

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2016



planning, monitoring
& evaluation

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





Mr Jeff Radebe, MP

Minister in The Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

MINISTER'S FOREWORD

The Development Indicators 2016 publication presents an update on the state of South Africa's development in economic growth and transformation, employment, poverty and inequality, household and community assets, health, education, social cohesion, safety and security, international relations, environmental sustainability and good governance. This is the eighth edition of the Development Indicators, which was first published in 2007 as a Medium Term Strategic document. The publication was subsequently re-engineered to monitor the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) vision 2030.

An overview of the period since the dawn of democracy is provided by 85 indicators, of which many span the period from 1994 to 2016. The 2016 publication shows that South Africa has seen notable success on the expansion of the tax register and revenue collection. Life expectancy has increased while child and infant mortality have decreased. The government continues to increase access to lifelong Antiretroviral Treatment. The number of households that continues to live without proper sanitation facilities has been declining consistently and more households have access to clean water and electricity. South Africa has seen a notable increase in the number of children registered for early childhood development and improvement in matric pass rate. The land restitution has improved at a slow pace as shown by the number of claims that has been finalised. The political commitment to good governance is reflected by the positive improvements in the audit outcomes especially at the national and provincial spheres of government.

Social assistance programmes have been expanding at an unprecedented rate from covering 2.7 million people in 1994 to over 16.9 million in 2015. The programme continues to contribute to the decrease in the poverty levels and vulnerability to hunger by poor households. However, the country still remains faced with the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment as reflected by the increase in the unemployment rate, shrinking of the economy and declining perceptions among South Africans about an expression of confidence in a happy future for all races.

The Development Indicators 2016 provide numerical indications of changes in highly complex and interrelated systems. They should be interpreted jointly in an integrated manner, beyond the number and within the broader, socio-economic and historical context. The publication provides a comprehensive overview and analysis of South Africa's progress towards the realisation of the NDP 2030 vision.

The Development Indicators is a collation of data extracted from many sources, including official statistics, government databases and research institutions. I would like to thank all institutions and agencies that provided data for their continued support.

It is my wish that a broad range of institutions and individuals should engage with this publication and should be inspired to work together to achieve our long and medium-term goals as articulated in the NDP 2030 Vision. Together we move South Africa forward!

Mr Jeff Radebe, MP

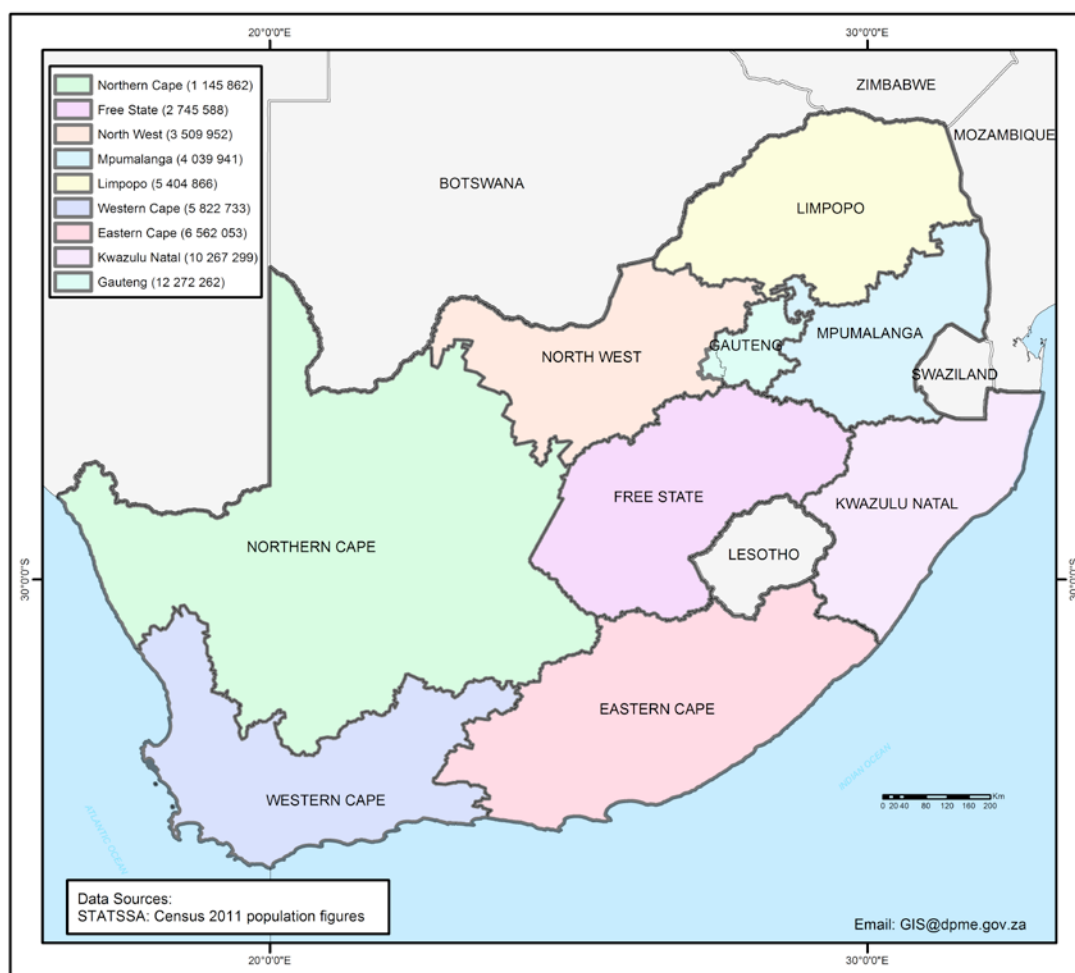
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Date: 24 July 2017

1		
		Real GDP 2016
	R 3.07 trillion	\$419.6 billion
		Real GDP per Capita 2016
	R 55 827	\$ 7 504

2	Mid-term population Estimates 2016	
	Total	55.91 million
	Male	27.38 million
	Female	28.53 million
	0-14 years	16 807 241
	15-29 years	15 696 489
3	Households	16 121 989
4	Household size	3.5
5	Land Surface area	*1 220 813 km ²

MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA



Data source	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) South African Reserve Bank (SARB). 2) World Bank (World Development Indicators) 3) Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Mid-term population estimates 2016. 4) Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS) 2015. 5) Stats SA's Census 2011.
Data note	<p>Real GDP and GDP per capita figures are annualised.</p> <p>*The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the North East corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.</p>

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ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION



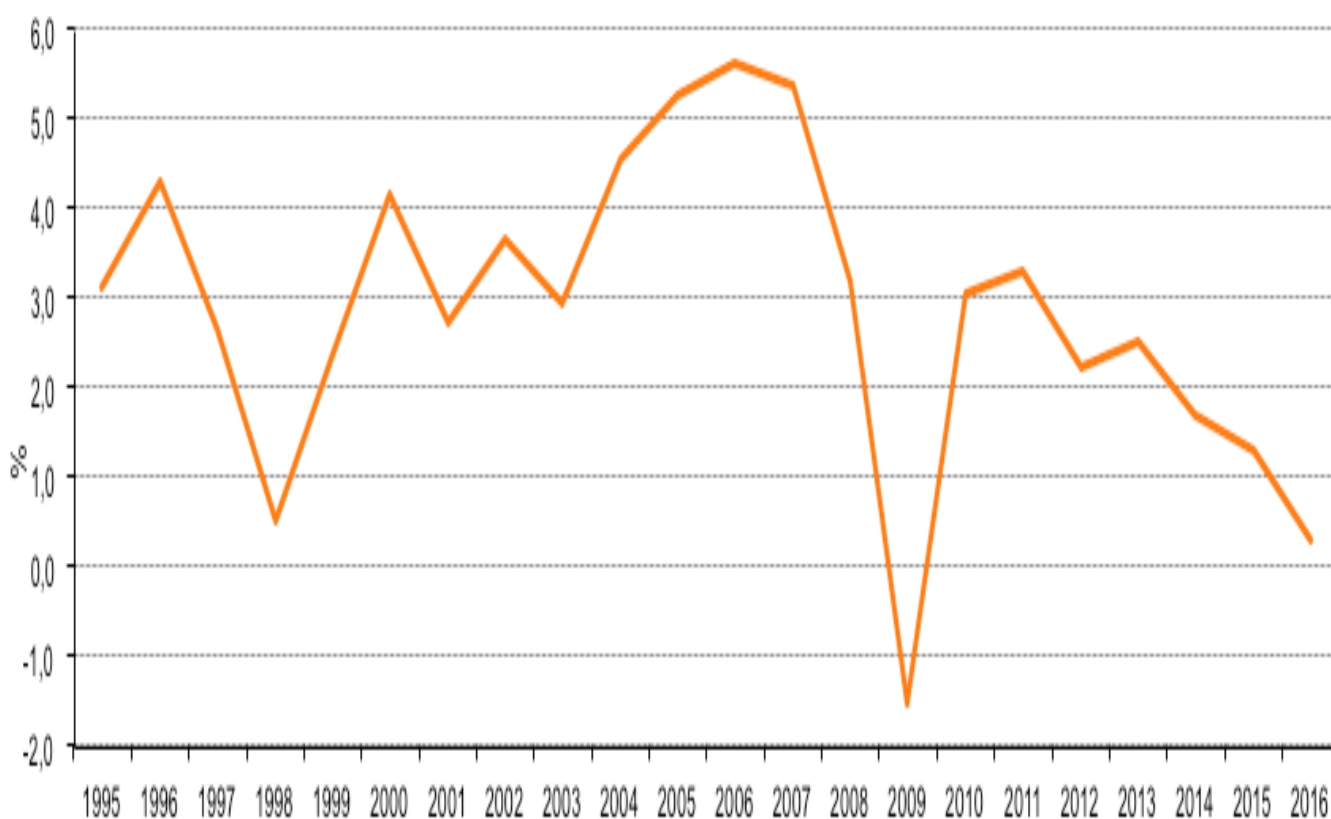
I. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

Goal	GDP growth of 5 percent per year
Analysis	Following the financial crisis in 2008, growth declined from 3.0% in 2010 to 0.3% in 2016. The low growth rate recorded is mainly attributed to the following factors: weak global economic performance, a lack of economic diversification, falling domestic investment, persistent drought and low business confidence caused by policy uncertainty. Due to these factors, some sectors of the economy have performed negatively in terms of GDP contributions, such as, agricultural, manufacturing, mining, electricity and trade industries. The services sector has been the key driver of the economic growth.

REAL GDP GROWTH

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP growth	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.3	0.3

GDP (YEAR ON YEAR)



Definition	GDP is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time. Real GDP is the nominal GDP adjusted for inflation.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.
Data note	Annual percentage growth rates based on constant 2010 rand prices. Additional annual data is available on Excel version on the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) website: www.dpme.gov.za

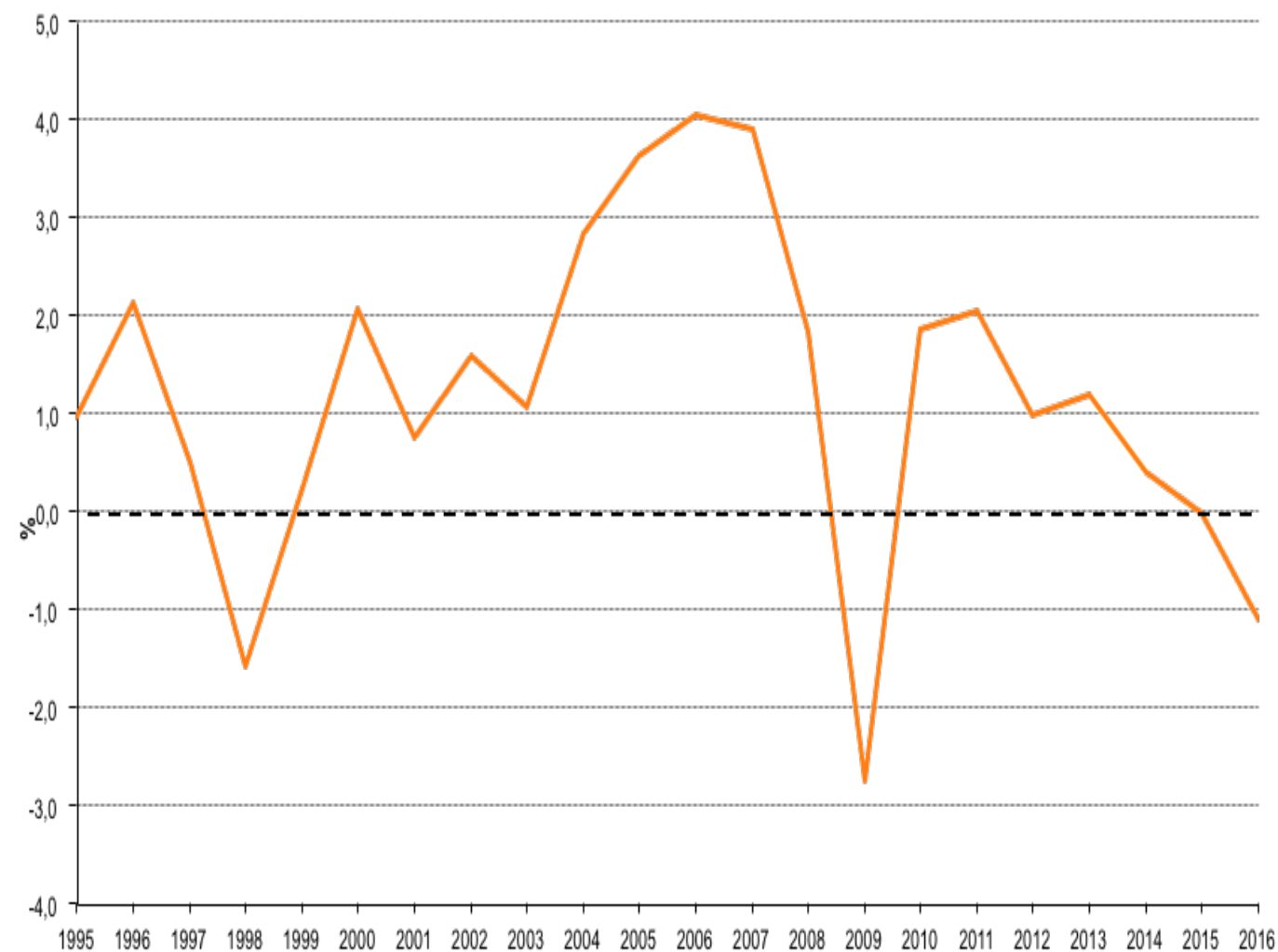
2. REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

Goal	To grow per capita income by 3 percent or more annually
Analysis	In South Africa, GDP per person climbed 1.7% a year from 2003 to 2014, but declined annually from 2014 to 2016 with a decline of -1.1% in 2016.

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Per Capita GDP growth	1.1	2.8	3.6	4.0	3.9	1.9	-2.7	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	0	-1.1

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH



Definition	GDP divided by population.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins
Data note	Annual GDP per capita at 2010 constant prices: percentage change. Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

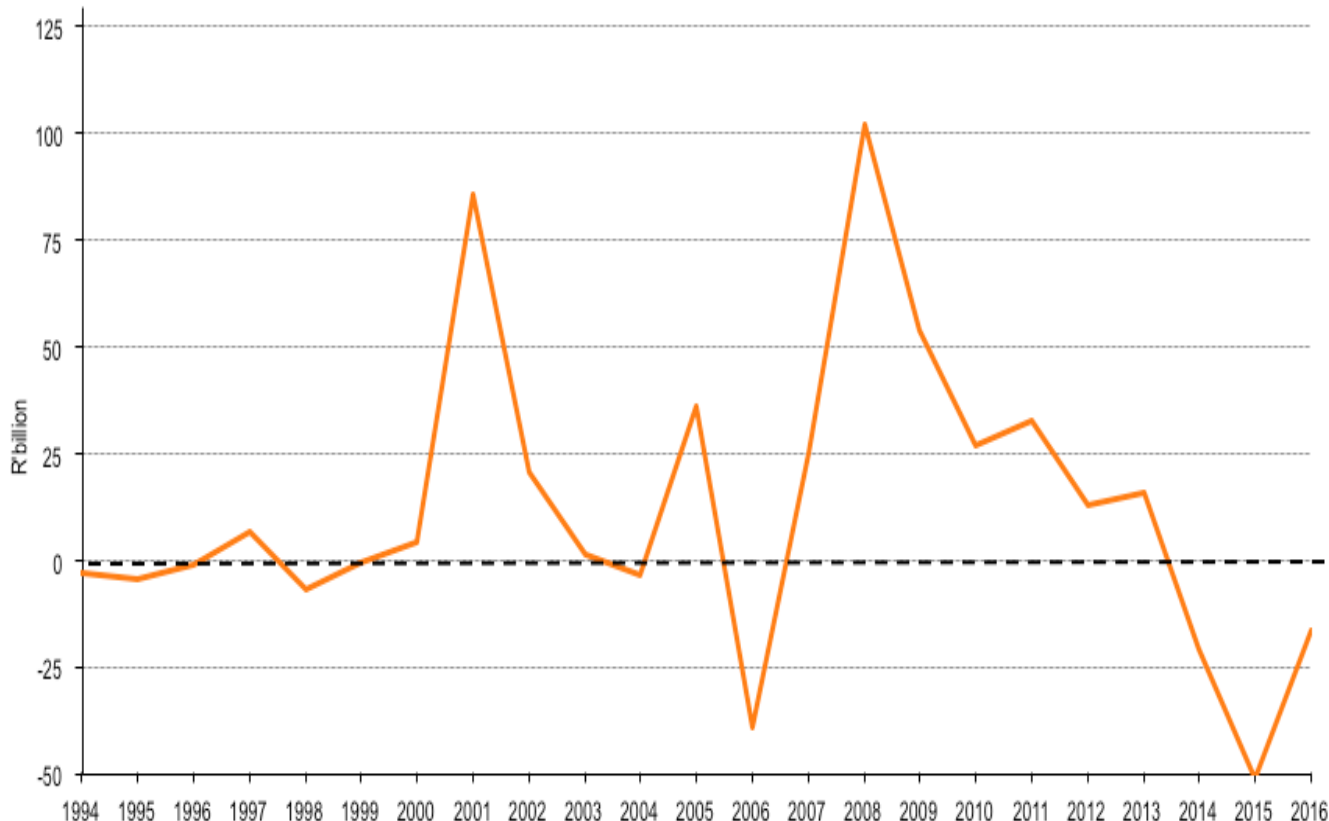
3. NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)

Goal	To increase Foreign Direct Investment in South Africa
Analysis	Since the global financial crisis, South Africa has not been able to attract significant foreign direct investment. Investors have been pessimistic about South Africa's economic outlook and concerned by policy and political uncertainty. Risk perceptions and structural barriers to investment persist despite measures to reduce uncertainty and improve the investment climate. South Africa's savings and investment levels needs to improve if the country is to experience desired rates of GDP growth.

