1	46.1	38.2		

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



Definition	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data.

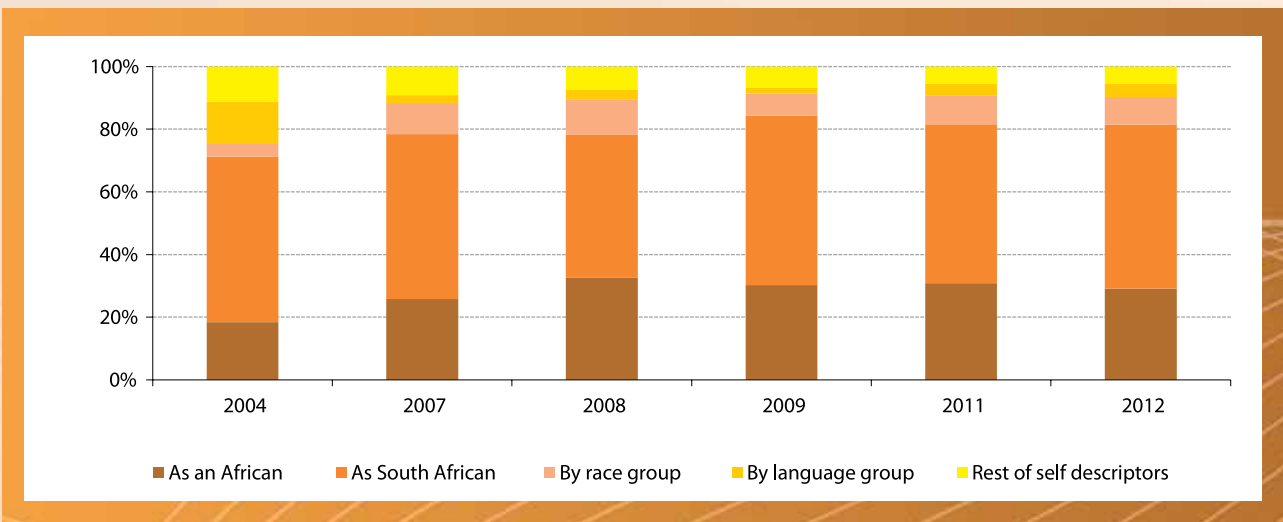
58. IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity
Analysis	The percentage of people who see themselves as Africans increased from 18.4% in 2004 to 29.1% in 2012. The proportion of people who identify themselves as South African has remained more or less constant at around 50%.

HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

%	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
As an African	18.4	25.8	32.6	30.2	no data	30.8	29.1
As South African	52.8	52.6	45.7	54.1	no data	50.8	52.4
By race group	4.1	9.9	11.3	7.1	no data	9.1	8.8
By language group	13.6	2.6	3.1	1.9	no data	3.7	4.1
Rest of self-descriptors	11.1	9.1	7.3	6.7	no data	5.6	5.6

IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION



Definition	First self-descriptors by South Africa's adult population as a form of primary identity.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Future Fact Mindset Surveys.
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. Data for 2010 is not available.

SOCIAL COHESION

Social cohesion and social capital

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

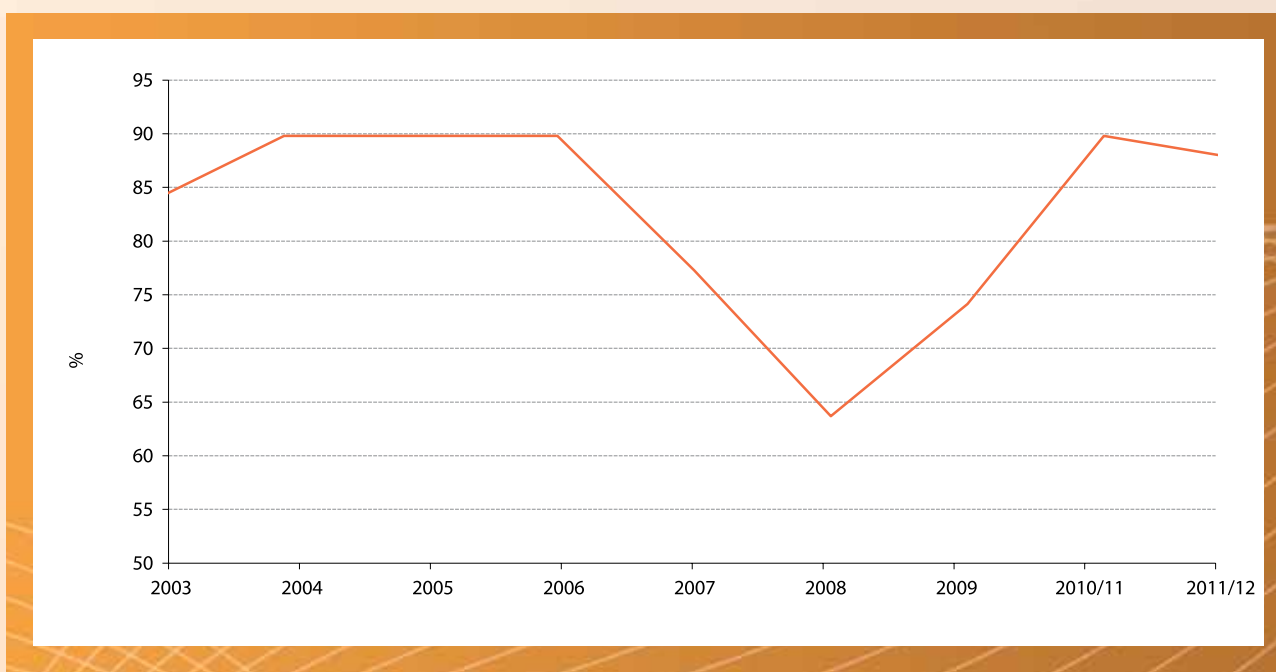
59. PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity
Analysis	National pride was at its highest (90%) during the economic boom years and at its lowest at the height of the economic crisis (65%). Since 2009, pride in being South African significantly increased. The hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ could have partly contributed to this increase in national pride.

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010/11	2011/12
Pride in being South African	84	90	90	90	78	65	75	90	88

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 weekly and results presented quarterly. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 840 until mid-2010. From mid-2010 to mid-2011, the annual sample size is 9 600 with 2 400 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. Quarterly data for the years 2010/11 and 2011/12 is averaged to get an annual data point.

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

The country inherited various criminal justice and security systems that needed to be amalgamated and transformed in line with the democratic Constitution.

Prior to 1994, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) lacked integrity and legitimacy. Departments' functions and mandates were vague and ambiguous and they were also functioning in an uncoordinated manner. The sector was characterised by an uneven distribution of resources between the traditional white and black areas and the crime fighting approach did not include addressing the main causes thereof.

Therefore there was a need to transform the system in order to bring about legitimacy, accountability and effectiveness whilst at the same time striving to reduce the levels of crime. The democratic government came up with strategies and plans to fight crime and enhance stability, anchored within the National Crime Prevention Strategy. Specific attention was given to those serious crimes that induce the most fear among citizens. These crimes include murders, sexual assaults against women and children, residential and business robberies and car hijackings. Attention was also given to drugs and substance abuse as they are amongst the contributing factors to the nature of crime and other social ills.

To curb sexual assault crimes government has implemented several measures, including revising the definition of and the requirements for the crime of rape, the establishment of the sexual offences courts throughout the country, and the establishment of the Specialised Family Violence, Child Abuse and Sexual Assaults Units in the SAPS.

There is evidence that government is beginning to make an impact on the crime situation. Serious crime levels in South Africa are continuing to come down or stabilise. The Integrated Justice System has resulted in the improvement of the finalisation of cases and an increase in conviction rates.

Several surveys have shown that citizens and communities are now beginning to feel safe. For example, the 2012 Victims of Crimes Survey (VOCS) conducted by Stats SA showed that fewer people (33.1%) believed that levels of violent crime had increased in the country while a greater number (38.1%) felt that levels of violent crime had decreased. Furthermore, the VOCS found that close to 60% of households expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the police and courts were doing their work.

60. VICTIMS OF CRIME

Goal	Perception of crime among the population managed and improved
Analysis	According to recent statistics contained in the 2012 Victims of Crime Survey, in general, the percentage of households which experienced at least one incident of identified crime has declined in line with the decline of the said crimes, except for housebreaking and theft, which according to the survey is perceived by 60% of the population to be the most common crime. There is also an increase in the percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark, which suggests that crime prevention efforts are yielding positive results. In general, there is an improvement in the feelings of safety among South Africans.

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO FEEL SAFE WALKING ALONE IN THEIR AREA DURING THE DAY AND WHEN IT IS DARK

	1998	2003	2007	2010	2011
Safe during the day	85.0	85.0	76.0	88.2	85.7
Safe at night	56.0	23.0	23.0	37.0	36.5

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF CRIME BY TYPE OF CRIME FROM 1998 TO 2011

Households Crime	1998	2003	2007	2010	2011	Changes 1998/2011	Changes 2003/2011	Changes 2007/2011	Changes 2010/2011
Housebreaking/burglary	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2
Theft of livestock	7.2	7.5	7.2	4.5	5.4	-1.8	-2.1	-1.8	0.9
Theft from car	*	*	*	2.6	1.5	*	*	*	-1.1
Car theft	4.9	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	-3.6	-1.2	-0.5	-0.1
Motor vehicle vandalism	*	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	*	-0.4	0.2	0
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0
Theft of crops	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.2	-1.3	-1.3	-0.7	-0.1
Murder	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.7	-0.5	0	0

PERCEPTION OF CHANGES IN VIOLENT CRIME LEVELS DURING THE PERIOD 2008 TO 2011 IN THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY PROVINCE (%)

Province	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Eastern Cape	39.4	32.2	28.3
Free State	43.2	27.5	29.2
Gauteng	20.1	49.1	30.8
KwaZulu-Natal	30.3	44	25.6
Limpopo	42.2	33.4	24.3
Mpumalanga	30.3	48.3	21.4
North West	37.3	26.4	36.2
Northern Cape	42.1	29.5	28.4
Western Cape	44.1	21.3	34.6
South Africa	33.1	38.1	28.8

Definition	Percentage of households who experienced at least one incident of crime by type of crime exclude home robbery since it was categorised differently in the previous surveys.
Data source	Statistics South Africa (StatsSA)'s Victims of Crime Survey, 2012. P0341.
Data note	Table on crime by crime type exclude home robbery since it was categorised differently in the previous surveys. * denotes that this crime type was not covered in the 1998 survey. Reference period is January to December 2011.

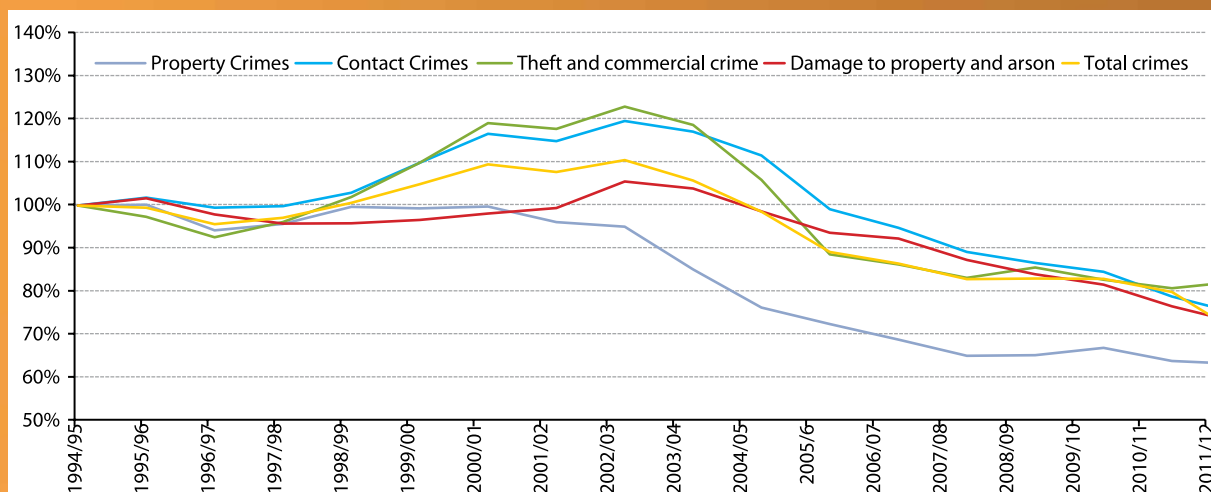
61. SERIOUS CRIMES

Goal	To reduce the level of overall serious crime by between 4% and 7% over the period 2009 to 2014
Analysis	Even though most categories of crimes falling under the rubric of serious crime evince a downward trend, the rate of reduction appears to be marginal.

