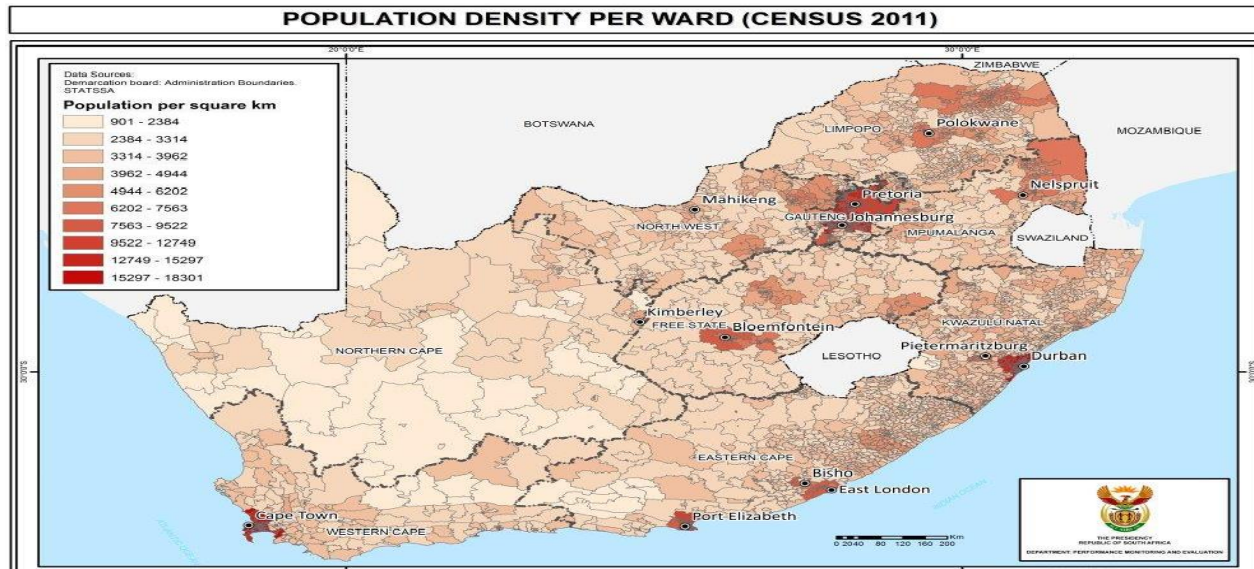


DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

South Africa

Data

		GDP 2012		GDP 2014	
1	Real GDP	R 1 954 303 m	\$238 042 bn	R 3 008 576 m	\$259 808 m
	Nominal GDP	R 3 155 195 m	\$ 384 316 m	R 3 796 460m	\$ 327 846 m
	Real GDP per capita	R37 416	\$ 4 557	R56 122	\$ 4 846
	Nominal GDP per capita	R60 505	\$7 370	R70 819	\$6 116
2	Population				
	Total		51 770 561		54 001 954
	Male		26 366 011		26 366 011
	Female		27 635 943		27 635 943
	0-14 years		5 719 329		16 179 764
3	Households		14 450 162		15 106 551
	Household size		3.4		3.6
	Land Surface area		1 220 813		1 220 813



Format

Data source

Data note

Number, Rand and km²

1) South African Reserve Bank (SARB), data provided by National Treasury
 2) Statistics South Africa's Mid Term Population estimates 2014
 3) Statistics South Africa's General Household Survey (GHS) 2014
 4) Own calculation
 5) Statistics South Africa's Census 2011

Real GDP and GDP per capita figures are annualised. National accounts data rebased to 2010 constant prices
 The exchange rate of R11.58 for 2014 is used to compare with the US dollar
 Average household calculated by dividing total population by total number of households

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

No	Indicator
	ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION
1	<u>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth</u>
2	<u>Real per capita GDP growth</u>
3	<u>Net Foreign Direct Investment (Net FDI)</u>
4	<u>Gross fixed capital formation</u>
5	<u>Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing</u>
6	<u>Government debt</u>
7	<u>Interest rates: real and nominal</u>
8	<u>Inflation measures: Consumer Price Index (CPI)</u>
9	<u>Bond points spread</u>
10	<u>Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D)</u>
11	<u>Information and communication technology</u>
12	<u>Patents</u>
13	<u>Balance of payments</u>
14	<u>South Africa's Competitiveness Outlook</u>
15	<u>Knowledge Based Economy Index</u>
16	<u>Black and Female Managers</u>
	EMPLOYMENT
17	<u>Employment</u>
18	<u>Unemployment (broad and narrow)</u>
19	<u>NET Work Opportunities created by the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWF)</u>
20	<u>Work opportunities created by the community works Programme</u>
	POVERTY AND INEQUALITY
21	<u>Per capita income</u>
22	<u>Living Standards Measure (LSM)</u>
23	<u>Inequality measures</u>
24	<u>Poverty headcount index</u>
25	<u>Poverty gap analysis: Poverty Gap Index (P1) and Squared Poverty Gap Index (P2)</u>
26	<u>Social-assistance support</u>
27	<u>People with disabilities</u>
	HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY ASSETS
28	<u>Meeting housing needs</u>
29	<u>Potable water</u>
30	<u>Sanitation</u>
31	<u>(Proportion of households with access to electricity), Electricity</u>
32	<u>Land restitution</u>
33	<u>Land redistribution</u>
	HEALTH
34	<u>Life Expectancy (LE)</u>
35	<u>Infant and child mortality rate</u>
36	<u>Severe malnutrition under five years</u>
37	<u>Immunisation coverage</u>
38	<u>Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)</u>
39	<u>HIV prevalence</u>
40	<u>Antiretroviral Treatment (ART)</u>
41	<u>Tuberculosis (TB)</u>
42	<u>Malaria</u>

No	Indicator
	EDUCATION
43	<u>Early childhood development</u>
44	<u>Class ratio in public ordinary schools</u>
45	<u>Enrolment rates: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), Gender Parity Index (GPI)</u>
46	<u>National Senior Certificate Examinations pass rate</u>
47	<u>Number of candidates for the National Senior Certificate examinations with mathematics and physical science passes.</u>
49	<u>Graduating Science Engineering and Technology (SET) students</u>
50	<u>Educational Performance below high school</u>
51	<u>Mathematics and Science achievement</u>
52	<u>Skills and training</u>
	SOCIAL COHESION
53	<u>Strength of Civil Society</u>
54	<u>Voter participation</u>
55	<u>Voters, per province</u>
56	<u>Percentage of women who are members of legislative bodies</u>
57	<u>Confident in a happy future for all races</u>
58	<u>Public opinion on race relations</u>
59	<u>Country going in the right direction</u>
60	<u>Identity based on self-description</u>
61	<u>Pride in being South African</u>
	SAFETY AND SECURITY
62	<u>Victims of crime</u>
63	<u>Serious Crimes</u>
64	<u>Property crime</u>
65	<u>Contact crime</u>
66	<u>Aggravated robberies</u>
67	<u>Drug-Related Crime</u>
68	<u>Sexual Offences</u>
69	<u>Trial ready docket rate</u>
70	<u>Conviction rate</u>
71	<u>Total number of inmates</u>
72	<u>Rehabilitation of offenders</u>
73	<u>Parole and Probation</u>
74	<u>Road accidents</u>
	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
75	<u>Peace operations</u>
76	<u>Development cooperation</u>
77	<u>Sustainable tourism</u>
78	<u>Mission operations and diplomats trained</u>
79	<u>International Agreements</u>
	GOOD GOVERNANCE
80	<u>Revenue collection</u>
81	<u>Audits</u>
82	<u>Corruption perceptions</u>
83	<u>Budget Transparency</u>
84	<u>Public opinion: Delivery of basic services</u>
85	<u>Ease of Doing Business</u>
86	<u>Green house gas emissions</u>

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth																				
2	Current growth																				
3	GDP growth of 5 percent per year																				
4																					

5 Data

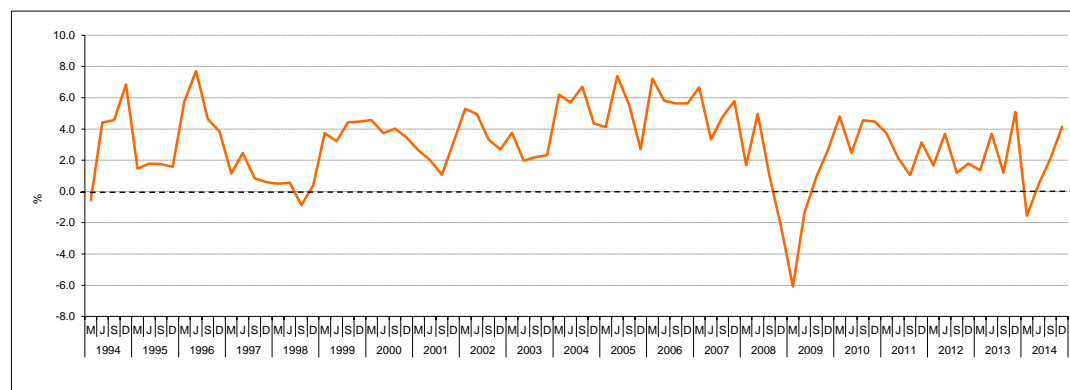
Table 1 GDP GROWTH (Year on Year) South Africa

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.5

Table 2 GDP Growth (Year on Year) Other countries

Country		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Argentina	%	5.5	8.1	3.9	-3.4	-0.8	-4.4	-10.9	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.4	8.0	3.1	0.1	9.1	8.6	0.9	2.9				
Australia	%	3.9	3.9	4.4	5.0	3.9	1.9	3.9	3.1	4.2	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.7	2.5				
Botswana	%	5.8	8.0	0.7	9.7	2.0	0.3	6.1	4.6	2.7	4.6	8.0	8.7	3.9	-7.8	8.6	6.2	4.3	5.8				
Brazil	%	2.1	3.4	0.0	0.3	4.3	1.3	2.7	1.1	5.7	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	1.0	2.5				
Canada	%	1.7	4.3	4.1	5.0	5.1	1.7	2.8	1.9	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.2	-2.7	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.0				
Chile	%	7.4	6.6	3.2	-0.8	4.5	3.3	2.2	4.0	6.0	5.6	4.4	5.2	3.3	-1.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	4.1				
Colombia	%	2.1	3.4	0.6	-4.2	4.4	1.7	2.5	3.9	5.3	4.7	6.7	6.9	3.5	1.7	4.0	6.6	4.0	4.7				
Ghana	%	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.5	8.4	4.0	8.0	15.0	8.8	7.6				
Iceland	%	4.8	4.9	6.4	4.2	4.7	3.8	0.5	2.7	8.2	6.0	4.2	9.7	1.1	-5.1	-2.9	2.1	1.1	3.5				
India	%	7.5	4.0	6.2	8.8	3.8	4.8	3.8	7.9	7.9	9.3	9.3	9.8	3.9	8.5	10.3	6.6	4.7	5.0				
Indonesia	%	7.6	4.7	-13.1	0.8	4.9	3.6	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.8				
Kenya	%	4.1	0.5	3.3	2.3	0.6	3.8	0.5	2.9	5.1	5.9	6.3	7.0	0.2	3.3	8.4	6.1	4.5	5.7				
Korea, Republic	%	7.2	5.8	-5.7	10.7	8.8	4.5	7.4	2.9	4.9	3.9	5.2	5.5	2.8	0.7	6.5	3.7	2.3	3.0				
Malaysia	%	10.0	7.3	-7.4	6.1	8.9	0.5	5.4	5.8	6.8	5.3	5.6	6.3	4.8	-1.5	7.4	5.2	5.6	4.7				
Mexico	%	5.9	7.0	4.7	2.7	5.3	-0.6	0.1	1.4	4.3	3.0	5.0	3.1	1.4	-4.7	5.1	4.0	4.0	1.1				
Poland	%	6.2	7.1	5.0	4.5	4.3	1.2	1.4	3.6	5.1	3.5	6.2	7.2	3.9	2.6	3.7	4.8	1.8	1.7				
Portugal	%	3.5	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.8	1.9	0.8	-0.9	1.8	0.8	1.6	2.5	0.2	-3.0	1.9	-1.8	-3.3	-1.4				
Slovak Rep	%	6.8	6.1	4.0	-0.2	1.2	3.3	4.7	5.4	5.2	6.5	8.3	10.7	5.4	-5.3	4.8	2.7	1.6	1.4				
Spain	%	2.4	3.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	3.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.5	0.9	-3.8	-0.2	0.1	-1.6	-1.2				

6 Graph



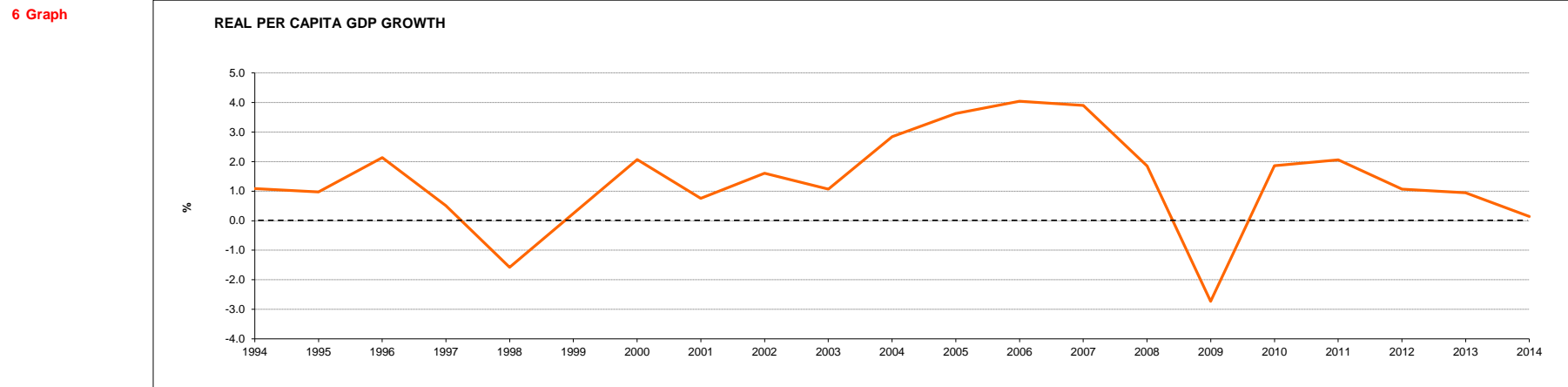
- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

7 Data format	Percentage change in GDP
8 Definition	GDP is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time. Real GDP is the nominal GDP adjusted for inflation
9 Data source	1. South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data. 2. World Bank Development Indicators, www.worldbank.org
10 Data Note	The quarterly data series is used for updating the graph, while the table presents annual data. Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices. Quarterly percentage growth rates based on constant 2010 rand prices. Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

<p>1 Indicator</p> <p>2 Category</p> <p>3 Goal</p> <p>4 Trend analysis</p>	<p>2 Real per capita GDP growth</p> <p>Current growth</p> <p>To grow per capita income by 3 percent or more annually.</p>
--	---

Table		Real per capita GDP growth																				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Per Capita																						
GDP	%	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.5	-1.6	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.1	2.8	3.6	4.0	3.9	1.9	-2.7	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.1



7 Data format	Annual GDP per capita at 2010 constant prices: percentage change
8 Definition	GDP divided by population
9 Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data. Data supplied by National Treasury

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

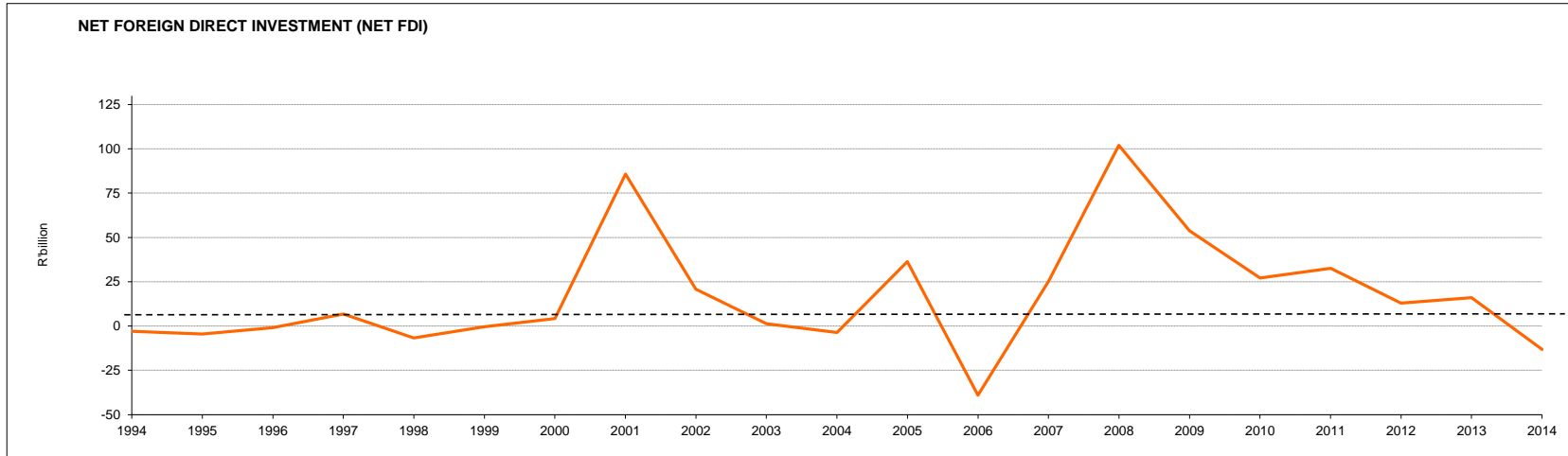
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

3 Net Foreign Direct Investment (Net FDI)
Sustainable growth
To increase greenfield investment in South Africa

5 Data

Table		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	2011	2012	2013	2014
FDI	-3.040	-4.557	-0.970	6.756	-6.737	-0.475	4.280	85.76	20.74	1.28	-3.57	36.35	-38.95	25.17	101.97	53.81	27.17	32.67	12.90	15.94	-13.30

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

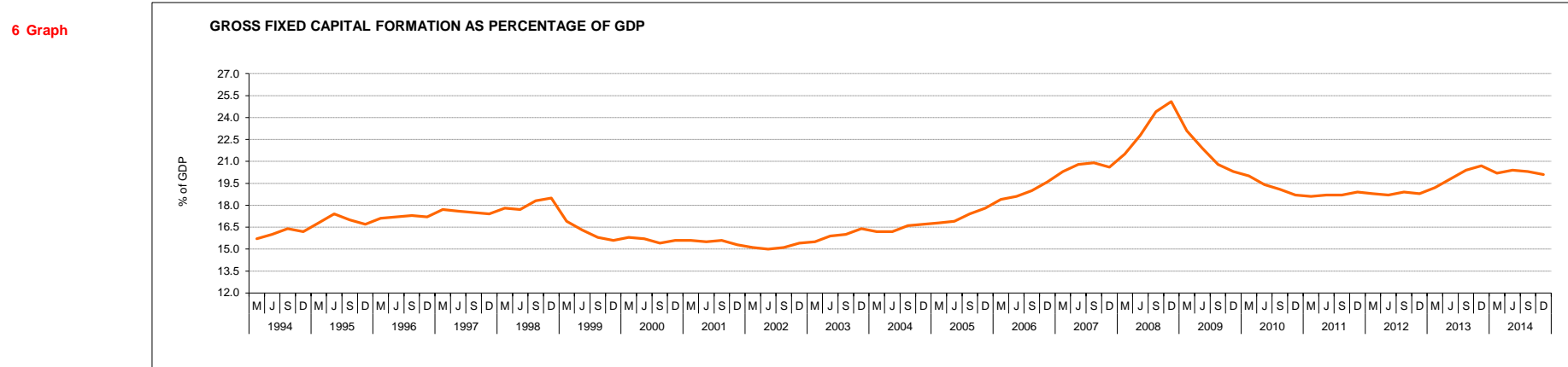
Annual figures in rand in billions
Net Foreign Direct Investment is long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy
South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins, data supplied by National Treasury

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

1 Indicator	4	Gross fixed capital formation
2 Category		Sustainable growth
3 Goal		To reach 25% per year by 2014.
4 Trend analysis		

5 Data

Table		Gross Fixed Capital Formation																				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GFCF	%	16.1	17.0	17.2	17.6	18.1	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.2	16.0	16.5	17.2	18.9	20.6	23.5	21.5	19.3	18.7	18.8	20.0	20.3



7 Data format	GFCF Quarterly at annualised rate as a percentage of GDP
8 Definition	Gross fixed capital formation is total fixed investment by private companies and individuals, SoEs and government, including depreciation.
9 Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) quarterly bulletins.
10 Data Note	Quarterly data series (annualised rate as a percentage of GDP) is used to update the graph, while the table presents annual data. Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

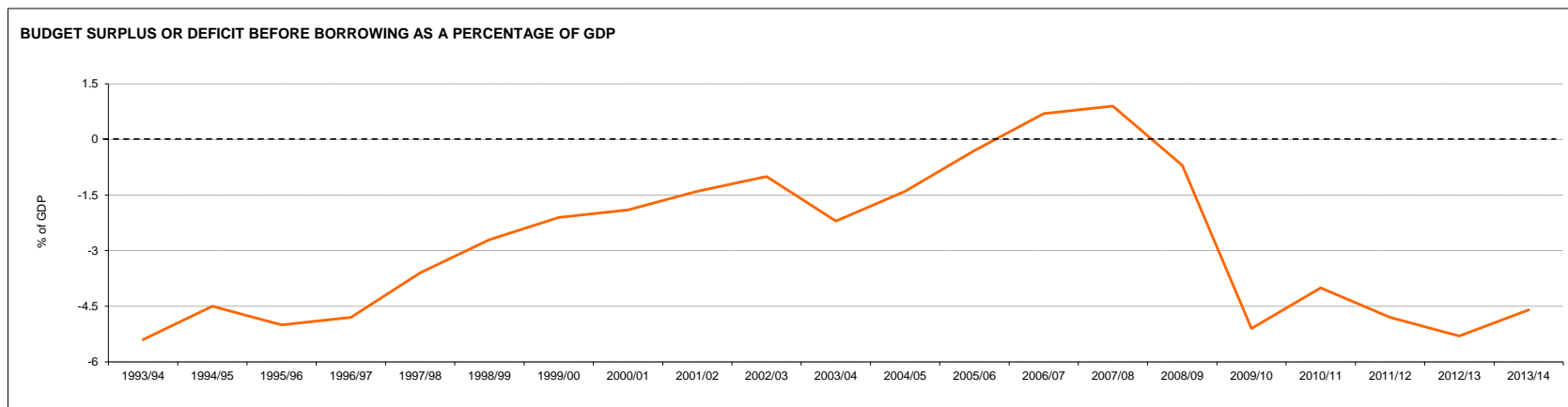
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

5	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing
	Economic governance
	Fiscal policy aims to smooth economic cycles while increasing expenditure on government priorities

5 Data

Table		Budget Surplus or Deficit before borrowing as percentage of GDP																				
		1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Budget																						
Deficit	%	-5.4	-4.5	-5	-4.8	-3.6	-2.7	-2.1	-1.9	-1.4	-1	-2.2	-1.4	-0.3	0.7	0.9	-0.7	-5.1	-4	-4.8	-5.3	-4.6

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Budget deficit/surplus as a percentage of GDP
Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing (the difference between total government revenue and expenditure) as percentage of GDP.
National Treasury, Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, Budget Review and National Treasury Budget Vote debate

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

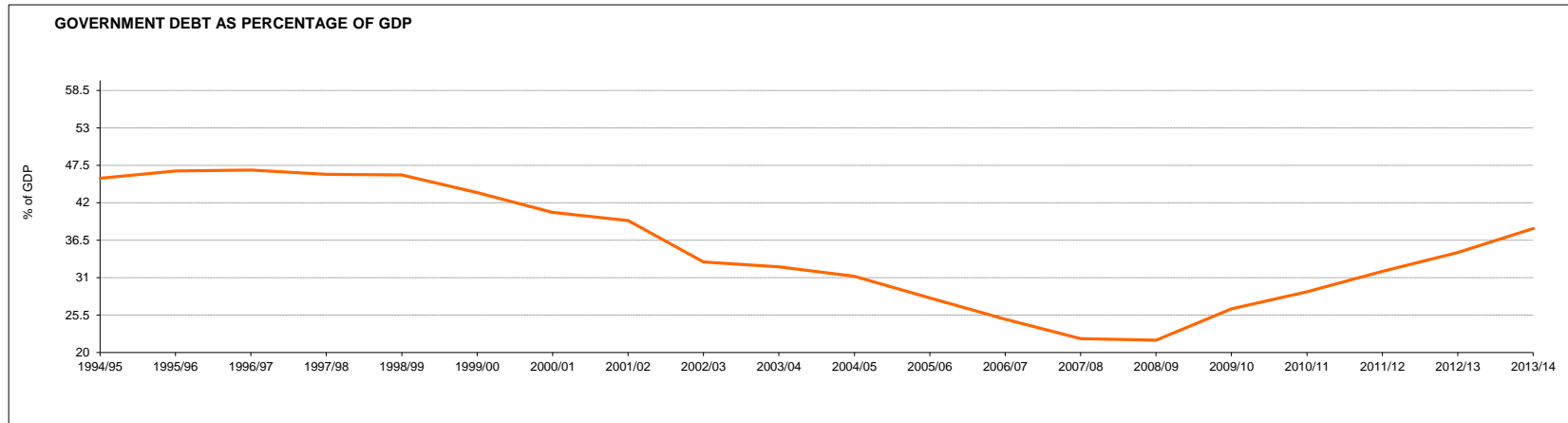
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

6	Government debt
	Economic governance
	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

5 Data

Net Government debt as a percentage of GDP																					
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Net Government Debt	%	45.6	46.7	46.8	46.2	46.1	43.5	40.6	39.4	33.3	32.6	31.2	28	24.9	22	21.8	26.4	28.9	31.9	34.7	38.2

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Gross government debt as percentage of GDP
Net loan debt is gross loan debt minus National Revenue Fund (NRF) bank balances. It is calculated with due account of the bank balances of the NRF (balances of government's accounts with the SARB and the tax and loans
South African Reserve Bank. Data supplied by National Treasury
SARB data provided by National Treasury.
Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

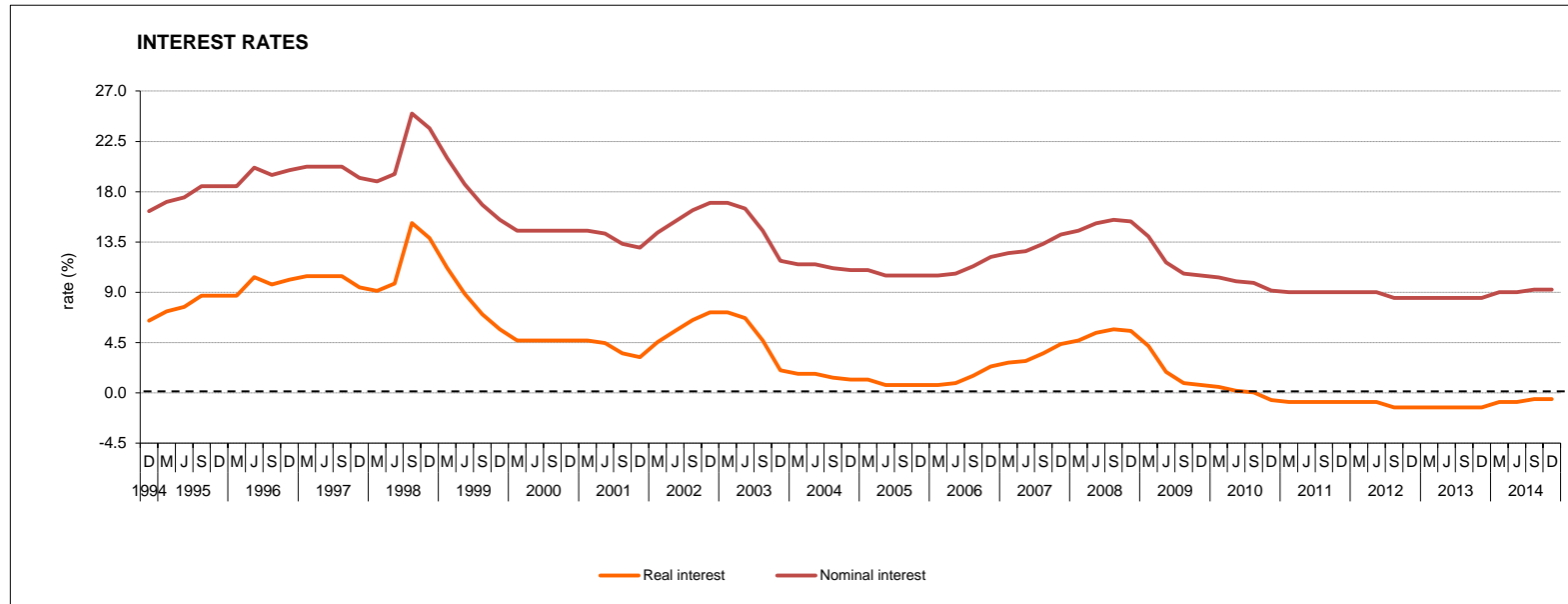
7 Interest rates: real and nominal
Macroeconomic stability
Lower real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation

5 Data

Table Interest Rates

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Real Interest	6.7	9.2	12.1	11.4	14.7	11.1	6.8	7.2	6.4	8.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	3.8	4.6	5.6	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.0
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	9.0	8.8	8.5	9.1

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Rate
Nominal interest rate is prime overdraft rate; Real interest rate is prime less Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) rate.
South African Reserve Bank (SARB). Data supplied by National Treasury
Quarterly data series (annualised rate as a percentage of GDP) is used to update the graph, while the table presents annual data. Real interest rates calculated in the past using CPI as the deflator (See indicator 8: Inflation Measures). Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

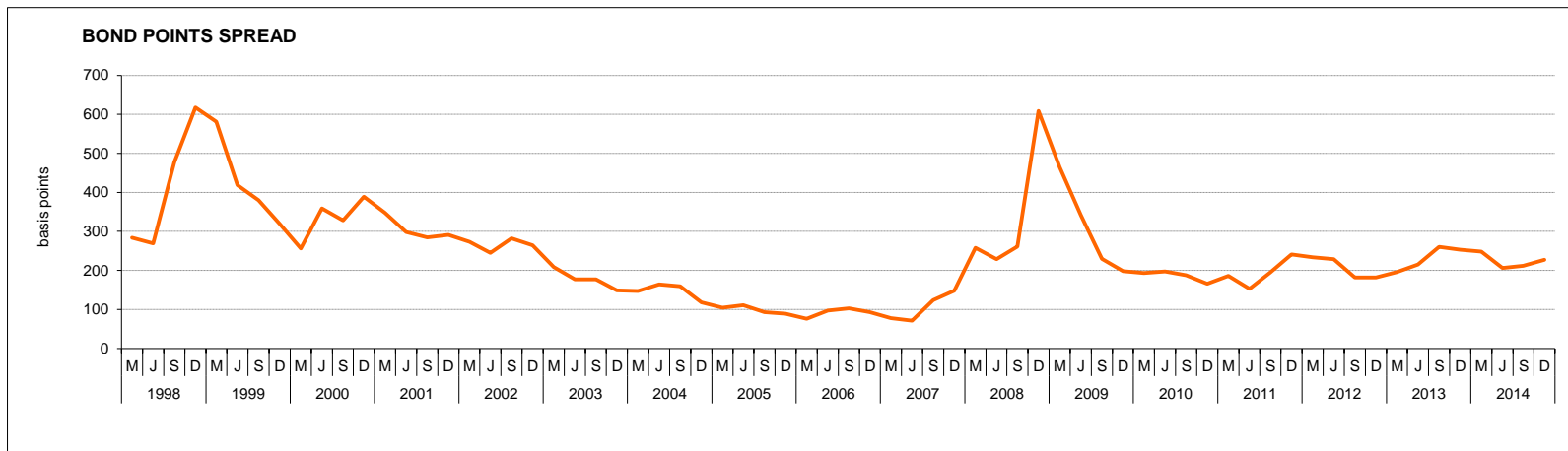
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

9	Bond points spread	
Economic governance		
South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issues		

Table Bond Point Spread

Average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bond Points Spread	412	425	333	306	266	178	147	99	92	105	339	309	186	193	207	231	223

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Rate		
Bond points spread is the measurement of risk between developed and developing economy in terms of difference paid for borrowing.		
JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index, South African data via Bloomberg (JPBSGDSA index).		
The quarterly data series is used for the graph, while the table presents annual data. Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-		

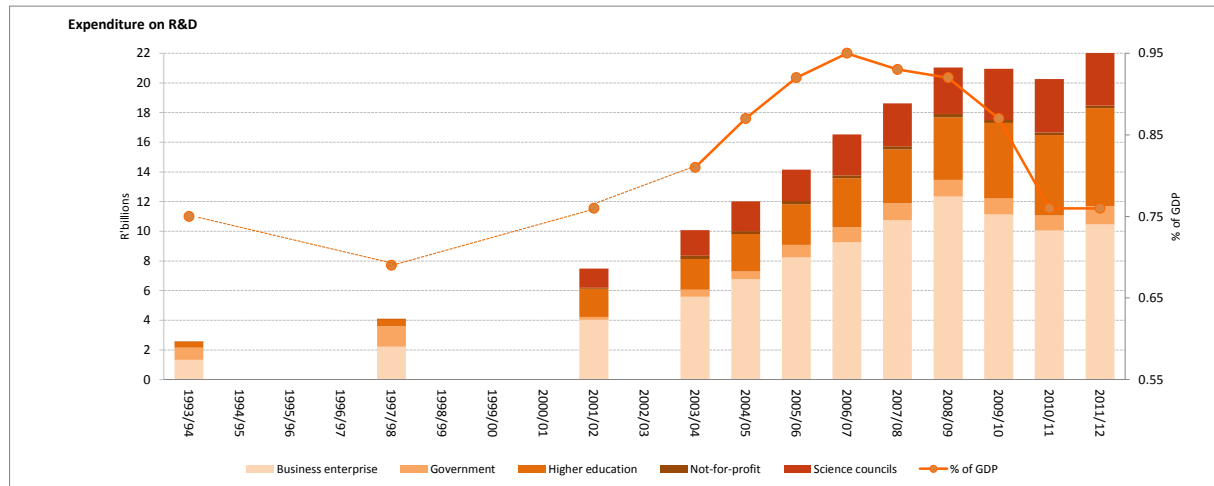
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

10	Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D)
	Future competitiveness
	To achieve R&D expenditure of at least 1.5% of GDP by 2019

5 Data

R' thousands	1991/92	1993/94	1997/98	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Business enterprise	1 336 227	2 216 000	4 023 576	5 591 325	6 766 361	8 243 776	9 243 165	10 738 456	12 332 012	11 139 237	10 059 010	10 464 022	
Government	810 618	1 380 000	203 110	465 367	515 331	844 640	1 021 355	1 154 399	1 139 676	1 067 302	1 011 340	1 235 669	
Higher education	415 648	496 000	1 896 156	2 071 351	2 533 971	2 732 215	3 298 808	3 621 862	4 191 366	5 101 224	5 424 602	6 609 216	
Not-for-profit	31 615	11 000	70 778	209 023	198 268	226 514	212 538	223 202	240 649	188 840	162 830	170 605	
Science councils			1 294 454	1 745 493	1 996 050	2 102 094	2 744 718	2 886 094	3 137 343	3 458 074	3 596 023	3 729 680	
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	20 954 677	20 253 805	22 209 192
% of GDP	1.04	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.76
Total researchers (headcount)			26 913	30 703	37 001	39 264	39 591	40 084	39 955	40 797	37 901	40 653	
Total researchers (FTE) ^b			14 182	14 129	17 915	17 303	18 572	19 320	19 384	19 793	18 720	20 115	
Total researchers per 1000 total employment (FTE) ^c			3.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	



6 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. R&D comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge in humanity, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. FTE = Full Time Equivalent, this conversion is used to express the amount of time a researcher spent conducting R&D. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, product, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned. Researchers includes doctoral students and postdoctoral

7 Data source

National Surveys of Research and Experimental Development 2001-2012 commissioned by the Department of Science and Technology to Human Sciences Research Council-Center for Science Technology and Innovation Indicators; 1991-1998 commissioned by former Department of Arts, Science, Culture and Technology to former Foundation for Research and Development

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

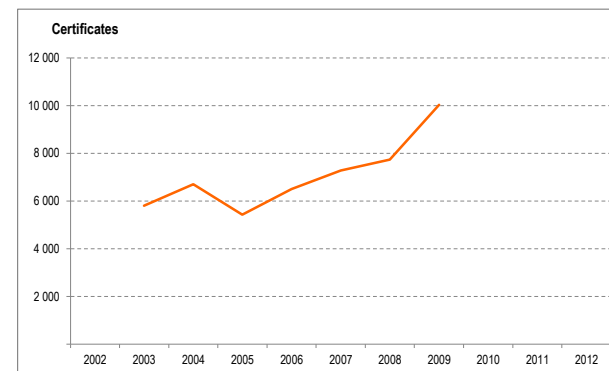
12 Patents
Future competitiveness
To improve the competitiveness of South Africa's economy

Table 1 South African Patent Office Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New Applications	10 029	10 493	10 464	10 464	10 753	10 830	10 191	9 271	9 352	9 426	9 675
Certificates	5 806	6 709	5 432	5 432	6 513	7 285	7 740	10 042			
Renewals	36 194	35 942	38 395	38 395	39 194	41 379	44 310	45 296			
Patent Cooperation Treaty		186	179	168	124	96	126	101			

Table 2 South African Patents granted by other patent offices

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States of America	114	112	100	87	109	82	91	93	116	123	142
Australia	52	64	59	55	34	44	31	59	76	84	73
European Patent Office	35	35	56	55	59	58	53	49	53	53	65
China	8	32	21	37	28	37	38	47	34	44	73
Canada	11	11	18	22	21	23	34	26	40	41	44
United Kingdom	19	16	24	15	8	7	10	9	6	7	9
New Zealand	8	18	12	12	4	10	6	7	14	13	25
Singapore	10	12	7	6	10	9	6	2	6	8	9
Russian Federation	5	9	8	13	7	11	10	16	16	15	21
Mexico	5	10	7	7	6	9	12	16	12	14	21
Republic of Korea	1	6	-	10	12	12	17	5	7	7	9
Japan	8	9	-	2	8	10	18	23	30	26	36
Others	57	61	48	44	48	44	79	58	85	92	85
Total	333	395	360	365	354	356	405	410	495	527	612



6 Graph

Table 3 Patents applicants by top fields of technology (1998 to 2012)

Field of Technology	Share
Civil engineering	6.86
Materials, metallurgy	6.71
Basic materials chemistry	6.4
Chemical engineering	6.17
Medical technology	5.54
Handling	4.92
Furniture, games	4.47
Other special machines	4.53
Transport	3.78
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	3.62
Others	47

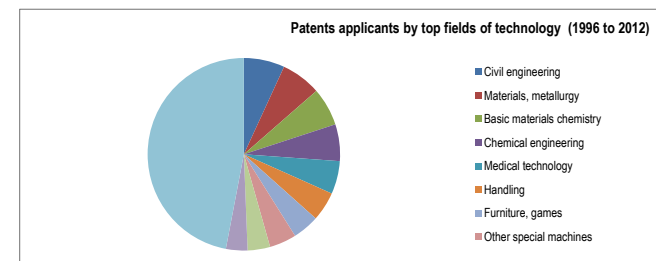


Table 4 National patents grants

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Resident	355	200	140	902	968	983	924	957	1,010	868	918	863	833	822	567	685
Rank	38	37	43	21	20	18	22	19	23	25	23	22	25	25	29	25
Non-Resident	6 917	6,663	6,179	2,497	1,858	4,167	4,835	846	821	572	537	879	806	4,509	4,729	5,520
Rank	14	7	7	15	18	11	11	24	26	31	29	31	29	12	12	11
Abroad	458	379	386	414	415	425	433	431	483	378	428	469	418	559	559	652
Rank	21	22	21	21	22	23	26	26	25	28	29	27	32	29	30	30

- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition
- 8 Data source
- 9 Data Note

Numbers
A Patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state (national government) to an inventor or their assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for a public disclosure of an invention). The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the PATSTAT (Patent Statistics) database (for statistics by field of technology).
Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO); Table 2, 3 and 4: WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) statistics database, 2014. (http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/index.html).
The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the Worldwide Patent Statistical (PATSTAT) Database (for statistics by field of technology). Data might be missing for some years and offices or may be incomplete for some origins. Where an office provides total filings without breaking them down into resident and non-resident filings, WIPO divides the total count using the historical share of resident filings at that office. Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.the-residency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

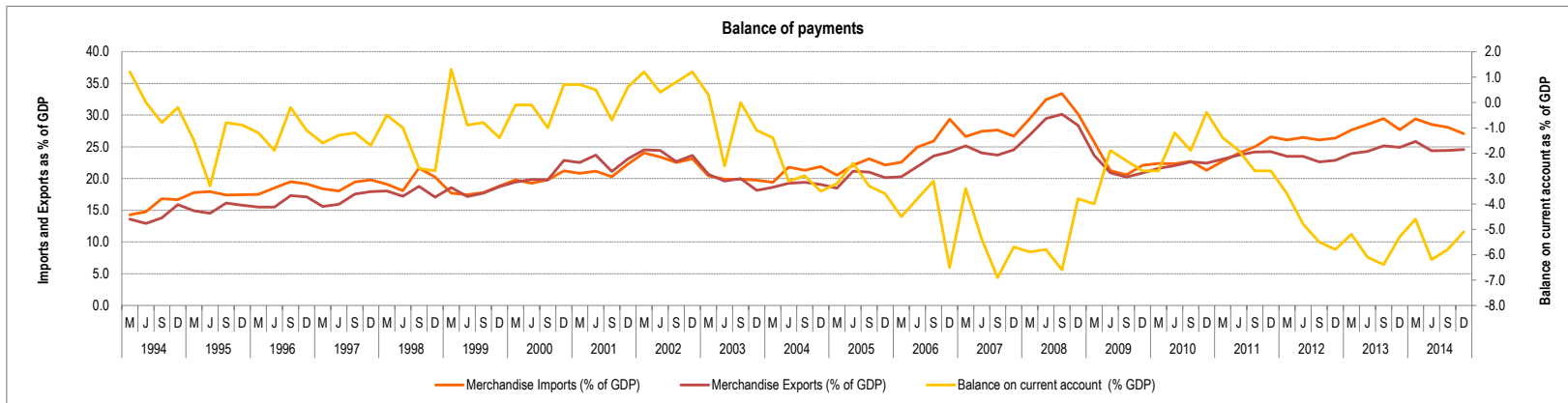
- 1 Indicator 13
- 2 Category Competitiveness
- 3 Goal To increase the ratio of exports to GDP
- 4 Trend analysis

13	Balance of payments
	Competitiveness
	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP

5 Data

Table	Exports, Imports, Trade balance and balance on current account																				
% of GDP	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Imports	15.7	17.6	18.7	18.9	19.8	18.0	20.0	21.1	23.2	20.0	21.1	22.0	25.8	27.1	31.4	22.4	22.2	24.6	26.3	28.3	28.2
Exports	14.1	15.4	16.4	16.8	17.8	18.0	20.5	22.6	23.8	19.6	19.1	20.2	22.5	24.3	28.7	21.4	22.2	23.8	23.1	24.6	24.8
Trade balance	3.1	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.9	3.5	4.3	4.1	2.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	1.1	2.2	1.7	-1.0	-1.9	-1.8
Balance on current account	0.0	-1.6	-1.1	-1.5	-1.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.9	-0.8	-2.8	-3.1	-4.5	-5.4	-5.5	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-5.0	-5.8	-5.4

6 Graph



- 7 Data format Percentage of GDP
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury
- 10 Data note

7 Data format	Percentage of GDP
8 Definition	Trade balance refers to: Merchandise exports plus Net gold exports minus Merchandise imports (free on board) Balance on current account refers to: Trade balance + net income payments + net service payments + current transfers. Exports refers to: The quantity or value of all that is exported from a country Imports refers to: The quantity or value of all that is imported into a country
9 Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury
10 Data note	Trade balance is calculated by adding merchandise exports to net gold exports and then subtracting merchandise imports. The quarterly data is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table provides the annual data up to December of each year. Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidencydpme.gov.za

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

14	South Africa's Competitiveness Outlook
	Competitiveness
	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy

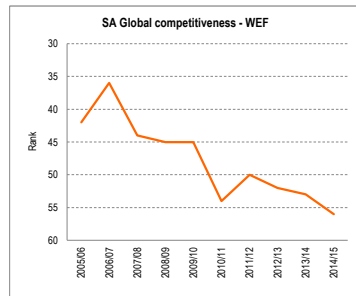
Table 1 Global Competitiveness - WEF

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Malaysia	26	19	21	21	24	26	21	25	24	20
Chile	27	27	26	28	30	30	31	33	34	33
Estonia	25	26	27	32	35	33	33	34	32	29
Lithuania	40	39	38	44	53	47	44	45	48	41
Slovakia	37	37	41	46	47	60	69	71	78	75
South Africa	42	36	44	45	45	54	50	52	53	56
Latvia	36	44	45	54	68	70	64	55	52	42
Hungary	41	38	47	62	58	52	48	60	63	60
Poland	48	45	51	53	46	39	41	41	42	43
Mexico	58	52	52	60	60	66	58	53	55	61
Mauritius	55	55	60	57	57	55	54	54	45	39
Brazil	66	66	72	64	56	58	53	48	56	57
Romania	68	73	74	68	64	67	77	78	76	59
Botswana	81	57	76	56	66	76	80	79	74	74
No. of Countries	117	125	131	134	133	139	142	144	148	144

Table 2 Global Competitiveness - IMD

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall rankings										
Malaysia	no data	22	23	19	18	10	16	14	15	12
Chile	no data	23	26	26	25	28	25	28	30	31
Estonia	no data	19	22	23	35	34	33	31	36	30
Lithuania	no data	no data	31	36	31	43	45	36	31	34
Slovakia (Republic)	no data	33	34	30	33	49	48	47	47	45
South Africa	37	38	50	53	48	44	52	50	53	52
Hungary	31	35	35	38	45	42	47	45	50	48
Poland	48	50	52	44	44	32	34	34	33	36
Mexico	47	45	47	50	46	47	38	37	32	41
Brazil	no data	44	49	43	40	38	44	46	51	54
Ranking by category : South Africa only										
Economic performance	37	40	54	55	56	56	54	57	57	56
Government efficiency	29	25	35	28	26	21	32	29	35	21
Business efficiency	35	32	32	38	30	31	40	37	43	51
Infrastructure	49	52	55	55	54	51	56	54	55	51
No. of Countries	50	52	55	55	57	58	59	59	60	60

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income Economies
In its Global Competitiveness Index WEF defines competitiveness as a set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Data format is based on normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income Economies. The World Competitiveness Yearbook ranks and analyses the ability of nations to create and maintain an environment in which enterprises
The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2014; World Economic Forum (WEF).www.weforum.org/reports; International Institute for Management Development (IMD) (www.imd.ch), Switzerland; Productivity Institute South Africa.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

1 Indicator

15 Knowledge-based Economy Index

2 Category

Competitiveness

3 Goal

Transforming South Africa from a resource-based economy to become a knowledge-based economy

4 Trend analysis

5 Data

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

6 Data format

Normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income

7 Definition

Countries are ranked in order from "best" to "worst" using their actual scores on each variable. Then, their scores are normalized on a scale of 0 to 100 against all countries in the comparison group. 100 is the top score for the top performers and 0 the worst for the laggards.

8 Data note

The Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) takes into account whether the environment is conducive for knowledge to be used effectively for economic development. It is an aggregate index that represents the overall level of development of a country or region towards the Knowledge Economy. The KEI is calculated based on the average of the formalised performance scores of a country or region on all 4 pillars related to the knowledge economy - economic incentives and institutional regime, education and human resource, the innovation system and ICT.

9 Data source

2012 KAM Report (www.worldbank.org/kam)

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

16	Black and Female Managers
Empowerment	
To broadly reflect the demographic composition of the country in the management of companies and organisations	

5 Data

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Top managers	12.7%	25.1%	18.4%	23.8%	21.1%	27.2%	22.2%	28.8%	24.2%	32.2%	24.1%	30.8%	24.2%	33.3%
Senior Managers	18.5%	19.1%	22.8%	27.3%	25.7%	27.5%	26.9%	32.4%	32.5%	35.5%	24.1%	29.4%	35.0%	40.1%

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Top Managers	12.4%	11.9%	13.7%	14.0%	15.1%	17.0%	21.6%	20.6%	18.2%	18.4%	19.0%	19.0%	19.8%	20.6%
Senior Managers	21.0%	17.7%	21.6%	22.3%	23.7%	23.7%	27.4%	25.3%	28.3%	27.2%	19.0%	28.2%	30.7%	29.9%

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data note

Percentage
Black managers include Africans, Coloureds and Indians, but data does not include male and female foreign nationals.
For odd years (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013) data is based on large companies only For even years (2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014) data is based on all companies (large and small) Employers with 150 or more employees (large employers) are required to submit reports annually and employers with less than 150 employees (small employers) are expected to submit reports every two years to the Department of Labour Data does not include male and female foreign nationals
Department of Labour, Commission on Employment Equity (CEE) Annual Report, Appendix A Table on number of employees (including employees with disabilities)

10 Data source

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

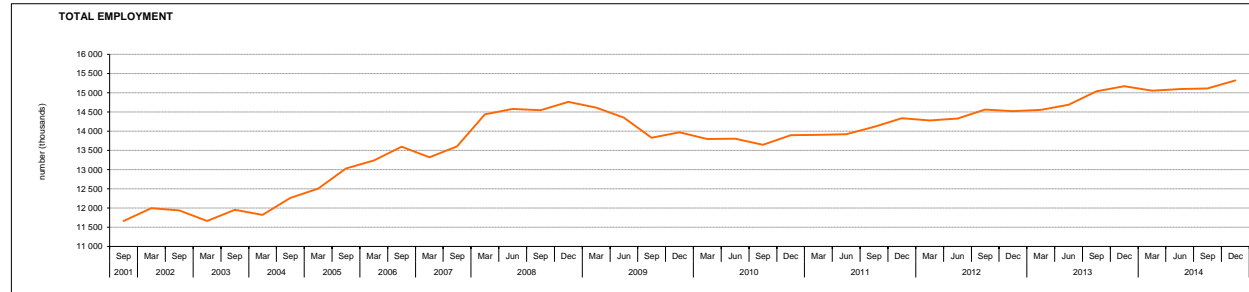
17	Employment
	Employment
	Annual employment to increase by 350 000 in 2014/15 and thereafter the rate of employment growth to increase with targets set annually

5 Data

Table	Employment																																																				
	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014							
	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Thousands ('000)	2 129	2 320	2 035	1 997	2 015	1 946	2 050	2 301	2 590	2 580	2 566	2 431	2 219	2 433	2 444	2 278	2 365	2 284	2 242	2 108	2 249	2 148	2 292	2 277	2 317	2 277	2 307	2 284	2 232	2 212	2 209	2 327	2 351	2 334	2 360	2 323	2 446	2 336	2 379	2 407	2 448	2 336	2 379	2 407	2 448								
Informal sector employment (excl agric)	7 404	7 256	7 564	7 646	7 804	7 924	8 154	8 198	8 475	8 483	8 868	8 940	9 353	9 934	10 065	10 113	10 221	10 161	10 076	9 786	9 844	9 895	9 610	9 481	9 720	9 785	9 773	10 001	10 210	10 121	10 192	10 311	10 266	10 242	10 374	10 709	10 773	10 780	10 755	10 843	10 911	10 780	10 755	10 843	10 911								
Formal sector employment (excl agric)	861	1 153	1 080	808	894	828	773	778	702	886	833	703	770	838	820	810	807	778	752	681	647	683	655	674	649	627	626	653	671	694	674	659	718	764	742	740	713	709	670	686	742	709	670	686	742								
Agriculture	1 267	1 266	1 255	1 215	1 246	1 125	1 288	1 226	1 277	1 288	1 334	1 251	1 266	1 233	1 255	1 348	1 376	1 393	1 286	1 254	1 232	1 271	1 251	1 215	1 212	1 214	1 216	1 201	1 224	1 257	1 255	1 225	1 189	1 219	1 215	1 264	1 244	1 231	1 290	1 180	1 219	1 231	1 290	1 180	1 219								
Private households	11 660	11 995	11 935	11 666	11 959	11 823	12 265	12 503	13 034	13 237	13 601	13 326	13 609	14 438	14 584	14 549	14 769	14 616	14 357	13 830	13 973	13 797	13 809	13 648	13 898	13 904	13 922	14 118	14 336	14 284	14 330	14 562	14 524	14 558	14 692	15 036	15 177	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320								
Total Employment	11 660	11 995	11 935	11 666	11 959	11 823	12 265	12 503	13 034	13 237	13 601	13 326	13 609	14 438	14 584	14 549	14 769	14 616	14 357	13 830	13 973	13 797	13 809	13 648	13 898	13 904	13 922	14 118	14 336	14 284	14 330	14 562	14 524	14 558	14 692	15 036	15 177	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320	15 055	15 094	15 117	15 320								
Population 15-64	42.4	43.1	42.5	41.2	41.8	41.0	42.2	42.6	44.1	44.4	45.3	44.1	44.7	45.8	46.0	45.7	46.2	45.5	44.5	42.6	42.9	42.2	42.0	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.3	43.1	43.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.0	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.0								
Labour absorption rate	57.4	59.7	57.9	58.3	55.6	55.7	54.8	56.3	57.6	57.8	58.2	57.7	58.7	59.6	59.5	59.2	58.8	59.1	57.9	56.4	56.5	56.2	56.1	55.4	55.0	55.5	55.9	55.9	55.6	56.1	55.9	56.8	55.9	56.2	56.6	57.1	57.1	57.2	57.3	57.1	56.8	57.2	57.3	57.1	56.8								
Labour force participation rate																																																					

Table	Labour absorption rate by province																																																				
	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014							
	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	31.8	40.0	30.9	31.2	29.0	26.2	31.3	34.6	33.4	39.4	34.6	32.2	34.0	55.7	55.4	54.4	56.0	56.8	54.6	53.5	54.0	54.4	53.2	51.8	51.8	52.2	52.8	52.3	53.0	53.0	52.0	51.7	52.0	51.5	51.4	52.0	54.1	53.8	52.5	51.9	51.4	53.8	52.5	51.9	51.4								
Eastern Cape	48.1	47.4	46.5	46.6	47.1	47.1	44.1	43.5	45.5	43.3	44.6	44.5	45.8	35.7	36.8	35.4	36.3	35.0	35.9	33.1	33.4	32.4	32.5	33.3	33.5	33.1	32.7	32.1	32.6	31.3	31.6	32.1	30.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	32.2	32.1	32.5	33.7	32.7	32.1	32.5	33.7	32.7								
Northern Cape	52.1	50.4	52.3	49.0	52.4	51.0	52.9	54.3	57.0	55.2	58.1	55.7	57.8	44.6	43.7	45.1	45.9	40.5	41.5	36.9	42.1	38.9	37.8	39.8	39.7	37.1	37.3	39.1	41.0	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.6	39.6	40.3	42.3	43.8	40.9	39.3	39.8	42.1												
Free State	37.8	38.5	40.8	38.6	38.5	37.8	38.1	38.9	39.4	40.8	43.0	41.5	39.8	46.5	45.9	46.6	45.9	45.0	42.7	42.0	43.7	42.4	42.6	42.2	42.8	42.4	42.1	45.2	40.9	40.1	39.5	39.9	39.7	41.0	41.1	40.0	40.3	39.1	40.2	40.6	41.5												
KwaZulu-Natal	29.7	29.6	28.4	26.8	27.9	27.9	30.6	27.8	29.3	27.2	28.9	29.0	30.8	42.1	42.6	42.1	42.6	40.9	39.7	39.6	38.7	38.5	37.5	36.8	37.5	37.2	38.0	38.1	38.9	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.2	37.4	37.5	39.4	38.6	38.4	37.6	36.5	37.9												
North West	40.9	42.1	40.6	40.6	41.5	41.4	40.6	40.4	41.8	42.8	42.3	42.2	43.7	42.8	42.7	41.0	42.3	41.6	39.9	37.1	36.8	36.5	36.3	36.3	37.0	36.1	34.5	33.7	34.7	34.5	34.7	36.4	36.6	35.6	36.2	36.3	36.9	36.8	37.0	38.5	39.5												
Gauteng	36.6	38.0	37.4	36.5	35.3	36.5	37.8	39.5	40.7	40.2	38.6	40.1	39.8	57.1	57.8	57.6	57.8	57.1	55.9	52.2	52.6	51.8	51.8	50.6	51.5	51.9	51.2	51.0	52.5	52.8	52.2	53.0	52.6	52.4	52.3	52.8	52.5	51.8	51.6	51.5	51.8												
Mpumalanga	46.4	48.2	48.1	47.8	45.3	48.7	41.2	41.3	41.8	45.6	44.4	45.6	43.0	41.9	42.2	43.1	43.6	43.4	41.5	40.7	40.6	39.3	39.8	38.9	38.2	38.2	38.3	39.5	40.0	39.3	40.9	39.7	40.7	41.1	42.2	43.3	43.0	42.0	41.8	41.9	41.8												
Limpopo	54.8	52.9	52.6	52.9	54.2	52.6	53.2	51.1	54.7	54.0	56.9	55.1	55.1	30.3	29.7	30.1	29.3	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.5	28.7	29.9	28.8	30.2	29.5	29.1	31.7	30.4	30.7	31.4	33.2	33.2	31.7	32.0	33.6	33.7	32.6	34.7	34.3	35.0												
South Africa	42.4	43.1	42.5	41.2	41.8	41.0	42.2	42.6	44.1	44.4	45.3	44.1	44.7	45.8	46.0	45.7	46.2	45.5	44.5	42.6	42.9	42.2	42.0	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.3	43.1	43.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.0												

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Numbers
 Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview.
 Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed.
 Labour absorption rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed.
 For international comparisons Stats SA uses the United Nations Definition of the youth as those aged between 15 and 24 years.
 Youth Commission (SAYC) Act, 1996 (Act 19 of 1996), youth is defined as young people between the ages of 15 to 34 years.
 According to the National

- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Statistics South Africa's Labour Force Surveys (2001-2007) and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS)(2008-2014)
 Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. For LFS annual data is obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September). Additional data disaggregated by province and gender available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

18	Unemployment (broad and narrow)
	Employment
	The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half to a maximum of 14 % in 2020

Table 1 Unemployment (broad and narrow)

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec				
narrow (official)	26.2	27.7	26.6	29.3	24.8	26.4	23	24.2	23.5	23.1	22.1	23.6	21.0	23.2	22.6	22.8	21.5	23.0	23.2	24.5	24.1	25.1	25.1	25.4	23.9	24.8	25.6	25.0	23.8	25.0	24.8	25.2	24.5	25.0	25.3	24.5	24.1	25.2	25.5	25.4	24.3	
broad (unofficial)	37.7	38.4	38.3	40.6	38.1	40.0	38.1	38.0	35.8	36.1	34.0	36.0	34.6	30.8	29.5	29.5	28.7	30.4	31.7	33.8	33.6	34.9	35.2	36.1	35.2	35.9	36.3	35.5	34.8	36.0	35.6	35.6	35.1	36.1	36.1	34.9	34.0	35.1	35.6	35.8	34.6	

Table 2 Unemployment rate by province (Official)

Province	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec				
Eastern Cape	29.4	28.1	30.7	33.3	30.4	35.8	28.2	28.0	28.6	23.9	29.3	28.9	24.6	17.7	18.4	18.9	16.4	18.1	20.1	22.1	21.1	20.0	21.4	22.5	21.8	21.7	21.3	23.0	21.2	22.5	22.9	24.8	23.4	23.1	23.6	23.1	21.0	20.9	23.5	23.6	22.9	
Free State	23.8	27.7	24.6	27.5	23.5	22.8	25.2	28.3	28.1	25.4	21.9	23.8	21.4	26.0	24.8	27.2	25.2	28.3	27.7	26.8	26.6	26.7	27.4	26.7	24.2	26.7	28.4	26.8	26.9	28.0	28.5	28.8	29.5	29.8	30.2	30.4	27.8	29.4	30.4	29.5	26.1	
Gauteng	27.3	29.8	26.8	31.2	25.0	28.3	22.7	22.5	20.5	22.9	19.9	22.4	17.9	24.4	23.8	22.0	21.2	26.9	25.7	29.3	24.5	27.2	29.0	25.3	24.3	31.1	28.4	28.0	26.4	25.3	29.9	29.6	28.3	29.3	29.5	27.9	24.9	29.0	32.3	29.7	28.7	
KwaZulu-Natal	25.8	28.1	26.3	28.2	23.5	25.9	20.6	24.0	24.7	22.0	19.1	22.6	22.3	24.6	25.4	22.5	22.0	24.8	26.4	28.1	24.8	26.7	27.7	29.7	27.1	27.9	28.0	25.0	29.2	31.9	32.7	31.6	32.7	31.2	32.8	33.7	33.0	34.7	35.0	34.6	32.2	
Limpopo	33.1	38.2	32.6	42.3	28.8	33.3	24.5	32.8	27.8	33.0	26.2	34.0	24.7	22.5	21.9	21.7	20.5	22.1	18.9	18.3	18.0	19.1	20.6	19.5	19.4	19.8	20.0	18.7	18.8	20.0	19.3	20.6	21.9	20.5	22.2	20.6	19.9	20.7	23.7	24.1	20.8	
Mpumalanga	21.2	22.2	21.9	23.3	17.9	19.1	19.4	21.6	20.5	23.9	23.1	20.6	18.6	22.0	22.7	26.7	25.7	26.8	27.4	27.8	26.9	26.1	27.8	27.7	24.2	25.0	27.1	28.5	24.3	26.1	28.2	24.9	23.2	26.3	26.7	26.5	27.3	27.7	26.0	26.8	25.2	
North West	30.8	24.3	32.0	26.8	31.3	24.9	27.2	22.5	27.0	23.7	32.1	25.6	26.6	22.6	21.4	21.6	20.4	21.4	22.8	28.0	25.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	26.7	26.9	28.3	28.0	25.2	26.0	25.5	24.8	23.5	25.2	24.9	24.3	25.2	25.8	24.6	24.6	24.6	
Northern Cape	20.9	24.3	19.8	25.0	21.2	19.7	19.7	26.3	20.0	22.0	22.3	24.2	21.2	23.6	24.5	23.0	22.5	24.3	26.2	25.3	26.1	28.5	27.5	28.4	28.5	30.6	30.3	28.6	27.4	29.8	28.5	30.5	29.1	29.1	29.0	26.5	27.2	30.4	29.5	29.3	26.6	
Western Cape	19.9	20.9	22.0	22.0	21.7	19.2	21.0	19.8	21.0	17.6	17.8	18.1	19.4	31.1	30.2	29.2	28.3	27.6	24.6	25.1	26.3	28.1	22.1	24.7	16.8	19.0	20.8	19.0	19.8	21.5	19.6	21.6	19.1	20.1	17.8	17.2	16.9	18.4	15.9	15.9	15.9	
South Africa	26.2	27.7	26.6	29.3	24.8	26.4	23.0	24.2	23.5	23.1	22.1	23.6	21.0	23.2	22.6	22.8	21.5	23.0	23.2	24.5	24.1	25.1	25.1	25.4	23.9	24.8	25.6	25.0	23.8	25.0	24.8	25.2	24.5	25.0	25.3	24.5	24.1	25.2	25.5	25.4	24.3	

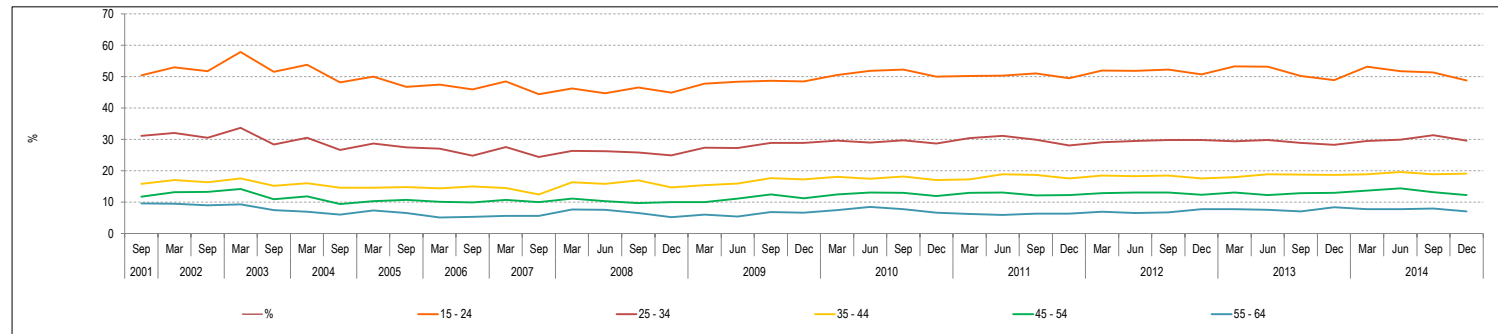
Table 3 Number of discouraged workers by age

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec				
15-24 yrs	784	757	754	757	880	859	896	826	813	878	759	866	908	380	344	340	364	408	499	516	512	607	589	638	641	705	699	688	698	736	725	670	691	742	739	704	698	683	702	739	696	
25-34 yrs	654	603	634	700	862	792	963	626	697	855	623	865	916	429	412	406	493	445	558	593	636	684	728	749	803	816	799	816	873	871	869	746	800	857	877	834	797	866	885	876	891	
35-44 yrs	310	274	311	302	361	350	414	352	371	388	344	404	431	216	192	191	231	217	298	329	327	348	373	392	432	413	430	452	485	467	463	457	470	458	457	445	436	459	450	517	472	
45-54 yrs	205	168	223	212	211	206	222	234	210	238	216	272	257	136	115	120	118	119	145	162	203	199	203	233	226	231	224	209	221	233	242	240	247	271	273	241	244	266	281	293	249	
55-64 yrs	69	76	84	88	67	79	77	86	59	86	75	104	91	41	38	35	45	43	40	46	48	52	68	67	76	79	63	48	62	72	62	82	73	73	78	73	76	80	101	89	95	
Total	2 021	1 958	2 006	2 067	2 402	2 285	2 572	2 324	2 350	2 445	2 217	2 511	2 603	1 202	1 101	1 093	1 189	1 233	1 536	1 646	1 726	1 890	1 960	2 079	2 176	2 243	2 214	2 213	2 339	2 380	2 360	2 214	2 301	2 401	2 425	2 297	2 200	2 355	2 419	2 514	2 403	

Table 4 Long and short term unemployed

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec				
Thousands ('000)	2 748	3 034	2 891	3 327	2 509	2 838	2 352	2 606	2 493	2 420	2 295	2 396	1 848	2 493	2 524	2 552	2 502	2 620	2 639	2 699	2 655	2 954	2 970	3 079	2 989	3 167	3 292	3 224	3 036	3 244	3 216	3 297	3 212	3 185	3 319	3 194	3 207	3 342	3 389	3 398	3 235	
Long term unemployed	1 381	1 570	1 437	1 516	1 438	1 393	1 307	1 388	1 508	1 555	1 595	1 733	1 775	1 877	1 743	1 747	1 546	1 746	1 702	1 777	1 774	1 659	1 652	1 575	1 379	1 430	1 489	1 475	1 432	1 525	1 505	1 604	1 498	1 677	1 653	1 686	1 623	1 725	1 765	1 674		
Short term unemployed	1 367	1 464	1 454	1 811	1 071	1 445	1 045	1 218	985	865	898	663	673	616	780	780	805	874	937	922	882	1 295	1 318	1 504	1 610	1 717	1 803	1 747	1 749	1 789	1 739	1 711	1 691	1 690	1 718	1 664	1 714	1 717	1 724	1 724	1 723	
Total unemployed	4 130	4 603	4 329	4 843	3 947	4 231	3 659	3 993	4 001	3 984	3 859	4 119	3 623	4 371	4 267	4 299	4 048	4 366	4 341	4 476	4 429	4 612	4 622	4 655	4 368	4 597	4 782	4 699	4 467	4 769	4 721	4 901	4 709	4 862	4 972	4 880	4 830	5 067	5 154	5 151	4 909	
Long term unemployed as a share of Total	66.8	65.9	66.8	68.7	63.6	67.1	64.3	65.3	62.3	61.0	58.7	57.9	51.0	57.0	59.2	59.4	61.8	60.0	60.8	60.3	59.9	64.0	64.3	66.2	68.4	68.9	68.9	68.6	68.0	68.0	68.1	67.3	68.2	65.5	66.7	65.5	68.4	66.0	65.8	66.0	65.9	

6 Graph



DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

1 Indicator
2 Category
3 Goal

19	NET Work Opportunities created by the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)
	EPWP
	To provide 6 000 000 work opportunities by 2019 through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services

4 Trend analysis

5 Table

	Target	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Cumulative Total	Total as % of 2009 Target
Infrastructure	750 000	109 712	100 475	132 686	235 784	376 577	955 234	127.4%
Environment and culture	200 000	58 796	78 855	117 503	115 686	96 882	467 722	233.9%
Social	150 000	1 650	17 858	34 332	61 018	59 508	174 366	116.2%
Economic	12 000	4 687	1 833	3 231	3 697	6 930	20 378	169.8%
Annual total		174 845	199 021	287 752	416 185	539 897	1 617 700	161.8%
Cumulative total	1 000 000	174 845	373 866	661 618	1 077 803	1 617 700		

Overall GROSS Work opportunities per sector per year (1 Apr 2004 - 31 March 2009)							Phase 2 (Gross = NET) (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2014)						Total Year 1 + Year 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)	Year 4 (12-13)	Year 5 (13-14)	TOTAL	
Infrastructure	158 277	103 343	136 035	236 951	377 356	1 011 962	263 457	277 100	374 591	340 676	391 555	1 647 379	2 659 341
Environment & Culture	58 796	78 855	117 503	115 686	96 882	467 720	95 942	107 189	164 475	244 112	205 870	817 588	1 285 308
Social	1 690	17 858	34 332	61 018	59 508	174 366	206 421	131 979	164 662	171 668	191 516	866 246	1 040 612
Economic	4 687	1 833	3 231	3 697	6 930	20 377							20 377
Non-State Sector							60 039	126 848	139 731	185 137	228 324	740 079	740 079
TOTALS	223 410	201 889	291 100	417 351	540 675	1 674 426	625 859	643 116	843 459	941 593	1 017 265	4 071 292	5 745 718

	Number of Projects	Person-years of work including training (FTE)	Person-Years of training	Number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Infrastructure	23 874	820	469 206	1 647 379	46	44	0.26
Environment and Culture	11 833	5 182	235 388	817 588	55	50	0.78
Social	48 022	4 541	314 944	866 246	49	70	0.67
Non-State Sectors							
Community Works (DCoG)	472	68	78 708	559 925	54	65	0.5
Non Profit Organisation (NPO)	874	297	49 454	180 154	57	66	1.92
	85 075	10 908	1 147 700	4 071 292			

	Number of Projects	Person-years of work including training (FTE)	Person-Years of training	Number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Eastern Cape	6 814	206 286	860	744 108	46	51	0.49
Free State	7 720	69 458	661	243 483	59	56	0.5
Gauteng	6 774	195 281	2 204	587 642	57	45	0.84
KwaZulu-Natal	7 988	237 235	1 763	851 626	41	62	0.5
Limpopo	26 083	131 630	1 050	487 202	48	60	0.42
Mpumalanga	9 929	92 794	336	296 570	51	58	0.58
North West	2 672	40 094	354	183 303	52	52	0.61
Northern Cape	9 417	80 412	462	275 612	56	59	0.54
Western Cape	7 678	94 510	3 218	401 746	57	47	0.55
South Africa	85 075	1 147 700	10 908	4 071 292			

7 Data format
8 Definition

Number of work opportunities created
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.
Non State Sector includes Community works (DCoG) and Non profit organisation (NPO's)
* Work opportunities created with adjustments to account for multi-year projects.
Department of Public Works; Expanded Public Works Programme five year report 2004/05-2008/09; Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Phase 2 data
Blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on the requested information

10 Data source

9 Data Note

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

20	Work opportunities created by the community works Programme
	Employment
	1 000 000 (one million) Work opportunities created through CWP by 2019

5 Data

Table	Number of opportunities created per province					Demographics consolidated for Phase 2: April 2009 - March 2014		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Eastern Cape	20 344	23 070	18 350	32 206	42 904	49	60	0.49
Free State	5 634	8 863	9 064	18 525	21 535	62	69	0.36
Gauteng	1 842	25 966	25 758	17 815	9 363	54	67	0.82
KwaZulu-Natal	3 590	10 437	14 101	25 379	38 952	55	67	0.26
Limpopo	2 684	4 783	5 499	12 259	10 593	59	69	0.62
Mpumalanga	9 656	5 965	8 062	9 582	6 972	53	66	0.12
North West		2 660	4 091	5 164	13 997	53	65	0.98
Northern Cape	1 350	8 096	7 320	13 776	22 300	58	67	0.44
Western Cape	1 293	2 296	7 934	9 832	10 063	54	60	0.8
South Africa	46 393	92 136	100 179	144 538	176 679			

- 7 Data format
- 8 Data source
- 9 Definition

Number of work opportunities created
DPW; EPWP's five-year report 2004/05-2008/09; EPWP Phase 2 data.
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.
Figures do not add up due to double counting, for instance a participant could be a woman with special needs (disabilities). Additional up-to-date data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website:

9 Data note

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

21 Per capita income
21 Poverty and inequality
To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014

Table 1 per capita income and expenditure **NIDS data**

Mean per capita Income				Mean per capita Expenditure				
2008		2010		2008		2010		
Income	%	Income	%	Income	%	Income	%	
poorest 10%	68.98	0.40%	96.58	0.57%	84.51	0.50%	60.57	0.45%
poorest 20%	120.34	1.40%	136.83	1.61%	117.45	1.63%	101.76	1.51%
richest 10%	10 002.95	58.27%	9 500.17	54.28%	8 389.13	57.82%	8 083.70	59.71%
richest 20%	6 416.22	74.74%	6 212.25	73.04%	5 441.38	74.70%	5 167.82	76.70%

Table 2 Mean per capita income and expenditure **NIDS data**

	Mean per capita income		Mean per capita expenditure	
	2008	2010	2008	2010
African: mean	950.44	1 019.14	766.28	712.17
African: median	429.30	451.64	326.09	300.18
Coloured: mean	1 627.77	2 018.32	1 618.69	1 645.30
Coloured: median	807.69	919.18	795.59	814.23
Asian: mean	4 926.21	4 778.07	4 016.22	3 701.43
Asian: median	2 181.78	2 637.35	2 521.95	2 705.27
White: mean	7 450.43	6 684.45	6 407.70	6 136.31
White: median	4 995.91	5 122.90	4 056.81	3 840.61
Total: mean	1 715.18	1 708.90	1 448.81	1 345.76
Total: median	528.53	564.04	431.96	370.20

Table 3 Mean per capita income and expenditure by race **StatsSA**

	2008/09										2010/11									
	Mean per capita income					Mean per capita expenditure					Mean per capita income					Mean per capita expenditure				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA
poorest 10%	1 016	523	210	21	910	2 474	2 428	4 596	3 046	2 474	1 532	1 538	914	395	1 508	2 664	2 940	2 904	2 592	2 676
poorest 20%	1 977	1 493	711	275	1 879	3 296	3 604	4 596	3 616	3 310	2 564	2 792	1 903	930	2 543	3 648	3 648	3 648	3 648	3 667
richest 10%	182 065	156 725	182 065	1 011 944	122 648	119 787	148 461	139 874	201 302	185 036	201 659	247 156	238 551	159 000	144 576	151 684	188 712	178 389		
richest 20%	102 022	99 319	115 689	156 120	126 978	73 703	72 242	97 962	114 246	96 052	120 071	129 615	144 082	181 484	155 774	91 084	88 705	97 855	148 122	120 845

Table 4 Mean per capita income and expenditure by province

Province	2008/09					2010/11										
	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 20%	RSA	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 20%	RSA						
Eastern Cape	1 189	2 162	175 929	119 286	2 475	3 307	122 261	81 911	1 626	2 395	229 476	145 467	2 646	3 369	171 207	107 863
Free State	1 029	2 287	170 749	112 863	2 228	3 198	144 962	78 389	1 626	2 788	219 861	139 163	2 896	3 783	148 671	94 623
Gauteng	601	1 466	207 961	146 280	2 695	3 542	141 094	102 798	1 095	2 179	236 118	170 314	2 625	3 861	189 051	133 781
KwaZulu/Natal	1 004	1 862	186 225	112 448	2 458	3 328	139 343	85 786	1 639	2 631	219 075	139 467	2 684	3 606	182 091	116 361
Limpopo	1 082	2 041	107 385	84 412	2 408	3 137	145 001	89 544	1 590	2 646	206 114	116 029	2 614	3 328	159 466	92 919
Mpumalanga	996	2 088	110 730	107 782	2 428	3 259	128 038	84 515	1 562	2 489	217 883	140 022	2 684	3 735	163 396	109 626
North West	948	1 860	162 615	102 542	2 380	3 342	130 115	89 854	1 532	2 441	279 026	173 124	2 682	3 630	189 280	123 253
Northern Cape	843	1 832	171 983	107 470	2 476	3 356	131 134	85 211	1 584	2 661	205 123	131 776	2 865	3 769	143 103	92 373
Western Cape	418	1 257	185 649	130 179	2 570	3 597	149 637	107 598	1 389	2 740	222 137	166 051	2 869	4 074	164 083	116 733
RSA	919	1 879	181 194	128 971	2 474	3 319	139 874	94 952	1 588	2 540	239 551	159 774	2 676	3 667	178 389	120 845

Table 5 Average annual income and expenditure by gender and settlement **StatsSA**

	2009/09								2010/11										
	Mean per capita income				Mean per capita expenditure				Mean per capita income				Mean per capita expenditure						
	Gender		Settlement		Gender		Settlement		Gender		Settlement		Gender		Settlement				
	Male	Female	Urban formal	Urban informal	Tribal area	Rural formal	Male	Female	Urban formal	Urban informal	Tribal area	Rural formal	Male	Female	Urban formal	Urban informal	Tribal area	Rural formal	
poorest 10%	730	1 092	954	1 114	1 099	844	2 488	2 480	2 054	2 514	2 434	2 460	1 423	1 071	1 304	1 527	1 634	1 426	2 640
poorest 20%	1 696	2 034	1 608	1 938	2 064	1 879	3 351	3 276	3 464	3 351	3 209	3 458	2 482	2 587	2 433	2 588	2 607	2 396	3 660
richest 10%	191 962	188 520	192 766	197 521	160 504	186 299	137 637	145 291	140 018	106 261	125 736	142 255	1031 779	279 516	227 229	220 944	186 903	326 433	179 004
richest 20%	128 598	121 751	130 608	78 531	90 325	123 779	94 909	99 303	97 516	62 156	65 467	105 333	159 225	144 335	156 884	101 179	106 549	235 553	122 232

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Brand and Percent
Income per capita per annum.

Table 1 and 2 uses National Income Dynamic Study (NIDS) Wave1 and Wave 2 data sets.
 Table 3.4.5 uses Statistics South Africa's (StatsSA) Living Conditions Survey data sets(LCS) for 2008/09 and Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) for 2010/11

The NIDS data for wave 1 were collected in 2008, while the data for wave 2 were collected in 2010 and 2011. The wave 2 data have first been adjusted for "within-wave" inflation, before being adjusted to their real 2011 values. The welfare measure used here is real household income per capita. For the purposes of comparison, household income excludes imputed rental income from owner-occupied housing. All observations are weighted using the post-stratification weights that were released along with the data in both waves. Despite NIDS being a panel, we treat both waves as cross-sections in this analysis. The wave 2 data contained some extremely large outliers in the post-stratified weight variable, and the 5 highest values were omitted from the analysis of this data due to their extremely large influence on some of the findings.