NET FDI

R'bn	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
FDI	1.28	-3.57	36.35	-38.95	25.17	101.97	53.81	27.17	32.67	12.90	15.94	-20.61	-51.22	-16.35

NET FDI



Definition	Net Foreign Direct Investment is long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins, data provided by National Treasury.
Data note	Annual figures in Rand billion are used. Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

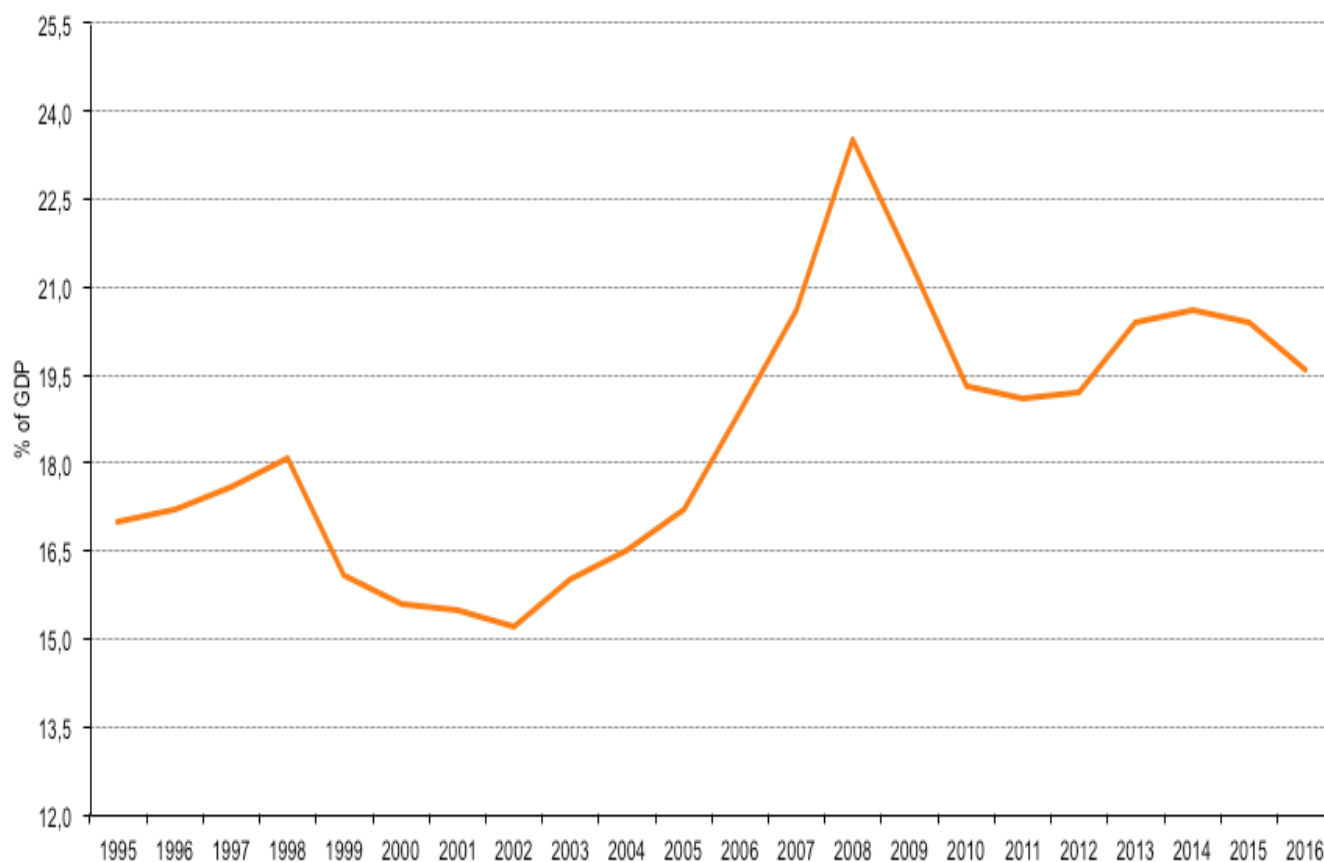
4. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

Goal	The rate of investment to GDP to rise to 30 percent by 2030
Analysis	Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) has averaged approximately 19.2% of GDP for the period 2002-2016. The decline in investment post 2008, could be partly attributed to dismal global financial recovery. Fixed investment by general government has remained marginal. Robust investment by SOCs on infrastructure especially in utilities and transportation sectors helped cushion the weaker performance of the private and government sectors. In 2016, a decline in capital spending by the private sector could be attributed to low business confidence. Overall, total investment as a percentage of GDP has increased marginally since 2011 but continues to show a decline.

GFCF AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GFCF	16.0	16.5	17.2	18.9	20.6	23.5	21.5	19.3	19.1	19.2	20.4	20.6	20.4	19.6

GFCF AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Gross fixed capital formation is total fixed investment by private companies and individuals, SOCs and government, including depreciation.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.
Data note	Annual data series (annualised rate as a percentage of GDP) is used to update the graph, while the table presents annual data. Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

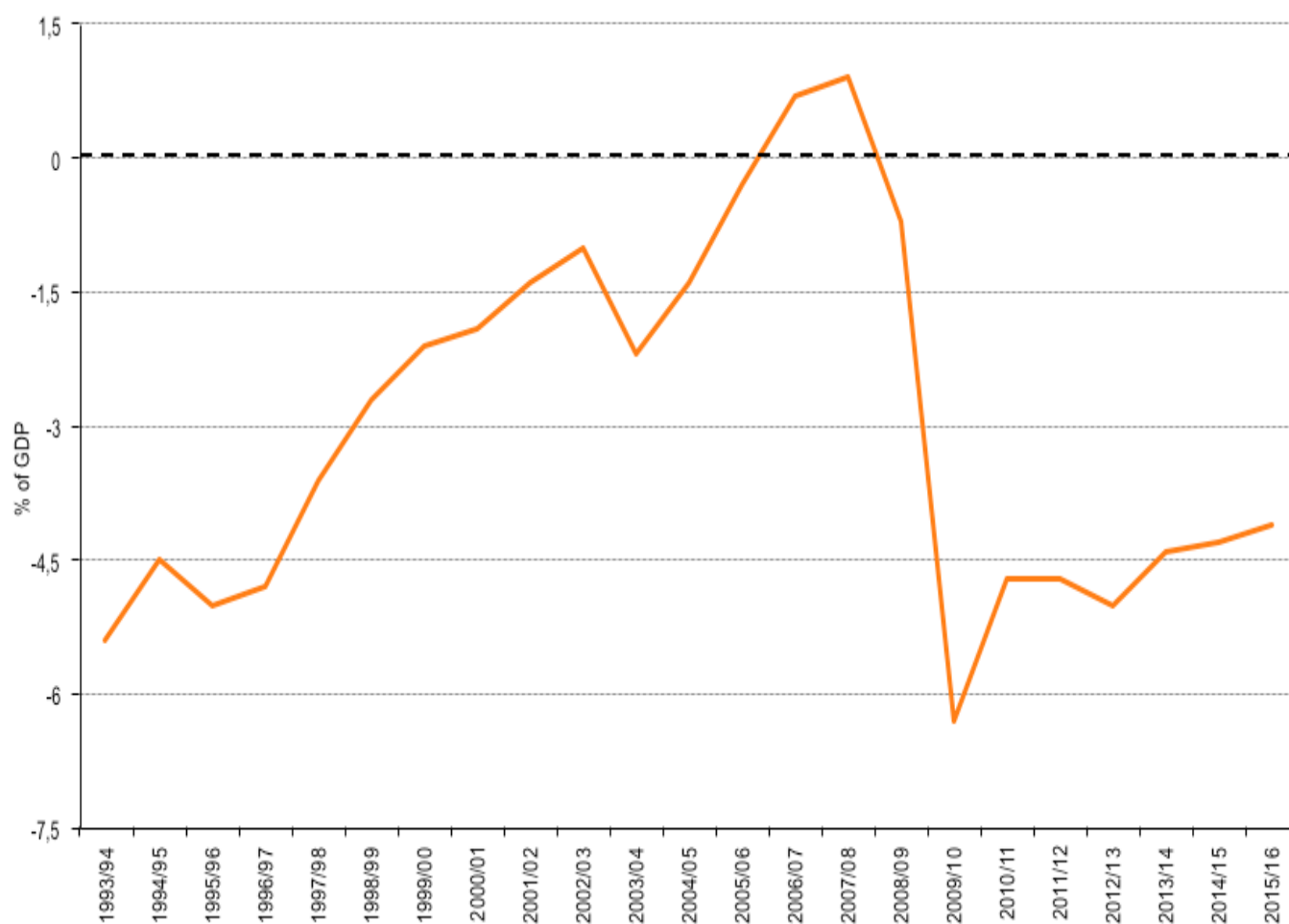
5. MAIN BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal	Fiscal policy adjustments to reduce the budget deficit
Analysis	The budget deficit has averaged about 2.5% for the period 2002-2015. During the period between 2006/07 - 2007/08, South Africa experienced a budget surplus. This was due to high economic growth rates and improved tax-collection efficiency. However, slow economic recovery since the end of the financial crisis in 2009 has resulted in lower levels of revenue collection. The implementation of expenditure ceilings and other fiscal consolidation measures to stabilize the deficit has been introduced to avoid debt spiral.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Budget surplus	-2.2	-1.4	-0.3	0.7	0.9	-0.7	-6.3	-4.7	-4.7	-5	-4.4	-4.3	-4.1

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing (the difference between total government revenue and expenditure) as percentage of GDP.
Data source	National Treasury, Budget Review 2016.

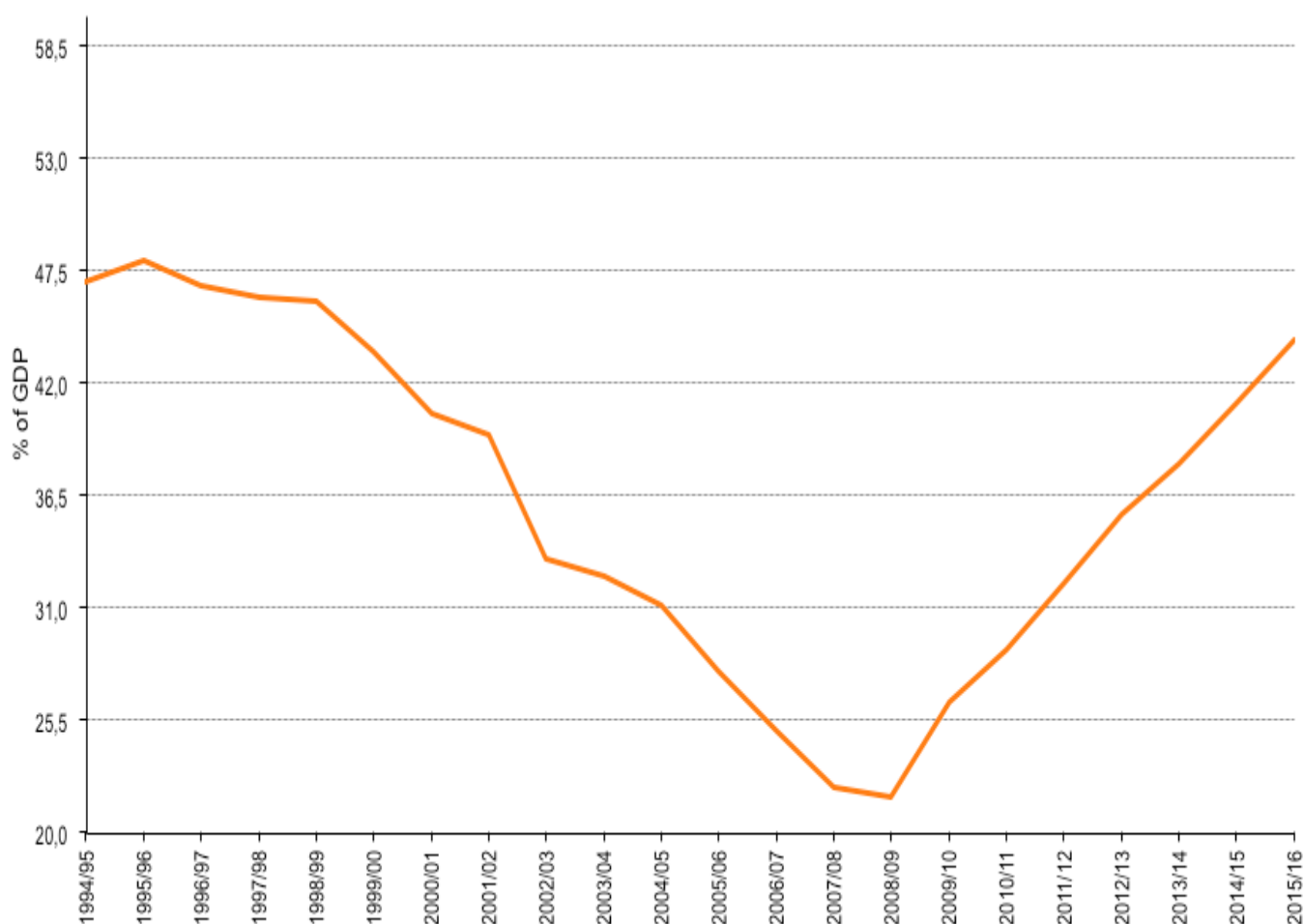
6. GOVERNMENT DEBT

Goal	Consolidation to stabilise and reduce government's debt-to-GDP ratio
Analysis	Government debt as a percentage of GDP has been declining from 1995/96 to 2008/09. The debt level as a percentage of GDP was reduced to approximately 21% in 2008. However, following the global economic and financial crisis of 2008, debt levels increased as significant fiscal deficits were recorded. Domestic low levels of growth have placed public finances under massive pressure, with net government debt increasing significantly to 44.3% of GDP in 2015/16 from 21.8% of GDP at the end of 2008.

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Government debt	31.2	27.9	25.0	22.3	21.8	26.4	29.0	32.2	35.6	38.1	41.0	44.2

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	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 accounts with commercial banks). Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections, which are based on fiscal years starting from 1 April every year.
Data source	SARB data provided by National Treasury. Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

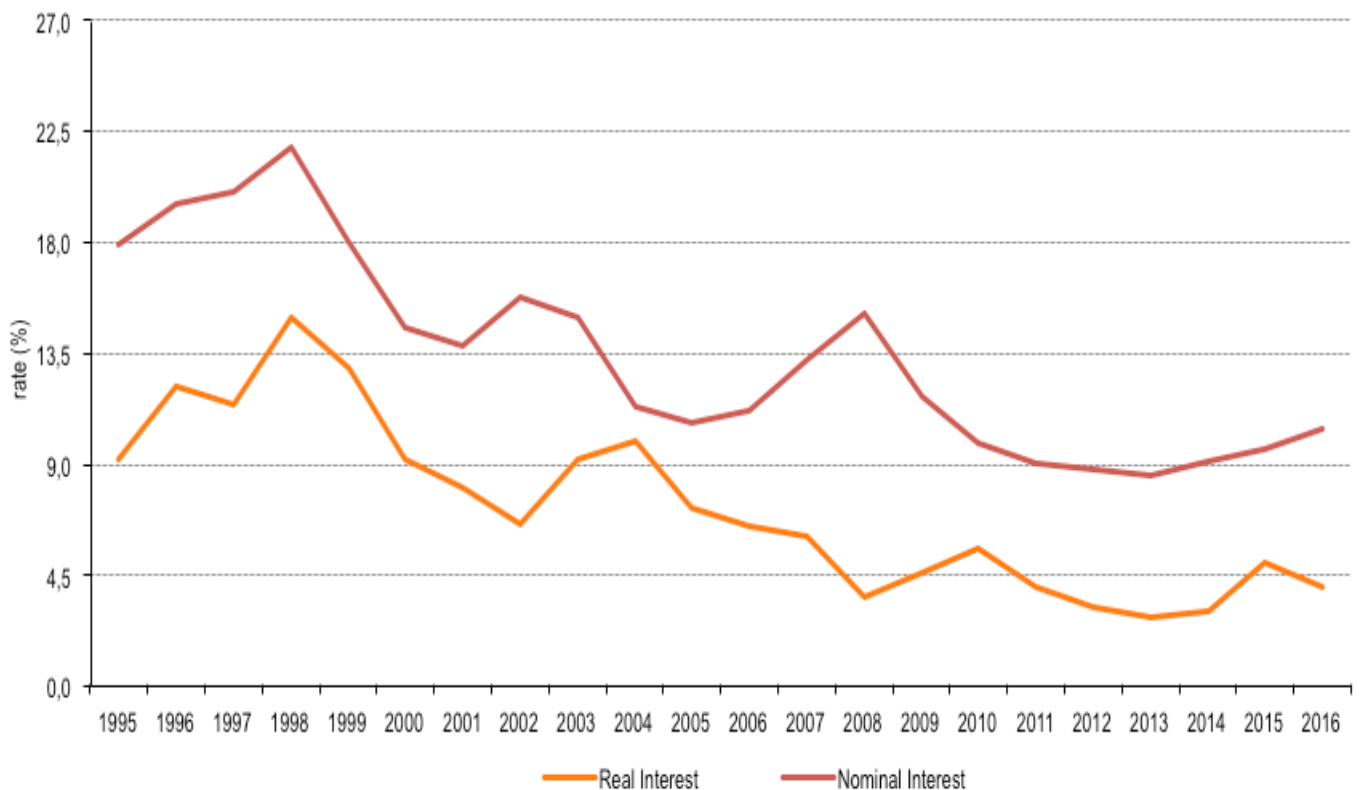
7. INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

Goal	Low real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation
Analysis	Both nominal and real interest rates have been at historic low levels due to the South Africa's adoption of the Inflation targeting tool, which has led to a low inflation environment. Since 2013, there has been an increase in both real and nominal interest rates by the SARB to ensure inflation remains within the targeted band. The South African Reserve Bank is committed to lowering the CPI inflation and to support growth.

