

FOREWORD



I would like to present the fifth edition of the Development Indicators that were approved by Cabinet in March 2012. As with previous publications, the 2011 edition of the indicators helps us to track the effect of government policies and interventions using aggregate data. These indicators complement more in-depth monitoring products like the Programme of Action reports on the twelve priority outcomes of Government, institutional assessments, frontline service delivery monitoring, and evaluation studies.

This report focuses on outcome/impact level indicators and proxies whose change is the result of a combination of different factors, including specific government interventions. For instance, changes in indicators like GDP growth, unemployment rates, life expectancy, social cohesion, poverty and inequality are beyond the control of a single social actor, and can be influenced by local and global forces such as the recent global financial crisis.

Government takes responsibility for ensuring continuous improvements in the delivery of services to the people of South Africa and implements policies that would bring about positive impact on various aspects of our society in general. We are beginning to see significant gains in the delivery of basic services such as housing, potable water, sanitation and electricity. The 2011 crime statistics also show significant improvements in most categories of serious crimes, as well as improved feeling of safety among the citizens.

We still have a long way to go in terms of making major impact on job creation, some macro-economic indicators, poverty and inequality – but we believe that our interventions are correct and, in time, they would make a difference.

In this report 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 on the Presidency website (www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za). This year, we have added a few new indicators, namely:

- Transport infrastructure profile
- Information and Communications Technologies
- Community Work Programme
- Sexual offences and drug-related crimes
- Early Childhood Development
- Stats SA's Victims of Crime survey

The report is presented as reference against which we can debate and assess the progress we have made as a nation using quantitative data. Whilst limited interpretation and analysis is provided, readers are invited to engage with the information and assess it against their own experience and other research done independently of government.

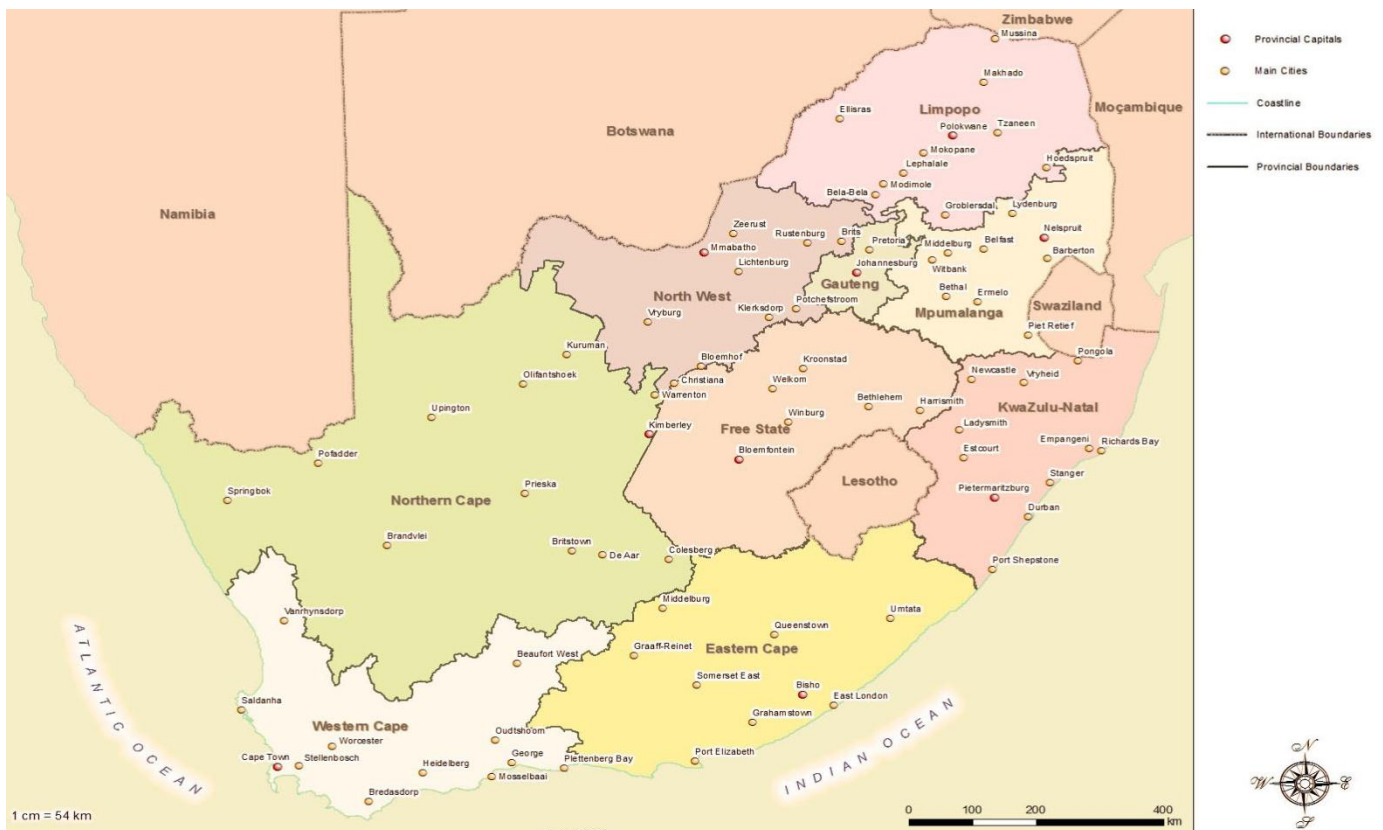
Mr. CO Chabane, MP
Minister in the Presidency for Performance Monitoring and Evaluation as well as Administration

SOUTH AFRICA

Development Indicators

1	GDP 2010		
		R 2 664 269bn	\$ 363 971bn
	GDP per Capita 2010		
		R 36 549	\$ 4 999
2	Mid-year Population Estimates 2011	Total	50 586 757
		Male	24 515 036
		Female	26 071 721
		0-14 years	5 270 156
		15-29 years	16 673 999
3	Households	12.5 million	
	Household size	Average 3.9 persons	
4	Land Surface area	1 219 090 km ²	

SOUTH AFRICA



Data source	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South African Reserve Bank (SARB), Personal Communication 2. Statistics SA's Mid-year population estimates 2011 (Statistical release P0302) 3. Community Survey 2007 4. www.info.gov.za
Data note	Real GDP & GDP per capita figures are annualised. The exchange rate of R7.32 for 2010 is used to compare with the US dollar.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION

1 GDP growth	4
2 Real per capita GDP growth	5
3 Foreign direct investment (FDI)	6
4 Gross fixed capital formation	7
5 Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing	8
6 Government debt	9
7 Interest rates: real and nominal	10
8 Inflation measures: CPI	11
9 Bond points spread	12
10 R&D expenditure	13
11 Information and communication technology	14
12 Patents	15
13 Balance of payments	16
14 SA's competitiveness outlook	17
15 Knowledge-based economy index	18
16 Black and female managers	19

EMPLOYMENT

17 Employment	20
18 Unemployment	21
19 Expanded public works programme (EPWP)	22
20 Community work programme (CWP)	23

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

21 Per capita income	24
22 Living standards measure	25
23 Inequality measures	26
24 Poverty headcount index	27
25 Poverty gap analysis	28
26 Social-assistance support	29
27 People with disabilities	30

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

28 Meeting housing needs	31
29 Potable water	32
30 Sanitation	33
31 Electricity	34
32 Land restitution	35
33 Land redistribution	36

HEALTH

34 Life expectancy	37
35 Infant and child mortality rate	38
36 Severe malnutrition under five years	39
37 Immunisation coverage	40
38 Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	41
39 HIV prevalence	42
40 Tuberculosis (TB)	43
41 Malaria	44

EDUCATION

42 Early childhood development	45
43 Class ratio in public ordinary schools	46
44 Enrolment rates	47
45 National senior certificate pass rate	48
46 Number of candidates for the NSC with Maths passes	49
47 Adult literacy	50
48 Graduating SET students	51
49 Educational performance below high school	52
50 Mathematics and science achievement	53

SOCIAL COHESION

51 Strength of civil society	54
52 Voter participation	55
53 Voters per province	56
54 Women who are members of legislative bodies	57
55 Confident in a happy future for all races	58
56 Public opinion on race relations	59
57 Country going in the right direction	60
58 Identity based on self-description	61
59 Pride in being South African	62

SAFETY AND SECURITY

60 Victims of crimes	63
61 Number of all crimes	64
62 Contact crime	65
63 Drug related crimes	66
64 Sexual offences	67
65 Property crime	68
66 Aggravated robberies	69
67 Detection rate	70
68 Charges referred to court	71
69 Conviction rate	72
70 Inmates	73
71 Road accidents	74

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

72 Peace operations	75
73 Democratically elected governments in Africa	76
74 Real GDP growth in Africa	77
75 Sustainable Tourism	78
76 Mission operations and diplomats trained	79
77 International agreements	80

GOOD GOVERNANCE

78 Tax returns	81
79 Audits	82
80 Corruption perceptions	83
81 Budget transparency	84
82 Public opinion on delivery of basic services	85
83 Ease of doing business	86
84 Green house gas emissions	87
Transport infrastructure	88
Demographic data	89

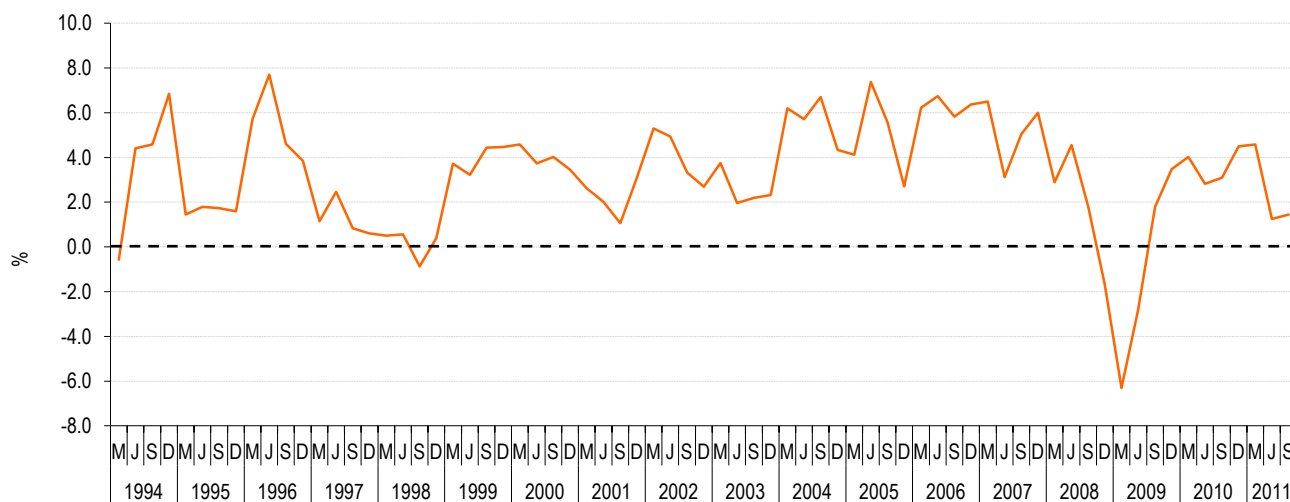
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

Goal	GDP growth of 6% per annum
Analysis	Since recovering from the crisis of 2009, GDP has remained relatively depressed.

REAL GDP GROWTH

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP growth	3.2	3.1	4.3	2.6	0.5	2.4	4.2	2.7	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.6	-1.5	2.9	

GDP (YEAR ON YEAR)



Definition	Market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period.
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data
Data note	GDP is 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. 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.

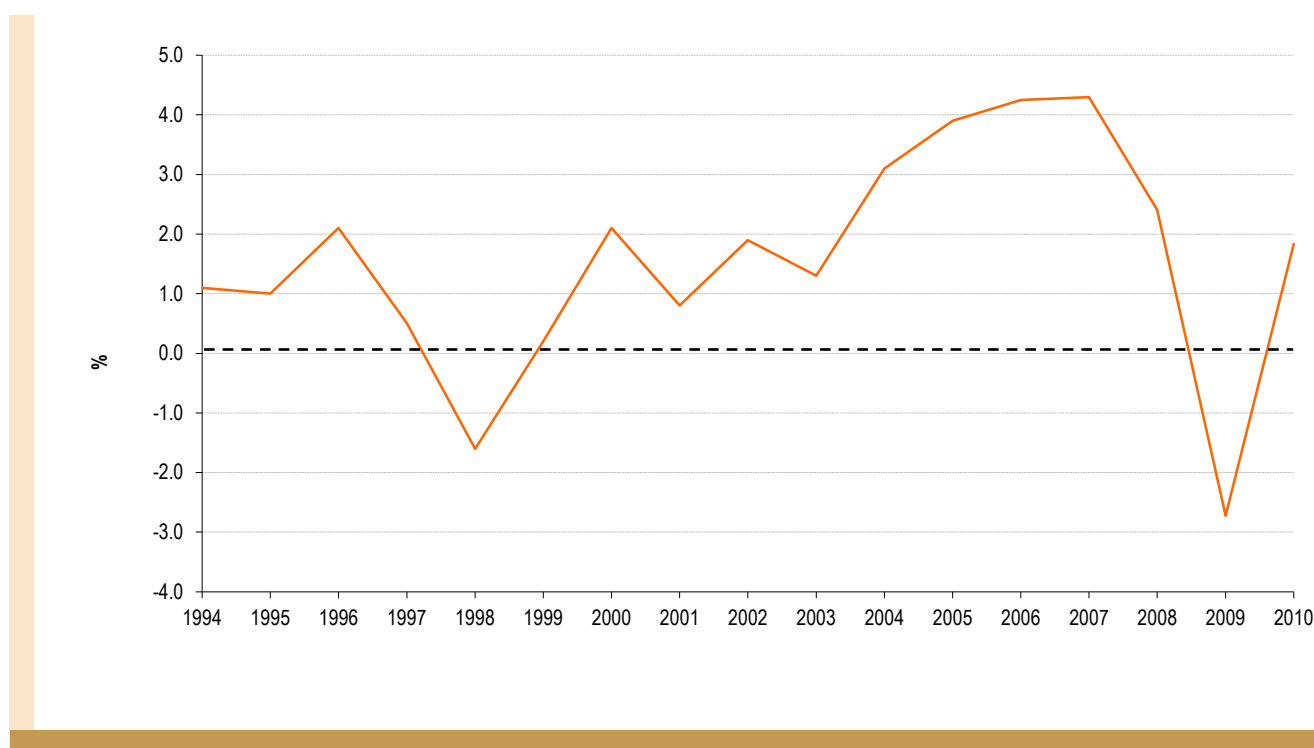
2 REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

Goal	To grow per capita income by 3 per cent or more annually
Analysis	Real growth per capita income has recovered, but remains below the levels achieved in the previous decade.

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Per Capita GDP	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.5	-1.6	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.9	1.3	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.4	-2.6	1.9

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH



Definition	GDP divided by population
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data
Data note	Annual GDP per capita at 2000 constant prices. Data format in percentage change

3 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)

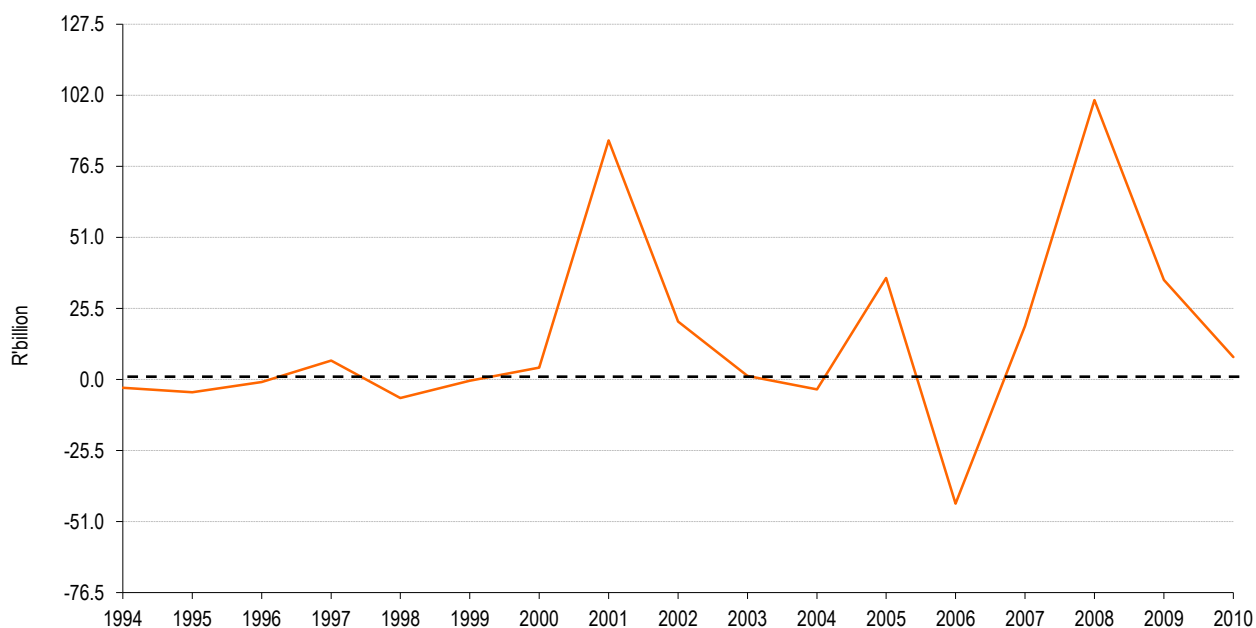
Goal To increase greenfield investment in South Africa

Analysis FDI remains fairly low, and of major concern is that there is little greenfield FDI into South Africa.

NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)

R'bn	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
FDI	-3.040	-4.557	-0.970	6.756	-6.737	-0.475	4.280	85.763	20.753	1.275	-3.566	36.354	-44.625	19.224	100.291	35.708	9.547

NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)



Definition Net Foreign Direct Investment is long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy. Annual figures in rand in billions are used.

Data source South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins

4 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

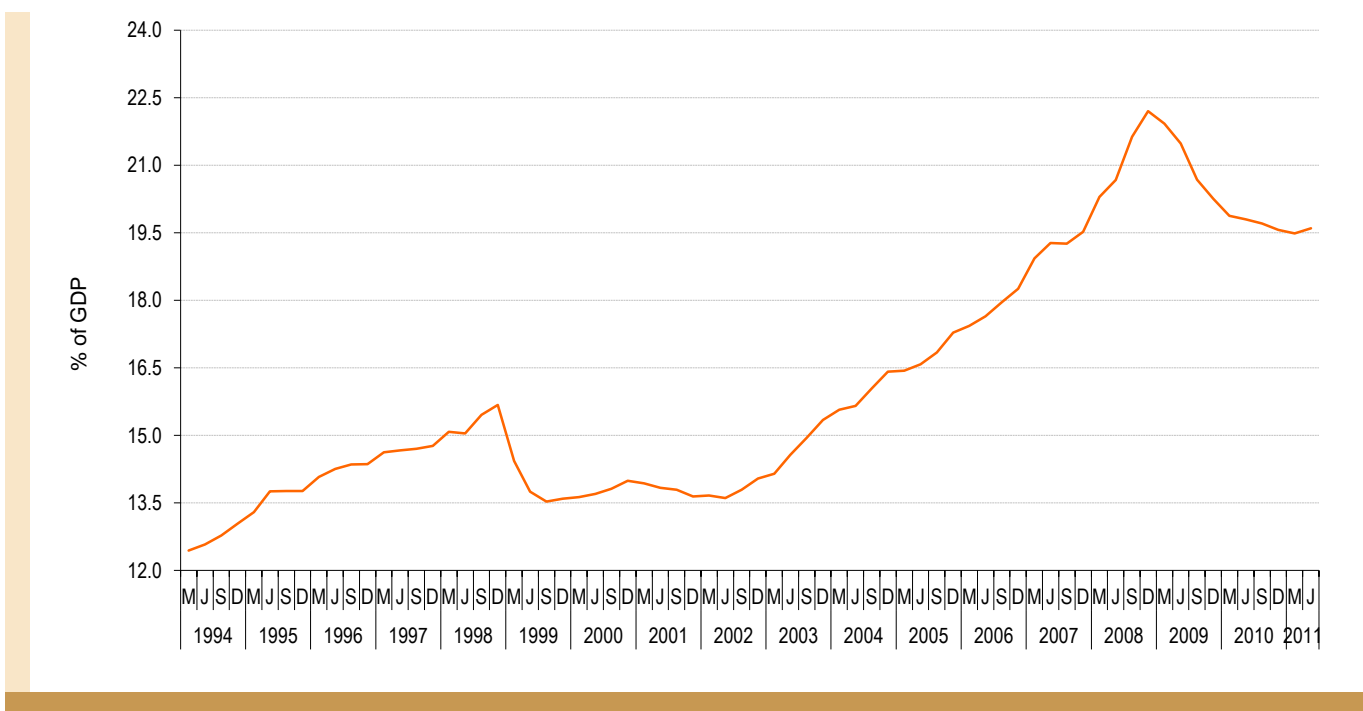
Goal	To reach 25% per year by 2014
------	-------------------------------

Analysis	Fixed investment has fallen, including private sector investment and general government investment, while state-owned enterprises investment remains fairly strong. Investment levels have not fallen to the pre-boom low level equilibrium, which is a positive sign.
----------	--

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GFCF	12.2	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.1	15.3	14.9	14.8	14.7	15.5	16.0	16.8	18.3	20.1	23.0	21.8	19.6

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

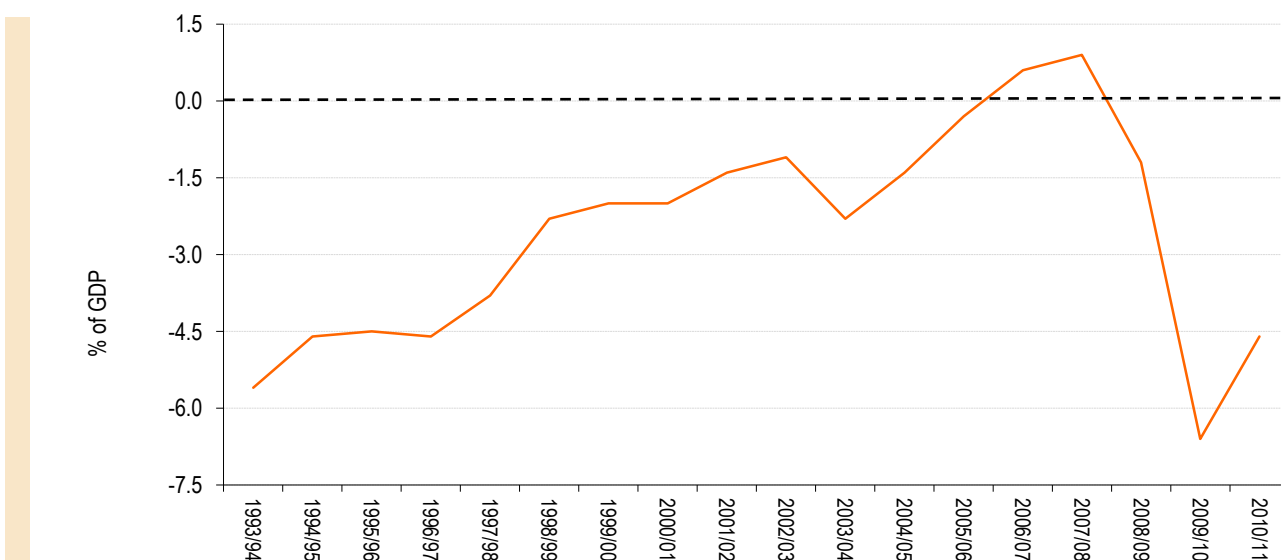
5 BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal	Fiscal policy aims to smooth economic cycles while increasing expenditure on government priorities
Analysis	South Africa followed a strategy of countercyclical fiscal policy after the 2008-09 shock. Hence, the deficit ballooned to nearly 6 percent. Government continues to borrow, but the deficit is slowly reducing.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Budget Deficit	-4.6	-4.5	-4.6	-3.8	-2.3	-2.0	-2.0	-1.4	-1.1	-2.3	-1.4	-0.3	0.6	0.9	-1.2	-6.6

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

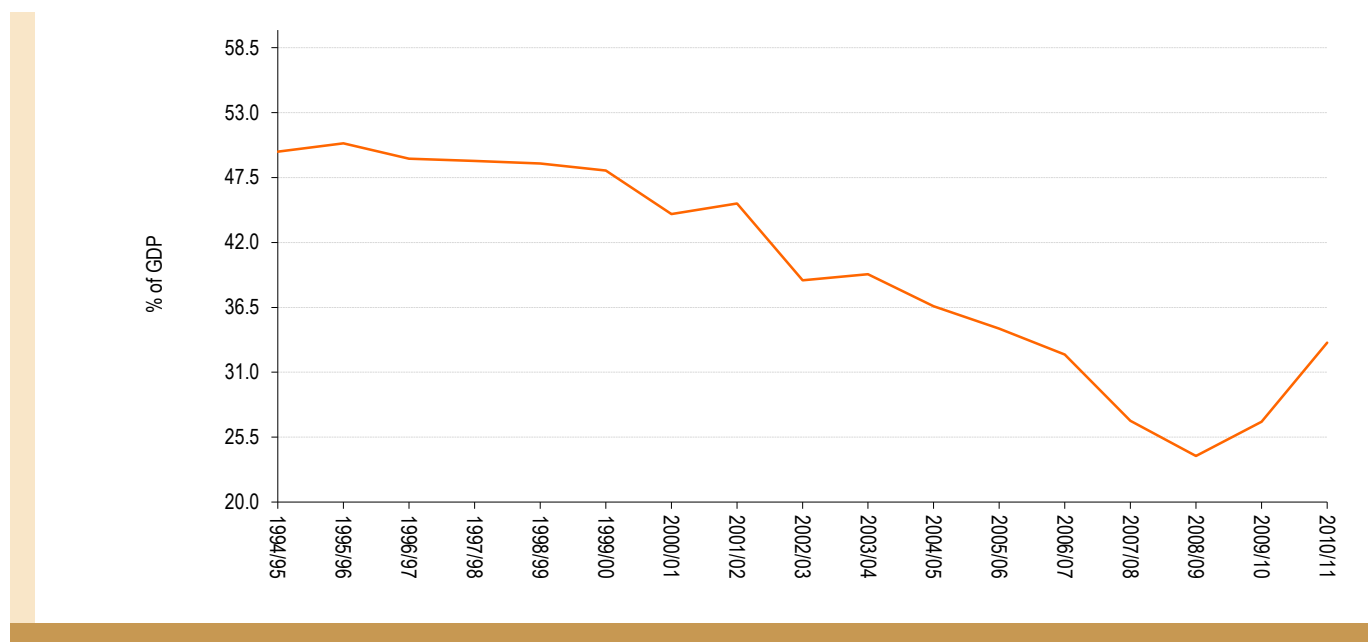
6 GOVERNMENT DEBT

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
Analysis	Government debt as a percentage of GDP has slightly increased, from 23.9% in 2008 to 33.5% in 2010. This is still a manageable debt level by international standards, although it is expected to approach 40% of GDP over time, but not necessarily reach the levels of the mid-1990s.

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Government Debt	49.7	50.4	49.1	48.9	48.7	48.1	44.4	45.3	38.8	39.3	36.6	34.7	32.5	26.9	23.9	26.8	33.5

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



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

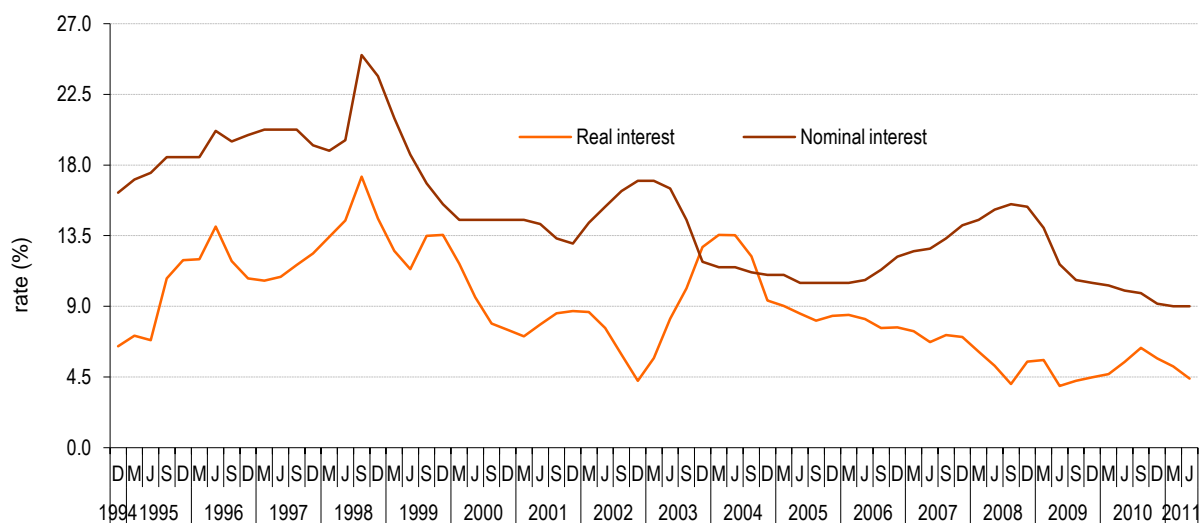
7 INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

Goal	Government would like to have low real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation
Analysis	Nominal and real interest rates remain at levels lower than seen for decades. However, this low interest rate environment has not translated into employment creation as would be expected.