The sampling frame for the LCS (Living conditions survey) was obtained from StatsSA's master sampling (MS) based on the 2001 population census enumeration areas. The LCS was conducted during the period September 2008 to August 2009, thus the data collection for the survey coincided with the Global recession, this may have an impact on the survey results. Since the survey took place over a period of 12 months, it was necessary to benchmark the reported expenditure to March 2009, which was midway into the survey year. Expenditure which took place before the end of February 2009 was inflated to March 2009 prices and Expenditure which took place after March 2009 was deflated back to March 2009 prices using Consumer Price Index (CPI) data.

Household income collected from sampled dwelling units with one or more households. The household income was converted to per capita by dividing household income by household size. The income was converted to 2011 constant prices by applying a factor derived from CPI. Household consumption expenditure collected from sampled dwelling units with one or more households. The household consumption expenditure was converted to per capita by dividing household consumption expenditure by household size. The consumption expenditure was converted to 2011 constant prices by applying a factor derived from CPI.

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22	Living Standards Measure (LSM)
	Poverty and inequality
	Reducing inequalities.

Table 1 Living Standards Measure

	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income
LSM 1	3 456	R 742	3 003	R 804	3 059	R 860	2 784	R 878	2 317	R 911	1 895	R 999	1 493	R 1 058	1 062	R 1 080	1 031	R 1 386	808	R 1 389	661	R 1 389	575	R 1 641	526	R 1 480
LSM 2	3 950	R 883	4 221	R 963	3 935	R 1 129	3 848	R 1 078	3 745	R 1 103	3 784	R 1 214	3 407	R 1 261	2 732	R 1 401	2 436	R 1 564	1 944	R 1 659	1 793	R 1 952	1 422	R 2 155	1 342	R 2 218
LSM 3	4 062	R 1 092	4 149	R 1 200	4 257	R 1 355	4 250	R 1 412	3 979	R 1 434	3 878	R 1 521	3 693	R 1 613	2 953	R 1 795	2 610	R 2 116	2 394	R 2 153	2 117	R 2 545	2 171	R 2 465	2 140	R 2 585
LSM 4	3 896	R 1 541	4 066	R 1 598	4 179	R 1 761	4 465	R 1 792	4 582	R 1 888	4 603	R 1 940	4 488	R 2 022	4 557	R 2 538	4 641	R 2 580	4 744	R 2 986	4 248	R 3 141	4 528	R 3 355	4 332	R 3 205
LSM 5	3 634	R 2 195	3 703	R 2 239	3 725	R 2 421	3 978	R 2 436	4 132	R 2 518	4 176	R 2 681	4 320	R 2 903	4 843	R 3 122	5 153	R 3 627	5 636	R 3 965	6 080	R 4 200	5 965	R 4 259	6 087	R 4 344
LSM 6	3 621	R 3 555	3 716	R 3 625	3 842	R 3 970	4 246	R 4 057	4 451	R 4 194	4 454	R 4 404	4 976	R 4 723	5 597	R 5 386	6 086	R 5 990	6 891	R 6 573	7 826	R 6 454	7 898	R 6 680	8 836	R 6 822
LSM 7	1 717	R 5 349	1 886	R 5 662	1 886	R 5 991	1 877	R 6 437	2 174	R 6 444	2 413	R 6 841	2 663	R 7 579	2 957	R 8 677	3 182	R 9 694	3 621	R 10 081	4 014	R 11 022	4 003	R 11 244	4 572	R 11 882
LSM 8	1 863	R 7 212	1 705	R 7 537	1 745	R 8 398	1 462	R 8 426	1 609	R 9 174	1 759	R 9 252	1 308	R 10 015	2 158	R 12 307	2 449	R 13 188	2 830	R 13 979	2 921	R 14 877	2 994	R 15 738	3 276	R 16 754
LSM 9	1 559	R 9 568	1 666	R 10 234	1 699	R 11 561	1 799	R 11 499	1 971	R 11 864	2 085	R 12 558	2 228	R 13 507	2 546	R 16 296	2 895	R 17 809	3 038	R 18 860	3 083	R 20 667	3 278	R 21 555	3 703	R 23 539
LSM 10	1 455	R 13 416	1 469	R 15 072	1 446	R 17 173	1 621	R 18 643	1 695	R 18 812	1 857	R 19 817	1 923	R 20 278	1 898	R 23 054	2 015	R 26 602	2 112	R 28 038	2 177	R 30 559	2 102	R 31 111	2 400	R 36 883
	4 677	30 196	4 840	32 843	4 890	37 130	4 882	38 571	5 275	39 860	5 701	41 627	6 079	43 801	6 602	51 666	7 359	57 599	7 982	60 877	8 191	66 103	8 374	68 402	9 379	77 176

Table 2 Living Standards Measure by province (2011)

	Eastern Cape		Free State		Gauteng Province		KwaZulu Natal		Limpopo		Mpumalanga		North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape		Total	
	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income
LSM 1	415	R 1 335	4	R 850	0	R 0	184	R 1 480	8	R 2 516	10	R 965	22	R 962	19	R 1 299	0	R 0	661	R 1 369
LSM 2	607	R 1 046	16	R 1 046	66	R 1 436	737	R 2 300	164	R 2 474	77	R 1 136	87	R 1 486	38	R 1 548	1	R 415	1 793	R 1 952
LSM 3	492	R 2 099	80	R 1 836	88	R 2 587	766	R 2 915	371	R 2 871	112	R 1 849	128	R 2 062	64	R 2 961	16	R 1 441	2 117	R 2 545
LSM 4	721	R 2 581	266	R 2 241	293	R 3 073	1 862	R 3 584	803	R 3 865	439	R 2 591	443	R 3 177	110	R 1 913	92	R 2 797	4 248	R 3 141
LSM 5	653	R 3 565	584	R 3 371	843	R 3 913	1 038	R 4 756	1 230	R 4 740	651	R 4 334	670	R 4 621	184	R 2 869	228	R 3 206	6 080	R 4 200
LSM 6	839	R 4 769	628	R 4 651	2 171	R 7 269	1 277	R 7 680	720	R 6 740	610	R 7 607	469	R 6 622	157	R 4 876	967	R 4 856	7 828	R 6 454
LSM 7	339	R 9 309	143	R 7 720	1 465	R 12 073	581	R 13 135	204	R 10 656	243	R 14 512	169	R 12 217	41	R 8 968	828	R 7 879	4 014	R 11 022
LSM 8	244	R 13 015	149	R 12 020	1 100	R 16 826	441	R 16 408	93	R 15 065	126	R 16 600	130	R 17 701	61	R 15 419	577	R 10 418	2 921	R 14 877
LSM 9	216	R 17 555	144	R 15 256	1 095	R 24 309	581	R 20 583	83	R 18 889	135	R 24 534	136	R 22 241	71	R 18 547	633	R 16 043	3 093	R 20 667
LSM 10	145	R 24 747	66	R 24 208	1 080	R 33 005	430	R 31 712	49	R 22 690	84	R 30 066	50	R 29 793	51	R 24 157	222	R 25 663	2 177	R 30 559

Table 2 Living Standards Measure by province (2012)

	Eastern Cape		Free State		Gauteng Province		KwaZulu Natal		Limpopo		Mpumalanga		North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape		Total	
	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income
LSM 1	368	R 1 509	5	R 1 942	0	R 0	143	R 2 097	7	R 1 637	19	R 1 164	27	R 1 488	7	R 968	0	R 0	575	R 1 641
LSM 2	581	R 1 632	36	R 1 387	37	R 1 970	459	R 2 517	142	R 2 437	100	R 2 649	37	R 4 901	23	R 1 645	6	R 1 099	1 422	R 2 155
LSM 3	537	R 2 000	79	R 1 780	177	R 2 747	715	R 2 865	289	R 2 862	180	R 2 605	145	R 2 123	42	R 3 038	7	R 2 437	2 171	R 2 465
LSM 4	796	R 2 633	264	R 2 344	211	R 3 568	1 180	R 3 975	1 115	R 3 644	365	R 3 158	402	R 2 945	125	R 2 345	59	R 2 442	4 526	R 3 355
LSM 5	647	R 3 270	629	R 3 067	806	R 4 362	1 118	R 4 963	1 101	R 5 045	655	R 4 532	625	R 4 209	209	R 2 821	175	R 2 954	5 865	R 4 259
LSM 6	813	R 5 551	643	R 5 309	2 250	R 6 830	1 341	R 8 097	584	R 7 822	582	R 7 726	567	R 7 028	184	R 4 380	935	R 5 030	7 898	R 6 680
LSM 7	298	R 8 781	160	R 8 776	1 421	R 12 095	604	R 12 682	235	R 14 388	253	R 14 388	170	R 13 363	53	R 9 038	810	R 8 290	4 003	R 11 244
LSM 8	244	R 13 739	80	R 12 233	1 098	R 17 788	509	R 16 437	114	R 13 448	137	R 19 924	137	R 15 850	44	R 18 394	632	R 12 113	2 994	R 15 736
LSM 9	247	R 18 582	114	R 17 456	1 254	R 23 766	576	R 21 510	90	R 25 858	141	R 25 665	141	R 22 885	83	R 21 322	655	R 17 615	3 278	R 21 555
LSM 10	151	R 25 087	69	R 22 865	946	R 34 241	473	R 31 149	47	R 25 961	99	R 34 313	53	R 25 852	27	R 25 791	278	R 27 412	2 102	R 31 111

Table 2 Living Standards Measure by province (2013)

	Eastern Cape		Free State		Gauteng Province		KwaZulu Natal		Limpopo		Mpumalanga		North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape		Total	
	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income
LSM 1	319	R 1 332	2	R 1 500	0	R 0	148	R 1 769	16	R 1 874	19	R 1 108	22	R 1 724	1	R 1 150	0	R 0	526	R 1 480
LSM 2	493	R 1 520	42	R 4 113	46	R 1 923	450	R 2 434	137	R 2 532	94	R 3 292	51	R 3 121	18	R 1 771	11	R 2 082	1 342	R 2 218
LSM 3	538	R 2 116	61	R 1 662	128	R 2 989	694	R 3 048	264	R 2 973	212	R 2 973	173	R 2 072	39	R 1 830	31	R 1 639	2 140	R 2 585
LSM 4	741	R 2 332	218	R 2 608	271	R 3 767	1 119	R 3 716	987	R 3 443	323	R 3 161	458	R 3 097	96	R 2 584	119	R 2 717	4 332	R 3 205
LSM 5	688	R 3 559	492	R 3 413	925	R 4 362	1 082	R 5 084	1 075	R 4 743	710	R 4 802	645	R 4 345	171	R 2 882	299	R 3 263	6 087	R 4 344
LSM 6	752	R 5 175	662	R 5 352	2 678	R 7 410	1 286	R 8 515	676	R 7 584	759	R 7 756	536	R 6 640	226	R 5 222	1 280	R 4 994	8 836	R 6 822
LSM 7	359	R 9 170	160	R 9 136	1 692	R 13 871	629	R 13 471	193	R 13 486	264	R 14 605	250	R 11 647	87	R 8 687	938	R 5 000	4 572	R 11 882
LSM 8	242	R 13 524	118	R 12 360	1 258	R 18 853	520	R 18 078	132	R 12 657	161	R 21 898	163	R 15 788	48	R 16 681	652	R 13 110	3 276	R 16 754
LSM 9	281	R 19 107	143	R 17 104	1 462	R 26 200	618	R 24 020	112	R 26 250	156	R 27 114	125	R 19 448	63	R 21 200	742	R 19 095	3 703	R 23 539
LS																				

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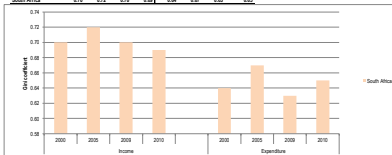
23	Inequality measures
	Poverty and inequality
	To reduce income inequality

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gini coefficient											
Income	0.700								0.620	0.620	0.630
African									0.620	0.620	0.630
Asian									0.540	0.540	0.560
Coloured									0.600	0.600	0.560
White									0.500	0.450	0.450
Expenditure									0.700	0.710	0.710
African									0.620	0.620	0.630
Asian									0.580	0.580	0.620
Coloured									0.540	0.490	0.490
White									0.400	0.400	0.400
Theil (H)											
Within-Race									0.690	0.690	0.690
Income									0.690	0.690	0.700
Expenditure									0.290	0.290	0.290
Between-Race									0.330	0.330	0.330
Income									0.310	0.310	0.310
Expenditure									0.330	0.330	0.330
Theil (I)											
Within-Race									0.620	0.610	0.610
Income									0.620	0.620	0.620
Expenditure									0.360	0.340	0.340
Between-Race									0.410	0.390	0.390
Income									0.400	0.410	0.410
Expenditure									0.400	0.400	0.400

Province	Income				Expenditure			
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2000	2005	2008	2010
Eastern Cape	0.670	0.690			0.700	0.700		
Free State	0.680	0.680			0.660	0.720		
Gauteng	0.670	0.610			0.610	0.700		
KwaZulu-Natal	0.720	0.720			0.700	0.690		
Limpopo	0.710	0.620			0.660	0.660		
Mpumalanga	0.680	0.700			0.660	0.720		
Northern Cape	0.660	0.680			0.660	0.610		
North West	0.650	0.630			0.650	0.620		
Western Cape	0.600	0.620			0.650	0.640		
South Africa	0.700	0.680			0.700	0.710		

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gini coefficient											
Income	0.700								0.720	0.700	0.690
African	0.62								0.64	0.67	0.64
Asian	0.49								0.53	0.53	0.50
Coloured	0.56								0.57	0.56	0.56
White	0.47								0.47	0.45	0.45
Expenditure									0.640	0.620	0.620
African									0.51	0.54	0.51
Asian									0.51	0.49	0.45
Coloured									0.56	0.51	0.51
White									0.43	0.35	0.42

Province	Income				Expenditure			
	2000	2005	2008	2010	2000	2005	2008	2010
Eastern Cape	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.62	0.62	0.59	0.61
Free State	0.72	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.60
Gauteng	0.66	0.60	0.66	0.64	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.63
KwaZulu-Natal	0.70	0.73	0.69	0.69	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.64
Limpopo	0.69	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.57
Mpumalanga	0.68	0.71	0.68	0.68	0.57	0.64	0.63	0.63
Northern Cape	0.70	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.61	0.60	0.61	0.61
North West	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.59	0.60	0.60	0.60
Western Cape	0.60	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.59
South Africa	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60



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Index
 Gini coefficient (I) measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient can range from 0 (no inequality) to 1 (complete inequality). NIDS - National Income Dynamics Study; LCS - Living conditions survey; IES - Income and Expenditure survey.

Data source
 Table 1 and Table 2: Data for 2008 and 2010's calculations are based on NIDS wave 1 and wave 2 data respectively. Table 3 and Table 4: Gini coefficient Calculators for 2000 and 2005 and 2010 are based on IES data, 2009 calculations based on 2008/09 LCS data.

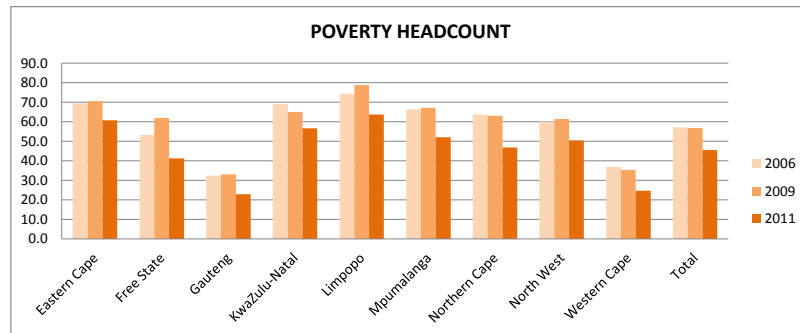
Notes on calculations
 The NIDS data for wave 1 were collected in 2008, while the data for wave 2 were collected in 2010 and 2011. The wave 2 data have first been adjusted for "within-wave" inflation, before being adjusted to their real 2011 values. The welfare measure used here is real household income per capita. For the purposes of comparison, household income excludes imputed rental income from owner-occupied housing. All observations are weighted using the post-stratification weights that were released along with the data in both waves. Despite NIDS being a panel, we treat both waves as cross-sections in this analysis. The wave 2 data contained some extremely large outliers in the post-stratified weight variable, and the 5 highest values were omitted from the analysis of this data due to their extremely large influence on some of the findings. The PPP Dollar poverty lines of \$1,25/day and \$2/day correspond to monthly poverty lines of R191 and R306 in constant 2011 rands respectively. For the LCS and IES expenditure does not include taxes while income encompasses wages, social grants and salaries at constant 2011 prices.

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24	Poverty headcount index
	Poverty and inequality
	Meeting basic needs of all South Africans.

Table 1 P0: Poverty Headcount

Province	2006	2009	2011
Eastern Cape	69.5	70.6	60.8
Free State	53.2	61.9	41.2
Gauteng	32.4	33	22.9
KwaZulu-Natal	69.1	65	56.6
Limpopo	74.4	78.9	63.8
Mpumalanga	66.3	67.1	52.1
Northern Cape	63.8	63	46.8
North West	60.2	61.4	50.5
Western Cape	36.9	35.4	24.7
Total	57.2	56.8	45.5



- 7 Data format
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- 10 Notes on calculation

7	Percentage.
8	Poverty headcount index is the share of the population whose income or consumption is below the poverty line; that is, the share of the population that cannot meet its basic needs (this is also referred to as P0)
9	Poverty trends in SA. An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2011, Statistics SA, 2014, based on IES 2006 and 2011 and LCS 2009 data
10	Household expenditure surveys, like the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) And Living Conditions Survey (LCS).

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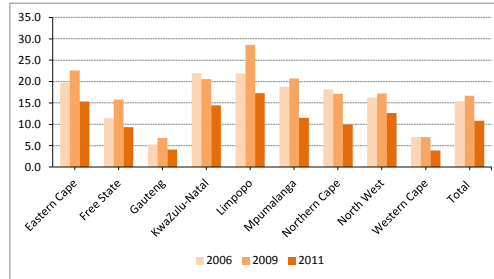
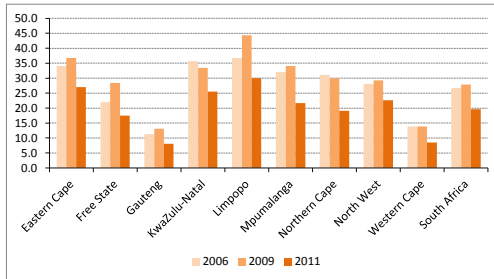
25	Poverty gap
	Poverty and inequality
	To reduce the poverty gap and the severity of poverty

Table 1 P1: Poverty Gap

Province	2006	2009	2011
Eastern Cape	34.1	36.7	27
Free State	22	28.4	17.5
Gauteng	11.3	13.1	8.1
KwaZulu-Natal	35.7	33.4	25.5
Limpopo	36.8	44.4	30
Mpumalanga	32	34.1	21.7
Northern Cape	31.1	29.9	19.1
North West	28.1	29.3	22.6
Western Cape	13.8	13.8	8.5
South Africa	26.7	27.9	19.6

Table 2 P2: Severity of poverty

Province	2006	2009	2011
Eastern Cape	19.7	22.6	15.3
Free State	11.4	15.8	9.3
Gauteng	5.3	6.8	4.1
KwaZulu-Natal	22	20.6	14.4
Limpopo	21.9	28.6	17.3
Mpumalanga	18.8	20.7	11.5
Northern Cape	18.2	17.1	9.9
North West	16.2	17.2	12.6
Western Cape	7	7	3.9
Total	15.4	16.7	10.8



- 7 Data format
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Percentage.
Poverty gap– This provides the mean distance of the population from the poverty line (this is also referred to as P1). Poverty severity– This takes into account not only the distance separating the population from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. That is, a higher weight is placed on those households/individuals who are further away from the poverty line (this is also referred to as
Poverty trends in SA. An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2011, Statistics SA, 2014, based on IEC 2006 and 2011 and LCS 2009 data.
Household expenditure surveys used, like the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) And Living Conditions Survey (LCS).

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26	Social-assistance support
	Poverty and inequality
	Improve access to social security including social-assistance

5 Data

Grant type	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	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Old Age Grant	1 637 934	1 697 725	1 812 695	1 848 726	1 900 406	1 903 042	1 943 348	2 050 872	2 124 984	2 146 344	2 195 018	2 229 550	2 390 543	2 546 657	2 678 554	2 750 857	2 873 197	2 969 933	3 086 651
War Veterans Grant	13 473	10 525	9 197	7 908	5 617	5 336	4 638	3 996	2 963	2 817	2 340	1 924	1 500	1 216	958	753	587	429	326
Disability Grant	711 629	660 528	633 778	607 537	655 822	694 232	840 424	1 228 231	1 293 280	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663
Foster Child Grant	42 999	43 520	46 496	49 843	66 967	67 817	83 574	120 571	195 454	317 434	400 503	454 199	474 759	510 760	512 874	536 747	532 159	512 055	499 774
Child Dependency Grant	2 707	8 172	16 835	22 789	33 574	34 978	42 355	76 494	86 917	90 112	98 631	102 292	107 065	110 731	112 185	114 993	120 268	120 632	126 777
Child Support Grant	21 997	150 366	1 111 612	1 277 396	1 998 938	2 996 723	4 165 545	7 075 266	7 863 841	8 189 975	8 765 354	9 570 287	10 371 950	10 927 731	11 341 988	11 125 946	11 203 165		
Total	2 408 742	2 420 470	2 540 998	2 687 169	3 773 998	3 942 861	4 913 275	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 388 396	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212	16 032 391	15 849 414	16 642 643
Growth Rate	0.7%	0.7%	5.0%	42.4%	5.5%	23.4%	21.9%	21.5%	30.1%	30.1%	9.0%	3.4%	5.2%	7.5%	6%	4%	3%	1%	
Grant-in-aid	9 183	8 496	8 570	10 107	10 332	12 625	17 528	25 667	26 960	31 918	37 343	46 069	53 237	58 413	66 493	73 719	83 059	119 541	

Grant type	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Total
Old age	492 248	165 328	368 316	573 040	379 783	219 920	234 505	71 721	245 996	2 750 857
War Veteran	101	14	171	109	59	34	26	26	213	753
Disability Grant	190 620	95 760	120 838	325 459	88 040	82 084	89 784	47 900	157 626	1 198 131
Permanent disability	182 989	72 699	96 038	244 738	71 883	65 764	73 328	36 348	111 815	955 602
Temporary disability	7 631	23 061	24 800	80 721	16 157	16 320	16 456	11 572	45 811	242 529
Grant-in-aid	8 488	1 035	1 297	28 077	8 895	2 185	3 376	4 092	9 048	66 493
Foster Child Grant	116 826	43 311	56 451	142 114	96 066	32 896	49 634	14 456	29 903	536 747
Child Dependency Grant	19 235	5 419	14 170	34 569	11 318	7 950	8 738	4 236	9 960	114 993
Child Support Grant	1 837 801	617 311	1 387 159	2 726 635	1 497 044	1 008 223	793 189	262 488	797 981	10 927 731
Total 2006/07	2 244 303	723 698	1 406 445	2 931 722	1 791 512	901 386	1 001 629	232 102	790 344	11 983 141
Total 2007/08	2 228 201	752 763	1 450 009	3 119 502	1 802 325	924 958	982 904	303 974	821 760	12 388 396
Total 2008/09	2 325 456	752 694	1 530 018	3 302 953	1 905 435	974 645	1 020 906	329 367	884 630	13 026 104
Total 2009/10	2 459 221	827 557	1 683 849	3 515 750	2 024 072	1 035 313	1 073 507	356 876	1 027 983	14 004 128
Total 2010/11	2 578 175	889 945	1 824 485	3 684 894	2 155 739	1 095 593	1 117 992	383 581	1 147 015	14 877 419
Total 2011/12	2 650 891	927 142	1 947 105	3 864 266	2 032 310	1 251 697	1 171 874	480 847	1 246 879	15 529 212
Total 2012/13	2 674 573	942 677	2 204 547	4 003 727	2 143 821	1 403 727	1 104 969	421 610	1 315 738	16 032 391
Total 2013/14	2 698 139	933 223	2 182 025	3 731 010	2 209 682	1 321 645	1 114 892	420 060	1 328 738	15 849 414
Total 2014/15 (31 August 2014)	2 672 661	950 353	2 254 147	3 816 893	2 263 767	1 359 315	1 144 442	430 598	1 382 395	16 274 571
Total 2014/15 (30 September 2014)	2 698 139	933 223	2 182 025	3 731 010	2 209 682	1 321 645	1 114 892	420 060	1 328 738	15 849 414

Expenditure (R million)	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
% of GDP	3.6%	4.8%	5.0%	5.7%	6.2%	7.0%	8.0%	8.7%	9.5%	10.3%	10.9%	12.0%

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Number of recipients, Rand in million, Percentage of GDP
 Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
 Table 1 and Table 2: South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen).
 Table 3: National Treasury's Budget Review 2012, 2014.
 The total figures do not include Grant-in-Aid as it is an additional type of grant awarded to persons who might already be receiving other forms of grants such as Old age 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). Additional data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

1 Indicator
2 Category
3 Goal
4 Trend analysis

27	People with disabilities
	Empowerment and equity
	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa

5 Data

Table 1 Statistics South Africa data on people with disabilities

	Census 1996	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007	Census 2011
Male	1 194 348	1 082 044	1 000 556	
Female	1 483 364	1 173 938	915 661	
Total	2 657 714	2 255 982	1 916 219	1 760 199
% of total population	6.5	5.0	4.0	3.4

Table 2 SASSA data on Disability Grant Beneficiaries

	1996/07	1997/08	1998/09	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08*	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Number of Care Dependency Grant Beneficiaries	3487	8172	16835	22789	33574	34878	42355	76494	86917	90112	98631	102292	107065	110731	112185	114 993	120268	120 632	127869
Number of Disability Grant Beneficiaries	711 629	660 528	633 778	607 537	655 822	694 232	840 424	1 228 231	1 293 285	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 408 456	1 266 863	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 188 131	1 164 192	1 120 410	1 106 425
Total Number of Disabled Beneficiaries	715 116	668 700	650 613	630 326	689 396	729 210	882 779	1 304 725	1 380 197	1 405 255	1 521 439	1 510 748	1 393 948	1 375 208	1 313 083	1 313 124	1 284 460	1 241 051	1 234 294
Disability grant beneficiaries as a % of total social grant beneficiaries	30%	28%	26%	23%	18%	18%	18%	20%	18%	13%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%
Total social grant beneficiaries	2 408 742	2 420 470	2 540 998	2 687 169	3 773 998	3 982 801	4 913 275	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 386 396	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212	16 032 391	15 849 414	16 529 556

Table 3 Department of Education data on Special Schools Matric Pass Rate

In special schools	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of learners who wrote Matric in Special Schools	562	519	777	754	692	727	804	872	792	860	1 053	1 086
Total Pass	383	416	563	528	528	492	636	697	633	745	929	960
Pass rate	68.1%	80.2%	72.5%	70.0%	76.3%	67.7%	79.1%	79.9%	79.9%	83.7%	88.2%	88.4%

Table 4 Department of Labour data on Employees with disabilities

	2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Top Management	225	98	323	143	34	177	62	12	74	192	43	235	210	50	260	500	104	604	306	68	374	745	202	947	258	80	338
Senior Management	236	70	306	193	72	265	161	45	206	303	109	412	530	174	704	837	334	1171	601	336	937	1349	561	1910	754	301	1055

7 Data format
8 Definition
9 Data source

Number of disabled population, Percentage

Grants include Disability grant, Old age grant, War veteran grant, Care Dep, Child support, Foster care grant and does not include Grant-in-aid. 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

Table 1: Statistics South Africa, Census 1996, 2001, 2011; Community Survey 2007
Table 2: South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)
Table 3: Department of Basic Education: Inclusive Education
Table 4: Department of Labour, Commission for Employment Equity (CEE) annual report various

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" Census 2011 has approached the asking of question on disability in a different manner. The traditional question of "Do you have any serious disability that prevents your full participation in life activities?" The term difficulty instead of difficulty seemed to be more acceptable among people with impairments, as a result of changes in approach the 2011 Census cannot be comparable with other Censuses. Additional data on number of people with disabilities as well as number of employees with disabilities available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

Data note

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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- 4 Trend analysis

28 Meeting housing needs
Meeting housing needs
Meeting housing needs of the poor by creating sustainable human settlements and improving the quality of life for all residents

5 Data

Table 1 Number of households - Statistics South Africa

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of households (HH)									10 814 220	11 113 078	11 425 278	11 753 564	12 106 893	12 485 207	12 885 627	13 302 549	13 730 738	14 173 335	14 631 095	15 106 553	15 602 251
HH in formal dwelling									7 962 840	8 260 510	8 501 661	8 334 121	8 880 291	9 079 070	9 584 952	10 050 000	10 630 000	11 010 000	11 140 000	11 740 000	12 386 953
HH in formal dwelling as a % of total HH									73.7	74.4	74.5	71.0	73.5	73.3	74.6	75.5	77.4	78.5	76.9	77.7	79.4
Tenure status for households living in formal dwellings																					
Fully Owned									52.9	56.4	54.7	56.8	59.2	57.5	61.4	55.3	57.5	53.5	54.5	54.9	55.3
Partially Owned									15.5	13.4	11.7	12.1	10.5	9.8	12.4	11.1	11.5	10.5	11.1	11.5	10.6
Renting									19.8	19.8	21.2	20.8	20.2	22.7	18.6	21.2	20.7	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.7
Other									11.7	10.4	12.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	7.7	12.4	10.3	15.1	13.1	12.0	12.4
HH not in formal dwelling									1 428 929	1 449 982	1 384 963	1 876 663	1 815 649	1 918 174	1 878 101	1 847 405	1 805 861	1 689 596	2 036 439	2 058 146	2 018 717
HH in traditional structures									13.2	13.1	12.1	16.0	15.5	14.6	13.9	13.2	12.0	14.1	13.6	12.9	12.9
									1 117 473	1 145 998	1 282 004	1 241 457	1 133 817	1 145 162	1 265 695	1 288 223	1 218 447	1 294 430	1 170 575	1 173 549	1 053 187
									10.3	10.3	11.2	10.6	9.4	9.2	9.9	9.7	8.9	9.2	8.1	7.8	6.8

Table 2 Housing units - Department of Human Settlements

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Beneficiaries									1 272 983	1 511 032	1 833 564	1 833 007	1 051 160	1 501 217	1 244 483	1 233 530	1 266 652	1 324 444	1 113 851	
Subsidised Housing units completed / in progress (cumulative)		135 229	264 422	473 422	721 813	883 385	1 074 028	1 217 309	1 420 897	1 614 512	1 831 860	2 047 993	2 319 212	2 568 062	2 806 647	3 036 372	3 244 715	3 383 998	3 544 775	3 698 904
Serviced sites completed		-	-	-	12 756	-	19 711	-	82 286	42 842	87 284	109 666	117 845	82 298	68 469	64 362	63 546	58 587	45 698	48 193
Houses completed	60 820	74 409	129 193	209 000	235 635	161 572	170 932	143 281	131 784	150 773	148 253	134 023	153 374	146 465	160 403	161 854	121 879	120 610	115 079	105 936

Table 3 Housing units by province - Department of Human Settlements

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units
Eastern Cape	23 905	37 524	9 546	19 825	8 437	16 526	4 059	12 684	12 681	22 180	12 034	30 292	20 519	23 763	15 592	20 488	15 662	22 542	17 662	24 366
Free State	17 489	16 447	9 474	20 536	13 173	19 662	5 521	12 482	27 824	14 667	7 698	20 232	20 024	5 136	7 191	16 470	1 314	10 547	2 435	14 123
Gauteng	39 469	66 738	68 075	63 711	63 207	77 044	39 613	70 799	26 423	67 933	31 630	46 473	8 216	46 983	17 149	38 324	17 432	28 897	13 262	31 311
KwaZulu-Natal	23 763	36 734	37 039	35 872	34 090	38 290	13 914	34 471	17 143	36 068	20 614	27 445	21 383	25 019	33 436	27 545	56 896	32 003	44 150	31 941
Limpopo	14 262	16 514	14 943	10 112	14 540	23 609	9 942	18 970	12 651	16 686	3 507	23 101	13 589	17 981	15 966	15 371	13 698	13 960	338	3 148
Mpumalanga	8 358	18 000	1 913	14 986	10 159	10 651	7 313	16 569	7 574	17 626	6 983	7 800	7 619	12 019	9 892	9 217	6 851	9 569	9 692	15 704
Northern Cape	4 409	3 598	2 031	8 667	3 054	3 880	3 713	8 686	3 524	4 914	4 052	6 257	3 258	6 796	4 107	5 139	2 247	4 839	3 207	5 339
North West	7 362	10 037	28 711	35 515	25 571	46 972	9 815	19 945	29 679	17 784	19 334	32 971	12 004	23 192	10 799	26 892	8 775	16 633	9 903	9 667
Western Cape	12 015	29 945	11 832	34 465	10 776	34 585	11 270	34 157	12 718	31 014	18 631	31 645	16 918	24 536	12 520	19 751	9 569	21 787	13 202	18 530
Total	151 032	235 537	183 564	243 689	183 007	271 219	105 160	228 763	150 217	228 872	124 483	226 216	123 530	185 425	126 652	179 197	132 444	160 777	113 851	154 129

- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition

<p>Numbers, Percentage</p> <p>Formal dwelling refers to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere. Contrasted with informal dwelling and traditional dwelling. Informal dwelling is a makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.</p> <p>Beneficiaries refers to the number of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. The information on number of beneficiaries could change as provinces move beneficiaries from one year to another until the house is delivered for the said beneficiary.</p> <p>Subsidised housing units completed and housing units in progress include all top structures completed in the reporting period and sites serviced, number of houses at foundation level or wall plate level constructed on already serviced sites. It also includes construction in greentfields developments and in rural areas with services</p> <p>Serviced sites completed: Refers to sites (erven) in a formal township (with a township register) where occupants will have secure tenure and possibly ownership of the erf (stand) serviced sites are delivered on a project level in conjunction with township proclamation processes, where applicable. For the stand to be deemed a serviced site, the minimum level of engineering service are a metered water connection to each stand, road access for each stand, a VIP toilet or higher sanitation service for each stand and storm-water management systems for the development area.</p> <p>Houses/Units completed: Refers to separate houses and residential units (top structures) developed across any of the housing programmes whether built as separate houses or as units in multi-floor structures, including affordable rental and Community Residential Units (CRU). This excludes units re-built in the Rectification Programme.</p>
<p>Table 1: Household figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data (OHS 1997-1999, Census 1996 and 2001, GHS 2002-2014).</p> <p>Table 2, 3: Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements.</p>
<p>It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing, to actually receive such housing. It would be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year. Housing delivery in the first five years of democracy varied greatly from year to year and from province to province as different systems of reporting and monitoring had to be unified. The difference in household figures is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via a vis the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA.</p> <p>Data reported for beneficiaries is a cumulative figure from 1994/95</p>

- 8 Data source
- 9 Data note

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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30 Sanitation
Basic services
90 percent of households in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2019 with no households in formal areas using a bucket system

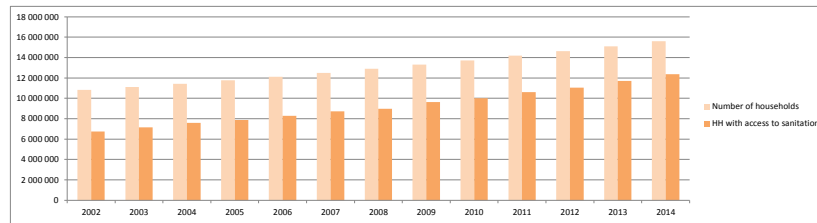
5 Data

Table 1 Households with access to sanitation

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of households	10 814 219	11 113 979	11 422 278	11 703 963	12 106 894	12 485 206	12 866 628	13 302 549	13 720 737	14 173 334	14 631 096	15 108 952	15 602 251
HH with access to sanitation	6 735 615	7 151 254	7 577 590	7 860 980	8 277 386	8 729 585	8 984 900	9 634 325	10 014 372	10 598 549	11 041 137	11 714 054	12 360 793
	62.3%	64.4%	66.4%	67.0%	68.5%	70.4%	70.1%	72.4%	75.4%	76.0%	76.9%	77.9%	79.5%
Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	8 774 917	9 017 419	9 270 745	9 537 123	9 823 825	10 130 795	10 455 708	10 794 008	11 141 450	11 500 584	11 872 023	12 257 819	12 660 041
HH with bucket systems	272 668	233 115	227 105	263 694	284 791	211 454	189 791	145 615	93 127	73 889	136 782	176 909	196 499

Table 2 Households with access to sanitation by province

Province	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13													
	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation												
Western Cape	1 187 154	1 103 231	42 157	1 232 899	1 105 948	23 993	1 268 713	1 165 254	18 718	1 300 668	1 214 362	28 587	1 347 217	1 281 926	38 415	1 367 611	1 299 961	21 351	1 427 297	1 338 941	51 157	1 477 414	1 395 864	41 783	1 494 212	1 444 695	21 296	1 538 286	1 471 036	29 807	1 582 315	1 512 351	22 075	1 653 081	1 567 669	38 347
Eastern Cape	1 405 029	471 050	62 722	1 425 281	494 474	57 578	1 443 589	557 219	68 671	1 462 829	680 591	51 537	1 479 502	729 409	51 270	1 522 164	833 247	15 308	1 548 750	895 922	13 199	1 533 606	972 954	10 674	1 565 752	1 026 350	7 419	1 601 774	1 115 297	12 908	1 655 617	1 178 066	11 037			
Northern Cape	231 048	175 043	22 885	236 283	179 797	20 881	241 876	183 919	12 125	247 671	196 303	12 236	254 104	194 992	14 751	260 652	210 724	9 514	267 075	203 212	9 356	275 265	230 277	6 694	270 765	226 210	3 186	281 685	240 219	6 348	294 557	248 562	4 632	303 041	247 573	5 882
Free State	685 638	444 807	82 233	696 595	467 878	79 384	710 129	495 133	68 297	723 243	505 188	108 302	734 877	527 111	108 293	752 065	562 904	90 339	768 064	585 698	70 281	789 788	620 596	42 830	741 559	617 291	29 855	808 285	682 136	17 158	813 220	678 048	31 876	861 418	717 679	45 752
KwaZulu-Natal	1 899 868	977 255	6 632	1 949 344	1 118 088	7 085	1 997 047	1 171 337	12 100	2 047 040	1 229 637	3 564	2 098 905	1 318 568	24 607	2 142 767	1 387 566	10 446	2 208 589	1 379 951	10 190	2 290 073	1 586 010	882	2 263 623	1 636 799	7 102	2 387 496	1 692 320	1 844	2 462 311	1 659 340	29 954	2 566 124	1 897 334	18 797
North West	837 281	456 175	20 713	857 256	526 305	16 591	878 343	509 501	20 426	900 820	496 379	32 844	925 983	501 457	29 651	949 816	591 658	15 487	975 440	565 208	8 241	1 009 818	604 524	3 798	1 014 249	673 436	525	1 059 809	689 491	2 599	1 092 031	785 838	2 596	1 137 153	796 023	2 763
Gauteng	2 737 213	2 433 631	12 855	2 846 196	2 542 349	10 185	2 957 980	2 658 595	6 784	3 079 518	2 724 754	7 846	3 211 326	2 861 949	5 598	3 335 024	2 936 846	9 310	3 478 265	3 174 397	15 799	3 601 106	3 221 368	26 590	3 705 077	3 378 569	18 823	3 833 349	3 594 379	7 575	4 056 615	3 693 440	32 272	4 212 130	3 887 909	46 234
Mpumalanga	773 609	394 040	29 997	798 549	436 628	16 963	824 344	457 607	19 330	850 672	410 861	17 424	881 060	468 536	7 676	906 626	526 879	2 987	944 315	511 132	3 930	980 878	514 022	8 165	983 770	543 188	1 366	1 037 984	593 697	1 327	1 077 039	670 106	0	1 126 010	706 389	0
Limpopo	1 037 024	280 383	1 376	1 065 282	279 687	496	1 096 062	379 024	644	1 126 995	402 904	1 335	1 157 910	393 439	4 623	1 191 477	436 598	2 461	1 229 908	393 115	5 728	1 269 657	515 753	1 674	1 275 648	521 229	290	1 330 679	608 921	0	1 373 087	678 155	516	1 430 987	715 412	8 096
South Africa	10 814 219	6 735 615	272 668	11 113 979	7 151 254	233 115	11 425 278	7 577 590	227 105	11 703 963	7 860 980	263 694	12 106 894	8 277 386	284 791	12 485 206	8 984 900	189 791	12 865 628	9 634 325	145 615	13 302 549	9 634 325	93 127	14 173 334	10 598 549	73 889	14 631 096	11 041 137	136 782	15 108 952	11 714 054	176 909			



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Numbers, Percentage
A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine Millennium Development Goal (Target 10): Have by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation.
Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2014.
Data source for basic services data was changed from Department of Water Affairs to Stats SA's GHS. % of households with access to sanitation = HH with access / total households - missing values.