INTEREST RATES

Average	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Real interest	9.9	7.2	6.5	6.1	3.6	4.6	5.5	4.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	5.0	4.0
Nominal interest	11.3	10.6	11.2	13.2	15.1	11.7	9.8	9.0	8.8	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.4

INTEREST RATES

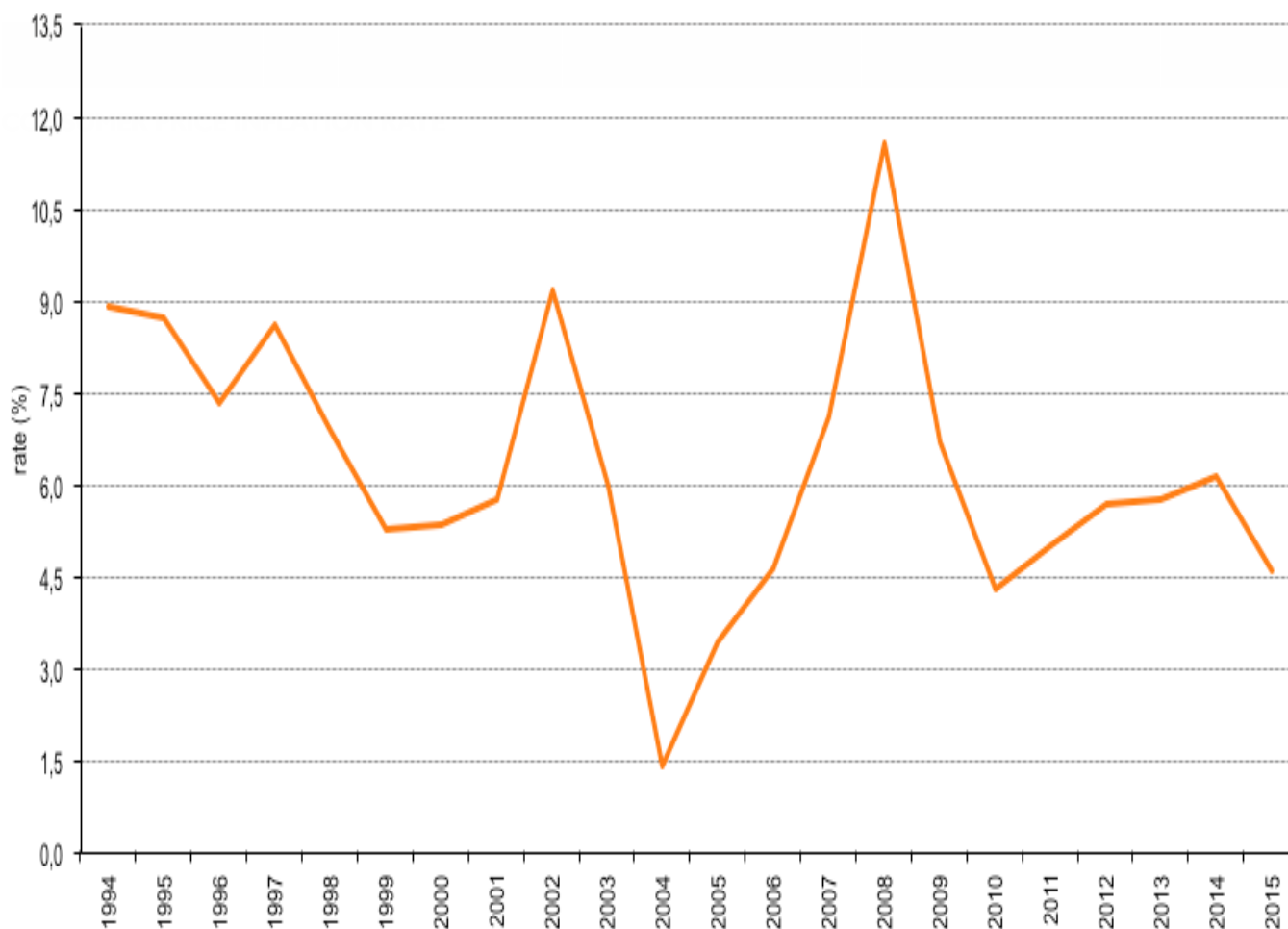


Definition	Nominal interest rate is prime overdraft rate. Real interest rate is prime less Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) rate.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins. Data provided by National Treasury.
Data note	Real interest rates calculated in the past using CPI as the deflator (See indicator 8: Inflation Measures). Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

8. INFLATION MEASURES

Goal	Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) should be between 3 percent and 6 percent
Analysis	From 1994 to 2015, the rate of increase in the CPI inflation has averaged 6.3%. The period between 2007-2010 witnessed an increase in inflation breaching the upper limit of 3-6% inflation target band due to a weakening currency and increased cost in food prices. Headline CPI inflation has reached 6.1% above the upper threshold of the inflation target in 2014 and has subsequently fallen back within the inflation target band at 4.6% in 2015.

INFLATION MEASURES



Definition	CPI is the rise in prices of a typical basket of goods, as measured by Stats SA. The currently targeted inflation is the headline CPI for all urban areas.
Data source	Stats SA. Data provided by National Treasury.
Data note	CPIX was used between 2000 and 2009 as a measure of inflation. Stats SA is currently using Headline Consumer Price Index (CPI for all urban areas). Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

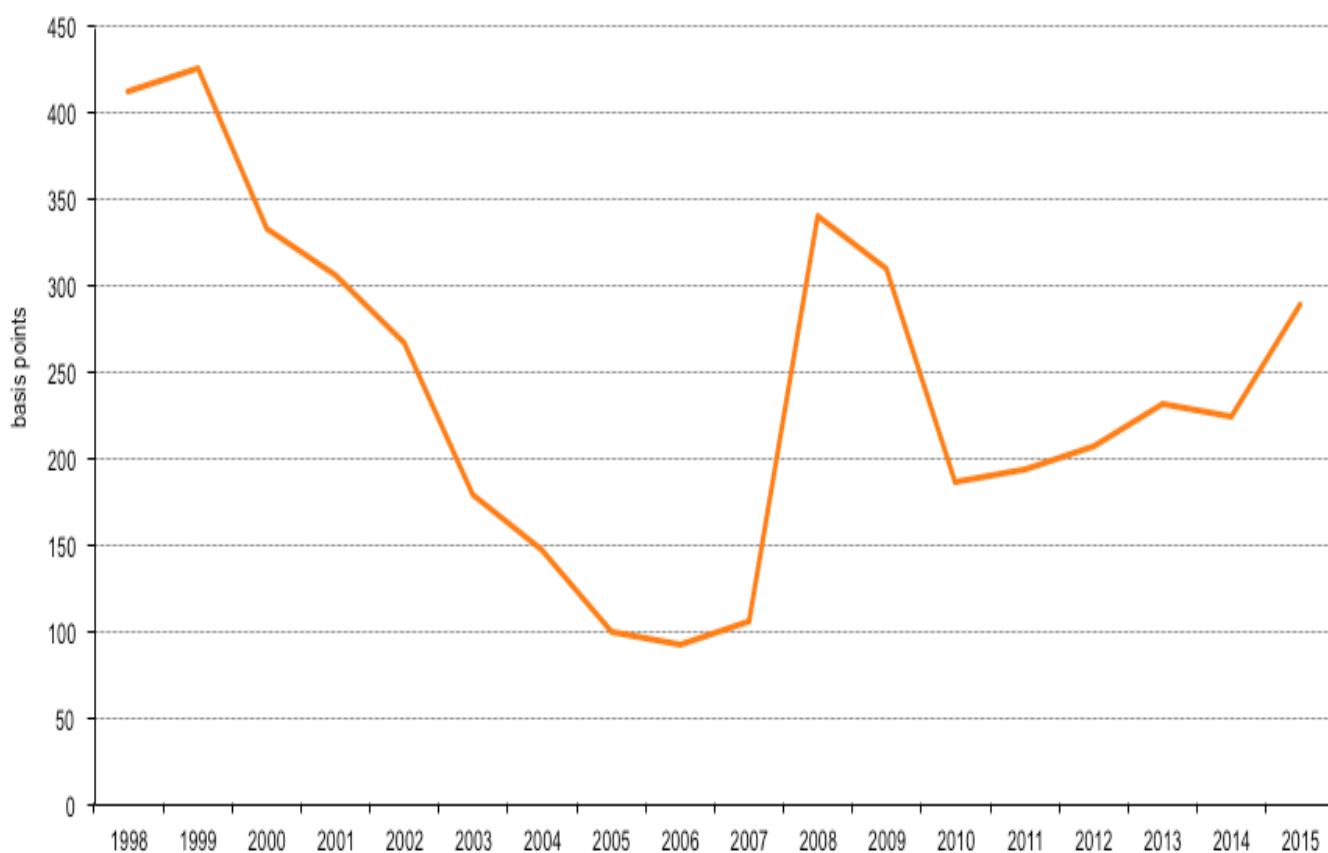
9. BOND POINTS SPREAD

Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue
Analysis	In 2015, the margin that South Africa had to pay for debt above the international benchmark was approximately 289 basis points, which reflects current policy uncertainty, low business confidence and low economic growth. The bond points spread is unlikely to fall to the pre - 2008/09 crisis level until there is an improvement in market perceptions (i.e. business confidence level) and the risk of a credit down-grade is reduced.

BOND POINTS SPREAD

Average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Bond Points Spread	178	147	99	92	105	339	309	186	193	207	231	223	289

BOND POINTS SPREAD



Definition	Bond points spread is the measurement of risk between developed and developing economy in terms of difference paid for borrowing.
Data source	JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index, South African data via Bloomberg (JPBSGDSA index).
Data note	Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

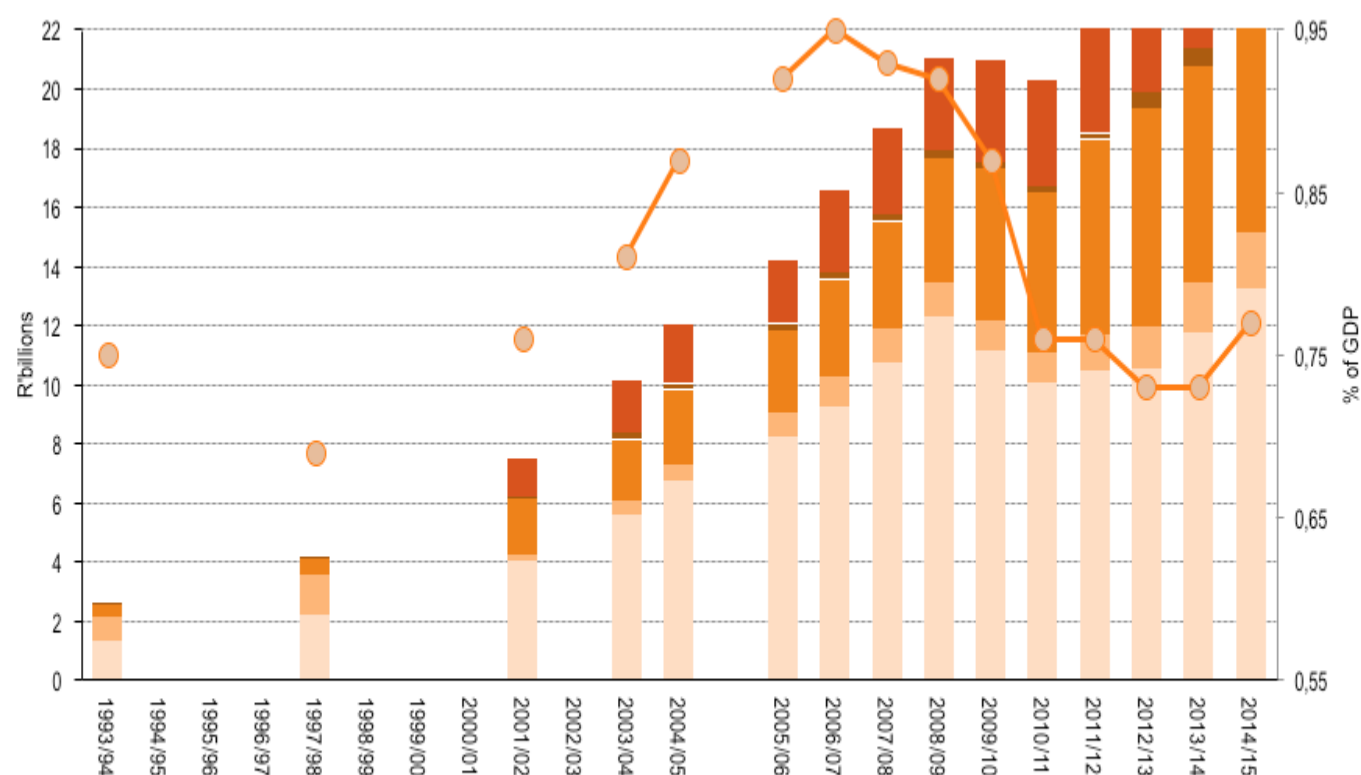
10. EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

Goal	To achieve R&D expenditure of at least 1.5 percent of GDP by 2019
Analysis	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an indicator of R&D intensity in the economy was 0.77% in 2014/15, an improvement from 0.73% that was reported in the three consecutive previous years from 2011/12 to 2013/14. However, this improvement takes place in conditions of a slowing rate of GDP growth, which was 2.2% in 2013 and 1.5% in 2014. Ideally, such an improvement should occur in an environment of strong GDP growth.

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

R' thousands	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
GERD	16 520 584	18 624 013	21 041 046	20 954 677	20 253 805	22 209 192	23 871 219	25 660 573	29 344 977
As % of GDP	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.77

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Amount of private and public funds spent on research and experimental development. R&D expenditure for the government sector for the years 1993/94 and 1997/98 includes science councils.
Data source	National Surveys of Research and Experimental Development commissioned by the Department of Science and Technology to Human Sciences Research Council-Centre 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

II. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Goal	To improve ICT infrastructure of South Africa, particularly broadband penetration to 100 percent by 2020
Analysis	In 2016, 142.4 mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 people were recorded. Internet users per 100 people increased rapidly from 5.4 per 100 people in the year 2000 to 54.0 per 100 people in 2016. Despite these gains and continued investment in broadband infrastructure, the digital divide remains. Further interventions are required to ensure greater reduction in the cost of broadband to allow the expansion and access to ICT in South Africa.

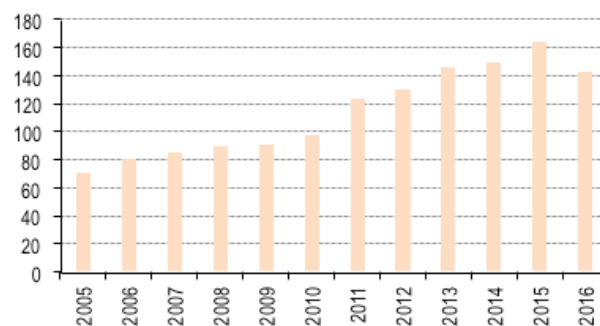
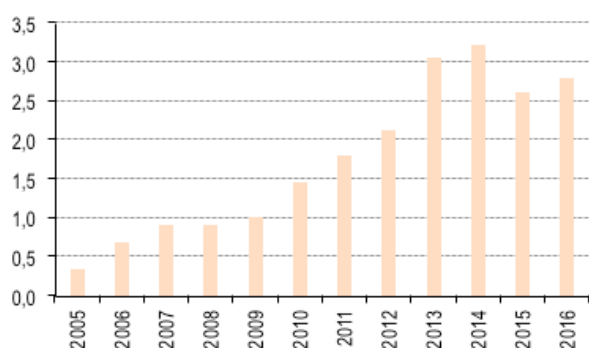
TABLE 1) TELEPHONE, CELLULAR, INTERNET AND BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mobile cellular subscriptions (000)	46 436	50 372	64 000	68 394	76 865	79 280	87 999	76 653
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	91.2	97.9	123.2	130.6	145.6	149.2	164.5	142.4
Telephone lines (000)	4 868	4 861	4 854	4 847	3 875	3 647	4 131	3 562
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	7.3	6.9	7.7	6.6
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers	481 000	743 000	907 000	1 107 200	1 615 210	1 706 313	1 409 347	1 529 725
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.8
Secure Internet servers	1 994	3 129	3 737	4 287	4 575	6 240	7 143	6 962
Secure Internet servers (per one million people)	39.7	61.4	72.2	81.7	85.8	115.2	129.8	124.5
Internet users (per 100 people)	10.0	24.0	34.0	41.0	46.5	49.0	51.9	54.0

TABLE 2) RANK IN NETWORK READINESS INDEX

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rank	51	52	62	61	72	70	70	75	75

FIXED BROADBAND PENETRATION SUBSCRIPTIONS MOBILE CELLULAR



Definition	Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included. Telephone lines are fixed telephone lines that connect a subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that have a port on a telephone exchange. Integrated services digital network channels and fixed wireless subscribers are included. Fixed broadband Internet subscribers are the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology. Secure servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions. Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network. The network readiness index details an economics' performance in each of the 54 indicators that are organized by pillars. These indicators are measured on a scale of one to seven (where one corresponds to the worst and seven correspond to best outcomes). In terms of country ranking, a rank of one represents strong performance in network readiness while a ranking of 144 represents weak performance.
Data source	(Table 1) World Development Indicators. www.worldbank.org (Table 2) World Economic Forum (WEF) (www.weforum.org) Global Information Technology Report
Data note	Additional data on the network readiness index and households owning various ICT goods is available in Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

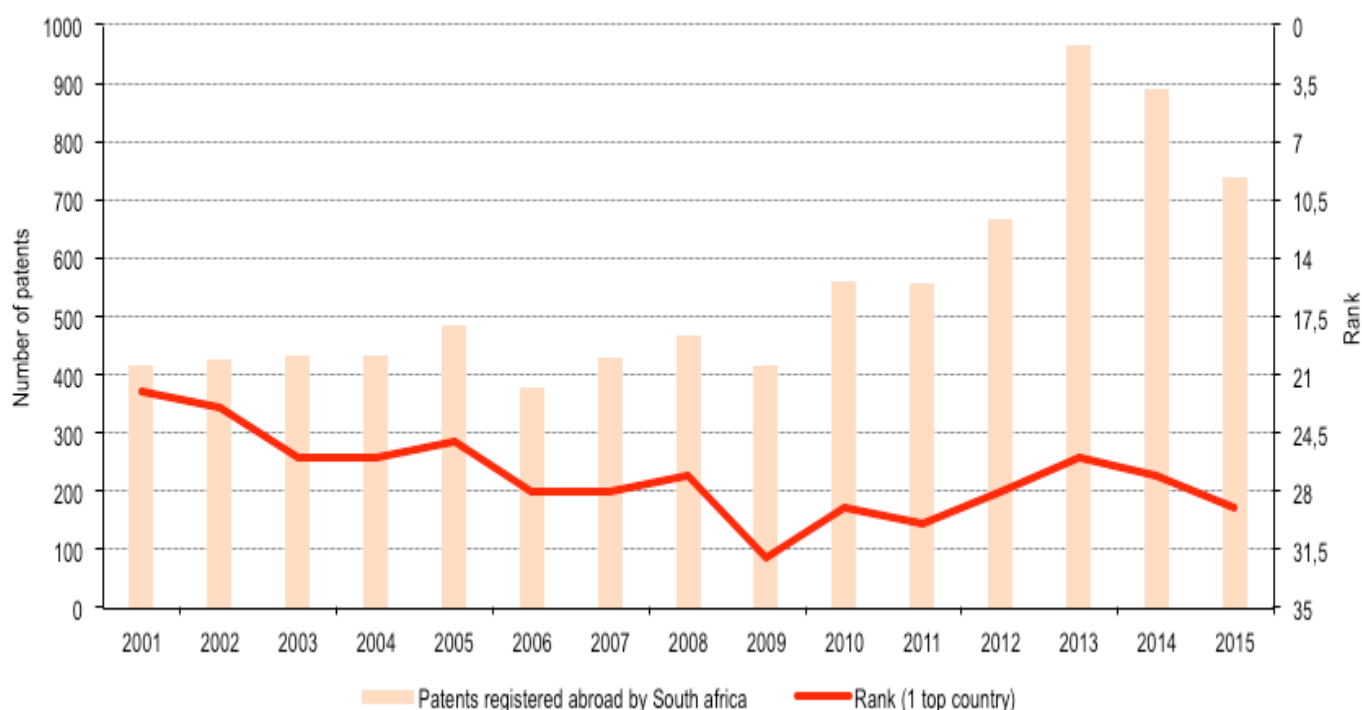
12. PATENTS

Goal	To improve the competitiveness of South Africa's economy
Analysis	The South African patent office record of new applications indicates that there is a decline in patents registered. While the South Africa patents registered abroad slightly declined in some regions, overall it increased from 616 to 624.