INTEREST RATES

Average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Real Interest	6.7	9.2	12.2	11.4	14.8	11.1	6.8	7.2	6.5	8.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	3.8	4.6	5.5
Nominal Interest	15.6	17.9	19.5	20.0	21.8	18.0	14.5	13.8	15.8	15.0	11.3	10.6	11.2	13.2	15.1	11.7	9.8

INTEREST RATES



Definition	Nominal interest rate is refers to prime overdraft rate, whilst real interest rate is refers to prime less Consumer Price Index
Data source	South African Reserve Bank

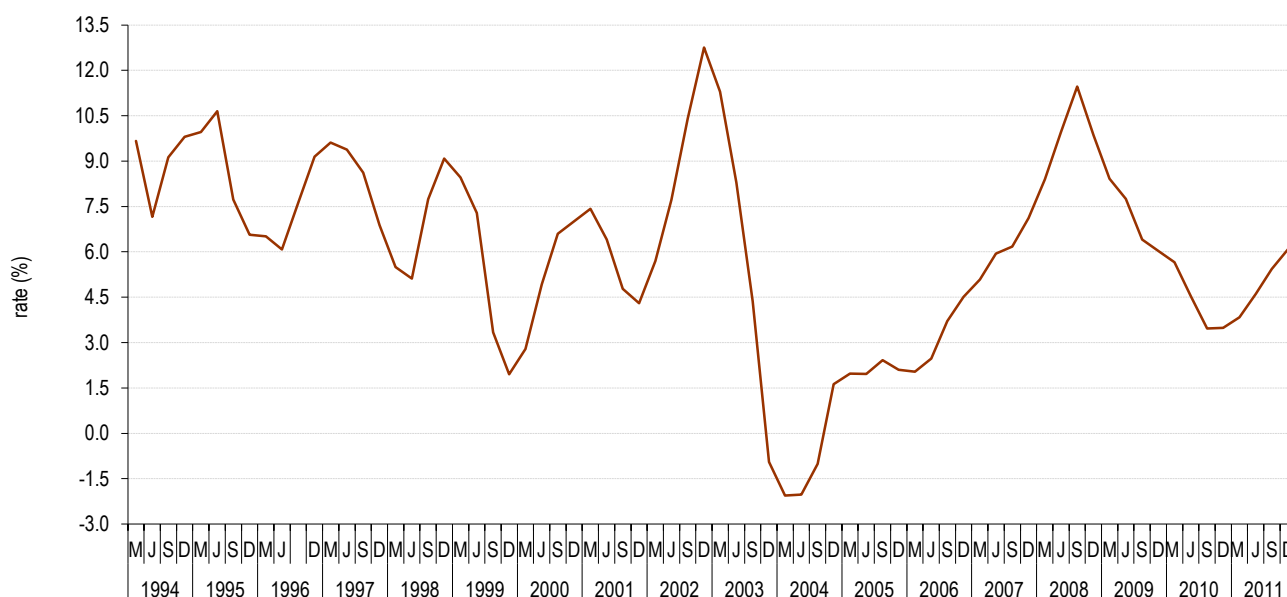
8 INFLATION MEASURES: CPI

Goal	Inflation target is 3 - 6 per cent for CPI
Analysis	Inflation is rising, but due to current economic conditions it is not likely to rise above the ceiling rate of 6% for a significant period of time.

INFLATION MEASURES

Average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CPI	8.9	8.7	7.4	8.6	6.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	9.2	5.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.1	11.5	7.2	4.3	5.0

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



Definition	Consumer Price Index (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. CPI was used between 2000 and 2009 as a measure of inflation. CPI was not the target measure of inflation prior to 2009

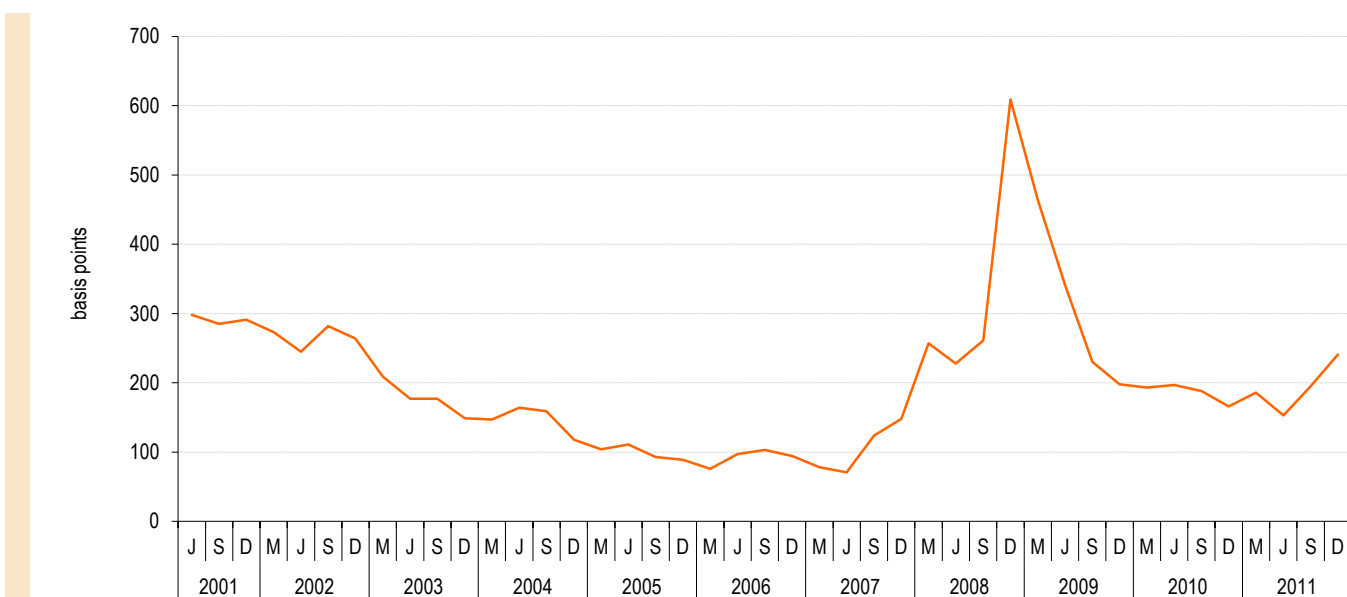
9 BOND POINTS SPREAD

Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue
Analysis	The margin that South Africa has to pay for debt above the international benchmark is relatively small, which reflects sound macroeconomic balances and a good reputation. However rates have not returned to pre-crisis record low levels.

BOND POINTS SPREAD

Average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Bond Points Spread	291	266	178	147	99	93	105	339	309	186	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

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION

Future competitiveness

Development Indicators

10 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

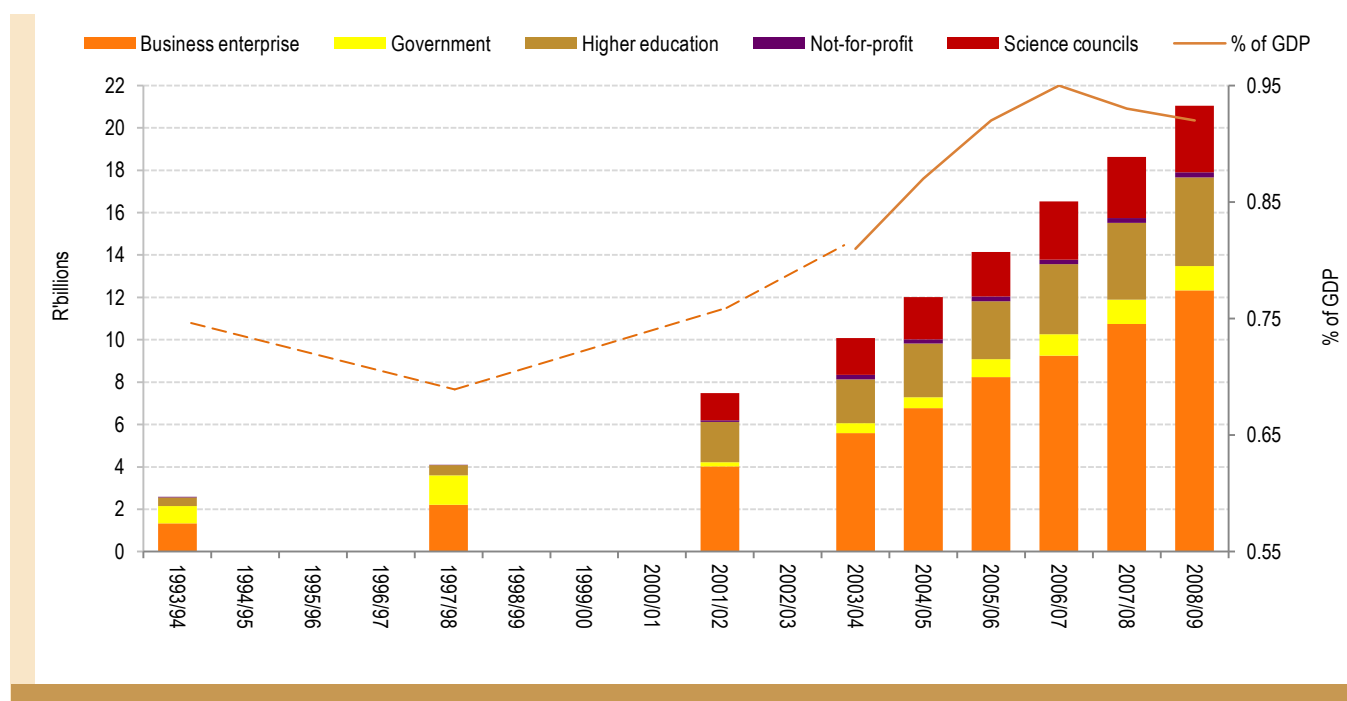
Goal To maintain R&D expenditure of at least 1 per cent of GDP

Analysis Investment in innovation has slowed down since 2006, including government's contribution. While the growing contribution of universities to R&D is positive, the decline in expenditure as a percentage of GDP is a disturbing trend.

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

R' thousands	1991/92	1993/94	1997/98	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Gross Expenditure on R&D	2 786 087	2 594 107	4 103 000	7 488 074	10 082 559	12 009 981	14 149 239	16 520 584	18 624 013	21 041 046
% of GDP	1.04	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.95	0.93	0.92

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A 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 HRSC; 1991-1998 FRD, commissioned by DASCT, 2001-2008 CeSTII-HSRC R&D survey commissioned by 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
------	--

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.
----------	--

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

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION

Future Competitiveness

Development Indicators

12 PATENTS

Goal	To improve the competitiveness of South Africa's economy
Analysis	South Africa's contribution to patent registration is disappointing, and we have fallen behind in absolute terms and in international terms. This is symptomatic of our anaemic support for innovation.

NATIONAL PATENTS GRANTS (WIPO)

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
Resident	766	200	902	983	957	868	863	822
Rank	20	35	20	16	16	21	19	18
Non-Resident	6 017	6 663	2 497	4 167	846	572	879	4 509
Rank	6	6	14	10	23	29	28	10
Abroad	332	307	283	291	298	292	335	400
Rank	21	24	24	26	29	30	29	31

SA PATENTS APPLICANTS BY TOP FIELDS OF TECHNOLOGY (1996 to 2010)

Field of Technology	1996 to 2010 Share
Civil engineering	7.35
Materials, metallurgy	6.72
Basic materials chemistry	6.2
Chemical engineering	6.2
Medical technology	5.67
Handling	5.12
Furniture, games	4.79
Other special machines	4.7
Transport	3.91
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	3.65
Others	45.69

Definition	The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the PATSTAT 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

13 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

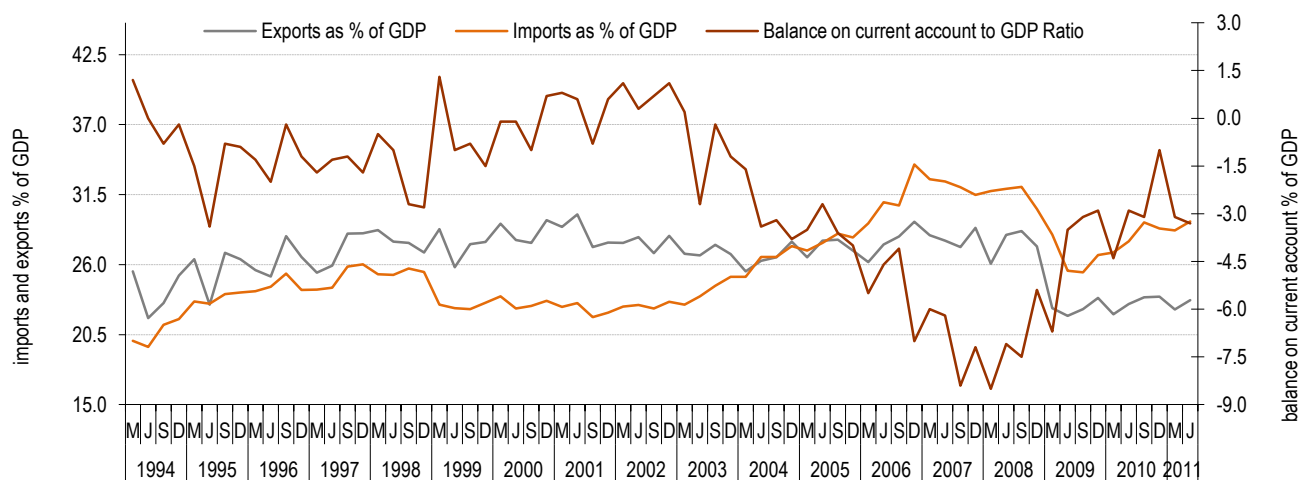
Goal To increase the ratio of exports to GDP

Analysis The balance of payments on our current account remains strongly negative as a result of poor export performance. The weakening trend in exports since 2008 mirrors the strengthening of the real effective exchange rate of the rand.

BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

% of GDP	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010
Balance on current account	0.0	-1.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.8	-1.0	-3.0	-3.5	-5.3	-7.0	-7.2	-4.0	-2.8	

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Definition	Trade balance refers to: Merchandise exports plus Net gold exports minus Merchandise imports (fob). 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 uses the 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.

14 SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Goal	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy
Analysis	By both measures, the competitiveness of the South African economy shows a declining trend. The labour market contributes the weakest competitiveness indicators for South Africa, including the poor quality of primary education and the relatively low number of skilled workers and graduates from tertiary institutions. It should be noted, however, that the methodologies employed by these global indices do have limitations, especially with regards to their use of opinion-based data where hard numbers could arguably provide better measurements.

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – 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

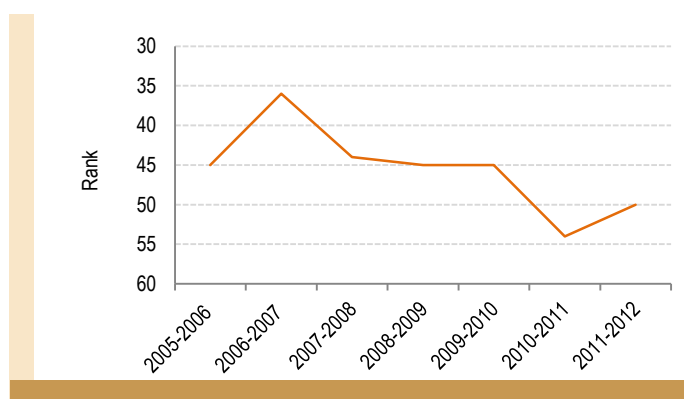
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – IMD

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

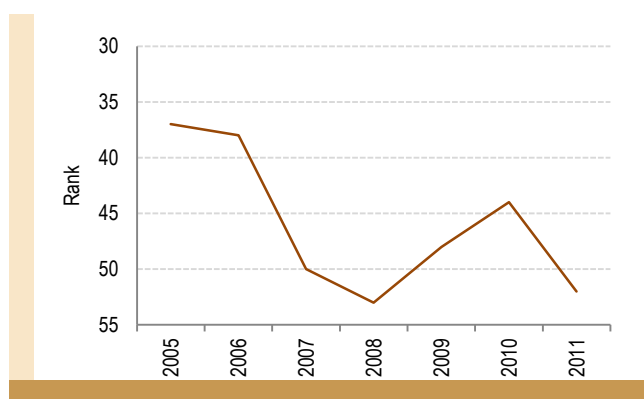
IMD's Ranking by category- South Africa

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Economic performance	37	40	54	55	56	56	54
Government efficiency	29	25	35	28	26	21	32
Business efficiency	35	32	32	38	30	31	40
Infrastructure	49	52	55	55	54	51	56

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WEF



GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – IMD



Definition	In its Global Competitiveness Index, The World Economic Forum (WEF) defines competitiveness as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. 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) (www.imd.ch); Productivity Institute South Africa

15 KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

Goal	Transforming South Africa from a resource-based economy to become a knowledge-based economy
Analysis	South Africa's performance as a knowledge-based economy deteriorated sharply in 2009. This could be partly due to the relatively high cost of broadband, and partly due to the relatively poor quality of our education system.

KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

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

Data source	2009 KAM Report (www.worldbank.org/kam)
Data note	<p>Countries are ranked in order from "best" to "worst" using their actual scores on each variable. Then, their scores are normalized on a scale of 0 to 10 against all countries in the comparison group. 10 is the top score for the top performers and 0 the worst for the laggards.</p> <p>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 normalized performance scores of a country or region on all 4 pillars related to the knowledge economy - economic incentive and institutional regime, education and human resources, the innovation system and ICT</p>

16 BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

Goal	To broadly reflect the demographic make-up of the country in the management of companies and organisations
Analysis	At 24.7% in 2011, the proportion of top black managers is deteriorating. A similar decline is observed in the case of both top and senior female managers compared to 2009.

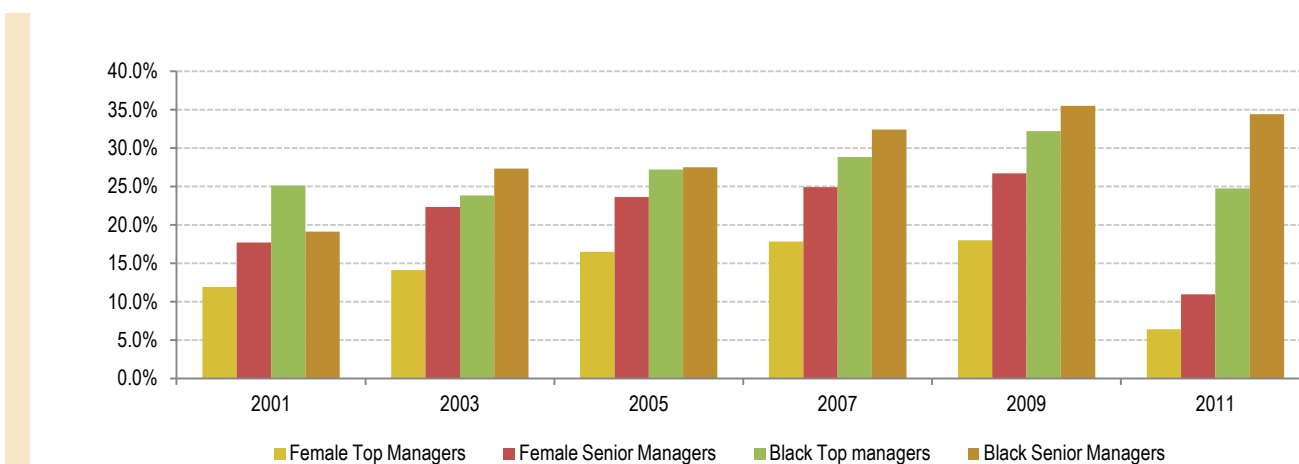
PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Top managers	25.1%	23.8%	27.2%	28.8%	32.2%	24.7%
Senior Managers	19.1%	27.3%	27.5%	32.4%	35.5%	34.4%

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Top Managers	11.9%	14.1%	16.5%	17.8%	18.0%	6.4%
Senior Managers	17.7%	22.3%	23.6%	24.9%	26.7%	10.9%

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, 11th Commission on Employment Equity Annual Reports 2001 to 2011 (various)
Data note	For odd years data is based on large companies only because small companies report once in 2 years

17 EMPLOYMENT

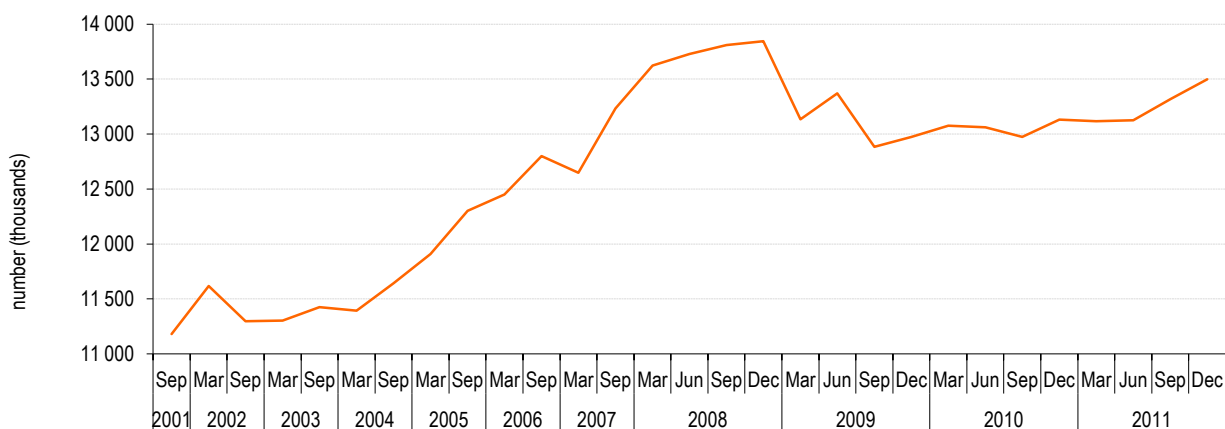
Goal To increase employment by 2014. Numerical target is approximately 16 million employed

Analysis The level of employment remains virtually static at a little over 13 million people, influenced by poor international and domestic economic conditions. It has not yet recovered to the employment level of nearly 14 million achieved in 2008.

EMPLOYMENT

Thousands	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010				2011			
	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Informal sector employment (excl agric)	1 967	1 780	1 903	1 946	2 462	2 379	2 122	2 205	1 993	2 054	2 186	2 172	2 225	2 179	2 213	2 160	2 134
Formal sector employment (excl agric)	7 027	7 181	7 373	7 692	7 987	8 384	8 785	9 575	9 073	9 197	9 088	9 043	9 163	9 219	9 198	9 436	9 616
Agriculture	1 178	1 420	1 212	1 063	925	1 088	1 164	776	653	658	630	640	627	603	598	624	630
Private households	881	844	895	881	859	886	1 057	1 255	1 166	1 167	1 157	1 119	1 117	1 118	1 117	1 098	1 118
Total	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	12	13	13	12	13	13	13	13	13
Employment	181	296	424	643	301	800	234	811	885	076	061	975	132	118	125	318	13 497
Labour absorption rate	42.4	42.5	41.8	42.2	44.1	45.3	44.7	44.5	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.9	41.3
Labour force participation rate	57.4	57.9	55.6	54.8	57.6	58.2	56.7	57.9	54.8	54.9	54.7	54.2	53.6	54.1	54.5	54.6	54.3

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Definition	Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview. Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed. Labour absorption rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed
Data source	Statistics South Africa's Labour Force Surveys and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys.

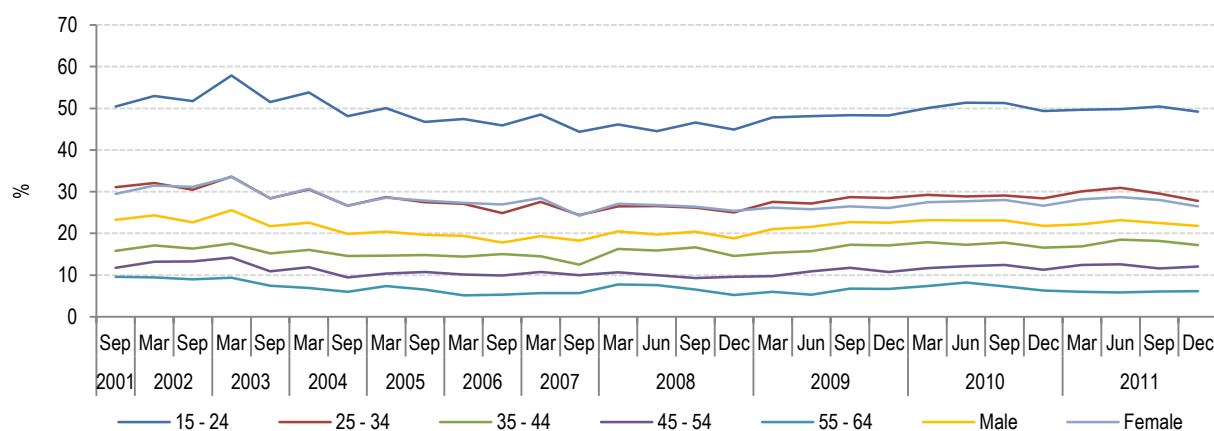
18 UNEMPLOYMENT (broad and narrow)

Goal	The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half to a maximum of 14 per cent in 2014
Analysis	The level of unemployment remains high at 25.7% in narrow terms, considerably worse than the 21% achieved in 2007, before the economic shock of 2008-2009. Poor economic conditions have limited the capacity of the economy to create jobs, and the economically active population, seeking jobs, is growing.

UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010				2011			
	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
narrow (official)	26.2	26.6	24.8	23	23.5	22.1	21.0	23.2	24.5	25.2	25.2	25.3	24.0	25.0	25.7	25.0	23.9
broad unofficial)	37.7	38.3	39.1	38.1	35.8	34.0	34.6	30.2	34.4	35.4	35.8	36.4	35.8	36.5	36.9	36.0	35.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



Definition	The narrow or official definition of unemployment refers to the 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. The broad definition (unofficial) refers to 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 and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys.

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

Goal	To create 4.5 million work opportunities by 2014
Analysis	The relatively strong performance of the EPWP helps to mitigate the effects of poverty and low employment levels, but many of the unemployed cannot be reached by a programme even of this scale.

EPWP OVERALL NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED REPORT PER SECTOR FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2004 TO SEPTEMBER 2011

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 - 08/09)*	Year 1 (09-11)	Year 2 (10-11)	Year 3 (11-12) Q2	TOTAL	
Infrastructure	158 277	103 343	136 035	236 951	377 356	1 011 962	263 457	277 100	241 177	781 734	1 793 696
Environment & Culture	58 796	78 855	117 503	115 686	96 882	467 720	95 942	107 189	80 766	283 897	751 617
Social	1 650	17 858	34 332	61 018	59 508	174 366	206 421	131 979	114 424	452 824	627 190
Economic	4 687	1 833	3 231	3 697	6 930	20 377					20 377
Non-State Sector							60 039	126 848	113 615	300 502	300 502
TOTALS	223 410	201 889	291 100	417 351	540 675	1 674 426	625 859	643 116	549 982	1 818 957	3 493 383

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), Second quarter 2011/12

20 NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME (CWP)

Goal	237 000 Work opportunities created through CWP by 2014
------	--

Analysis	The Community Work Programme has demonstrated its capacity to be scaled up rapidly as an effective poverty relief measure. It provides up to 100 days employment per year, R60 per day, two days a week, to unemployed people in poor communities selected for the programme.
----------	---

	Number of work opportunities	
	2009/10	2010/11
Total Number of Participants	55 582	89 689
Disabled Participants		847
Women	39 546	62 343
Youth (Under 35)	28 093	50 734

Definition	Total number of participants includes all participants that worked in the programme regardless of the number of days they participated due to attrition, absenteeism and drop-outs
Data source	Department of Cooperative Governance
Data note	Figures do not add up due to double counting, for instance a participant could be a woman with special needs (disabilities).

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

21 PER CAPITA INCOME

Goal	To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014
Analysis	Poverty and inequality remains one of the major challenges facing South Africa. While there has been a decline in poverty over time, inequality remains high. There are huge income inequalities with 68.1% of income accruing to the richest 20% and the poorest 10% getting less than 0.57%. Over the period 1994 to 2009, the richest 10% of the population became significantly richer; however their percentage of total income has reduced. The poorest 10% are better off in absolute terms, but relatively worst off.

MEAN PER CAPITA REAL INCOME (2009 CONSTANT RAND PRICES)

	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009
poorest 10%	986	881	974	975	955	1 155	1 090	1 347	1 275
poorest 20%	1 423	1 280	1 348	1 364	1 361	1 587	1 561	1 923	1 837
richest 10%	77 857	78 926	86 708	85 589	82 610	93 356	104 163	126 692	111 733
richest 20%	51 956	52 185	57 638	56 904	55 252	61 205	67 626	83 554	77 278

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME (2009 CONSTANT RAND PRICES)

	1994	1996	1998	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009
poorest 10%	0.71%	0.63%	0.64%	0.62%	0.69%	0.59%	0.57%	0.57%
poorest 20%	2.0%	1.82%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.62%
richest 10%	53.9%	55.59%	55.4%	53.5%	55.4%	55.8%	53.1%	49.2%
richest 20%	72.0%	73.41%	73.6%	71.6%	72.7%	72.5%	70.0%	68.1%

Definition	Monthly per capita income (2009 constant Rand)
Data source	Van der Berg, et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008), Borat (2009) based on Statistics SA's Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data (1995 - 2008). Borat (2010) An overview of Changes in Poverty and Inequality 2005 -2009 based on GHS Expenditure variables
Data note	The AMPS data income is recorded in more than 30 household income brackets. Incomes were converted to per capita levels by applying household size. Pareto estimates of income were estimated in the open interval for each race and household size category. Income was assumed to be distributed equally within income brackets. AMPS income data show very strong growth for 2005 and this income level was maintained and even grew in subsequent years. This is probably more the result of better capturing of incomes in the survey rather than of real income shifts. To rather err on the side of being conservative regarding poverty trends, AMPS incomes for these later years were adjusted proportionately downwards to give growth rates of income consistent with the national accounts. Without these adjustments, estimated poverty would have fallen even faster. These adjustments do not affect distribution estimates. Adjustment of AMPS income in each year: Adjusted AMPS that for year's income / Unadjusted AMPS2004 income = National account for that year's current income / National account for the 2004 current income.

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

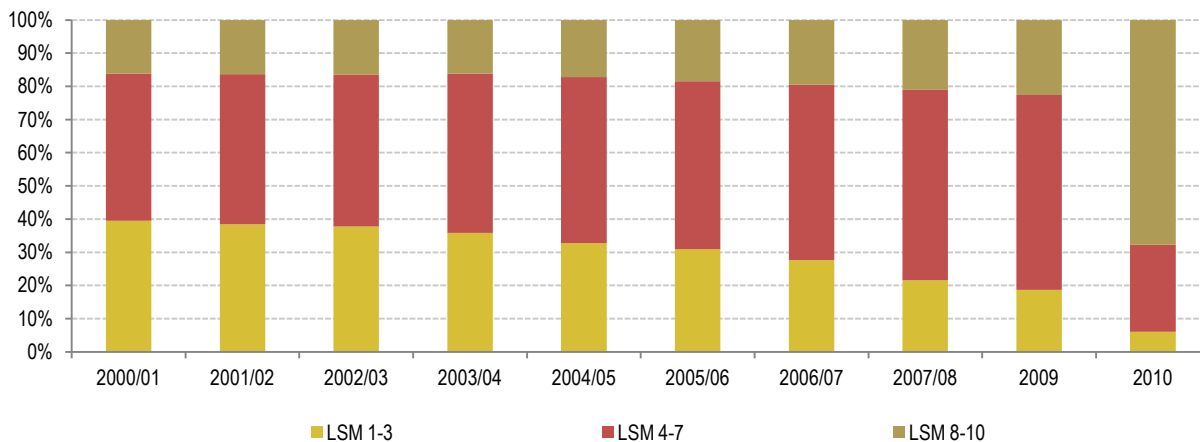
22 LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

Goal	Reducing inequalities
Analysis	The reduction over time of the number of people in the LSM 1-3 category provides evidence of the reduction of poverty levels in South Africa. These incomes just about doubled for those in LSM 1 and more than doubled for those in LSM 10 – indicative of the high levels of economic inequality in the country.