- 1 Indicator 3 (Proportion of households with access to electricity), Electricity
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

Table 1 Households with access to electricity

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of households	10 814 220	11 113 078	11 425 276	11 753 564	12 106 893	12 485 207	12 885 627	13 302 549	13 730 738	14 173 335	14 631 095	15 106 553	15 602 251
HH with access to electricity	8 319 918	8 721 406	9 226 374	9 496 902	9 741 035	10 205 387	10 507 368	10 990 206	11 585 689	11 893 288	12 382 880	12 968 860	13 403 127
%	77.1	78.7	80.9	80.9	80.7	82.0	81.9	82.7	82.9	83.8	85.3	85.4	86.0
HH with no access to electricity	2 475 032	2 367 357	2 181 302	2 238 815	2 327 557	2 240 968	2 320 584	2 312 342	2 346 038	2 309 659	2 130 819	2 207 027	2 175 139

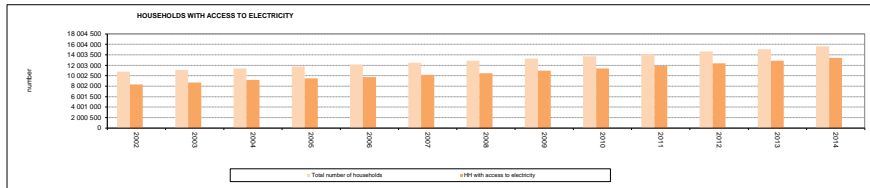
5 Data

Table 2 Households with Access to Electricity by province

	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%			
Western Cape	1 188 487	1 088 152	91.5	1 232 899	1 098 928	89.1	1 269 107	1 153 423	90.9	1 307 218	1 203 314	92.0	1 348 200	1 258 833	93.4	1 389 092	1 329 108	95.6	1 432 376	1 335 315	93.2	1 477 414	1 324 957	89.8	1 523 616	1 327 143	87.1	1 571 220	1 361 105	86.6	1 619 223	1 460 501	90.2	1 668 808	1 483 980	89.3			
Eastern Cape	1 450 347	778 877	53.7	1 429 842	822 765	57.6	1 445 389	871 458	60.4	1 463 688	902 234	61.6	1 481 845	1 025 707	69.2	1 502 098	1 048 915	70.0	1 525 959	1 077 780	70.7	1 548 750	1 079 298	69.7	1 573 443	1 146 054	72.9	1 600 015	1 221 070	76.3	1 630 820	1 303 958	80.0	1 662 576	1 351 803	81.3			
Northern Cape	231 048	189 963	82.2	236 293	187 496	79.4	241 876	200 743	83.0	247 800	213 337	86.1	254 264	222 523	87.7	261 222	231 435	88.7	268 271	234 590	87.4	275 285	246 875	89.7	282 187	250 121	88.6	289 141	264 324	91.4	296 493	272 120	91.8	304 036	272 134	89.7			
Free State	686 026	583 776	85.1	697 744	586 554	84.1	710 129	624 010	87.9	723 243	639 869	88.5	737 798	648 138	87.9	755 191	660 334	87.3	772 666	690 190	89.3	789 788	725 313	91.8	808 459	748 000	92.5	823 137	772 169	93.8	842 535	792 340	94.1	862 609	789 774	91.7			
KwaZulu-Natal	1 901 707	1 307 702	68.8	1 949 925	1 369 842	70.2	1 998 839	1 456 310	73.0	2 048 793	1 484 585	72.4	2 100 989	1 566 763	74.6	2 140 867	1 632 209	76.2	2 224 176	1 626 558	73.1	2 290 073	1 738 825	75.9	2 357 811	1 812 269	76.9	2 428 033	1 897 658	78.2	2 504 220	1 970 142	78.7	2 582 620	2 081 105	80.6			
North West	837 281	680 551	81.3	852 256	727 590	85.4	876 343	789 568	90.1	899 850	783 028	87.0	925 593	791 523	85.5	952 034	807 376	84.8	980 230	739 232	75.4	1 008 418	816 410	80.8	1 039 778	869 907	83.7	1 071 010	923 164	86.2	1 104 865	938 035	85.0	1 139 806	1 006 175	88.0			
Gauteng	2 743 382	2 381 888	87.1	2 848 135	2 480 099	87.2	2 960 476	2 607 883	88.1	3 082 087	2 687 746	87.2	3 217 252	2 831 016	88.3	3 355 733	2 887 554	86.1	3 504 208	3 034 098	87.2	3 661 108	3 151 874	86.1	3 823 425	3 197 309	83.6	3 990 196	3 274 054	82.1	4 163 150	3 479 485	83.6	4 322 401	3 604 022	83.4			
Mpumalanga	773 680	580 710	75.1	788 549	640 860	81.1	804 870	688 357	85.5	832 489	684 985	82.3	861 847	732 569	85.0	893 807	778 461	87.1	946 881	774 584	81.8	989 878	837 918	84.6	1 015 414	883 513	87.1	1 050 982	920 713	87.8	1 088 284	947 300	87.0	1 127 164	1 003 150	89.0			
Limpopo	1 027 332	782 139	76.2	1 068 466	801 852	75.1	1 095 349	883 024	79.9	1 126 095	911 294	81.0	1 158 105	954 703	82.6	1 194 752	1 030 555	86.3	1 241 741	1 044 502	84.1	1 289 657	1 070 034	83.0	1 308 824	1 151 381	88.0	1 349 400	1 228 131	91.0	1 391 697	1 248 909	90.0						

Table 3 Department of Energy's data on electrical connections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2006/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
New electrical connections	278 762	248 451	241 703	185 833	122 711	295 470	181 873	167 322	202 835	306 773
New electrical connections(cumulative)	3 375 298	3 654 060	3 902 511	4 144 214	4 330 047	4 452 758	4 748 228	4 930 101	5 097 423	5 300 258



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Number, Percentage
Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities.

Table 1, 2: data sourced from StatsSA's GHS (2002-2014)
Table 3: data sourced from Department to Energy

Cumulative figures calculated by adding figure for previous year to current figure. Household figures based on Department of Energy's projection using census data. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za. Data source for basic services data was changed from Department of Energy to Stats SA's GHS.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

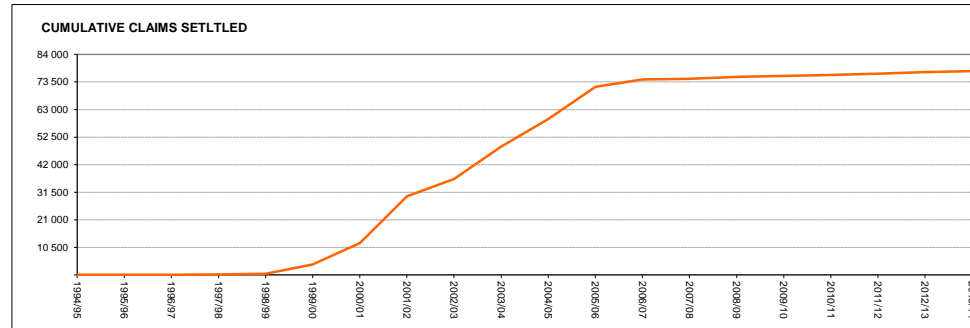
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

32	Land restitution
	Assets
	Finalise restitution claims

5 Data

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Cumulative Settled claims	0	1	3	208	408	3 916	12 094	29 877	36 488	48 825	59 345	71 645	74 417	74 747	75 400	75 844	76 228	76 705	77 334	77 622
Cumulative Finalised claims																	1 495	1 835	2 211	2 503

Claims	HHs	Beneficiaries	Ha	Land Costs	Financial Compensation	GRANTS IN RANDS				TOTAL	
						Development	RDG	SPG	RSG		
Eastern Cape	16 466	67 653	257 476	136 752	67 250 053	1 882 511 591	315 382 295	85 509 000	40 963 680	50 972 735	2 442 589 354
Free State	2 685	7 619	49 022	54 058	45 730 399	294 783 827	27 151 231	9 180 000	4 406 400	2 044 450	383 296 307
Gauteng	13 327	14 157	64 432	17 189	101 993 553	691 909 918	76 565 311	5 940 000	1 850 400	4 161 445	882 420 627
KwaZulu-Natal	15 171	85 477	499 722	771 022	5 404 772 492	1 911 508 501	1 109 815 239	103 761 000	46 640 880	53 887 450	8 636 927 562
Limpopo	3 655	50 731	256 489	639 287	3 557 067 550	463 475 794	625 796 936	97 791 000	44 762 400	25 456 700	4 814 350 381
Mpumalanga	2 850	53 832	257 597	473 673	5 459 030 587	498 694 172	218 269 735	95 609 640	45 900 750	21 394 200	6 338 949 584
North West	3 741	40 478	202 934	407 057	1 820 331 993	377 394 727	360 255 113	82 821 000	39 492 600	8 899 830	2 689 195 263
Northern Cape	3 722	22 631	120 225	575 732	486 150 094	906 478 469	163 708 521	16 118 890	12 327 315	13 018 530	1 597 801 819
Western Cape	16 005	28 613	131 439	4 148	85 258 437	1 026 809 202	319 784 716	15 612 290	4 729 692	2 453 795	1 454 689 131
TOTAL	77 622	371 191	1 839 336	3 078 918	17 027 585 157	8 053 566 200	3 216 729 098	512 342 820	241 074 117	182 289 135	29 240 220 028



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Cumulative numbers

Settled claims are claims that have been resolved with an approved signed section 42D submission or land claims court order. Implementation thereof is still ongoing. Finalised / Settled claims are claims that have been brought to completion with the transfer of land/funds to the relevant beneficiaries' i.e. all actions pertaining to a specific claim have been dealt with. Number of land restitution claims settled; Development grant is where claimants have opted to become part of a housing development building of clinic or an electrification project or any infrastructure development; Restitution Discretionary Grant (RDG) is R3 000 per restitution beneficiary household where restoration of original land or alternative land was opted for; Settlement Planning Grant (SPG) is R1 440 per restitution beneficiary household used to enlist the services of planners and other professionals; Restitution Settlement Grant (RSG) is this grant replaces the RDG and SPGs and is calculated at R6 595 per restitution beneficiary household;

Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's Office of the Chief Land Claims Commissioner

Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the Database of Settled Restitution claims. The database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit. Approximately 80 000 claims were received by the cut-off date of 31 December 1998.

- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

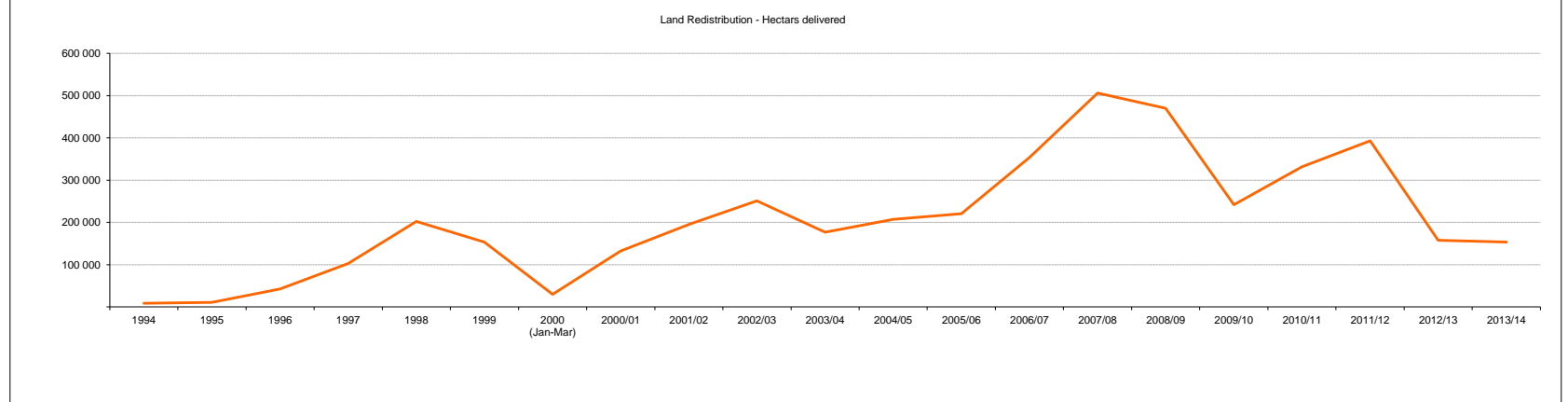
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

33	Land redistribution
	Assets
	To promote equitable access to and sustainable use of land for development by redistributing strategically allocated land

5 Data

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (Jan-Mar)	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
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	303 612	321 122	311 917	
Distributed hectares per year	8 679	10 792	42 789	103 039	202 351	153 627	29 629	132 732	195 400	250 974	176 859	207 352	220 766	353 472	506 036	470 376	242 051	331 794	392 859	157 556	153 586
Cumulative	8 679	19 470	62 259	165 299	367 649	521 276	550 905	683 637	879 036	1 130 010	1 306 869	1 514 221	1 737 874	2 091 346	2 597 382	3 067 757	3 309 808	3 641 602	4 034 461	4 192 017	4 345 602

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (Jan-Mar)	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Total
Eastern Cape	-	-	5 210	4 037	9 443	13 828	7 452	6 739	11 171	43 107	43 895	38 450	26 510	29 744	16 542	48 210	34 020	40 846	66 021	18 985	27 771	491 980
Free State	166	4	5 004	6 572	32 310	15 141	1 696	329	14 403	22 540	18 025	9 293	25 686	24 989	32 246	64 242	28 685	10 404	42 690	16 168	15 385	385 978
Gauteng	-	-	-	84	211	1 967	817	1 349	70	833	2 796	1 349	1 947	9 299	9 996	2 888	1 736	3 152	3 348	3 265	4 424	49 530
KwaZulu-Natal	8 513	9 776	19 749	6 129	18 397	11 438	8 918	10 934	32 075	16 799	29 289	42 593	41 583	29 075	49 482	66 496	33 450	25 897	27 176	18 294	21 938	528 002
Limpopo	-	-	71	2 734	7 036	2 616	1 173	9 812	7 050	5 244	3 448	2 392	3 758	8 128	11 082	14 649	12 282	6 499	24 555	8 297	1 971	132 800
Mpumalanga	-	-	12 416	7 341	4 721	3 930	5 008	22 101	30 850	59 826	20 010	19 325	6 287	12 786	45 252	53 945	29 081	37 561	36 336	20 314	21 214	448 308
Northern Cape	-	-	-	72 795	59 859	90 561	4 479	77 641	90 685	66 567	27 770	47 577	62 334	78 532	100 932	130 208	45 322	165 249	148 392	36 691	39 397	1 344 991
North West	-	-	338	2 219	3 972	8 093	82	2 919	7 685	28 896	14 604	39 068	40 244	35 919	43 657	52 871	10 595	24 669	39 395	31 164	20 896	407 284
Western Cape	-	1 012	-	1 128	66 402	6 053	2	908	1 411	7 162	17 023	7 305	12 417	125 007	212 209	30 239	12 658	13 457	4 936	4 378	590	524 297
Total	8 679	10 792	42 789	103 039	202 351	153 627	29 629	132 732	195 400	250 974	176 859	207 352	220 766	353 479	521 398	463 748	207 829	327 734	392 850	157 556	153 586	4 313 168



- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition
- 8 Data source

Hectares
Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's Annual reports

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

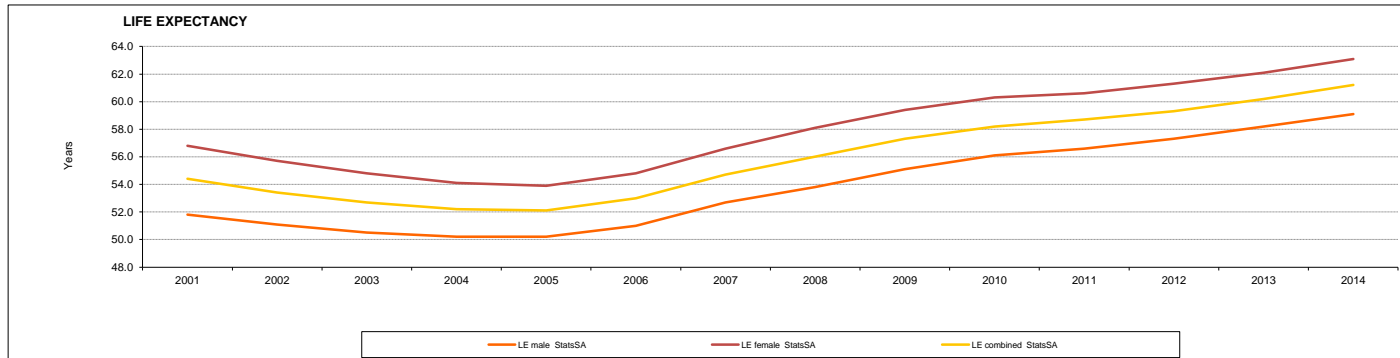
34	Life Expectancy (LE)
	Health
	Build a healthy and prosperous nation indicated by higher life expectancy

5 Data

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 LE male StatsSA	51.8	51.1	50.5	50.2	50.2	51.0	52.7	53.8	55.1	56.1	56.6	57.3	58.2	59.1
2 LE female StatsSA	56.8	55.7	54.8	54.1	53.9	54.8	56.6	58.1	59.4	60.3	60.6	61.3	62.1	63.1
3 LE combined StatsSA	54.4	53.4	52.7	52.2	52.1	53.0	54.7	56.0	57.3	58.2	58.7	59.3	60.2	61.2
4 LE male RMS									54.6	56.0	57.8	58.5	59.4	
5 LE female RMS									59.7	61.2	63.2	64.0	65.1	
6 LE combined RMS									57.1	58.5	60.5	61.3	62.2	

	Male			Female		
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016
Eastern Cape	46.7	48.2	53.0	50.2	53.6	59.0
Free State	42.0	54.4	50.7	45.4	48.6	53.6
Gauteng	56.1	58.7	62.9	60.2	62.2	66.4
KwaZulu-Natal	45.7	49.2	54.4	50.2	53.8	59.4
Limpopo	51.5	55.1	58.3	58.6	59.8	62.5
Mpumalanga	49.0	51.5	56.9	52.5	55.5	60.1
Northern Cape	50.4	51.8	52.9	56.1	56.9	57.5
North West	46.7	49.7	56.6	49.0	53.2	58.8
Western Cape	57.9	61.0	63.7	63.8	65.7	67.9
10 South Africa	50.8	54.2	57.8	55.0	58.3	61.8

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Index	Life expectancy: The number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life
9 Data source	1,2,3, 10) Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa - Mid Year Population Estimates 2014 4,5,6) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2011, 2014
10 Data Note	

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

35	Infant and child mortality rate
	Health
	To reduce infant (under one year) and child (under five years) morbidity and mortality.

5 Data

Table 1 Infant (under one year) and under 5 deaths per 1000 live births - Stats SA estimates

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	57.8	56.2	54.3	52	49.4	45.8	45	40.9	38.9	37.8	36.8	35.2	34.4
Under 5 mortality	85.2	83.5	80.9	77.4	72.9	67.4	64.7	59.9	53.8	50.4	48.3	45.6	44.1

Table 2 Infant and child deaths per 1000 live births - Estimates by other sources

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
2 Health Systems Trust																
Infant mortality (under one year)				28.8	33.1	36.5	38.1									
Child mortality (under five years)				39.6	44.7	49.3	52.8									
3 Medical Research Council																
Infant mortality (under one year)	55	56	58	58	59	59	59									
Child mortality (under five years)	81	86	91	96	100	104	106									
4 Dept of Health																
Infant mortality (under one year)	48					43										
Child mortality (under five years)						58										
5 RMS																
Infant mortality (under one year)												39	35	28	27	29
Child mortality (under five years)												56	52	40	41	41

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

10	Data Note
	Rate
	IMR refers to the number of children less than one year old who die in a year per 1 000 live births during that year; the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year. U5MR refers to the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year. PCR refers to
	1) Stats SA's calculations
	2) Statistics South Africa Causes of Death 2004 as published by the Health Systems Trust
	3) MRC calculations
	4) South African demographics and health survey 2003
	5) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2011, 2014
	Note that Statistics South Africa calculations and RSA model include the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment. Additional data on estimates by other data sources available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

36 Severe malnutrition under five
Health
To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality

Table Severe Malnutrition under Five years - new ambulatory

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1 Severe malnutrition under five years	number	88 871	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082	29 176	29 165	27 064	26 029	25 057	23 621	20 786	22 313

2 Stunting (%)

	1994		1999		2003		2005		2008				
	age 6-71 months	age 1-9 years	age 12-71 months	age 5 years	age 1-9 years	age 5 years	NYRBS	NYRBS Grade 11	NYRBS Grade 6	NYRBS female	NYRBS male	under 15 years	
Eastern Cape	29.8	29.5	-	28.5	31	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	28.7	29.6	-	32.9	28.2	14.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	11.6	29.4	-	26.5	16.8	13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KwaZulu-Natal	16.6	18.5	-	13.3	15.1	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	34.2	23.1	-	26.6	23.8	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga	20.4	26.4	-	22.2	17.8	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	22.8	29.6	-	37.1	27.7	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	24.7	24.9	-	34	15.1	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	11.6	14.5	-	34.7	12	9.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	22.90	21.60	23.80	27.40	18.00	13.10	12.60	14.40	11.10	15.20	17.10		

Table Malnutrition under five years old

2005	HAZ<=-3	HAZ<=-2	HAZ<=-1	WAZ<=-3	WAZ<=-2	WAZ<=-1	WHZ<=-3	WHZ<=-2	WHZ<=-1
Eastern Cape	8.82	22.35	52.35	0	10	25.41	1.76	6.47	15.83
Free State	8.42	34.74	66.32	1.05	16.84	49.47	0	3.16	18.95
Gauteng	7.17	21.5	47.1	0.68	8.19	36.52	1.02	4.44	19.8
KwaZulu-Natal	3.29	17.28	53.91	0.82	4.12	29.22	0	1.65	4.94
Limpopo	9.14	28.49	59.14	2.15	12.9	44.62	0.54	4.3	20.43
Mpumalanga	5.15	14.43	39.18	1.03	8.25	42.27	3.08	10.31	28.62
North West	5.69	20.33	43.9	2.44	13.01	44.72	0	4.07	23.58
Northern Cape	6.46	29.03	70.97	3.23	45.16	80.65	0	19.39	54.84
Western Cape	0	10.37	27.45	0	8.15	43.45	5.19	11.85	35.55
South Africa	6.25	21.19	49.67	1.02	10.20	39.28	1.24	5.54	19.45

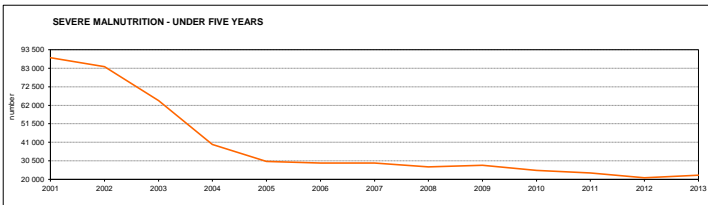
4 1999

	HAZ<=-3	HAZ<=-2	HAZ<=-1	WAZ<=-3	WAZ<=-2	WAZ<=-1	WHZ<=-3	WHZ<=-2	WHZ<=-1
Eastern Cape	7.03	21.88	48.44	1.56	7.03	29.3	0.39	2.73	9.77
Free State	13.51	30.41	66.22	1.35	16.89	53.38	2.03	2.7	17.67
Gauteng	6.92	23.58	50.31	0.63	10.06	33.85	0	1.26	14.78
KwaZulu-Natal	6.21	23.6	52.8	0.93	7.45	31.99	0.62	2.48	12.42
Limpopo	6.47	24.14	55.17	1.72	15.09	50	1.72	8.62	30.6
Mpumalanga	8.74	25.24	58.25	2.91	5.83	29.13	0	0.97	10.69
North West	6.94	26.01	57.41	2.31	16.78	55.07	1.16	6.36	22.17
Northern Cape	13.08	30.84	55.14	8.41	25.23	57.01	2.8	9.35	37.38
Western Cape	2.98	14.29	54.98	0.9	8.97	33.63	0	0.8	19.94
South Africa	7.23	24.02	51.91	1.75	11.37	39.48	0.80	3.56	16.44

5 1994

	HAZ<=-3	HAZ<=-2	HAZ<=-1	WAZ<=-3	WAZ<=-2	WAZ<=-1	WHZ<=-3	WHZ<=-2	WHZ<=-1
Eastern Cape	8.40	29.80	na	2.20	11.40	na	0.60	3.20	na
Free State	4.60	26.70	na	2.40	13.80	na	0.80	4.50	na
Gauteng	2.20	11.50	na	0.60	5.60	na	0.00	1.20	na
KwaZulu-Natal	3.50	14.60	na	0.20	4.20	na	0.10	0.70	na
Limpopo	12.60	34.30	na	2.60	12.60	na	0.50	3.80	na
Mpumalanga	6.00	20.40	na	1.00	7.30	na	0.40	1.70	na
North West	7.10	24.70	na	1.60	13.20	na	0.60	4.50	na
Northern Cape	5.90	22.80	na	1.10	15.60	na	0.10	2.50	na
Western Cape	2.30	11.60	na	0.70	7.00	na	0.00	1.30	na
South Africa	6.60	22.90	na	1.40	9.30	na	0.40	2.60	na

6 Graph



7 Data format

Numbers

8 Definition

Severe malnutrition is a new born found to weigh less than 60% of estimated weight for age, or to suffer from marasmus, kwashiorkor, or similar illnesses, excluding new born babies. Severe malnutrition might also be denoted as clinically malnourished. New ambulatory
 Z score Height-for-age (HAZ); HAZ<=-3 = severely stunted; HAZ<=-2 = stunted
 Z score Weight-for-age (WAZ); WAZ<=-3 = severely underweight; WAZ<=-2 = underweight
 Z score Weight for Height (WHZ); WHZ<=-3 = severely wasted; WHZ<=-2 = wasted
 Stunting: Proportion of children with height for age under 2 standard deviations from the norm (reference population median).

9 Data source

- 1) District Health Information System (DHIS) various issues.
- 2) Labadarios D, editor. The National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS): Children aged 1-9 years, South Africa, 1999. Pretoria: National Department of Health, 2010.
- 3) Labadarios D, Swart R, Maunder EMW, Kruger HS, Gericke GJ, Kuzwayo PMN, Ntsele PR, Steyn NP, Schloss I, Dhansay MA, Jooste PL, Dannhauser A, Nel JH, Molefe D, Kotze TJW. The National Food Consumption Survey- Fortif cation Baseline (NFCS-FB-I): South Africa, 2005. Directorate: Nutrition, Department of Health, Pretoria, 2007
- 4) Labadarios D, (editor), Steyn NP, Maunier E, Macintyre U, Swart R, Gericke G, Huskisson J, Dannhauser A, Vorster HH, Nesamang AE. The National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS): children aged 1-9 years, South Africa, 1999. Pretoria: Department of Health, 2000. www.sahelhealth.org/nutritioninfo/chapter4. Accessed December 7, 2005
- 5) Labadarios D., Van Middelkoop, A. (Eds.), 1995. The South African Vitamin A Consultative Group (SAVACG). Children aged 6 to 71 months in South Africa, 1994: Their anthropometric, vitamin A, iron and immunisation coverage status. Isando: SAVACG
- 6) Labadarios D, editor. The National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS): Children aged 1-9 years, South Africa, 1999. Pretoria: National Department of Health, 2010.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
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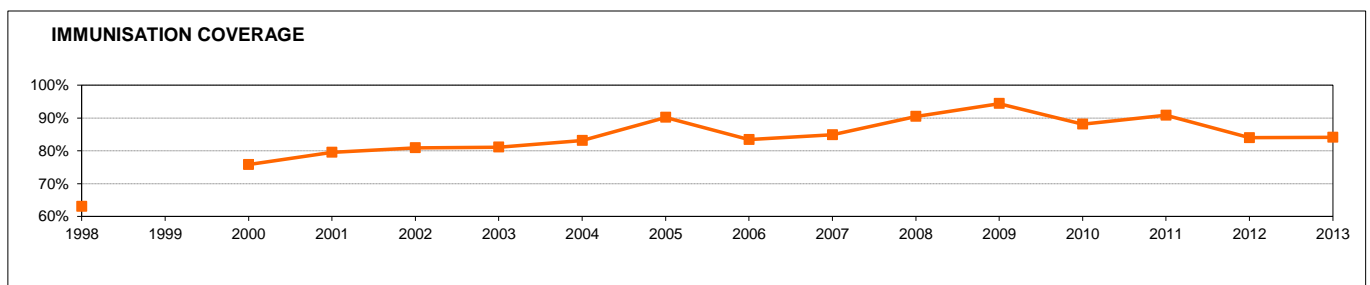
37	Immunisation
	Health
	To protect South African children against vaccine preventable disease, improve child health and contribute towards reducing infant and under-five mortality and

5 Data

Table	Immunisation coverage															
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Immunisation Coverage	63.0%		75.8%	79.5%	80.9%	81.1%	83.1%	90.2%	83.4%	84.9%	90.5%	94.4%	88.1%	90.8%	84.0%	84.1%

6 Graph

Table	Immunisation coverage per province															
%	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Eastern Cape	65	66.3	71.7	70.9	75.8	76.5	78.2	80.3	88.3	81.1	81.5	73.6	72.1			
Free State	68.3	68.8	68.1	70.7	78.2	79.5	78.1	83.1	86.7	82.3	90.8	96.1	88.8			
Gauteng	64.3	66.5	70.4	75.2	91.8	101.1	105.5	112.6	115.7	110.0	115.4	102.7	107.7			
KwaZulu-Natal	62.6	62.6	62.8	61.9	66.5	77.3	77.9	82.1	85.7	82.5	97.0	86.6	86.1			
Limpopo	72.2	78.9	77.4	76.4	81.2	88.6	82.1	90.7	98.3	94.0	95.9	72.2	68.8			
Mpumalanga	62.2	62.5	65.5	68.8	77.2	81.3	87.7	86.2	90.8	74.2	71.9	65.8	70.9			
North West	73.7	66	65.1	66.5	72.4	69.6	74	93	85.8	85.1	81.4	72.5	73.1			
Northern Cape	70	69.7	72.9	76.1	81.3	87.8	91.1	91.6	97.6	88.2	94.1	87.5	85.9			
Western Cape	71.1	73.3	75.9	78.4	84.4	95.3	99.8	100.9	104.2	94.1	88.7	88.6	86.1			



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Percentage
Percentage of children under one year who received all their primary vaccines for tuberculosis (TB), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenzae
Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS).
Some of the totals exceed 100% due to the size of the denominator vs the numerator. Provincially disaggregated data is available in the Excel version on the

- 1 Indicator
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38 Maternal

Health

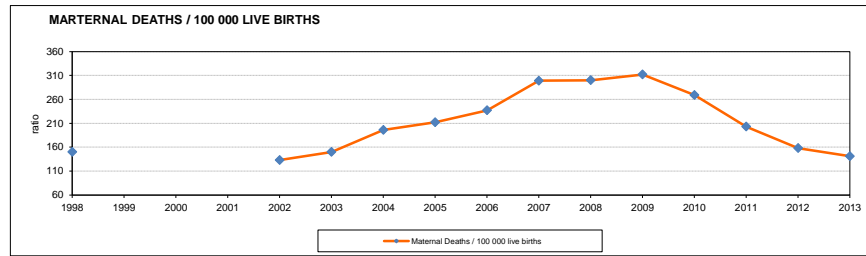
To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity.

5 Data

Table 1 Maternal Deaths / 100 000 live births

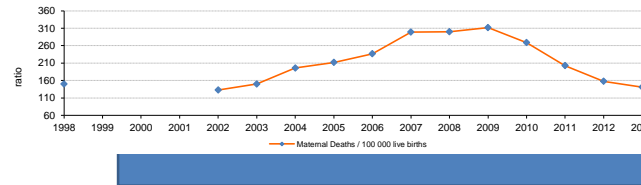
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1		150.00				133.00	150.00	196.00	212.00	237	299	300	312	269	203	158	141
2		73.80					165.50										
3			88.40	116.80	114.50	135.60			400.00								
4					578.00												
5										300							
6												281	302	267	197		
7																	

6 Graph



9 Table 2 Estimated MMR, deaths per 100 000 live births

Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Australia	10	13	9	8	8
Brazil	120	98	79	64	58
Chile	56	40	29	26	26
Colombia	140	120	110	85	85
Malaysia	56	46	39	34	31
Mauritius	72	67	28	32	36
Mexico	93	85	90	87	85
Nigeria	1100	1100	980	900	840
South Africa	230	260	380	440	410
Thailand	50	52	63	51	48
Africa					590
Sub-Saharan					640
World Total					260



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Ratio

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

1) Statistics SA's calculations based on civil registration and vital statistics system (CRVS), data presented in the 2013 MDG report, page 74
 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) Population Health Metrics, 2008 (6)4
 6) 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.
 7) Rapid mortality surveillance report 2011, 2014.

10 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.

- 1 Indicator
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39	HIV prevalence
	Health
	To reduce the prevalence of HIV and expand the PMTCT coverage to pregnant women

5 Data

Table 1 HIV prevalence

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Youth 15-24								15.0	14.1	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.7
2 Adult women 15-49									16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5
3 Adult women 20-64								16.4	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.5	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				
5 All adults 15-49								15.6	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8
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								9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8
8 Total Male Population								8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
9 Total Population								8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2
10 Women attending antenatal care	7.6	10.4	14.2	17.0	22.8	22.4	24.5	24.8	26.5	27.9	29.5	30.2	29.10	29.40	29.30	29.40	30.2	29.5	29.5		

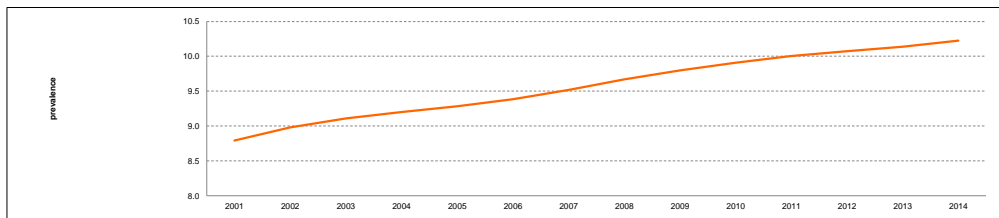
HIV Prevalence among women attending antenatal care by province

Eastern Cape																		28.10	29.9	29.3	29.1
Free State																		30.10	30.6	32.5	32
Gauteng																		29.80	30.4	28.7	29.9
KwaZulu-Natal																		39.40	39.5	37.4	37.4
Limpopo																		21.40	21.9	22.1	22.3
Mpumalanga																		34.70	35.1	36.7	35.6
North West																		30.00	29.6	30.2	29.7
Northern Cape																		17.20	18.4	17	17.8
Western Cape																		16.90	18.5	18.2	16.9
South Africa																		29.40	30.2	29.5	29.5

Table 2 Mother to child transmissions

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
11 Infant HIV - exposure prevalence																		31.4	32.2		
12 National perinatal transmission rate (MTCT)																		3.5	2.67		

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Percentage
6) 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
1-9) Statistics SA's calculations
10) The 2012 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalance Survey in South Africa, Page 15, table 5
11, 12) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the national prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), Medical Research Council(MRC)
10 Data note
The evaluation of the effectiveness of the national PMTCT programme to reduce perinatal transmission of HIV from mother to infants measured at 4 to 8 weeks after infant birth. Additional data

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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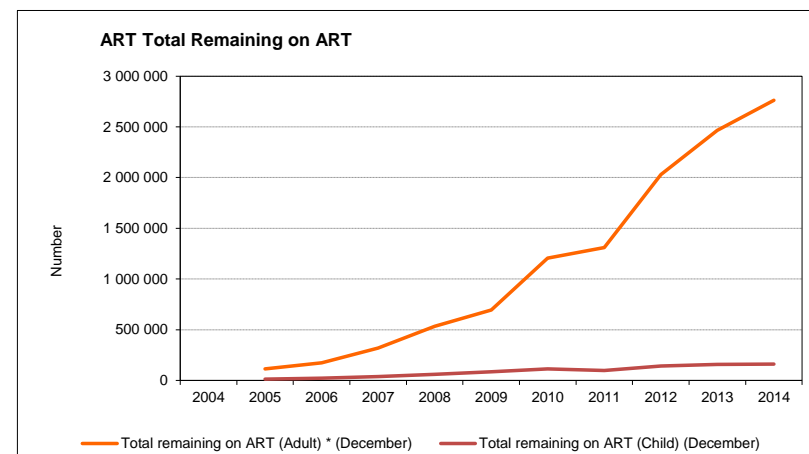
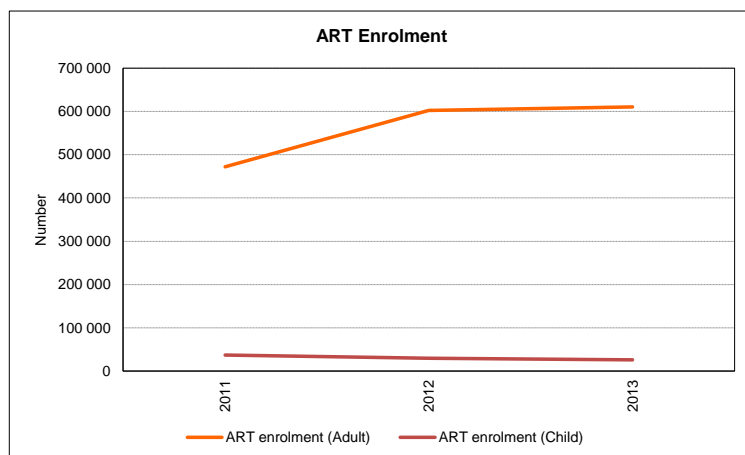
40	Antiretroviral
	Health
	Providing quality and an appropriate package treatment, care and support to 80% of HIV positive people and their families

5 Data

Table 1 ART

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ART enrolment (Adult)								471 790	602 211	610 319	
ART enrolment (Child)								36 863	29 827	26 008	
Total remaining on ART (Adult) * (December)		113 375	173 705	318 447	532 693	695 293	1 204 269	1 308 602	2 029 233	2 463 593	2 762 405
Total remaining on ART (Child) (December)		11 959	22 369	37 694	59 523	85 630	113 759	98 188	142 023	156 679	159 726

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Data Note

Number, rate,
 * Adults and children combined in Total remaining on ART data. Total remaining on ART is defined all patients started ART, all patients transferred in, minus patients died, lost to follow up and transferred out
 ** Reporting year refers to the year in which patient reach a duration on treatment. Patients reaching 1 year on treatment in a given reporting year will have started in the previous year, whereas those who could have reached 5 years on ART will have started 5 years previously. The national statistics on Total Remaining on ART for children and adults in the period 2005 to 2010 were cumulative. During this period, the various data collection systems in provinces varied widely and inconsistently accounted for transfer out, deaths and lost to follow-ups.