NATIONAL PATENTS GRANTED – WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION (WIPO)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Resident	983	924	957	1 010	868	918	863	833	822	567	685	474	445	453
Rank	18	22	19	23	25	24	23	26	26	30	26	31	31	30
Non-resident	4 167	4 835	846	821	572	537	879	806	4 509	4 729	5 520	4 282	4 620	4 046
Rank	11	11	24	26	31	29	30	29	12	12	11	14	14	14
Abroad	425	433	431	483	378	428	467	415	559	555	667	965	889	737
Rank	23	26	26	25	28	28	27	32	29	30	28	26	27	29

PATENTS REGISTERED ABROAD



Definition	A Patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state (national government) to an inventor or their assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for a public disclosure of an invention).The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the PATSTAT (Patent Statistics) database (for statistics by field of technology). Data might be missing for some years and offices or may be incomplete for some origins. A resident filing refers to an application filed in the country by its own resident; whereas a non-resident filing refers to the one filed by a foreign applicant. An abroad filing refers to an application filed by this country's resident at a foreign office.
Data source	WIPO statistics database
Data note	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.dpme.gov.za

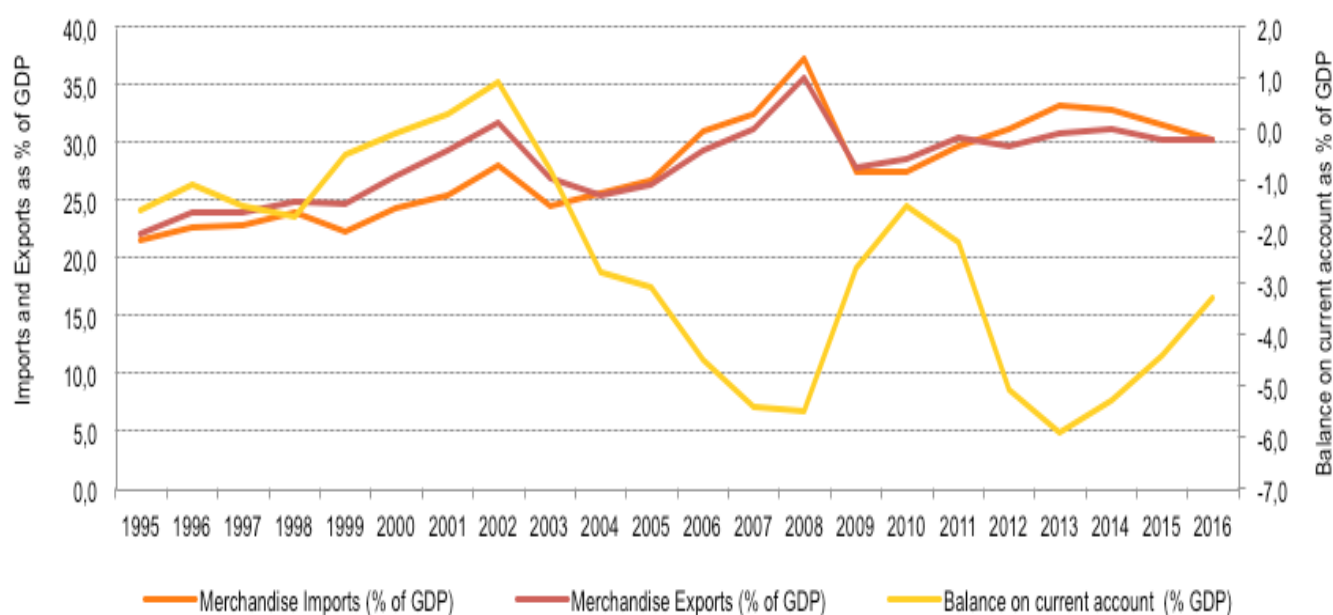
13. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Goal	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP
Analysis	A positive trade balance has been recorded for the period ranging between 1994-2003. Since 2004 and 2008, there has been an increase in imports, contributing to a trade deficit. A positive trade balance was recorded between 2009-2011 followed by trade deficits as imports surged for heavy machinery and equipment as infrastructure investments was maintained. The current account deficit slightly improved but remained at 3.3% of GDP in 2016. Imports growth continue to outstrip exports growth as a result of marginal competition by some of our industries, e.g. manufacturing industry. In addition, the impact of prolonged labour unrest and the constraints in energy supply impaired domestic production and exports.

BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

% of GDP	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Imports	24.5	25.6	26.7	31.0	32.5	37.2	27.5	27.4	29.7	31.2	33.3	32.9	31.5	30.2
Exports	26.9	25.5	26.4	29.3	31.2	35.6	27.9	28.6	30.5	29.7	30.9	31.2	30.4	30.3
Trade balance	2.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	1.1	2.2	1.6	-1.1	-2.1	-1.7	-0.9	0.3
Balance on current account	-0.8	-2.8	-3.1	-4.5	-5.4	-5.5	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-5.1	-5.9	-5.3	-4.4	-3.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Definition	Trade balance refers to: Merchandise exports plus net gold exports minus Merchandise imports (free on board) Balance on current account refers to: Trade balance + Net income payments + Net service payments + Current transfers. Exports 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
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury
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.dpme.gov.za

14. SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Goal	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy
Analysis	Overall, South Africa's competitiveness remains a serious challenge. The country is battling with low economic growth, low levels of skilled labour, a high wage premia on skilled labour, high levels of firm concentration and significant barriers of entry for new firms.

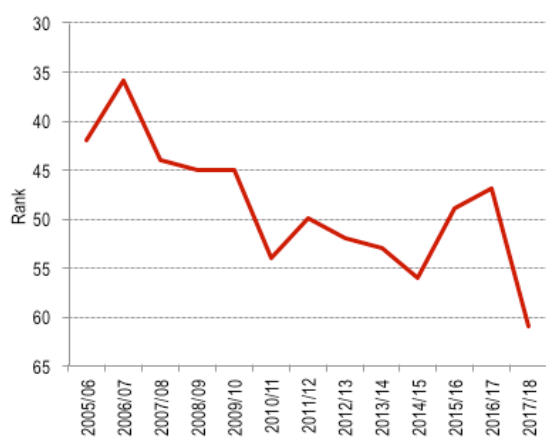
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WEF

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
South Africa	45	45	54	50	52	53	56	49	47	61
Total number of countries	134	133	139	142	144	148	144	138	140	137

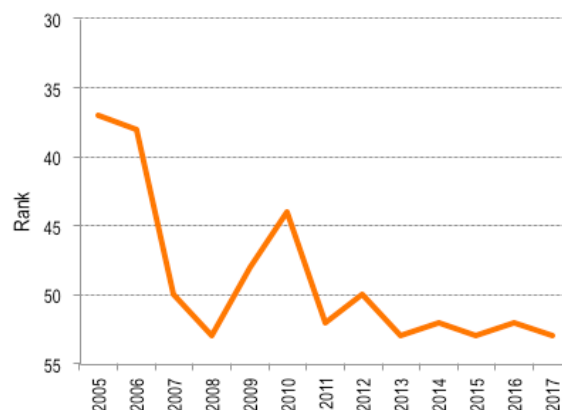
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT (IMD)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
South Africa	53	48	44	52	50	53	52	53	52	53
Total number of countries	55	57	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	63
IMD's Ranking by category – South Africa										
Economic performance	55	56	56	54	57	57	56	49	54	58
Government efficiency	28	26	21	32	29	32	35	40	40	50
Business efficiency	38	30	31	40	37	43	51	52	47	41
Infrastructure	55	54	51	56	54	58	55	55	54	56

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WEF



GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – IMD



Definition	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 can compete. The lower the rank the more competitive.
Data source	The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2016; World Economic Forum (WEF). www.weforum.org/reports ; International Institute for Management Development (IMD) (www.imd.ch), Switzerland; Productivity Institute South Africa.
Data note	Normalised data of the selected economic group – Upper Middle Income Economies. It should be noted that the methodologies employed by these global indices have limitations, particular in their use of limited samples of large business leaders and their use of opinion-based data, where hard numbers could arguably provide better measurements. Additional data on ranking by country as well as ranking by category is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

15. BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

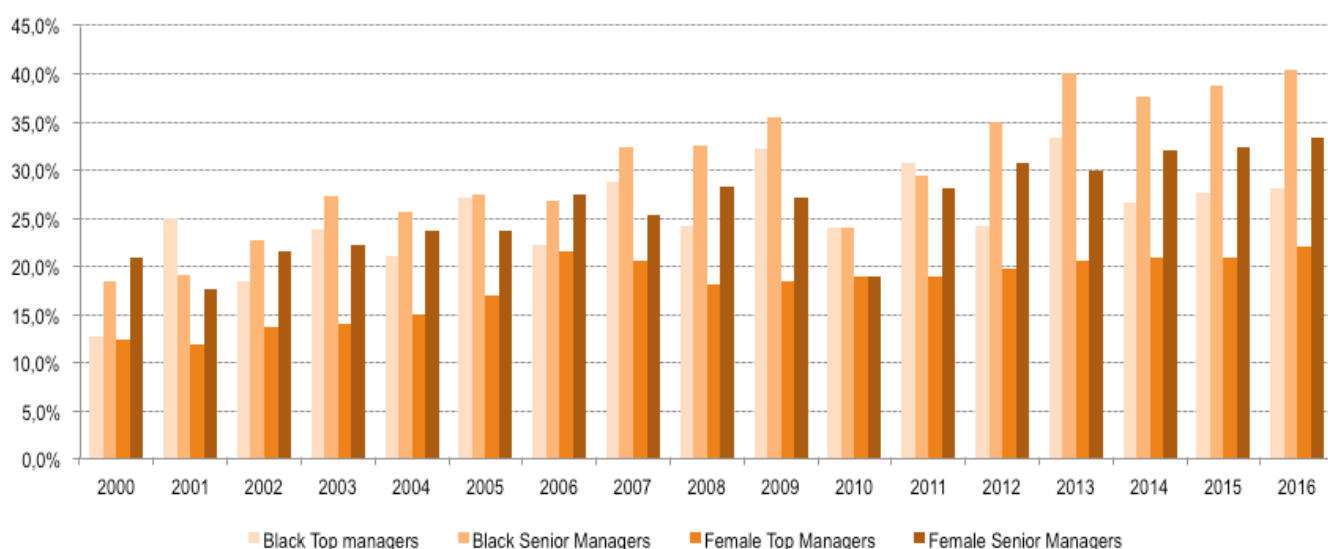
Goal	To broadly reflect the demographic composition of the country in the management of companies and organisations
Analysis	The percentages of black top and senior managers, and top and senior managers that are females continued to increase for the period between 2014 and 2016. These changes are attributed to the larger private firms and the public sector.

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Top managers	23.8	21.1	27.2	22.2	28.8	24.2	32.2	24.1	30.8	24.2	33.3	26.7	27.6	28.1
Senior managers	27.3	25.7	27.5	26.9	32.4	32.5	35.5	24.1	29.4	35.0	40.1	37.6	38.8	40.4

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Top managers	14.0	15.1	17.0	21.6	20.6	18.2	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.8	20.6	20.9	21.4	22.0
Senior managers	22.3	23.7	23.7	27.4	25.3	28.3	27.2	19.0	28.2	30.7	29.9	32.1	32.4	33.3



Definition	Black managers include Africans, Coloureds and Indians, but data does not include male and female foreign nationals.
Data source	Department of Labour, Commission on Employment Equity Annual Report, Appendix A Table on number of employees (including employees with disabilities).
Data note	For odd years (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015) data is based on large companies only. For even years (2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016) 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.

EMPLOYMENT



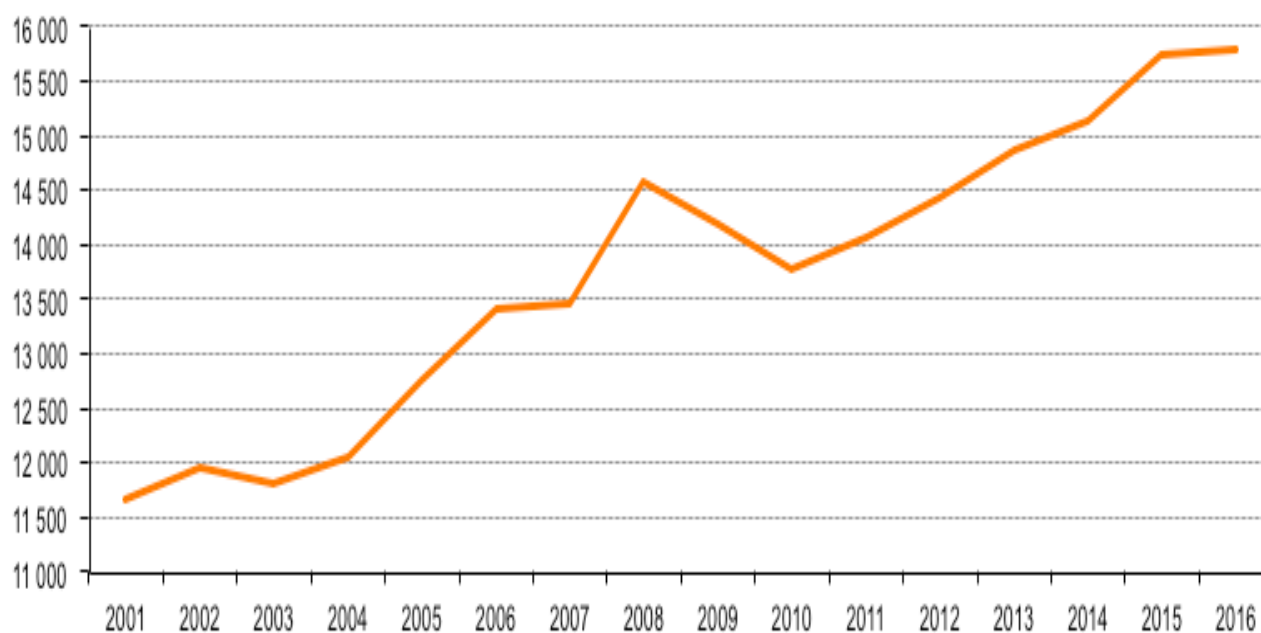
16. EMPLOYMENT

Goal	Annual employment to increase by 350 000 a year in 2015/16 and thereafter the rate of employment growth to increase, with targets set annually
Analysis	Since 2001, the economy has been unable to create significant job opportunities to absorb the ever increasing labour force. This could be attributed to several factors such as skills mismatch, labour market rigidities, increased capital intensity in some sectors of economic activity. Although the total employment indicates a positive upward trend, labour force participation and absorption rates have changed marginally. Lower levels of economic growth continue to impact on overall employment levels as the South African economy is unable to create sufficient number of jobs to absorb existing and new labour market entrants.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

Thousands	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Informal sector employment (excl. agric.)	2 441	2 573	2 325	2 380	2 221	2 259	2 270	2 275	2 366	2 393	2 637	2 602
Formal sector employment (excl. agric.)	8 337	8 676	9 147	10 083	9 967	9 627	9 942	10 222	10 524	10 822	10 935	11 021
Agriculture	740	860	737	819	715	665	644	696	740	702	880	874
Private households	1 252	1 311	1 259	1 303	1 291	1 237	1 214	1 232	1 236	1 230	1 288	1 283
Total Employment	12 769	13 419	13 467	14 585	14 194	13 788	14 070	14 425	14 866	15 146	15 741	15 780
Labour absorption rate	43.4	44.9	44.4	45.9	43.9	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.7	42.8	43.7	43.0
Labour force participation rate	57.0	58.0	57.2	59.3	57.5	55.7	55.7	56.2	56.8	57.1	58.5	58.7

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Definition	Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview. Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed. Labour absorption rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. For international comparisons Stats SA uses the United Nations Definition of the youth as those aged between 15 and 24 years. According to the National Youth Commission (SAYC) Act, 1996 (Act 19 of 1996), youth is defined as young people between the ages of 15 to 34 years.
Data source	Stats SA's LFS (2001-2007) and QLFS (2008-2016).
Data note	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.dpme.gov.za

17. UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)

Goal	The goal is to reduce unemployment by at least half to 14 percent in 2020 and 6 percent in 2030
Analysis	Since 2002, on average the unemployment rate has exceeded 22%. In 2016, 26.7% of unemployment was recorded (based on the narrow definition of labour market participants) with over 5 million people unable to find work. Notably, both narrow and broad unemployment rates declined between 2002 and 2008 when the economy was growing at a faster rate. Strong economic growth coupled with lower levels of unemployment was largely driven by global and domestic growth that coincided with the commodity boom super cycle. Following the global economic crisis, most sectors, such as, agriculture and mining, shed jobs which resulted in higher unemployment rates. As lower growth rates persist unemployment levels are likely to remain high. In 2016, approximately 40% of the unemployed were new entrants into the labour market and mostly falling within 25 - 34 age group.