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

	2001/02		2003/04		2005/06		2007/08		2009		2010	
	no (000)	Imputed avg monthly	no (000)	Imputed avg monthly	no (000)	Imputed avg monthly	no (000)	Imputed avg monthly	no (000)	Imputed avg monthly	no (000)	Imputed avg monthly
LSM 1	3 003	R 804	2 764	R 878	1 895	R 999	1 062	R 1 080	1 031	1 386	808	R 1 448
LSM 2	4 221	R 963	3 848	R 1 076	3 784	R 1 214	2 732	R 1 401	2 436	1 564	1 944	R 1 859
LSM 3	4 149	R 1 200	4 250	R 1 412	3 878	R 1 521	2 953	R 1 795	2 610	2 116	2 394	R 2 153
LSM 4	4 066	R 1 596	4 465	R 1 792	4 603	R 1 940	4 557	R 2 536	4 641	2 580	4 744	R 2 966
LSM 5	3 703	R 2 239	3 978	R 2 436	4 176	R 2 681	4 843	R 3 122	5 153	3 627	5 636	R 3 965
LSM 6	3 716	R 3 625	4 246	R 4 057	4 454	R 4 404	5 597	R 5 386	6 086	5 990	6 891	R 6 573
LSM 7	1 886	R 5 662	1 877	R 6 437	2 413	R 6 841	2 957	R 8 677	3 182	9 694	3 621	R 10 081
LSM 8	1 705	R 7 537	1 462	R 8 429	1 759	R 9 252	2 158	R 12 337	2 449	13 188	2 830	R 13 979
LSM 9	1 666	R 10 234	1 799	R 11 499	2 085	R 12 558	2 546	R 16 296	2 895	17 809	3 038	R 18 860
LSM 10	1 469	R 15 072	1 621	R 18 643	1 857	R 19 817	1 898	R 23 054	2 015	26 602	2 114	R 28 038

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE



Definition	The 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

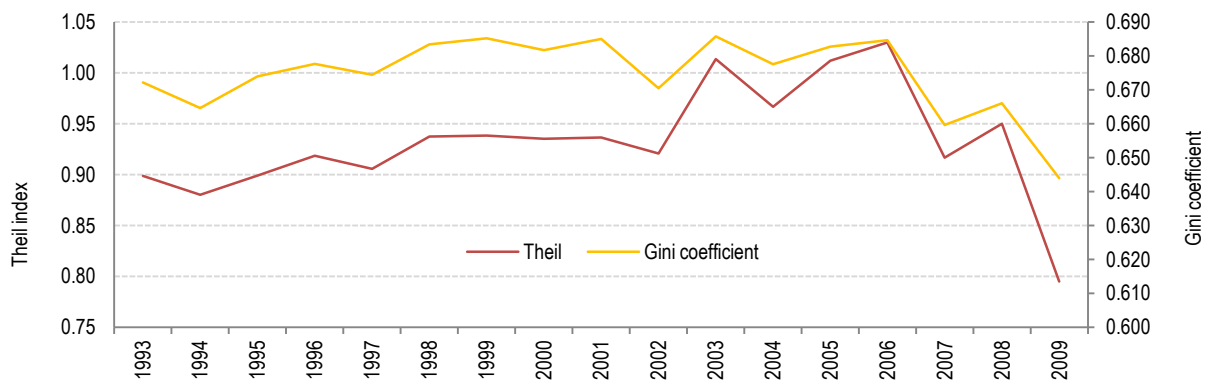
23 INEQUALITY MEASURES

Goal	To reduce income inequality
Analysis	Income inequality in South Africa remains high based on various internationally accepted indicators and using different data sets. The AMPS data shows a consistent gini coefficient measure above 0.6 between 1993 and 2009, with the highest measure at 0.686 in 2003 and the lowest measure at 0.644 in 2009. It is difficult to discern a trend as the gini coefficient fluctuates over the period 1993 and 2009. Using AMPS within race inequality shows an upward trend until 2008, with a decrease in 2009. Between races inequality shows a downward trend over the period 1993 to 2009.

INEQUALITY MEASURES

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gini Coefficient																	
	0.672	0.665	0.674	0.678	0.674	0.683	0.685	0.682	0.685	0.670	0.686	0.678	0.683	0.685	0.660	0.666	0.644
Theil Index																	
Within - Race	0.350	0.349	0.366	0.370	0.382	0.389	0.400	0.464	0.456	0.502	0.550	0.514	0.597	0.613	0.574	0.618	0.555
Between-Race	0.549	0.532	0.533	0.548	0.524	0.548	0.538	0.471	0.480	0.418	0.463	0.453	0.415	0.416	0.342	0.331	0.240
Total value	0.899	0.880	0.899	0.918	0.906	0.937	0.938	0.935	0.937	0.921	1.013	0.967	1.012	1.030	0.917	0.950	0.795

INEQUALITY MEASURES



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); Theil index calculates the weighted sum of inequality within subgroups.
Data source	Van der Berg, et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2009)
Data note	Gini coefficients calculated from data recorded in income brackets and without probing on all individual income sources (such as census data or AMPS) are usually somewhat higher. Trends, however, should not be affected.

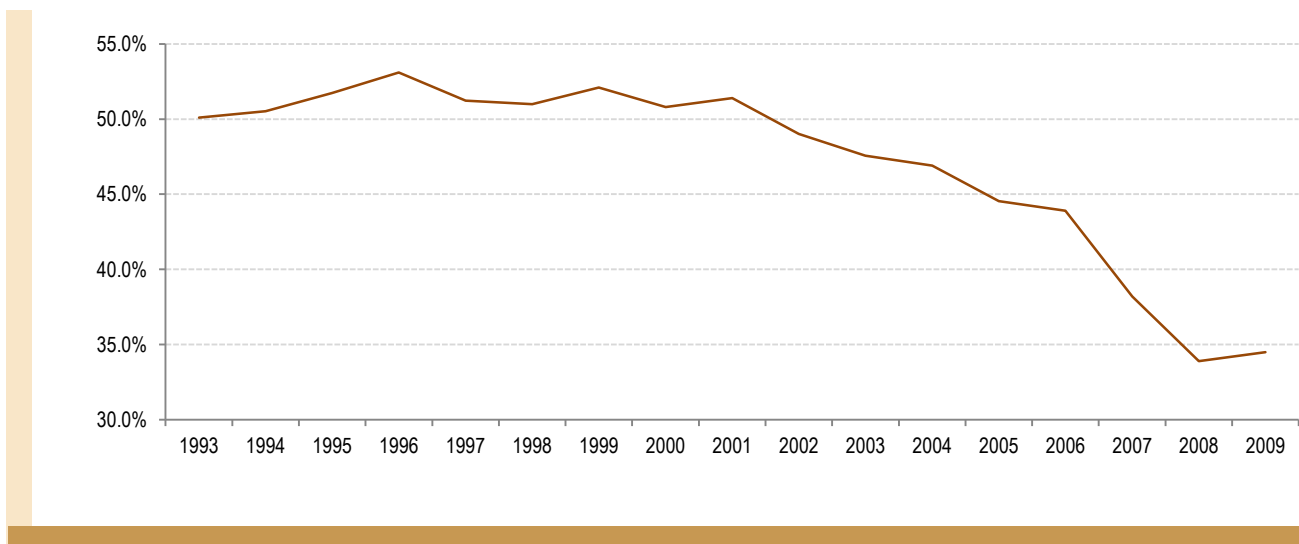
24 POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Goal	Meeting basic needs of all South Africans
Analysis	The proportion of the population living below a R422 a month poverty line has decreased from 50% in 1994 to 34.5% in 2009. Whilst the poverty levels remain unacceptably high, the decrease in poverty headcount in the past decade or so has been confirmed by similar research done by for example Leibbrandt and others (2010).

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW VARIOUS POVERTY LINES (IN 2009 CONSTANT RAND)

	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009
R422 a month poverty line (AMPS)	50.5%	53.1%	51.0%	50.8%	49.0%	46.9%	43.9%	33.9%	34.5%

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW VARIOUS POVERTY LINES



Definition	Headcount index (P0), the proportion of the population living below a poverty line in 2009 constant Rand.
Data source	Van der Berg et al (2010, unpublished) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2009), Bhorat (2009) based on Statistics SA's IES data (1995 - 2008).
Data note	AMPS income data show very strong growth for 2006 and this income level was maintained and even grew in subsequent years. This is probably more the result of better capturing of incomes in the survey rather than of real income shifts. To rather err on the side of being conservative regarding poverty trends, AMPS incomes for 2005 were proportionately adjusted downwards to give growth rates of income consistent with the national accounts. Without these adjustments, estimated poverty would have fallen even more. These adjustments do not affect distribution estimates. Adjustment of AMPS income in 2005: Adjusted AMPS 2005 income / Unadjusted AMPS2004 income = National account 2005 current income / National account 2004 current income. Adjustment of AMPS income in 2006: Adjusted AMPS 2005 income * (1 + AMPS income real income growth rate between 2005 and 2006). Adjustment of AMPS income in 2007: Adjusted AMPS 2006 income * (1 + AMPS income real income growth rate between 2006 and 2007). Adjustment of AMPS income in 2008: Adjusted AMPS 2007 income * (1 + AMPS income real income growth rate between 2007 and 2008). Adjustment of AMPS income in 2009: Adjusted AMPS 2008 income * (1 + AMPS income real income growth rate between 2008 and 2009).

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	Data shows that both the depth and severity of poverty were reduced over a period of 15 years since 1995. Again, these trends are confirmed by other studies conducted by poverty researchers in South Africa – sometimes attributed to the role of government interventions like the roll-out of the social grants.

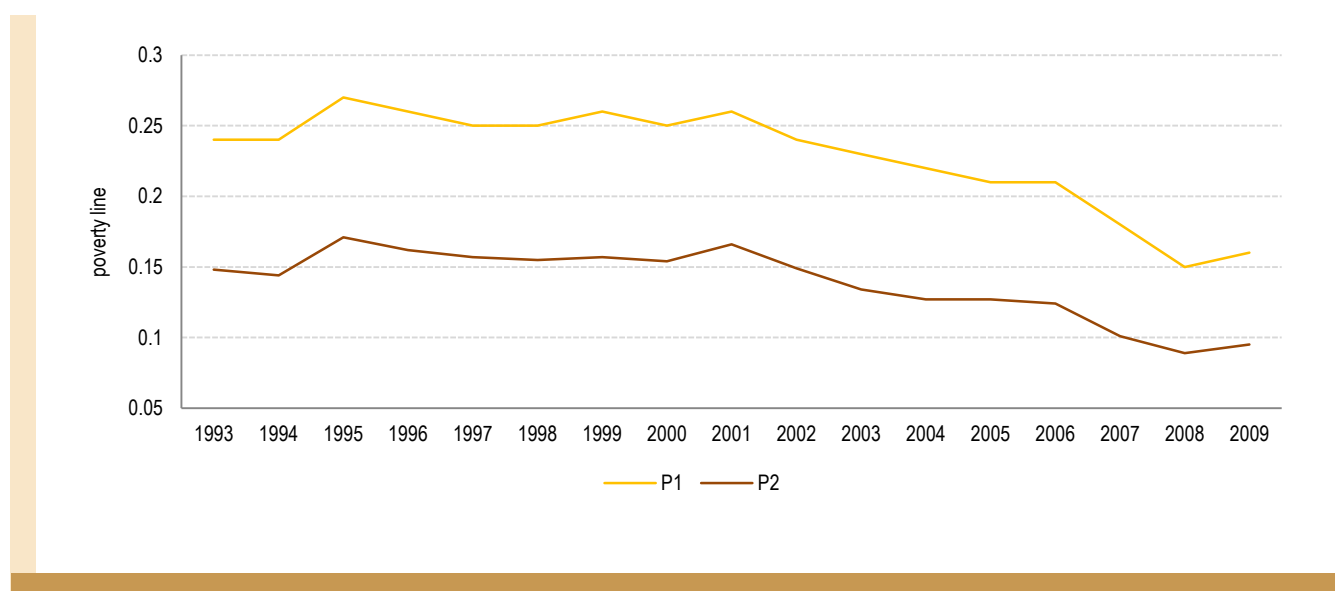
P1: DEPTH OF POVERTY (IN 2009 CONSTANT RAND)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
R422 a month poverty line	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.15	0.16

P2: SEVERITY OF POVERTY (IN 2009 CONSTANT RAND)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
R422 a month poverty line	0.148	0.144	0.171	0.162	0.157	0.155	0.157	0.154	0.166	0.149	0.134	0.127	0.127	0.124	0.101	0.089	0.095

SEVERITY AND DEPTH OF POVERTY



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	Van der Berg, et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2009)

26 SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal	To provide appropriate social-assistance support to all eligible beneficiaries
Analysis	The total number of grant recipients was 14.87 million as at March 2010. The increase in the growth rate from 23.4% in 2002/03, to 39.1% in 2005/06, can mainly be ascribed to the age extension of the Child Support Grant. The growth rate slows from 2006/07 and then increases, due to further age extensions, albeit at a slower rate from 2008/09 to 2010/11. Given that growth has largely been due to the age extension of CSG, it should be expected to stabilise over time. Grant expenditure as a % of GDP has increased from 2.9% in 2003/04 to 3.5% in 2010/11- leading to concerns about its sustainability in the future.

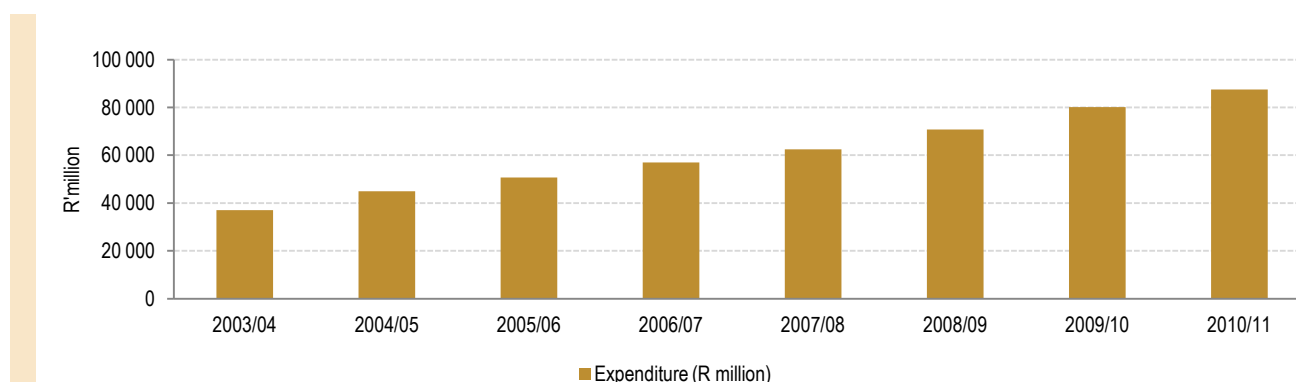
SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS

Number	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Old Age Grant	1 637 934	1 812 695	1 900 406	1 943 348	2 124 984	2 195 018	2 390 543	2 546 657	2 678 554
War Veterans Grant	13 473	9 197	5 617	4 638	2 963	2 340	1 500	1 216	958
Disability Grant	711 629	633 778	655 822	840 424	1 293 280	1 422 808	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898
Foster Child Grant	42 999	46 496	66 967	83 574	195 454	400 503	474 759	510 760	512 874
Child Dependency Grant	2 707	16 835	33 574	42 355	86 917	98 631	107 065	110 731	112 185
Child Support Grant		21 997	1 111 612	1 998 936	4 165 545	7 863 841	8 765 354	9 570 287	10 371 950
Total	2 408 742	2 540 998	3 773 998	4 913 275	7 869 143	11 983 141	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419
Grant -in-aid		8 496	10 107	12 625	25 667	31 918	46 069	53 237	58 413

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Expenditure (R million)	36 982	44 885	50 708	57 032	62 467	70 715	79 260	89 368
% of GDP	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.5%

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE



Definition	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
Data source	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen), National Treasury's Budget Review (2010)
Data note	The total figures does not include Grant-in-Aid as Grant-in-Aid is an additional type of grant awarded to persons who might already be receiving other forms of grants such as Old age grants, Disability or War veteran's grants as a result of being unable to care for themselves. Grant-in-Aid may create duplicates in terms of head counts. Disability Grant Total consists of Temporary Disability Grant (which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period no less than 6 months and not more than 12 months) and Permanent disability grant (which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period longer than 12 months).

27 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa
Analysis	Over the period 1996/07 to 2006/07 there was a steady increase in the total number of disabled grants beneficiaries. From 2007/08 there has been a decline in the number of disability grant beneficiaries; this is due to SASSA having set up Disability Management Units and the stricter application of the assessment criteria for disability. Much remains to be done in terms of ensuring representation of people with disability in senior and top management positions, both in the public and private sectors of the economy.

TABLE 1) SPECIAL SCHOOL MATRIC PASS RATE

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

TABLE 2) DISABILITY GRANT BENEFICIARIES

	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Disability Grant beneficiaries	711 629	633 778	655 822	840 424	1 293 280	1 422 808	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898
Care Dependency Grant beneficiaries	3 487	16 835	33 574	42 355	86 917	98 631	107 065	110 731	112 185
Total Number of Disabled Beneficiaries	715 116	650 613	689 396	882 779	1 380 197	1 521 439	1 393 948	1 375 208	1 313 083
Disability grant recipients as a % of total social grant beneficiaries	30%	25%	17%	17%	16%	12%	10%	10%	9%
Total Grant beneficiaries	2 408 742	2 540 998	3 773 998	4 913 275	7 869 143	11 983 141	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419

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	Table 1: Department of Basic Education's Inclusive Education Table 2: South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

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 continued to sustain its drive of delivering housing to the poor, reaching a cumulative target of 3.2 million houses framed by a concerted integrated planning approach for sustainable human settlements and improvements in the quality of life of all residents. The targeting of well located public land for higher density mixed income residential development, the development of social housing within designated restructuring zones and specific support for the upgrading of informal settlements are key mechanisms being used to trigger improved overall human settlements performance.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS – STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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
2. HH in formal dwelling	7 680 422 68.5%	8 104 419 75.7%	8 439 420 76.0%	8 699 037 76.0%	8 553 264 72.7%	9 163 286 75.2%	8 812 930 70.5%	9 930 411 75.2%	10 429 985 76.2%	10 999 775 76.9%
3. HH not in formal dwelling	1 836 232 16.4%	1 433 710 13.4%	1 451 752 13.1%	1 392 177 12.2%	1 895 488 16.1%	1 806 360 14.8%	1 816 995 14.5%	1 882 467 14.3%	1 845 438 13.5%	1 919 900 13.4%
4. HH in traditional structures	1 689 051 15.1%	1 169 603 10.9%	1 209 710 10.9%	1 358 260 11.8%	1 320 013 11.2%	1 220 622 10.0%	1 461 601 11.7%	1 385 112 10.5%	1 416 655 10.4%	1 384 536 9.7%

HOUSING UNITS – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	1995/96	1997/98	1999/00	2001/02	2003/04	2005/06	2007/08	2009/10	2010/11
5. Planned units	334 948	780 261	1 187 539	1 695 300	2 528 437	3 248 672	3 690 359	3 930 666	4 331 578
6. Subsidised Housing units completed / in progress	135 229	473 422	883 385	1 217 309	1 614 512	2 047 993	2 568 062	3 036 372	3 244 715
7. Approved beneficiaries	48 773	293 777	664 729	970 546	1 314 318	1 659 815	1 962 330	2 232 564	2 322 700

Definition	Approved projects refer to housing projects that have been approved by province in a specific period, including social housing, the People's Housing Process (PHP), rural, hostel development and emergency projects. Planned units refer to the number of units that are planned for an approved project in the relevant period. Approved beneficiaries refer to the numbers of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. This includes individual subsidies, persons benefitting from rural housing and PHP projects, hostels and emergency housing projects. Subsidies housing units completed and housing units in progress include all top structures completed in the reporting period and sites serviced, number of houses at foundation level or wall plate level constructed on already serviced sites. It also includes construction in Greenfields developments and in rural areas with services
Data source	1, 2, 3, 4) Household figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data Census 2001, GHS 2002-2010 5, 6) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements 7) Provincial housing plans from provincial housing departments, National Department of Human Settlements
Data note	It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing, to actually receive such housing. It would be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year. 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 Statistics SA.

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

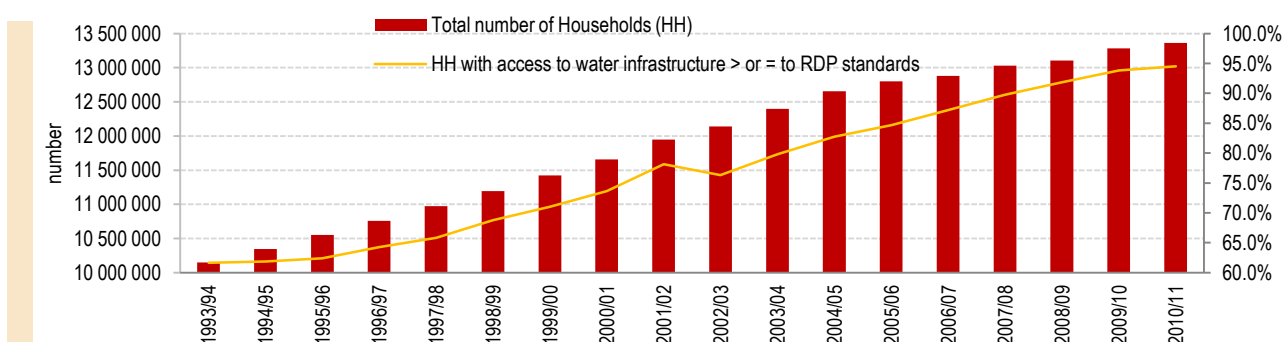
29 POTABLE WATER

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to potable water by 2014
Analysis	Currently, almost 95% of South African households have access to water infrastructure equal to RDP standards (a minimum of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 meters of a household), which is well above the Millennium Development Goal standards. However, there are some challenges in few instances whereby access to water infrastructure does not necessarily translate to citizens receiving the actual service in terms of clean drinking water. There are measures in place to improve both water quality and the quality of service rendered.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

	1993/94	1995/96	1997/98	1999/00	2001/02	2003/04	2005/06	2007/08	2009/10	2010/11
1. Total number of Households(HH)	10 150 478	10 550 871	10 974 185	11 422 150	11 950 115	12 396 707	12 802 423	13 028 214	13 283 883	13 362 020
2. HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	6 259 251	6 581 793	7 225 881	8 109 273	9 339 949	9 894 367	10 840 743	11 691 203	12 466 544	12 626 818
	61.7%	62.4%	65.8%	71.0%	78.2%	79.8%	84.7%	89.7%	93.8%	94.5%
3. HH with access to water infrastructure	6 535 594	7 227 909	8 218 318	9 452 139	10 750 126	11 393 346	12 037 247	12 470 663	12 923 825	13 052 014
	64.4%	68.5%	74.9%	82.8%	90.0%	91.9%	94.0%	95.7%	97.3%	97.7%
4. HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	276 343	646 116	992 437	1 342 866	1 410 177	1 498 979	1 196 504	779 460	457 292	425 196
	2.7%	6.1%	9.0%	11.8%	11.8%	12.1%	9.3%	6.0%	3.4%	3.2%
5. HH with no access to water infrastructure	3 614 884	3 322 962	2 755 867	1 970 011	1 199 989	1 003 361	765 176	557 551	360 058	310 018
	35.6%	31.5%	25.1%	17.2%	10.0%	8.1%	6.0%	4.3%	2.7%	2.3%
6. Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	8 204 865	8 528 511	8 870 686	9 232 786	9 659 552	10 020 543	10 348 493	10 531 005	10 737 668	10 800 828
7. HH with access to Free Basic Water					7 042 178	8 868 007	9 542 104	10 933 395	11 284 326	No data

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 year for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as 20 litres of potable water per person per day within 1 000 metres of a household. MDG goal
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 SNU's (Special Needs Users)
Data note	The difference in household figures is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via a via the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

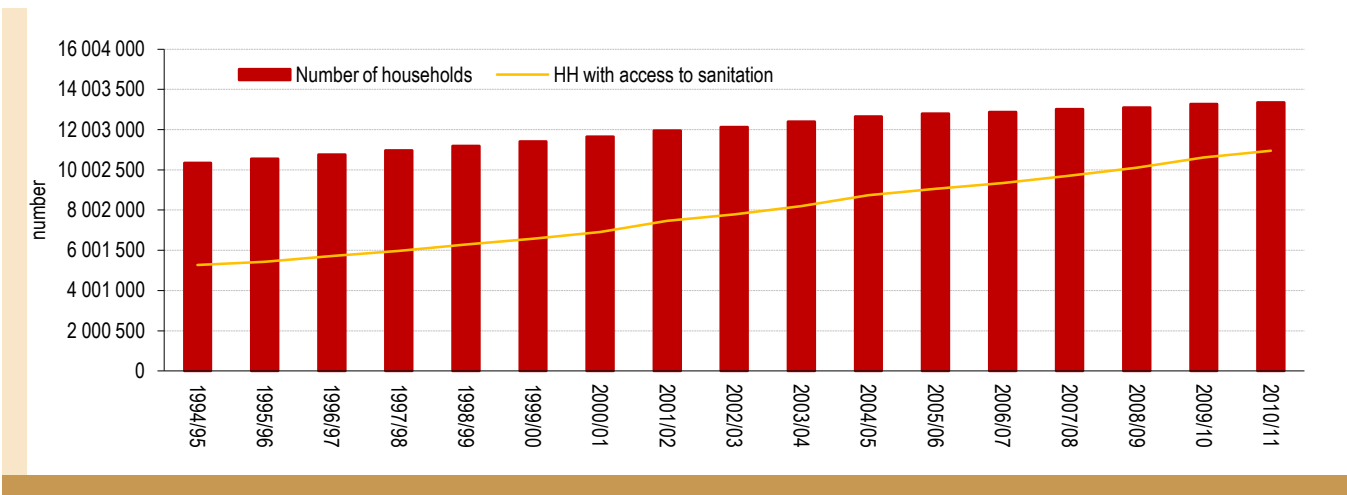
30 SANITATION

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2014
Analysis	The 2% increase in sanitation from the previous financial year is a slight improvement that would require some acceleration. It can however be anticipated that delivery will also start slowing down in future specifically in areas where waterborne systems are to be implemented due to dependencies such as the availability of bulk infrastructure and bulk capacity. Although there has been a decrease in the historical backlog of bucket systems still in use, it should be noted that new bucket systems are being installed as an interim measure in some municipal areas due to rapid increases in household numbers, while town planning processes are underway.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1. Number of households	10 347 884	10 759 617	11 194 976	11 656 059	12 139 159	12 656 163	12 877 821	13 104 966	13 283 883	13 362 020
2. HH with access to sanitation	5 268 320 50.9%	5 720 997 53.2%	6 295 492 56.2%	6 905 086 59.2%	7 786 436 64.1%	8 742 015 69.1%	9 353 126 72.6%	10 102 704 77.1%	10 617 731 79.9%	10 956 877 82.0%
3. Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	7 756 013	8 064 618	8 390 931	8 736 525	9 098 621	9 486 129	9 652 268	9 822 519	9 956 622	10 015 188
4. HH with bucket systems	608 738	575 594	516 858	456 752	441 693	231 040	113 085	9 044	8 421	7 996

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



Definition	A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine Millennium Development Goal (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation.
Data source	1) Census 1991-1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes. 2) Census 1991-1996-2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes, Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 3) Calculation Department of Water Affairs. 4) Census 1991-1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes, Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) SNU's (Special Needs Users)

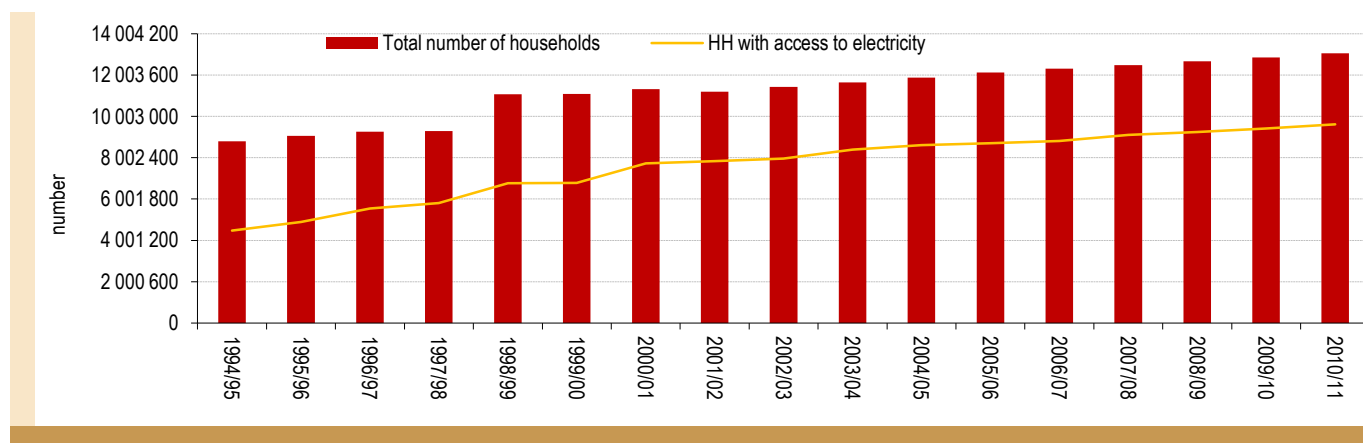
31 ELECTRICITY

Goal	Universal access to electricity by 2014
Analysis	The provision of electricity connections to poor households through the INEP programme has been a key driver of household electrification. In 1994 only 50.9 percent of households were electrified, and rapid delivery through government subsidies in the INEP programme ensured that over the next 16 years 75.8 percent of households were electrified. This represents an average annual growth of 5% percent in comparison to a household average annual growth of 2.5%. The number of households with no electricity still remains high at over three million. Over the last three years, the number of electricity connection to households increased from 138 436 in 2008/09 to 204 979 in 2010/11. The province with the lowest number of electricity connections remains the Eastern Cape at 62.8%. The province with the highest is the Western Cape, at 85.2%.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
1. Total number of households	9 258 000	11 077 100	11 320 614	11 429 819	11 891 395	12 317 505	12 675 275	12 860 165	13 068 953
2. HH with access to electricity	5 544 968	6 774 207	7 735 748	7 959 862	8 610 706	8 819 835	9 245 357	9 419 466	9 624 445
%	59.9%	61.2%	68.3%	69.6%	72.4%	72.0%	74.5%	74.9%	75.8%
3. HH with no access to electricity	3 713 032	4 302 893	3 584 866	3 469 957	3 280 689	3 497 670	3 429 918	3 440 699	3 444 508
4. New electrical connections(cumulative)	1 432 073	2 302 789	3 036 726	3 654 060	4 144 214	4 452 758	4 930 101	5 097 423	5 300 250

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



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

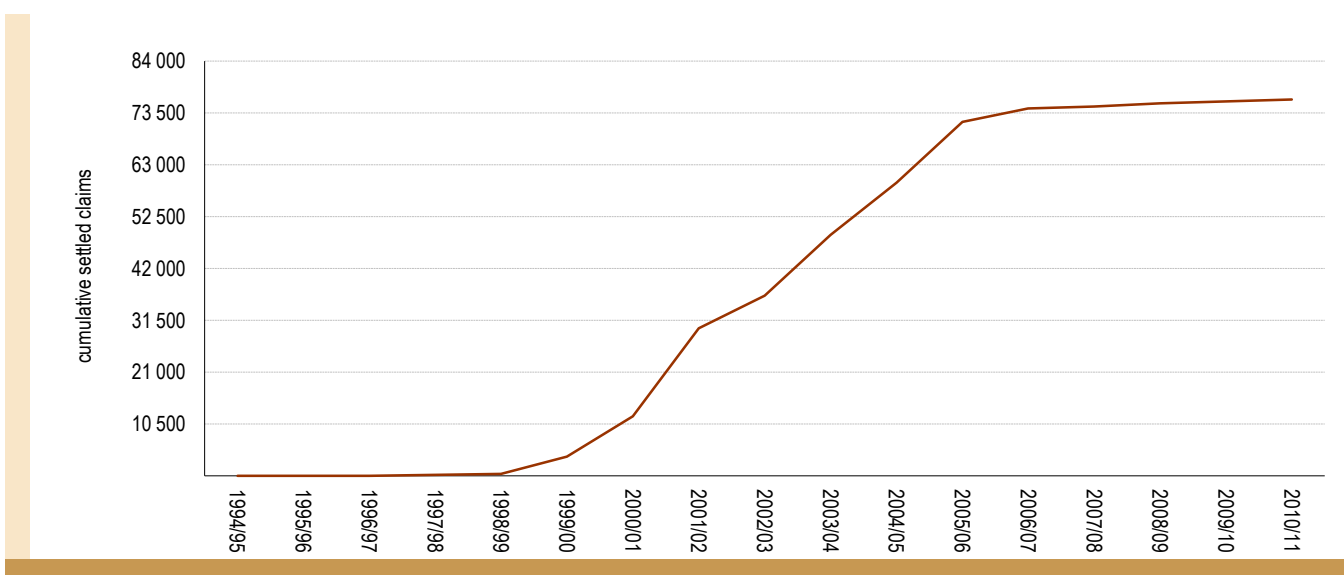
32 LAND RESTITUTION

Goal	Complete the restitution process
Analysis	Access to productive land can be a catalyst for poverty alleviation, food security and job creation. Cumulative trends on Land Restitution suggest a slow progression since 1994/95 with acceleration from 2000 to 2005/6 and levelling off since then to date. The more complex the nature of the claim, the longer it takes to resolve, but this remains an unresolved question given that it took 17 years since 1994 to settle the claims under the restitution programme. Some sources suggest minimum utilisation of the land post-settlement. This, coupled with absentee ownership, poses a major challenge. These challenges are some of the concerns that the Green Paper on Land Reform intends to address.