9 Data source

Table 1: Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS) (Total remaining on ART data for 2005 - 2009 drawn from South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) report)

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
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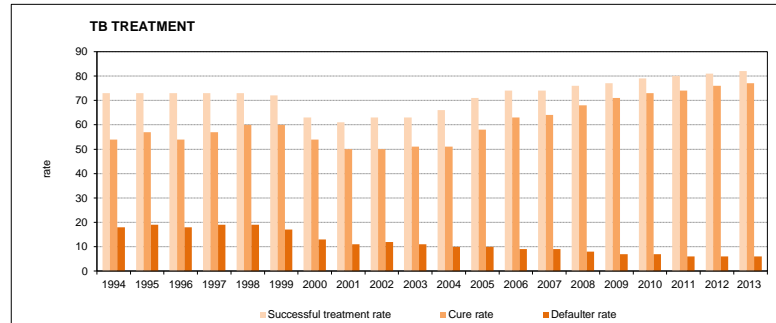
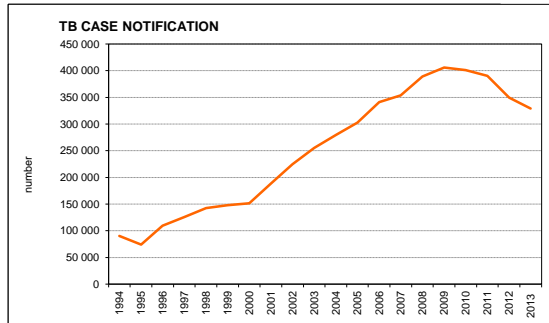
41	Tuberculosis (TB)
	Health
	To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015

5 Data

Table		TB prevalence																			
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	TB case notification	90 292	73 917	109 328	125 913	142 281	148 164	151 239	188 695	224 420	255 422	279 260	302 467	341 165	353 879	388 882	406 082	401 048	389 974	349 582	328 896
2	Successful treatment rate	73	73	73	73	73	72	63	61	63	63	66	71	74	74	76	77	79	80	81	82.00
3	Cure rate	54	57	54	57	60	60	54	50	50	51	51	58	63	64	68	71	73	74	76	77
4	Defaulter rate	18	19	18	19	19	17	13	11	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	6	6	6

Table 2		World Health Organisation's TB indicators													
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	DOTS coverage (%)	77	77	98	100	93	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Notification rate (new and relapse cases/ 1 000 000 pop)	333	322	462	483	562	564	628	649	799	834	802	765	670	620
	% notified new and relapse cases reported under DOTS	82	78	99	100	97	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Notification rate (new ss+ cases/ 100 000 pop)	167	182	212	247	266	262	272	279	285	286	264	254	235	217
	% notified new ss+ cases reported under DOTS	82	85	99	100	96	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Case detection rate (all new cases, %)	43	44	53	53	56	55	60	62	72	81	79	69	62	
	Case detection rate (new ss+ cases, %)	76	70	72	77	78	75	77	78	68					
	Treatment success (new ss+ patients, %)	63	61	68	67	69	71	74	74	76	73	79	80	81	
	Re-treatment cases success (ss+ patients %)	50	50	53	52	56	58	67	64	64	60	68	66	68	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number, rate,
1) TB Case Notification- Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health,
2) Successful Treatment Rate- Successful completion of treatment rate ,
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
DOTS - Directly Observed Treatment Short-course(the basic package that underpins the stop TB strategy)
ss+ TB means smear positive tuberculosis
MDR-TB is multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (resistance to, at least isoniazid and rifampicin)
GLC- Green light committee
TB Case Notification- Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health. Successful Treatment Rate- Successful completion of treatment. Cure rate- Percentage of patients who have shown to have been cured at the end of treatment. Defaulter rate- The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment.
9 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

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

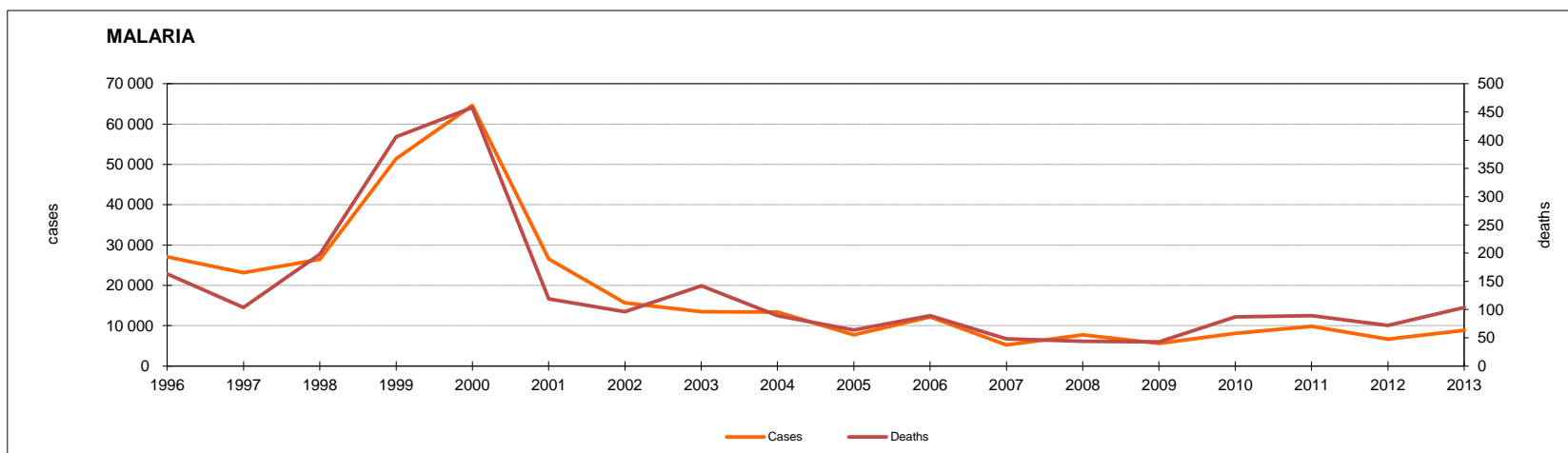
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

42	Malaria
	Health
	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 percent each year:

5 Data

Table	Malaria																	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	27 035	23 121	26 445	51 444	64 622	26 506	15 649	13 459	13 399	7 755	12 163	5 210	7 727	5 586	8 066	9 866	6 646	8 851
Deaths	163	104	198	406	458	119	96	142	89	64	89	48	44	43	87	89	72	104
Fatality Rate	0.60%	0.45%	0.75%	0.79%	0.71%	0.45%	0.61%	1.06%	0.66%	0.83%	0.73%	0.92%	0.57%	0.77%	1.08%	0.90%	1.05%	1.18%

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Numbers, Rate
Fatality rate: The number of reported deaths due to malaria divided by number of malaria reported cases multiplied by 100
Department of Health's Malaria Notification System

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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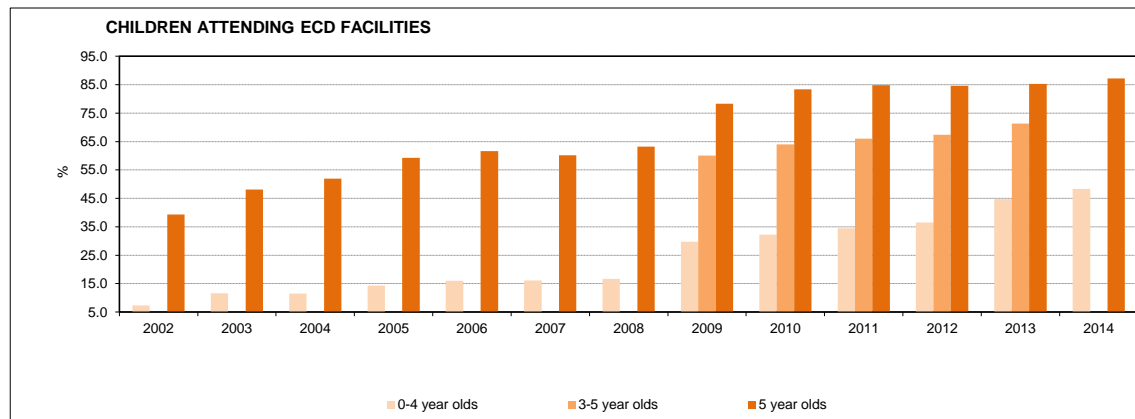
43	Early childhood
	Education
	50 percent increase in the number of children aged 0 to 4 accessing quality ECD program by 2019 and ensure universal access to Grade R

5 Data

Table 1 Children attending ECD facilities

	%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
0-4 year olds		7.3	11.6	11.5	14.3	16.0	16.1	16.7	29.8	32.2	34.5	36.5	44.7	48.3
3-5 year olds									60.0	64.0	66.0	67.4	71.3	
5 year olds		39.3	48.1	51.9	59.3	61.6	60.2	63.2	78.3	83.4	84.8	84.6	85.3	87.2
Apparent intake rate									122.8	113.2	112.1	111.7	104.6	101.4

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

7	rate, percentage
8	<p>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.</p> <p>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 (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation(UNESCO)Institute of Statistics 2010). Apparent Intake Rate indicates the general level of access to primary education. It also indicates the capacity of the education system to provide access to grade 1 for the official school-entrance age population.</p>
9	Department of basic education, calculations are based on Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS).
10	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.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

44	Class ratio in public
Education	
To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with relevant international standards	

5 Data

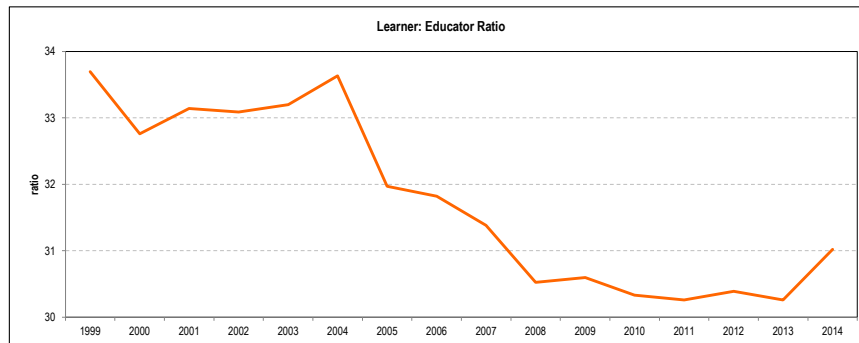
Table 1 **Learner: Educator Ratio in Public Ordinary Schools**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Educator	365 447	363 343	354 201	360 155	362 598	362 042	382 133	386 595	395 452	400 953	386 587	389 329	390 074	392 377	391 829	390 608
Learners	12 313 899	11 903 455	11 738 126	11 917 017	12 038 922	12 176 391	12 217 765	12 302 236	12 410 501	12 239 363	11 828 747	11 809 355	11 804 066	11 923 674	11 975 844	12 117 015
Learner: Educator Ratio	34	33	33	33	33	33.6	32	32	31	31	31	30	30	30	30	31

Table 2 **Learner: Educator Ratio in Public Ordinary Schools by province (2014)**

	Learners	As % of National Total	Educators	As % of National Total	Schools	As % of National Total	Learner: Educator Ratio
Eastern Cape	1 889 307	16%	61 260	16%	5 554	23%	31
Free State	656 408	5%	23 631	6%	1 306	5%	28
Gauteng	1 944 486	16%	60 782	16%	2 070	9%	32
KwaZulu-Natal	2 831 311	23%	90 497	23%	5 915	25%	31
Limpopo	1 665 516	14%	54 704	14%	3 916	16%	30
Mpumalanga	1 034 151	9%	33 613	9%	1 762	7%	31
North West	784 184	6%	25 004	6%	1 515	6%	31
Northern Cape	284 908	2%	8 880	2%	551	2%	32
Western Cape	1 026 744	8%	32 237	8%	1 458	6%	32
National	12 117 015	100%	390 608	100%	24 047	100%	31

6 Graph



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Ratio
The average number of learners per teacher in a given school year based on headcounts for both learners and teachers in public ordinary schools and independent schools that are subsidised by the 1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February 2000 data from DoE Statistics at a glance 2000; 2001 data from DoE (2003), Education Statistics at a Glance in 2001; 2002-2005 data from Education Statistics in SA at a Glance(2005), published November 2006 with data originally sources from 2001-2005 SNAP Survey; 2006 data from DoE , 2006 School Realities, October, 2007 data from DoE. 2008 data from DoE , School Realities. 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014 data from DBE
The data are from the survey conducted on the 10th school day. Approximately 99.7% of functional ordinary schools submitted the survey forms, and imputation was done to establish a data set of 100%. Additional data disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

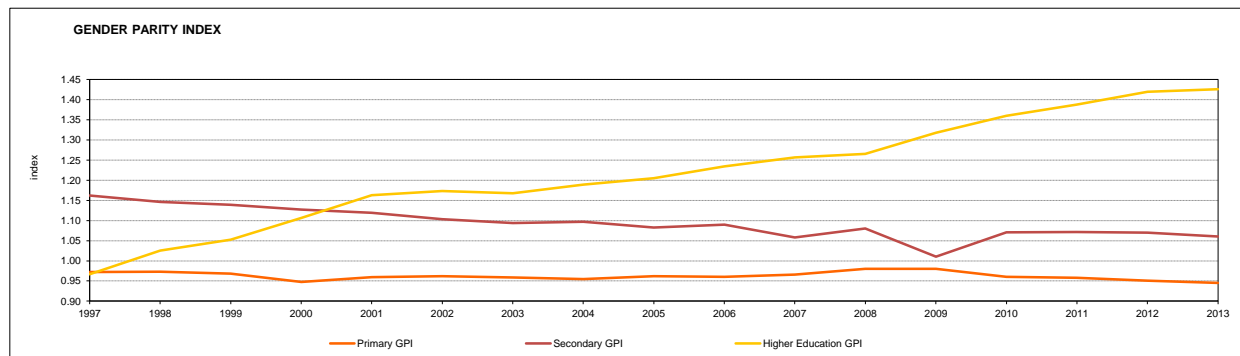
45	Enrolment rates: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), Gender Parity Index (GPI)
Education	
To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities	

5 Data

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary																	
Primary GER of female learners	116.5	114.6	112.7	103.2	102.8	103.0	102.6	102.0	101.0	106.5	101.6	96.6	96.0	94.7	91.0	96.0	96.8
Primary GER of male learners	119.8	117.9	116.3	108.9	107.1	107.1	107.0	106.8	105.0	101.4	105.2	99.1	99.0	98.6	95.0	101.0	102.4
Primary GPI	0.972	0.973	0.969	0.948	0.960	0.962	0.959	0.955	0.962	0.960	0.966	0.980	0.980	0.960	0.958	0.950	0.945
Secondary																	
Secondary GER of female learners	89.8	91.6	90.6	87.4	88.7	89.7	90.6	92.8	92.0	97.6	93.3	87.9	83.0	88.4	90.0	92.0	91.6
Secondary GER of male learners	77.3	80.0	79.6	77.5	79.3	81.3	82.8	84.6	85.0	80.8	88.2	81.6	82.0	82.5	84.0	86.0	86.4
Secondary GPI	1.162	1.146	1.139	1.127	1.119	1.103	1.094	1.097	1.082	1.090	1.058	1.080	1.010	1.071	1.071	1.070	1.060
Total for basic education																	
Total GER of female learners	105.6	105.2	103.7	96.8	97.1	97.6	97.8	98.3	97	94.0	98.45	93.0	92.0	92.0	91.0	94.0	94.6
Total GER of male learners	102.51	102.39	101.31	96.16	95.84	96.71	97.28	97.81	97.00	93.00	97.85	91.9	90.0	91.8	91.0	95.0	95.7
Overall GPI	1.030	1.027	1.023	1.006	1.013	1.009	1.005	1.004	1.000	1.010	1.006	1.010	1.020	1.002	1.000	0.989	0.989

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Higher Education																	
Total GER for female learners	12.67	12.76	12.65	13.59	15.12	15.92	16.56	17.47	17.36	17.61	18.14	18.60	19.30	20.40	22.10	22.6	22.83
Total GER for male learners	13.10	12.44	12.02	12.28	13.00	13.57	14.18	14.69	14.41	14.26	14.43	14.70	14.64	15.00	15.92	15.9	16.01
Higher Education GPI	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.39	1.42	1.43

6 Graph



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- 8 Definition

7	Index
8	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is the total learner per education level divided by population of corresponding official age in the education level. GPI is 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. GPI ratio measures the progress towards gender parity in education participation / learning opportunities available for females in relation to those available to males. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. A value less than 1 indicates disparity in favour of men, while a GPI greater than 1 indicates disparity in favour of females.
9	Table 1: Education statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2006), published February 2008, with data originally sourced from 2001 - 2006 SNAP surveys (conducted on the 10th school day), School Realities publications 2005 to 2013 Department of Basic Education. Table 2: Department of Higher Education and Training's (DHET) Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) database.
10	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. Additional data on GER and disaggregation by gender is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.theregistry.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

46	National Senior Certificate
	Education
	To improve the quality of education as reflected in the National Senior Certificate Examinations

5 Data

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number Wrote		531 453	513 868	558 970	552 384	511 159	489 298	449 332	443 765	440 096	467 890	508 180	527 950	564 381	554 664	552 073	537 543	496 090	511 152	562 116	532 860
Number Passed		283 742	279 487	264 795	272 488	249 831	283 294	277 206	305 774	322 492	330 717	347 184	351 503	368 217	344 794	334 716	364 147	348 117	377 829	439 779	403 874
Pass rate	58.0%	53.4%	54.4%	47.4%	49.3%	48.9%	57.9%	61.7%	68.9%	73.3%	70.7%	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%	60.6%	67.8%	70.2%	73.9%	78.2%	75.8%

Province	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate
Eastern Cape	68 129	34 731	51.0%	64 090	37 345	58.3%	65 359	37 997	58.1%	63 989	39 443	61.6%	72 138	46 840	64.9%	66 935	43 777	65.4%
Free State	29 808	20 680	69.4%	27 586	19 484	70.6%	25 932	19 618	75.7%	24 265	19 676	81.1%	27 105	23 689	87.4%	26 440	21 899	82.8%
Gauteng	98 659	70 871	71.8%	92 241	72 538	78.6%	85 367	69 216	81.1%	89 627	75 214	83.9%	97 897	85 122	87.0%	99 478	84 247	84.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	132 176	80 733	61.1%	122 444	86 556	70.7%	122 126	83 204	68.1%	127 253	93 003	73.1%	145 278	112 403	77.4%	139 367	97 144	69.7%
Limpopo	83 350	40 776	48.9%	94 632	54 771	57.9%	73 731	47 091	63.9%	77 360	51 745	66.9%	82 483	59 184	71.8%	72 990	53 179	72.9%
Mpumalanga	53 978	25 852	47.9%	51 695	29 382	56.8%	48 135	31 187	64.8%	47 889	33 504	70.0%	50 053	38 836	77.6%	45 081	35 615	79.0%
North West	30 665	20 700	67.5%	28 909	21 874	75.7%	25 364	19 737	77.8%	27 174	21 609	79.5%	29 140	25 414	87.2%	26 066	22 061	84.6%
Northern Cape	10 377	6 356	61.3%	10 182	7 366	72.3%	10 116	6 957	68.8%	8 925	6 661	74.6%	10 403	7 749	74.5%	8 794	6 715	76.4%
Western Cape	44 931	34 017	75.7%	45 764	34 831	76.1%	39 960	33 110	82.9%	44 670	36 974	82.8%	47 615	40 542	85.1%	47 709	39 237	82.2%
Total Wrote	552 073	334 716	60.6%	537 543	364 147	67.8%	496 090	348 117	70.2%	511 152	377 829	73.9%	562 112	439 779	78.2%	532 860	403 874	75.8%



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Number of learners, Percentage
Number of learners who passed the senior certificate examination as a percentage of those that wrote the examinations
Department of Basic Education

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

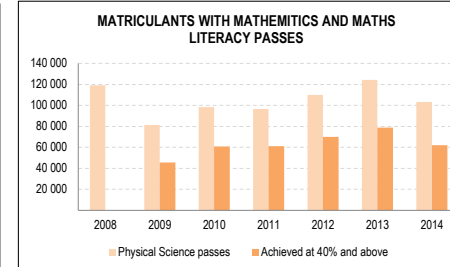
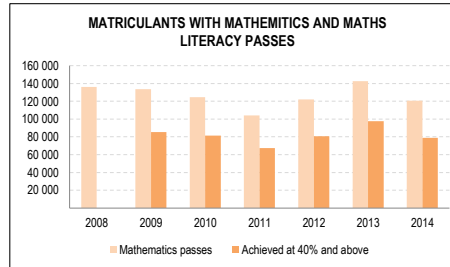
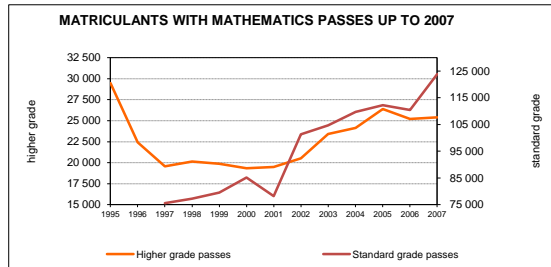
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

47	Number of candidates for the National Senior Certificate examinations with mathematics and physical science passes.
Education	
To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics and Physical science	

5 Data

Table		Number of candidates for the National Senior Certificate examinations with mathematics and physical science passes.																			
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Higher grade passes		29 475	22 416	19 575	20 130	19 854	19 327	19 504	20 528	23 412	24 143	26 383	25 217	25 415							
Standard grade passes				75 543	77 210	79 512	85 181	78 181	101 289	104 707	109 664	112 279	110 452	123 813							
Mathematics passes															136 184	133 505	124 749	104 033	121 970	142 666	120 523
Mathematical Literacy passes	Achieved at 40% and above														210 134	207 326	241 576	236 548	254 611	282 270	262 495
Physical Science passes															119 206	81 356	98 260	96 441	109 918	124 206	103 348
	Achieved at 40% and above														45 452	60 917	61 109	70 076	78 677	62 032	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Numbers
Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics on the higher grade and standard grade. Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics and mathematics literacy. Total number of matriculants who passed physical science.
Department of Education

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

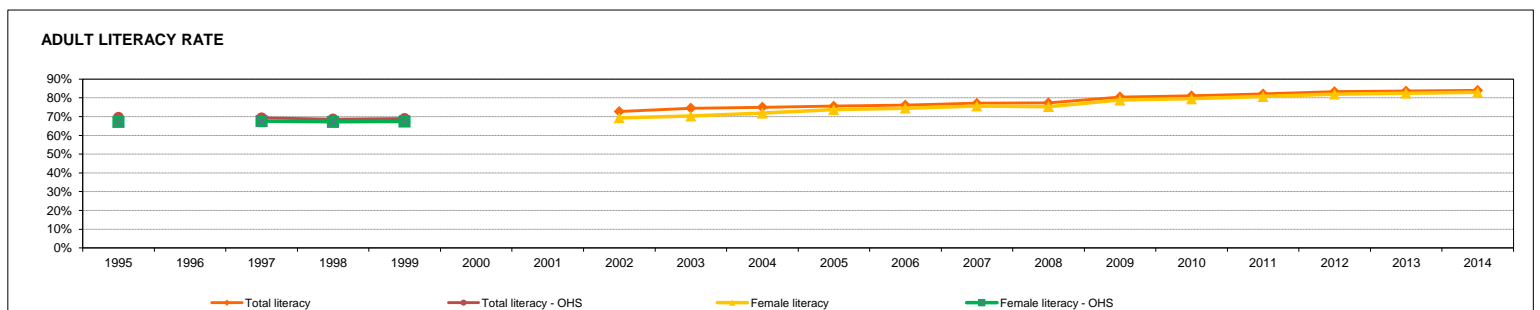
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

48	Adult literacy rate
Education	
To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50 percent between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDGs target.	

5 Data

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
1 Total literacy - GHS								72.7%	74.5%	75.0%	75.8%	76.3%	77.3%	77.6%	80.7%	81.2%	82.3%	83.5%	83.8%	84.2%	
2 Total literacy - OHS	69.6%		69.3%	68.7%	69.0%																
3 Female literacy - GHS								69.4%	70.3%	71.8%	73.7%	74.5%	75.7%	75.3%	78.8%	79.5%	80.7%	82.0%	82.5%	83.0%	
4 Female literacy - OHS	67.2%		67.6%	67.2%	67.4%																
Illiteracy	30.4%		30.7%	31.3%	31.0%			27.3%	25.5%	25.0%	24.2%	23.7%	22.7%	22.4%	19.3%	18.8%	17.7%	16.5%	16.2%	15.8%	

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Eastern Cape		59.6%					60.3%										73.5%
Free State		63.8%					65.3%										78.9%
Gauteng		79.5%					80.8%										89.6%
KwaZulu-Natal		62.3%					64.6%										78.2%
Limpopo		57.8%					59.0%										75.0%
Mpumalanga		59.1%					60.1%										76.9%
North West		58.8%					62.0%										73.6%
Northern Cape		57.9%					61.9%										74.0%
Western Cape		78.9%					80.4%										87.4%
Total literacy		66.4%					68.5%										80.9%
Illiteracy		33.6%					31.5%										19.1%



- 7 Data format
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Percentage
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). Illiteracy: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education or highest level of education less than grade 7
Statistics SA's various October Household Surveys (OHS) and General Household Surveys (GHS) 2002-2014, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011 (P0301.4 page 36).

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

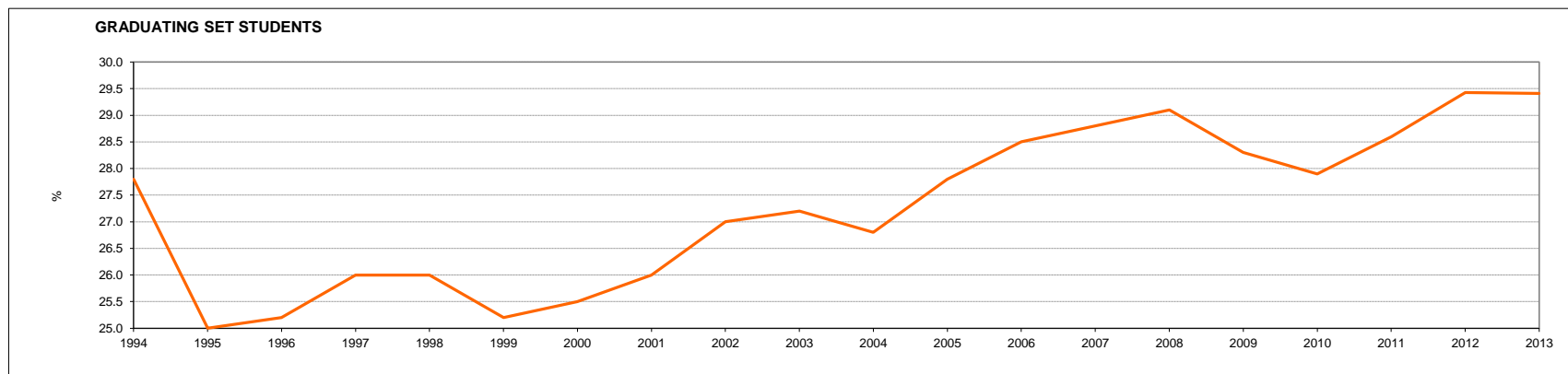
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

49	Graduating Science																			
	Future competitiveness																			
	Increase the number of Engineering Science graduates to 15 000 by 2014																			

5 Data

Table		Higher Education																			
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Total Enrolment	495 356	557 383	574 771	569 814	559 309	553 800	578 134	627 277	667 182	705 255	744 478	735 073	741 380	760 889	799 490	837 779	892 936	937 454	953 373	983 698
	Female	224 230	256 349	274 610	282 147	284 693	282 332	303 794	336 541	359 250	378 960	403 454	401 042	408 718	422 402	450 651	478 175	512 573	542 704	554 840	573 698
	Male	271 126	301 034	300 161	287 667	274 616	266 460	274 159	290 539	307 922	326 294	341 019	334 030	332 662	338 481	348 814	359 580	380 350	394 664	398 368	409 988
	Unreported gender	-	-	-	-	-	5 008	181	197	10	1	5	1	6	25	24	13	86	165	12	
2	Total number of graduates	74 137	81 684	86 215	88 221	86 625	92 499	92 819	95 940	101 047	108 263	117 240	120 385	124 676	126 618	133 241	144 852	153 325	160 300	165 995	180 823
	Female	36 195	41 194	44 721	46 395	47 390	49 653	52 389	54 978	58 561	62 397	68 157	70 845	73 959	74 845	79 320	88 073	93 062	96 816	99 945	109 979
	Male	37 942	40 490	41 493	41 827	39 235	39 913	40 296	40 955	42 485	45 866	49 083	49 540	50 717	51 773	53 921	56 778	60 260	63 478	66 042	70 844
	Unreported gender						2 933	134	7	1						1		6	8	0	
3	Total number of SET graduates	20 598	20 456	21 682	22 904	22 506	23 269	23 679	24 907	27 240	29 495	31 436	33 506	35 562	36 429	38 819	40 973	42 760	45 841	48 849	53 176
4	Number of Engineering Sciences (excluding Technology) graduates																8 424	8 792	9 193	9 974	11 441
5	Annual targets																	9 773	10 877		
6	SET as % of total graduates	27.8	25.0	25.2	26.0	26.0	25.2	25.5	26.0	27.0	27.2	26.8	27.8	28.5	28.8	29.1	28.3	27.9	28.6	29.4	29.4

6 Graph



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Numbers, Percentage
Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET (Science Engineering and Technology). SET refers to the following fields of study: Agricultural Studies, Computer and
Department of Education, Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS)

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

50 Educational
Education
To improve performance of learners in basic education

Table 1 Performance of learners per province

Province	SACMEQ II				SACMEQ III			
	Reading		Mathematics		Reading		Mathematics	
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Eastern Cape	444.1	14.02	449.3	10.74	447.8	10.13	468.8	10.31
Free State	446.2	12.46	447.5	6.00	491.1	12.48	491.6	10.08
Gauteng	576.4	35.23	552.4	26.02	573.1	14.39	454.0	11.99
KwaZulu-Natal	517.5	21.63	510.3	17.48	485.6	10.56	485.2	8.22
Limpopo	428.1	17.54	433.4	10.82	425.3	7.68	446.7	5.25
Mpumalanga	470.3	13.37	460.9	8.24	473.6	11.13	476.1	8.19
North West	436.7	19.65	446.0	18.81	506.3	14.19	503.1	13.14
Northern Cape	427.7	9.61	419.6	10.80	505.6	12.56	498.7	10.83
Western Cape	629.3	17.95	591	23.94	583.4	11.08	566	12.01
South Africa	492.3	9.00	486.1	7.19	494.9	4.55	494.8	3.81

Table 2 Performance by country

Country name	SACMEQ III	
	Reading Scores	Mathematics Scores
Botswana	534.6	520.7
Kenya	543.1	557.0
Lesotho	467.9	476.9
Malawi	433.5	447.0
Mauritius	573.5	623.3
Mozambique	476.0	483.8
Namibia	496.9	471.0
Seychelles	575.1	550.7
South Africa	494.9	494.8
Swaziland	549.4	540.8
Tanzania	577.8	552.7
Uganda	478.7	481.9
Zambia	434.4	435.2
Zanzibar	533.9	486.2
Zimbabwe	507.7	519.8
SACMEQ	511.8	509.5

Table 3 Average percentage scores of learners

Average percentage scores	2011						2012						2013						2014									
	Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 9		Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 9		Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 9							
	Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics	Home Language	First Additional Language	Mathematics	Home Language	First Additional Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics	Home Language	First Additional Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics	Home Language	First Additional Language	Mathematics						
Eastern Cape	27	19	12	8	53	35	29	25	8	36	21	3	50	55	41	36	16	21	19	3	59	58	62	35	23	39	21	3
Free State	22	10	7	8	65	42	57	25	12	49	23	3	66	63	80	45	27	61	17	4	72	71	79	52	44	59	22	4
Gauteng	20	15	22	17	62	48	52	39	16	54	31	4	63	70	72	57	38	39	26	5	71	73	80	61	52	48	25	4
KwaZulu-Natal	21	13	14	10	59	38	35	24	12	28	18	2	65	64	64	45	30	31	15	3	71	71	77	42	36	49	16	3
Limpopo	16	5	5	5	49	24	15	18	5	17	14	1	50	44	54	35	15	22	13	1	57	49	60	34	21	27	11	1
Mpumalanga	13	5	5	4	49	25	23	18	6	33	25	1	51	50	68	35	16	58	19	2	63	60	78	42	27	61	24	2
Northern Cape	13	7	12	7	51	31	29	25	8	36	26	2	49	54	57	29	21	34	18	2	59	60	67	37	28	45	27	3
North West	15	5	5	4	46	23	20	25	7	29	27	1	50	52	67	43	21	49	21	2	60	54	75	39	27	57	20	1
Western Cape	27	18	27	19	67	48	50	29	20	47	23	5	55	66	77	46	38	46	19	7	68	73	82	51	51	49	24	6
South Africa	20	12	12	9	57	36	39	24	11	39	21	2	57	59	68	41	27	37	17	2	66	65	77	42	35	48	18	3

- 7 Data format
- 8 Data Note
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Mean, Standard Error

Table 1 and 2 JSACMEQ (II) undertaken from 1984 to 2004 and SACMEQ (III) undertaken from 2005 to 2010, targetted all pupils in Grade 6 level (at the first week of the eighth month of the school year) who were attending registered mainstream primary school. The desired target population definition for the project was based on a grade-based description and not age based description of pupils

Table 3) Provides average percentage score per subject. Direct comparison between Home Language (HL) and First Additional Language (FAL) should be done with extreme caution as the Language tests done in 2011 in Grades 1 to 6 was pitched at the level of language of learning and teaching.
For the year 2014, used Universal data

SACMEQ- Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
ANA- Annual National Assessments, FAL - First Additional Language and HL - Home Language
SE- Standard Error

Table 1) SACMEQ II and III Project results (2005 to 2010): Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website - www.SACMEQ.org
Table 3) Report on annual national assessments (ANA) 2014

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
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51	Mathematics and Science achievement
	Education
	To increase the percentage of potential students for SET disciplines

5 Data

Table International students achievements in Maths and Science Average Scale score

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

Table Trends in South African Mathematics and Science achievement: 1995 to 2011

Grade 8						Grade 9			
Maths			Science			Maths		Science	
1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002	2002	2011	2002	2011
276 (6.7)	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	260 (7.9)	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	285 (4.2)	352 (2.5)	268 (5.5)	332 (3.7)

Table Average Science and Maths scale by province (2002 and 2011)

Province	Maths			Science		
	2002	2011	change in achievement	2002	2011	change in achievement
Eastern Cape	250	316	+	222	282	+
Free State	291	359	+	280	341	+
Gauteng	303	389	+	301	387	+
Kwazulu Natal	278	337	+	253	308	+
Limpopo	244	322	+	216	284	+
Mpumalanga	287	344	+	266	326	+
North West	280	350	+	260	334	+
Northern Cape	340	366	+	357	368	+
Western Cape	414	404	-	421	409	-

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Numbers, average
TIMMS was administered to Grade 8 in 1999, administered to Grades 8 and 9 in 2002 and 2011. For 2011 the HSRC conducted the study in 285 schools among 11 969 learners. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version
International mathematics and Science achievement and South Africa's performance in relation to the other participating countries
Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) 2011. TIMSS media release December 2012, Website www.hsrc.ac.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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52	Skills and training
	Education
	Increase participation in post-school education, training and skills development and thereby providing the workplace with necessary skills

Table 1 Enrolment in Further Education and Training (FET) Colleges

	2011	2012	2013
National Vocational Certification NC(V)	124 658	140 575	154 960
Engineering N1 - N6	70 253	205 274	248 932
Business Studies N4-N6	100 061	154 350	193 355
Total	294 972	500 199	597 247

Table 2 Apprenticeships

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Artisan learner registration	16 193	24 229	26 301	23 517	24 415	21 849	27 670
Artisan learner completion	6 030	8 935	8 238	11 778	14 023	15 277	18 110
Completion rate	37.2%	36.9%	31.3%	50.1%	57.4%	69.9%	65.4%

Table 3 Internships and learnerships

	2011/12			2012/13			2013/14		
	Entered	Completed	Completion rate	Entered	Completed	Completion rate	Entered	Completed	Completion rate
Learnerships									
Workers	17 795	9 500	53.4%	20 108	14 333	71.3%	30 511	14 500	47.5%
Unemployed	27 523	19 205	69.8%	29 601	21 983	74.3%	46 012	21 372	46.4%
Internships	2 993	901	30.1%	5 164	2 337	45.3%	7 747	2 129	27.5%

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Numbers, percentage
Headcount enrolment refers to an enrolment of a student whereby a student is counted as a unit, regardless of the course load he/she is carrying. Learnerships: A learning programme that leads to an
Table1) Department of Higher Education and Training's Management Information Support. Table 2, 3: Department of Higher education and Training's Indlela and SETA admin systems

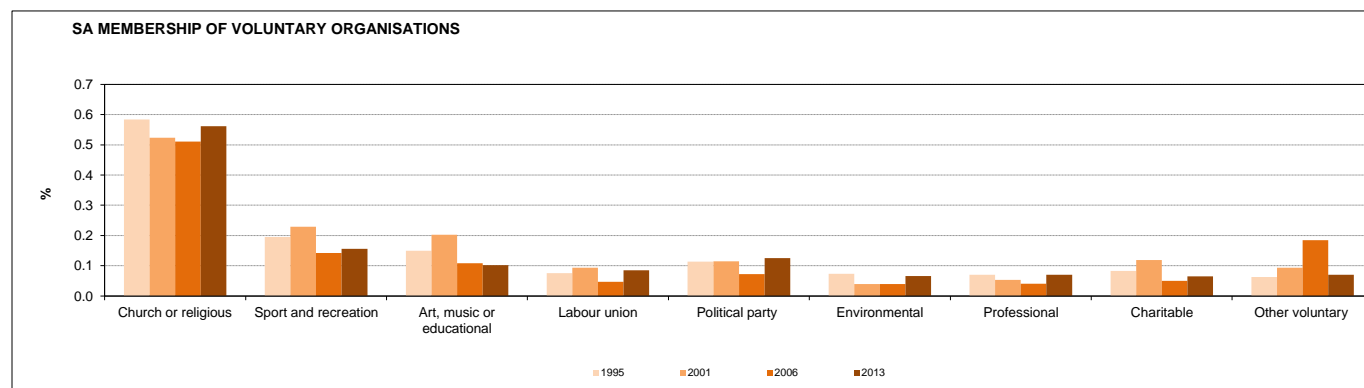
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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53	Strength of Civil Society
	Voice and accountability
	To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations

5 Data

	South Africa				Chile				Korea				Poland			
	1995	2001	2006	2013	1995	2001	2006	2011	1995	2001	2006	2012	1995	2001	2006	2010
Church or religious	58.4%	52.4%	51.1%	56.2%	28.1%	20.70%	23.0%	23.1%	15.5%	43.0%	17.5%	22.5%		5.7%	12.9%	15.2%
Sport and recreation	19.5%	22.9%	14.2%	15.6%	16.2%	14.9%	13.2%	18.2%	14.4%	19.9%	13.8%	10.0%		3.1%	4.2%	6.0%
Art, music or educational	15.0%	20.2%	10.8%	10.2%	12.8%	9.0%	10.3%	8.6%	7.1%	16.4%	7.4%	5.7%		2.2%	4.6%	6.0%
Labour union	7.5%	9.3%	4.7%	8.5%	5.6%	3.0%	3.6%	5.0%	1.9%	4.7%	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%	10.3%	4.4%	4.3%
Political party	11.4%	11.5%	7.2%	12.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Environmental	7.3%	3.9%	3.9%	6.6%	3.9%	3.0%	1.6%	1.6%	6.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.6%		1.2%	1.6%	1.6%
Professional	7.0%	5.3%	4.0%	7.0%	7.0%	3.5%	3.1%	1.3%	6.0%	7.2%	1.6%	3.6%		4.3%	2.6%	3.3%
Charitable	8.3%	11.9%	5.0%	6.5%	7.9%	6.7%	7.8%	5.8%	6.2%	10.4%	1.4%	1.8%		3.0%	3.1%	3.9%
Other voluntary	6.3%	9.3%	18.4%	7.0%	5.4%	1.4%	1.8%	4.6%	4.6%	7.9%	1.6%	6.4%		2.7%	3.3%	3.7%