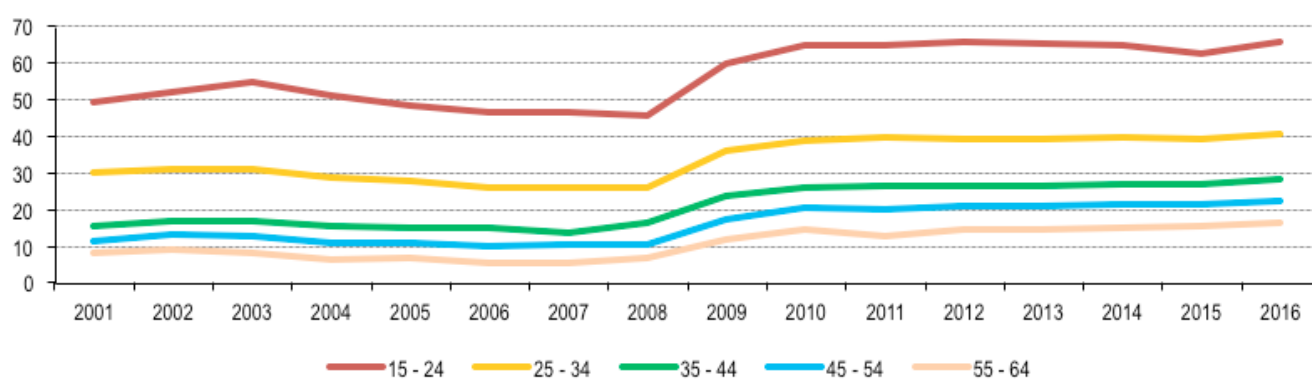
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (BROAD AND NARROW)

Rate	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Narrow (official)	23.8	22.6	22.3	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7
Broad (unofficial)	36.9	35.0	35.3	29.7	32.4	35.4	35.6	35.6	35.3	35.3	34.8	36.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP - EXPANDED DEFINITION

Thousands	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
15-24 yrs.	48.3	46.7	46.5	45.6	60.1	65.0	65.0	65.9	65.5	65.0	62.8	65.7
25-34 yrs.	28.1	26.0	26.0	25.8	36.3	39.0	40.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	39.4	40.7
35-44 yrs.	14.7	14.7	13.5	16.0	23.3	25.7	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.6	26.7	28.0
45-54 yrs.	10.6	10.0	10.4	10.3	17.2	20.2	20.0	20.6	20.6	21.2	21.1	22.2
55-64 yrs.	6.9	5.2	5.6	6.7	11.9	14.7	12.9	14.5	14.5	15.0	15.4	16.4
Total	48.3	46.7	46.5	45.6	60.1	65.0	65.0	65.9	65.5	65.0	62.8	65.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE-EXPANDED DEFINITION



Definition	Narrow (official) - Number of people who were without work in the reference week, have taken steps to look for work or start a business and were available to work. Broad (unofficial) - Number of people who were without work in the reference week and were available to work. Persons in short-term unemployment have been unemployed, available for work, and looking for a job for less than one year.
Data source	Stats SA's LFS (2001-2007) and QLFS (2008-2016).
Data note	Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. Individual weights are divided by four and reported numbers are the averages for the year. For LFS annual data obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September). Additional data disaggregated by province and gender available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

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

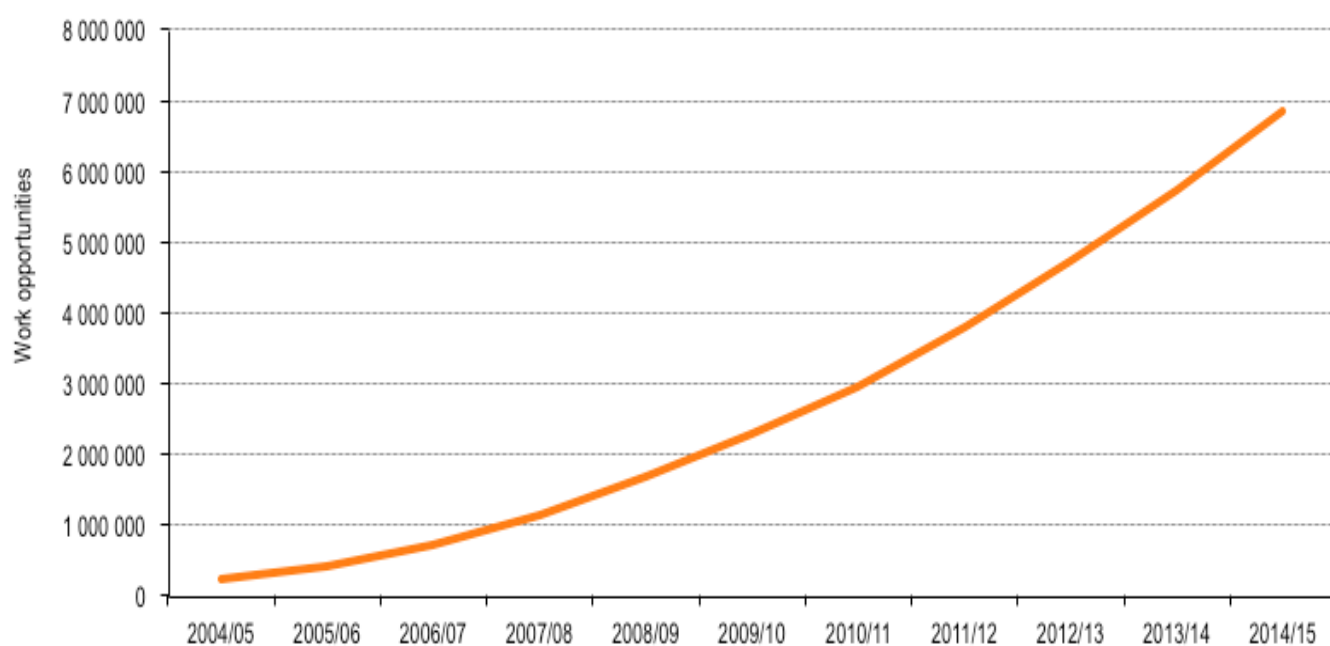
Goal	To provide 6 000 000 work opportunities by 2019 through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services
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Analysis	The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) continues to offer short-term employment to the unemployed working age population. In the year 2014/15, the EPWP created more than one million job opportunities with the infrastructure sector contributing more employment opportunities compared to other sectors. EPWP remains an important intervention to support short-term employment and continues to expand steadily.
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EPWP OVERALL WORK OPPORTUNITIES PER SECTOR FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2004 TO MARCH 2015

Sector	2004/05-2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Infrastructure	634 606	263 457	277 100	374 591	340 676	391 555	409 209
Environment & Culture	370 840	95 942	107 189	164 475	244 112	205 870	221 090
Social	114 858	206 421	131 979	164 662	171 668	191 516	224 606
Economic	13 448						
Non-State Sectors	634 606	60 039	126 848	139 731	185 137	228 324	249 078
Community Works (DCoG)							198 707
Non-Profit Organisation (NPO)							50 371
Annual total		625 859	643 116	843 459	941 593	1 017 265	1 103 983
Cumulative total	1 133 752	2 300 287	2 943 403	3 786 862	4 728 455	5 745 720	6 849 703

EPWP WORK OPPORTUNITIES (CUMULATIVE)



Definition	A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity. One Person-Year of work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. Non State Sector includes Community works (DCoG) and Non-profit organisation (NPO's) *Work opportunities created with adjustments to account for multi-year projects.
Data note	*Blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on the requested information
Data source	Department of Public Works; Expanded Public Works Programme Phase 1-3 data

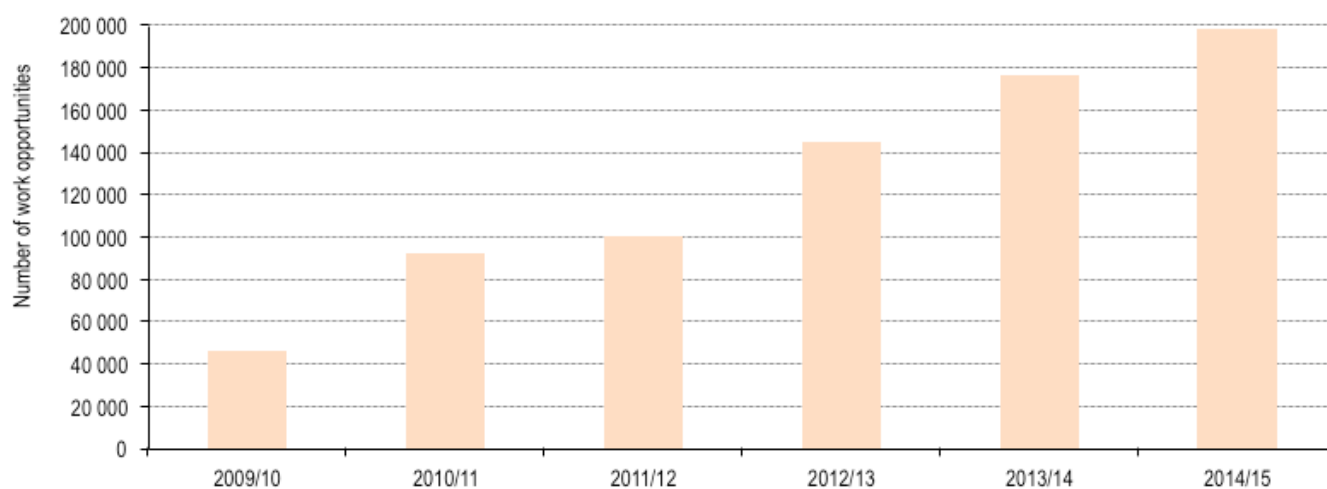
19. NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME (CWP)

Goal	1 000 000 (one million) Work opportunities created through CWP by 2019
Analysis	The Community Works Programme (CWP) is a direct employment creation programme aiming at addressing the current high levels of unemployment and fast track the delivery of priorities identified at community levels. Since 2010, the CWP has recorded significant increases in employment opportunities with the Eastern Cape province leading.

NUMBER OF WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED PER PROVINCE

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Demographics consolidated for Phase 2: April 2009 - March 2015		
						% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Eastern Cape	23 070	18 350	32 206	42 904	40 594	47	62	0.63
Free State	8 863	9 064	18 525	21 535	20 561	60	71	0.41
Gauteng	25 966	25 758	17 815	9 363	21 252	52	70	1.03
KwaZulu-Natal	10 437	14 101	25 379	38 952	33 692	51	70	0.29
Limpopo	4 783	5 499	12 259	10 593	23 008	51	74	0.5
Mpumalanga	5 965	8 062	9 582	6 972	19 785	52	70	0.52
North West	2 660	4 091	5 164	13 997	18 020	56	69	0.51
Northern Cape	8 096	7 320	13 776	22 300	11 418	51	68	1.77
Western Cape	2 296	7 934	9 832	10 063	10 377	52	64	1.2
South Africa	92 136	100 179	144 538	176 679	198 707			

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED



Definition	A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.
Data source	DPW; EPWP Phase 2 data
Data note	Figures do not add up due to double counting, for instance a participant could be a woman with special needs (disabilities). Additional up-to-date data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY



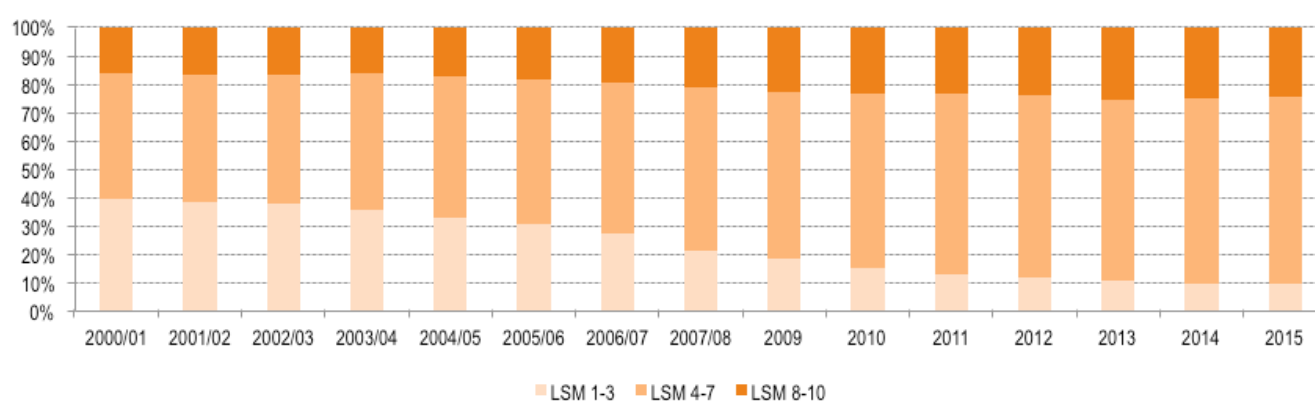
20. LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

Goal	Reducing inequalities
Analysis	In general, the trend between 2000/01 and 2015 reflects an increase in estimated average monthly income. There was a marginal increase in the estimated average monthly income from R10 525 in 2014 to R11 017 per month in 2015. The continued household income growth ahead of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the increase on the number of households in the 5th to 10th segment and the reduction of the number of people in LSM 1-3, provides evidence of continued reduction of multidimensional poverty levels. Social protection cash transfers have improved the average household income of the poor with over 4 in 10 people living in a household with at least one person in receipt of grants.

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income
LSM 1	661	R 1 369	575	R 1 641	526	R 1 480	591	R 2 168	424	R 2 225
LSM 2	1 793	R 1 952	1 422	R 2 155	1 342	R 2 218	1 125	R 2 886	1 034	R 3 352
LSM 3	2 117	R 2 545	2 171	R 2 465	2 140	R 2 585	1 949	R 3 307	2 196	R 3 357
LSM 4	4 571	R 5 866	4 168	R 6 261	4 008	R 6 283	3 665	R 8 361	3 654	R 8 934
LSM 5	4 248	R 3 141	4 526	R 3 355	4 332	R 3 205	4 642	R 4 068	4 909	R 4 156
LSM 6	6 080	R 4 200	5 965	R 4 259	6 087	R 4 344	5 992	R 5 016	6 409	R 5 636
LSM 7	7 828	R 6 454	7 898	R 6 680	8 836	R 6 822	8 893	R 7 391	8 707	R 7 876
LSM 8	4 014	R 11 022	4 003	R 11 244	4 572	R 11 882	4 906	R 12 949	5 194	R 13 311
LSM 9	22 170	R 24 817	22 392	R 25 538	23 827	R 26 253	24 433	R 29 424	25 219	R 30 979
LSM 10	2 921	R 14 877	2 994	R 15 736	3 276	R 16 754	3 321	R 17 313	3 300	R 19 516

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE



Definition	LSM provides a segmentation of the South African market according to living standards using criteria such as degree of urbanisation and ownership of cars and major appliances.
Data source	South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF).
Data note	LSM divides the population into 10 LSM groups, 10 (highest) to 1 (lowest) and LSMs are calculated using 29 variables taken directly from the SAARF.All Media and Products Survey (AMPS). It calculates an imputed average monthly income and breaks the population of SA (38 259 000 adults 15+ years, 15 686 000 households; AMPS Dec 15) into manageable and meaningful subgroups). Additional data is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

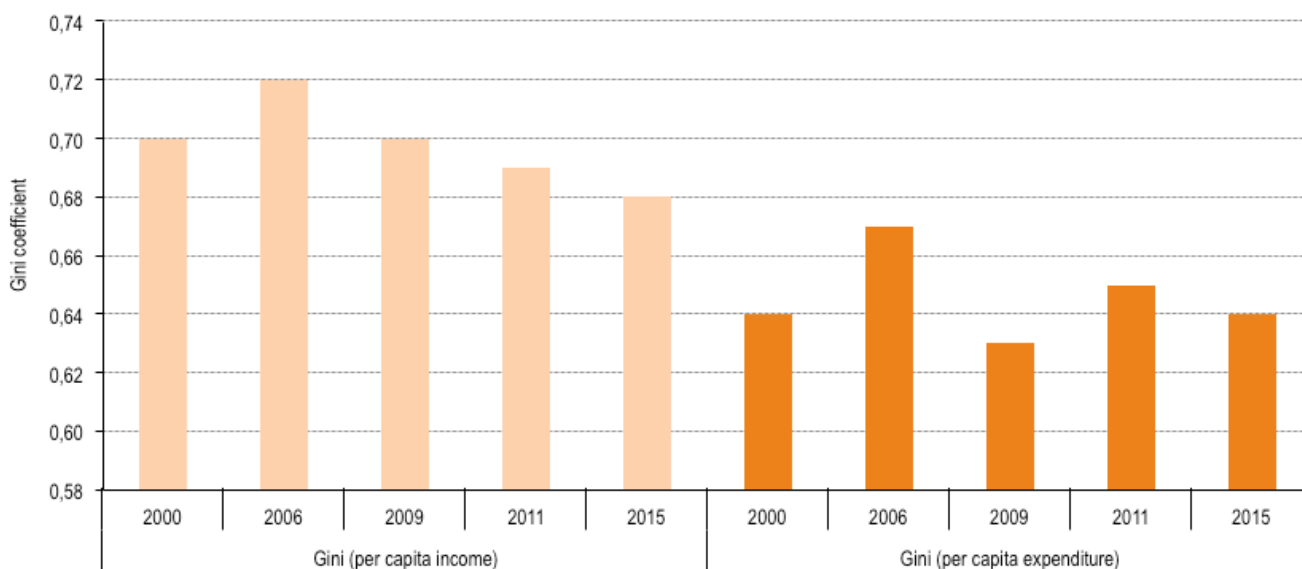
21. INEQUALITY MEASURES

Goal	To reduce income inequality to 0.6 by 2030
Analysis	There is a minimal decline in inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient (both income and expenditure) over the period of 10 years from 2006 till 2015. Slow GDP growth that is even smaller than population growth, and an increase in joblessness means that at this rate, South Africa is unlikely to achieve its NDP target of 0.6 Gini coefficient by 2030. Various studies indicate that Income inequality will indeed remain high not only because of joblessness but also because of the high wage inequalities in the workplace. The studies further suggest that the growth patterns benefitted the high income earners the most.