LAND RESTITUTION CUMULATIVE TRENDS

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Cumulative Settled claims	0	3	408	12 094	36 488	59 345	74 417	75 400	75 844	76 229

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 ongoing basis subjected to internal audit

33 LAND REDISTRIBUTION

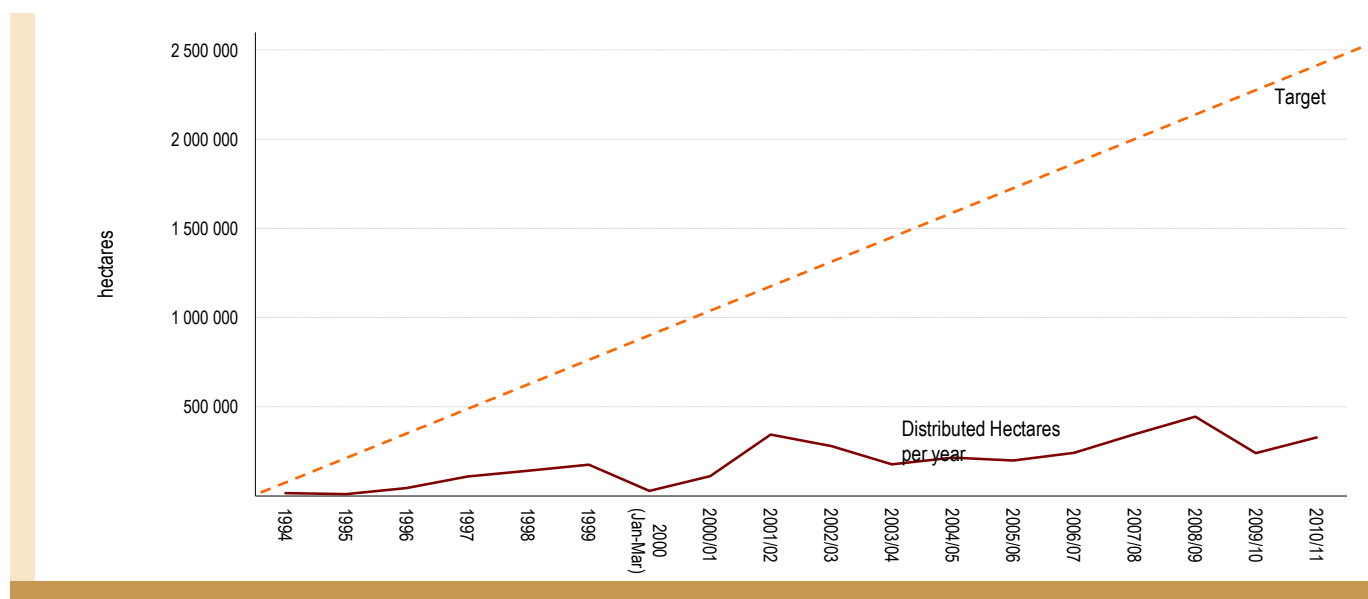
Goal	The redistribution of 30 per cent of the country's agricultural land over 15 years (2000 – 2015)
------	--

Analysis	Given government's target to transfer 30% of disposed land to black families and communities by 2014, the 3 447 505 (40%) hectares of land acquired and redistributed to date is an under-achievement and should be a matter of public concern. To some extent poor performance is indicative of the complexity of land reform programmes, not only in South Africa, but also in other countries. Countries that succeeded have coupled access with market-based partnership models; stringent beneficiary/user selection criteria and incentivised successes. Some of these lessons are being addressed through the Green Paper on Land Reform.
----------	--

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED

	1994	1996	1998	2000 (Jan-Mar)	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Annual target						214 228	193 504	130 810	262 751	236 268	2 500 000	2 500 000	1 500 000	656 000	283 592
Hectares per year	16 009	44 410	141 249	28 928	111 560	344 435	279 838	176 871	214 998	197 891	241 526	345 442	443 600	240 156	327 494
Cumulative Total	16 009	70 755	320 150	523 693	635 254	979 689	1 259 527	1 436 398	1 651 396	1 849 287	2 090 814	2 436 255	2 879 856	3 120 011	3 447 505

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED



Data source	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
-------------	---

34 LIFE EXPECTANCY

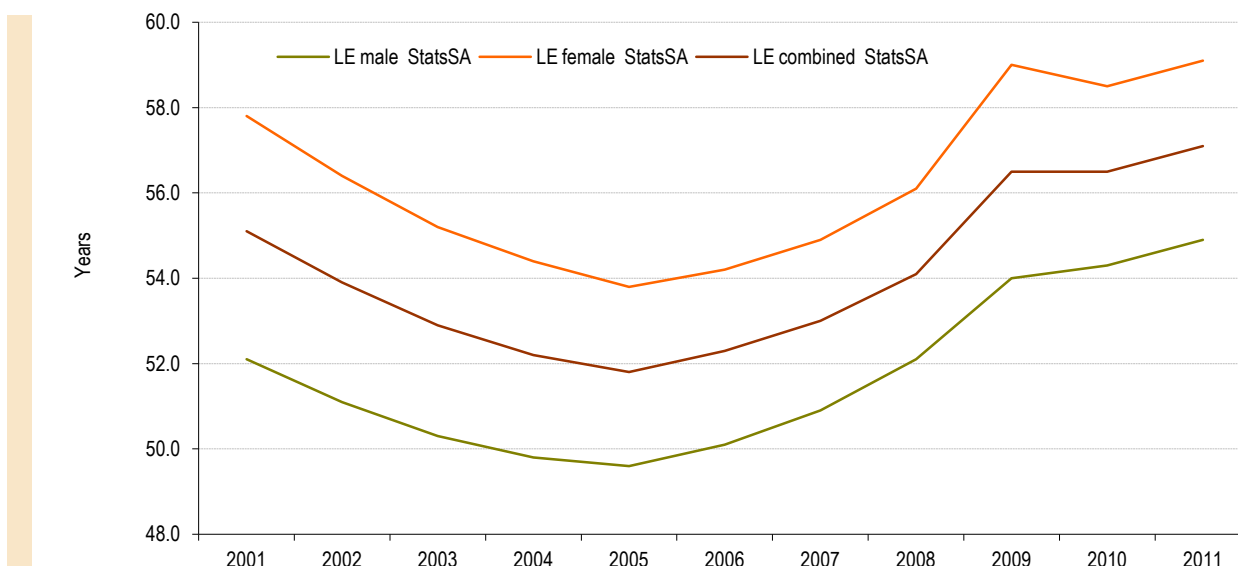
Goal	Build a healthy well-educated and prosperous nation indicated by greater life expectancy
------	--

Analysis	Whilst there are debates about the actual life expectancy figures in South Africa, there is a general consensus regarding the decline of life expectancy from 2001 to 2005, and the gradual improvement from 2006 onwards. Improvement of life expectancy is one of the four strategic outputs of the health sector Negotiated Service Delivery Agreement. Interventions to enhance life expectancy have focused on integrated strategies to reduce maternal and child mortality rates as well as the prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Further, strategies required to improve life expectancy include the inter-sectoral action to improve the social determinants of health, including the provision of clean water, appropriate sanitation and decent housing.
----------	--

LIFE EXPECTANCY

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
LE male	52.1	51.1	50.3	49.8	49.6	50.1	50.9	52.1	54.0	54.3	54.9
LE female	57.8	56.4	55.2	54.4	53.8	54.2	54.9	56.1	59.0	58.5	59.1
LE combined	55.1	53.9	52.9	52.2	51.8	52.3	53.0	54.1	56.5	56.5	57.1

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	Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations Health data advisory and co-ordination committee (HDACC) report, November 2011 for Life Expectancy of males and females for the year 2009

35 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE

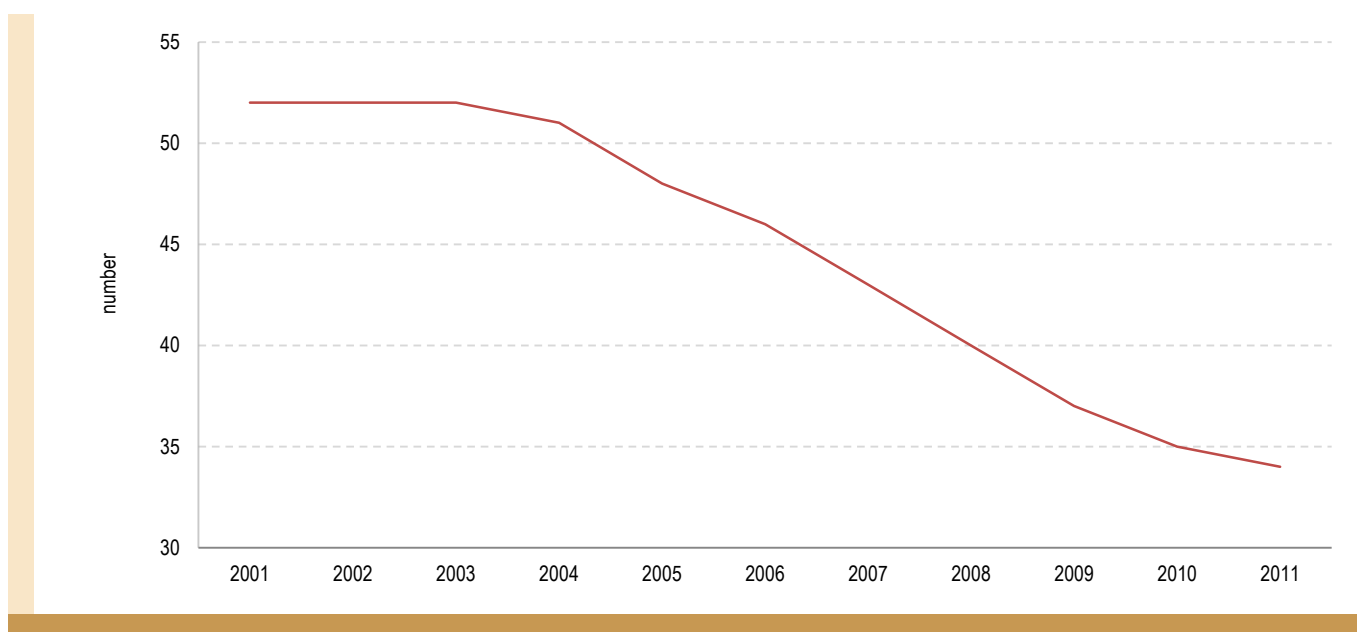
Goal	To reduce infant (under one year) and child (under five years) morbidity and mortality
------	--

Analysis	Different sources in South Africa suggest a rise in infant and child mortality to 2004 and a steady decline thereafter. However, the nature of this data does not allow for definite conclusions. 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 suggest that the U5MR will decline by 10% between 2009 and 2014. South Africa is faced with among others, three major killers of children under five years of age, namely HIV & AIDS, neonatal causes and childhood infections such as pneumonia and diarrhoea. This poses a challenge in reducing infant mortality to the MDG target of 18 deaths per 1000 live births by 2015.
----------	--

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Infant mortality (under one year)	52	52	52	51	48	46	43	40	40	35	34
Child mortality (under five years)	73	74	75	74	71	67	64	59	56	50	49

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 models Health data advisory and co-ordination committee (HDACC) report, November 2011
Data note	Calculations include the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment

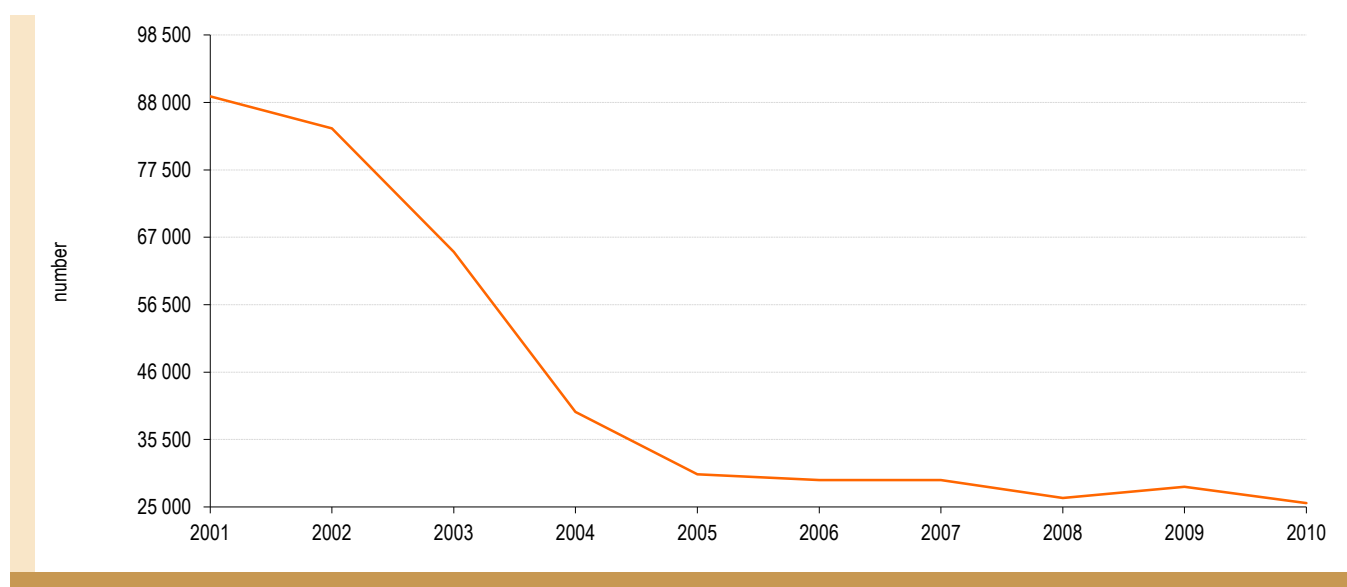
36 SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

Goal	To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality
Analysis	The trend shows a decrease in the number of children with a weight less than 60% of their estimated 'normal' weight for age. The 2005 National Food Consumption Survey 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 MDG target is to reduce incidence of severe malnutrition in children under 5 years of age to 0.7 per 1000. Thanks in part to the child support grant, it is possible for South Africa to reach this target as confirmed by some studies.

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS – NEW AMBULATORY

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Severe malnutrition under five years	88 971	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082	29 176	29 165	26 373	28 109	25 592

SEVERE MALNUTRITION - UNDER FIVE YEARS



Definition	A new born found to weigh less than 60% of estimated weight for age, or to suffer from marasmus, kwashiorkor, or similar illnesses, excluding new born babies. Severe malnutrition might also be denoted as clinically malnourished, new ambulatory.
Data source	District Health Information System (DHIS) various issues

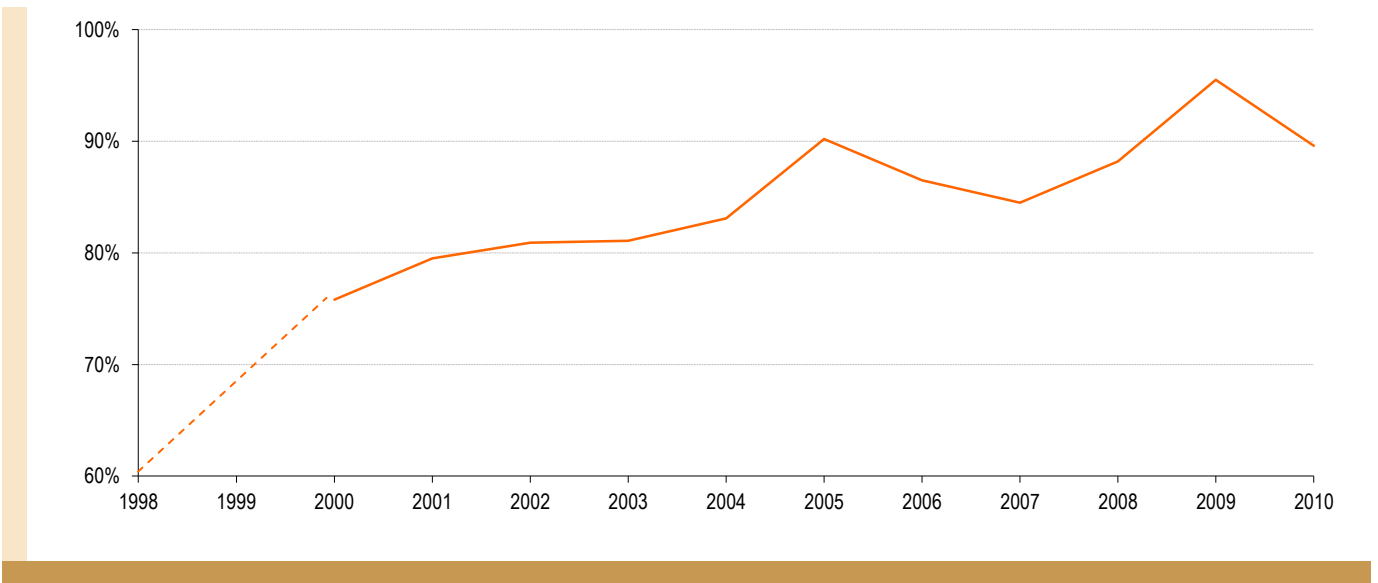
37 IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

Goal	To improve child health and reduce infant and under-five mortality and morbidity and attain a coverage rate of 90 per cent.
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). Immunisation coverage has increased from 63% in 1998 to 89.6% in 2010 with the highest coverage of 95.5% achieved in 2009. This shows remarkable progress which could imply that implementation of the World Health Organisation strategy known as Reach Every District, aimed at improving coverage and protecting children against vaccine preventable diseases, is successful.

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Immunisation Coverage	63.0%		75.8%	79.5%	80.9%	81.1%	83.1%	90.2%	86.5%	84.5%	88.2%	95.5%	89.6%

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

38 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

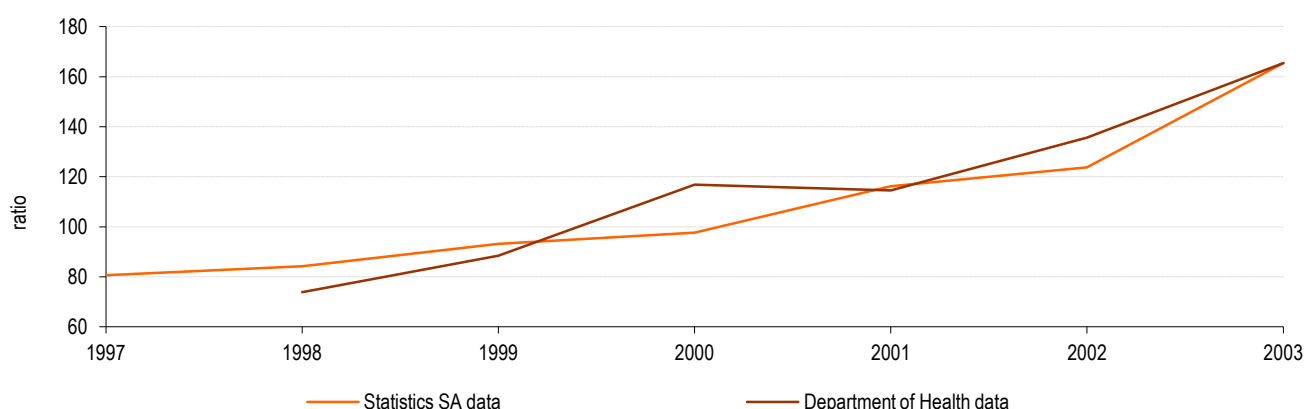
Goal	To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity
------	--

Analysis	Good maternal health reflects on the quality of and access to maternal (sexual and reproductive) health care, while also offering evidence regarding the health status of women at reproductive age and that of their children. Data indicates that the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in South Africa is high, and increasing. Given the target of 38 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births, it is highly unlikely that South Africa will achieve the MDG for maternal mortality. The five main causes of maternal mortality in South Africa remained the same during 2002-2004 and 2005-2007, with non-pregnancy related infections, mainly resulting from AIDS, hypertension and obstetric haemorrhage being the most common.
----------	--

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	80.69	84.25	93.19	97.64	116.18	123.71	165.50					
2		73.80					165.50					
3			88.40	116.80	114.50	135.60						
4									400.00			
5				230.00					400.00			
6					578.00							
7										300		
8												310

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS



Definition	Deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes
Data source	1) Statistics SA's calculations based on 'Causes of Death' reports from Department of Home Affairs; 2) DOH: 1998, 2003 Demographic survey; 3) Saving Mothers, 3rd report on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in SA, 2002-2004, Department of Health 2006; 4) UNICEF Maternal and Newborn Health, 2009; 5) www.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) Health Data advisory and Coordination committee (HFACC) Report, November 2011
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.

39 HIV PREVALENCE

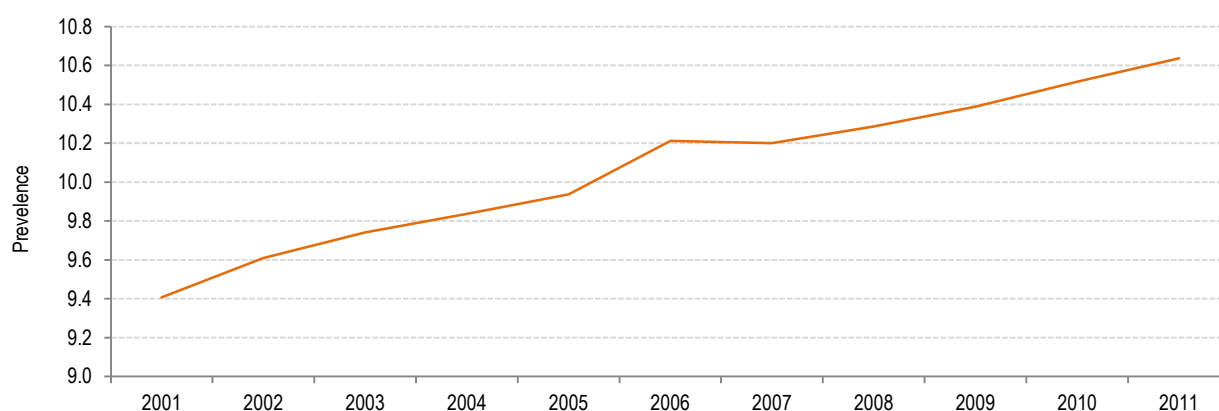
Goal	To reduce the prevalence of HIV
------	---------------------------------

Analysis	The HIV epidemic is affecting health, livelihoods, economic growth, demographic futures, as well as impacting on the lives of individuals, families and workplaces. HIV and AIDS have had a significant negative impact on life expectancy in South Africa, and have left many families and children economically vulnerable and often socially stigmatized. HIV prevalence amongst youth increased slightly between 2009 and 2010, but is generally levelling off. Similar trends are evident for other age groups as well. Variation exists between different data sources. South Africa would probably meet the MDG targets for HIV prevalence in youth, but is unlikely to reach targets for access to antiretroviral drugs, despite significant increases in access to drugs across all provinces in recent years.
----------	---

HIV PREVALENCE

	%	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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
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
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
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
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 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 Women attending antenatal care		7.6	10.4	14.2	17.0	22.4	24.5	24.8	26.5	27.9	28.5	30.2	29.1			

HIV PREVALENCE



Definition	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 SA's calculations 10) National HIV and Syphilis Antenatal Sero-Prevalence Survey in South Africa Department of Health 2009 HIV Incidence Rehle TM Hallett TB Shisana O Pillay-van Wyk V Zuma K et al. (2010) A Decline in New HIV Infections in South Africa: Estimating HIV Incidence from Three National HIV Surveys in 2002 2005 and 2008. PLoS ONE 5(6): e11094. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011094

40 TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Goal To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015

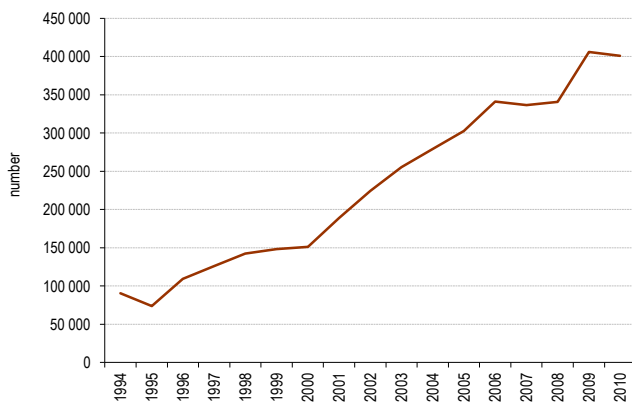
Analysis

Case notification for all forms of TB has steadily increased over 10 years from 188, 695 in 2001 to 401, 048 in 2010. The national TB cure rate in South Africa has also improved over the past years. One of the priorities of Government is to increase the national tuberculosis cure rate to 70% by improving interventions for tuberculosis control and management. Although there is a one-year time lag between notification and successful treatment, it is likely that this target will be achieved. South Africa is also likely to achieve the MDG goal related to detection and cure of TB related cases. There are 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 high HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection rates.

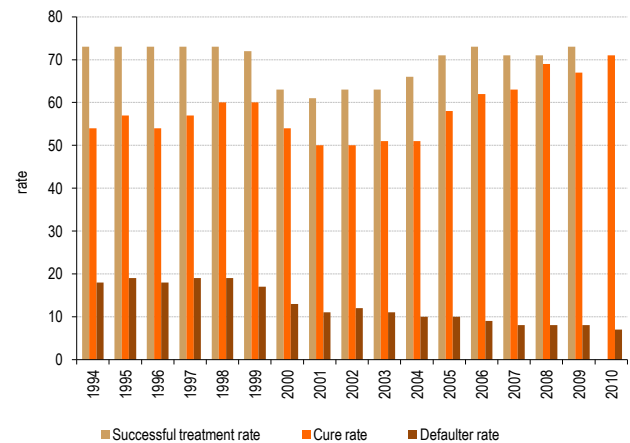
TB PREVALENCE

	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010
1. TB case notification	90 292	109 328	142 281	151 239	224 420	279 260	341 165	340 559	406 082	401 048
2. Successful treatment rate	73	73	73	63	63	66	73	71	73	
3. Cure rate	54	54	60	54	50	51	62	69	67	71
4. Defaulter rate	18	18	19	13	12	10	9	8	8	7

TB CASE NOTIFICATION



TB TREATMENT



Definition

TB Case Notification- Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health, 2) Successful Treatment Rate - Successful completion of treatment, 3) Cure rate - Percentage of patients who have shown to have been cured at the end of treatment, 4) Defaulter rate - The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment

Data source

1) World Health Organisation, drawing upon the National TB Control Programme (NTCP), Department of Health, 2,3,4) NCTP Department of Health and South African Health Review

41 MALARIA

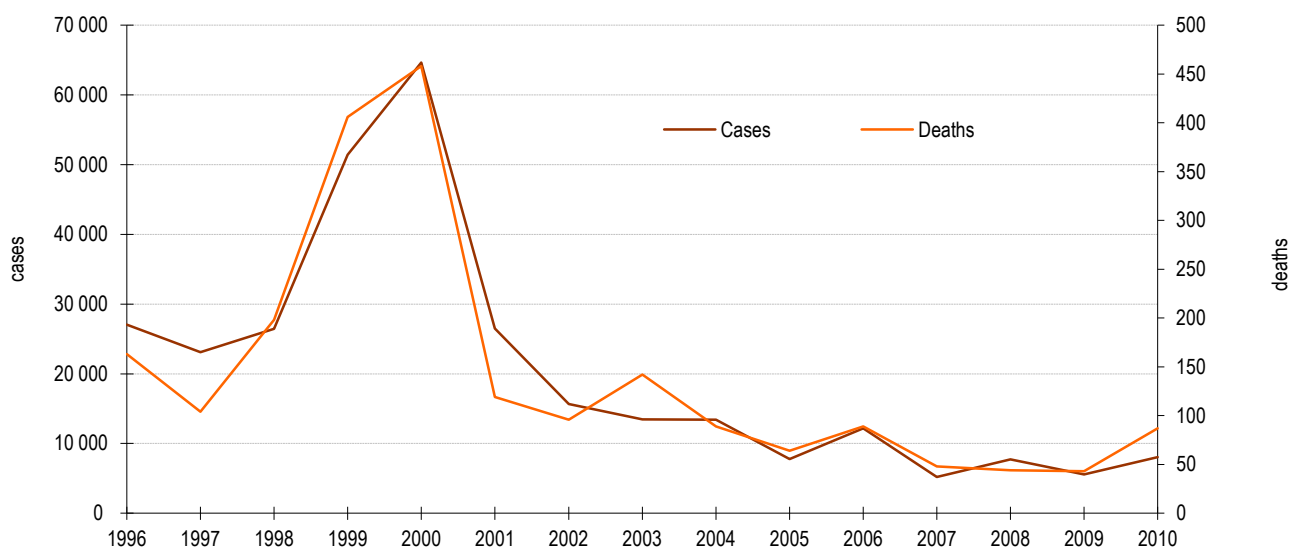
Goal To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 per cent each year

Analysis Malaria cases in South Africa have been steadily declining over the past 11 years. Between 2000 and 2010, morbidity was reduced by 88% (64 622 and 8 066 cases respectively) and mortality by 81% (458 and 87 deaths respectively). Both morbidity and mortality as a result of malaria can be reduced further over the next few years through scale-up of successful interventions to combat this disease. These interventions included a robust indoor residual spraying programme. Other success factors included effective case management by ensuring definitive diagnosis and treatment with combination malaria therapy and conducting malaria case management and epidemic preparedness workshops to foster a robust epidemic preparedness and response.