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Percentage
The percentages in columns do not add up to 100 per cent as respondents could indicate that they were "active members or belong to" more than one organisation. The next wave of the WVS is in 2010-2011, <i>date of release ??</i>
World Values Survey University of Stellenbosch, www.wvsevdb.com/wvs 2006, 2010

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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54	Voter participation
	Voice and accountability
	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process

5 Data

	1994	%	1999	%	2004	%	2009	%	2014	%
Voting age population (VAP)	22 709 152		22 798 845		27 436 898		27 574 414		31 434 035	
VAP registered	no registration		18 177 751	79.7%	20 674 926	75.4%	23 181 997	84.1%	25 390 150	80.8%
Turnout	19 533 498		16 228 462		15 863 558		17 919 966		18 654 771	
% Turnout of VAP		86.0%		71.2%		57.8%		65.0%		59.3%
% Turnout of registered VAP		no registration		89.3%		76.7%		77.3%		73.5%
Under 35 years										
VAP under 35			11 768 544		14 162 663		13 923 366		15 749 520	
VAP under 35 registered			8 667 832	73.7%	9 193 845	64.9%	9 253 537	66.5%	10 236 061	65.0%
No turnout data										

	1995	%	2000	%	2006	%	2011	%
Voting age population (VAP)			23 532 308		25 364 801			
VAP registered			18 476 516	78.5%	21 054 957	83.0%	23 655 046	
Turnout			8 882 734		10 186 795		13 664 914	
% Turnout of VAP				37.7%		40.2%		
% Turnout of registered VAP				48.1%		48.4%		57.8%
under 35 years								
			2000	%	2006	%		
VAP under 35			12 147 151		13 093 066			
VAP under 35 registered			8 327 816	68.6%	8 899 915	68.0%	9 820 251	
Turnout under 35 years					3 169 752		4 681 600	
% Turnout of under 35 VAP						24.2%		
% Turnout of registered under 35 VAP						35.6%		47.7%

- 6 Data format
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Number, Percentages
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 refers to Voting Age Population
State of the Nation, South Africa 2007. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 2007/www.elections.org.za. Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).
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. * No registration for the specific years.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
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55	Voters, per province
	Voice and accountability
	To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces

5 Data

Table 1 Voters in national and provincial elections, disaggregated by province

1994	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Registered	Voted	%	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%	3 240 059	2 278 555	70.3%
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%	1 449 488	1 051 027	72.5%
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%	6 063 739	4 638 981	76.5%
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%	5 117 131	3 935 771	76.9%
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%	2 440 348	1 543 986	63.3%
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%	1 860 834	1 408 269	75.7%
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%	1 669 349	1 147 786	68.8%
Northern Cape	377 173	327 772	86.9%	433 591	329 707	76.0%	554 900	421 490	76.0%	601 080	443 714	73.8%
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%	2 941 333	2 188 236	74.4%
Out of Country										6 789	18 446	N/A **
Total	18 177 751	15 903 743	87.5%	20 674 926	15 863 558	76.7%	23 181 997	17 919 966	77.3%	25 390 150	18 654 771	73.5%

Table 2 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%

- 6 Data format
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- 9 Data Note

Numbers, Percentages
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)
Report on the National & Provincial Elections 1999/2004, 2006 , 2011 Independent Electoral Commission , www.election.org.za
The data does not include changes that occur after the first results have been published and by elections. Out of Country registrations do not include other registered voters applying to vote abroad

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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56	Percentage of women who are members of Voice and accountability
To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies	

5 Data

Table 1 Women members of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures

	1994			1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Total	%	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%	172	400	43.0%
Provincial Legislatures															
Eastern Cape	13	56	23.2%	15	63	23.8%	21	63	33.3%	28	63	44.4%	26	63	41.3%
Free State	7	30	23.3%	7	30	23.3%	8	30	26.7%	12	30	40.0%	14	30	46.7%
Gauteng	25	86	29.1%	26	73	35.6%	31	73	42.5%	33	73	45.2%	29	73	39.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	11	81	13.6%	22	80	27.5%	21	80	26.3%	30	80	37.5%	32	80	40.0%
Limpopo	11	40	27.5%	16	49	32.7%	16	49	32.7%	23	49	46.9%	23	49	46.9%
Mpumalanga	6	30	20.0%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%	12	30	40.0%	14	30	46.7%
North West	9	33	27.3%	9	33	27.3%	11	33	33.3%	14	33	42.4%	15	33	45.5%
Northern Cape		30	0.0%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%	13	30	43.3%	12	30	40.0%
Western Cape	10	42	23.8%	11	42	26.2%	13	42	31.0%	14	42	33.3%	16	42	38.1%
Total	203	828	24.5%	242	830	29.2%	270	830	32.5%	352	830	42.4%	353	830	42.5%

Table 2 Women members of Local Government Councils as per the major Local Government Elections

Province	2000												2006												2011 - present					
	Proportional Representation			Ward			Overall			Proportional Representation			Ward			Overall			Proportional Representation			Ward			Overall					
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%			
Eastern Cape	266	701	37.9	94	601	15.6	360	1 302	27.6	348	743	46.8	236	636	37.1	584	1 379	42.3	358	799	44.8	278	715	38.9	636	1 514	42.0			
Free State	125	319	39.2	51	291	17.5	176	610	28.9	141	334	42.2	113	300	37.7	254	634	40.1	164	359	45.7	93	317	29.3	257	676	38.0			
Gauteng	206	479	43.0	86	446	19.3	292	925	31.6	201	454	44.3	190	423	44.9	391	877	44.6	220	542	40.6	199	508	39.2	419	1 050	39.9			
KwaZulu-Natal	292	858	34.0	97	748	13.0	389	1 606	24.2	341	880	38.8	143	771	18.5	484	1 651	29.3	416	935	44.5	148	828	17.9	564	1 763	32.0			
Mpumalanga	187	463	40.4	63	401	15.7	250	864	28.9	254	593	42.8	235	513	45.8	489	1 106	44.2	285	628	45.4	227	543	41.8	512	1 171	43.7			
North West	153	382	40.1	78	327	23.9	231	709	32.6	186	423	44.0	152	365	41.6	338	788	42.9	230	466	49.4	136	402	33.8	366	868	42.2			
Northern Cape	82	202	40.6	43	173	24.9	125	375	33.3	183	423	43.3	167	365	45.8	350	788	44.4	213	449	47.4	132	383	34.5	345	832	41.5			
Northern Province	194	499	38.9	57	436	13.1	251	935	26.8	87	205	42.4	92	174	52.9	179	379	47.2	89	215	41.4	71	194	36.6	160	409	39.1			
Western Cape	122	382	31.9	68	330	20.6	190	712	26.7	148	400	37.0	97	348	27.9	245	748	32.8	148	418	35.4	127	387	32.8	275	805	34.2			
Total	1 627	4 285	38.0	637	3 753	17.0	2 264	8 038	28.2	1 889	4 455	42.4	1 425	3 895	36.6	3 314	8 350	39.7	2 123	4 811	44.1	1 411	4 277	33.0	3 534	9 088	38.9			

- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition
- 8 Data source

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

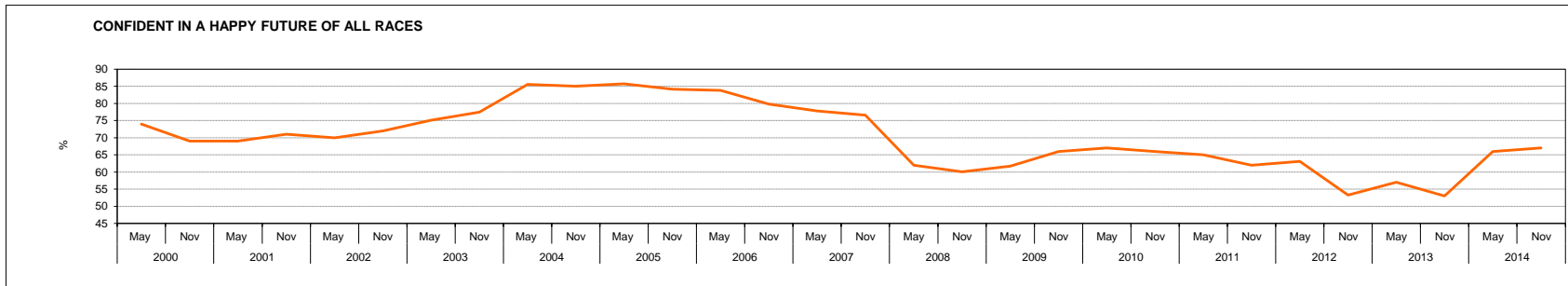
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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57	Confident in a happy future for all races
	Social cohesion and social capital
	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.

5 Data

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	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	74	69	69	71	70	72	75	78	86	85	86	84	84	80	78	77	62	60	62	66	67	66	65	62	63	53	57	53	66	67
	72		70		71		76		85		85		82		77		61		64		67		64		58		55		67	



- 7 Data format
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- 10 Data note

	Percentage
	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races.
	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data.
	Ipsos (Former Markinor's) regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 500 respondents, 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.

- 1 Indicator
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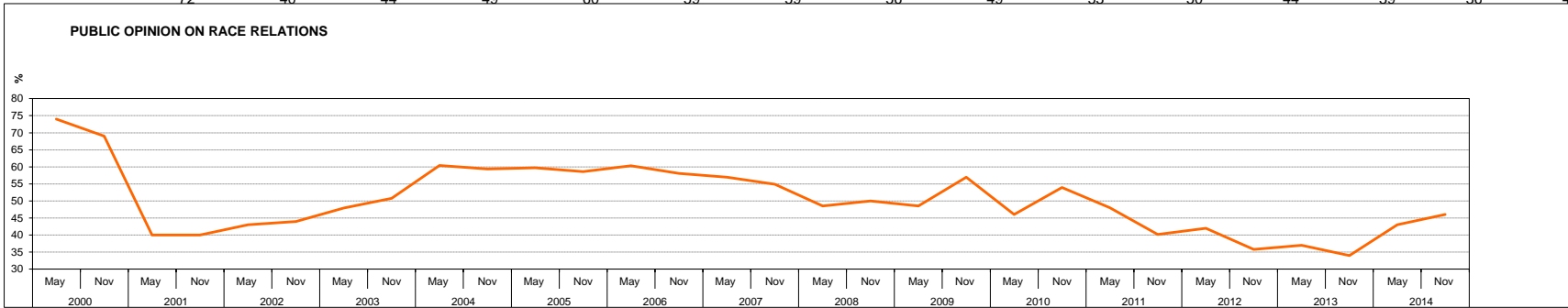
58	Public opinion on race relations
	Social cohesion and social capital
	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation. By 2019, 65 percent of the population should be of the opinion that race relations are improving

5 Data

Table **Public opinion on race relations**

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov
Race relations improving	74	69	40	40	43	44	48	51	60	59	60	59	60	58	57	55	49	50	49	57	46	54	48	40	42	36	37	34	43	46
	72		40		44		49		60		59		59		56		49		53		50		44		39		36		45	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
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Percentage
Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population.
Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data.
Biannual series has been used for the graph while the table provides annual data. The annual data has been obtained by averaging the two points as obtained in May and November. Ipsos (Former Markinor) regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 500 respondents, 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.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
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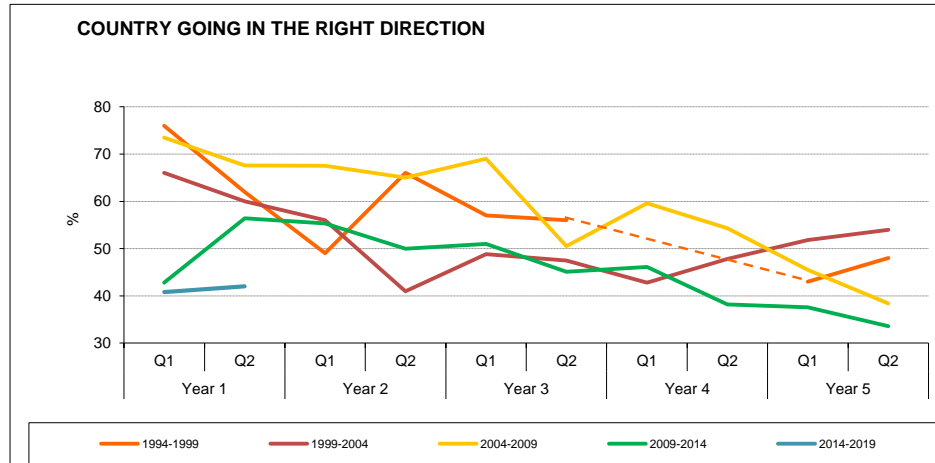
59	Country going in the right direction
	Social cohesion and social capital
	To promote social cohesion while building the nation

5 Data

Table Country going in the right direction

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
1994-1999	76.0	62.0	49.0	66.0	57.0	56.0			43.0	48.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	54.0
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	65.0	69.0	50.5	59.6	54.3	45.5	38.4
2009-2014	42.8	56.4	55.3	50.0	51.0	45.1	46.1	38.2	37.6	33.6
2014-2019	40.8	42.0								

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Percentage
Proportion of SA adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction
Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data.
Ipsos (Fomer Markinor's) regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 500 respondents, 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.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

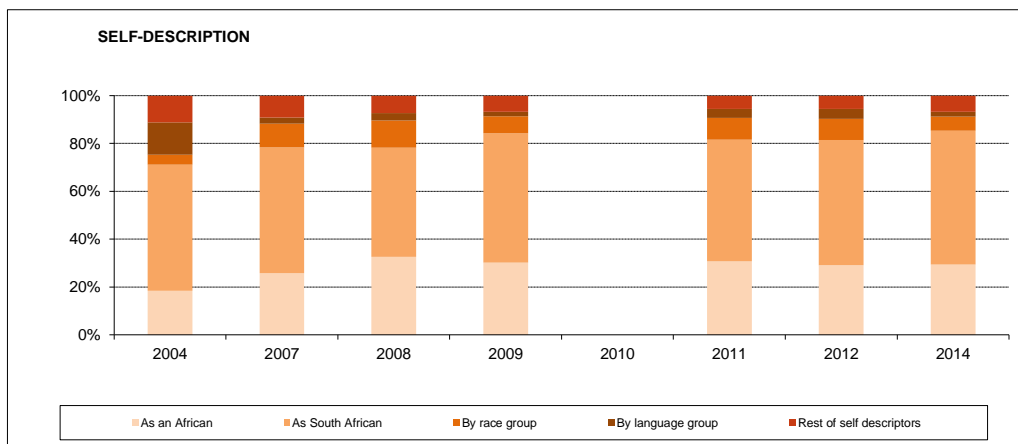
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

60	Identity based on self-description
	Social cohesion and social capital
	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 60 percent of the population prefers to associate with their

5 Data

Table	How South Africans describe themselves (self-description)							
	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
As an African	18.4	25.8	32.6	30.2		30.8	29.1	30
As South African	52.8	52.6	45.7	54.1		50.8	52.4	57
By race group	4.1	9.9	11.3	7.1		9.1	8.8	6
By language group	13.6	2.6	3.1	1.9		3.7	4.1	2
Rest of self descriptors	11.1	9.1	7.3	6.7		5.6	5.6	6.9

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Percentage
First self-descriptors by South Africa's adult population as a form of primary identity
Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on FutureFact Mindset Surveys
Future Fact regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3,000, conducted once a year amongst aged 15 years and older. 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 and 2013 is not available since the self description questions were not part of the survey in these years.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

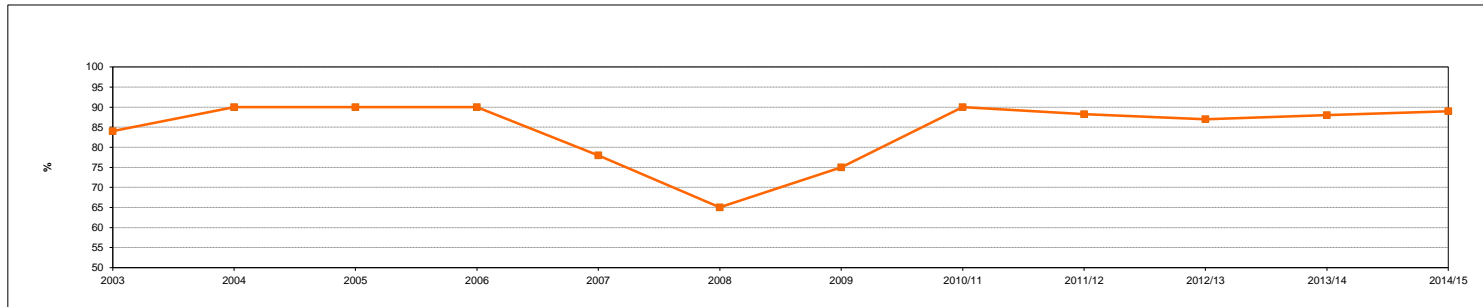
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

61	Pride in being South African
	Social cohesion and social capital
	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 75% of South Africans should reflect pride in being South African

5 Data

Table		Pride in being South African																																			
		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010/11				2011/12				2012/13				2013/14				2014/15					
		%														Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4		
Pride in being South African		84	90	90	90	78	65	75								92	87	90	90	87	90	88	87	88	88	88	85	86	88	90	89	89	88	89	90	89	89
										90				88				87				88				89											

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Percentage
Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African
Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey 2003-2009 and 2011
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. From Mid 2012 to mid 2014, the annual sample size is 14 000 with 3 500 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. Quarterly data for the years 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 were averaged to obtain an annual data point. Sample for 2014 included younger youth (15+), after weighting there was no statistical difference.

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

62	Victims of crime
	Public safety
	Perception of crime among the population managed and improved

5 Data

Table 1 Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark

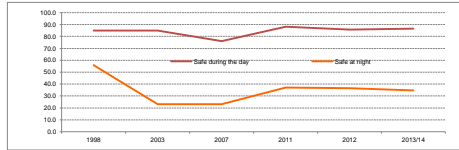
	1998	2003	2007	2011	2012	2013/14
Safe during the day	85.0	85.0	76.0	88.2	85.7	86.5
Safe at night	56.0	23.0	23.0	37.0	36.5	34.8

Table 2 Perception of changes in violent crimes levels

	2008-2010			2009-2011			2010-2013		
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Eastern Cape	38.2	36.4	25.4	39.4	32.2	28.3	40.3	27.4	32.3
Free State	42.5	34.1	23.4	43.2	27.5	29.2	50.3	28.8	20.9
Gauteng	22.5	52.0	25.5	20.1	49.1	30.8	33.6	41.5	24.8
KwaZulu-Natal	30.7	44.8	24.4	30.3	44.0	25.6	38.7	34.4	26.9
Limpopo	38.4	33.6	28.1	42.2	33.4	24.3	46.1	32.7	21.2
Mpumalanga	29.5	49.5	21.0	30.3	48.3	21.4	37.3	32.2	30.6
North West	36.2	41.1	22.8	37.3	26.4	36.2	40.3	25.7	25.0
Northern Cape	33.8	25.9	40.3	42.1	29.5	28.4	50.8	21.5	27.8
Western Cape	37.3	29.0	33.7	44.1	21.3	34.6	51.7	13.8	34.4
South Africa	32.1	41.8	26.1	33.1	38.1	28.8	41.3	31.6	27.0

Table 3 Percentage of households who were satisfied with police in their area

	2011	2012	2013/14
Eastern Cape	62.8	65.6	65.8
Free State	64.1	61.0	61.3
Gauteng	66.2	65.3	59.1
KwaZulu-Natal	63.0	60.1	56.3
Limpopo	66.7	62.4	59.7
Mpumalanga	57.1	58.2	55.4
North West	62.4	51.1	50.7
Northern Cape	60.9	61.1	58.7
Western Cape	71.1	66.1	63.9
South Africa	64.6	62.4	59.2



6 Graph

Table 4 Perception of households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime

	2010	2012	2013/14
Eastern Cape	62.3	66.4	68.3
Free State	64.7	70.0	68.5
Gauteng	60.7	59.8	56.4
KwaZulu-Natal	70.5	69.2	71.8
Limpopo	74.1	68.0	75.5
Mpumalanga	70.2	73.4	71.6
North West	71.6	58.3	64.7
Northern Cape	69.3	76.5	72.1
Western Cape	48.5	46.7	45.0
South Africa	64.7	63.7	64.3

7 Data format

8 Definition

9 Data source

10 Data note

Percentages
Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) is a countrywide households-based survey that examines perceptions of crimes and also reports on perceptions of activities of the criminal justice sector from the view of the victims and households.
Statistics South Africa Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS), 2011, 2012 and 2013/14
VOCS 2013/14 covers estimates of crimes as from April 2012 to February 2014 thus covering more years than previous surveys. Data collection for VOCS 2011 and 2012 were conducted from January to March of that year and referred to incidents of crime experienced during the previous year (January to December). Since 2013, Stats-SA has changed the data collection methodology to continuous data collection. Data collection for 2013/14 started in April 2012 and concluded in March 2014 with reference to the crimes that were experienced during the past twelve months (April 2012 to February 2014). The period is referred to as the moving reference period, this is different from 2011 and 2012 collection which were done from January to March and had a fixed reference period from January to December of the previous year. Sample has been distributed evenly over the collection period in the form of quarterly allocations. VOCS 2013/14 is comparable to the previous years VOCS in that several questions have remained unchanged over time.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

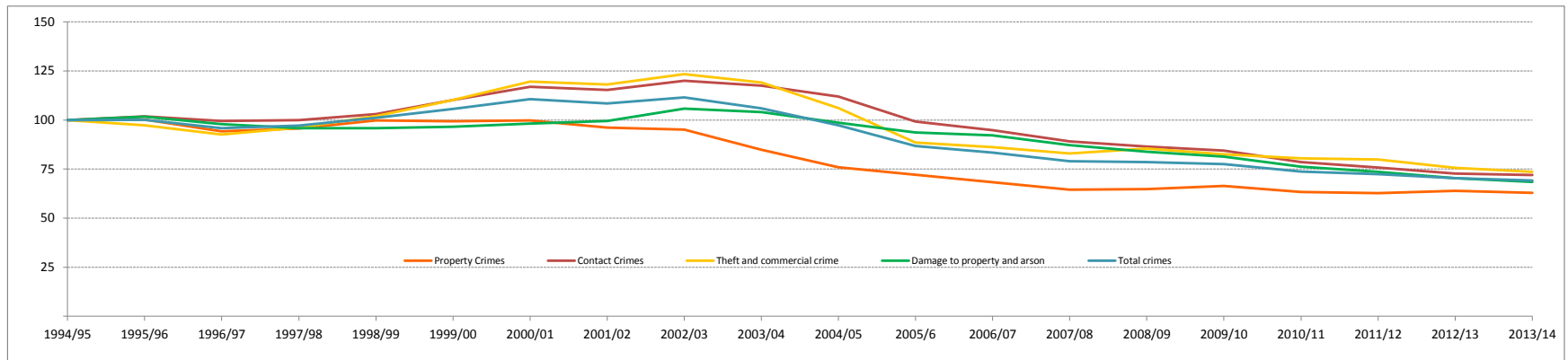
- 1 Indicator 63
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

63	Serious Crimes
	Public safety
	To reduce the level of overall serious crime by 10 percent between 2014 and 2019

5 Data

Table	All crimes rate - per 100 000 of population																			
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Property Crimes	1 689.1	1 693.4	1 591.3	1 615.9	1 684.8	1 679.0	1 686.4	1 623.3	1 605.4	1 434.3	1 282.0	1 217.1	1 154.7	1 090.0	1 093.0	1 122.0	1 069.0	1 059.8	1 078.4	1 062.1
Contact Crimes	1 625.8	1 656.3	1 618.5	1 624.4	1 675.1	1 790.7	1 901.9	1 873.9	1 951.7	1 910.5	1 818.8	1 612.6	1 541.1	1 447.4	1 405.3	1 371.4	1 277.2	1 232.5	1 180.8	1 170.9
Theft and commercial crime	1 328.9	1 293.4	1 229.9	1 277.3	1 356.1	1 463.9	1 588.4	1 569.7	1 640.1	1 582.8	1 409.7	1 175.8	1 144.4	1 102.5	1 134.5	1 096.7	1 069.9	1 062.2	1 005.7	978.2
Damage to property and arson	346.0	352.0	344.7	331.4	331.5	334.3	339.7	344.0	365.8	360.2	341.3	324.0	319.1	301.7	289.9	281.5	263.8	254.3	243.3	237
Total crimes	4 989.8	4 995.1	4 784.4	4 849.0	5 047.5	5 267.9	5 516.4	5 410.9	5 563.0	5 287.8	4 851.8	4 329.5	4 159.3	3 941.6	3 922.7	3 871.6	3 679.9	3 608.8	3 508.2	3 448.2

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Ratio of all crimes per 100 000 of the population
serious crime is a combination of contact crimes,contact related crimes,property related crimes and other serious crimes. Crimes dependent on police action were previously measured under this category, but from 14/15 onwards crimes dependent on police action will be measured separately. Statistics on firearms, alcohol and drugs are not included in these totals; these types of crime are mostly detected as a result of police action.
South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics * CRIME TARGETS WERE REVISITED
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. Line on fire arms, alcohol and drugs has been omitted as there crimes are more dependent of police action and are not reported under serious crimes.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

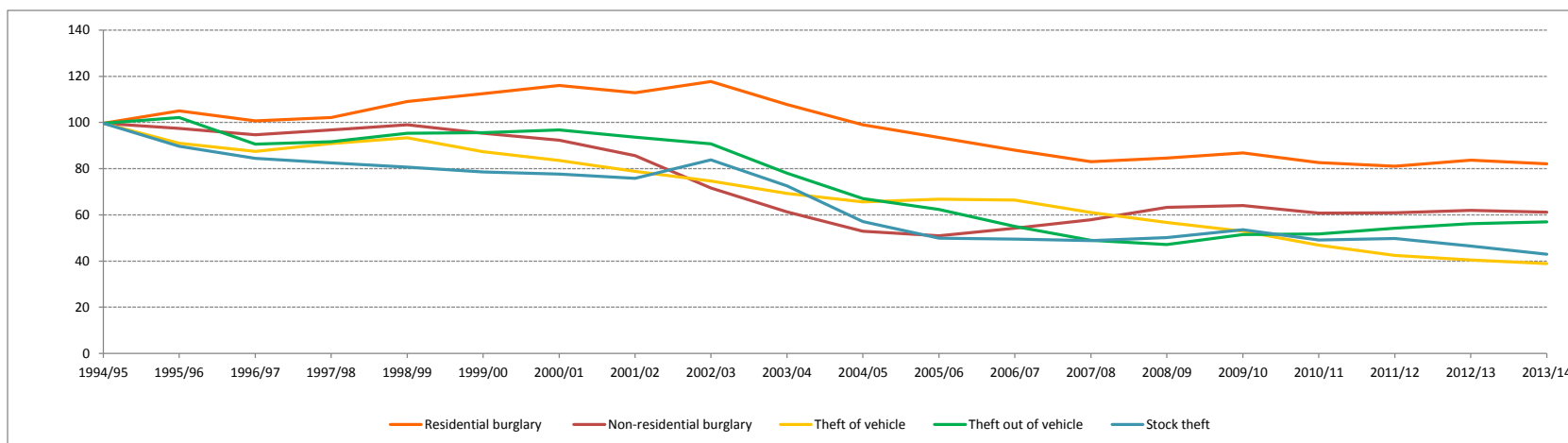
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

64	Property crime
	Public safety
	To reduce the levels of property crime

5 Data

Property Crime rate - per 100 000 of population																				
	1994	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Residential burglary	596.2	628.9	602.9	611.1	652.7	673.4	694.0	675.3	704.0	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5	520.2	495.3	485.4	501.4	491.6
Non-residential burglary	225.7	220.8	214.7	219.3	224.5	216.2	209.3	194.4	162.8	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8	145.5	138.2	138.5	140.9	138.9
Theft of vehicle	272.8	249.3	239.8	249.2	255.9	239.3	229.0	216.1	204.9	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0	145.5	129.0	116.8	111.7	107.3
Theft out of vehicle	472.5	484.7	430.4	435.3	452.5	453.9	459.0	444.6	431.0	370.8	318.8	296.6	261.7	233.4	225.0	245.1	246.2	257.9	267.2	271.4
Stock theft	121.9	109.7	103.5	101.0	98.8	96.2	95.1	92.9	102.7	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	65.7	60.3	61.2	57.2	52.9
Total	1 689.1	1 693.4	1 591.3	1 615.9	1 684.8	1 679.0	1 686.4	1 623.3	1 605.4	1 434.3	1 282.0	1 217.1	1 154.7	1 090.0	1 093.0	1 122.0	1 069.0	1 059.8	1 078.4	1 062.1

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Ratio of property crimes per 100 000 of the population
property crime is made up of burglary residential and business, theft of and out of motor vehicle and stock theft
SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics 2011/12.
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.

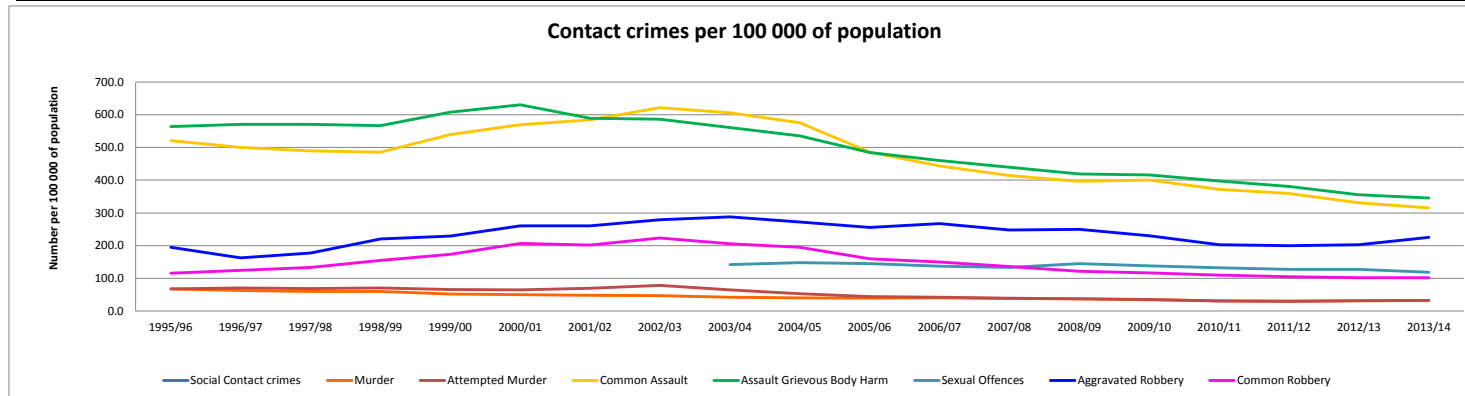
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

65	Contact crime
	Public safety
	To reduce contact crime by 10 percent between 2014 and 2019

5 Data

Table	Contact Crimes rate - per 100 000 of population																		
	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	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Social Contact crimes																			
Murder	67.9	62.8	59.5	59.8	52.5	49.8	47.8	47.4	42.7	40.3	39.6	40.5	38.6	37.3	34.1	31.9	30.9	31.1	32.2
Attempted Murder	67.9	70.4	68.4	70.4	65.4	64.4	69.8	78.9	64.8	52.6	43.8	42.5	39.3	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.4	31.3	32.3
Common Assault	520.5	500.3	489.0	485.0	538.9	569.7	584.3	621.6	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9	396.1	400.0	371.8	359.1	330.8	315.5
Assault Grievous Body Harm	563.7	570.4	570.4	566.3	608.1	630.2	589.1	585.9	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1	418.5	416.2	397.3	380.8	355.6	345.7
Sexual Offences									142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	127.0	118.2
Aggravated Robbery	195.0	163.0	177.5	220.6	229.5	260.3	260.5	279.2	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3	249.3	230.6	203.0	200.1	202.6	225.3
Common Robbery	115.4	124.9	133.4	154.7	173.5	206.5	201.3	223.4	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8	121.7	116.7	109.8	104.7	102.4	101.7
Total	1 656.3	1 618.5	1 624.4	1 675.1	1 790.7	1 901.9	1 873.9	1 951.7	1 910.5	1 818.8	1 612.6	1 541.1	1 447.4	1 405.3	1 371.4	1 277.2	1 232.5	1 180.8	1 170.9



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Ratio of contact crimes per 100 000 of the population
the category of contact crime is made up of murder, attempted murder aggravated robbery, common robbery, assault causing grievous bodily harm (gbh), common and sexual offences
SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
See indicator 68 for further analysis of aggravated robbery. Data on sexual offences from 2000/01 to 2002/03 is not published in the crime statistics. Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

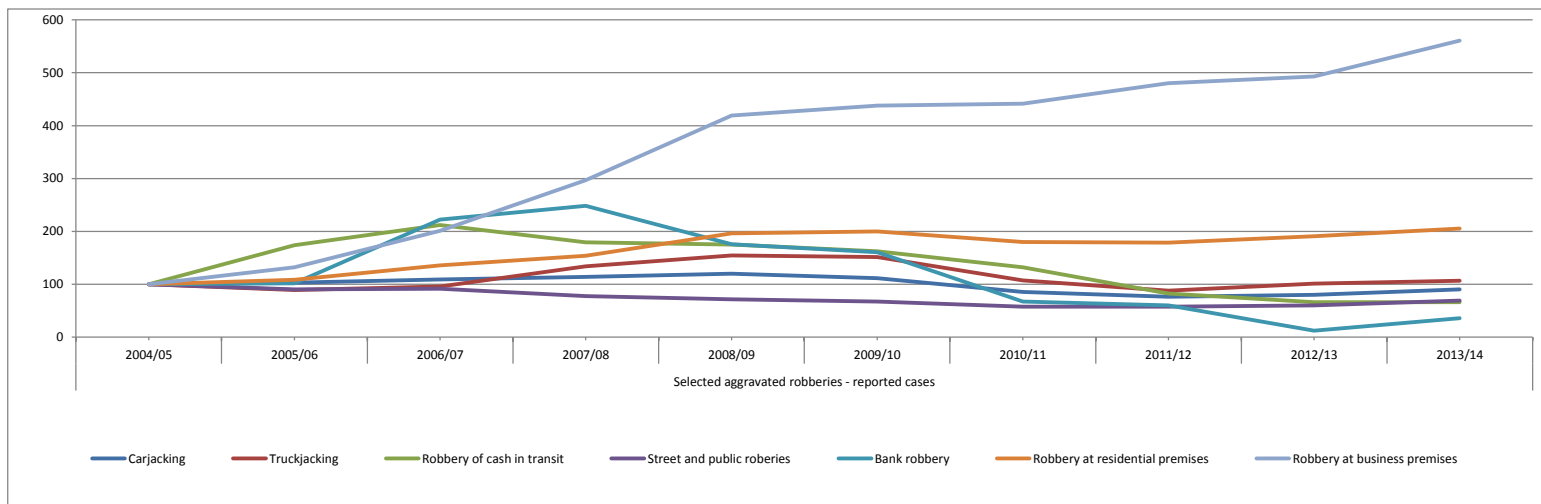
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

66	Aggravated robberies
	Public safety
	To reduce level of aggravated robberies

5 Data

Table Selected aggravated robberies - reported cases													% increase /decrease 2012/13 vs 2013/14
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2013/14
Carjacking	14 691	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	13 902	10 627	9 475	9 990	11 221	12.3%
Truckjacking	986	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	1 412	999	821	943	991	5.1%
Robbery of cash in transit	374	192	220	383	467	395	386	358	291	182	145	145	0.0%
Street and public robberies			100 436	91 070	92 021	77 984	72 194	67 670	57 951	57 973	60 476	69 240	14.5%
Bank robbery	127	54	58	59	129	144	102	93	39	35	7	21	200.0%
Robbery at residential premises	9 063	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	18 786	16 889	16 766	17 950	19 284	7.4%
Robbery at business premises	5 498	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	14 534	14 667	15 951	16 377	18 615	13.7%

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Number of organised crimes
 aggravated robberies refers to cases of armed robbery, and the trio crimes
 SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics 2013/14
 The graph is based on change-over-time series using 2004/05 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table uses number of reported cases for selected crimes.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

67 Drug-Related
Public safety
To increase the reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs by 13 percent over the period 2014 to 2019

5 Data

Table 1 Reported Cases

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	7 893	9 061	7 511	7 231	8 003	8 437	8 946	9 566	11 654	12 877	15 063
Free State	3 550	4 063	5 074	5 462	4 525	4 561	5 110	4 209	4 463	6 168	8 199
Gauteng	9 428	10 722	14 202	12 582	12 742	13 574	14 729	16 457	25 949	38 159	74 713
KwaZulu-Natal	13 599	19 290	23 206	26 228	24 100	23 819	28 693	32 457	37 415	42 167	45 954
Limpopo	1 706	1 786	1 977	2 178	3 198	3 316	4 837	4 634	5 254	7 530	9 609
Mpumalanga	1 314	1 714	1 794	2 068	1 770	1 642	2 041	3 178	4 153	5 844	7 464
North West	3 117	4 383	5 053	5 759	6 610	7 109	7 704	7 166	7 678	9 157	11 015
Northern Cape	2 142	2 550	2 085	2 114	2 201	1 933	2 371	2 418	2 672	2 861	3 252
Western Cape	19 940	30 432	34 788	41 067	45 985	52 781	60 409	70 588	77 069	82 062	85 463
Reported cases	62 689	84 001	95 690	104 689	109 134	117 172	134 840	150 673	176 307	206 825	260 732

Table 2 Crime Ratio per 100 000 of the population

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	114.2	131.4	109	104.9	115.9	128.2	134.6	141.8	170.6	195.5	227.5
Free State	119.6	138.4	171.8	184.6	152.9	158.5	176.1	149	161.7	224.4	297.8
Gauteng	103.7	116.8	152.2	132.1	131.5	129.9	139.9	147	229.1	306.2	587
KwaZulu-Natal	139.6	197.2	235.7	264.3	240.7	235.7	274.6	304.9	345.8	407.6	439.5
Limpopo	32	33.6	37	40.6	59.2	62.9	92.5	85.2	94.6	138.1	174.1
Mpumalanga	37.8	49.7	51.7	59	50.1	45.7	56.6	87.8	113.6	143.4	180.8
North West	93.3	130.7	151.8	170.7	194.7	207.6	223.3	223.9	236	258.2	306.2
Northern Cape	200.8	238	193.3	193.1	199.7	171.7	206.6	219	243.6	248.1	279.6
Western Cape	443.2	666.6	749.4	864.8	950.1	1003.1	1127.7	1351.3	1457.5	1389.9	1420.4
Crime ratio	135.1	180.3	204.1	220.9	228.1	240.7	273.4	301.4	348.5	395.6	492.1