INEQUALITY MEASURES

Gini coefficient	Income					Expenditure				
	2000	2006	2009	2011	2015	2000	2006	2009	2011	2015
South Africa	0.70	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.68	0.64	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.64
African	0.62	0.64	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.550	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57
Indian/Asian	0.49	0.56	0.53	0.5	0.56	0.430	0.53	0.49	0.45	0.46
Coloured	0.56	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.470	0.57	0.52	0.53	0.56
White	0.47	0.56	0.47	0.45	0.51	0.410	0.43	0.39	0.42	0.40

GINI COEFFICIENT BASED ON EXPENDITURE



Definition	Gini coefficient measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient range from zero (no inequality) to one (complete inequality).
Data source	Poverty trends in South Africa: <i>An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2015</i> / Statistics South Africa, 2017.
Data note	Additional data is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

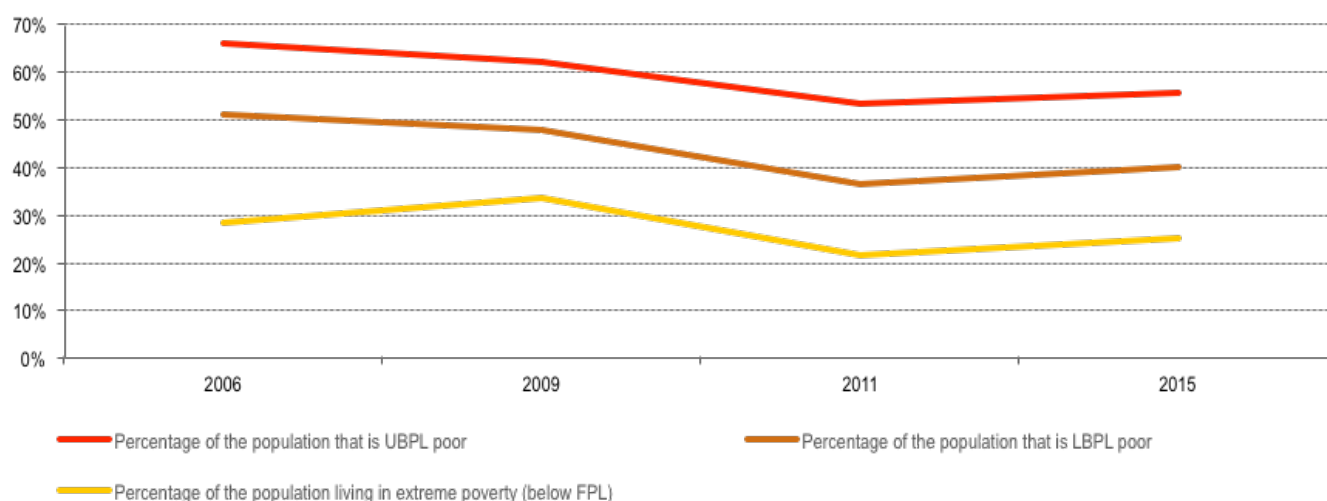
22. POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Goal	Reduce the proportion of population living below the lower bound poverty line (LBPL) from 39 percent in 2009 to zero by 2030
Analysis	Poverty levels in South Africa declined between 2006 and 2011, but subsequently increased during 2011 to 2015. The proportion of the South African population living below the Lower Bound Poverty Line (LBPL) increased from 36.4% in 2011 (18.7 million people) to 40.0% in 2015 (21.9 million people). The proportion of people living below the Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) initially decreased from 66.6% in 2006 to 53.2% in 2011. However, by 2015 it increased to 55.5%. The NDP goal is to reduce the population living below the LBPL to zero by 2030.

POVERTY HEADCOUNTS AND THE NUMBER OF POOR PERSONS (2006, 2009, 2011 AND 2015)

Poverty headcounts	2006	2009	2011	2015
Percentage of the population that is UBPL poor	66.6%	62.1%	53.2%	55.5%
Number of UBPL poor persons (in millions)	31.6	30.9	27.3	30.4
Percentage of the population that is LBPL poor	51.0%	47.6%	36.4%	40.0%
Number of LBPL poor persons (in millions)	24.2	23.7	18.7	21.9
Percentage of the population living in extreme poverty (below FPL)	28.4%	33.5%	21.4%	25.2%
Number of extremely poor persons (in millions)	13.4	16.7	11.0	13.8

POVERTY HEADCOUNTS BASED ON THE FPL, LBPL AND UBPL (2006, 2009, 2011 AND 2015)



Definition	Poverty headcount indices capture different degrees of poverty and allow the country to measure and monitor poverty at different levels. The Food Poverty Line (FPL) is the rand value below which individuals are unable to purchase or consume enough food to supply them with the minimum per-capita-per-day energy requirement for adequate health.
Data source	Poverty trends in South Africa: <i>An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2015</i> Statistics South Africa, 2017.
Data note	The lower-bound poverty line (LBPL), and the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL) are derived using the FPL as a base, but also include a non-food component. Individuals at the LBPL do not have command over enough resources to purchase or consume both adequate food and non-food items and are therefore forced to sacrifice food to obtain essential non-food items. Meanwhile, individuals at the UBPL can purchase both adequate levels of food and non-food items.

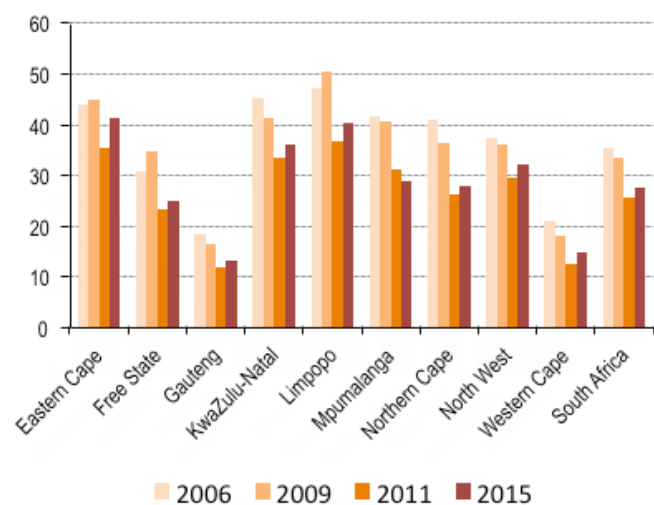
23. POVERTY GAP ANALYSIS: POVERTY GAP INDEX (PI) AND SQUARED POVERTY GAP INDEX (P2)

Goal	To reduce the poverty gap and the severity of poverty
Analysis	The poverty gap increased from 25.5% in 2011 to 27.7% in 2015. As the poverty gap widened and so did the severity. The severity increased from 15% in 2011 to 17% in 2015. This means that people are not only getting poorer but the poverty levels are becoming severe as well. However, those that are rich in society were also able to get richer thus entrenching inequalities of wealth and income.

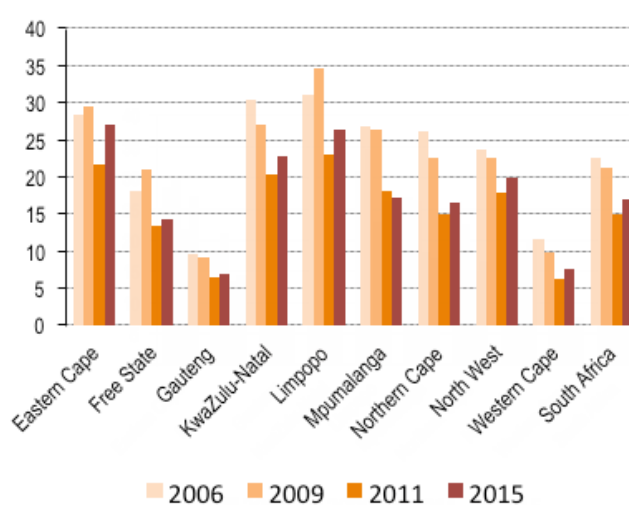
POVERTY MEASURES

Province	P1: Poverty Gap				P2: Severity of poverty			
	2006	2009	2011	2015	2006	2009	2011	2015
Eastern Cape	43.9	44.9	35.5	41.3	28.4	29.6	21.6	27.1
Free State	31.0	34.9	23.4	25.1	18.2	21.0	13.4	14.2
Gauteng	18.3	16.6	12.0	13.2	9.6	9.1	6.4	6.9
KwaZulu-Natal	45.2	41.2	33.4	36.1	30.3	27.1	20.4	22.7
Limpopo	47.4	50.6	36.8	40.3	31.0	34.7	23.0	26.4
Mpumalanga	41.8	40.7	31.1	29.0	26.9	26.4	18.0	17.3
Northern Cape	40.9	36.6	26.4	28.0	26.2	22.6	14.9	16.5
North West	37.5	36.0	29.6	32.2	23.7	22.5	17.8	19.8
Western Cape	21.2	18.1	12.5	14.7	11.7	9.9	6.2	7.6
South Africa	35.6	33.5	25.5	27.7	22.5	21.3	15.0	17.0

DEPTH OF POVERTY (PI)



SEVERITY OF POVERTY (P2)



Definition	Depth of poverty (P1) is based on how far below the poverty line the average income, i.e. how deep their poverty is. This provides the mean distance of the population from the poverty line relative to the poverty line. Severity of poverty (P2) is based on the square of the gap between the poverty line and the incomes of the poor; thus it gives great weight to those who are most deeply in poverty. 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.
Data source	Poverty trends in South Africa: An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2015/ Statistics South Africa, 2017.

24. SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal	Improved access to social security including social assistance
Analysis	Social assistance provision represents a sustained redistribution of resources to the poor and remains the most effective poverty alleviation programme. Social assistance programmes have been expanding at an unprecedented rate from covering just 2.7 million people in 1994 to over 16.9 million in 2015. South Africa now spends almost 3.2 percent of GDP on social grants. This shows a country caring for the most vulnerable, but it also indicates a country unable to provide employment/entrepreneurship for those within productive years whose children then received grants.

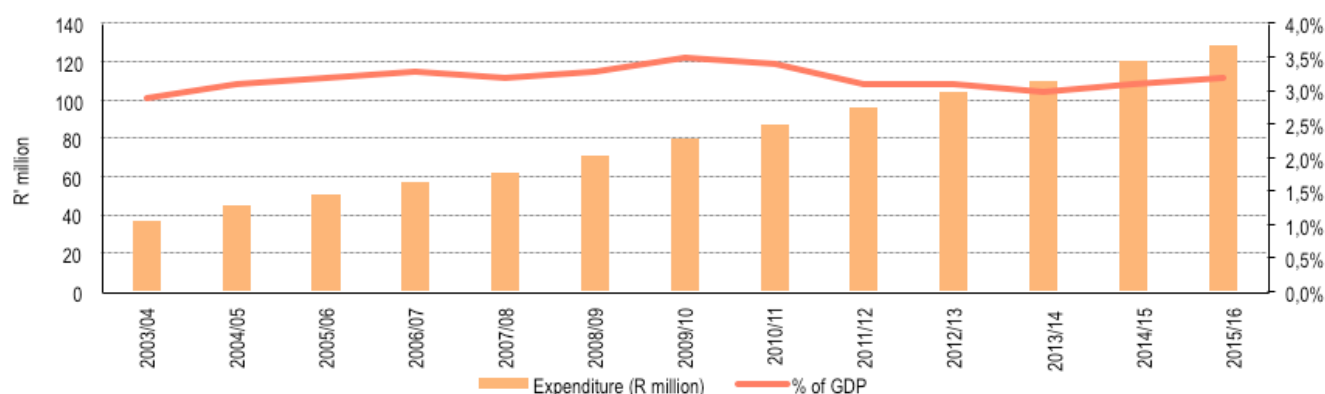
TABLE 1) SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Grant type	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Old Age Grant	2 229 550	2 390 543	2 546 657	2 678 554	2 750 857	2 873 197	2 969 933	3 086 851	3 194 087
War Veterans Grant	1 924	1 500	1 216	958	753	587	429	326	245
Disability Grant	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663	1 085 541
Foster Child Grant	454 199	474 759	510 760	512 874	536 747	532 159	512 055	499 774	470 015
Child Dependency Grant	102 292	107 065	110 731	112 185	114 993	120 268	120 632	126 777	131 040
Child Support Grant	8 189 975	8 765 354	9 570 287	10 371 950	10 927 731	11 341 988	11 125 946	11 703 165	11 972 900
Total	12 386 396	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212	16 032 391	15 849 414	16 529 556	16 853 828
Grant -in-Aid	37 343	46 069	53 237	58 413	66 493	73 719	83 059	113 087	137 806

TABLE 2) SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Expenditure (R million)	62 467	70 715	80 080	87 493	95 973	103 899	109 597	120 702	128 868
% of GDP	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2

SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE



Definition	Total number of beneficiaries of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
Data source	Table 1 and Table 2: South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen), Table 3: National Treasury's Budget Review 2012-2016.
Data note	The total figures do not include Grant-In-Aid because it is an additional type of grant awarded to persons who might already be receiving other forms of grants such as Old Age, Disability or War Veteran grants as a result of being unable to care for themselves. Grant-in-Aid may create duplicates in terms of head counts. Disability Grant Total consists of Temporary Disability Grant (which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period no less than six months and not more than 12 months), and Permanent Disability Grant (which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period longer than 12 months). Additional data disaggregated by province is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

25. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa
Analysis	Disability grants beneficiaries have declined from the levels of 2006/07. Disability grants as a percentage of the total social grants seem to be stabilising at 7%. There has been a 118 percentage increase in the enrolment of people with disabilities in special schools between 2004 and 2015 with the biggest percentage enrolment increase of 28% occurring between 2014 and 2015. The surge in enrolments numbers requires concomitant increase in capacity, infrastructure and other relevant resources. The pass rate decline of 6.1% in 2015 could be attributable to the increase in enrolments that occurred without resourcing the system adequately. The White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities approved by Cabinet in 2015 is the framework that is to be used to ensure people with disabilities are enabled to enjoy their Constitutional Rights.

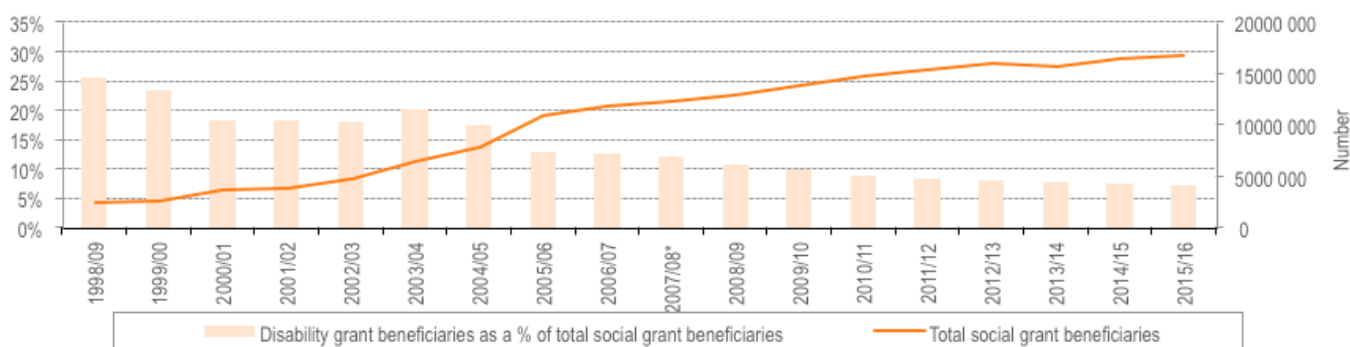
TABLE 1) SPECIAL SCHOOL MATRIC PASS RATE

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of learners who wrote matric in special schools	777	754	692	727	804	872	792	890	1 053	1 086	1 320	1 691
Total pass	563	528	528	492	636	697	633	745	929	960	1 165	1 401
Pass rate	72.5%	70.0%	76.3%	67.7%	79.1%	79.9%	79.9%	83.7%	88.2%	88.4%	88.3%	82.9%

TABLE 2) DISABILITY GRANT RECIPIENTS

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of Care Dependency Grant beneficiaries	107 065	110 731	112 185	114 993	120 268	120 632	126 777	131 040
Number of Disability Grant beneficiaries	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663	1 085 541
Total number of beneficiaries with disabilities	1 393 948	1 375 208	1 313 083	1 313 124	1 284 460	1 241 051	1 239 440	1 216 581
Disability Grant beneficiaries as a % of total social grant beneficiaries	11%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%
Total social grant beneficiaries	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212	16 032 391	15 849 414	16 529 556	16 853 828

DISABILITY GRANT RECIPIENTS



Definition	Grants include Disability grant, Old age grant, War veteran grant, Care Dependency, Child support, Foster care 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 restriction with the mainstream society. These barriers may be due to economic, physical, social, attitudinal and/or cultural factors”.
Data source	(Table 1) Department of Basic Education’s (DBE) Inclusive Education. (Table 2) South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).
Data note	Additional data on number of people with disabilities as well as number of employees with disabilities is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY ASSETS



26. MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

Goal	Meeting housing needs of the poor by creating sustainable human settlements and improving the quality of life for all residents
Analysis	The number of households continue to grow at an average of 3% per annum to 16 662 069 by end of 2016. More than three-quarters (79.3%) of households live in formal dwellings. The proportion of households living in informal settlements has stabilized at 14.1% and 6.9% live in traditional dwellings. The growth in households living in formal dwelling has mainly been the result of government delivery of subsidized housing. However, the rate of delivery has significantly declined from 200 000 units ten years ago to just above 150 000 units in the last 5 years. This is due to increases in average building costs, constrained fiscal environment and the increasing emphasis on infrastructure development for human settlements. The national house price inflation was 3.4%.