MALARIA

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010
Cases	27 035	26 445	64 622	15 649	13 399	12 163	7 727	5 586	8 066
Deaths	163	198	458	96	89	89	44	43	87
Fatality Rate	0.60%	0.75%	0.71%	0.61%	0.66%	0.73%	0.57%	0.77%	1.08%

MALARIA



Definition Fatality rate refers to the number of reported deaths due to malaria divided by number of malaria reported cases multiplied by 100.

Data source Department of Health's Malaria Notification System

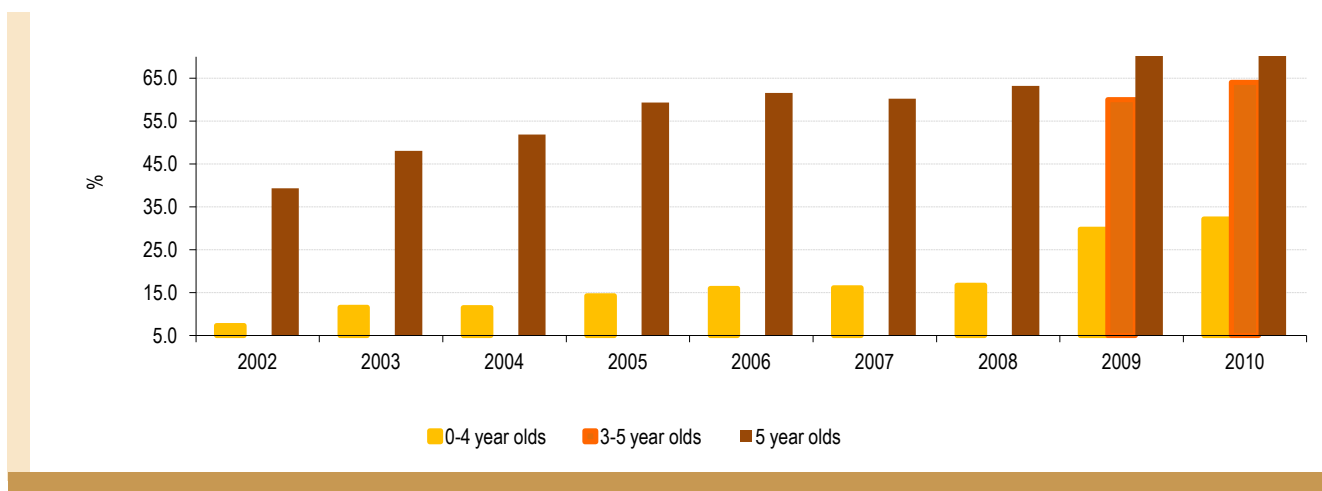
42 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Goal	100 percent of grade 1 learners should have received formal Grade R by 2014
Analysis	Increasingly, parents take their children to Early Childhood Development (ECD) facilities, as 20% growth is recorded for the period between 2008 and 2010 on the 5-year olds category. This increase corresponds with Stats SAs general household numbers that indicates that Grade R enrolment in ordinary schools has more than doubled between 2003 and 2011. The move towards universal Grade R has been a key achievement in the education system which is likely to have positive impacts on learning in Grade 1 and above, given what research from South Africa and beyond tells us about the positive impact of Grade R and pre-Grade R attendance on learning throughout a learner's subsequent school grades.

CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES

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

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 multiplied by 100

43 CLASS RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

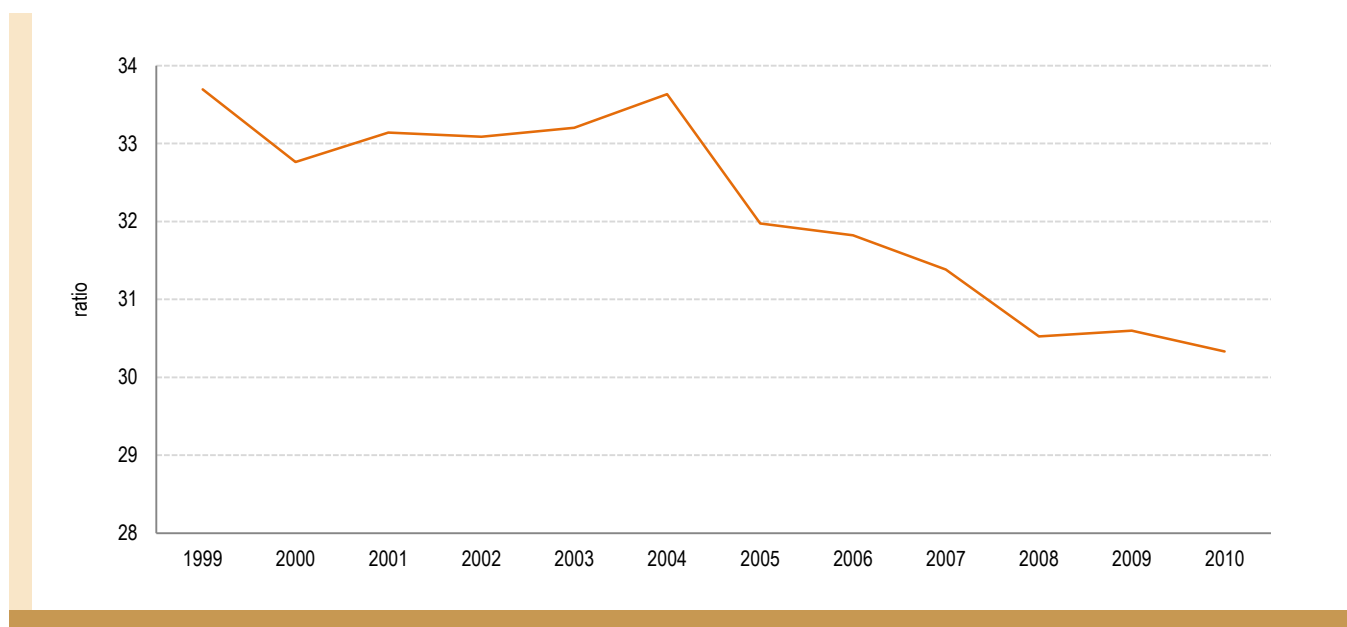
Goal	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with international standards
------	--

Analysis	The Learner: Teacher ratio has been declining over the years, and the national average ratio is 31. The average learner: teacher ratio does not mean there are no overcrowded classes, which are still prevalent and affect learning in some districts.
----------	---

LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL

	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010
Educator	365 447	354 201	362 598	382 133	395 452	386 587	389 329
Learners	12 313 899	11 738 126	12 038 922	12 217 765	12 410 501	11 828 747	11 809 355
Learner: Educator Ratio	34	33	33	32	31	31	30

LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL



Definition	The average number of learners per teachers in a given school year, based on headcounts for both learners and teachers (Public ordinary schools data includes independent schools, that schools that are subsidised by the Department of Basic Education. The number of teachers includes both those that are paid by DBE and School Governing Bodies.
Data source	1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February; 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; 2007 and 2008 data from DoE, 2008 School Realities. 2009, 2010 data from Department of Basic Education

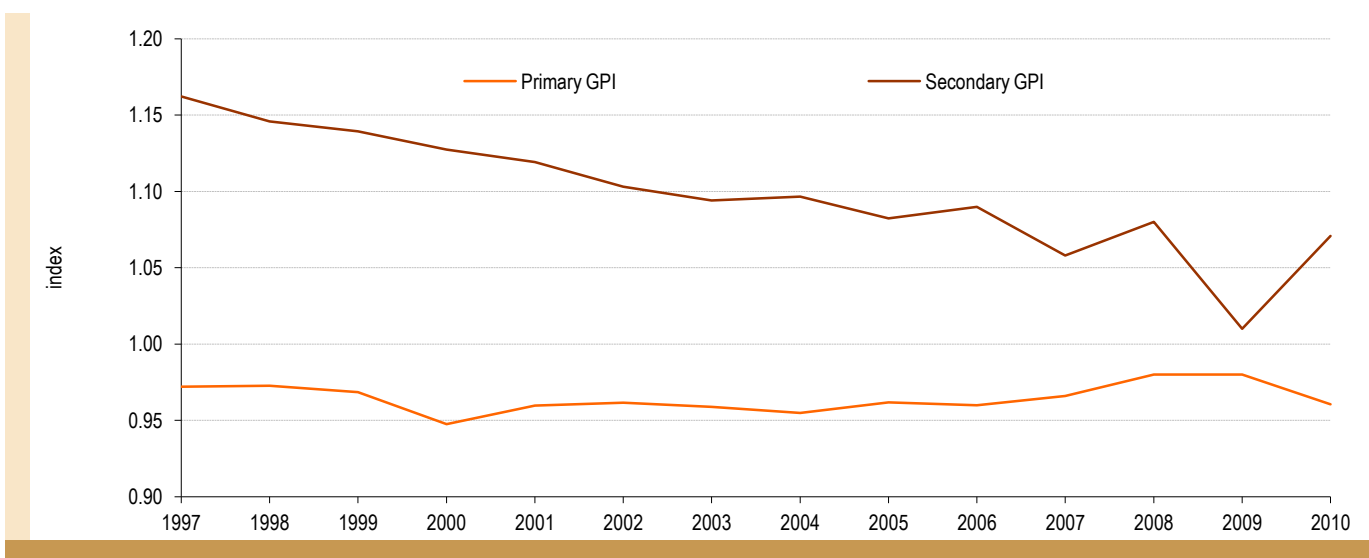
44 ENROLMENT RATES: GROSS ENROLMENT RATE (GER) GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

Goal	To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities
Analysis	Gross enrolment at primary school shows the country having achieved close to universal access to primary education for both genders. However, there is not yet full enrolment at secondary (high school) level. The education system still finds it difficult to keep learners at school post the compulsory stage, especially boy learners who exit the school system at secondary school level more than girl learners. Government needs to work on its ability to keep learners in school up to matric, because of the currency of the matric certificate.

GER AND GPI

	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007	2009
Primary GER of girl learners	116.5	112.7	102.8	102.6	101.0	106.5	101.6	96.0
Primary GER of boy learners	119.8	116.3	107.1	107.0	105.0	101.4	105.2	99.0
Primary GPI	0.972	0.969	0.960	0.959	0.962	0.960	0.966	0.980
Secondary GER of girl learners	89.8	90.6	88.7	90.6	92.0	97.6	93.3	83.0
Secondary GER of boy learners	77.3	79.6	79.3	82.8	85.0	80.8	88.2	82.0
Secondary GPI	1.162	1.139	1.119	1.094	1.082	1.090	1.058	1.010
Total GER of girl learners	105.6	103.7	97.1	97.8	97	94.0	98.45	92.0
Total GER of boy learners	102.51	101.31	95.84	97.28	97.00	93.00	97.85	90.0
Overall GPI	1.030	1.023	1.013	1.005	1.000	1.010	1.006	1.020

GENDER PARITY INDEX



Definition	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is the total learner per education level divided by population of corresponding official age in the education level. The ratio of GER for female learners to the GER of male learners regardless of age, in public and independent ordinary schools for given year.
Data source	Education statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2006), published February 2008 with data originally sourced from 2001 - 2006 SNAP surveys (conducted on the 10th school day), School Realities publications 2005 to 2007.2009,2010 Department of Basic Education
Data note	The data on the GER (primary and sec) have been distorted in 2010 owing to changes in the way Stats SA has calculated its 2010 population estimates. Hence changes to the trend line

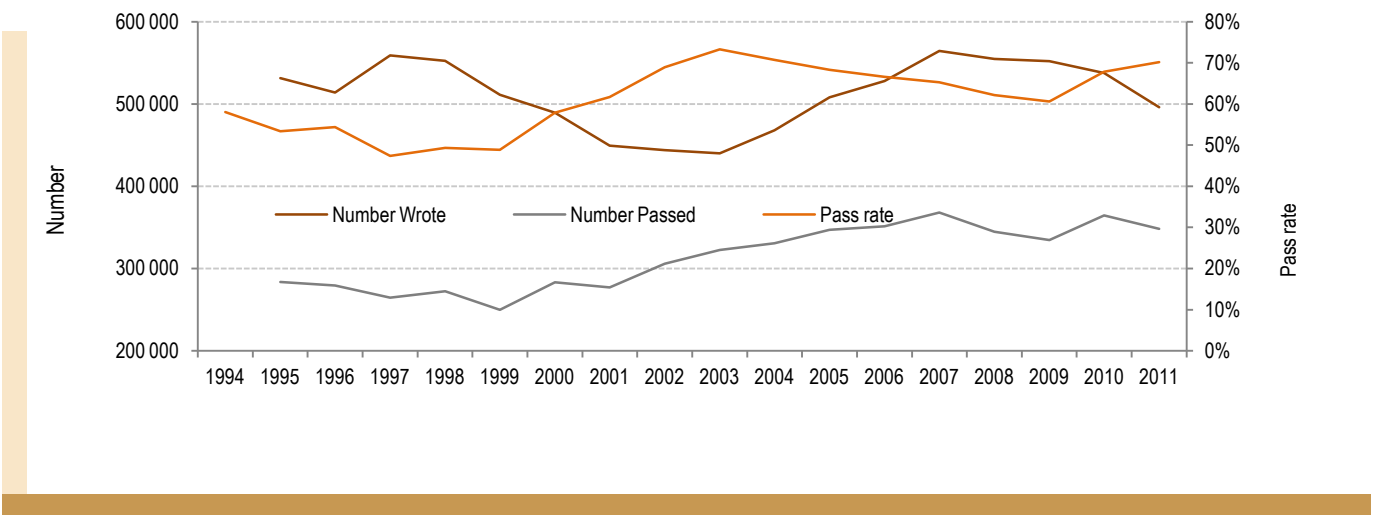
45 NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the quality of education as reflected in the National Senior Certificate Examinations
Analysis	The overall matric pass rate is on an upward trend, after declining between 2003 and 2009. The actual number of learners passing matric exams has been increasing since 2001, mainly due to an increase in the number of learners who sit for the matric exam.

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

	1994	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011
Number Wrote		531 453	558 970	511 159	449 332	440 096	508 180	564 381	552 073	537 543	496 090
Number Passed		283 742	264 795	249 831	277 206	322 492	347 184	368 217	334 718	364 513	348 117
Pass rate	58.0%	53.4%	47.4%	48.9%	61.7%	73.3%	68.3%	65.2%	60.6%	67.8%	70.2%

SENIOR CERTIFICATE PASSES



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

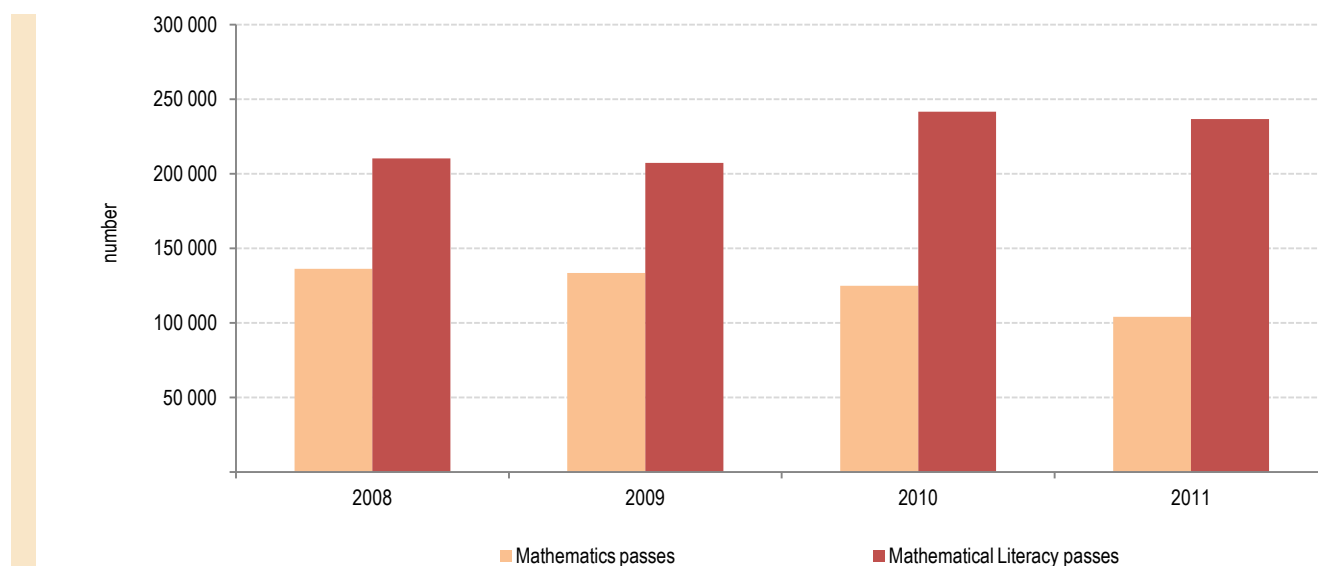
46 NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (MATRIC) EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

Goal	To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics
Analysis	Mathematics Literacy rates amongst Matric students are increasing. However, at a higher level, the number of learners passing Mathematics is declining. The policy shift towards ensuring that all learners are exposed to some form of mathematics is commendable. It should be noted, however, that the increasing enrolments in mathematics literacy could imply that most of those learners would not be accepted in some science and engineering courses at tertiary level. Therefore, there is a need to increase the number of learners registered for mathematics at a level which would enable them to enter such courses at tertiary level.

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

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

MATHEMATICS AND MATHEMATICS LITERACY



Definition	Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics and mathematics literacy
Data source	Department of Basic Education, Report on the national senior certificate (NCS) examination 2011

47 ADULT LITERACY RATE

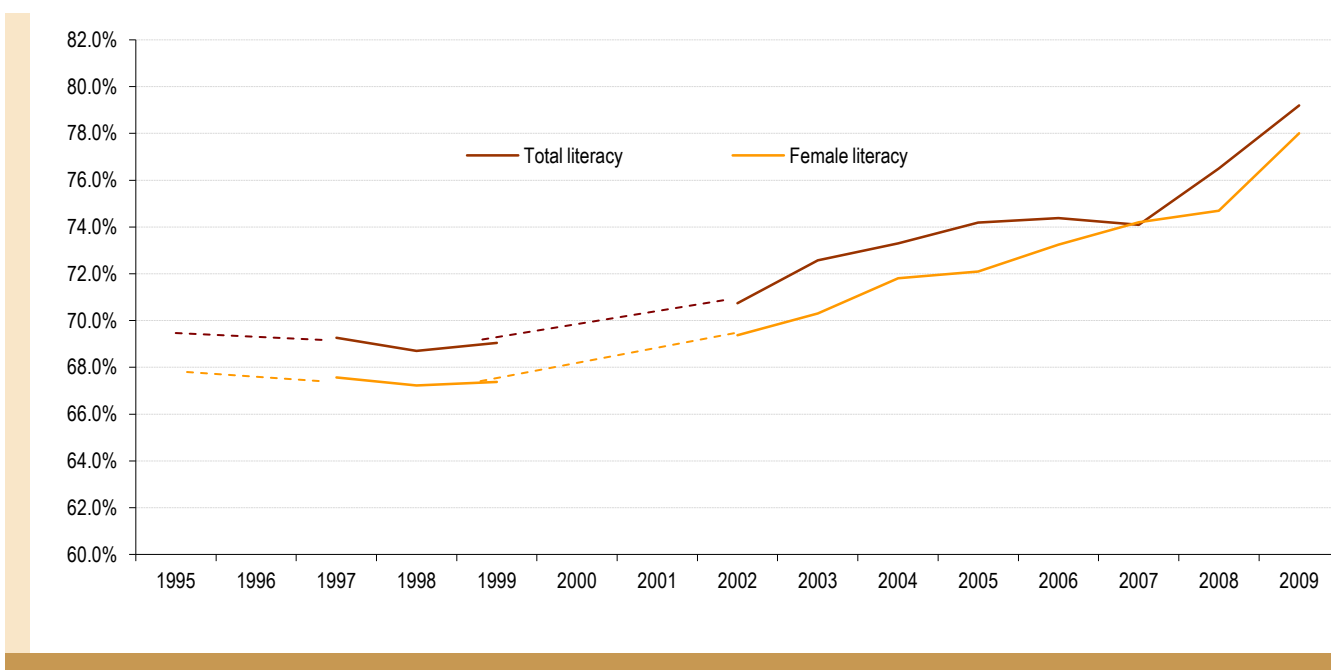
Goal To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50 per cent between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDGs target

Analysis The adult literacy rate is on an upward trend, indicating positive impact of adult literacy programmes. This increase is augmented by outputs from the schooling sector in terms of graduating learners who are literate.

ADULT LITERACY RATE

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total literacy - GHS						70.7%	72.6%	73.3%	74.2%	74.4%	74.1%	76.5%	79.2%
Total literacy - OHS	69.6%		69.3%	68.7%	69.0%								
Illiteracy	30.4%		30.7%	29.3%	27.4%	26.7%	25.8%	25.6%	25.9%	23.5%	20.8%	29.3%	27.4%

ADULT LITERACY RATE



Definition

The number of people in a country who can read and write as percentage of total population. In the data obtained from the General and October household surveys, a literate adult is defined as a person 20 years and older who has achieved at least seven years of education (i.e. passed grade 7)

Data source

Statistics SA's various October Household Surveys (OHS) and General Household Surveys (GHS)

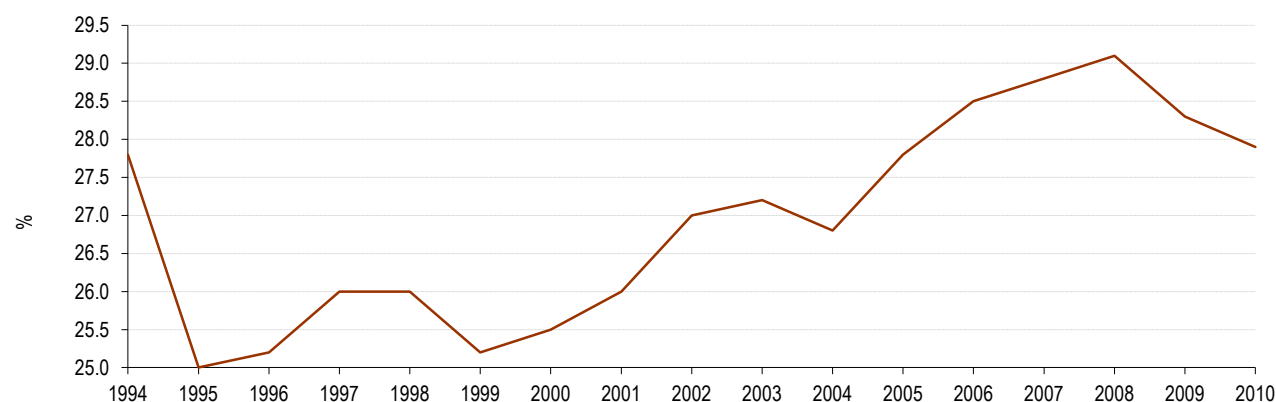
48 GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

Goal	To increase the percentage graduating student that are qualifying in the SET disciplines
Analysis	Higher education enrolment is on an upward trend. Whilst the number of graduates in Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) disciplines is rising, there is however a decline in the SET graduates as percentage of total graduates. The slow increase indicates challenges related to the supply of good quality mathematics and science graduates from the school level as well as less than optimal throughput at higher education institutions.

HIGHER EDUCATION

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total number of graduates	81 684	88 221	92 499	95 940	108 263	120 385	126 618	133 241	144 852	153 325
Total number of SET graduates	20 456	22 904	23 269	24 907	29 495	33 506	36 429	38 819	40 973	42 760
SET as % of total graduates	25.0	26.0	25.2	26.0	27.2	27.8	28.8	29.1	28.3	27.9

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS



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

49 EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE BELOW HIGH SCHOOL

Goal	To increase the percentage of graduating students that are qualifying in the SET disciplines
Analysis	The performance of our education system is low relative to other Southern African countries, whose GDP is lower than that of South Africa and which spend less per capita on education. For example, in the SAQMEQ III study, whilst South African learners did better than learners in Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, they were outperformed by learners in Lesotho. South Africa performed below SACMEQ average both in 2000 and 2007. The results of the ANA study confirm that the majority of learners operate at low levels with average scores of 28% for literacy and 30% for numeracy at grade 6. This indicates the enormity of the educational challenge.

TABLE 1) PERFORMANCE OF LEARNERS IN MATHEMATICS AND READING

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

TABLE 2) AVERAGE PERCENTAGE SCORES AFTER REMARKING (ANA)

	Grade 3		Grade 6	
	Literacy	Numeracy	Literacy	Numeracy
South Africa	35%	28%	28%	30%

Definition	SACMEQ- Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality , ANA- Annual National Assessments.
Data source	1) SACMEQ II and III Project results Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website - www.SACMEQ.org 2) Report on annual national assessments (ANA) 2011
Data note	Table 1 and 2)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

50 MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

Goal	To increase the percentage of graduating students that are qualifying in the SET disciplines
Analysis	International assessment continues to show South Africa's school performance to be low considering the resources it is investing in education. Though there was an improvement in learner performance in science between 1999 to 2003, in Maths there was a decline in learner performance. The long shadow of apartheid still affects the way the education system is performing. Ex DET schools continue to occupy the bottom in terms of performance compared to Ex HoA schools which continue to lead in their performance.

CHANGE IN SCIENCE AND MATHS PERFORMANCE FROM TIMSS 1999 AND 2003

	Science			Maths		
	1999 average scale score	2003 average scale score	1999-2003 difference	1999 average scale score	2003 average scale score	1999-2003 difference
Ex Department of Education and Training schools (Ex DET)	195 n=6 166	199 n= 6 697	4	238 n= 6 166	227 n= 6 697	-11
Ex House of Representatives schools (Ex HoR)	348 n=1 059	311 n=1 211	-37	348 n= 1 059	314 n=1 211	-34
Ex House of Delegates schools (Ex HoD)	420 n=212	371 n=303	-49	406 n = 212	366 n=303	-40
Ex House of Assembly schools (Ex HoA)	457 n=709	483 n= 741	26	442 n=709	468 n= 741	25
National Average	243	244	1	275	264	-11

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

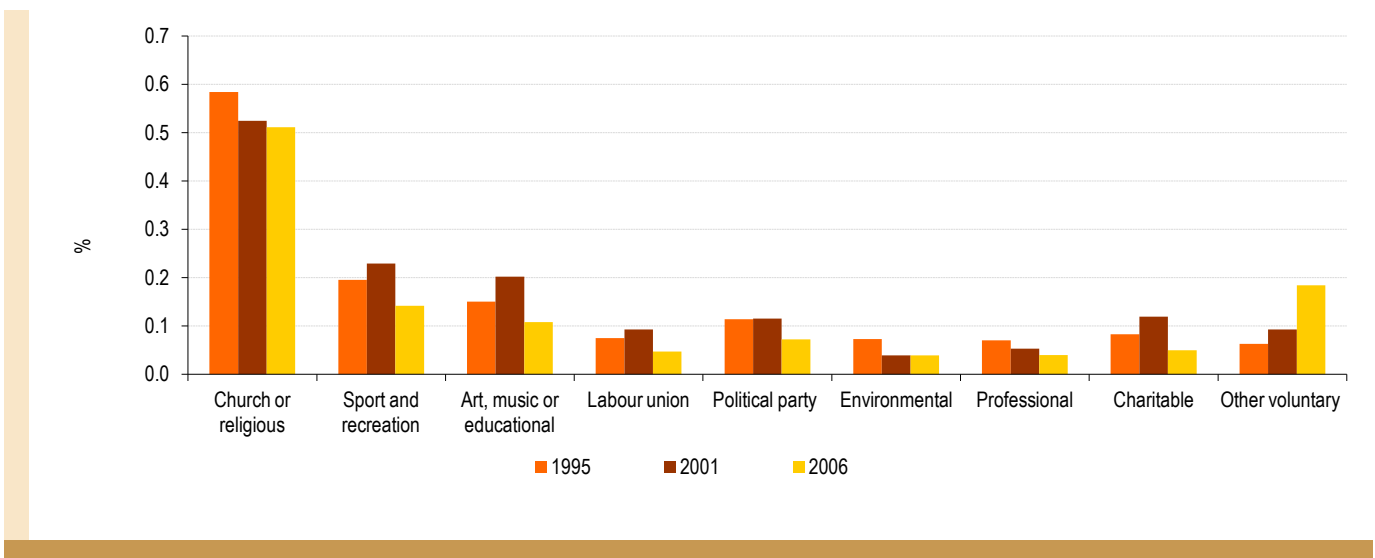
51 STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

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, labour unions and political parties. If the strength of civil society is measured by belonging to some voluntary organisations then South Africa does not only compare well with the other middle-income countries but also exhibits a stronger sense of social capital and solidarity.