Table 3 Percentage difference on reported cases

	2003/04-2004/05	2004/05-2005/06	2005/06-2006/07	2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	2008/09-2009/10	2009/10-2010/11	2010/11-2011/12	2011/12-2012/13	2012/13-2013/14	2004/05-2013/14
Eastern Cape	14.8%	-17.1%	-3.7%	10.7%	5.4%	6.0%	6.9%	21.8%	10.5%	17.0%	66.2%
Free State	14.5%	24.9%	7.6%	-17.2%	0.8%	12.0%	-17.6%	6.0%	38.2%	32.9%	101.8%
Gauteng	13.7%	32.5%	-11.4%	1.3%	6.5%	8.5%	11.7%	57.7%	47.1%	95.8%	596.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	41.8%	20.3%	13.0%	-8.1%	-1.2%	20.5%	13.1%	15.3%	12.7%	9.0%	138.2%
Limpopo	4.7%	10.7%	10.2%	46.8%	3.7%	45.9%	-4.2%	13.4%	43.3%	27.6%	438.0%
Mpumalanga	30.4%	4.7%	15.3%	-14.4%	-7.2%	24.3%	55.7%	30.7%	40.7%	27.7%	335.5%
North West	40.6%	15.3%	14.0%	14.8%	7.5%	8.4%	-7.0%	7.1%	19.3%	20.3%	151.3%
Northern Cape	19.0%	-18.2%	1.4%	4.1%	-12.2%	22.7%	2.0%	10.5%	7.1%	13.7%	27.5%
Western Cape	52.6%	14.3%	18.0%	12.0%	14.8%	14.5%	16.9%	9.2%	6.5%	4.1%	180.8%
Total	34.0%	13.9%	9.4%	4.2%	7.4%	15.1%	11.7%	17.0%	17.3%	26.1%	210.4%

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Ratio of Drug-related crime per 100 000 of the population
Drug-related crimes include possession, usage, handling, dealing, smuggling and manufacturing.
SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
This indicator does not reflect confiscated and destroyed drugs as they are captured on a different system. Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

68	Sexual Offences
	Public safety
	To reduce sexual offences

5 Data

Table 1 Reported Cases

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	8 238	8 626	10 312	9 117	9 087	9 456	9 047	9 380	9 239	9 567	9 897
Free State	4 734	4 972	4 559	4 386	4 396	4 523	4 581	4 838	4 927	5 252	4 814
Gauteng	16 402	16 333	15 676	15 124	15 398	18 176	15 645	13 987	12 419	12 288	11 021
KwaZulu-Natal	11 378	12 122	11 932	11 649	11 355	13 279	13 269	12 793	12 288	12 405	11 875
Limpopo	4 491	5 070	4 671	4 780	4 528	4 675	4 905	4 883	5 686	6 467	6 423
Mpumalanga	4 375	4 674	4 756	4 631	4 169	4 695	4 603	4 442	4 092	4 267	3 953
North West	4 519	4 610	4 546	4 588	4 513	5 021	4 759	4 706	4 972	5 521	4 850
Northern Cape	2 191	2 212	1 993	1 957	1 749	1 917	1 845	1 868	1 738	1 844	1 754
Western Cape	9 751	10 498	9 631	8 969	8 623	8 772	9 678	9 299	9 153	8 776	8 062
Reported cases	66 079	69 117	68 076	65 201	63 818	70 514	68 332	66 196	64 514	66 387	62 649

Table 2 Crime Ratio per 100 000 of the population

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	119.2	125.1	149.6	132.2	131.6	143.7	136.1	139.1	135.3	145.2	149.5
Free State	159.5	169.4	154.3	148.2	148.6	157.2	157.8	171.3	178.5	191.1	174.9
Gauteng	180.4	178	168	158.8	158.9	174	148.6	125	109.6	98.6	86.6
KwaZulu-Natal	116.8	123.9	121.2	117.4	113.4	131.4	127	120.2	113.6	119.9	113.6
Limpopo	84.2	95.5	87.4	89.1	83.8	88.6	93.8	89.8	102.4	118.6	116.4
Mpumalanga	125.8	135.6	137.1	132	117.9	130.8	127.6	122.8	111.9	104.7	95.8
North West	135.3	137.4	136.6	136	133	146.6	137.9	147	152.8	155.7	134.8
Northern Cape	205.4	206.4	184.8	178.8	158.7	170.3	160.8	169.2	158.5	159.9	150.8
Western Cape	216.7	229.9	207.5	188.9	178.2	166.7	180.7	178	173.1	148.6	134
Crime ratio	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	127	118.2

Table 3 Percentage difference on reported cases

	2003/4-2004/5	2004/5- 2005/6	2005/6-2006/7	2006/7- 2007/8	2007/8- 2008/9	2008/9- 2009/10	2009/10-2010/11	2010/11-2011/12	2011/12-2012/13	2012/13-2013/14	2004/05-2013/14
Eastern Cape	4.70%	19.58%	-11.63%	-0.45%	9.19%	-5.29%	2.20%	-2.73%	7.32%	2.96%	16.07%
Free State	5.00%	-8.91%	-3.95%	0.27%	5.79%	0.38%	8.56%	4.20%	7.06%	-8.48%	12.81%
Gauteng	-0.40%	-5.62%	-5.48%	0.06%	9.50%	-14.60%	-15.88%	-12.32%	-10.04%	-12.17%	-44.61%
KwaZulu-Natal	6.50%	-2.18%	-3.14%	-3.41%	15.87%	-3.35%	-5.35%	-5.49%	5.55%	-5.25%	-3.23%
Limpopo	12.90%	-8.48%	1.95%	-5.95%	5.73%	5.87%	-4.26%	14.03%	15.82%	-1.85%	24.19%
Mpumalanga	6.80%	1.11%	-3.72%	-10.68%	10.94%	-2.45%	-3.76%	-8.88%	-6.43%	-8.50%	-22.79%
North West	2.00%	-0.58%	-0.44%	-2.21%	10.23%	-5.93%	6.60%	3.95%	1.90%	-13.42%	13.32%
Northern Cape	1.00%	-10.47%	-3.25%	-11.24%	7.31%	-5.58%	5.22%	-6.32%	0.88%	-5.69%	-22.53%
Western Cape	7.70%	-9.74%	-8.96%	-5.66%	-6.45%	8.40%	-1.49%	-2.75%	-14.15%	-9.83%	-35.36%
Total	4.6%	-2.2%	-5.2%	-3.1%	8.5%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-3.7%	-0.4%	-6.9%	-14.4%

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Ratio of Sexual offences per 100 000 of the population
Sexual offences are defined by Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007).. Sexual offences is a category of crime which includes rape , sexual assault, contact sexual assault and sexual offences due to police
SAPS annual
Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

- 1 Indicator
2 Category
3 Goal
4 Trend analysis

69	Total ready docket rate
	Access to justice, police performance
	To increase the court ready dockets, especially contact crimes to 75 percent by 2019 and to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice

5 Table

	Charges referred to court			Unfounded	Withdrawn	Charges referred to court	Charges referred to court as a % of Total
	Incomplete/Carried forward	New charges	Total				
200615							
Contact crimes	202 455	847 266	1 049 721	10 274	216 302	345 459	32.9%
Property crime	114 105	597 256	711 361	6 204	30 739	76 795	10.8%
Damage to property	17 262	159 809	169 361	3 193	33 673	44 204	24.1%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	8 142	129 425	137 567	1 760	4 158	116 655	86.3%
Other theft and fraud	115 685	658 737	774 422	19 098	102 811	172 131	22.3%
All crimes	486 779	2 389 663	2 876 442	42 369	387 683	710 244	24.6%
200616							
Contact crimes	170 987	756 138	927 123	6 490	140 565	333 129	35.9%
Property crime	106 873	570 698	677 571	5 341	21 584	70 539	10.4%
Damage to property	16 757	151 887	168 644	2 786	24 472	46 141	27.4%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	6 613	142 208	147 821	1 393	2 612	134 790	91.1%
Other theft and fraud	97 729	651 334	659 063	14 246	251 382	161 434	24.4%
All crimes	387 899	2 172 314	2 579 213	39 298	448 215	745 973	29.0%
200617							
Contact crimes	168 073	730 344	898 417	6 888		342 051	37.8%
Property crime	106 009	547 258	653 267	6 163	19 872	71 528	10.9%
Damage to property	16 730	151 194	167 924	2 896	21 297	48 905	29.1%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	4 666	157 204	161 900	881	1 973	163 388	94.7%
Other theft and fraud	99 009	642 342	647 891	11 723	14 663	168 862	26.2%
All crimes	385 007	2 128 444	2 523 451	28 361	66 485	332 684	31.6%
200718							
Contact crimes	189 393	882 558	1 071 951	7 102	94 988	354 768	41.6%
Property crime	102 611	521 513	624 124	6 542	17 603	73 894	11.8%
Damage to property	15 669	144 364	160 033	2 970	18 595	49 608	31.0%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	4 518	171 015	175 533	660	1 310	168 227	95.8%
Other theft and fraud	87 111	621 274	625 686	11 976	44 268	137 527	22.0%
All crimes	379 942	2 057 918	2 438 078	29 759	189 822	625 324	25.9%
200819							
Contact crimes	163 549	684 199	847 748	7 122	96 488	338 965	40.0%
Property crime	108 316	623 784	732 100	6 005	17 759	74 424	11.6%
Damage to property	16 518	141 107	157 625	3 057	18 386	48 197	30.6%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	4 354	187 382	191 736	980	1 295	184 139	96.0%
Other theft and fraud	87 483	652 271	659 854	11 710	48 457	203 189	31.0%
All crimes	352 779	2 097 243	2 489 993	28 474	182 393	649 885	26.1%
200810							
Contact crimes	130 492	676 445	806 937	8 450	97 198	393 365	48.9%
Property crime	89 275	652 368	741 643	6 400	18 860	76 132	13.3%
Damage to property	130 607	138 933	269 540	3 091	16 141	49 983	36.8%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	3 063	212 321	211 881	452	1 170	208 442	98.5%
Other theft and fraud	71 865	469 518	541 183	11 739	49 298	201 798	37.3%
All crimes	389 892	2 121 867	2 513 680	39 132	184 687	684 686	27.3%
200811							
Contact crimes	121 621	638 468	760 089	5 129	95 200	342 961	45.1%
Property crime	85 663	534 451	620 114	6 286	18 812	71 470	12.3%
Damage to property	11 279	131 860	143 139	2 723	17 506	46 324	36.4%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	2 021	534 866	532 448	367	1 132	230 257	99.1%
Other theft and fraud	79 084	534 866	614 144	11 303	52 072	109 540	23.2%
All crimes	279 438	2 314 611	2 620 203	39 739	182 289	689 739	26.3%
201112							
Contact crimes	137 216	623 486	760 702	5 966	90 868	382 741	50.3%
Property crime	89 199	536 093	625 292	6 320	20 530	75 027	13.1%
Damage to property	13 621	128 828	142 449	2 913	16 624	47 629	37.8%
Trio Crimes	18 817	42 192	61 009	254	1 270	11 078	23.2%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	2 539	260 209	260 880	318	816	258 198	99.3%
Other theft and fraud	10 629	637 233	648 135	10 864	62 668	107 089	24.6%
All crimes	336 769	2 689 727	3 099 607	25 986	179 415	654 664	21.4%
20120113							
Contact crimes	124 549	613 909	738 458	5 435	82 381	346 993	46.9%
Property crime	87 207	660 865	748 072	5 843	19 976	78 076	11.3%
Damage to property	11 548	121 113	132 661	2 291	16 000	46 399	35.0%
Trio Crimes	18 027	44 317	62 344	231	1 234	11 193	18.0%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	3 879	292 762	296 641	293	752	291 862	98.8%
Other theft and fraud	28 996	452 380	481 272	10 132	4 919	117 064	21.3%
All crimes	324 914	2 123 207	2 447 221	24 832	178 675	683 129	28.4%
20120114							
Contact crimes	137 238	617 417	754 655	4 980	87 520	333 671	44.2%
Property crime	110 805	562 768	673 573	5 756	21 649	71 844	10.7%
Damage to property	13 059	119 733	132 792	1 936	16 954	45 367	34.2%
Trio Crimes	24 226	49 120	73 346	212	1 741	16 807	14.7%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	3 791	345 928	349 719	387	637	345 216	99.5%
Other theft and fraud	101 125	447 773	548 898	9 007	51 412	111 138	20.2%
All crimes	366 269	2 169 927	2 536 196	22 698	188 885	696 687	27.5%

7 Data format

8 Definition

Number
Charges referred to court by the SAPS. Charges to court refers to the number of charges where an arrest was made and that were sent to court in a specific month expressed as a percentage of total charges where an arrest was made within that month. Withdrawn refers to number of charges that are withdrawn by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) before it can be referred to court in that specific month. Unfounded refers to charges that, after an investigation it was established that no crime has been committed and are thus closed as false. Charges carried forward are charges were still under investigation from the previous years and months that are now carried forward to that specific month incomplete refers to charges that are still under investigation and are carried over to the next month.

9 Data source

10 Data note

SAPS annual reports 2011/12 - Personal Communication on data from Crime Administration System (CAS).

Note that the published total number of new complaints (Indicator 68) are not the same as the published number of cases in court provided as indicator 69. The Department of Justice & Constitutional Development indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data were updated to the information system. The following changes have been changed as compared to previous reports: Ongoing investigations changed to Incomplete/Carried forward. New complaints changed to New charges and Unresolved charges to Undetected.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

1 Indicator
2 Category
3 Goal

70	Conviction rate
	Court system efficiency and effectiveness
	To reduce the number of criminal backlog cases in all courts by 21 percent between 2014 and 2019

4 Trend analysis

5 Data

Table 1 National Prosecutions 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	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	year on year growth 2012/13 vs 2013/14
1 New cases in court	1 117 879	1 117 488	1 084 137	1 069 724	1 062 497	1 037 309	1 058 210	1 044 346	962 317	897 842	916 917	931 799	1.6%
2 Cases disposed	956 509	1 182 163	1 130 006	1 168 936	1 101 395	1 043 373	1 070 435	1 065 292	996 320	937 357	949 397	962 632	1.4%
2.1 Cases removed from the roll	534 171	767 675	730 040	757 519	722 361	655 029	638 795	595 751	535 429	488 564	482 597	457 290	-5.2%
2.2 Finalised cases	422 338	414 488	399 966	411 417	379 034	388 344	431 640	469 541	460 891	448 793	466 800	505 342	8.3%
2.2.1 Verdict cases	407 530	396 536	381 020	373 995	334 551	326 506	349 883	350 910	331 045	316 098	323 390	329 153	1.8%
2.2.1.1 Convictions	332 056	330 146	322 147	322 687	286 861	284 620	307 089	310 951	293 673	280 658	289 789	301 798	4.1%
2.2.2 ADRM	14 808	17 952	18 946	37 422	44 483	61 838	81 757	118 631	129 846	132 695	143 410	176 189	22.9%
3 Cases remaining in the system	188 691	185 423	206 005	198 990	206 508	232 518	234 606	230 477	218 660	200 532	189 810	182 979	-3.6%

Table 2 Various ratios

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	growth 2012/13 vs 2013/14
Conviction rate	81.5%	83.3%	84.5%	86.3%	85.7%	87.2%	87.8%	88.6%	88.7%	88.8%	89.6%	91.7%	2.1%
Clearance rate	-14.4%	5.8%	4.2%	9.3%	3.7%	0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	4.4%	3.5%	3.3%	-0.2%
Success rate	44.2%	35.1%	35.4%	35.2%	34.4%	37.2%	40.3%	44.1%	46.3%	47.9%	49.2%	52.5%	3.3%

7 Data format

8 Definition

Number
The indicators show the steps in the criminal justice system. 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. Cases disposed includes cases removed from the roll and finalised cases. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM.

9 Data source

Table 1 and Table 2 data sourced from National Prosecuting Authority, Communication with Departments

10 Data note

2.2.1 (Verdict cases) + 2.2.2 (ADRM) = 2.2 (Finalised cases) . 2.2.1.1 (Convictions) + Acquittals(Not presented here) = 2.2.1 (Verdict cases)
The ADRM includes Diversions, Informal Mediations and Child Justice Act diversions.
Cases Disposed Includes Cases Removed from the roll and Finalised Cases. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM and includes Child Justice Court matters. The definition of number of

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

71	Total number of inmates
	Access to justice
	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders

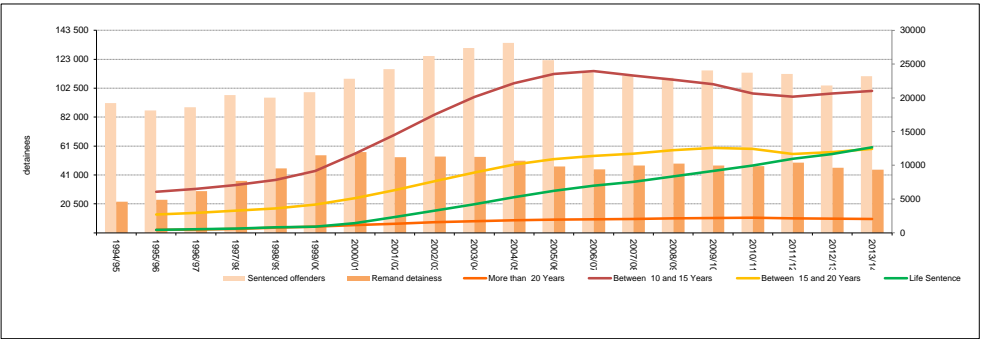
5 Data

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sentenced offenders	91 853	86 708	88 885	97 504	95 835	99 692	109 072	115 897	125 322	130 940	134 487	122 410	113 711	111 230	109 877	114 972	113 571	112 535	104 335	111 008
Remand detainees	22 021	23 412	29 514	36 698	45 607	54 884	57 262	53 662	53 996	53 901	51 020	46 971	44 884	47 595	49 150	47 602	47 350	49 696	46 090	44 702
Female	634	807	1 059	1 174	1 302	1 370	1 236	1 215	1 159	1 052	969	920	961	1 016	1 022	978	1 030	988	1 005	
Male		22 976	29 257	36 060	45 264	54 029	56 184	52 368	52 686	52 832	50 096	46 274	44 087	47 735	48 756	47 185	47 253	44 868	44 742	43 853
Total	113 874	110 120	118 399	134 202	141 442	154 576	166 334	179 318	184 841	185 507	169 381	158 595	158 825	159 027	162 574	160 921	162 231	150 425	155 710	

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Economical	35 488	36 060	38 657	34 768	35 540	37 523	37 660	38 981	38 639	37 798	28 590	23 898	24 715	25 243	25 694	25 575	25 417	19 999	22 893	
Aggressive	34 811	37 927	41 328	41 718	44 090	49 315	54 194	59 766	64 080	68 661	67 254	64 813	63 812	63 559	63 746	62 267	61 174	58 242	59 961	
Sexual	8 078	9 477	10 624	11 495	11 937	12 859	14 077	15 571	16 960	17 911	18 399	18 027	17 744	18 073	18 405	18 128	18 040	18 793	19 812	
Narcotics	3 458	3 571	4 053	3 724	3 671	3 620	3 556	3 869	3 746	3 499	2 901	2 562	2 424	2 473	2 561	2 641	2 691	2 692	3 245	
Other	5 472	3 191	4 157	4 118	5 269	6 439	7 694	7 985	7 562	7 385	5 011	4 480	4 395	4 917	5 285	5 081	5 214	4 609	5 097	

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Between 5 and 7 Years	14 392	13 998	14 371	14 339	14 112	13 688	12 994	12 854	12 509	12 240	10 762	8 576	7 704	7 878	8 150	8 020	8 220	7 746	7 908	
Between 7 and 10 Years	12 395	13 735	15 493	16 808	17 820	19 044	20 209	21 174	21 411	21 403	20 010	17 526	15 532	14 672	14 770	14 777	14 993	15 134	15 432	
Between 10 and 15 Years	6 099	6 487	7 086	7 848	9 174	11 734	14 516	17 519	20 131	22 161	23 539	23 956	23 292	22 672	22 033	20 625	20 156	20 631	21 035	
Between 15 and 20 Years	2 732	2 964	3 297	3 623	4 176	5 137	6 316	7 669	8 948	10 120	10 920	11 375	11 740	12 251	12 597	12 435	11 663	11 973	12 441	
More than 20 Years	1 983	2 402	2 862	3 568	4 410	5 395	6 437	7 452	8 312	8 934	9 332	9 583	9 743	10 155	10 583	10 761	10 304	10 134	9 790	
Life Sentence	433	518	638	793	928	1 436	2 313	3 296	4 249	5 284	6 214	6 998	7 574	8 354	9 141	9 947	10 981	11 660	12 658	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number
Number of inmates in correctional facilities.
The term "Remand Detainees" is inclusive of all categories of un-sentenced persons in DCS facilities, awaiting further action by a court, i.e. persons awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, awaiting extradition. The definition by its nature excludes sentenced offenders (even when returned from parole break) as well as state patients (where a decision by a court has already been made) and persons awaiting deportation. The term remand detainee is inclusive of the following categories, Remand detainees detained pending observation at the Mental Health Establishment; remand detainees detained in line with section 7 of the Extradition Act; and remand detainees who have been convicted and waiting for sentencing.
Department of Correctional Services, Annual Report and personal communication

9 Data source

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

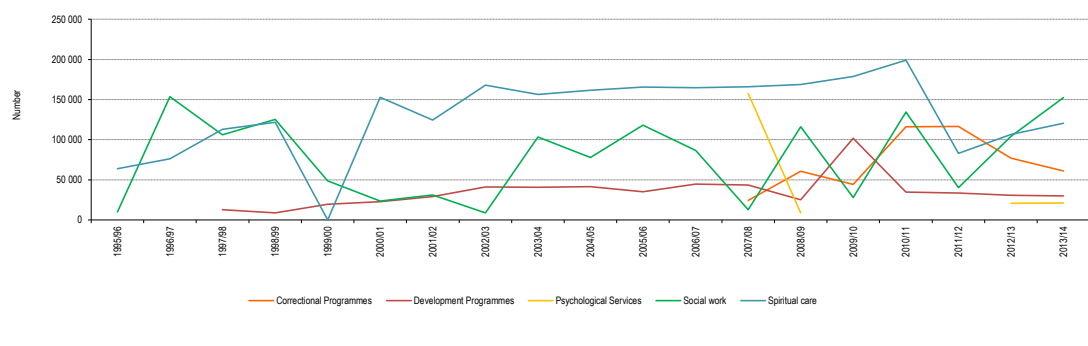
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

72	Rehabilitation of offenders
	Access to justice
	Transform offenders into law abiding citizens by providing correctional and development programs

5 Data

	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	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Correctional Programmes													24 657	60 543	44 481	116 097	116 716	77 087	61 049
Development Programmes			13 013	9 076	19 603	22 998	29 114	41 392	40 938	41 546	35 182	44 663	43 593	25 238	101 620	34 875	33 807	30 657	29 965
Skills				2 273	9 451	10 334	10 220	16 081	19 851	15 004	8 502	16 202	17 475	5 930	78 282	8 302	7 579	7 713	6 875
Production workshops							2 347	2 312	2 786	2 600	1 509	1 789	1 757	1 668	1 789	1 745	1 693	1 515	1 690
Agriculture							2 635	2 895	3 175	3 342	2 759	2 203	2 265	2 510	2 960	2 905	2 906	3 110	3 281
Education			13 013	6 803	10 152	12 664	13 912	20 104	15 126	20 600	22 392	24 469	22 096	15 130	18 589	21 923	21 629	18 319	18 119
Psychological Services													157 444	9 073				20 865	21 120
Social work	10 010	153 672	106 324	125 164	48 680	23 783	31 122	8 851	103 380	77 858	118 057	86 571	13 034	116 115	28 187	134 358	40 469	104 073	152 406
Spiritual care	64 059	76 275	113 033	121 738	no data	152 786	124 374	168 009	156 457	161 618	165 615	164 582	165 965	168 784	178 776	198 859	83 198	106 478	120 668
Total	74 069	229 947	232 370	255 978	68 283	199 567	184 610	218 252	300 775	281 022	318 834	295 816	404 693	379 753	353 064	484 189	274 190	294 194	231 416

	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	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Parolees	17 433	21 159	22 724	22 280	21 659	24 954	28 030	28 941	31 491	31 562	24 387	25 899	30 914	34 299	36 862	42 059	44 218	46 259	49 282
Probationers	8 487	10 715	12 054	11 751	12 648	16 509	17 935	19 248	20 656	20 680	15 470	16 044	17 708	18 886	18 370	19 627	19 437	15 943	16 744
Total	25 920	31 874	34 778	34 031	34 307	41 463	45 965	48 189	52 147	52 242	39 857	41 943	48 622	53 185	55 232	61 686	63 655	62 202	66 025



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

7	Number
8	Rehabilitation programmes as provided by Department of correctional services. Rehabilitation in the Department of Correctional services context is a holistic process where offenders are encouraged to discard negative values and change their offending behaviours, to take responsibility for the harm they caused to victims in particular society in general, in an enabling environment. Correctional programmes provides needs based correctional programmes in line with the correctional sentence plans, which entail targeting all elements associated with offending behaviour and focusing on the offences for which persons are incarcerated. Development programmes provides programmes and services aimed at developing competencies by providing opportunities for skills and social development. Psychological services, Social work, Spiritual care services need based programmes and services are aimed at maintaining the personal wellbeing of the incarcerated persons by facilitating social functioning, spiritual, moral and psychological wellbeing.
9	Department of Correctional services, personal communication

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

73 Parole and Probation
Access to justice
97 percent of parolees and 97 percent of probationers without violation by 2019

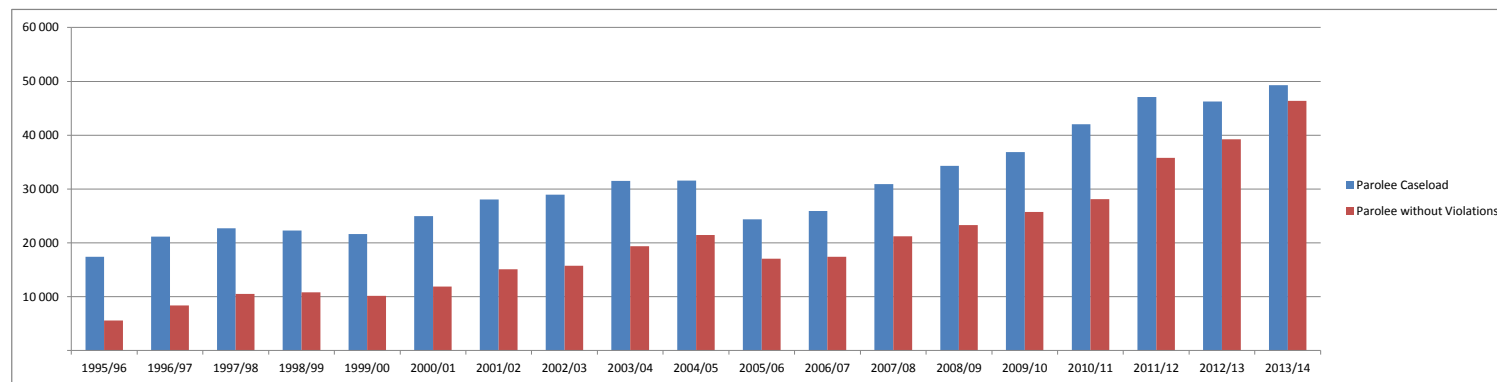
5 Data

Table 1 Parolees

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Parolee Caseload		17 433	21 159	22 724	22 280	21 659	24 954	28 030	28 941	31 491	31 562	24 387	25 899	30 914	34 299	36 862	42 059	47 095	46 259	49 282
Parolee without Violations		5 563	8 365	10 483	10 823	10 149	11 879	15 092	15 725	19 354	21 471	17 046	17 411	21 239	23 309	25 722	28 107	35 819	39 269	46 380
Percentage of Parolees without violations		32%	40%	46%	49%	47%	48%	54%	54%	61%	68%	70%	67%	69%	68%	70%	67%	76%	85%	94%

Table 2 Probation

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Probationer Caseload		8 487	10 715	12 054	11 751	12 648	16 509	17 935	19 248	20 656	20 680	15 470	16 044	17 708	18 886	18 370	19 627	19 437	15 943	16 744
Probationer without Violations		5 123	7 095	8 346	8 013	8 721	11 413	12 981	13 956	15 758	16 585	12 653	13 188	14 674	15 548	15 304	16 443	16 636	14 029	15 543
Percentage of Probationers without violations		60%	66%	69%	68%	69%	69%	72%	73%	76%	80%	82%	82%	83%	82%	83%	84%	86%	88%	93%



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Number and percentage
Parolee refers to a person who has been placed out of correctional centre before the expiry of the sentence to serve the remainder of his/her sentence of imprisonment in the community under the supervision and control of Community Corrections. Probationer refers to a person who is serving a sentence of correctional supervision and was sentenced by a court of law to correctional supervision or has been placed on correctional supervision by the CSPB/National Commissioner or his/her delegate.
Department of Correctional services, personal communication

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

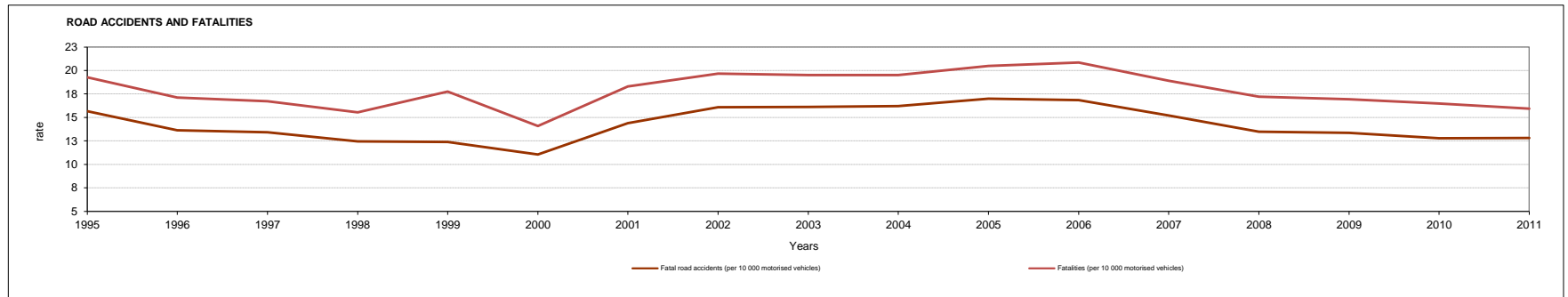
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

74	Road accidents
	Public safety
	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-to-year basis

5 Data

		Road accidents and fatalities																	
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Motorised vehicles registered		4 904 223	5 733 497	5 776 424	5 819 351	5 850 566	5 992 057	6 074 201	6 159 679	6 245 392	6 417 484	6 677 239	7 128 791	7 653 044	8 133 723	8 357 564	8 600 031	8 816 366	9 150 805
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)		33.20	15.67	13.64	13.44	12.44	12.40	11.07	14.39	16.08	16.11	16.20	17.00	16.85	15.22	13.50	13.36	12.79	12.83
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)		40.70	19.28	17.11	16.71	15.54	17.77	14.08	18.31	19.67	19.51	19.51	20.48	20.86	18.90	17.20	16.94	16.48	15.94
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered		17%	15%	14%	13%	12%	12%	11%	14%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Fatal road accidents		8 140	8 335	7 850	7 790	7 260	7 342	6 679	8 802	9 973	10 197	10 607	11 736	12 456	12 011	10 805	10 857	10 837	11 228
Road fatalities		9 981	10 256	9 848	9 691	9 068	10 523	8 494	11 201	12 198	12 353	12 772	14 135	15 419	14 920	13 768	13 768	13 967	13 954

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definitions

Number, Rate, Percent and Index
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.
9 Data source
Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC). Additional data on available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

75	Peace operations
	Peace, security and stability
	To promote peace, security and stability in the region and continent

5 Data

Table	South Africa's involvement in Peacekeeping Operations in Africa														
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
MONUC (DRC)	1	113	161	1 430	1 430	1 230	1 242	1 248	1 958	1 198	1 267	1 267	1 267		
IEMF (DRC)				22											
TPVM (DRC)			3	3											
Training of Armed forces (DRC)												12	120		
Advisory team to Armed Forces (DRC)												12	11		
UNMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia)	3	6	6	6	10	6	6	6	1						
OLMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia)	2	2	5	5	4	1	1	1	1						
SAPSD (Burundi)		701	750												
AMIB (Burundi)				1 500											
ONUB (Burundi)					1 100	930	865								
BINUB (Burundi)								1							
AUPF (Burundi)-AUSTF (Burundi)					337	337	337	750	950	1 042					
UNMIL (Liberia)					3	3									
UNMIS (Southern Sudan)								4	4						
AMIS (Southern Sudan)					10	339	620	620							
UNAMID (Sudan-Darfur)								651	614		786	850	850		
Southern Sudan-Uganda Deployment of forces to minimise threat of piracy on East coast of Africa (Mozambique)								2		2	154	0			
Op MISTRAL												174	220		1 226.75
Op CORDINE															778
Op COPPER															100.25
Op VIMBELA															85
Total number of personnel deployed	118	870	925	7 966	2 894	2 846	3 071	2 632	3 054	2 242	2 207	2 141	2 468	2 190	2 213
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR): Deployment of SANDF in CAR to assist with capacity building									66		2 207	83	44		
NEPAL								5	1		44	0			
OTHER PEACE OPERATIONS								2	2	3	2				

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number of Personnel Deployed in Peacekeeping Operations on the African Continent

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.

- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Department of Defence and Military Veterans - Joint Operations Division

The data that have been provided reflects the maximum number of personnel that were deployed in the specific peacekeeping operations during the specific year. Other peace operation includes special envoys in Burundi, Sudan and Uganda. Additional data on specific peace keeping operations available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency.dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

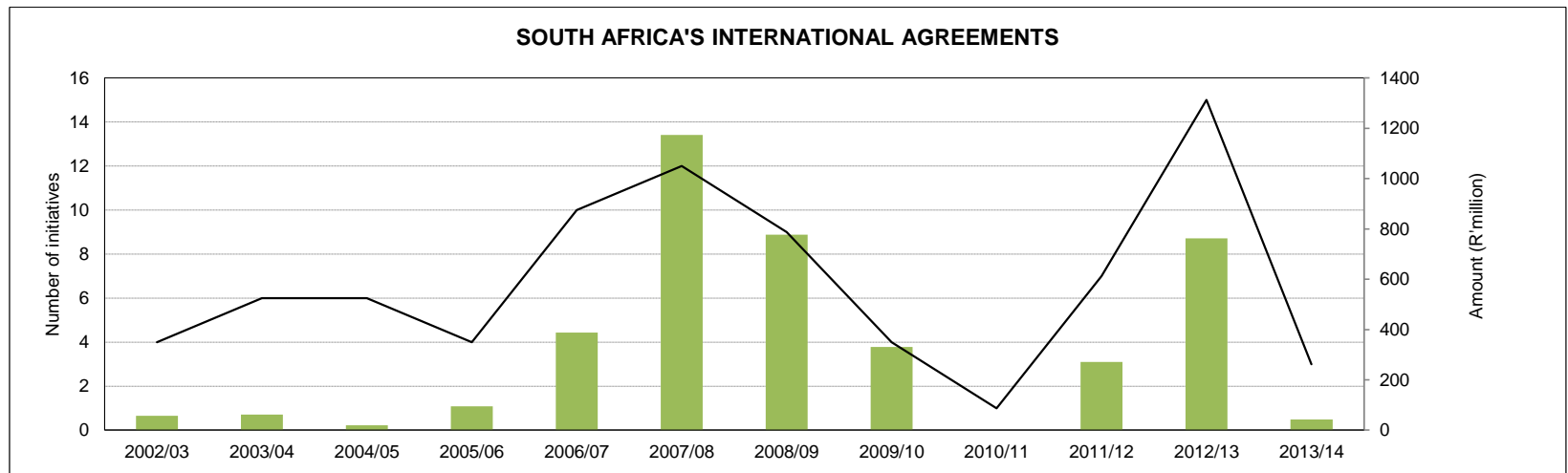
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

76	Development cooperation
	Sustainable development
	Contribute to sustainable development and an economically intergrated Africa by supporting regional and continental processes so as to significantly

5 Data

Table	Countries assisted through development cooperations											
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Number of initiatives	4	6	6	4	10	12	9	4	1	7	15	3
Amount (R'million)	57	62	19	95	387	1 174	777	331	4*	271	778	51

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Number, Amount in millions of rands
Initiatives refer to countries who are assisted through African Renaissance Fund (ARF)
Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO).
*Expenditure is only recognised once concurrence is granted by the Minister of Finance. For financial year 2010/11 other projects that were funded were not recognised as expenditure against the fund. Where applicable, exchange rate of R11.58 for 2014 is used to compare with the US dollar

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

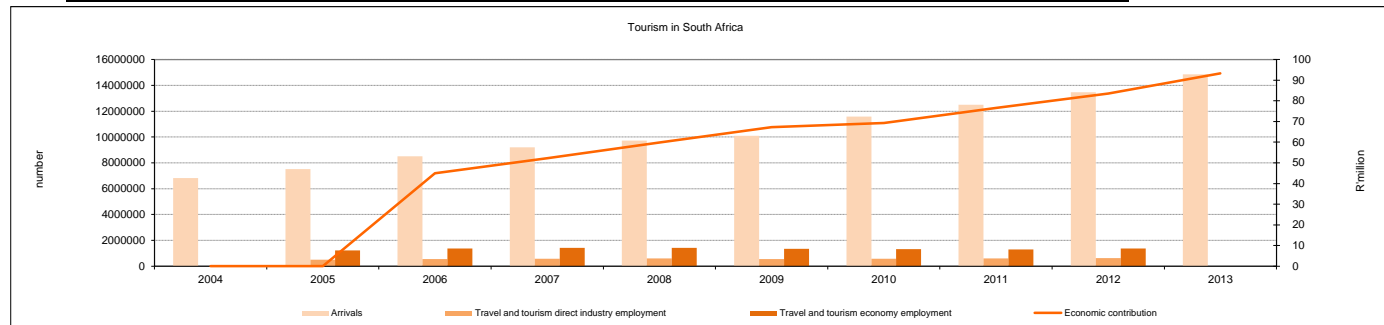
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

77	Sustainable tourism
	Bilateral political and economic relations
	To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth

5 Data

Table		Tourism in South Africa											
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	12 495 743	13 451 565	14 860 216
2	Foreign tourists							7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354	9 188 368	9 616 965	
	Total Africa							5 089 414	5 741 177	6 136 835	6 656 458	6 913 783	
	Total Overseas							1 885 977	2 216 994	2 176 719	2 505 762	2 683 141	
	Unspecified							36 474	115 381	25 800	26 148	20 040	
Employment													
3	Direct Tourism employment as a % of total SA Employment				4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	
4	Travel and tourism direct industry employment				507 384	553 712	569 688	609 934	553 990	567 313	591 785	617 287	
5	Travel and tourism economy employment				1 228 700	1 378 700	1 408 700	1 425 700	1 350 100	1 322 300	1 290 800	1 378 500	
Economic contribution													
	Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) R'bn				44.9	52.3	59.8	67.2	69.3	76.6	83.5	93.2	
	TDGDP as % of GDP				2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8	3	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Data source

Numbers, Rands in billion
1. Statistics South Africa, Foreign arrivals excluding workers and contract workers
2. South African Tourism Annual Tourism report 2013
3, 4. Statistics South Africa's National accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2010, Provisional 2011 and 2012)
5. World Travel and Tourism council (WTTC): September 2014 Travel and Tourism Economic Data
6. Statistics South Africa's National accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2010, Provisional 2011 and 2012)

9 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

10 Data note

The tourism industries supply goods and services to both tourists and non tourists

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

<p>1 Indicator</p> <p>2 Category</p> <p>3 Goal</p> <p>4 Trend analysis</p>	<p>78 Mission operations and diplomats trained</p> <p>Bilateral political and economic relations</p> <p>To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives and to promote and protect South Africa's national interests and values through bilateral and multilateral interactions</p>
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5 Data

Table 1 Mission operations

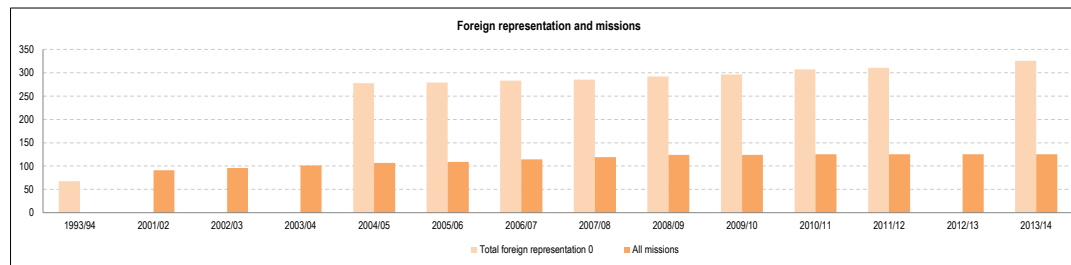
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Africa	27	28	32	37	38	39	43	46	46	47	47	47	47
Latin America	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Asia/ Australasia	22	26	27	27	28	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	32
North America	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	28
All Missions	91	96	101	107	109	114	119	124	124	125	125	125	125

Table 2 Diplomats trained

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Foreign Service/Diplomatic training: Foreign Affairs	47	59	69	93	130	133	83	37	34	19	41
Heads of Mission training	17	20	8	15	14	19	18	11	38	16	17
Foreign Language training	44	95	82	256	817	747	980	508	594	629	

Table 3 Foreign representation in South Africa

	1993/94	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2013/14
Diplomatic missions	113	118	122	121	121	122	125	129	136	
Non-Resident representatives		16	11	11	16	16	18	19	19	
Consular Posts		53	53	53	53	53	52	50	57	
Honorary consular posts		73	73	73	73	73	80	82	82	
International organisations		22	23	23	26	28	31	30	30	
Other (Taipei Liaison office)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total foreign representation	68	278	279	283	285	292	296	307	311	326



<p>7 Data format</p> <p>8 Definition</p>	<p>Number</p> <p>A mission is defined as an important assignment carried out for political, religious or commercial purposes, typically involving travel. 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.</p>
<p>10 Data source</p>	<p>Department of International Relations and Cooperation</p>
<p>11 Data Note</p>	<p>No new missions were opened from the 2009/10 financial year onwards. Foreign language training undertaken on a financial year basis. Additional</p>

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

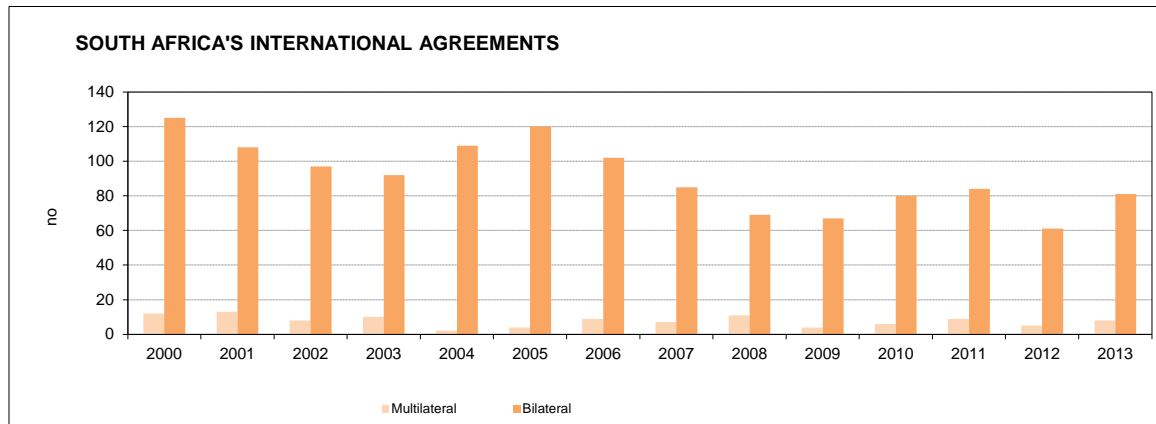
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

79	International Agreements
	Bilateral political and economic relations
	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives

5 Data

Table		South Africa's International Agreements													
Number per year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Multilateral	12	13	8	10	2	4	9	7	11	4	6	9	5	8	
Bilateral	125	108	97	92	109	120	102	85	69	67	80	84	61	81	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Treaties, Conventions, protocols, MOU's.