TABLE 1) NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS – STATS SA

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Number of households	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	16 121 989	16 662 069
2. Households in formal dwelling	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	12 597 035	13 212 093
%	71.0	73.5	73.3	74.6	75.5	77.4	78.5	76.9	77.7	79.4	78.1	79.3
3. Households in informal dwellings	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	2 276 788	2 312 498
%	16.0	15.0	15.5	14.6	13.9	13.2	12.0	14.1	13.6	12.9	14.1	13.9
4. Households in traditional structures	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	1 105 645	983 946
%	10.6	9.4	9.2	9.9	9.7	8.9	9.2	8.1	7.8	6.8	6.9	5.9
5. Tenure status for households living in formal dwellings (%)												
Fully owned	56.8	59.2	57.5	61.4	55.3	57.5	53.5	54.5	54.9	55.3	53.8	54.3
Partially Owned	12.1	10.5	9.8	12.4	11.1	11.5	10.5	11.1	11.5	10.6	9.7	8.8
Renting	20.8	20.2	22.7	18.6	21.2	20.7	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.7	22.9	23.4
Other	10.3	10.1	10.0	7.7	12.4	10.3	15.1	13.1	12.0	12.4	13.6	13.5

TABLE 2) HOUSING UNITS – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
6. Subsidised housing units completed / in progress (cumulative)	2 375 439	2 604 202	2 833 074	3 059 290	3 244 715	3 423 912	3 584 689	3 738 818	3 882 729	4 034 674
Serviced sites completed	117 845	82 298	68 469	64 362	63 546	58 587	45 698	48 193	49 345	52 411
Houses completed	153 374	146 465	160 403	161 854	121 879	120 610	115 079	105 936	94 566	99 534

Definition	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 flat-let 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
Data source	(Table 1) Household figures are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2016. (Table 2) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements. Additional definitions are available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

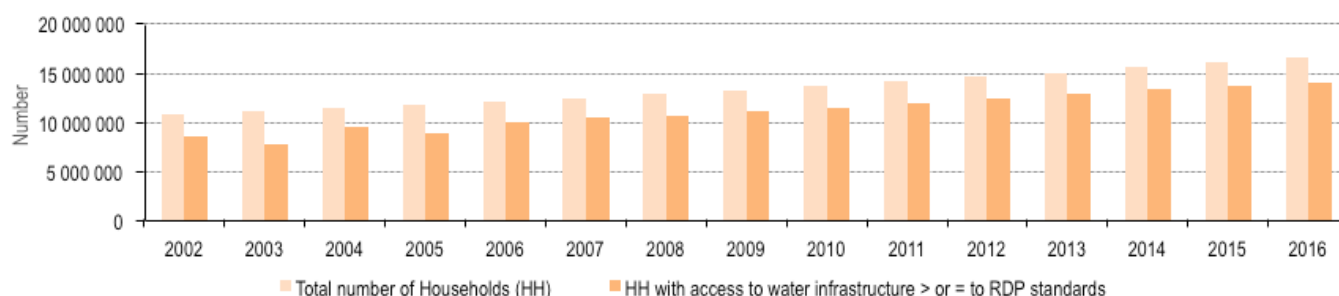
27. POTABLE WATER

Goal	Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes (National Development Plan 2030)
Analysis	Households with access to water infrastructure above or equal to RDP standards increased by about 443 666 from 13 669 134 in 2015 to 14 112 800 in 2016 giving an overall access of 85%. At this pace of delivery the 2019 target of 90% access is unlikely to be met. The total number of households without access to water in line with RDP standards plus those without any water infrastructure is over 2.55 million; almost unchanged when compared to 2015 figures. Not shown in the data is that the EC, KZN, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the NW provinces account for the greatest percentage of households without access to water in line with RDP norms. Of concern is that a significant number of the infrastructure is at risk due to neglect of maintenance and upkeep of assets by municipalities. Therefore, the measure 'access to water infrastructure' can be limiting in providing information on the quality of access to water. Consideration has to be given to how much of the available infrastructure is in working order and how much of this working infrastructure provides a reliable and sustainable supply of water to households (simply put, water runs when the tap is open). StatsSA data shows that if reliability of infrastructure is taken into account, access is at 70% rather than 85%.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total number of Households (HH)	12 885 628	13 302 549	13 730 737	14 173 334	14 631 096	15 106 552	15 602 251	16 121 989	16 662 069
HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	10 690 262 83%	11 193 306 84%	11 569 799 84%	12 053 558 85%	12 517 033 86%	12 868 254 85%	13 387 750 86%	13 669 134 85%	14 112 800 85%
HH with access to infrastructure	11 847 170 92%	12 322 820 93%	12 692 253 92%	13 190 515 93%	13 657 406 93%	14 022 409 93%	14 531 475 93%	14 906 188 92%	15 367 441 92%
HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	1 156 908 9.0%	1 129 514 8.5%	1 122 454 8.2%	1 136 957 8.0%	1 140 373 7.8%	1 154 155 7.6%	1 143 725 7.1%	1 237 054 7.7%	1 254 641 7.5%
HH with no access to water infrastructure	983 665 7.6%	979 729 7.4%	1 038 485 7.6%	981 640 6.9%	962 314 6.6%	1 084 143 7.2%	1 070 776 6.9%	1 215 800 7.5%	1 294 627 7.8%

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER



Definition	The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 metres of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year. 'Piped water in dwelling or in yard', and 'Water from a neighbour's tap or public/communal tap' are also included provided that the distance to the water source is less than 200 metres.
Data source	Stats SA's GHS 2002-2016.
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za .

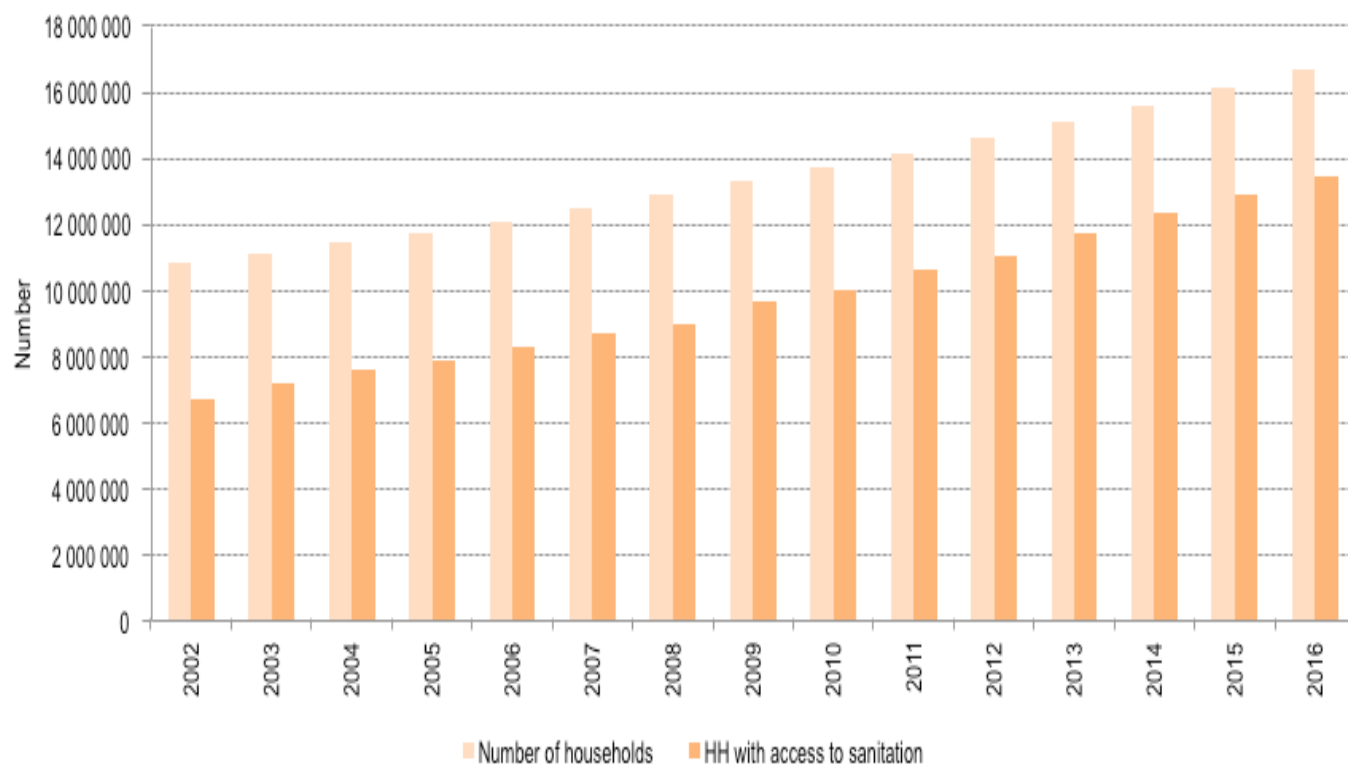
28. SANITATION

Goal	90 percent of households in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2019 with no household in formal areas using a bucket system
Analysis	Number of households with access to sanitation increased by more than 605 000 from 12 881 883 in 2015 to 13 487 621 in 2016. At this pace over 2 million additional households will have gained access to sanitation by 2019. However, household growth is expected to increase by a similar amount over this period. Consequently, the target of 90% access by 2019 is unlikely to be achieved despite the increase in households with access by 2 million. Households that reported using bucket sanitation have increased by 30 816 from 179 136 in 2015 to 209 952 in 2016. This has been attributed to the growth in informal settlements. In the case of formally proclaimed areas, unless the affected municipalities prioritise the eradication of bucket sanitation in their plans, the 25 000 affected households in formal areas who still have bucket sanitation will not get an improved service.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of households	12 485 206	12 885 628	13 302 549	13 730 737	14 173 334	14 631 096	15 106 552	15 602 251	16 121 989	16 662 069
Households with access to sanitation	8 729 585 70.4%	8 984 900 70.1%	9 634 325 72.4%	10 014 372 75.4%	10 598 549 76.0%	11 041 137 76.9%	11 714 054 77.9%	12 360 793 79.5%	12 881 883 79.9%	13 487 621 80.9%
Households with bucket systems	211 454	189 791	145 615	93 127	73 889	136 782	176 909	196 499	179 136	209 952

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



Definition	A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine MDG (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation.
Data source	Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2016
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za .

29. ELECTRICITY

Goal	The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should increase to 90 percent by 2030, with balance met through off-grid technologies (NDP 2030)
Analysis	Households with access to electricity increased from 13 776 527 in 2015 to 14 008 854 in 2016; an increase of just over 232 000 households. Households with no access to electricity increased by over 307 000 in the same period from 2 345 462 in 2015 to 2 653 215 in 2016. From 2014 to 2016 (2 years into the 2014-19 MTSF period), about 605 800 households have been given access to electricity. The target of 1.25 million additional households with access to electricity by 2019 is on track to be achieved. The number of new households connected to the grid increased by 231 012 during 2015/16 compared to 233 455 in 2014/15.

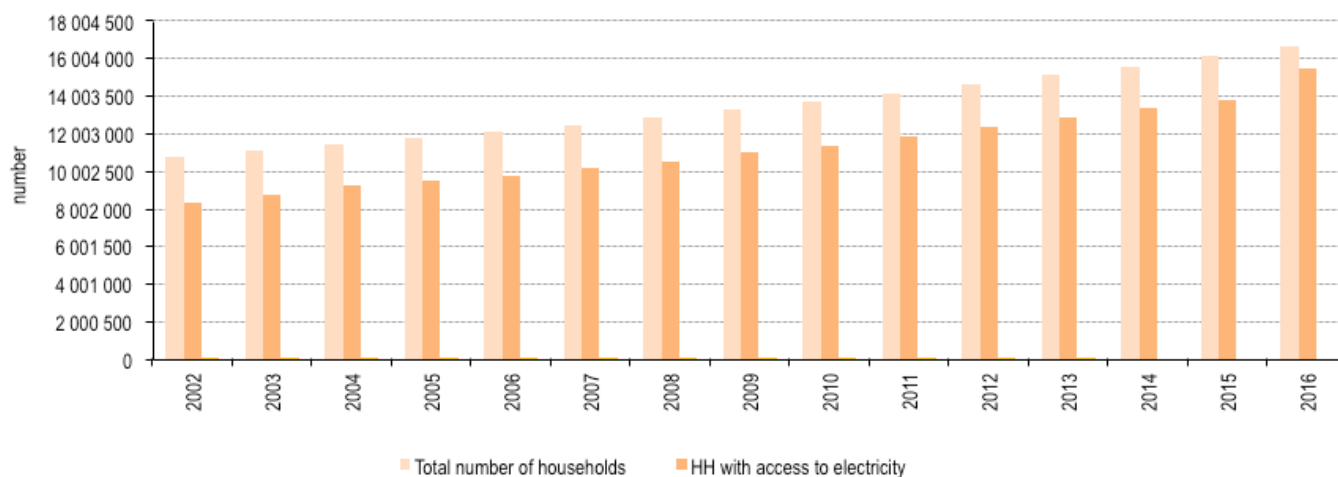
TABLE 1) HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total number of households	12 885 627	13 302 549	13 730 738	14 173 335	14 631 095	15 106 553	15 602 251	16 121 989	16 662 069
Households with access to electricity	10 507 268	10 990 206	11 385 699	11 863 208	12 382 880	12 868 860	13 403 107	13 776 527	14 008 854
%	81.9	82.7	82.9	83.8	85.3	85.4	86.0	85.5	84.1
Households with no access to electricity	2 320 584	2 312 342	2 345 038	2 309 659	2 130 819	2 207 027	2 175 139	2 345 462	2 653 215

TABLE 2) ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS – GRID ELECTRICITY

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
New electrical connections	241 703	185 833	122 711	295 470	181 873	167 322	202 835	306 773	233 455	231 012
New electrical connections(cumulative)	4 144 214	4 330 047	4 452 758	4 748 228	4 930 101	5 097 423	5 300 258	5 607 031	5 840 486	6 071 498

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



Definition	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities
Data source	(Table 1) Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's data GHS 2002-2015 (Table 2) Department of Energy.
Data note	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.dpme.gov.za . Please note that the percentages might be slightly different from those released by Stats SA in their annual released due to the exclusion of missing values from the denominator in Stats SA publication.

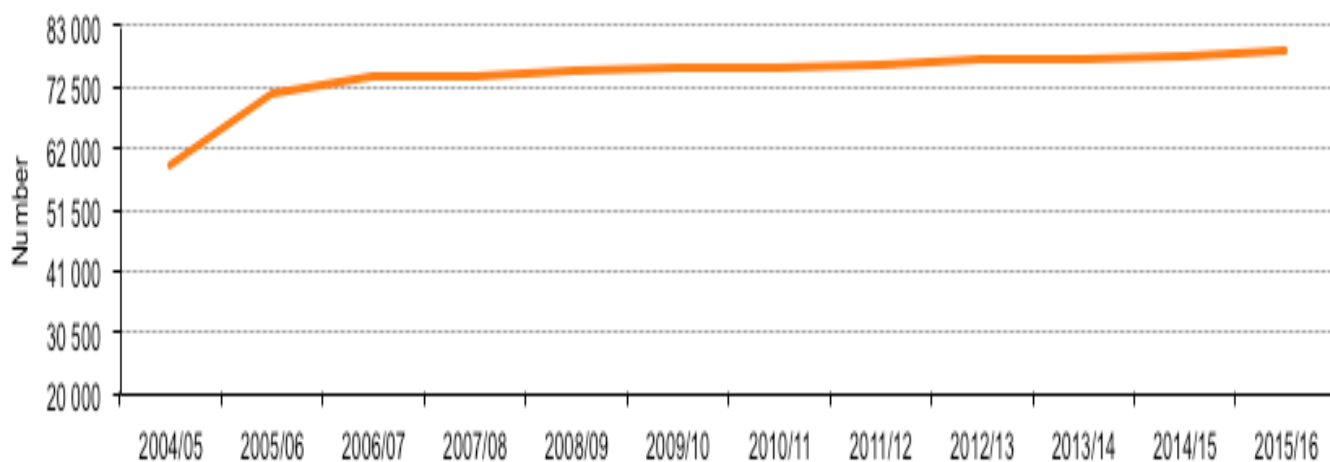
30. LAND RESTITUTION

Goal	To provide equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession, in line with the provisions of the Restitution of 1994 Land Rights Act
Analysis	The Restitution programme implemented under the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) has settled about 85% of claims lodged since inception by 31 March 2014 (National Treasury GTAC PER on Restitution: 2014). This translates into over 3.1 million hectares awarded to claimants, which is a great improvement, largely due to the efficiency and effectiveness measures put in place towards standardisation of essential operational procedures. However, such improvement is only evident in the number of claims settled, and not so much on claims finalised. Progress is slow in attaining finalisation with percentage backlog estimated at 15% or 8 700 hectares (ibid), especially on complex old claims on high value land dating back to the first lodgment period that closed 31 December 1998. Reasons include burden of proof on claimants, tensions between the Traditional Authorities and Community Property Associations (CPAs) and lack of a single funding model not only for Restitution per se, but in support of Land Reform in general. 92% of settled claims had been settled through financial compensation rather than the restoration / or physical return of the land. This trend is likely to continue as already 94% of the 143 720 new claims logged by 31 March 2016 since the reopening of lodgment of new claims on 1 July 2014, have indicated a preference for their claims being finalised through financial compensation. About R7.1 billion was paid as financial compensation to settle 72 000 claims (National Treasury GTAC PER on Restitution: 2014), as compared to R16 billion paid over the same period to acquire the land that has been awarded. While the option of financial compensation is much more affordable and likely to immediately improve livelihoods, it significantly reduces the impact of restitution on the transformation of land ownership patterns in the country. The Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014, reopened the lodgment of land claims for a period of five years, calculated from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2019. The Constitutional Court judgement on Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act of 28 July 2016, put a halt on processing of new claims and requires that the CRLR give priority to the backlog claims lodged before the 1998 cut-off date and not finalised on 1 July 2014 when the Amendment Act came into effect.

LAND RESTITUTION CUMULATIVE TRENDS

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Cumulative settled claims	74 417	74 747	75 400	75 844	76 228	76 705	77 334	77 622	78 100	78 750
Cumulative finalised claims					1 495	1 835	2 211	2 503	2 875	3 435

CUMULATIVE CLAIMS SETTLED



Definition	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.
Data source	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's Office of the Chief Land Claims Commissioner.
Data note	Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the Database of Settled Restitution Claims. The database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit. Approximately 80 000 claims were received by the cut-off date of 31 December 1998.

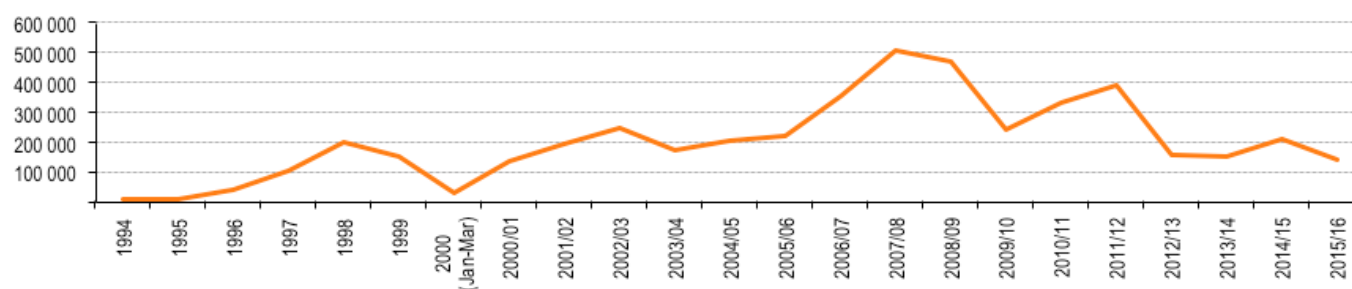
31. LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Goal	To promote equitable access to and sustainable use of land for development by redistributing strategically allocated land
Analysis	Land Reform in South Africa encompasses three distinct components, namely Restitution, Tenure Reform and Land Redistribution Programmes. The Land Redistribution programme has different sub programmes, namely: Agricultural Development - to make land available to people for agricultural purposes and provide people with land for settlement purposes; and Non-agricultural Enterprises- to provide people with land for non-agricultural enterprises, for example ecotourism projects. As determined back in 1994, all these programmes collectively aim to ensure the transfer of 30% of all agricultural land over a period of 15 years. However, the 15-year due date has passed. Since 1994 up to March 2016, 4 696 668 hectares of land has been distributed to previously disadvantaged people. The acceleration on redistribution was largely attributed to the introduction of the Recapitalization and Development Programme in 2009, an intervention programme whose performance started declining from 2012 onwards. In addition, government has put in place mechanism of tracing beneficiaries, increasing the number of claims finalised. A key challenge however, is the under-utilisation of the newly acquired farms, inadequate support services to the new beneficiaries and control of newly acquired farms by strategic partners, reducing benefits to farm workers on their own lands. The legislation to protect farm workers from unfair evictions introduced by government, i.e., Extension of Security of Tenure Act, 62 of 1997 (ESTA); Extension of Security of Tenure Amendment Bill 2013; Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 2 of 1996 (LTA) have not succeeded in securing the rights of farm dwellers and farm workers. Evictions are on-going, with expert estimates of those forcibly removed from farms exceeding 1.5 million since 1994. Notably, a majority of evictions happen without a court order, as procedural provisions in ESTA to safeguard illegal evictions of farm workers and /or farm dwellers are poorly enforced. Both LTA and ESTA do not give adequate recognition to and protection of the rights of long-term occupiers and labour tenants. There are several initiatives which are implemented to ensure land is allocated to Smallholder producers and to people living and/or working of farms (labour tenants, farm workers and farm dwellers), and the strengthening of Relative Rights for people working the land (50/50 policy Framework). Farms are also acquired to support the agri-parks. In an effort to further enhance the implementation of land reform and to improve growth of the agricultural section, District Land Reform Committees (DLRCs) were introduced. The DLRCs have been established in the 44 district municipalities and will ensure continuing dialogue with agricultural land stakeholders, the commercial farming sector, agriculture departments and the community, to address challenges that slow down the pace and scale of land acquisition identification, and the optimal utilisation of land.