SERIOUS CRIMES RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Property crimes	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	1 069.0	1 059.8
Contact crimes	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	1 277.2	1 232.5
Theft and commercial crime	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	1 069.9	1 062.2
Damage to property & arson	339.7	344.0	365.8	360.2	341.3	324.0	319.1	301.7	289.9	281.5	263.8	254.3
Total crimes	5 516.4	5 410.9	5 563.0	5 287.8	4 851.8	4 329.5	4 159.3	3 941.6	3 922.7	3 871.6	3 679.9	3 608.8

SERIOUS CRIMES – CHANGE OVER TIME



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. Statistics on firearms, alcohol and drugs are not included in these totals.

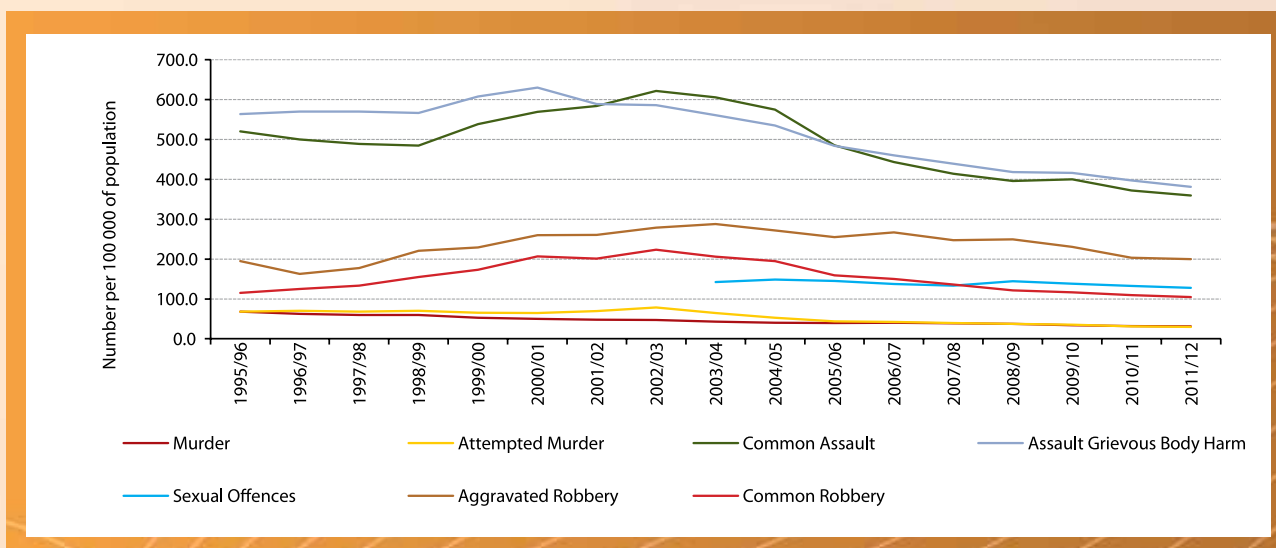
62. CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crime to 930 per 100 000 of the population by 2014
Analysis	The crime ratio per 100 000 of the population in respect of all the categories of contact crime continues to decrease. This is probably attributable to the increased efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system as a whole. Despite this relatively impressive outcome, the levels of contact crimes remain unacceptably high.

CONTACT CRIMES RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012
Social Contact Crimes									
Murder	42.7	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.6	37.3	34.1	31.9	30.9
Attempted murder	64.8	52.6	43.9	42.5	39.3	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.4
Common assault	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9	396.1	400.0	371.8	359.1
Assault grievous body harm (gbh)	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1	418.5	416.2	397.3	380.8
Sexual offences	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5
Robbery contact crimes									
Aggravated robbery	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3	249.3	230.6	203.0	200.1
Common robbery	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8	121.7	116.7	109.8	104.7

CONTACT CRIMES RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION



Definition	Contact crimes reported and recorded by police.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.
Data note	Data on sexual offences from 2000/01 to 2002/03 is not published in the crime statistics. Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

63. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Goal	To reduce the proliferation of drug related crime
Analysis	Reported cases relating to drug-related crime have exhibited a steady increase since 2003/04 and by 2011/12 this number had almost tripled. There are two possible explanations for this upward trend. In the first instance, this could be due to the increase in and the effectiveness of police initiated actions resulting in the detection of these crimes and confiscation of narcotics. The other possibility is that there could be an increase in the number of syndicates and dealers involved in the production, distribution and possession of narcotics and this in turn resulting in an increase in the number of users of narcotics.

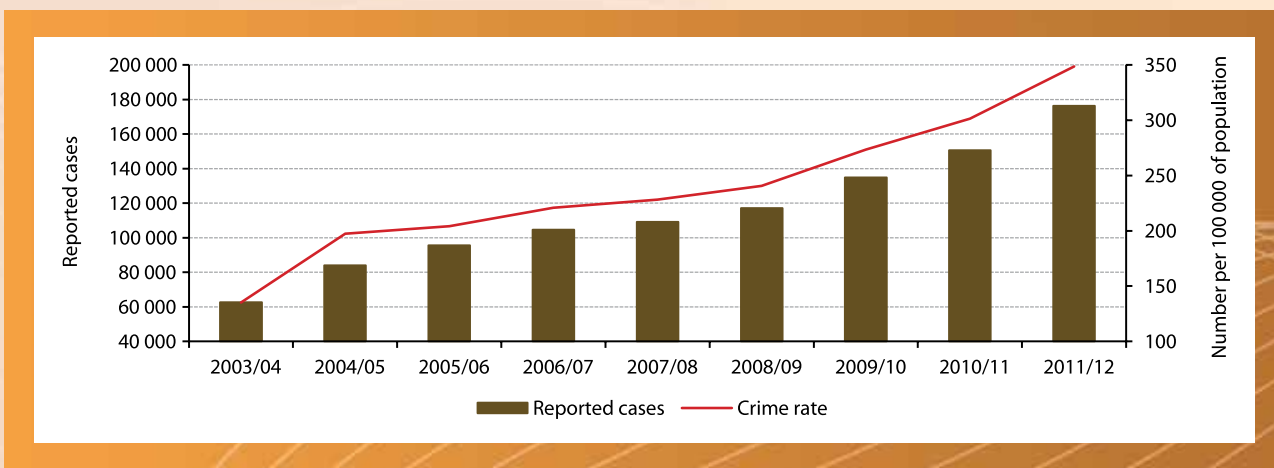
REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Reported cases	62 689	84 001	95 690	104 689	109 134	117 172	134 840	150 673	176 307
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 of the population	135.1	197.2	204.1	220.9	228.1	240.7	273.4	301.4	348.5

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE ON REPORTED CASES

	2003/04- 2004/05	2004/05- 2005/06	2005/06- 2006/07	2006/07- 2007/08	2007/08- 2008/09	2008/09- 2009/10	2009/10- 2010/11	2010/11- 2011/12	2003/04- 2011/12
Percentage difference on reported cases	34.0%	13.9%	9.4%	4.2%	7.4%	15.1%	11.7%	17.0%	64.4%

REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 POPULATION



Definition	Drug-related crime reported and recorded by the police.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.
Data note	This indicator does not reflect confiscated and destroyed drugs as they are captured on a different system. Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

64. SEXUAL OFFENCES

Goal	To reduce sexual offence
Analysis	The number of reported cases involving sexual offences showed a steady decline from 2003/04 to 2007/08. However, in 2008/09 the number of cases shot up by almost 7 000 cases. This was probably due to the amendment of the sexual offences legislation which resulted in the creation of new sexual offences or the broadening of definitions of certain types of offences. In the year following 2008/09 the number of reported cases began falling again and this downward trend has continued. The downward trend could be due to the resuscitation of specialised units in the SAPS such as the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit as well as increased campaigns by government and civil society organisations against violence against women and children.

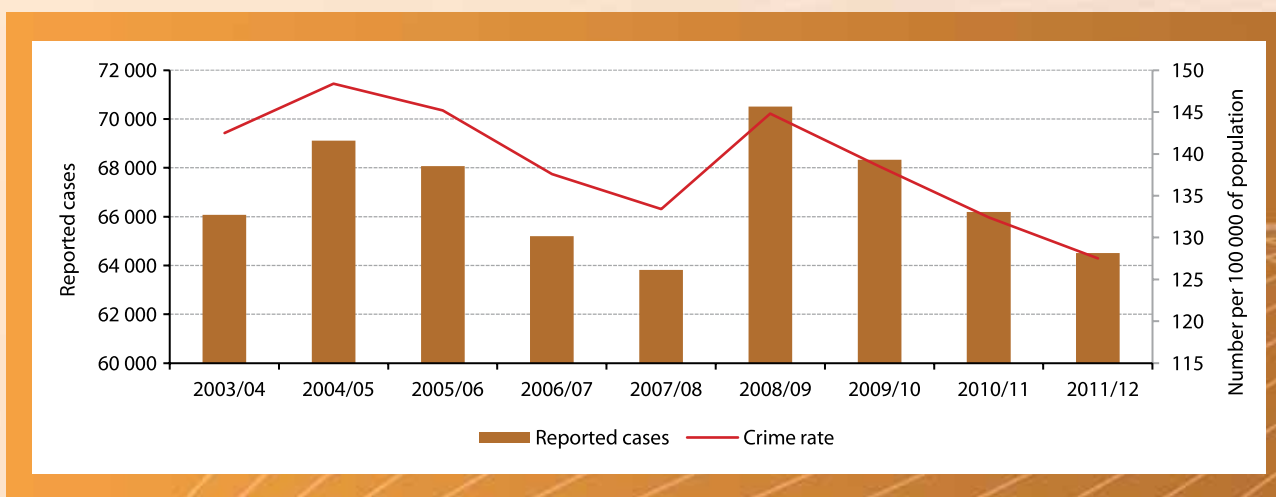
REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Reported cases	66 079	69 117	68 076	65 201	63 818	70 514	68 332	66 196	64 514
Sexual crime rate per 100 000 of the population	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE ON REPORTED CASES

	2003/04-2004/05	2004/05-2005/06	2005/06-2006/07	2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	2008/09-2009/10	2009/10-2010/11	2010/11-2011/12	2003/04-2011/12
Percentage difference on reported cases	4.6%	-1.5%	-4.2%	-2.1%	10.5%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-2.5%	-2.4%

REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 POPULATION



Definition	Sexual offences refer to all sexual related offences recorded by the police.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.
Data note	Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

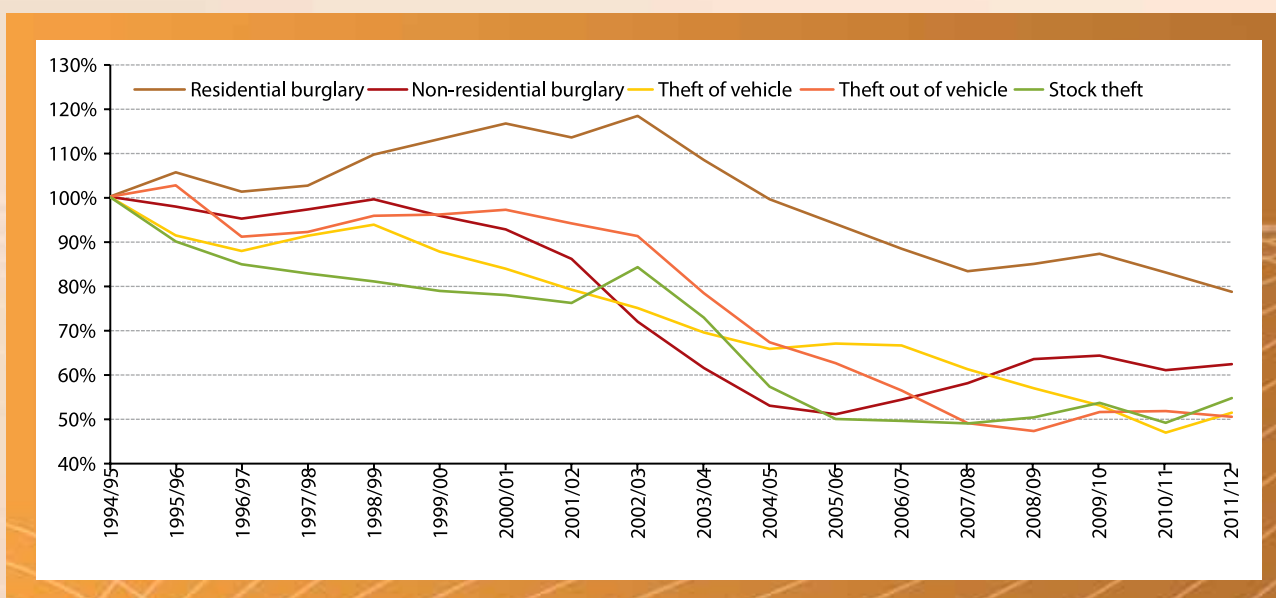
65. PROPERTY CRIME

Goal	To reduce the levels of property crime
Analysis	While the category of residential burglary shows a downward trend, the other categories of theft out of a vehicle, non-residential, theft of a vehicle and stock theft either show an upward trend or have been fluctuating in recent years. Of particular concern is the rise in the category of non-residential burglary which contributes to feelings of being unsafe by business people and their clients and customers.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Residential burglary	694.0	675.3	704.0	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5	520.2	495.3	485.4
Non-residential burglary	209.3	194.4	162.8	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8	145.5	138.2	138.5
Theft of vehicle	229.0	216.1	204.9	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0	145.5	129.0	116.8
Theft out of vehicle	459.0	444.6	431.0	370.8	318.8	296.6	267.7	233.4	225.0	245.1	246.2	257.9
Stock theft	95.1	92.9	102.7	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	65.7	60.3	61.2

PROPERTY CRIME



Definition	Property crimes reported and recorded by the police.
Data source	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.