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

	South Africa			Chile			Korea			Poland		
	1995	2001	2006	1995	2001	2006	1995	2001	2006	1995	2001	2006
Church or religious	58.4%	52.4%	51.1%	28.1%		23.0%	15.5%	43.0%	17.5%		5.7%	12.9%
Sport and recreation	19.5%	22.9%	14.2%	16.2%	14.9%	13.2%	14.4%	19.9%	13.8%		3.1%	4.2%
Art music or educational	15.0%	20.2%	10.8%	12.8%	9.0%	10.3%	7.1%	16.4%	7.4%		2.2%	4.6%
Labour union	7.5%	9.3%	4.7%	5.6%	3.0%	3.6%	1.9%	4.7%	2.2%	2.1%	10.3%	4.4%
Political party	11.4%	11.5%	7.2%	2.8%	2.4%	1.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%
Environmental	7.3%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.0%	1.6%	6.2%	5.8%	1.6%		1.2%	1.6%
Professional	7.0%	5.3%	4.0%	7.0%	3.5%	3.1%	6.0%	7.2%	1.6%		4.3%	2.6%
Charitable	8.3%	11.9%	5.0%	7.9%	6.7%	7.8%	6.2%	10.4%	1.4%		3.0%	3.1%
Other voluntary	6.3%	9.3%	18.4%	5.4%	1.4%	1.8%	4.6%	7.9%	1.6%		2.7%	3.3%

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS



Definition	The percentages in columns do not add up to 100 per cent as respondents could indicate that they were "active members or belong to" more than one organisation.
Data source	World Values Survey, University of Stellenbosch, 2006; www.wvsevdsb.com/wvs , 2010
Data note	The next wave of the WVS is in 2010-2011 and to be released in 2012

52 VOTER PARTICIPATION

Goal	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process
Analysis	Voter participation is unlikely to reach the heights of 1999. Researchers sometimes attribute the "creeping apathy" to weak opposition to the ruling party or it may be that South Africa is reaching political maturity and like all mature democracies voter turnout will continue to decline. There was however a steady increase in voter participation in the local government elections since the year 2000 elections.

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

	1994	%	1999	%	2004	%	2009	%
Voting age population (VAP)	22 709 152		22 798 845		27 436 898		27 574 414	
VAP registered	no registration		18 172 751	79.7%	20 674 926	75.4%	23 181 997	84.1%
Turnout	19 533 498		16 228 462		15 863 558		17 919 966	
% Turnout of VAP		86.0%		71.2%		57.8%		65.0%
% Turnout of registered VAP		no registration		89.3%		76.7%		77.3%

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL 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	
Turnout	8 882 734		10 186 795			
% Turnout of VAP		37.7%		40.2%		57.8%
% Turnout of registered VAP		48.1%		48.4%		

Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006). VAP = Voting Age Population
Data source	State of the Nation, South Africa 2007. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 2007/www.elections.org.za
Data note	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	There has been a steady increase in the number of registered voters per province since 1994, but the increase in the percentage of people who actually voted is not as high. The Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Northern Cape and Gauteng showed a significance 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

	1995	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)

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 National Parliament increased from 27.8% in 1994 to 43.3% in 2009. Similarly, the representation of women in Provincial Legislatures increased from 25.4% in 1994 to 42.4% in 2009 respectively. Even the province that had the lowest representation in 1994, KZN 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. Indeed in the 2009 elections, all provinces met the SADC 1997 Gender and Development target of 30%. Local government is also showing good performance; after the 2011 local government elections, female representation on Local Government Councils was at 38.4% compared to 28.2% in 2000.

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	1627	4285	38%	1889	4455	42.4%	2085	4811	43.3%
Ward	637	3753	17	1425	3895	36.6	1409	4277	32.9
Overall	2264	8038	28.2%	3314	8350	39.7%	3949	9088	38.4%

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)

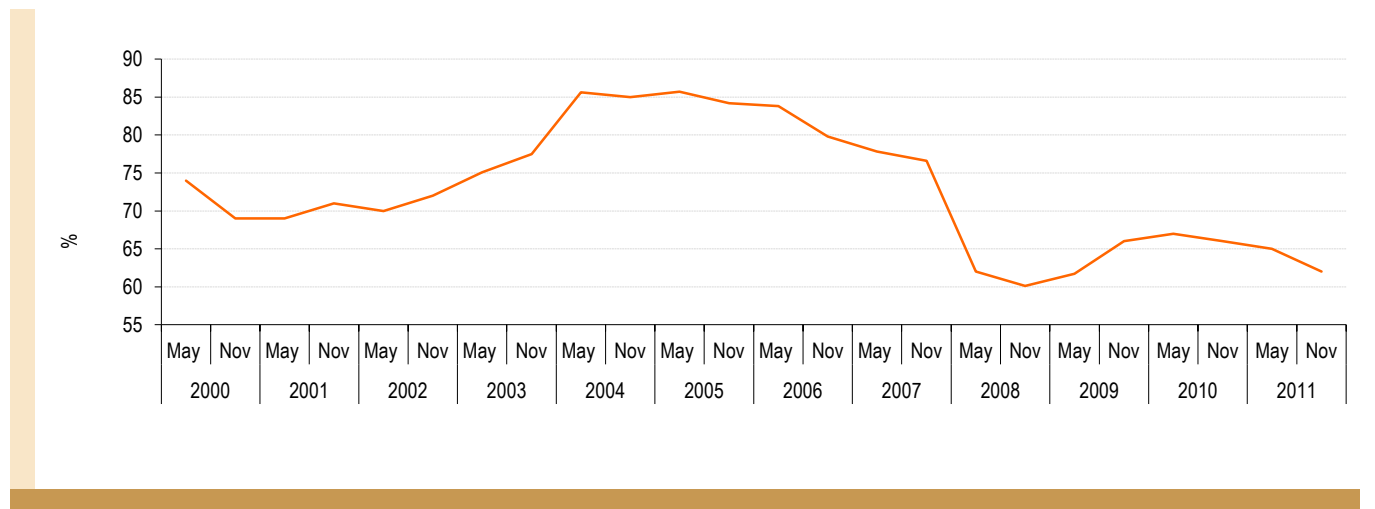
55 CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
Analysis	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 that led to a recession occurring in South Africa for the first time after decades of growth. The lowest points were in 2008/09 where negative growth of -1.8% was experienced. South Africa emerged from the recession in the third quarter of 2009 and confidence in future for all races began to rise from 60% in November 2008 to 66% for the November 2010 period. Nevertheless for the November 2011 period the confidence in the happy future for all races decreased to 62%.

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov
Confident in a happy future for all races	70	72	75	78	86	85	86	84	84	80	78	77	62	60	62	66	67	66	65	62

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES



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

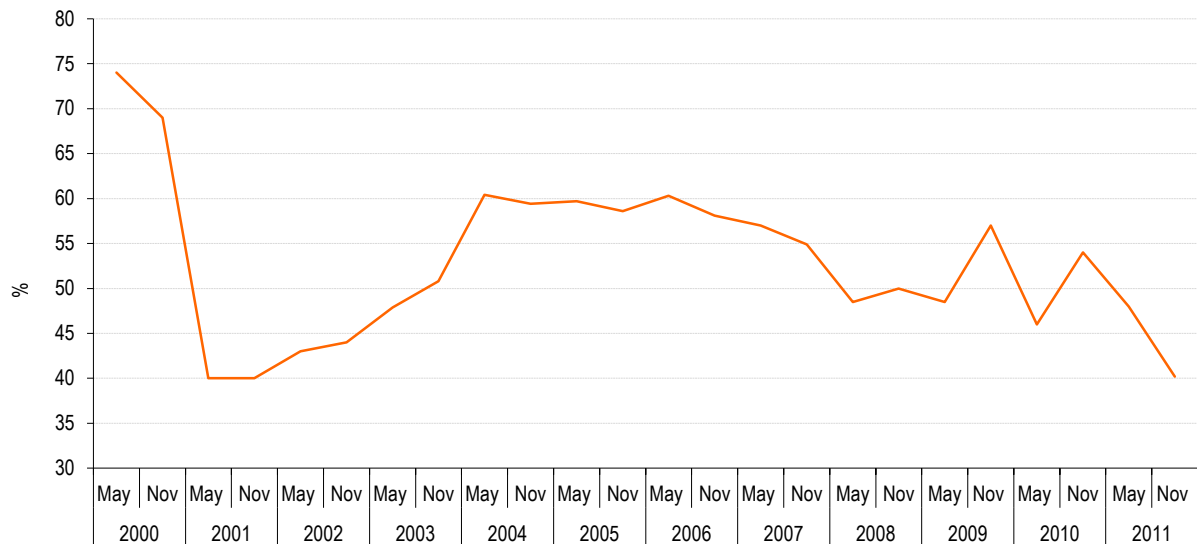
56 PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
Analysis	Public opinion about the improvement of race relations in South Africa has been declining from a high of 60% in 2008 to a low of 40% in November 2011. This situation calls for interventions that would improve race relations in South Africa.

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov
Race relations improving	43	44	48	51	60	59	60	59	60	58	57	55	49	50	49	57	46	54	48	40

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

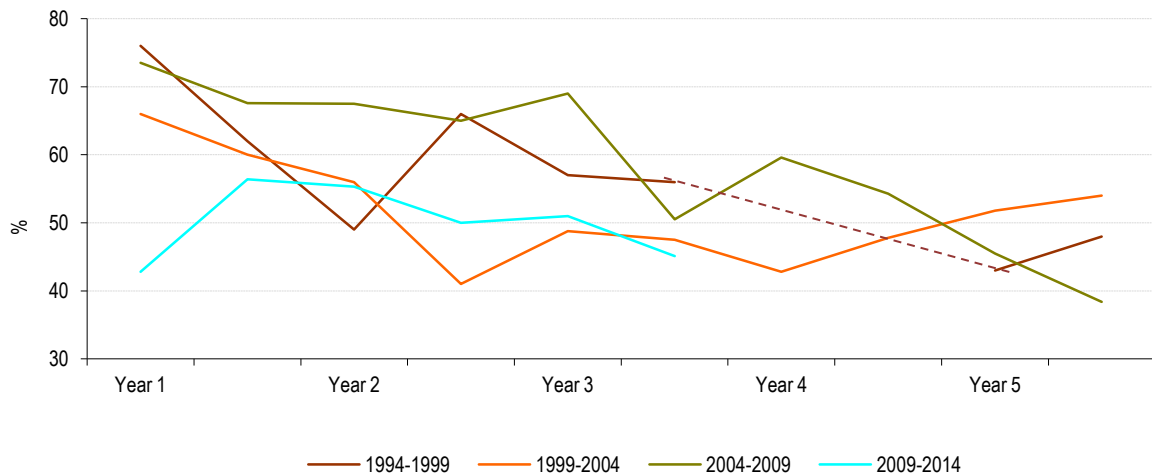
57 COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion while building the nation
Analysis	Public perception of the direction of our country remains steady around 45% in November 2011.

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				

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



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

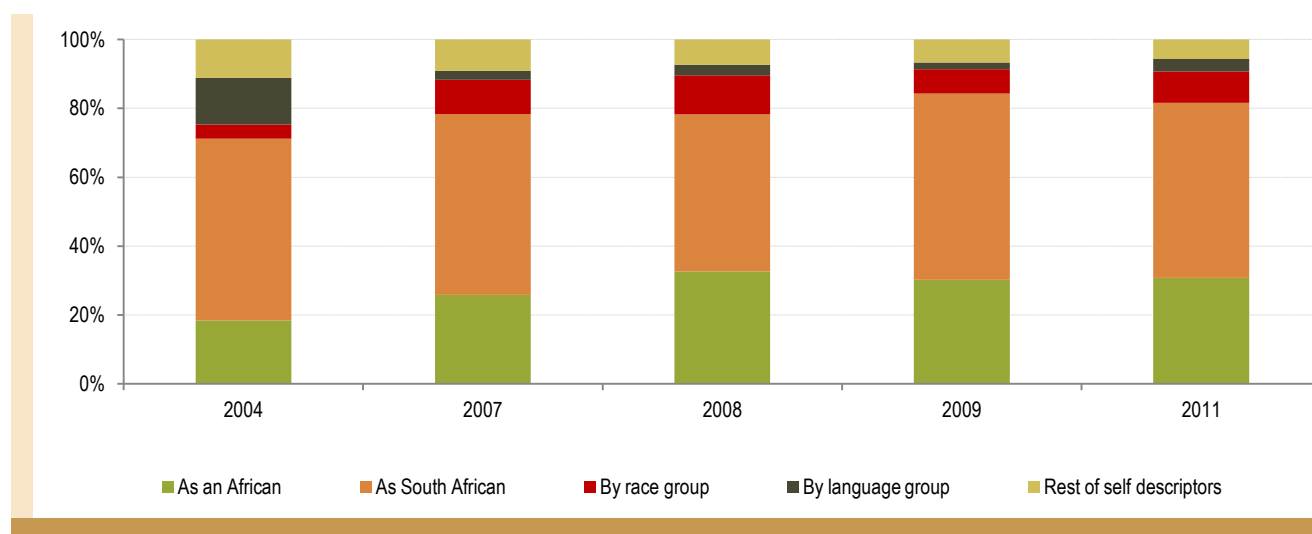
58 IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity
Analysis	About half of the people identify themselves as South Africans first before any other form of identity like race, language, etc.

HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
As an African	18.4	25.8	32.6	30.2	no data	30.8
As South African	52.8	52.6	45.7	54.1	no data	50.8
By race group	4.1	9.9	11.3	7.1	no data	9.1
By language group	13.6	2.6	3.1	1.9	no data	3.7
Rest of self descriptors	11.1	9.1	7.3	6.7	no data	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 Markinor data
Data note	In 2007 there were more categories included compared to 2004, but given that the figure is not very high they have been grouped under "rest of self-descriptors", including "uncertain/don't know" category. Data for 2010 is not available

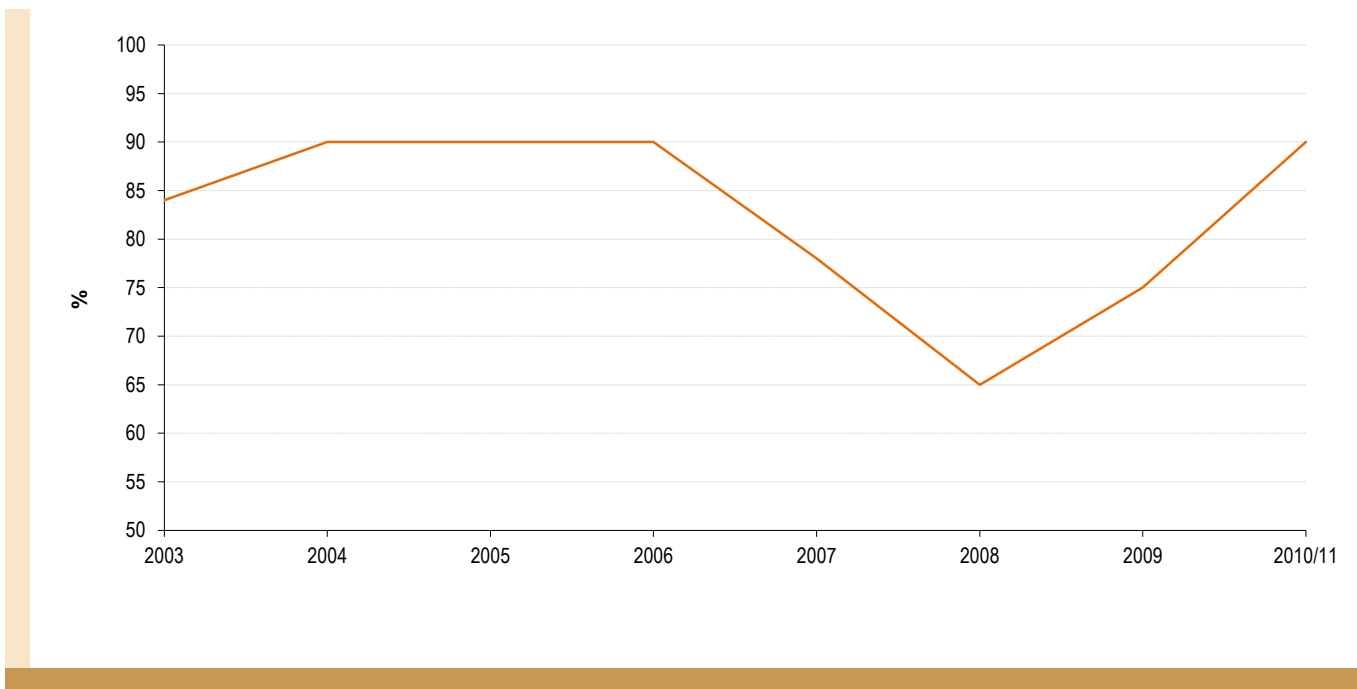
59 PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity
Analysis	After a drop from 90% in 2006 to 65% in 2008, the sense of being proud to be South African has improved again to around 90% during the course of 2011.

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010/11			
								Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4
Pride in being South African	84	90	90	90	78	65	75	92	87	90	90

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN



Definition	Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African
Data source	Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey
Data note	The GCIS tracker survey is conducted on a weekly basis and results presented on a quarterly basis. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 840 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.

60 VICTIMS OF CRIMES

Goal	Perception of crime among the population managed and improved
Analysis	The recent statistics contained in the 2011 Victims of Crime Survey show that in general the percentage of households who experienced at least one incident of identified crime has declined in line with the decline of the said crimes. The exception is in relation to housebreaking/burglary and car theft where the percentage has risen despite the fall in the levels of these crimes. There is an improvement in the feeling of safety among the 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
Safe during the day	85.0	85.0	76.0	88.2
Safe at night	56.0	23.0	23.0	37.0

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO EXPERIENCED AT LEAST ONE INCIDENT OF CRIME BY TYPE OF CRIME FROM 1998 TO 2010

Households Crime	1998	2003	2007	2010	Changes 2010/1998	Changes 2010/2003	Changes 2010/2007
Housebreaking/burglary	7.2	7.5	7.2	4.5	-2.3	-2.6	0.3
Theft of livestock	4.9	2.5	1.8	1.4	-3.5	-1.1	-0.4
Theft from car	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.3	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6
Car theft	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	-0.5	-0.3	0.6
Motor vehicle vandalism	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	-0.6	-0.6	0
Deliberate damaging of dwellings	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	-0.7	-0.5	0
Theft of crops	*	0.7	0.1	0.3	*	-0.4	0.2
Murder	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3

PERCEPTION OF CHANGES IN VIOLENT CRIME LEVELS DURING THE PERIOD 2008 TO 2010 IN THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY PROVINCE (%)

Province	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Eastern Cape	38.2	36.4	25.4
Free State	42.5	34.1	23.4
Gauteng	22.5	52.0	25.5
KwaZulu-Natal	30.7	44.8	24.4
Limpopo	38.4	33.6	28.1
Mpumalanga	29.5	49.5	21.0
North West	36.2	41.1	22.8
Northern Cape	33.8	25.9	40.3
Western Cape	37.3	29.0	33.1
South Africa	32.1	41.8	26.1

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's Victims of crime survey 2011, 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

61 NUMBER OF ALL CRIMES

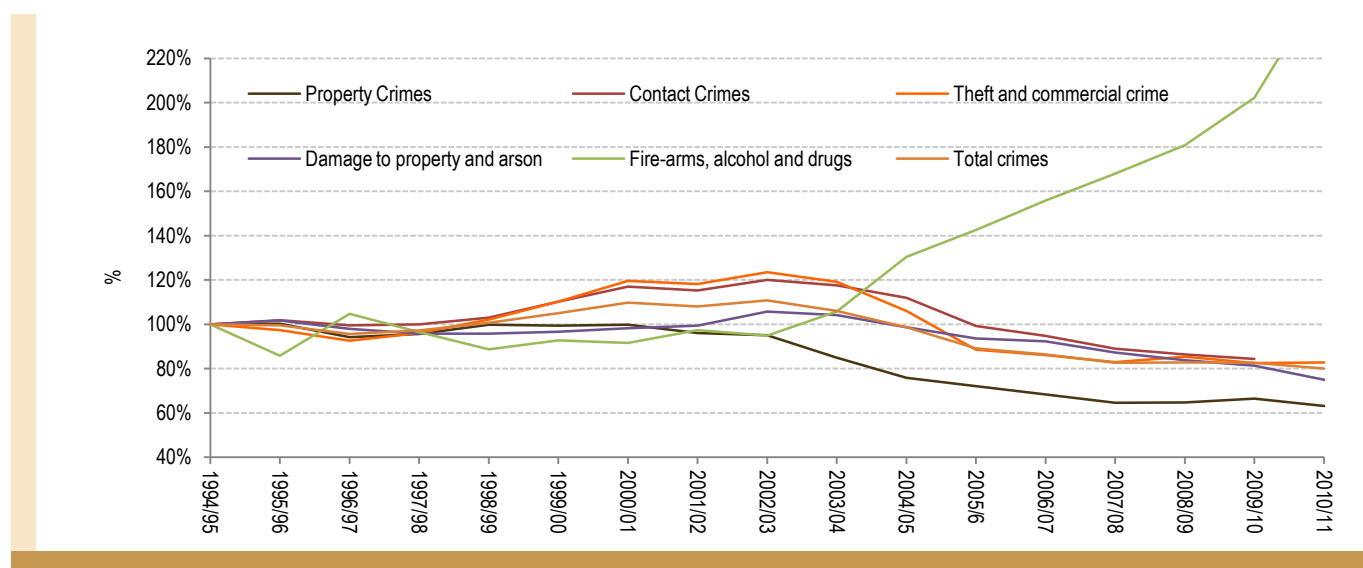
Goal	To reduce the level of overall serious crime by between 4% and 7% by 2014
------	---

Analysis	Recent crime statistics show that although serious crime rates are falling, the crime rate remains unacceptably high. Government initiatives like gun amnesty programmes to reduce the number of weapons in circulation, there is an upward trend in crime rates for fire-arms, alcohol and drugs. This is desirable result because it implies that fire-arms that could be used in the commission of serious crimes are taken out of circulation. Similarly, the confiscation of alcohol and drugs, which are often a factor in the commission of crime, may result in less crimes being committed.
----------	--

ALL CRIMES RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Property Crimes	1 689.1	1 591.3	1 684.8	1 686.4	1 605.4	1 282.0	1 154.7	1 093.0	1 122.0	1 069.0
Contact Crimes	1 625.8	1 618.5	1 675.1	1 901.9	1 951.7	1 818.8	1 541.1	1 407.4	1 371.4	1 277.2
Theft and commercial crime	1 328.9	1 229.9	1 356.1	1 588.4	1 640.1	1 409.7	1 144.4	1 134.5	1 096.7	1 069.9
Damage to property & arson	346.0	344.7	331.5	339.7	365.8	341.3	319.1	289.9	281.5	263.8
Fire-arms, alcohol and drugs	212.9	191.3	188.8	195.1	201.9	277.8	331.9	384.9	430.5	463.7
Total crimes	5 202.7	4 975.7	5 236.3	5 711.5	5 764.9	5 129.6	4 491.2	4 309.7	4 302.1	4 143.6

ALL CRIMES



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

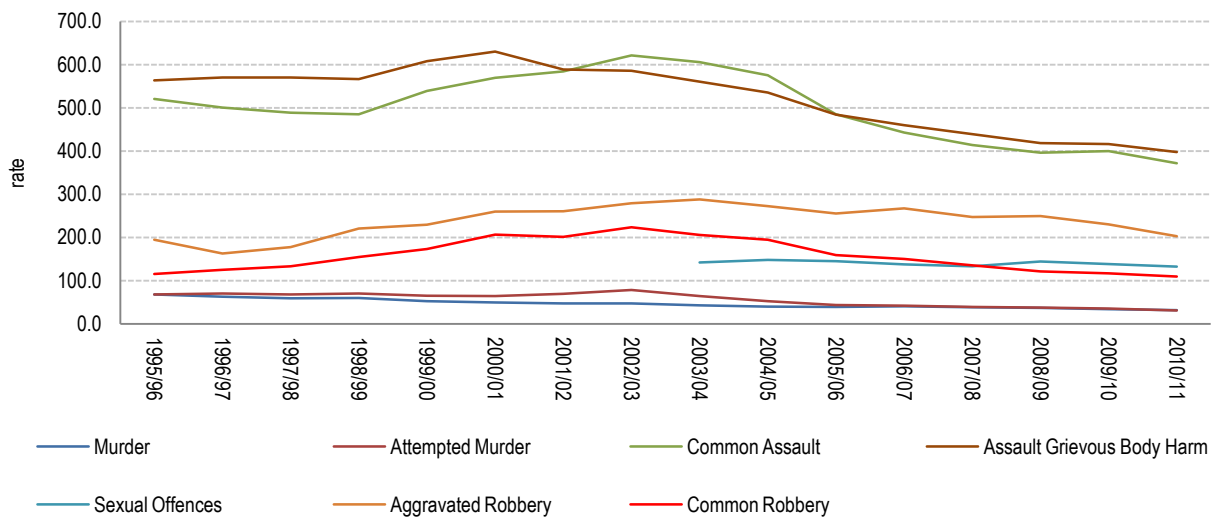
62 CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crimes with the major focus being on crime prevention and combating, integrated law-enforcement operations and the reduction of repeat offending
Analysis	There is a downward trend in all the levels of contact crime. According to some studies, most of the contact crimes, especially assaults and murder, involve interpersonal violence between victim and offender known to one another and are linked to negative socio-economic factors such as alcohol abuse and dysfunctional families. This poses a challenge regarding police efforts to prevent and combat these crimes. However, despite this challenge, the continuous drop in most categories of contact crime including murder and attempted, could be attributed to crime prevention actions like increased police visibility.

CONTACT CRIMES RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994/95	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/7	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Murder	66.9	62.8	59.8	49.8	47.4	40.3	40.5	37.3	34.1	31.9
Attempted Murder	69.1	70.4	70.4	64.4	78.9	52.6	42.5	37.6	35.3	31.0
Common Assault	516.0	500.3	485.0	569.7	621.6	575.0	443.2	396.1	400.0	371.8
Assault Grievous Body Harm	555.8	570.4	566.3	630.2	585.9	535.3	460.1	418.5	416.2	397.3
Sexual Offences						148.4	137.6	146.9	138.5	132.4
Aggravated Robbery	218.5	163.0	220.6	260.3	279.2	272.2	267.1	249.3	230.6	203.0
Common Robbery	84.2	124.9	154.7	206.5	223.4	195.0	150.1	121.7	116.7	109.8

CONTACT CRIMES



Definition	Contact crimes reported and recorded by police.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics

63 DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Goal	To reduce Drug Related Crime
------	------------------------------

Analysis	Western Cape Province has the highest number of reported cases with 70 588 cases reported during 2010/2011 followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 32 457 cases reported during 2010/11. Generally there is an increase in the number of reported cases across the provinces. This positive outcome could be as a result of the intensification of law enforcement activities as the reporting of drug incidents are mainly dependent on police action.
----------	--

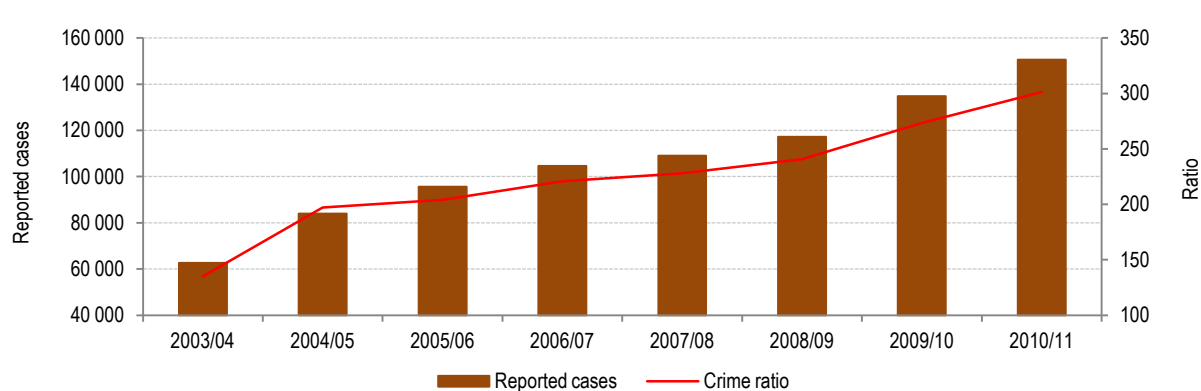
REPORTED CASES AND RATIO PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

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

PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE ON REPORTED CASES

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/05	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Percentage difference on reported cases	34.00%	13.90%	9.40%	4.20%	7.40%	15.10%	11.70%	140.30%

REPORTED CASES AND RATIO PER 100 000 POPULATION



Definition	Drug-related crime reported and recorded by the police
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics

64 SEXUAL OFFENCES

Goal	To reduce Sexual Offences
Analysis	Gauteng is the province with the highest number of reported sexual offences, followed by KwaZulu-Natal. Although there is a downward trend in Gauteng (14.70% reduction), the number of reported cases is unacceptably high. Northern Cape has the lowest number of reported sexual offences. It has been noted that a large portion of sexual offences involve interpersonal relationship between the victim and the offender. The new amended Sexual Offences Act broadened the definition of sexual offences to include sex work, male rape, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking and this makes comparison difficult as those recorded prior December 2007 differ in definition to those recorded after December 2007.