International agreements concluded by South Africa with one or more states/ organisations, these include treaties, conventions, Official South African Treaty Register of the Republic of South Africa, data supplied by Department of International Relations and

Number of agreements (Bilateral or Multilateral) refer to annual aggregated total agreements per year and are cumulative. For example in 2010 there were 80 agreements in existence and in 2011, 4 new agreements were added, aggregating the figure to 84. Where there are fewer agreements, it means that some have lapsed compared to the previous year.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

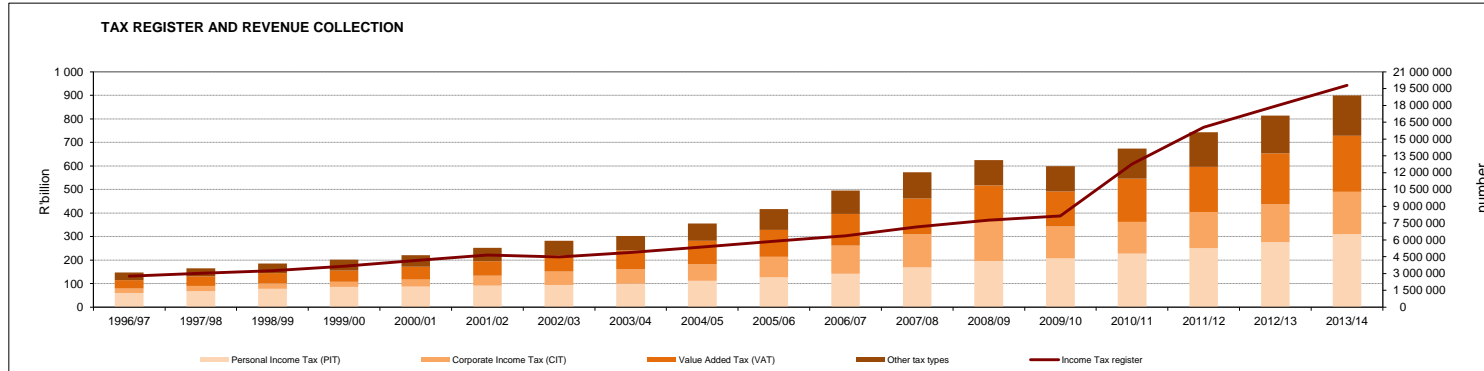
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

80	Revenue collection
	Government effectiveness
	To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government

5 Data

		Tax Register and Revenue Collection (Nominal Rand)																	
		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Annual tax relief	R'bn	3.9	1.7	3.3	-3.6	-5.3	-6.1	-15.2	-15.1	-2.3	-9.4	-19.1	-12.4	-10.5	-4.6	-0.4	-4.1	-2.3	-2.4
Income Tax register	no	2 762 688	3 023 930	3 260 567	3 637 717	4 163 792	4 637 811	4 484 919	4 878 211	5 367 396	5 876 112	6 357 421	7 173 554	7 766 915	8 131 422	12 751 006	16 039 801	17 926 869	19 787 304
Personal Income Tax		2 158 080	2 334 751	2 485 703	2 617 458	2 985 095	3 321 041	3 415 432	3 777 005	4 115 293	4 476 261	4 764 105	5 204 805	5 540 646	5 920 612	10 346 175	13 703 717	15 418 920	16 779 711
Corporate Income Tax		604 608	689 179	774 864	839 591	976 720	1 081 788	814 894	817 381	933 136	1 054 969	1 218 905	1 584 002	1 834 009	1 878 856	2 078 182	2 034 719	2 195 883	2 685 405
Trusts					180 668	201 977	234 982	254 593	283 825	318 967	344 882	374 411	384 747	392 260	331 954	326 649	301 365	312 066	322 188
Value Added Tax (VAT)		606 829	449 257	478 002	424 020	450 630	479 666	506 098	536 281	578 138	633 703	677 153	745 487	737 885	685 523	664 267	652 349	650 540	662 194
Revenue collection	R'bn																		
Personal Income Tax (PIT)		59.9	68.7	78.2	86.4	86.9	91.0	94.9	99.2	111.7	126.4	141.4	169.5	196.1	206.5	228.1	251.3	276.7	310.9
Corporate Income Tax (CIT)		19.1	21.6	22.8	21.3	30.0	43.0	56.3	61.7	71.6	87.3	120.1	141.6	167.2	137.0	134.6	153.3	160.9	179.5
Value Added Tax (VAT)		35.9	40.1	44.0	48.4	54.5	61.1	70.1	80.7	98.2	114.4	134.5	150.4	154.3	147.9	183.6	191.0	215.0	237.7
Other tax types		32.5	34.9	39.9	45.3	49.0	57.3	60.5	60.8	73.5	89.1	99.6	111.2	107.5	107.3	127.9	147.0	161.2	171.9
Total		147.3	165.3	184.8	201.4	220.3	252.3	281.9	302.4	355.0	417.2	495.5	572.8	625.1	598.7	674.2	742.6	813.8	900.0
			12%	12%	9%	9%	15%	12%	7%	17%	18%	19%	16%	9%					

6 Graph



7 Data format

8 Definition

Number of tax payers and value of revenue in nominal rands
 The income tax register is the sum of individual, companies and trusts registered with South African Revenue Service (SARS) for Income Tax. Revenue is the sum of taxes collected in terms of tax laws. Total revenue collection is a sum of Personal Income Tax (PIT), Corporate Income Tax (CIT), Value Added Tax (VAT) and other taxes. Suspense cases are inactive tax cases awaiting deregistration from the tax register.

9 Data source

South African Revenue Service (SARS).

10 Data note

Personal Income Tax (PIT) and Corporate Income Tax (CIT) are taxes on income and profits and are a sum of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), provisional payments, assessment payments, interest on overdue taxes less refunds. VAT is an indirect tax on economic activities.
 Income tax register included suspense cases from 1996/97 to 2001/02 and excluded suspense cases from 2002/03 until present. Bar graph reflects disaggregated revenue collection according to different tax types.

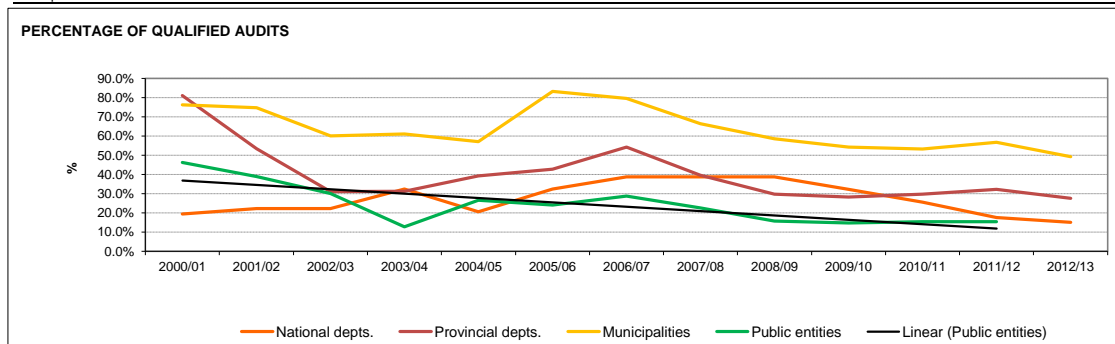
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

81	Audits
	Government effectiveness
	To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources. The MTSF target for municipalities is at least 75 percent of

5 Data

Table	Audits												
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
National depts.													
No of nat depts. reported on	36	36	36	34	34	34	31	31	31	31	39	40	40
No of qualified audits	7	8	8	11	7	11	12	12	12	10	10	7	6
% of qualified audits	19.4%	22.2%	22.2%	32.4%	20.6%	32.4%	38.7%	38.7%	38.7%	32.3%	25.6%	17.5%	15.0%
Provincial depts.													
No of provincial depts. reported on	117	116	116	115	117	117	105	111	111	117	121	121	120
No of qualified audits	95	62	36	36	46	50	57	44	33	33	36	39	33
% of qualified audits	81.2%	53.4%	31.0%	31.3%	39.3%	42.7%	54.3%	39.6%	29.7%	28.2%	29.8%	32.2%	27.5%
Municipalities													
No of municipalities reported on	543	175	128	95	126	270	280	283	278	278	278	278	278
No of qualified audits	414	131	77	58	72	225	223	188	163	151	148	158	137
% of qualified audits	76.2%	74.9%	60.2%	61.1%	57.1%	83.3%	79.6%	66.4%	58.6%	54.3%	53.2%	56.8%	49.3%
Public entities													
No of public entities reported on		136	136	186	158	177	241	292	315	350	367	382	313
No of qualified audits		63	53	56	20	47	58	84	71	55	54	59	48
% of qualified audits		46.3%	39.0%	30.1%	12.7%	26.6%	24.1%	28.8%	22.5%	15.7%	14.7%	15.4%	15.3%



- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition

8	<p>Number and percentage</p> <p>Qualified audit as defined by Auditor General (AG) (Includes qualified, adverse and disclaimer opinions), where qualified audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain material misstatements in specific amounts or there is insufficient evidence for the auditor to conclude that specific identified amounts included in the financial statements are not materially over or understated.</p> <p>Adverse audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain misstatements that are not confined to specific amounts or the misstatements that represent a substantial portion of the financial statements.</p> <p>Disclaimer of audit opinion occurs when a department or public entity has provided insufficient evidence on which to form an audit opinion. The lack of sufficient evidence is not confined to specific amounts or represents a substantial portion of the information</p> <p>General Reports of the Auditor-General for the financial year 2012/13</p>
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8 Data source

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

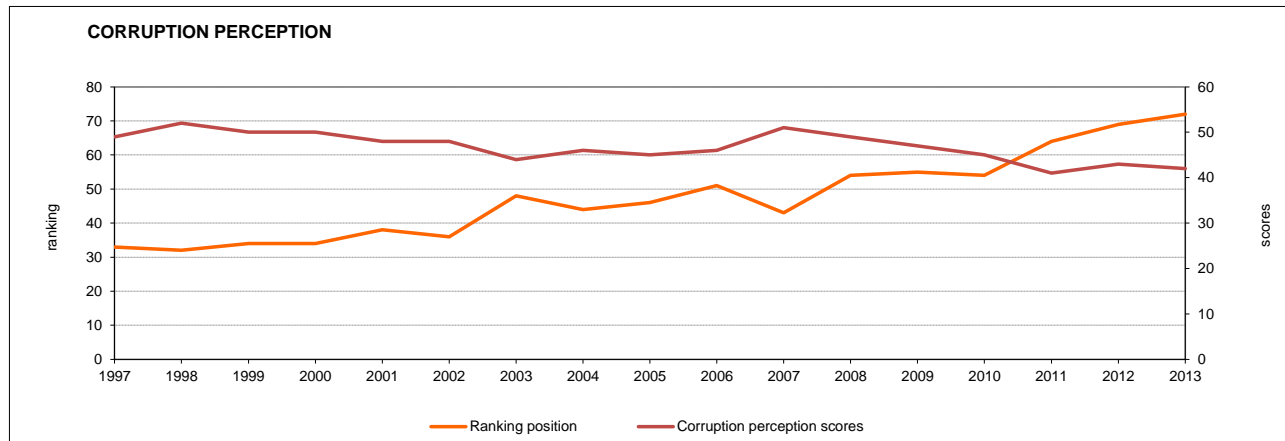
82	Corruption perceptions
	Anti-corruption
	Ensure transparency and effective oversight. Improve South Africa's overall ranking position to below 50 by 2019

5 Data

Table 1 Transparency International Corruption Perception index

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ranking position	33	32	34	34	38	36	48	44	46	51	43	54	55	54	64	69	72	67
Corruption perception scores	49	52	50	50	48	48	44	46	45	46	51	49	47	45	41	43	42	44
No. of Countries		85	99	90	91	102	133	146	159	163	180	180	180	178	183	176	177	175

6 Graph



7 Data format

8 Definition

Ranking in Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI)

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.

9 Data source

Transparency International (www.transparency.org);

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

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83	Budget Transparency
	Good governance
	Ensure transparency and effective oversight

5 Data

Table	2006	2008	2010	2012
Provides extensive information to citizens (OBI Scores 81 - 100)	France Slovenia United Kingdom	France South Africa United States	France Norway Sweden United States	New Zealand South Africa United Kingdom Sweden Norway
	New Zealand South Africa United States	New Zealand United Kingdom	New Zealand South Africa United Kingdom	France
Provides significant information to citizens (OBI Scores 61 - 80)	Botswana Norway Romania	Botswana Germany Poland South Korea	Brazil Czech Republic Peru South Korea Ukraine	United States South Korea Czech Republic Russia Slovenia
	Brazil Peru South Korea	Brazil Norway Romania Sri Lanka	Chile Germany Poland Spain	Brazil Germany India Slovakia Chile
	Czech Republic Poland Sweden	Czech Republic Peru Slovenia Sweden	Colombia India Slovenia Sri Lanka	Bulgaria Uganda Spain Indonesia Portugal
				Croatia Mexico
Provides some information to citizens (OBI Scores 41 - 60)	Colombia Indonesia Namibia Sri Lanka	Argentina Egypt Kenya Russia	Argentina Croatia Jordan Nepal Slovakia	Italy Poland Afghanistan Colombia Bangladesh
	Costa Rica Jordan Pakistan Tanzania	Bangladesh Georgia Macedonia Serbia	Azerbaijan Egypt Kenya Papua New Guinea	Pakistan Jordan Peru Papua New Guinea
	Croatia Kazakhstan Papua New Guinea Turkey	Bosnia and Herzegovina Ghana Mexico Turkey	Bangladesh Georgia Macedonia Philippines Thailand	Namibia Ukraine Honduras Malawi Mongolia
	Ghana Kenya Philippines	Bulgaria Guatemala Namibia Uganda	Bosnia Ghana Malawi Portugal Turkey	Guatemala Argentina Costa Rica Turkey Bosnia and Herzegovina
	Guatemala Malawi Russia	Colombia India Nepal Ukraine	Botswana Guatemala Mexico Romania Uganda	Ghana Botswana Kenya Philippines Kazakhstan
		Costa Rica Indonesia Papua New Guinea Zambia	Bulgaria Indonesia Mongolia Russia	Romania Mozambique Tanzania Albania Sri Lanka
		Croatia Jordan Philippines	Costa Rica Italy Namibia Serbia	Nepal El Salvador Liberia Mali Azerbaijan Nicaragua
Provides minimal information to citizens (OBI Scores 21 - 40)	Albania Bangladesh Georgia Zambia	Albania Khazakistan Mongolia Tanzania	Afghanistan El Salvador Malaysia Nicaragua Venezuela	Sierra Leone Serbia Malaysia Trinidad and Tobago Morocco
	Algeria Cameroon Honduras	Azerbaijan Lebanon Morocco Thailand	Albania Kazakhstan Mali Pakistan Yemen	Venezuela Thailand Tomor-Leste Lebanon
	Argentina Ecuador Nepal	Ecuador Malawi Niger Trinidad and Tobago	Angola Lebanon Morocco Timor-Leste Zambia	Ecuador Dominican Republic Sao Tome e Principe Angola Burkina Faso
	Azerbaijan El Salvador Uganda	El Salvador Malaysia Pakistan Venezuela	Ecuador Liberia Mozambique Trinidad and Tobago	
Provides scant or no information to citizens (OBI Scores 0 - 20)	Bolivia Egypt Nicaragua	Afghanistan Chad Kyrgyz Republic Saudi Arabia	Algeria Democratic Republic of Congo Niger Vietnam	Zimbabwe Kyrgyz Republic Vietnam Democratic Republic of Congo Tajikistan Nigeria
	Burkina Faso Mongolia Nigeria	Algeria China Liberia Senegal	Bolivia Dominican Republic Nigeria	Cambodia Egypt Algeria Bolivia Tunisia China
		Angola Democratic Republic of Congo Mongolia Sudan	Burkina Faso Equatorial Guinea Rwanda	Yemen Cameroon Senegal Rwanda Fiji Zambia
		Bolivia Dominican Republic Nicaragua Vietnam	Cambodia Fiji Sao Tome e Principe	Iraq Niger Chad Benin Saudi Arabia Equatorial Guinea
		Burkina Faso Equatorial Guinea Yemen	Cameroon Honduras Saudi Arabia	Myanmar Qatar
		Cambodia Fiji Rwanda	Chad Iraq Senegal	
		Cameroon Honduras Sao Tome e Principe	China Kyrgyz Republic Sudan	

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Rating
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's) 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.
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
www.openbudgetindex.org

9 Data source

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

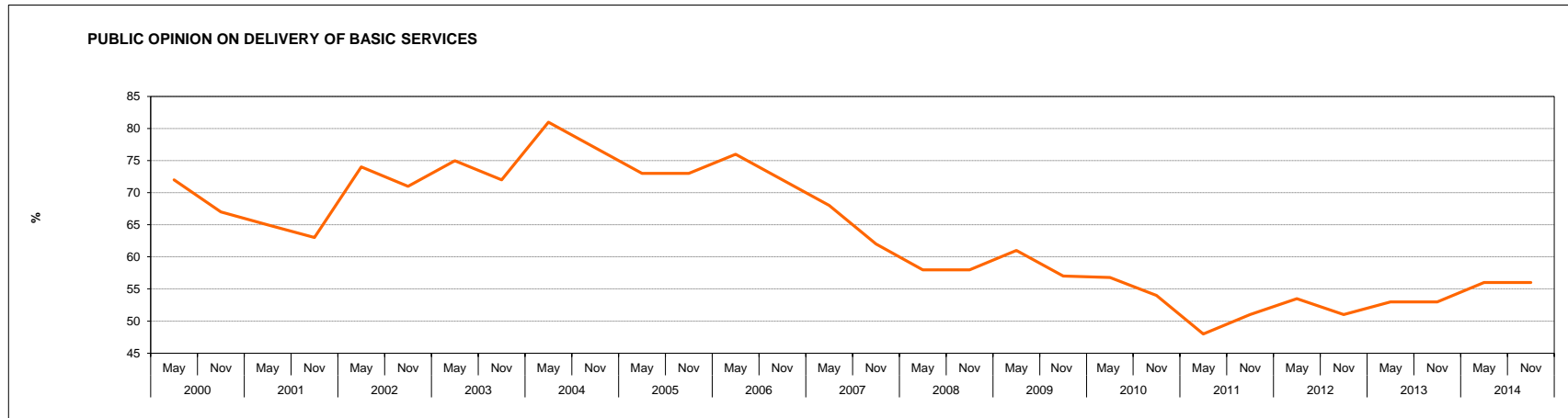
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

84	Public opinion: Delivery of basic services
	Government effectiveness
	Public trust and confidence in local government

5 Data

Table 1		Public opinion: Delivery of basic services																													
		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov		
Performing well		72	67	65	63	74	71	75	72	81	77	73	73	76	72	68	62	58	58	61	57	57	54	48	51	54	51	53	53	56	56
		70		64		73		74		79		73		74		65		58		59		55		50		52		53		56	
Table 2		Major Service delivery protests																													
		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Service delivery protests										10		34		2		32		27		107		111		82		173		155		191	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Percent
Table 1) Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data. Table 2) Municipal IQ press release accessed 13 November 2012. www.MunicipalIQ.co.za
Data is based on Ipsos' regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3,500, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year. Graph uses annual average while the table uses Bi annual data. Data for major service delivery protests for 2012 is until July 2012. Municipal IQ records major peotests staged by community members against a municipality, as recoreded by the media.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
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85	Ease of Doing Business
	Government effectiveness
	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation

5 Data

Table	Ease of doing business-Rank									Change in global rank
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Malaysia	21	21	25	20	23	23	18	6		
Estonia	16	18	18	22	24	18	24	22		
Mauritius	23	30	29	24	17	21	23	20		
Lithuania	15	24	28	28	26	25	27	17		
Latvia	26	20	26	29	27	31	21	24		
South Africa	28	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	41	-
Slovak Republic	37	31	37	36	42	43	48	49		
Botswana	40	49	52	38	45	52	54	56		
Chile	25	28	36	40	49	41	39	34		
Hungary	52	51	50	41	47	46	51	54		
Romania	78	55	47	47	55	65	72	73		
Mexico	73	41	42	56	51	54	53	53		
Oman	51	43	57	57	65	53	49	47		
Total number of countries	178	178	178	178	183	183	183	185	189	

Table	Doing business in SA									Change in Global Rank
Key Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Getting Credit	32	2	2	2	2	1	1	28	-	
Protecting Investors	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	no change	
Paying Taxes	59	65	23	23	24	44	32	24	+	
Ease of Doing Business	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	82	-	
Starting a business	58	57	47	67	75	44	53	64	-	
Getting electricity							150	150	no change	
Enforcing contracts	85	83	82	85	85	81	80	80	no change	
Registering Property	69	78	87	90	91	76	79	99	-	
Trading across borders	130	137	147	148	149	144	115	106	+	

7 Data format

8 Definition

Normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income Economies

The ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 189. 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. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2011 and reported in the country tables. This year's rankings on the ease of doing business are the average of the economy's rankings on the 10 topics included in this year's aggregate ranking. Last year's rankings, shown in italics, are adjusted: they are based on 10 topics and reflect data corrections. The number of reforms excludes those making it more difficult to do business

9 Data source

<http://www.doingbusiness.org> - Doing Business Database

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
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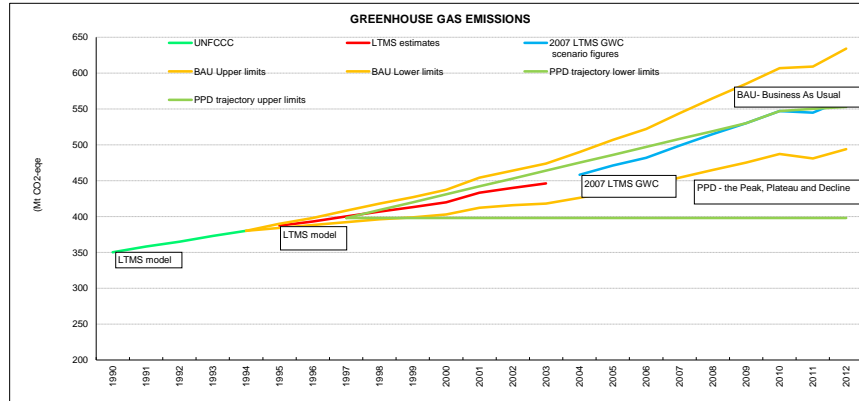
86	Green house gas emissions
	Environment
	To reduce GHG (green house gas) emissions in line with international protocols. Total CO2 emissions reduced by 34 percent from business as usual by 2020 and

5 Data

(Mt CO ₂ -eq)	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 UNFCCC	350	358	365	373	380																				
2 LTMS estimates						387	393	400	407	413	420	433	440	446											
3 2007 LTMS GWC scenario figures															459	471	482	499	515	530	547	545	564	585	611
4 BAU Upper limits					380	390	398	408	418	427	437	454	464	474	490	507	522	544	565	585	607	609	634	662	695
5 BAU Lower limits					380	384	388	392	396	399	403	412	416	418	426	435	442	454	465	475	487	481	494	508	527
6 PPD trajectory lower limits								398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398
7 PPD trajectory upper limits								398	409	420	431	442	453	464	475	486	497	508	519	530	547	550	553	556	559

Greenhouse gasses under Convention	CO ₂ Equivalent		% change	
	2000	2000	1999	1994
CO ₂	362.07	0.79	0.15	0.29
CH ₄	75.06	0.16	0.74	0.74
N ₂ O	21.83	0.05	0.06	-6
CF ₄	1.97	0.004	-	-
C ₂ F ₆	248.00	5E-04	-	-
Total	461.18	-	21	33

6 Graph



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Millions of tons of greenhouse gases expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents emitted in a specific year
Greenhouse gases under the Convention are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, CF ₄ , C ₂ F ₆ . Millions of tons of GHG expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents emitted in a specific year. PPD - the Peak, Plateau and Decline
1) 1990 to 1994 FROM National Green House Gas inventory, based on SA initial communication under the UNFCC, 2004; 2000 Figure based on 2009 UNFCC
2) 1995 to 2003 estimates from Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios(LTMS), Department of Environmental Affairs
3) 2004 onwards, Long-term Mitigation Scenarios model, based on Growth without Constraints scenario (LTMS GWS). 2007 emission scenarion from the LTMS (GWC)
4,5,6,7) BAU and PPD trajectory contained in the Minister of Environmental Affairs. Greenhouse gas emissions by gas from South Africa's 2nd National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change , 2011
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 Note

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

1 Indicator

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA																			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

5 Data

PORTS: TONNAGE HANDLED AT SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change 2003-2009
Richards Bay	87 798	85 688	86 624	86 319	84 517	84 534	82 622	-5.90%
Durban	41 274	40 026	40 778	43 861	41 883	41 403	40 119	-2.80%
East London	1 417	1 478	1 648	1 506	1 833	1 983	1 935	36.56%
Port Elizabeth	3 683	4 297	4 190	4 871	5 522	5 427	4 687	27.26%
Mossel Bay	1 221	1 629	1 598	1 519	1 803	1 996	2 014	64.95%
Cape Town	4 731	3 701	3 509	4 135	4 082	3 205	2 969	-37.24%
Saldanha Bay	31 497	31 931	35 209	37 773	43 687	46 533	50 283	59.64%
Total	171 621	168 750	173 556	179 984	183 327	185 081	184 628	7.58%

ROADS: THE SOUTH AFRICAN ROADS NETWORK		Kilometres
Urban roads		168 000
Non-urban roads		366 872
Total length of proclaimed roads in South Africa		534 872

Table 3	NON-URBAN ROADS	Table 4	TOLL ROADS
Design	Kilometres	Kilometres	
Dual carriageway	2 160	Total length of toll roads	2 400
Four lane, divided	940	Total length of non-toll roads	13 600
Two lane, surfaced	62 794		
Two lane, unsurfaced	300 978		
Total	366 872		

Table 5					Extent of the South African road network by authority			
	Paved		Gravel					
	Length (km)	%	Length (km)	%				
National Roads (SANRAL)	16 170	10.5	0	0				
Provincial roads	48 176	31.3	136 640	20.3				
Metropolitan (9)	51 682	33.6	14 461	2.1				
Municipalities	37 691	24.5	302 158	44.8				
Total proclaimed roads	153 719		454 000					
Unproclaimed (estimate)	0	0	140 000	32.8				
Total	153 719		593 259	100				

5 Data

AIRPORTS: AIRCRAFTS MOVEMENTS AT SOUTH AFRICA'S TEN MAJOR AIRPORT													
	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2002/03-2011/12	2002/03-2012/13
Domestic aircraft movements	210 372	213 055	218 818	240 975	251 351	294 104	263 076	246 238	250 768	256 151	253 183	21.76%	20.40%
Regional aircraft movements	25 530	21 903	24 243	24 453	23 525	24 196	22 879	23 784	22 983	24 243	22 578	-5.04%	-11.60%
International aircraft movements	44 667	47 294	48 153	53 992	59 128	65 701	56 928	65 892	69 742	69 246	70 255	55.03%	57.30%
Total aircraft movements	374 417	383 244	393 089	426 744	493 438	554 833	559 584	448 571	343 493	349 640	346 016	-6.62%	35.90%

RAIL: FREIGHT RAIL AND PASSANGER RAIL												
	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
General freight rail volumes (mt)											96.1	103.3
Passenger trips (000)	4 228	4 092	4 079	3 891	3 876	4 015	4 099	4 266	4 414	3 776	2 893	1 538

8 Definition

9 Data source

South Africa Survey 2012/2013. South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR)
Table 1) Airports Company of South Africa (Acsa), www.acsa.co.za
Table 5) South Africa State of economic infrastructure 2012, page 47
Table 6) Transnet, www.transnet.net , accessed 28 September 2012
Table 7) Prasa annual report 2008/09 and 2010/11, Transnet annual report
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, Pietermaritzburg 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

10 Data Note

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

1 Energy Profile of South Africa

ENERGY PROFILE

5 Data

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Oil Supply	195	207	208	210	214	195	202	209	211	202	234	215	201	196	194	183	181	181	181	181	160
Total Petroleum Consumption	410	421	428	439	451	466	458	458	475	490	504	537	551	569	589	548	584	616	638	612	NA
Total Exports of Refined Petroleum Products	17	68	67	50	68	101	117	108	143	201	218	264	124	48	49	168	84	82	82	NA	NA

5 Data

Product Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Q3
Petrol (All Grades)	11 170 710 222	11 278 412 253	11 568 813 336	11 086 938 407	11 321 186 218	11 570 240 221	11 963 310 914	11 713 764 408	11 890 350 007	8 261 706 670
Diesel (All Grades)	8 116 573 441	8 707 405 264	10 141 584 286	10 385 030 955	9 437 131 324	10 284 019 398	11 224 553 285	11 262 058 625	11 152 866 181	9 580 498 849
Jet Fuel (Aviation Kerosene)	2 179 823 724	2 272 388 968	2 401 927 736	2 376 056 180	2 348 650 872	2 334 763 649	2 433 518 764	2 367 400 250	2 223 444 585	1 573 990 486
Paraffin	761 763 895	738 193 338	707 756 467	543 923 381	551 372 360	552 881 571	580 691 899	537 801 867	529 971 037	423 294 559
LPG	549 993 266	604 332 514	670 637 703	672 078 090	554 343 665	629 148 582	717 263 865	656 342 377	523 171 500	269 726 172
Furnace Oil	488 806 726	475 986 722	465 022 812	555 005 817	723 546 553	504 276 707	477 339 589	568 482 751	484 932 089	357 950 377
Aviation Gasoline	23 667 796	21 968 916	21 917 736	20 329 906	19 322 971	19 648 253	22 662 040	31 477 290	29 542 366	17 342 374
Grand Total	23 291 339 070	24 098 687 975	25 977 660 076	25 639 362 736	24 955 553 963	25 894 978 381	27 419 340 356	27 137 327 568	26 834 277 765	20 484 509 487

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dry Natural Gas Production							64	80	87	87	84	83	102	54	48	37	34	45	41	41
Dry Natural Gas Consumption	69	69	65	62	51	49	58	74	81	81	79	78	148	140	146	127	142	162	175	173

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Primary Coal Production	215 839	227 302	227 475	244 316	246 920	242 994	248 935	250 787	245 767	263 784	267 666	270 051	269 817	273 005	278 017	275 015	280 562	278 617	285 832
Total Coal Consumption	160 745	162 261	163 936	171 665	160 839	169 104	175 010	177 859	170 122	185 926	198 820	193 349	196 079	202 374	216 854	211 825	209 698	205 405	206 328
Total Coal Imports	614	397	469	469	1 285	1 189	1 222	1 240	1 744	1 748	1 853	2 049	2 043	1 975	2 651	2 178	2 325	2 635	2 453
Total Coal Exports	60 176	65 780	67 135	70 424	73 899	73 231	77 061	76 291	76 330	77 143	73 387	78 751	75 781	72 606	63 814	57 295	73 189	75 847	81 956

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Electricity Net Generation	171	176	186	195	191	188	196	196	203	217	228	228	235	245	240	231	242	243	NA	NA
Total Electricity Net Consumption	154	162	165	172	172	174	180	180	190	196	200	205	211	220	214	205	215	218		
Total Electricity Imports					3	7	5	7	8	8	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	10	9
Total Electricity Exports	3	3	6	7	5	5	4	7	7	10	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	14
Electricity Distribution Losses	14	12	15	16	17	17	17	16	14	19	24	21	22	22	22	24	24	22	NA	NA

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Renewable Electricity Net Generation (Billion Kilowatthours)	1.07	.53	1.38	2.24	1.83	.92	1.65	2.37	2.67	1.09	1.26	1.64	3.19	1.24	1.52	1.72	2.43	2.37	NA	NA
Total Renewable Electricity Net Consumption (Billion Kilowatthours)													3.19	1.24	1.52	1.72	2.43	2.37	NA	NA
Total Biofuels Production (Thousand Barrels Per Day)															0.01	0.04	0.06	0.13		

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total capacity existing+ new that will be added as new p	40 506	41 056	41 211	41 211	43 137	46 545	48 933	51 327	52 127	52 127	52 127	52 127
Demand (assumes a 4% growth per year)	36 513	37 974	39 452	41 072	42 715	44 424	46 201	48 049	49 971	51 969	54 048	56 210

6 Definition

7 Data source

Table 1,3,4,5, 6) EIA www.eia.gov, data accessed 12 November 2012.
 Table 2) Department of energy, www.energy.gov.za. Data sourced 28 January 2013, Table 5) StatsSA P4141: Electricity generated and available for distribution
 Table 7) SAIRR's South Africa survey 2012, page 352; SAIRR's South Africa survey 2013, page 374.

8 Data Note

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

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
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- 4 Trend analysis

DEMOGRAPHY										

5 Data

Table 1 Population profile Mid-year 2014

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Male	2 892 220	2 692 434	2 580 229	2 624 165	2 662 830	2 515 096	2 034 227	1 739 687	1 482 087	1 270 868
Female	2 827 109	2 644 276	2 543 496	2 593 395	2 604 288	2 439 435	2 056 054	1 763 529	1 639 736	1 482 603
African	4 936 601	4 541 523	4 303 892	4 357 984	4 417 106	4 157 465	3 312 893	2 724 316	2 356 708	2 017 513
Coloured	420 171	428 867	444 983	451 117	427 547	385 298	369 065	378 600	361 452	299 183
Indian or Asian	99 256	96 953	93 862	101 608	109 668	118 704	123 323	114 524	100 606	90 233
White	263 301	269 367	280 988	306 851	312 797	293 064	285 000	285 776	303 057	346 542
Total	5 719 329	5 336 710	5 123 725	5 217 560	5 267 118	4 954 531	4 090 281	3 503 216	3 121 823	2 753 471

	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
Male	1 089 942	907 807	703 922	492 791	327 812	202 623	147 271	26 366 011
Female	1 287 789	1 086 583	866 258	683 675	503 451	328 254	286 012	27 635 943
African	1 700 413	1 392 387	1 070 988	825 550	578 011	363 395	276 964	43 333 709
Coloured	256 919	201 062	145 679	85 773	55 224	36 102	24 507	4 771 549
Indian or Asian	79 319	68 130	56 888	36 761	24 721	15 466	11 855	1 341 877
White	341 080	332 811	296 625	228 382	173 307	115 914	119 957	4 554 819
Total	2 377 731	1 994 390	1 570 180	1 176 466	831 263	530 877	433 283	54 001 954

Table 2 Population and Households

	Census 1996			Census 2001			Community Survey 2007			Census 2011			Population Estimates 2014
	Population	HouseHolds	HH Size	Population	HouseHolds	HH Size	Population	HouseHolds	HH Size	Population	HouseHolds	HH Size	Population
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	1 303 287	4.9	6 278 651	1 481 640	4.2	6 527 747	1 586 739	4.1	6 562 053	1 687 385	3.9	6 786 900
Free State	2 633 504	625 011	4.2	2 706 775	733 302	3.6	2 773 059	802 872	3.5	2 745 590	823 316	3.3	2 786 800
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	12 272 263	3 909 022	3.1	12 914 800
Kwazulu-Natal	8 572 302	1 689 995	5.3	9 584 129	2 117 274	4.4	10 259 230	2 234 129	4.6	10 267 300	2 539 429	4.0	10 694 400
Limpopo	4 576 133	909 306	5.3	4 995 534	1 117 855	4.3	5 238 286	1 215 935	4.3	5 404 868	1 418 102	3.8	5 630 500
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	669 844	4.9	3 365 885	785 433	4.1	3 643 435	940 403	3.9	4 039 939	1 075 488	3.8	4 229 300
Northern Cape	1 011 864	218 339	4.6	991 919	245 086	3.7	1 058 060	264 653	4.0	1 145 861	301 405	3.8	1 166 700
North West	2 936 554	630 657	4.9	3 193 676	815 543	3.9	3 271 948	911 120	3.6	3 509 953	1 062 015	3.3	3 676 300
Western Cape	3 956 975	938 015	4.1	4 524 335	1 173 304	3.7	5 278 585	1 369 180	3.9	5 822 734	1 634 000	3.6	6 116 300
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	51 770 561	14 450 162	3.4	54 002 000

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Number
Census 1996, 2001 and 2011. Community Survey 2007 Census 2001 statistical release P0301.4
Government is aware that service delivery departments calculate household numbers on a different basis. While recognising the administrative basis of these calculations, the official recognised number of households are calculated by StatsSA. All numbers have been rounded off to the nearest hundred

10 Data Note