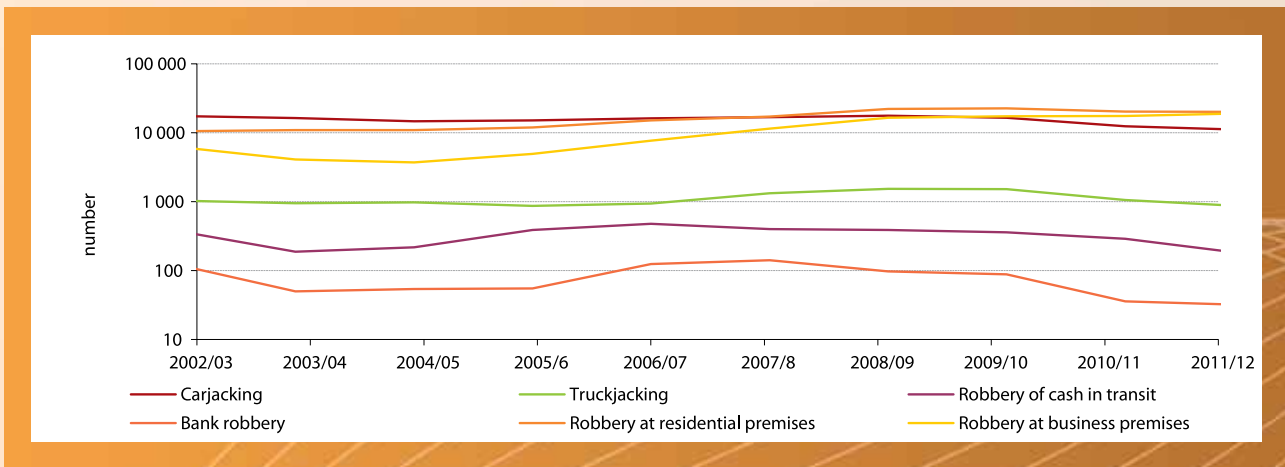
66. AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

Goal	To reduce level of aggravated robberies
Analysis	As with other types of contact crime, aggravated robberies also continue to decrease. The concern is with regard to the lack of reduction of public street robberies as well as robberies at business premises. Of particular concern is the category of robbery at business premises which has continued to increase for some years now.

SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES – NUMBERS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	% increase /decrease 10/11 vs 11/12
Carjacking	14 691	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	13 902	10 627	9 475	-10.8%
Truckjacking	986	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	1 412	999	821	-17.8%
Robbery of cash in transit	374	192	220	385	467	396	386	358	291	182	-37.5%
Public street robberies			100 436	91 070	92 021	77 984	72 194	67 670	57 951	57 973	0.04%
Bank robbery	127	54	58	59	129	146	102	93	39	35	-10.3%
Robbery at residential premises	9 063	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	18 786	16 889	16 766	-0.7%
Robbery at business premises	5 498	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	14 534	14 667	15 951	8.8%

AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES



Definition	Serious robberies reported and recorded by police.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.

67. DETECTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
Analysis	There is a slight increase in the detection rate for all crimes, property crime as well as contact crimes. The increase in the detection rate for property crimes is marginal, especially in cases relating to theft of motor vehicles.

DETECTION RATE FOR ALL CRIMES

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Property crimes	14.4	15.0	14.2	15.3	14.8	15.1	15.6	15.4	17.0	15.8	16.9
Other theft and fraud			33.2	41.2	36.1	36.9	38.5	40.7	43.4	40.6	41.2
Damage to property	35.2	36.8	40.3	42.2	43.7	44.4	45.4	45.1	47.7	47.8	49.2
Contact crimes	39.5	40.6	49.1	51.8	60.0	54.5	54.5	52.5	59.6	57.0	60.7
Firearms/drugs and alcohol	78.1	85.0	88.0	89.7	92.6	96.3	97.0	97.1	98.4	98.5	99.5

DETECTION RATE FOR CONTACT CRIME

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Aggravated robbery	12.9	12.9	12.3	12.9	13.7	14.8	15.7	18.5
Murder	26.1	26.7	27.2	27.4	27.2	26.6	26.8	31.1
Common robbery	29.3	30.1	30.4	32.6	34.3	35.5	35.7	37.4
Attempted murder	41.9	42.8	41.8	42.3	41.4	42.0	44.4	48.1
Sexual offences	55.6	57.0	55.1	61.9	62.4	66.6	71.7	63.6
Common assault	65.9	67.6	69.5	71.5	71.3	72.4	74.8	78.0
Assault GBH	67.3	69.3	71.8	74.1	74.0	74.5	76.8	80.0

DETECTION RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIME

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Theft of motor vehicle	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.8	7.3	8.0	9.1
Theft out of motor vehicle	8.8	8.6	8.5	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.2
Non-residential burglary	18.6	18.4	16.6	16.9	17.5	16.7	16.3	18.0
Residential burglary	20.3	19.8	18.5	19.7	19.9	19.5	19.4	20.3
Stock theft	23.9	24.4	23.1	24.1	23.8	23.8	24.3	26.5

Definition	Detection rate = (total number of charges referred to court - (withdrawn before court + charges closed as unfounded)) / number of charges investigated.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.

68. CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT (TRIAL READY DOCKET RATE)

Goal	To increase the court ready dockets and to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
Analysis	There is a steady increase in the percentage of charges referred to court. This suggests an improvement in the processing of cases. The disposal rate of crimes dependent on police action (firearms, drugs and alcohol) is high, as the police are usually in a better position to present evidence in courts as they are most likely to arrest offenders with evidence. There are also a high number of contact crimes charges referred to court as most often the perpetrator is known to the victim. Most of the property crimes remain unsolved and this calls for a focused, dedicated and integrated case management, especially in improving forensic expertise.

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

All crimes	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Incomplete/Carried forward	2 389 653	2 172 314	2 128 444	2 057 016	2 097 243	2 121 887	2 071 487	2 085 757
Total charges	2 851 432	2 570 273	2 523 451	2 436 058	2 489 413	2 137 650	2 020 567	2 099 007
Unfounded	42 369	30 256	28 501	28 750	28 474	30 132	25 730	25 986
Withdrawn	387 083	440 315	96 495	180 822	182 393	184 667	182 582	179 415
Undetected	1 664 406	1 353 729	1 615 771	1 401 162	1 428 661	1 032 161	1 011 503	1 039 602
Charges referred to court	757 574	745 973	782 684	825 324	849 885	890 690	800 752	854 004
Charges referred to court as a % of Total charges	26.6%	29.0%	31.0%	33.9%	34.1%	42%	34%	41%

Definition	Charges referred to court by the SAPS – refer to the number of charges where an arrest was made and that were sent to court in that specific month. Withdrawn – refers to number of charges that are withdrawn by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) before it can be referred to court in that specific month. Unfounded – refers to charges that, after an investigation it was established that no crime has been committed and are thus closed as false. Charges carried forward - are charges that were still under investigation from the previous years and months that are now carried forward to that specific month. Incomplete – refer to charges that are still under investigation and are carried over to the next month.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.
Data note	Note that the published total number of new complaints (Indicator 68) is not the same as the published number of cases in court provided in indicator 69. 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. Additional data that is disaggregated by type of crime is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

69. CONVICTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
Analysis	Out of the 2 001 189 crimes reported to SAPS in 2011/12, only 854 004 charges were referred to court, which indicates that other alternative mechanisms were used to resolve the cases. There is a decline in the conviction rate which suggests inadequate case preparation by both the police and the prosecution. There is a sharp increase in the number of diversions which indicates that increasingly the courts prefer to impose other sentencing options as opposed to custodial sentence.

SAPS DATA ON CRIME AND CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Y-on-Y growth
1. No of crimes reported to SAPS	2 560 132	2 523 169	2 357 257	2 168 952	2 102 547	2 057 016	2 097 243	2 121 887	1 986 471	2 001 189	0.7%
2. Charges referred to court		705 073	757 574	745 973	782 684	825 324	849 885	890 690	800 752	854 004	6.7%

NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY (NPA) COURT PERFORMANCE DATA

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Y-on-Y growth 2011/12 vs 2010/11
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	962 317	897 842	-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	996 320	937 357	-6%
4.1 Cases removed from the roll	534 171	767 675	730 040	757 519	722 361	655 029	638 795	595 751	535 429	488 564	-9%
4.2 Finalised cases	422 338	414 488	399 966	411 417	379 034	388 344	431 640	469 541	460 891	448 793	-3%
4.2.1 Verdict cases	407 530	396 536	381 020	373 995	334 551	326 506	349 883	350 910	331 045	316 098	-5%
4.2.1.1 Convictions	332 056	330 146	322 147	322 687	286 861	284 620	307 089	310 951	293 673	280 658	-4%
4.2.2 ADRM	14 808	17 952	18 946	37 422	44 483	61 838	81 757	118 631	129 846	132 695	2%
5. Cases remaining in the system	188 691	185 423	206 005	198 990	206 508	232 518	234 606	230 477	218 660	200 532	-8%

VARIOUS RATIOS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	growth
Conviction rate	81.5%	83.3%	84.5%	86.3%	85.7%	87.2%	87.8%	88.6%	88.7%	88.8%	0.08%
Clearance rate	-14.4%	5.8%	4.2%	9.3%	3.7%	0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	4.4%	1.69%
Success rate	44.2%	35.1%	35.4%	35.2%	34.4%	37.2%	40.3%	44.1%	46.3%	47.9%	1.62%

Definition	The indicators show the steps in the criminal justice system.
Data source	1, 2) South African Police Service (SAPS) Annual Report. 3-5) National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).
Data note	Note that the SAPS data on charges referred to court cannot be correlated with NPA's data on cases due to definition differences. 4.2.1 (Verdict cases) + 4.2.2 (ADRM) = 4.2 (Finalised cases). 4.2.1.1 (Convictions) + Acquittals(Not presented here) = 4.2.1 (Verdict cases). Cases disposed includes cases removed from the roll and finalised cases. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM. ADRM include enrolled matters finalised through either diversion programmes or informal mediation as well as matters diverted in terms of Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008) before enrolment in a criminal court. The Number of verdict cases reported in 2008/09 is 311 825. The difference indicated above is admission of guilt payments in terms of Sec 57A of CPA. The definition has been amended from 2009/10 to regard Sec 57A payments as convictions. To prevent confusion the data was included in 2008/09 as well.

70. TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders
Analysis	There is a slight decrease in the number of sentenced detainees between 2010/11 and 2011/12. There is an upward trend in the number of remand detainees which contributes to overcrowding. It is also worth noting that of the 162 231 correctional facilities detainees in 2011/12, 61% are due to aggressive crimes which illustrate the violent nature of crime in South Africa.