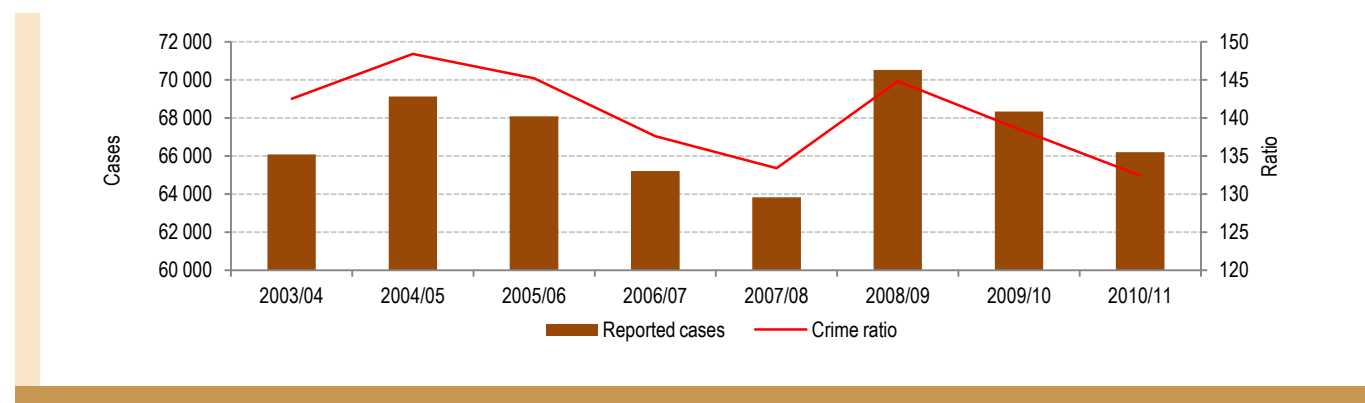
REPORTED CASES AND RATIO PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

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

PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE ON REPORTED CASES

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Percentage difference on reported cases	4.60%	-1.50%	-4.20%	-2.10%	10.50%	-3.10%	-3.10%	0.20%

REPORTED CASES AND RATIO 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

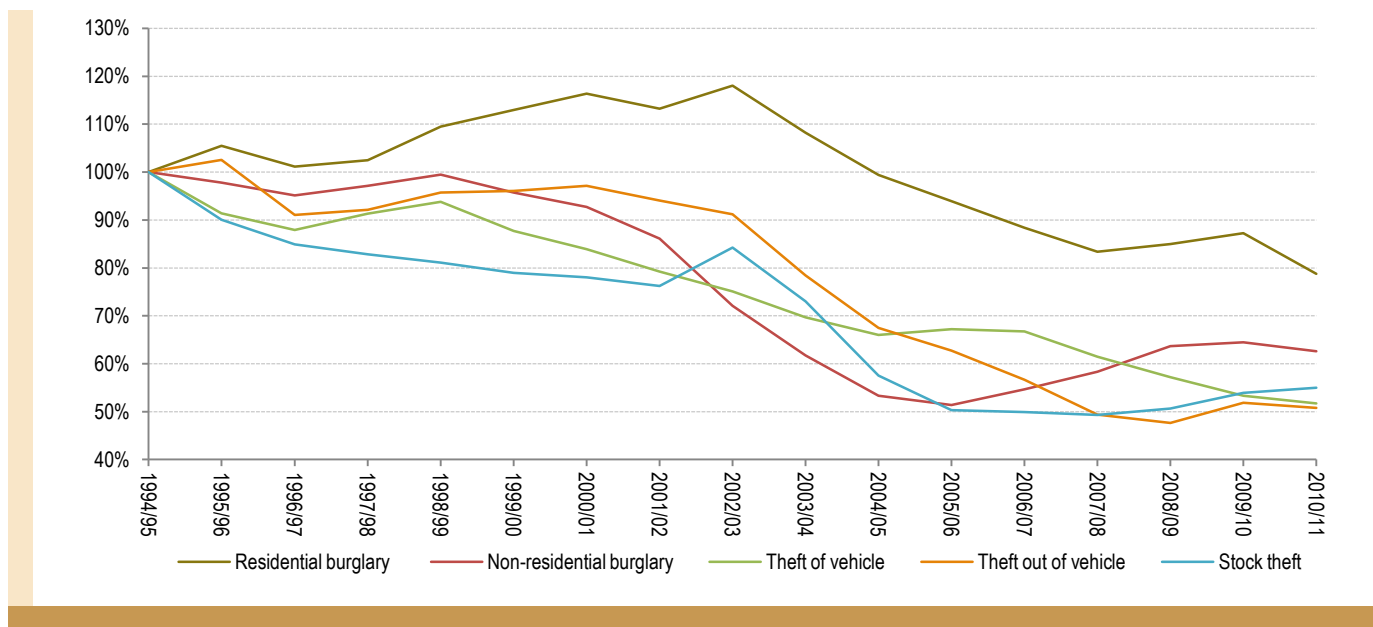
65 PROPERTY CRIME

Goal	To reduce the levels of property crime
Analysis	There is a decrease in property crimes. This may be due to initiatives such as visible policing and targeted patrols. Private individuals also invest in private security services.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994	1996/97	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Residential burglary	596.2	602.9	652.7	694.0	704.0	592.8	526.8	506.5	520.2	495.3
Non-residential burglary	225.7	214.7	224.5	209.3	162.8	120.3	123.3	143.8	145.5	138.2
Theft of vehicle	272.8	239.8	255.9	229.0	204.9	180.0	182.1	156.0	145.5	129.0
Theft out of vehicle	472.5	430.4	452.5	459.0	431.0	318.8	267.7	225.0	245.1	246.2
Stock theft	121.9	103.5	98.8	95.1	102.7	70.1	60.8	61.7	65.7	60.3

PROPERTY CRIME



Definition	Property crimes reported and recorded by the police.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics

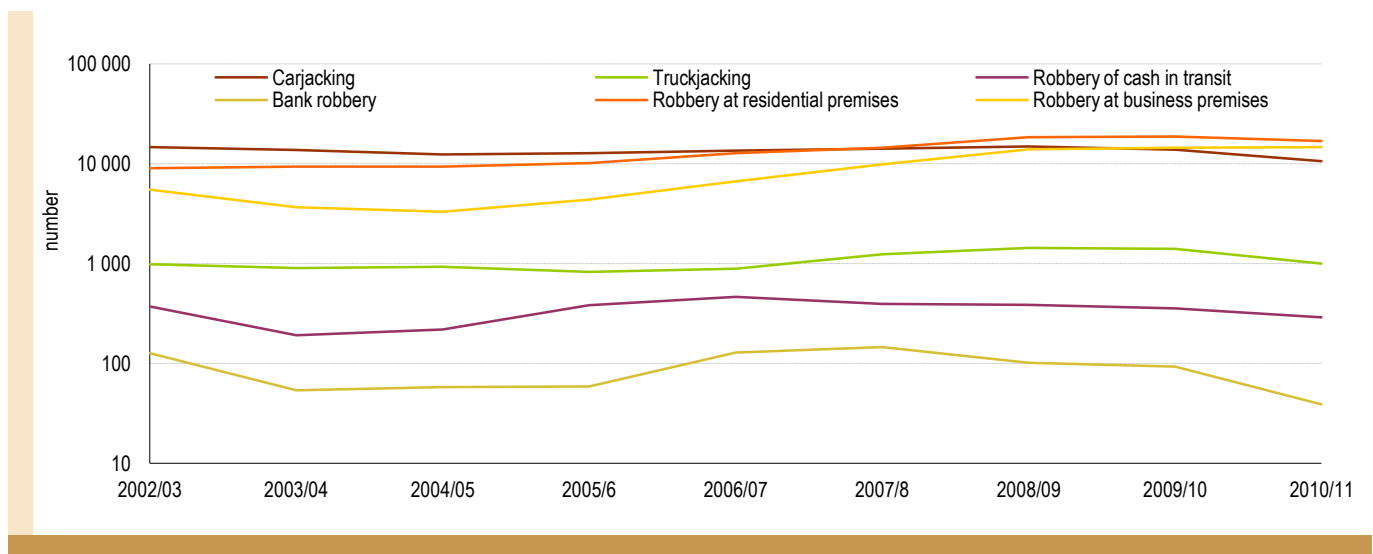
66 AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

Goal	To reduce level of aggravated robberies
Analysis	There is a reduction in aggravated robberies. Visible policing initiatives such as sector policing and targeted patrols may have assisted in the reduction. Private individuals also invest in private security services, thereby complementing police efforts in reducing the levels of aggravated robberies.

SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES - NUMBER

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% increase/decrease 2009/10 vs 2010/11
Carjacking	14 691	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	13 902	10 627	-23.6%
Truckjacking	986	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	1 412	999	-29.2%
Robbery of cash in transit	374	192	220	383	467	395	386	358	291	-18.7%
Bank robbery	127	54	58	59	129	144	102	93	39	-58.1%
Robbery at residential premises	9 063	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	18 786	16 889	-10.1%
Robbery at business premises	5 498	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	14 534	14 667	0.9%

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 marginal increase in the detection rate of crimes relating to damage to property and firearms, drugs and alcohol. The detection rate for property crimes, other theft and fraud and contact crimes show a . These figures point to the urgency of improving without delay the detection capacity of the police as well as ratcheting up their forensic expertise. Integrated action between police and the prosecution also requires urgent attention.

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
Property crimes	14.4	15.0	14.2	15.3	14.8	15.1	15.6	15.4	17.0	15.8
Other theft and fraud			33.2	41.2	36.1	36.9	38.5	40.7	43.4	40.6
Damage to property	35.2	36.8	40.3	42.2	43.7	44.4	45.4	45.1	47.7	47.8
Contact crimes	39.5	40.6	49.1	51.8	60.0	54.5	54.5	52.5	53.5	57.0
Firearms/drugs and alcohol	78.1	85.0	88.0	89.7	92.6	96.3	97.0	97.1	98.4	98.5

DETECTION RATE FOR CONTACT CRIME

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

DETECTION RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIME

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

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
Data note	Since 2007/08, information on crime statistics as well as indicators 66 and 67 are being drawn simultaneously from the Crime Administration System, the data for 2006/07 as published in the 'Development indicators 2008' will differ slightly from the 2007/2008 annual report information where the 2007/2008 data are compared with the revised 2006/2007 data.

68 CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
Analysis	While the figures remain low, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of charges referred to court. In 2004/5 the percentage of charges referred to court in respect of all crimes was 27.2%. In 2010/11 this figure averaged 34.3%. This indicates that the processing of cases is improving. There is a high disposal rate of crimes that depend on police action (drugs, alcohol and firearms related cases). In most of these cases the police would have evidence that they present in the courts and they will be more likely to arrest offenders with evidence.

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11					All crimes
	All crimes	All crimes	All crimes	All crimes	All crimes	All crimes	Contact crimes	Property crimes	Damage to property	Firearms, drugs and alcohol	Other theft and fraud	
Ongoing investigations	461 779	397 959	395 007	303 910	392 170	280 002	121 621	65 633	11 279	2 021	79 084	279 638
New complaints	2 324 830	2 159 147	2 102 547	2 029 406	2 098 229	2 121 887	638 468	534 451	125 327	231 842	456 383	1 986 471
Total charges	2 786 609	2 557 106	2 497 554	2 333 316	2 490 399	2 401 889	760 089	600 084	136 606	233 863	535 467	2 266 109
Unfounded	42 369	30 256	28 501	28 750	28 474	30 132	5 129	6 208	2 723	367	11 303	25 730
Withdrawn	38 7083	440 315	212 620	180 822	182393	184 667	95 200	18 672	17 506	1 132	50 072	182 582
Unresolved	1 599 583	1 340 562	1 473 749	1 321 230	1046159	1 032 161	190 351	458 595	60 839	692	301 026	1 011 503
Charges referred to court	757 574	745 973	782 684	802 514	849 885	890 690	342 961	71 670	46 324	230 257	109 540	800 752
Charges referred to court as a % of Total charges	27.2%	29.2%	31.3%	34.4%	34.1%	37.1%	43.7%	11.4%	33.4%	98.0%	20.0%	34.3%

Definition	Charges referred to court by the SAPS.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
Data note	Note that the published total number of complaints (Indicator 67) is not the same as the published number of cases in court provided in indicator 69. The Department of Justice & Constitutional Development indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system.

69 CONVICTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
Analysis	Although cases removed from the court roll are significantly high, there is a downward trend since 2006/07. Conviction rates are also low which may be attributable to inadequate case preparation by both police and the prosecution. Noteworthy however is the sharp increase in the number of diversions which indicates that increasingly the courts prefer to impose other sentencing options as opposed to custodial sentences. The majority of these diversions involve children with conflict with the law.

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	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	-6%
2 Charges referred to court		705 073	757 574	745 973	783 184	825 324	849 885	890 690	800 752	-10%

NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY (NPA) DATA ON STEPS IN COURT SYSTEM

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Y on Y growth
3 New cases in court	1 117 879	1 117 488	1 084 137	1 069 724	1 062 497	1 037 309	1 058 210	1 044 346	962 317	-8%
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	-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	-10%
4.2 Finalised cases	422 338	414 488	399 966	411 417	379 034	388 344	431 640	469 541	460 891	-2%
4.2.1 Verdict cases	407 530	396 536	381 020	373 995	334 551	326 506	349 883	350 910	331 045	-6%
4.2.1.1 Convictions	332 056	330 146	322 147	322 687	286 861	284 620	307 089	310 951	293 673	-6%
4.2.2 ADRM	14 808	17 952	18 946	37 422	44 483	61 838	81 757	118 631	129 846	9%
5 Cases remaining in the system	188 691	185 423	206 005	198 990	206 508	232 518	234 606	230 477	218 660	-5%

VARIOUS RATIOS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Y on Y growth
Conviction rate	81.5%	83.3%	84.5%	86.3%	85.7%	87.2%	87.8%	88.6%	88.7%	0.11%
Clearance rate	-14.4%	5.8%	4.2%	9.3%	3.7%	0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	35%
Success rate	44.2%	35.1%	35.4%	35.2%	34.4%	37.2%	40.3%	44.1%	46.3%	5%

Definition	The indicators show the steps in the criminal justice system.
Data source	1, 2) South African Police Service Annual Report 3-5) National Prosecuting Authority, Communication with Department
Data note	Conviction rate is conviction as a percentage of all verdict cases. Clearance rate is the disposed cases as a percentage of new cases. Success rate is the finalised cases as a percentage of cases disposed. ADRM is Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods. 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)

70 TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders
Analysis	The prison detainee figures show that the number of those detained for between 5 and 10 years from 2006 to 2010 has shown a substantial decrease while those between 15 and 20 as well as life sentences has increased sharply. Possible reasons for this could be the imposition of longer sentences as a result of the amendment of relevant legislation and the expansion of the jurisdiction of regional courts thereby enabling them to impose stiffer sentences. Inmates totals decreased in 2009/2010 financial year compared to 2008/2009. There is an overall downward trend in the number of sentenced population. There is an increase in the number of awaiting trial detainees which significantly contributes to overcrowding.

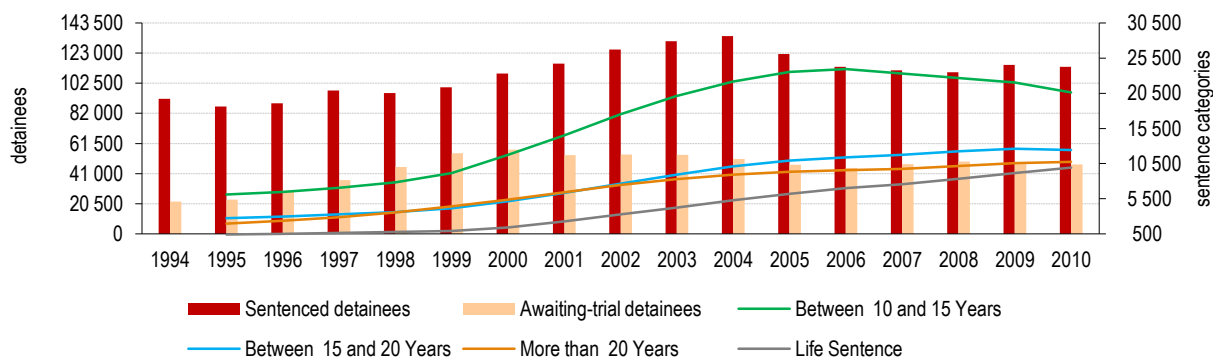
PRISON DETAINEES

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010
Sentenced detainees	86 708	97504	99692	115897	130 940	122 410	111 230	114 972	113 571
Awaiting-trial detainees	23 412	36698	54884	53662	53 901	46 971	47 595	47 602	47 350
Total	86 708	97504	99692	115897	130 940	122 410	111 230	162 574	160 921

SENTENCE CATEGORIES - AVERAGE PER YEAR

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010
Between 5 and 7 Years	14 392	14 371	14 112	12 994	12 509	10 762	7 704	8 150	8 020
Between 7 and 10 Years	12 395	15 493	17 820	20 209	21 411	20 010	15 532	14 770	14 777
Between 10 and 15 Years	6 099	7 086	9 174	14 516	20 131	23 539	23 292	22 033	20 625
Between 15 and 20 Years	2 732	3 297	4 176	6 316	8 948	10 920	11 740	12 597	12 435
More than 20 Years	1 983	2 862	4 410	6 437	8 312	9 332	9 743	10 583	10 761
Life Sentence	433	638	928	2 313	4 249	6 214	7 574	9 141	9 947

PRISON DETAINEES



Definition	Number of inmates in South African prisons, both sentence and unsentenced
Data source	Department of Correctional Services

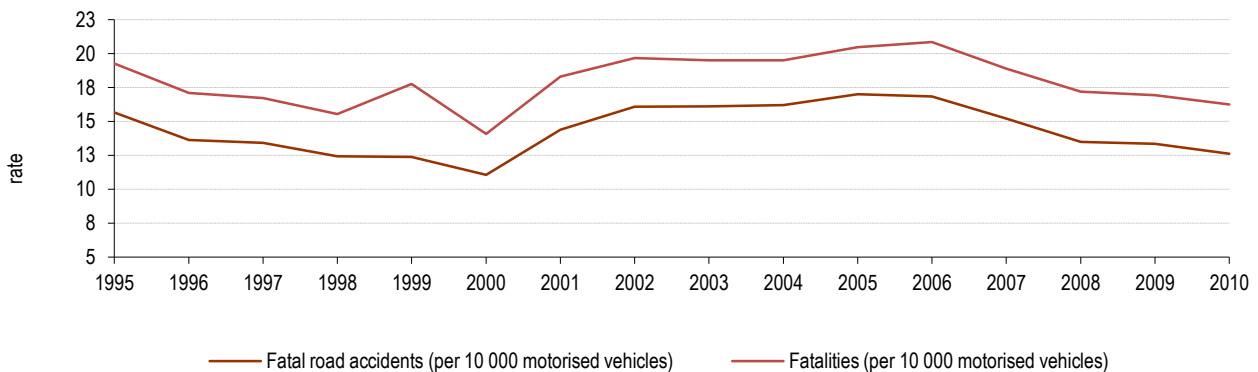
71 ROAD ACCIDENTS

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-to-year basis
Analysis	Despite a noteworthy increase in registered motorised vehicles in South Africa, the number of fatalities and road accidents has remained relatively stable. This is probably due to infrastructure developments and intensification of law enforcement by the Security Departments. The amendments to the National Road Traffic Act which places a duty to courts to suspend or disqualify driving licences might serve as a deterrent.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2010
Motorised vehicles registered	5 733 497	5 819 351	5 992 057	6 159 679	6 417 484	7 128 791	8 133 723	8 600 031	8 816 366
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	15.67	13.44	12.40	14.39	16.11	17.00	15.22	12.98	12.62
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	19.28	16.71	17.77	18.31	19.51	20.48	18.90	16.46	16.27
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	15%	13%	12%	14%	16%	16%	15%	13%	13%
Fatal road accidents	8 335	7 790	7 342	8 802	10 197	11 736	12 011	10 857	10 837
Road fatalities	10 256	9 691	10 523	11 201	12 353	14 135	14 920	13 768	13 967
Road traffic offence index	-	-	-	-	114	84	47	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 refer to a combination of critical offences (speed, alcohol and some driver and vehicle fitness aspects) expressed in terms of preset standards for the various offences.
Data source	Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)

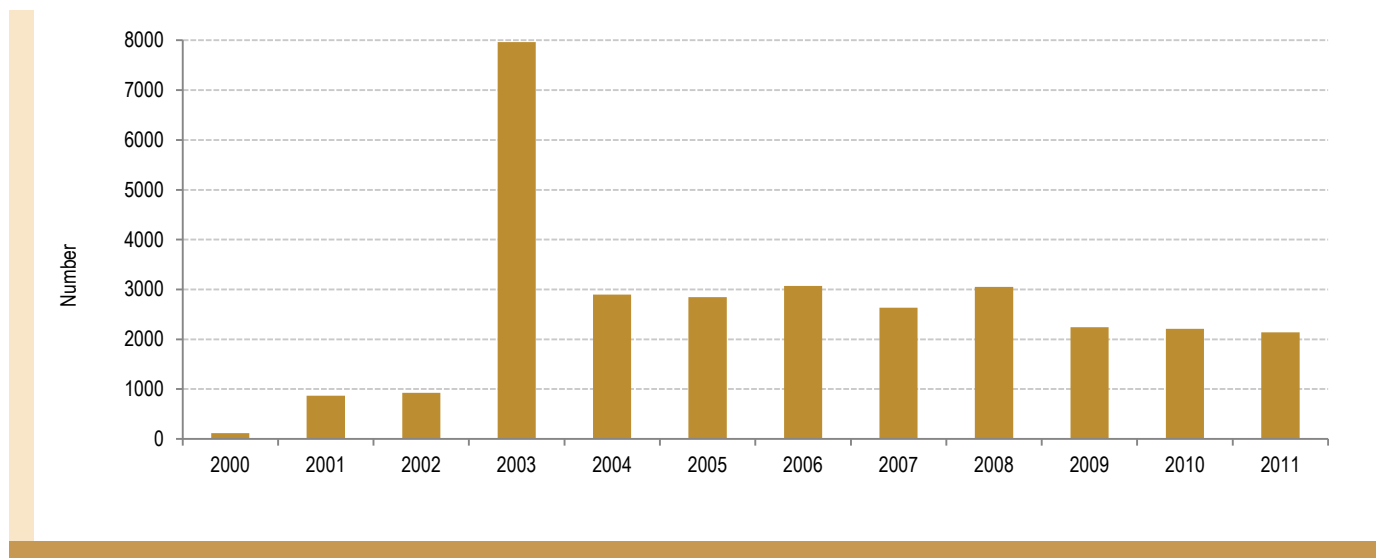
72 PEACE OPERATIONS

Goal	To promote peace security and stability in the region and continent
Analysis	South Africa remains a significant actor and major contributor in peacekeeping operations on the continent and elsewhere in the world. Deployment of South African National Defence Force observers, police and civilian officers in Africa is a clear indication of the South African government's commitment to peace and stability on the continent. South Africa also continued to render humanitarian support to a number of countries during disasters and electoral support. South Africa 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
Total number of personnel deployed	118	870	925	7 966	2 894	2 846	3 071	2 632	3 054	2242	2 207	2141

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 Defense 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.

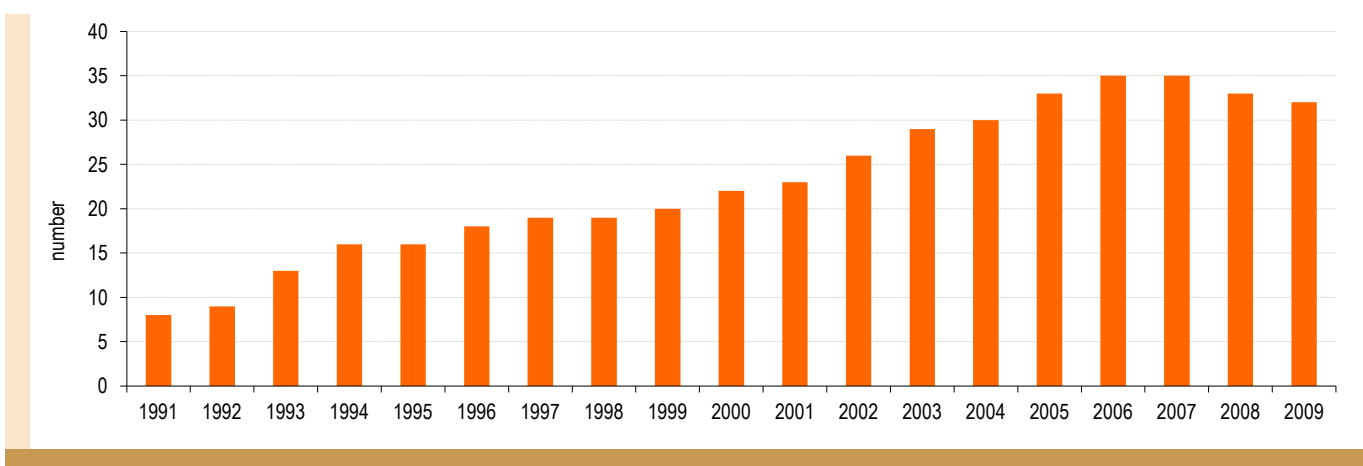
73 DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

Goal	To contribute towards a peaceful democratic African continent which contributes to a world that is just and equitable
Analysis	In 2009 there was a decline in the number of democratic governments in Africa as compared to the 2006-2007. Clearly more efforts are required to improve democratic practices in the continent such as ensuring that governments are elected via free and fair elections.

DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

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

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA



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

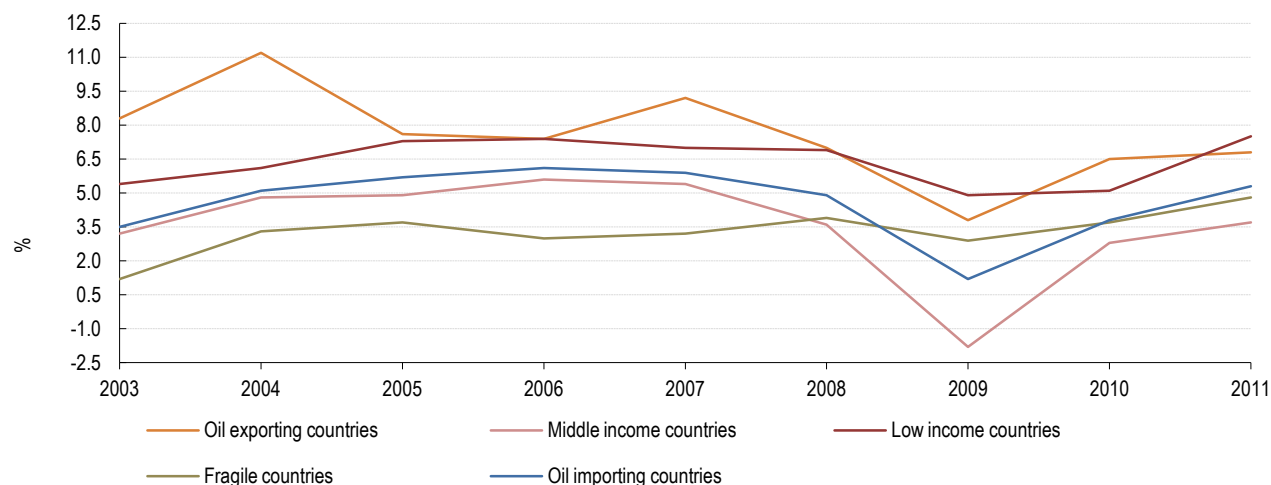
74 REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

Goal	To realise an increase in the GDP growth of the continent to meet millennium development goals (2015)
Analysis	Africa, which is mainly dependent on minerals and commodity exports for revenue weathered the global economic crisis of the 2008/09 financial years, where recession curbed growth in many developing countries. The growth is positive and on the rise again in 2010/11. For example, the total GDP growth for the African region increased from 2.8% in 2009 to 5.6% in 2011.

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

	%	2004-2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Oil importing countries		5.5	3.5	5.1	5.7	6.1	5.9	4.9	1.2	3.8	5.3
Oil exporting countries		8.5	8.3	11.2	7.6	7.4	9.2	7.0	3.8	6.5	6.8
Middle income countries		4.9	3.2	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.4	3.6	-1.8	2.8	3.7
Low income countries		6.9	5.4	6.1	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.9	4.9	5.1	7.5
Fragile countries		3.4	1.2	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.7	4.8

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)
Data note	2010 and 2011 figures are projected

75 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Goal	To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth
Analysis	South Africa received a lot of exposure before and after the 2010 FIFA World Cup Tourism and this led to the aggressive growth in foreign tourism to South Africa. Even though the Tourism sector continues to contribute significantly to the South African economy and outperforms most economic sectors in terms of entrepreneurial opportunities and the creation of jobs, there was a decline in the total number of people employed by the tourism industry and tourism direct employment in 2009, meaning that the increase in tourists has not translated to job creation in 2009. In 2010 South African tourism recorded growth that is above the average global growth as reported by UNWTO.