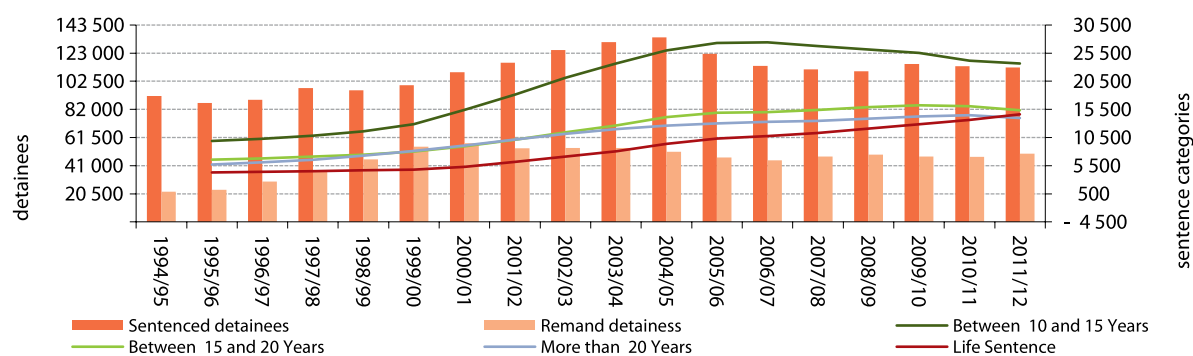
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES DETAINEES

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Sentenced detainees	109 072	115 897	125 322	130 940	134 487	122 410	113 711	111 230	109 877	114 972	113 571	112 535
Remand detainees	57 262	53 662	53 996	53 901	51 020	46 971	44 884	47 595	49 150	47 602	47 350	49 696
Total	166 334	169 559	179 318	184 841	185 507	169 381	158 595	158 825	159 027	162 574	160 921	162 231

SENTENCE CATEGORIES - AVERAGE PER YEAR

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Between 5 and 7 Years	13 688	12 994	12 854	12 509	12 240	10 762	8 576	7 704	7 878	8 150	8 020	8 220
Between 7 and 10 Years	19 044	20 209	21 174	21 411	21 403	20 010	17 526	15 532	14 672	14 770	14 777	14 993
Between 10 and 15 Years	11 734	14 516	17 519	20 131	22 161	23 539	23 956	23 292	22 672	22 033	20 625	20 156
Between 15 and 20 Years	5 137	6 316	7 669	8 948	10 120	10 920	11 375	11 740	12 251	12 597	12 435	11 663
More than 20 Years	5 395	6 437	7 452	8 312	8 934	9 332	9 583	9 743	10 155	10 583	10 761	10 304
Life Sentence	1 436	2 313	3 296	4 249	5 284	6 214	6 998	7 574	8 354	9 141	9 947	10 981

PRISON DETAINEES



Definition	Number of detainees in correctional facilities. The term "Remand Detainee" is inclusive of all categories of un-sentenced persons in DCS facilities, awaiting further action by a court, i.e. persons awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, awaiting extradition. The definition by its nature excludes sentenced offenders (even when returned from parole break) as well as state patients (where a decision by a court has already been made) and persons awaiting deportation. The term remand detainee is inclusive of the following categories. Remand detainees detained pending observation at the Mental Health Establishment; remand detainees detained in line with section 7 of the Extradition Act; and remand detainees who have been convicted and waiting for sentencing
Data source	Department of Correctional Services.
Data note	Additional data on sentenced detainees by crime category is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

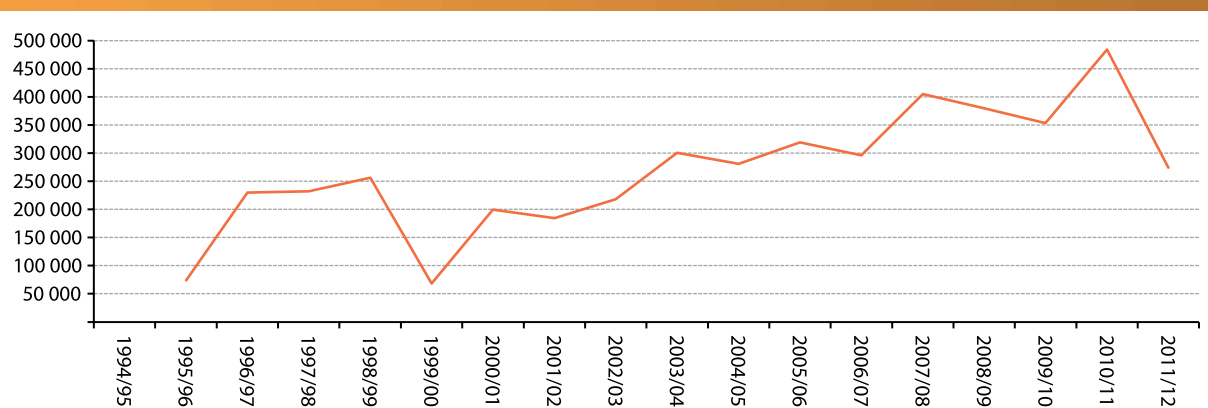
71. REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

Goal	To increase offender involvement in rehabilitation programmes
Analysis	In 2011/12, there has been a decrease in the number of offenders that benefitted from rehabilitation and this raises concerns about the offenders' readiness to be incorporated in society when they are released. There is however good progress made in finalising the Correctional Matters Amendments Act, 2011 (Act 5 of 2011) which will provide for a new medical parole policy, strengthen the general policy on parole and correctional supervision, and provide a legislative basis for the management of remand detention.

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS THAT BENEFITTED FROM REHABILITATION

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Correctional programmes								24 657	60 543	44 481	116 097	116 716
Development programmes	22 998	29 114	41 392	40 938	41 546	35 162	44 663	43 593	25 238	101 620	34 875	33 807
Psychological services								157 444	9 073			
Social work	23 783	31 122	8 851	103 380	77 858	118 057	86 571	13 034	116 115	28 187	134 358	40 469
Spiritual Care	152 786	124 374	168 009	156 457	161 618	165 615	164 582	165 965	168 784	178 776	198 859	83 198
Total	199 567	184 610	218 252	300 775	281 022	318 834	295 816	404 693	379 753	353 064	484 189	274 190

TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS THAT BENEFITTED FROM REHABILITATION



Definition	<p>Rehabilitation programmes as provided by Department of Correctional Services.</p> <p>Rehabilitation in the Department of Correctional Services context is a holistic process where offenders are encouraged to discard negative values and change their offending behaviours, to take responsibility for the harm they caused to victims in particular society in general, in an enabling environment.</p> <p>Correctional programmes provides needs based correctional programmes in line with the correctional sentence plans, which entail targeting all elements associated with offending behaviours and focusing on the offences for which persons are incarcerated.</p> <p>Development programmes provides programmes and services aimed at developing competencies by providing opportunities for skills and social development. Psychological services, Social work, Spiritual care services need based programmes and services are aimed at maintaining the personal wellbeing of the incarcerated persons be facilitating social functioning, spiritual, moral and psychological wellbeing.</p>
Data source	Department of Correctional Services, Annual Report and personal communication.
Data note	Additional data on disaggregated correctional programmes is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

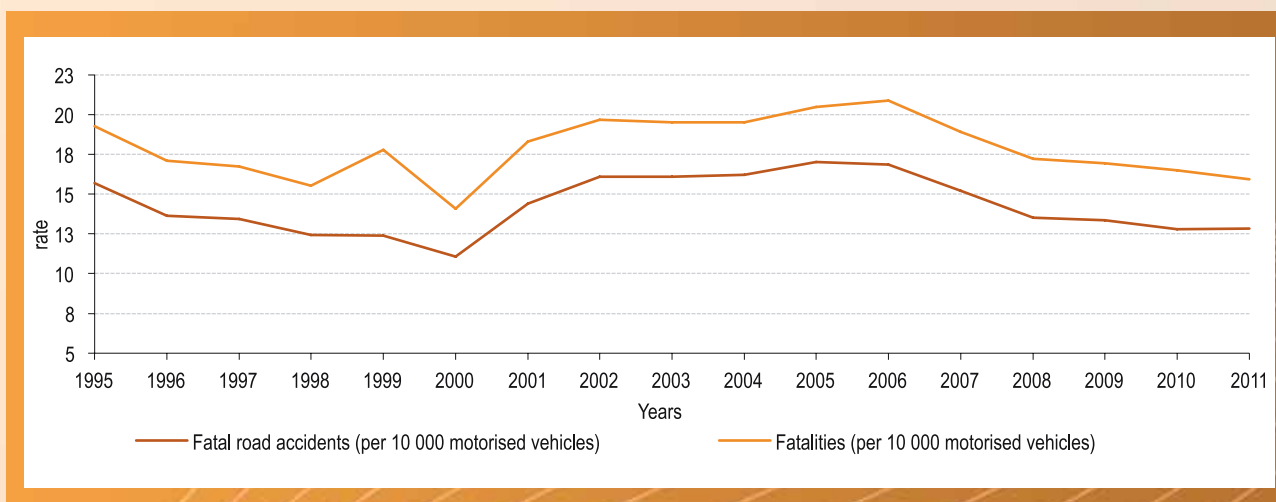
72. ROAD ACCIDENTS

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-to-year basis
Analysis	There has been a notable increase in registered motorised vehicles in South African roads over the years. Nevertheless the number of road accidents has remained relatively stable, as well as road fatalities. This is attributed, amongst other reasons, to infrastructure improvements and intensified law enforcement. The amendment to the law provisions whereby drivers causing fatal accidents intentionally are charged with a harsher sentence may serve as a deterrent as well as the amendments to the National Road Traffic Act which places a duty on courts to suspend or disqualify drivers' licenses if found guilty.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Motorised vehicles registered	6 417 484	6 677 239	7 128 791	7 653 044	8 133 723	8 357 564	8 600 031	8 816 366	9 150 805
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	16.11	16.20	17.00	16.85	15.22	13.50	13.36	12.79	12.83
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	19.51	19.51	20.48	20.86	18.90	17.20	16.94	16.48	15.94
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Fatal road accidents	10 197	10 607	11 736	12 456	12 011	10 805	10 857	10 837	11 228
Road fatalities	12 353	12 772	14 135	15 419	14 920	13 768	13 768	13 967	13 954
Road traffic offence index	11.4	10.1	8.4	7.7	4.7	6.8	5.6	4.2	-

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 refers to a combination of critical offences (speed, alcohol and some driver and vehicle fitness aspects) expressed in terms of pre-set standards for the various offences.
Data source	Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC).
Data note	Additional data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

Before the advent of democracy, South Africa was isolated and marginalised. After 1994, South Africa had to resuscitate its foreign policy, transform diplomatic relations, establish relationships with other countries to ensure acceptance into the community of nations, attract FDI, develop and diversify trade relations, participate in regional, continental and international multilateral organisations, as well as promote international peace, security and stability. This was necessary to enable it to play a critical role – well beyond its capacity and resources – in advancing its own interests and those of developing countries, especially in Africa.

South Africa has made noteworthy progress in international relations since 1994, even though its performance and success on international relations policies is dependent on the cooperation of other international and local role players. South Africa is a renowned leader in advancing the interests of developing countries. This is made possible by among others, its geographic location, the nature of our history and our transition to democracy

To boost foreign investments, the country implemented interventions specifically designed to increase South Africa's attractiveness to foreign investors. This has yielded positive results as South Africa has since 1994 recorded net positive FDI inflows.

Regional integration has also been promoted post-1994, especially within the context of the SADC, the SACU and the Common Monetary Area. South Africa also played a key role in the adoption and promotion of implementation of Africa's programme for socio-economic development, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The country has also championed the African Peer Review Mechanism as an instrument for the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, and sustainable development.

Among some of the top priorities of the democratic government was the promotion of peace, stability and security in Africa and the world at large. Since 1994, the country has been involved in post conflict peace keeping in Africa and participated in peace keeping missions.

The country has made strides in building relationships with the world at large. South Africa is promoting its interests in most of the regional, continental and multilateral institutions and has built strategic partnerships to advance sustainable development.

The country has built bilateral and multilateral relationship with countries in Africa and globally and has Embassies with diplomatic ties all over the world.

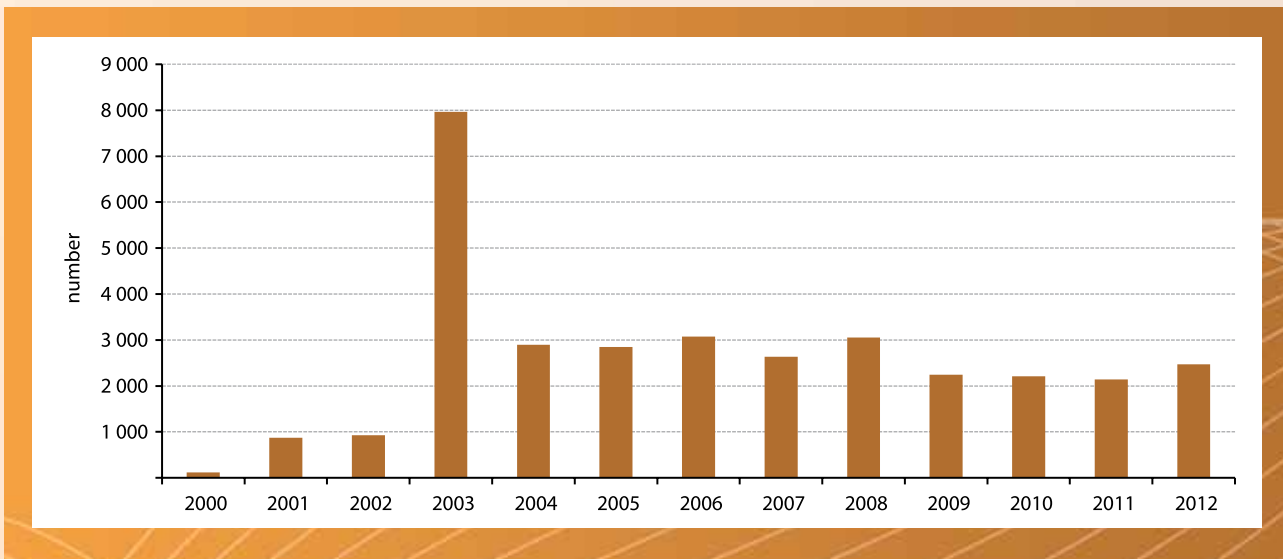
73. PEACE OPERATIONS

Goal	To promote peace security and stability in the region and continent
Analysis	South Africa remains a significant actor and major contributor in peace keeping operations on the continent and elsewhere in the world. It continued to render humanitarian support to a number of countries during disasters, as well as electoral support. The country also plays a role in supporting post-conflict reconstruction and development processes, capacity-building, financial, administrative and technical assistance.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total number of personnel deployed	118	870	925	7 966	2 894	2 846	3 071	2 632	3 054	2 242	2 207	2 141	2 468

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL DEPLOYED



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 Defence and Military Veterans – 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. Additional data on specific peace keeping operations is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

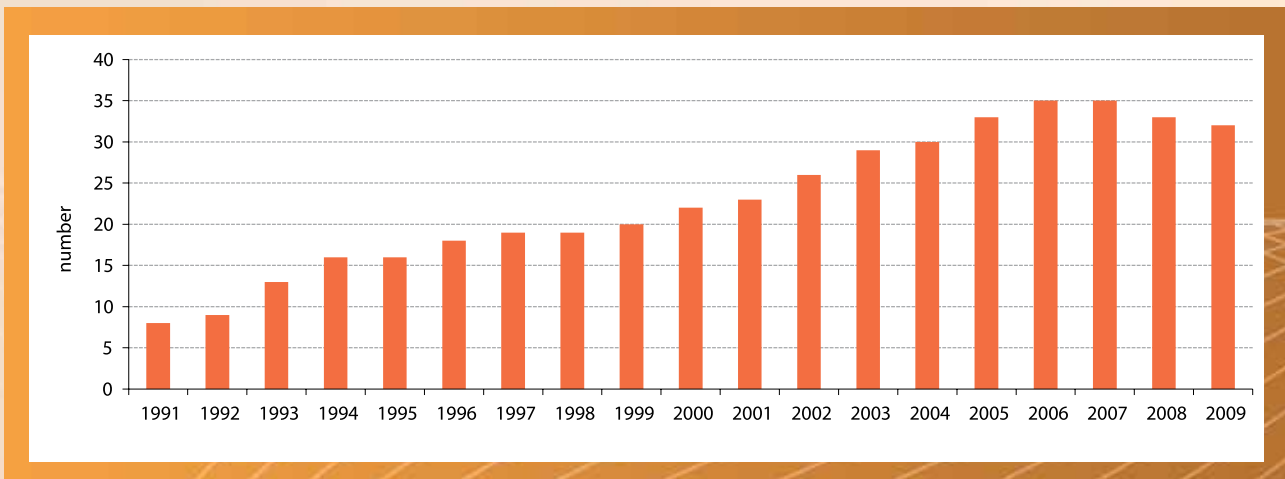
74. DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

Goal	To contribute towards a peaceful democratic African continent which contributes to a world that is just and equitable
Analysis	A significant number of free and fair elections were held on the African continent in the past year, the most recent being in Angola. African leaders continue to strive to subscribe to the AU objectives and principles, reiterating the importance of reinforcing commitments collectively taken by member states to promote good governance and democracy on the continent. However, there is a notable decline in the number of democratic governments in Africa in 2008/09 as compared to the 2006/07. Clearly more efforts are required to improve democratic practices in the continent.

DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
No of governments	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54	54	54	54
Democratic governments	16	16	18	19	19	20	22	23	26	29	30	33	35	35	33	32
%	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.

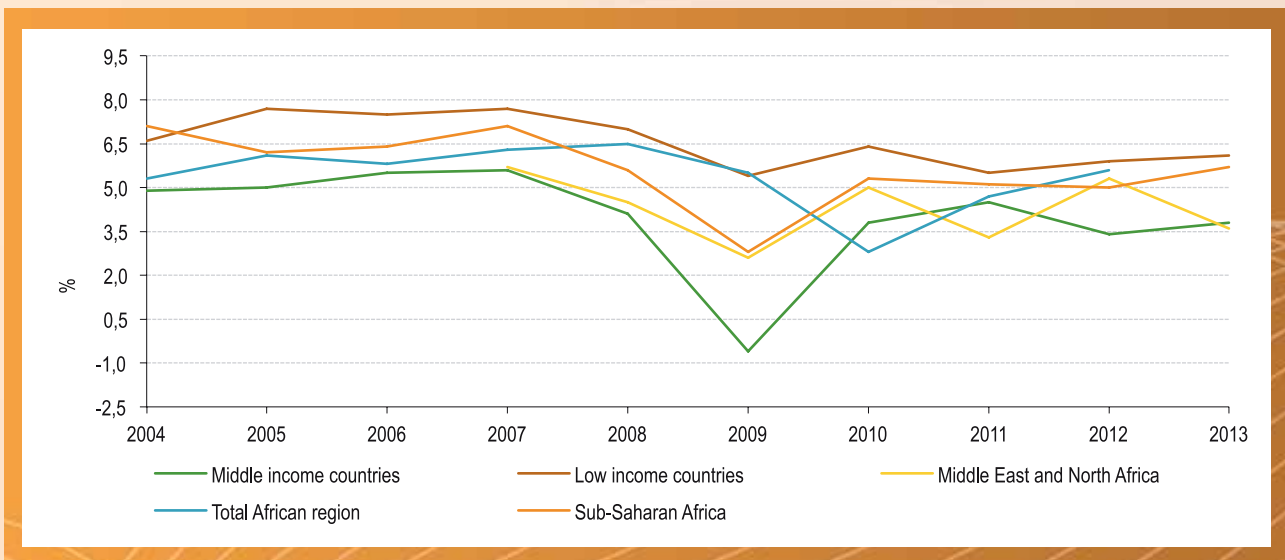
75. REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

Goal	To realise an increase in the GDP growth of the continent to meet millennium development goals (2015)
Analysis	Africa, which depends mainly on minerals and commodity exports for revenue, weathered the global economic crisis of the 2008/09 financial years. There is a positive growth from 2010 and this is attributed to, among other things, African countries' quest to improve their investment environments, diversifying their economies, expanding industrial sectors as well as implementing macro- and micro-economic reforms.

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

%	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Middle East and North Africa	-	-	-	5.7	4.5	2.6	5.0	3.3	5.3	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	7.1	6.2	6.4	7.1	5.6	2.8	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.7
Total African region	5.3	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.5	5.5	2.8	4.7	5.6	-
Oil importing countries	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	4.9	1.6	4.7	4.6	4.1	5.6
Oil exporting countries	11.2	7.5	7.6	9.5	7.1	5.1	6.6	6.3	6.7	6.0
Middle income countries	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.6	4.1	-0.6	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.8
Low income countries	6.6	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.0	5.4	6.4	5.5	5.9	6.1
Fragile countries	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	4.2	2.3	6.6	6.5

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).

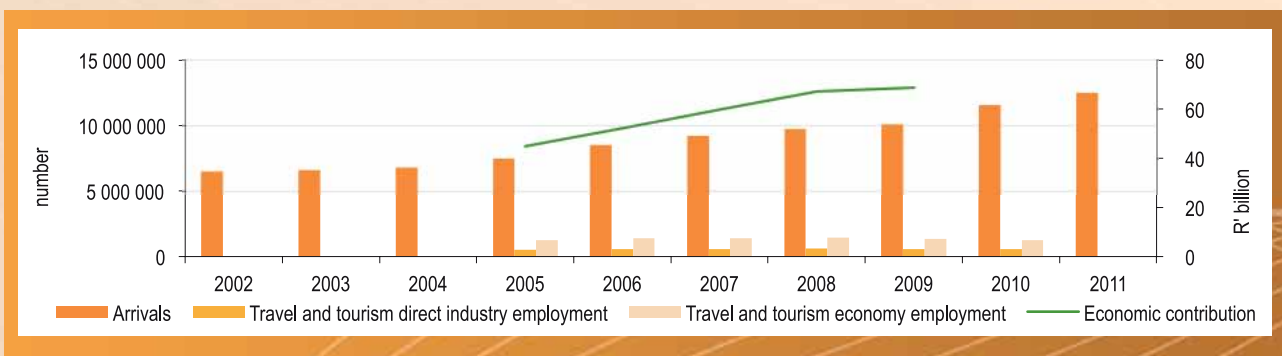
76. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Goal	To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth
Analysis	South Africa is still capitalising on the exposure and awareness created through the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. International tourist arrivals to South Africa went up by 3.3% in 2011 compared to the same period in 2010 which was a total of 8 339 354 tourists. Despite the tough economic conditions, tourists arrivals to South Africa in 2011 had surpassed the 8 073 552 mark reached in 2010. In 2010, tourism's direct contribution to GDP was estimated by StatsSA to be R80.2 billion which was 3% of total GDP. This was an increase from a contribution of R68.8 billion in 2009. Furthermore, the direct contribution of tourism to employment was estimated to be 567 378 in 2010 which was about 4.3% of total employment in South Africa. The total direct and indirect contribution of tourism to employment in South Africa during 2010 was estimated by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) to be 1 243 000 which was about 9.5% of total employment.

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Foreign travellers										
1	Arrivals	6 640 095	6 815 196	7 518 317	8 508 805	9 207 697	9 728 860	10 098 306	11 574 540	12 495 743
2	Foreign tourists							7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354
Employment										
3	Direct tourism employment as a % of total SA employment			4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	
4	Travel and tourism direct industry employment			507 304	553 712	569 688	609 021	547 934	567 378	
5	Travel and tourism economy employment			1 229 300	1 380 000	1 411 300	1 428 400	1 360 500	1 243 000	
6 Economic contribution										
	Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R'bn)			44.9	52.3	59.8	67.2	68.8	80.2	
	TDGDP as % of GDP			2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



Definition	United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) defines a traveller as someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose or duration. A foreign traveller refers to a traveller who is not a South African citizen or permanent resident. Total employment in the tourism industry refers to employees who supply goods and services to both tourists and non-tourists while tourism direct employment refers to employees who are directly engaged in producing goods and services consumed by tourists only. A foreign tourist is any visitor travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for more than one night but less than 12 months, and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.
Data source	1. Statistics South Africa (StatsSA)'s, Tourism 2010 Report no 03-51-02, 2. South African Tourism Annual Tourism Report, 2010 and 2011. 3, 4. Statistics South Africa (StatsSA)'s national accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2005; 2006 and 2007, Provisional 2008, 2009 and 2010), 5. World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC: September 2011 Travel and Tourism Economic Data. 6. Statistics South Africa (StatsSA)'s national accounts, Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, (Final 2005; 2006 and 2007, Provisional 2008, 2009 and 2010).