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Foreign travelers										
1	Arrivals	6 549 916	6 640 095	6 815 196	7 518 317	8 508 805	9 207 697	9 728 860	10 098 306	11 574 540
2	Foreign tourists								7 011 865	8 073 552
Employment										
3	Direct Tourism employment as a % of total SA Employment				4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	
4	Travel and tourism direct industry employment				507 384	553 712	569 688	609 021	547 934	
5	Travel and tourism economy employment				872 700	933 600	946 800	993 400	919 800	869 300
6	Economic contribution									
	Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP)	R'bn			44.9	52.3	59.8	67.2	68.8	
	TDGDP as % of GDP				2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



Definition	UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organisation) 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 producing goods and services consumed by tourists only. 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 twelve 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, Tourism 2010 Report no 03-51-02(2010) Page 16. 2) South African Tourism Annual Tourism report 2010 3, 4, 6) Statistics South Africa's National accounts , Tourism satellite accounts (Final 2005;2006 and 2007, Provisional 2008 and 2009) 5) World Travel and Tourism council (WTTC): 2010 Travel and Tourism Economic Impact Report. 6) Statistics South Africa's National accounts, Tourism satellite accounts (Final 2005;2006 and 2007, Provisional 2008 and 2009)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Bilateral politics and economic relations

Development Indicators

76 MISSION OPERATIONS

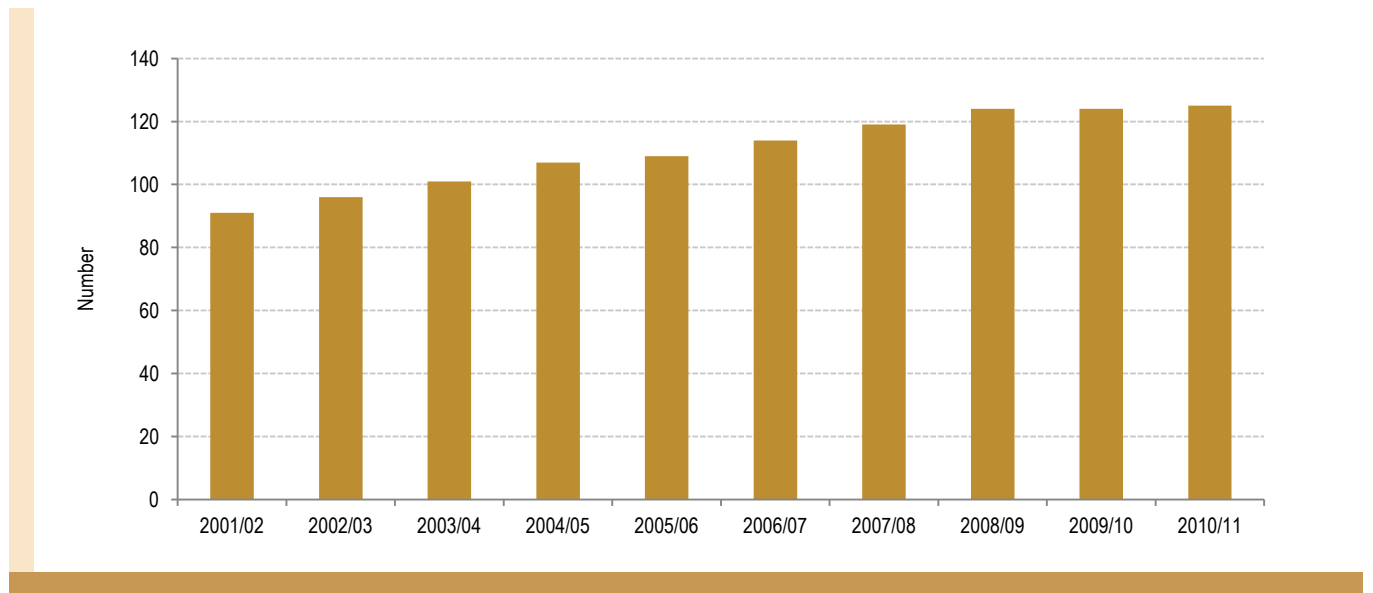
Goal	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives To promote and protect through bilateral and multilateral interactions South Africa's national interests and values
------	--

Analysis	There is an increase in the number of diplomatic relations forged to date. During 2001/02 the numbers of diplomatic missions were 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 the creating of a better Africa and better world. Foreign language training of cadets and diplomats has also increased from 44 in 2004 to 980 in 2010.
----------	--

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	Training that is offered to officials in preparation for Foreign Services and Heads of Mission (Ambassadors , High Commissioners and Consul-Generals) who have been appointed to represent government in enhancing and promoting relations with other governments. It also includes officials who are sent to represent South Africa at the various multilateral fora including the UN, AU, SADC and other international fora. International training programmes include Foreign Service training, language and other international programmes.
Data source	Department of International Relations and Cooperation's Property and Facilities Management Chief Directorate
Data note	No new missions were opened during the 2009/10 financial year

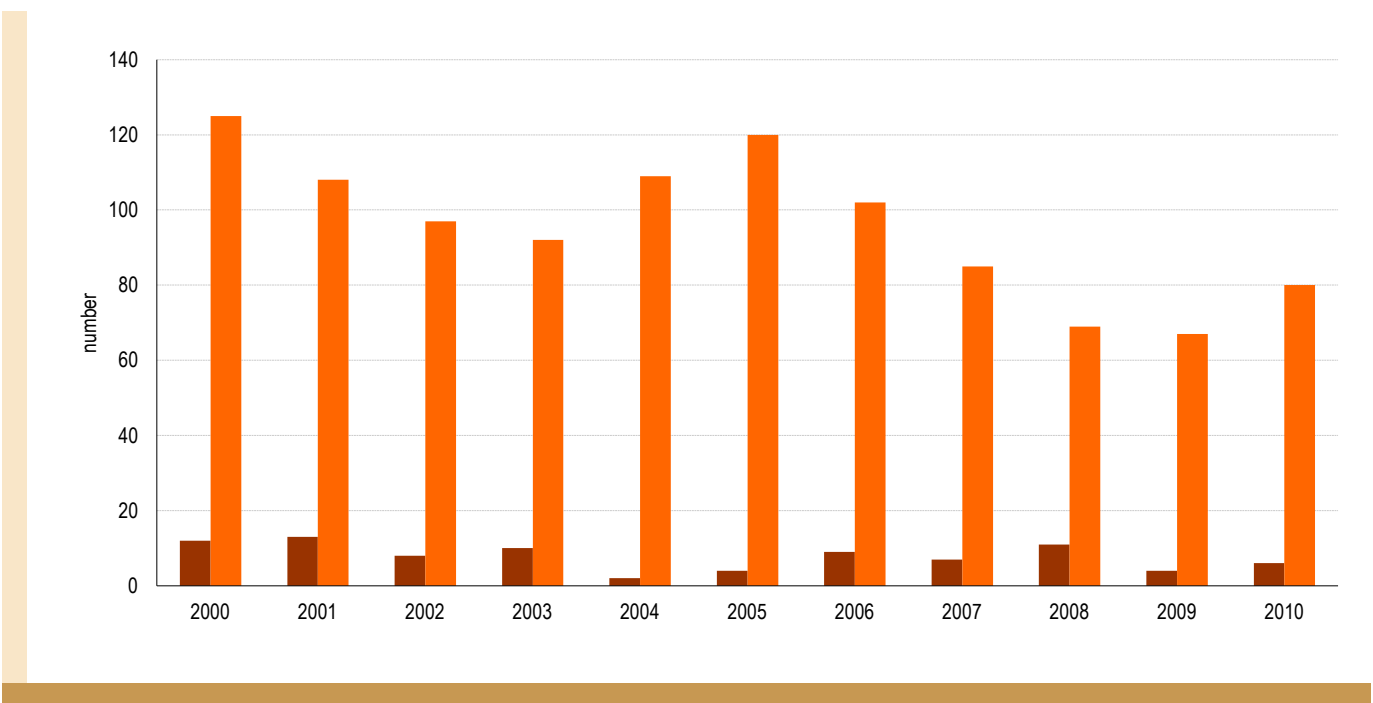
77 AGREEMENTS

Goal	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives
Analysis	South Africa's relations in various regions of the world have been sustained and enhanced through the signing of several bilateral, trilateral and multilateral agreements. The number of International agreements has increased in 2010. The conclusion, review, and implementation of a range of agreements has allowed South Africa to meet specific objectives that underpin South Africa's national, regional and continental interests.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

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

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



Definition	International agreements concluded by South Africa with one or more states/ organisations. This includes treaties, conventions, protocols, MOU, covenant
Data source	Official Treaty Register of the Republic of South Africa, Department of International Relation and Cooperation

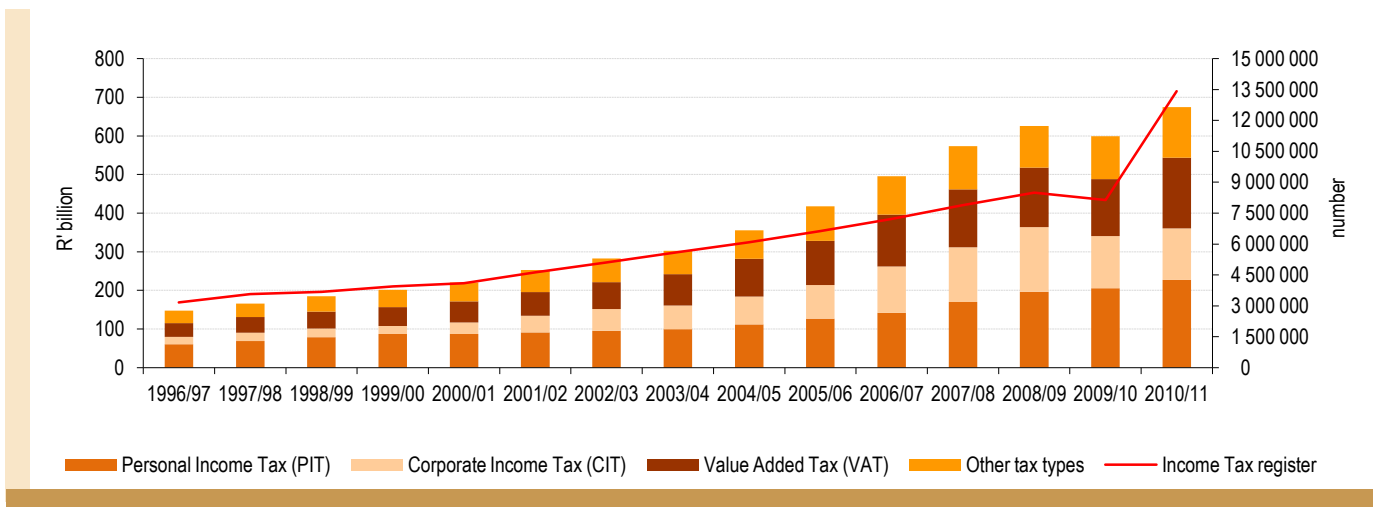
78 TAX RETURNS

Goal	To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government.
Analysis	The main contributors to the total revenue of 2010/11 were personal income tax, corporate income tax, Value Added Tax and other tax types. Total revenue collected increased from the previous year and reached an all time high. A significant increase in Value Added Tax occurred.

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

		1997/98	1999/00	2001/02	2003/04	2005/06	2007/08	2009/10	2010/11
Annual tax relief	R'bn	0.9	3.6	9.1	15.1	9.4	12.4	4.6	0.45
Income Tax register	no	3 568 089	3 941 375	4 623 870	5 608 223	6 624 767	7 895 468	8 131 422	13 413 941
Personal Income Tax					3 777 005	4 476 261	5 204 805	5 920 612	10 346 175
Revenue collection									
Total	R'bn	165.3	201.4	252.3	302.5	417.3	572.9	598.8	674.2

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



Definition	The income tax register is the sum of individual, companies and trusts registered with 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
Data source	South African Revenue Service
Data note	VAT value added tax is an indirect tax on economic activities. Income tax register included suspence cases from 1996/97 to 2001/02 and excluded suspence cases from 2002/03 until present. Suspence cases are inactive tax cases awaiting deregistration from the tax register.

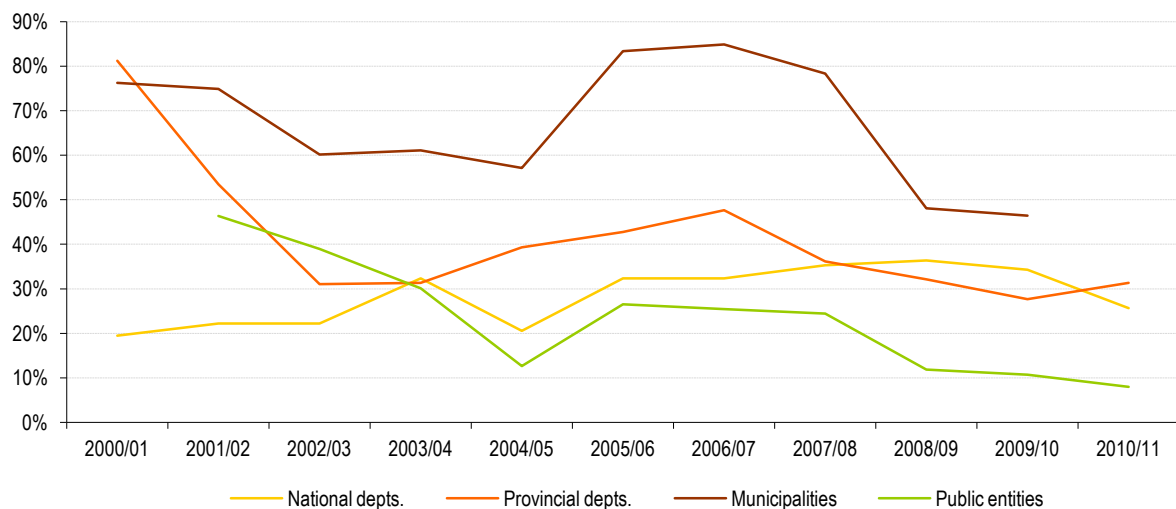
79 AUDITS

Goal	To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources
Analysis	Overall there has been a slight improvement in the number of national government, provincial government, municipalities and public entities that received unqualified audit opinions in 2009/10 compared to 2008/09. The most notable improvement concerns the number of provincial departments where there has been a decrease in qualified audit opinions. Despite these positive results, there is a lot of work to be done to improve management in government institutions in order to improve audit outcomes.

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
National departments	19%	22.2%	22.2%	32.4%	20.6%	32.4%	32.4%	35.3%	36.4%	34.3%	25.6%
Provincial departments	81%	53.4%	31.0%	31.3%	39.3%	42.7%	47.7%	36.1%	32.1%	27.6%	31.3%
Municipalities	76.2%	74.9%	60.2%	61.1%	57.1%	83.3%	84.9%	78.4%	48.1%	46.4%	
Public entities		46.3%	39.0%	30.1%	12.7%	26.6%	25.5%	24.5%	11.8%	10.4%	8.0%

AUDITS



Definition	Qualified audit as defined by Auditor General (AG) (Includes qualified, adverse and disclaimer opinions)
Data source	General Reports of the Auditor-General for the financial year 2010/11

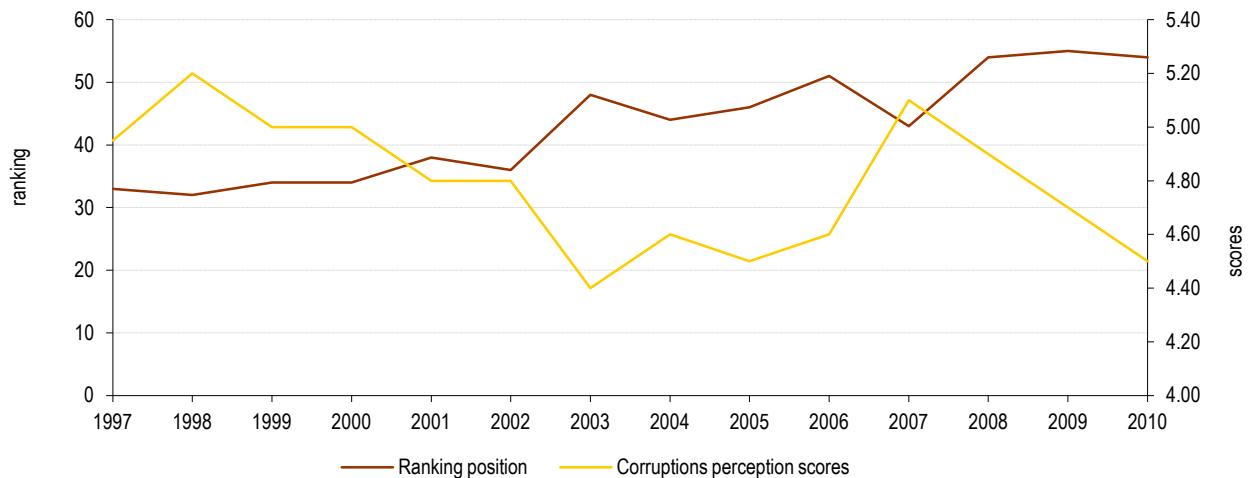
80 CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Goal	To reduce the levels of corruption in government and in society as whole
Analysis	The 2010 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 2007 and 2010, pushing the ranking of South Africa from 43rd place in 2007 to the 54th in 2010. South Africa's score remained below the midpoint (which is 5) at 4.50. While South Africa's worsening scores are a cause for concern and require urgent attention, it has to be borne in mind that perceptions of corruption alone do not mean that corruption has actually worsened. It could mean, for instance, that more incidents of corruption are being publicly exposed, which increase public awareness about corruption.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ranking position	33	32	34	34	38	36	48	44	46	51	43	54	55	55
Corruptions perception scores	4.95	5.20	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.80	4.40	4.60	4.50	4.60	5.10	4.90	4.70	4.50
No. of Countries	52	85	99	90	91	102	133	146	159	163	180	180	180	178

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)

81 BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	To ensure transparency in the budgetary process through availing extensive information about the budget to citizens
Analysis	Out of 78 countries included in the index, South Africa was ranked amongst the top seven that provide extensive budgetary information to citizens, which confirms government's commitment to transparency and openness

OPEN BUDGET INDEX

2006				2008				2010				
Provides extensive information to citizens												
France	Slovenia	United Kingdom		France	South Africa	United States		France	Norway	Sweden	United States	
New Zealand	South Africa	United States		New Zealand	United Kingdom			New Zealand	South Africa	United Kingdom		
Provides significant information to citizens												
Botswana	Norway	Romania		Botswana	Germany	Poland	South Korea	Brazil	Czech Republic	Peru	South Korea	Ukraine
Brazil	Peru	South Korea		Brazil	Norway	Romania	Sri Lanka	Chile	Germany	Poland	Spain	
Czech Republic	Poland	Sweden		Czech Republic	Peru	Slovenia	Sweden	Colombia	India	Slovenia	Sri Lanka	
Provides some information to citizens												
Colombia	Indonesia	Namibia	Sri Lanka	Argentina	Egypt	Kenya	Russia	Argentina	Croatia	Jordan	Nepal	Slovakia
Costa Rica	Jordan	Pakistan	Tanzania	Bangladesh	Georgia	Macedonia	Serbia	Azerbaijan	Egypt	Kenya	Papua New Guinea	Tanzania
Croatia	Kazakhstan	Papua New Guinea	Turkey	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	Mexico	Turkey	Bangladesh	Georgia	Macedonia	Philippines	Thailand
Ghana	Kenya	Philippines		Bulgaria	Guatemala	Namibia	Uganda	Bosnia	Ghana	Malawi	Portugal	Turkey
Guatemala	Malawi	Russia		Colombia	India	Nepal	Ukraine	Botswana	Guatemala	Mexico	Romania	Uganda
				Costa Rica	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea	Zambia	Bulgaria	Indonesia	Mongolia	Russia	
				Croatia	Jordan	Philip-pines		Costa Rica	Italy	Namibia	Serbia	
Provides minimal information to citizens												
Albania	Bangladesh	Georgia	Zambia	Albania	Khazakstan	Mongolia	Tanzania	Afghanistan	El Salvador	Malaysia	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Algeria	Cameroon	Honduras		Azerbaijan	Lebanon	Morocco	Thailand	Albania	Kazakhstan	Mali	Pakistan	Yemen
Argentina	Ecuador	Nepal		Ecuador	Malawi	Niger	Trinidad and Tobago	Angola	Lebanon	Morocco	Timor-Leste	Zambia
Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Uganda		El Salvador	Malaysia	Pakistan	Venezuela	Ecuador	Liberia	Mozambique	Trinidad and Tobago	
				Albania	Khazakstan	Mongolia	Tanzania					
Provides scant or no information to citizens												
Bolivia	Egypt	Nicaragua		Afghanistan	Chad	Kyrgyz Republic	Saudi Arabia	Algeria	Democratic Republic of Congo	Niger	Vietnam	
Burkina Faso	Mongolia	Nigeria		Algeria	China	Liberia	Senegal	Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Nigeria		
				Angola	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mongolia	Sudan	Burkina Faso	Equatorial Guinea	Rwanda		
				Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	Vietnam	Cambodia	Fiji	Sao Tome e Principe		
				Burkina Faso	Equitorial Guinea	Nigeria	Yemen	Cameroon	Honduras	Saudi Arabia		
				Cambodia	Fiji	Rwanda		Chad	Iraq	Senegal		
				Cameroon	Houduras	Sao Tome e Principe		China	Kyrgyz Republic	Sudan		

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

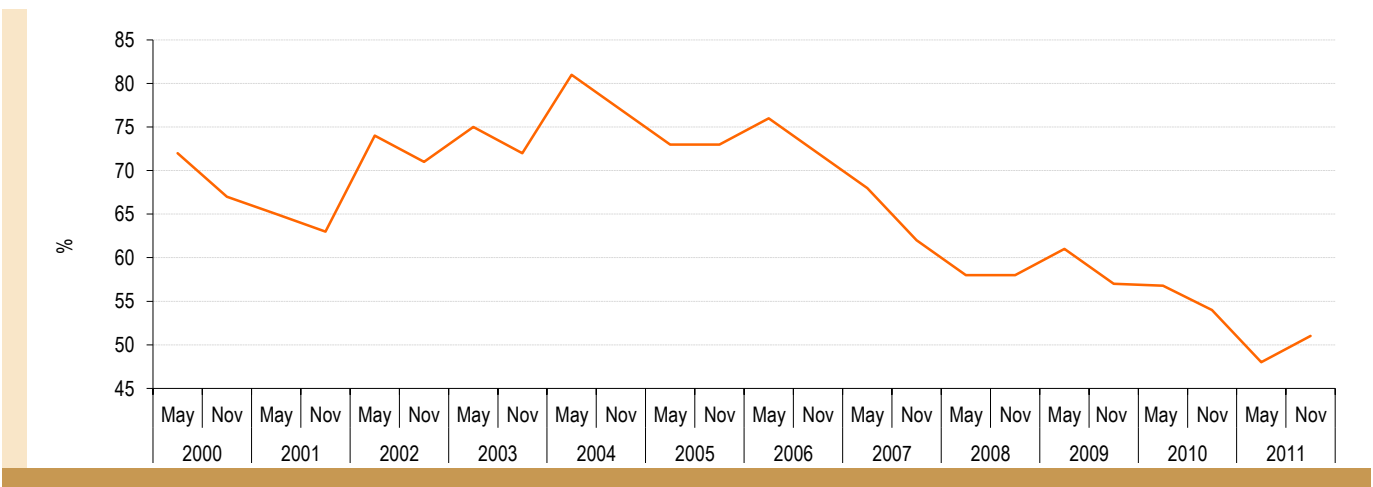
82 PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in providing services to citizens
Analysis	There has been a general decline in public opinion about government's performance in delivering services since November 2006. The decline stabilised somewhat from November 2009, although at lower percentage levels. This decline has coincided with the high prevalence of service delivery protests across many municipalities.

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov
Performing well	74	71	75	72	81	77	73	73	76	72	68	62	58	58	61	57	57	54	48	51

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor survey data
Data note	Data 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.

83 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation
Analysis	The 2011 Doing Business Index ranked South Africa 34 out of 183 economies, which is the same as the 2010 ranking. South Africa's position has decreased from 28 in 2006 to 34 in 2011. While South Africa was ranked 47 in terms of ease of starting a business in 2009, and that ranking has since dropped drastically to 75 in 2011; which is a cause for concern.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS-RANK

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Change in Global Rank
South Africa	28	37	35	32	34	34	No change-
No of countries	178	178	178	178	183	183	

DOING BUSINESS IN SA 2007-2011

Key Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Change in Global Rank
Getting credit	32	2	2	2	2	no change
Protecting investors	9	9	9	10	10	no change
Paying taxes	59	65	23	23	24	-
Ease of doing business	37	35	32	34	34	no change
Starting a business	58	57	47	67	75	-
Dealing with licenses	46	47	48	52	no data	no data
Closing a business	66	71	73	76	74	+
Enforcing contracts	85	83	82	85	85	no change
Registering property	69	78	87	90	91	-
Employing workers	93	96	102	102	no data	no data
Trading across borders	130	137	147	148	194	-

Definition	The ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 183. 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

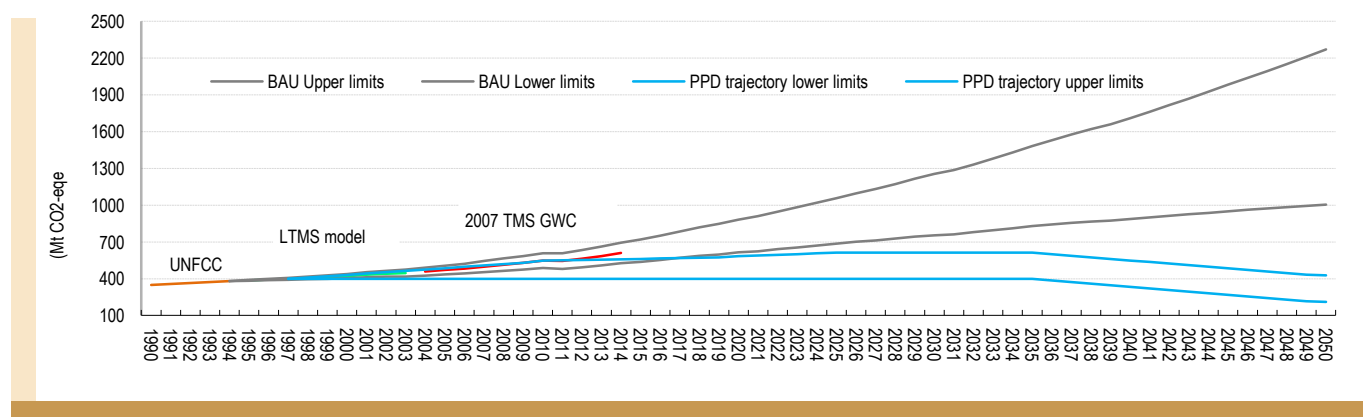
84 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Goal	To reduce green house gas 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 National Climate Change Response White Paper (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 greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere in order to keep the temperature increase well below 2 degrees Celsius. 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 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.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR SIX GASES UNDER KYOTO PROTOCOL

Mt CO2-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

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Definition	Greenhouse gases under the Convention are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, CF ₄ , 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) 4,5) 2007 emission scenario from the LTMS (GWC) 6,7) PPD trajectory contained in the Minister of Environment, Greenhouse gas emissions by gas from South Africa's 2nd 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	Kilometres
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 TEN MAJOR AIRPORT

	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 2010/2011, South African Institute of Race Relations
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 ten 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, Kimberly and George. Total for the aircrafts movements will not add up, as unscheduled movements are included in the final tally.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Analysis

In 2011, the South African population increased to 50.6 million. The recently released draft National Development Plan argues that the fact that youth constitutes about 25% of the population could be seen as an opportunity for growth, as was the case in the South Asian economies. However, lack of skills and the impact of HIV and Aids remain serious constraints in this regard.

POPULATION PROFILE 2011

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Male	2 616 905	2 673 783	2 679 192	2 603 277	2 461 985	2 249 909	2 021 186	1 744 715	1 214 597	1 010 273
Female	2 572 623	2 630 266	2 639 499	2 572 171	2 438 390	2 348 267	2 019 565	1 855 452	1 398 335	1 234 309
African	4 408 759	4 521 659	4 516 224	4 347 929	4 088 775	3 806 490	3 257 783	2 832 853	1 872 447	1 553 643
Coloured	412 400	420 723	418 138	412 381	389 401	369 596	377 654	383 647	329 304	284 464
Asian	100 135	91 110	94 916	104 978	113 059	119 402	112 807	95 265	85 371	79 634
White	268 234	270 557	289 413	310 160	309 140	302 688	292 507	288 402	325 810	326 841
Total	5 189 528	5 304 049	5 318 691	5 175 448	4 900 375	4 598 176	4 040 751	3 600 167	2 612 932	2 244 582

	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
Male	905 142	745 049	582 801	419 152	289 184	172 858	125 028	24 515 036
Female	1 133 389	928 220	768 502	569 547	425 931	288 117	249 138	26 071 721
African	1 401 294	1 123 101	869 052	633 383	458 778	295 937	218 168	40 206 275
Coloured	233 465	175 978	127 257	83 229	59 144	37 106	25 903	4 539 790
Asian	72 587	64 220	53 069	36 449	24 832	15 251	11 782	1 274 867
White	331 185	309 970	301 925	235 638	172 361	112 681	118 313	4 565 825
Total	2 038 531	1 673 269	1 351 303	988 699	715 115	460 975	374 166	50 586 757

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

	Census 1996			Census 2001			Community Survey 2007			2011 Mid-year estimates
	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	6 527 747	1 586 739	4.1	6 829 958
Free State	2 633 504	625 011	4.2	2 706 775	733 302	3.6	2 773 059	802 872	3.5	2 759 644
Gauteng	7 624 893	2 030 117	3.9	9 178 873	2 735 168	3.2	10 451 713	3 175 579	3.3	11 328 203
Kwa-zulu Natal	8 572 302	1 689 995	5.3	9 584 129	2 117 274	4.4	10 259 230	2 234 129	4.6	10 819 130
Limpopo	4 576 133	909 306	5.3	4 995 534	1 117 855	4.3	5 238 286	1 215 935	4.3	5 554 657
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	669 844	4.9	3 365 885	785 433	4.1	3 643 435	940 403	3.9	3 657 181
Northern Cape	1 011 864	218 339	4.6	991 919	245 086	3.7	1 058 060	264 653	3.7	1 096 731
North West	2 936 554	630 657	4.9	3 193 676	815 543	3.9	3 271 948	911 120	4.0	3 253 390
Western Cape	3 956 975	938 015	4.1	4 524 335	1 173 304	3.7	5 278 585	1 369 180	3.8	5 287 863
South Africa	40 583 573	9 059 571	4.6	44 819 778	11 205 705	3.9	48 502 063	12 500 609	3.9	50 586 757

Data source: Statistics SA's Mid-year population estimates 2011 (Statistical release P0302)

Data note: Government is aware that service delivery departments calculate household numbers on a different basis. While recognising the administrative basis of these calculations, the official recognised number of households are calculated by StatsSA

INDICATOR LINKS TO THE OUTCOMES

Development Indicators

	Indicator	Links to Outcome number		Indicator	Links to Outcome number
1	GDP growth	4	43	Class ratio in public ordinary schools	1
2	Real per capita GDP growth	4	44	Enrolment rates	1
3	Foreign direct investment (FDI)	4	45	National senior certificate pass rate	1
4	Gross fixed capital formation	6	46	Number of candidates for the NSC with Maths passes	1
5	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing	4	47	Adult literacy	1
6	Government debt	4	48	Graduating SET students	1
7	Interest rates: real and nominal	4	49	Educational performance below high school	1
8	Inflation measures: CPI	4	50	Mathematics and science achievement	1
9	Bond points spread	4	51	Strength of civil society	12
10	R&D expenditure	4,5	52	Voter participation	12
11	Information and communication technology	6	53	Voters per province	12
12	Patents	4,11	54	Women who are members of legislative bodies	12
13	Balance of payments	4	55	Confident in a happy future for all races	12
14	SA's competitiveness outlook	4,11	56	Public opinion on race relations	12
15	Knowledge-based economy index	4	57	Country going in the right direction	12
16	Black and female managers	4,5	58	Identity based on self-description	12
17	Employment	4	59	Pride in being South African	12
18	Unemployment	4	60	Victims of crimes	3
19	Expanded public works programme (EPWP)	4	61	Number of all crimes	3
20	Community work programme (CWP)	9	62	Contact crime	3
21	Per capita income		63	Drug related crimes	3
22	Living standards measure		64	Sexual offences	3
23	Inequality measures		65	Property crime	3
24	Poverty headcount index		66	Aggravated robberies	3
25	Poverty gap analysis		67	Detection rate	3
26	Social-assistance support		68	Charges referred to court	3
27	People with disabilities		69	Conviction rate	3
28	Meeting housing needs	8	70	Inmates	3
29	Potable water	7,8,9	71	Road accidents	3
30	Sanitation	7,8,9	72	Peace operations	11
31	Electricity	7,8,9	73	Democratically elected governments in Africa	11
32	Land restitution	7	74	Real GDP growth in Africa	11
33	Land redistribution	7	75	Sustainable Tourism	11
34	Life expectancy	2	76	Mission operations and diplomats trained	11
35	Infant and child mortality rate	2	77	International agreements	11
36	Severe malnutrition under five years	2	78	Tax returns	12
37	Immunisation coverage	2	79	Audits	12
38	Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	2	80	Corruption perceptions	12
39	HIV prevalence	2	81	Budget transparency	12
40	Tuberculosis (TB)	2	82	Public opinion on delivery of basic services	9,12
41	Malaria	2	83	Ease of doing business	12
42	Early childhood development	1	84	Green house gas emissions	10