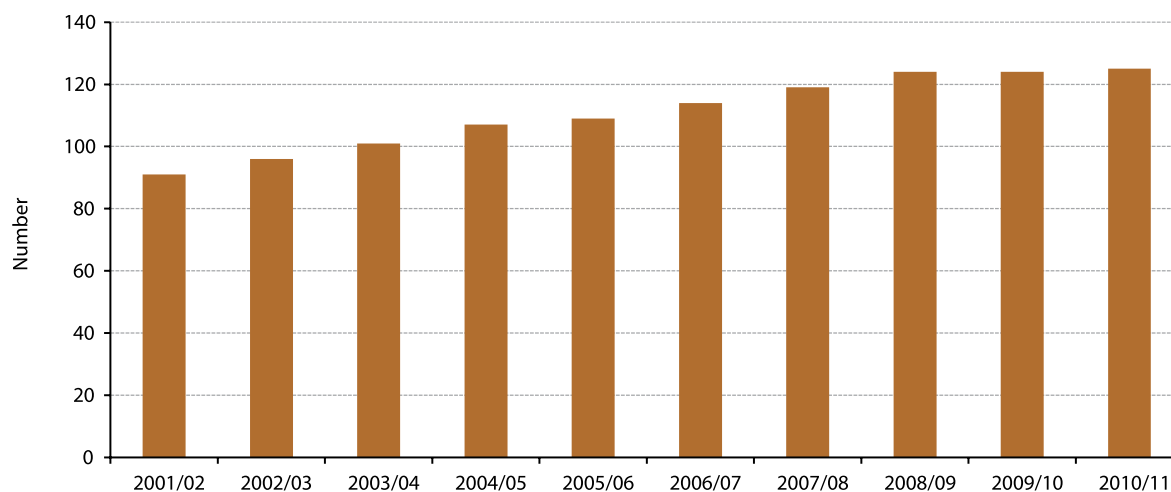
77. MISSION OPERATIONS

Goal	<p>To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives</p> <p>To promote and protect through bilateral and multilateral interactions South Africa's national interests and values</p>
Analysis	<p>There is an increase in the number of diplomatic relations forged to date. During 2001/02, the number of diplomatic missions was 91, and this has increased to 125 in 2010/11. The increase has been mainly in Africa in line with government's policy of contributing to creating a better Africa and better world. Foreign language training of cadets and diplomats has also increased from 44 in 2004, to 980 in 2010</p>

MISSION OPERATIONS

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Africa	27	28	32	37	38	39	43	46	46	47
Latin America	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
Asia/Australasia	22	26	27	27	28	30	31	32	32	32
North America	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28	28	28
All Missions	91	96	101	107	109	114	119	124	124	125

ALL MISSION



Definition	A mission is defined as an important assignment carried out for political, religious, or commercial purposes, typically involving travel.
Data source	Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO) Chief Directorate: Property and Facilities Management.
Data note	No new missions were opened during the 2009/10 financial year. Additional data on diplomats trained is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

78. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

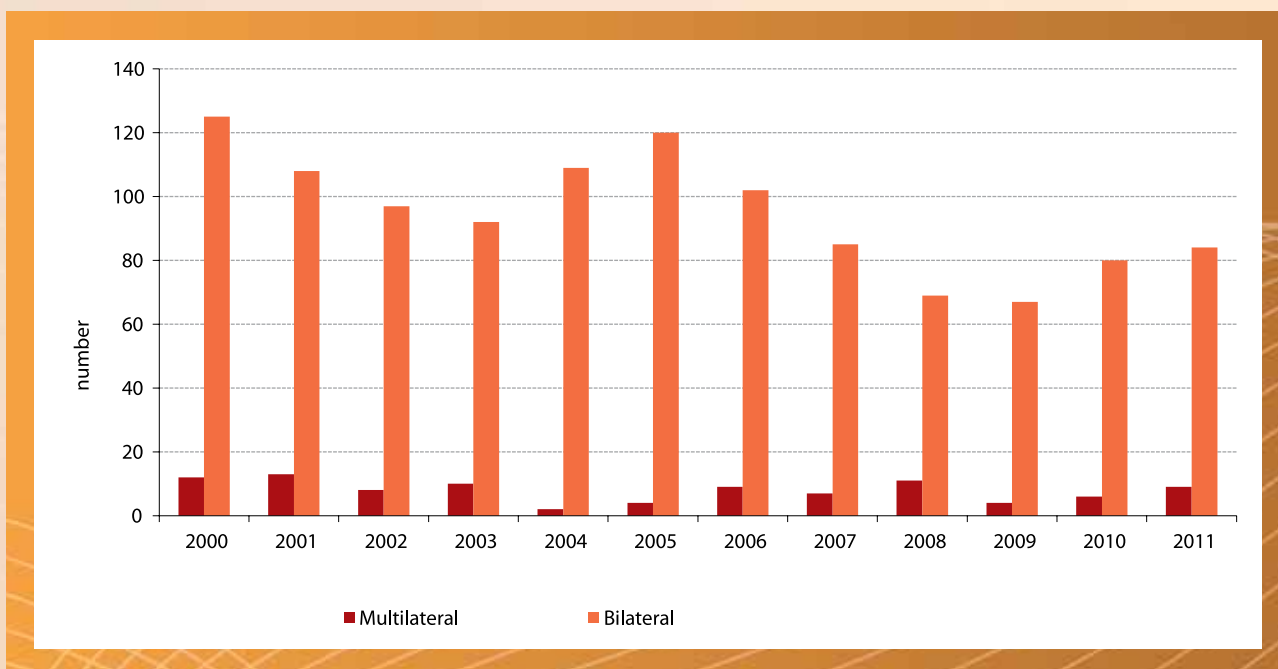
Goal To conduct and coordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives

Analysis South Africa's relations in various regions of the world has been sustained and enhanced through the signing of several bilateral and multilateral agreements. There has been a positive trend since 1994, as to the sustainability of bilateral relations through the conclusion of agreements in areas of strategic engagement and those that have been identified as cluster priorities. The conclusion of several important multilateral agreements in support of South Africa's commitment to a rules-based international system has been another critical element of South Africa's international relations. The conclusion of a range of agreements has allowed South Africa to advance its foreign policy priorities to meet specific objectives that underpin its national interests and those of the continent.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Number per year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Multilateral	12	13	8	10	2	4	9	7	11	4	6	9
Bilateral	125	108	97	92	109	120	102	85	69	67	80	84

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



Definition	International agreements concluded by South Africa with one or more states/organisations, these include treaties, conventions, protocols, MoU, covenant, etc.
Data source	Official South African Treaty Register of the Republic of South Africa, data supplied by Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO).

What democratic South Africa inherited in 1994

Tax administration

Total tax revenue collection grew from R114 billion during the 1994/95 tax season, to R814 billion in 2012/13, whilst the number of registered individual taxpayers grew from 1.7 million in 1994 to close to 14 million in 2013. The country's efficient tax administration has ensured that the country continues to be ranked number one among the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India China, and South Africa) economies for its efficiency and in easing the compliance burden for taxpayers.

Transparency and Accountability

In 1994, the new democratic government inherited a public administration that was characterised by an opaque, hierarchical system which lacked transparency and accountability. In an effort to reform the public service, government adopted a series of progressive legislative reforms that were intended to improve the efficiency of the Public Service, introducing, amongst others, the Public Finance Management Act of 1999 and the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act 103 of 1994).

The enactment of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) in 1999 introduced a legislative requirement for institutions to compile and submit audited financial statements to Parliament. This was in stark contrast to the previous system which was devoid of any formalised reporting framework.

Budget process

The first democratic government inherited a huge budget deficit and a centralised budget process that did not take the views of citizens into account. A series of budgetary reforms were adopted to overhaul the budget process, resulting in a more inclusive and transparent budget process. The 2012 Open Budget Index by the International Budget Partnership ranked South Africa second only to New Zealand in terms of transparency in the budget process.

Ease of doing business

South Africa has gone from a country that was shunned by international investors prior to the dawn of democracy, to one that is seen as an investment destination. The "Global Best-to-Invest for 2012" released in May 2013 ranked South Africa as the No. 2 Top Country in Africa and the Middle East region for the annual Site Selection, with many investors beginning to recognise the country as the economic gateway into the rest of the Africa.

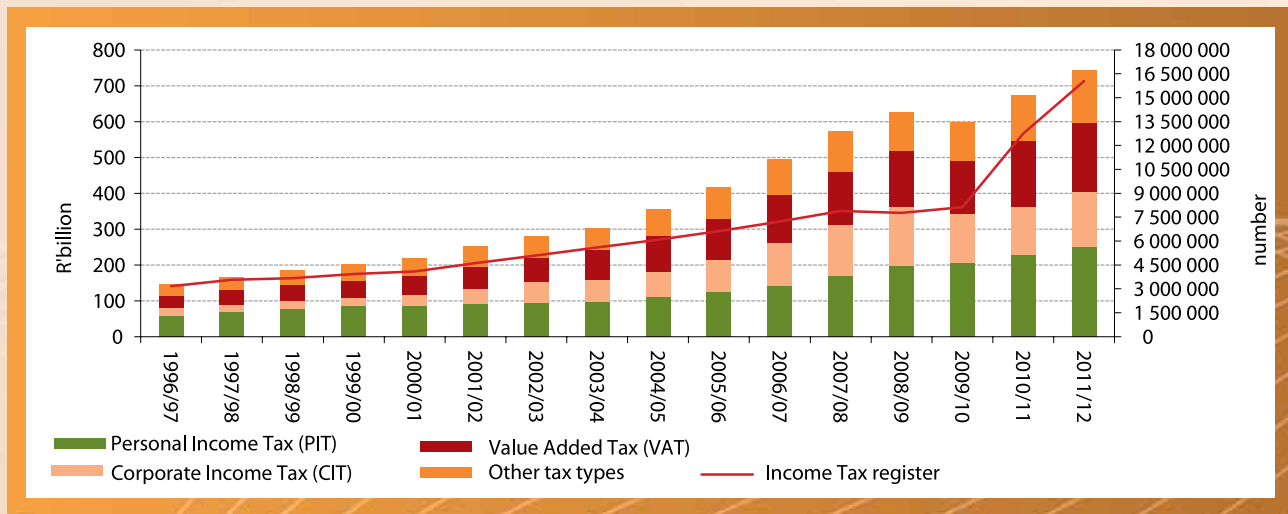
79. TAX RETURNS

Goal	To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government
Analysis	The main contributors to revenue in 2011/12 were Personal Income Tax (PIT), Corporate Income Tax (CIT), and Value-Added Tax (VAT). Total revenue increased from the previous year and reached an all-time high. All tax types increased significantly from previous years

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Annual tax relief (R'bn)	15.06	2.30	9.38	19.30	12.40	10.50	4.58	0.45	4.10
Income Tax register (no)	5 608 223	6 085 436	6 624 767	7 221 932	7 895 468	7 766 915	8 131 422	12 751 006	16 039 801
Personal Income Tax	3 777 005	4 115 293	4 476 261	4 764 105	5 204 805	5 540 646	5 920 612	10 346 175	13 703 717
Revenue collection									
Total (R'bn)	302.5	355.0	417.3	495.5	572.8	625.1	598.7	674.2	742.7

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



Definition	Income tax register is the sum of individual, companies and trusts registered with South African Revenue Service (SARS) for Income Tax. Revenue is the sum of taxes collected in terms of tax laws. Total revenue collection is a sum of Personal Income Tax (PIT), Corporate Income Tax (CIT), Value Added Tax (VAT) and Other forms of tax. Suspense cases are inactive tax cases awaiting deregistration from the tax register.
Data source	South African Revenue Service (SARS).
Data note	Value Added Tax (VAT) is an indirect tax on economic activities. Income tax register included suspense cases from 1996/97 to 2001/02 and excluded suspense cases from 2002/03 until present.

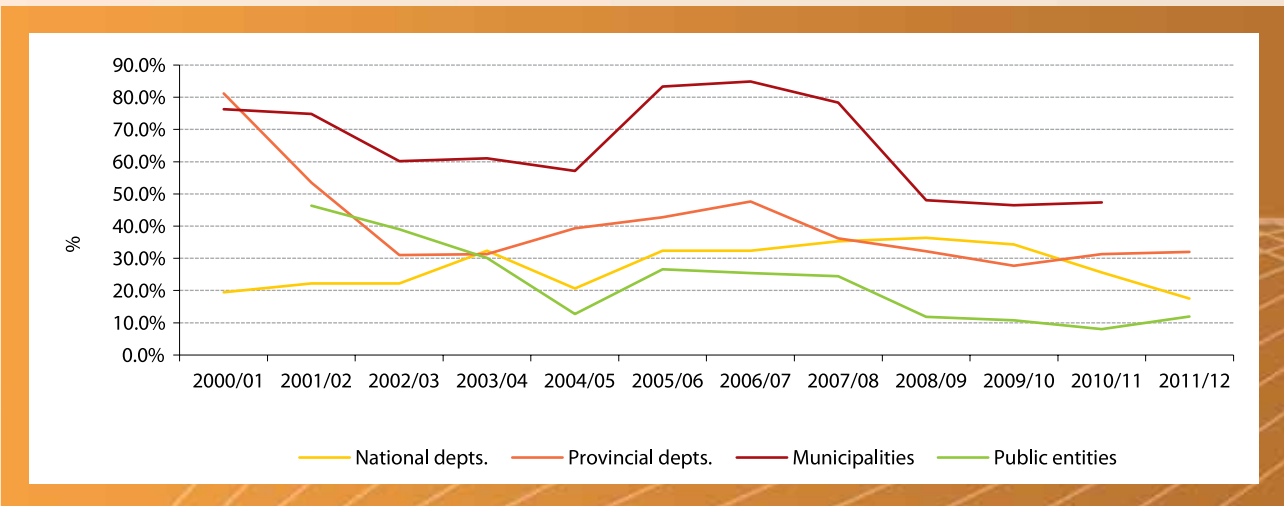
80. AUDITS

Goal	To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources
Analysis	In 2011/12 a decrease in national departments that received qualified audits is visible. The total number of departments receiving qualified audits is the same as in 2000/01 although more departments were audited in 2011/12. A slight increase in the qualified audits occurred in provincial departments. A significant increase in public entities that received qualified audits is visible. This is an increase from 18 in 2010/11 to 45 in 2011/12.

PERCENTAGE OF QUALIFIED AUDITS

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
National departments	19.4%	22.2%	22.2%	32.4%	20.6%	32.4%	32.4%	35.3%	36.4%	34.3%	25.6%	17.5%
Provincial departments	81.2%	53.4%	31.0%	31.3%	39.3%	42.7%	47.7%	36.1%	32.1%	27.6%	31.3%	32.0%
Municipalities	76.2%	74.9%	60.2%	61.1%	57.1%	83.3%	84.9%	78.4%	48.1%	46.4%	47.3%	
Public entities		46.3%	39.0%	30.1%	12.7%	26.6%	25.5%	24.5%	11.8%	10.7%	8.0%	11.9%

QUALIFIED AUDITS



Definition	Qualified audit as defined by Auditor-General (A-G) (Includes qualified, adverse and disclaimer opinions), where qualified audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain material misstatements in specific amounts or there is insufficient evidence for the auditor to conclude that specific identified amounts included in the financial statements are not materially over or understated. Adverse audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain misstatements that are not confined to specific amounts or the misstatements that represent a substantial portion of the financial statements. Disclaimer of audit opinion occurs when a department or public entity has provided insufficient evidence on which to form an audit opinion. The lack of sufficient evidence is not confined to specific amounts or represents a substantial portion of the information contained in the financial statement. Misstatements refer to incorrect or omitted information in the financial statements transactions or incorrect values placed on assets, liabilities or financial obligations and commitments.
Data source	General Reports of the Auditor-General.
Data note	Additional data is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

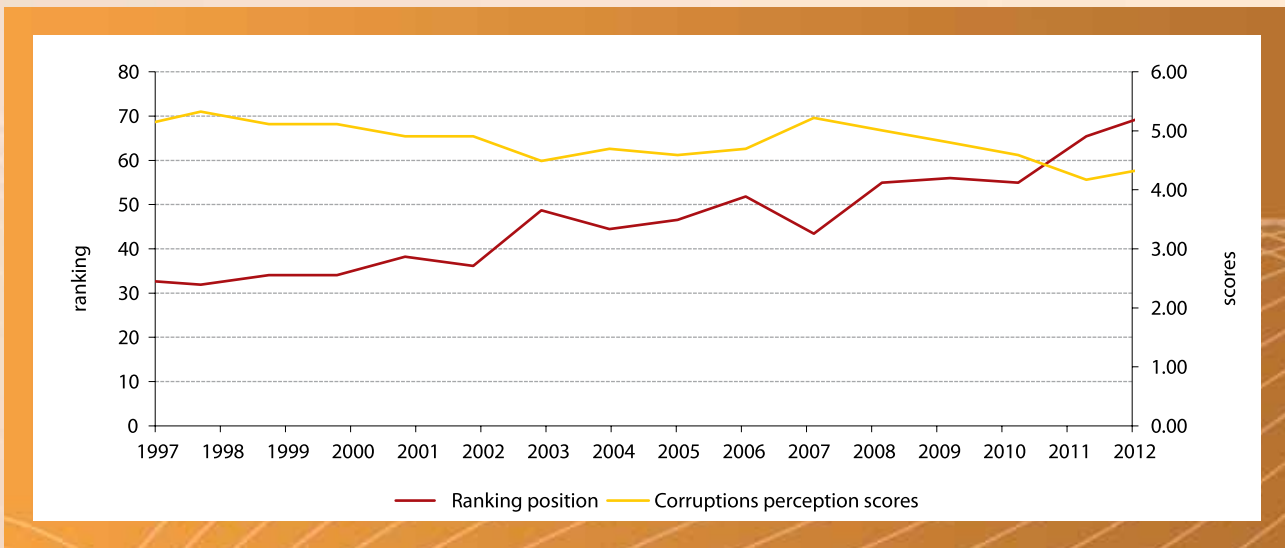
81. CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Goal	To reduce the levels of corruption in government and in society as whole
Analysis	The 2012 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) results 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 2011 and 2012, pushing the ranking of South Africa from 64th to the 69th. South Africa's corruption perception score remained below the midpoint (which is 5). This is the second lowest score for South Africa in the 16 years since its inclusion in the Transparency International's CPI. South Africa's worsening ranking is a cause for concern and requires urgent attention. However 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 increase public awareness about corruption.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ranking position	32	34	34	38	36	48	44	46	51	43	54	55	54	64	69
Corruptions perception scores	5.20	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.80	4.40	4.60	4.50	4.60	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50	4.10	4.30
No. of Countries	85	99	90	91	102	133	146	159	163	180	180	180	178	183	176

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION



Definition	Transparency International (TI) defines corruption as the abuse on entrusted power for private gain. This definition encompasses corrupt practices in both the public and private sectors. The corruption perception Index (CPI ranks countries according to perception of corruption in the public sector. The CPI is an aggregate indicator that combines different sources of information about corruption, making it possible to compare countries.
Data source	Transparency International (www.transparency.org).

82. BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	To ensure transparency in the budgetary process through availing extensive information about the budget to citizens
Analysis	According to the Open Budget Index, South Africa continued its impressive record. South Africa increased its position from 6 th in 2010, to 2 nd in 2012.

OPEN BUDGET INDEX

Provides extensive information to citizens (OBI Scores 81 - 100)				
2006	2008	2010	2012	
France	France	France	New Zealand	
Slovenia	South Africa	Norway	South Africa	
United Kingdom	United States	Sweden	United Kingdom	
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	Sweden	
South Africa	United Kingdom	South Africa	Norway	
United States		United States	France	
		United Kingdom		

Definition	The International Budget Partnership's (IBP) Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country of eight key budget documents, as well as the apprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents. The survey also examines the extent of effective oversight provided by legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAI), as well as the opportunities available to the public to participate in national budget decision-making processes. The International Budget Partnership's (IBP) Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country of eight key budget documents, as well as the comprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents.
Data source	www.openbudgetindex.org .
Data note	The rating is based on a questionnaire with 92 questions relating to categories of availability of budget documentation, the executive's budget proposal and the budget process. Additional data on to what extent a country provides information to its citizen, is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

83. PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in providing services to citizens
Analysis	The percentages and the graph below show that there has been a general decline since November 2006 in positive public opinions about government's performance in delivering services. The decline stabilised somewhat from May 2008, although at lower percentage levels. 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.

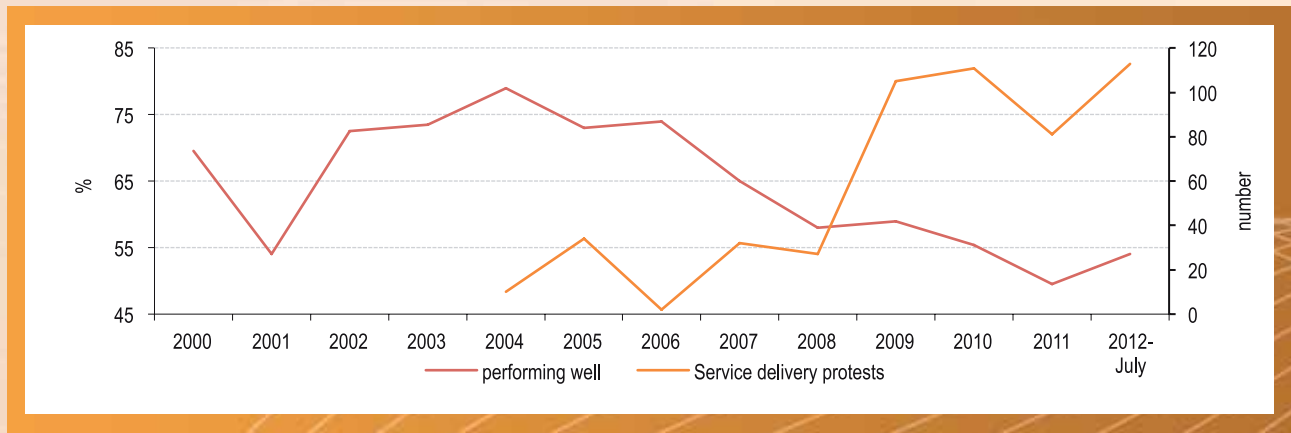
PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES¹

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov
Performing well	81	77	73	73	76	72	68	62	58	58	61	57	57	54	48	51	54	51

MAJOR SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS²

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012-July
Service delivery protests	10	34	2	32	27	105	111	81	113

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



Data source	1. Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor survey data. 2. Municipal IQ press release accessed 13 November 2012. www.MunicipalIQ.co.za
Data note	Data on opinion on delivery of basic services is based on 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. Graph uses annual average while the table uses Bi annual data for opinion on service delivery. Data for major service delivery protests for 2012 is until July 2012. Municipal IQ records major protests staged by community members against a municipality, as recorded by the media, raising issues that are the responsibility or perceived responsibility of local government. Not included are issues falling outside of local government's service delivery mandate such as demarcation, industrial relation disputes or internal political party issues (including candidate lists). Where protests are sustained over several days or weeks, these are recorded as a single entry, with qualitative details updated on the database.

84. 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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Analysis	The 2013 Doing Business Index ranked South Africa 39 out of 185 economies, which is four positions worse than the 2012 ranking. South Africa's position has decreased from 28th in 2006 to 35 th in 2012. A significant improvement occurred for 'starting a business', from 75 in 2011 to 44 in 2012. Paying taxes significantly decreased from 24 in 2011 to 44 in 2012.
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EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Rank	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change in global rank
South Africa	28	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	--
No of Countries	178	178	178	178	183	183	183	185	

DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Key Indicators (Rank)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Change in Global Rank
Getting credit	32	2	2	2	2	1	1	no change
Protecting investors	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	no change
Paying taxes	59	65	23	23	24	44	32	+
Ease of Doing Business	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	-
Starting a business	58	57	47	67	75	44	53	-
Getting electricity							150	
Enforcing contracts	85	83	82	85	85	81	82	-
Registering property	69	78	87	90	91	76	79	-
Trading across borders	130	137	147	148	149	144	115	+

Definition	The ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 185. 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.

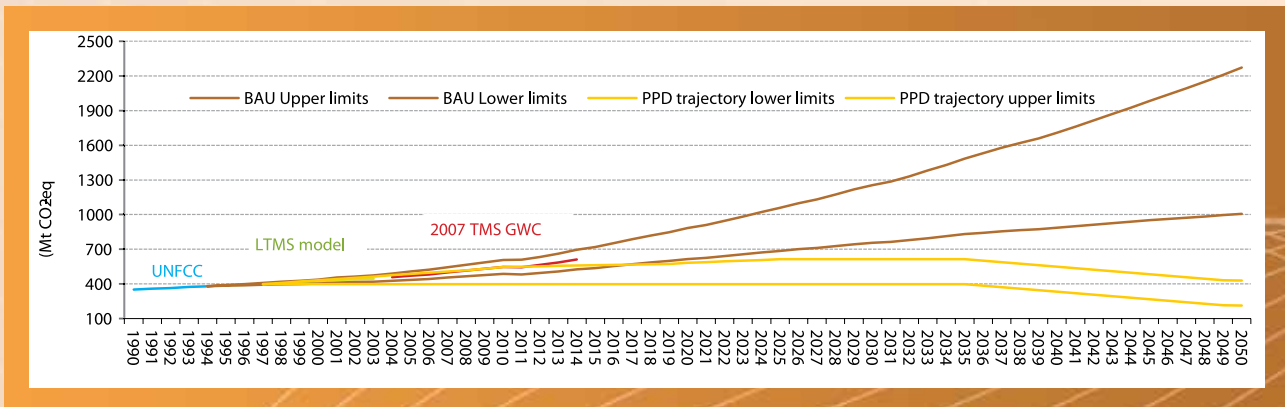
85. GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

Goal	To reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with international protocols
Analysis	Climate change is a globally recognised challenge, and, along with other African countries, South Africa is particularly vulnerable to its impacts. South Africa's strategic response to climate change is set out in the White Paper on the National Climate Change Response (October 2011), which describes two key objectives: (i) effectively manage the inevitable climate change impacts (adaptation); and (ii) make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise GHG concentrations in the atmosphere in order to keep the temperature increase well below 2°C. As a contribution to the global mitigation effort, South Africa has committed to implementing nationally appropriate mitigation actions that will collectively result in a 34% and a 42% deviation below its Business As Usual (BSU) emissions growth trajectory, by 2020 and 2025 respectively. With financial, capacity building and technology support, this level of effort will enable South Africa's GHG emissions to peak between 2020, and 2025, plateau for approximately a decade and decline in absolute terms thereafter.

GHG EMISSIONS FOR SIX GASES UNDER KYOTO PROTOCOL

Mt CO ₂ -eq)	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
1 UNFCC	350	365	380											
2 LTMS Estimates				393	407	420	440							
3 2007 LTMS GWC scenario figures								458	482	515	547	545	564	585
4 BAU Upper limits			380	398	418	437	464	490	522	565	607	609	634	662
5 BAU Lower limits			380	388	396	403	416	426	442	465	487	481	494	508
6 PPD trajectory lower limits					398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398
7 PPD trajectory upper limits					409	431	453	475	497	519	547	550	553	556

GHG EMISSIONS



Definition	Greenhouse gases under the Convention are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, CF ₄ and C ₂ F ₆ . Millions of tons of greenhouse gases expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents emitted in a specific year. PPD - the Peak, Plateau and Decline greenhouse gas emissions trajectory (PPD trajectory) is based on the 6 December 2009 Presidential announcement that South Africa would undertake a range of voluntary national appropriate mitigation action to ensure that the country's emissions deviate below the Business as Usual (BAU).
Data source	1) 1990 to 1994 From National Green House Gas inventory, based on SA initial communication under the UNFCC, 2004; 2000 Figure based on 2009 UNFCC. 2) 1995 to 2003 estimates from Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios (LTMS), Department of Environmental Affairs. 3) 2004 onwards, Long-term Mitigation Scenarios model, based on Growth without Constraints scenario (LTMS GWS). 2007 emission scenario from the LTMS (GWC). 4, 5, 6, 7) BAU and PPD trajectory contained in the Minister of Environment. Greenhouse gas emissions by gas from South Africa's second national communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2011.

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

PORTS: TONNAGE HANDLED AT SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003-2008
Richards Bay	87 798	85 688	86 624	86 319	84 517	84 534	-3.7%
Durban	41 274	40 026	40 778	43 861	41 883	41 403	0.3%
East London	1 417	1 478	1 648	1 506	1 833	1 983	39.9%
Port Elizabeth	3 683	4 297	4 190	4 871	5 522	5 427	47.4%
Mossel Bay	1 221	1 629	1 598	1 519	1 803	1 996	63.5%
Cape Town	4 731	3 701	3 509	4 135	4 082	3 205	-32.3%
Saldanha Bay	31 497	31 931	35 209	37 773	43 687	46 533	47.7%
Total	171 621	168 750	173 556	179 984	183 327	185 081	7.8%

ROADS: THE SOUTH AFRICAN ROADS NETWORK

	Kilometres
Urban roads	168 000
Non-urban roads	366 872
Total length of proclaimed roads in South Africa	535 000

NON-URBAN ROADS

Design	Kilometers
Dual carriageway	2 160
Four lane, divided	940
Two lane, surfaced	62 794
Two lane, unsurfaced	300 978
Total	366 872

TOLL ROADS

	Kilometres
Total length of toll roads	2 400
Total length of non-toll roads	13 600

RAILWAYS: THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAIL NETWORK

	Kilometres
General freight and long distance passenger routes	6 000
Secondary arterial routes	12 000
Sishen-Saldanha	861
Richards Bay coal line	580
Suburban routes	2 500
Total length of rail in South Africa	22 000

AIRPORTS: AIRCRAFTS MOVEMENTS AT SOUTH AFRICA'S 10 MAJOR AIRPORTS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2002/03-2009/10
Domestic aircraft movements	210 372	213 055	218 818	240 975	251 351	294 104	263 076	246 238	17.0%
Regional aircraft movements	25 530	21 903	24 243	24 453	23 525	24 196	22 879	23 784	-6.8%
International aircraft movements	44 667	47 294	48 153	53 992	59 129	65 701	56 928	65 892	47.5%
Total aircraft movements	374 417	383 244	393 089	426 744	493 438	554 833	559 584	448 571	19.8%

Data source	South Africa Survey 2011/12, South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR)
Data note	The Sishen-Saldanha ore line is used to transport iron ore from Sishen in the Northern Cape to the port of Saldanha Bay in the Western Cape. The Richards Bay coal line is used to transport coal from Mpumalanga to the port of Richards Bay in KwaZulu-Natal. Total length of non-toll roads refers to national roads managed by SANRAL. The airports are the 10 airports run by ACSA, namely OR Tambo International, Cape Town International, Durban International, Pilanesburg International and the regional airports of Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, East London, Upington, Kimberley and George. Total for the aircrafts movements will not add up, as unscheduled movements are included in the final tally.

ENERGY PROFILE IN SOUTH AFRICA

PETROLEUM (THOUSAND BARRELS PER DAY)¹

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Oil Supply	202	209	211	202	234	216	202	196	194	183	183	183
Total Petroleum Consumption	458	458	475	490	504	537	551	561	527	533	538	610
Total Exports of Refined Petroleum Products	117	108	143	201	218	264	124	48	49	168	59	-

SOUTH AFRICAN FUEL SALES VOLUME/CONSUMPTION (VOLUMES IN LITRES)²

Product Name	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Petrol (All Grades)	11 278 412 253	11 568 813 336	11 086 938 407	11 321 186 218	11 570 240 221	11 963 310 914
Diesel (All Grades)	8 707 405 264	10 141 584 286	10 385 030 955	9 437 131 324	10 284 019 398	11 224 553 285
Jet Fuel (Aviation Kerosene)	2 272 388 968	2 401 927 736	2 376 056 180	2 348 650 872	2 334 763 649	2 433 518 764
Paraffin	738 193 338	707 756 467	543 923 381	551 372 360	552 881 571	580 691 899
LPG	604 332 514	670 637 703	672 078 090	554 343 665	629 148 582	717 263 865
Furnace Oil	475 986 722	465 022 812	555 005 817	723 546 553	504 276 707	477 339 589
Aviation Gasoline	21 968 916	21 917 736	20 329 906	19 322 971	19 648 253	22 662 040
Grand Total	24 098 687 975	25 977 660 076	25 639 362 736	24 955 553 963	25 894 978 381	27 419 340 356

NATURAL GAS (BILLION CUBIC FEET)³

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Oil Supply	58	74	81	81	79	78	102	54	-	37	34	NA
Total Petroleum Consumption	58	74	81	81	79	78	148	140	145	127	142	NA

COAL (THOUSAND SHORT TONS)⁴

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Primary Coal Production	248 935	250 787	245 767	263 784	267 666	270 051	269 817	273 005	278 017	276 219	280 788	281 631
Total Coal Consumption	175 010	177 859	170 122	185 926	198 820	193 349	196 079	202 374	214 533	204 468	206 193	209 698
Total Coal Imports	1 222	1 240	1 744	1 748	1 853	2 049	2 043	1 975	2 651	2 016	2 088	-
Total Coal Exports	77 061	76 291	76 330	77 143	73 387	78 751	75 781	72 606	66 135	73 768	76 683	-

ELECTRICITY (BILLION KILOWATT-HOURS)⁵

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Electricity Net Generation	196	196	203	217	228	228	235	245	238	232	242
Total Electricity Net Consumption	180	180	190	196	200	205	211	220	212	206	215
Total Electricity Imports	5	7	8	8	10	11	11	11	11	12	12
Total Electricity Exports	4	7	7	10	13	13	14	14	14	14	15
Electricity Distribution Losses	17	16	14	19	24	21	22	22	22	24	24

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND DEMAND (MEGAWATTS)⁶

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total capacity existing+ new capacity that will be added as new power stations come online	40 506	41 056	41 211	41 211
Demand (assumes a 4% growth per year)	36 513	37 974	39 492	41 072

Data source 1, 3, 4, 5) EIA www.eia.gov, data accessed 12 November 2012.
 2. Department of Energy, www.energy.gov.za. Data sourced 28 January 2013.
 6. SAIRR's South Africa Survey, 2012, page 352.

Data note A short ton is a unit of weight equal to 907 kilograms (kg). It is distinguished from a metric ton which is 1 000 kgs.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Annexure

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Analysis The high-level demographic data is presented to aid analysis of the indicators presented in this report. The population of South Africa has grown from 40.5 million in 1996 to 51.7 million in 2011. Gauteng has now overtaken KwaZulu-Natal as the most populous province. The detailed 2011 census data is now available at the Stats SA's website.

POPULATION PROFILE CENSUS 2011

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Male	2 867 585	2 425 181	2 344 275	2 498 572	2 694 646	2 542 682	2 036 206	1 709 347	1 402 328
Female	2 817 867	2 394 570	2 250 611	2 504 905	2 679 896	2 516 635	1 992 804	1 758 420	1 546 291
African	4 830 442	4 054 019	3 817 863	4 171 450	4 479 848	4 156 759	3 237 644	2 674 154	2 164 738
Coloured	470 090	421 038	420 683	431 263	428 159	395 750	326 803	319 231	319 279
Indian or Asian	90 795	82 584	85 223	98 556	115 949	125 521	113 398	108 120	95 904
White	268 276	254 567	257 353	284 896	313 616	336 355	318 329	342 316	351 473
Other	25 857	16 543	13 764	17 312	36 970	44 932	32 802	23 945	17 225
Total	5 685 452	4 819 751	4 594 886	5 003 477	5 374 542	5 059 317	4 029 101	3 467 767	2 948 618

	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
Male	1 195 740	1 011 349	811 950	612 364	401 548	293 498	165 283	176 237	25 188 791
Female	1 424 543	1 206 940	985 458	773 404	556 256	545 832	315 984	402 352	26 581 769
African	1 902 133	1 559 926	1 242 201	913 441	601 060	485 852	310 708	398 665	41 000 938
Coloured	294 467	247 535	186 148	137 050	86 285	60 311	37 441	33 869	4 615 401
Indian or Asian	85 621	75 783	65 332	55 194	38 277	25 084	13 954	11 634	1 286 930
White	325 185	324 539	295 596	273 657	227 308	173 434	116 922	132 022	4 586 838
Other	12 877	10 506	8 132	6 425	4 875	3 649	2 242	2 398	280 454
Total	2 620 283	2 218 289	1 797 408	1 385 768	957 805	748 331	481 267	578 589	51 770 560

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011			1996-2011 % change in population
	Population	Households	HH Size	Population	Households	HH Size	Population	Households	HH Size	
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	1 303 287	4.9	6 278 651	1 481 640	4.2	6 562 053	1 687 385	3.9	6.7%
Free State	2 633 504	625 011	4.2	2 706 775	733 302	3.6	2 745 590	823 316	3.3	4.3%
Gauteng	7 624 893	2 030 117	3.9	9 178 873	2 735 168	3.2	12 272 263	3 909 022	3.1	60.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	1 689 995	5.3	9 584 129	2 117 274	4.4	10 267 300	2 539 429	4.0	19.8%
Limpopo	4 576 133	909 306	5.3	4 995 534	1 117 855	4.3	5 404 868	1 418 102	3.8	18.1%
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	669 844	4.9	3 365 885	785 433	4.1	4 039 939	1 075 488	3.8	29.3%
Northern Cape	1 011 864	218 339	4.6	991 919	245 086	3.7	1 145 861	301 405	3.8	13.2%
North West	2 936 554	630 657	4.9	3 193 676	815 543	3.9	3 509 953	1 062 015	3.3	19.5%
Western Cape	3 956 975	938 015	4.1	4 524 335	1 173 304	3.7	5 822 734	1 634 000	3.6	47.2%
South Africa	40 583 573	9 059 571	4.6	44 819 778	11 205 705	3.9	51 770 561	14 450 162	3.4	27.6%

Data source Statistics South Africa (StatsSA)'s Census 1996, 2001 and 2011.

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 officially recognised number of households are calculated by StatsSA.