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Annual target	2 500 000	1 500 000	656 000	283 592	303 612	321 122	311 917	210 063	370 000
Hectares per year	506 036	470 376	242 051	331 794	392 859	157 556	153 586	210 396	140 670
Cumulative total	2 597 382	3 067 757	3 309 808	3 641 602	4 034 461	4 192 017	4 345 602	4 555 998	4 696 668

HECTARES DISTRIBUTED PER YEAR



Definition	Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals.
Data source	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.
Data note	Data is verified and updated on a continuous basis. Additional data disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

HEALTH



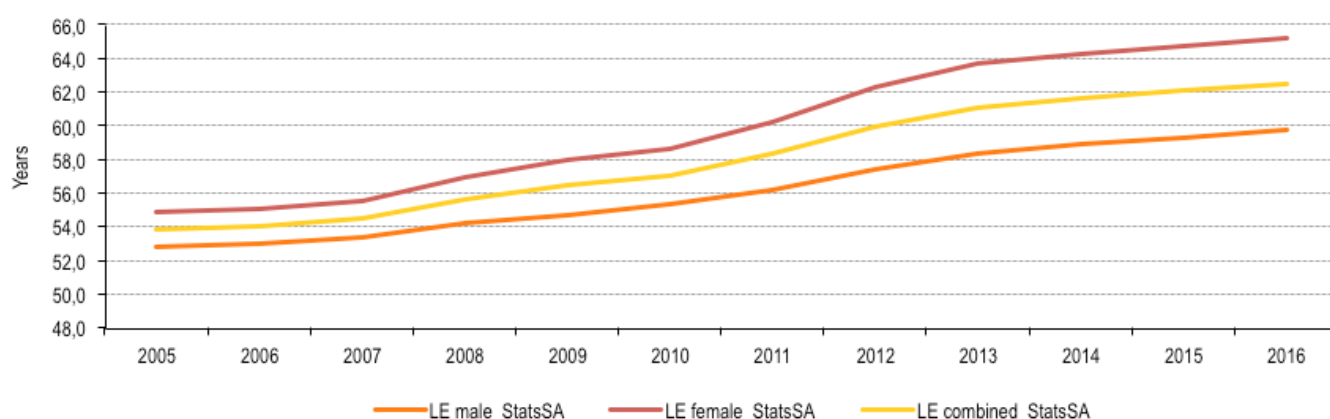
32. LIFE EXPECTANCY (LE)

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Average male and female life expectancy at birth increased to 70 years
Analysis	The life expectancy (LE) of South Africans has continued to increase steadily from 2005 to 2016. This is corroborated by different sources of empirical evidence. Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) sources reflect that LE increased from 54.5 in 2007 to 62.4 in 2016, and the Rapid Mortality Surveillance Report (RMS), of the SA Medical Research Council, which was established in 2009 reflects an increase in LE from 57.1 in 2009 to 63.3 in 2015. The implementation of comprehensive strategies to combat the quadruple burden of diseases including communicable diseases - primarily HIV/AIDS and TB have contributed to the increase in the LE of South Africans. It should, however, be noted that StatsSA's 2017 mid-year estimates reflect that the total LE of South Africa has increased further to 64 years.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	LE male Stats SA	52.8	53.0	53.4	54.2	54.7	55.3	56.2	57.4	58.3	58.9	59.3	59.7
2	LE female Stats SA	54.8	55.0	55.5	56.9	57.9	58.6	60.2	62.2	63.6	64.2	64.7	65.1
3	LE combined Stats SA	53.8	54.0	54.5	55.6	56.4	57.0	58.3	59.9	61.0	61.6	62.1	62.4
4	LE male RMS					54.6	56.0	57.8	58.5	59.4	60.0	60.3	
5	LE female RMS					59.7	61.2	63.2	64.0	65.1	65.8	66.4	
6	LE combined RMS					57.1	58.5	60.5	61.3	62.2	62.9	63.3	

LIFE EXPECTANCY- STATS SA



Definition	LE is the number of years a new-born would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.
Data source	(1, 2, 3) Stats SA's mid-year population estimates 2016. (4, 5, 6) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2015 and 2016.
Data note	Data from StatsSA as presented is based on a calculation for LE at birth with HIV. RMS 2016, Estimates for 2015 are based on RMS data rather than VR data because of apparent significant under-recording of the VR (cause of death).

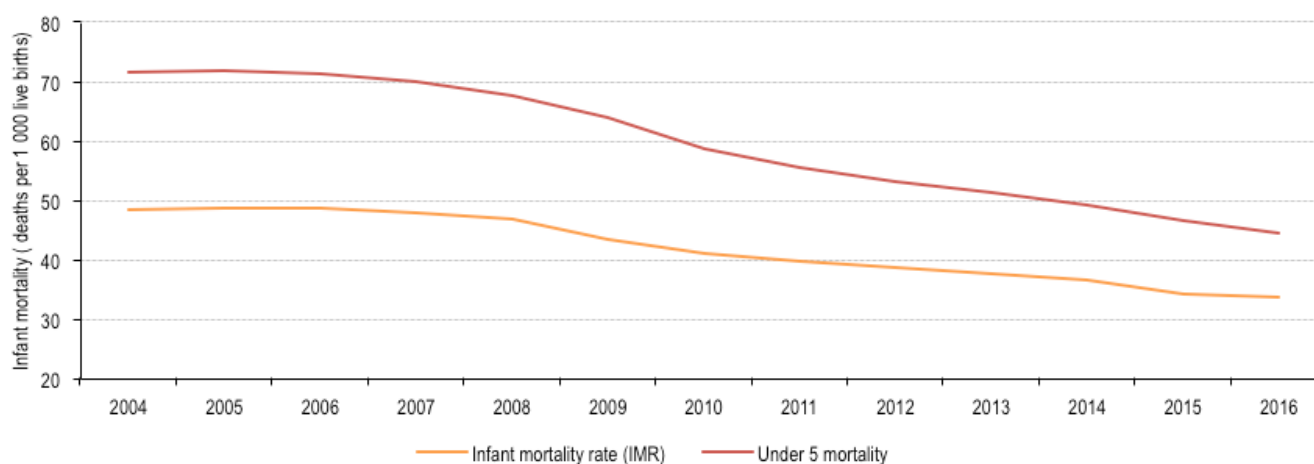
33. INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce under-five mortality from 56 to below 30 per 1 000 live births
Analysis	South Africa has achieved remarkable progress in improving child and infant health, with the country's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) declining significantly over the last decade. StatsSA sources reflect that the IMR declined from 48.6 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2006 to 33.7 deaths in 2016; and the U5MR declined from 70.0 deaths per 1 000 live births to 44.4 in 2016. This is corroborated by the Medical Research Council in its Rapid Mortality surveillance report for 2016. The declining trends in child mortality are attributable to the implementation of a suite of interventions to improve child health, including strengthening of the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) which steered improvements in the routine immunisation coverage, providing Vitamin A supplementation, introducing two new vaccines – rotavirus and pneumococcal vaccines – to curb diarrhea and pneumonia amongst children, and effectively implementing the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV programme. Improvements in the provision of basic services such as water and appropriate sanitation have contributed to improved child health.

TABLE 1) INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY (DEATHS PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS)

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Infant mortality rate(IMR)-Stats SA	48.4	48.7	48.6	48	46.8	43.4	41.2	39.7	38.6	37.7	36.6	34.4	33.7
2	Under-five mortality-Stats SA	71.5	71.8	71.3	70	67.5	63.9	58.8	55.6	53.2	51.3	49.3	46.6	44.4
3	Infant mortality rate(IMR) RMS						39	35	28	27	29	28	27	
4	Under-five mortality-RMS						56	52	40	41	41	40	37	

INFANT MORTALITY AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES – STATS SA



Definition	IMR refers to the number of children younger than one-year-old who die in a year 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 Polymerase Chain Reaction tests that are used to diagnose HIV and other viruses. This indicator measures percentage of early infants PCR tests that have positive results and is used as a proxy for early vertical transmission for those infants who receive early PCR tests.
Data source	(1, 2) Stats SA's Mid-year population estimates 2016. (3, 4) Medical Research Council's Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Reports 2015 and 2016.
Data note	Additional data on estimates by other data sources available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

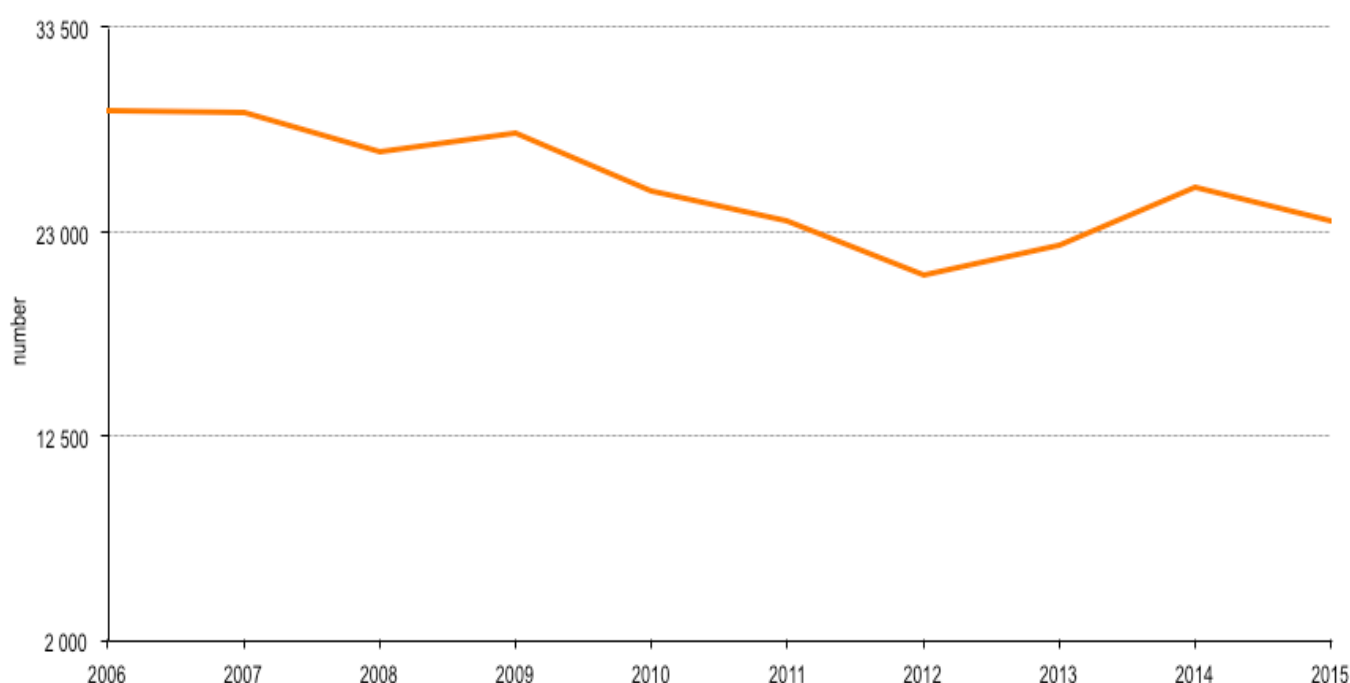
34. SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

Goal	To reduce infant and under five child morbidity and mortality
Analysis	The number of children under 5 years of age with severe acute malnutrition- new ambulatory in South Africa, declined from 29 176 in 2006 to 23 545 in 2015. The South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (SANHANES) 2012 noted that there has been a clear decrease in underweight for children under five years. However, the SANHANES also noted an increase in stunting in South Africa. This is corroborated by the South African Demographic and Health Survey 2016 (SADHS), which found that stunting levels amongst children under-five years have reached 27% in 2016.

SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS – NEW AMBULATORY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Severe acute malnutrition under five years	29 175	29 165	27 064	28 029	25 057	23 521	20 786	22 313	25 312	23 545

SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION – UNDER FIVE YEARS



Definition	Severe acute malnutrition is defined by a very low weight for height (below -3z scores of the median WHO growth standards), by visible severe wasting, or by the presence of nutritional oedema.
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS).
Data note	Additional data available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

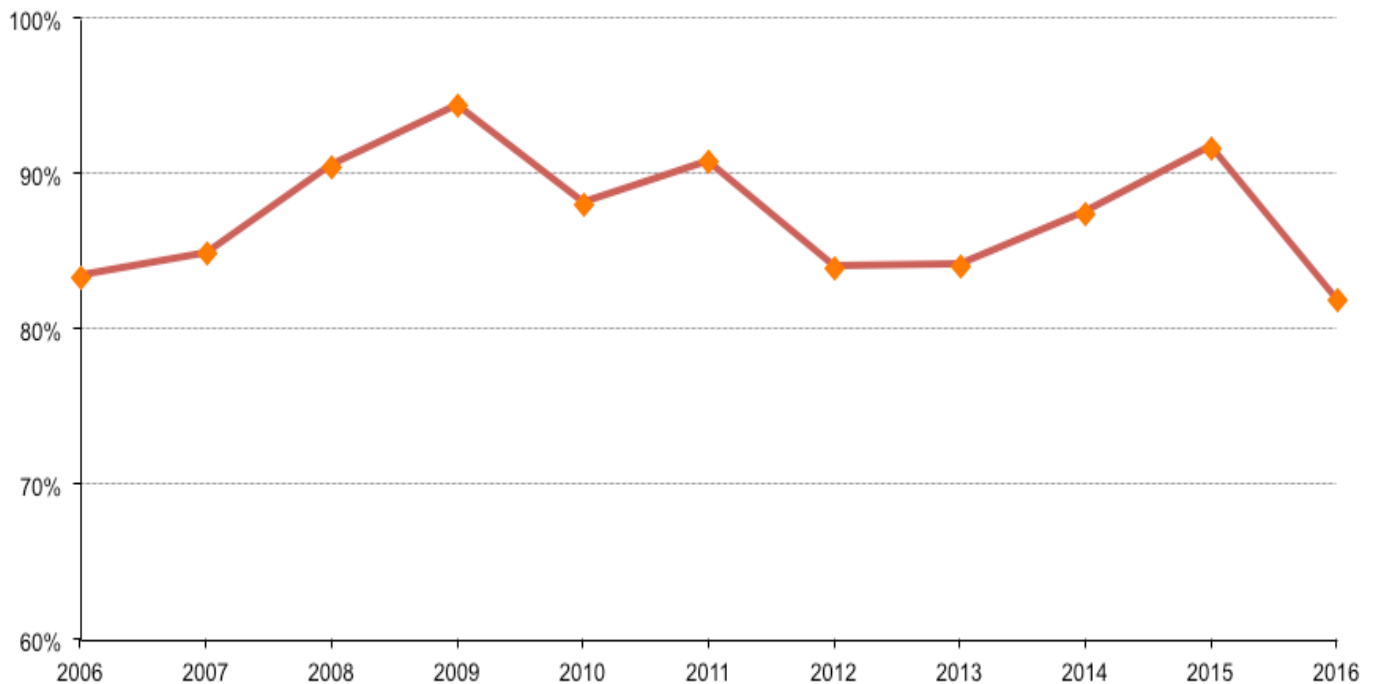
35. IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality
Analysis	Immunisation coverage reflects the extent to which South African children are protected against vaccine preventable diseases. In the decade from 2007 to 2016, the immunisation coverage in the country fluctuated from a high of 94.4% in 2009 to a low of 81.9% in 2016. The reduction of immunisation coverage in 2016 was due to the global supply challenges on the manufacturer's side with one of the vaccines in the vaccination schedule.

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

%	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Immunisation coverage	83.4	84.9	90.5	94.4	88.1	90.8	84.0	84.1	87.5	91.7	81.9

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE



Definition	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.
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS) as at the end of December 2016.
Data note	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 DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

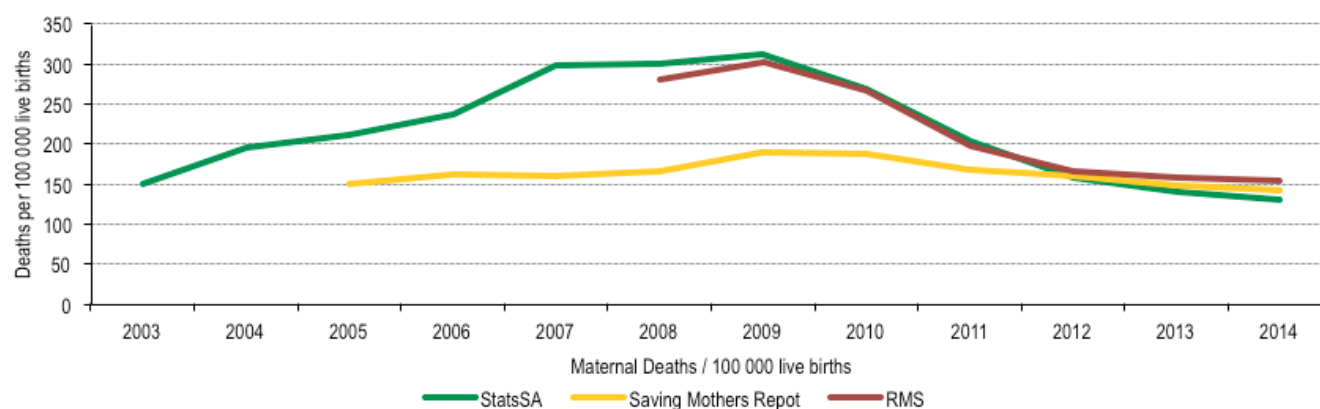
36. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality
Analysis	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in South Africa shows a consistently declining trend. This trend is corroborated by a number of empirical source of evidence. StatsSA estimates show a significant decrease from a high of 312 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2009 to 130 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2014. The trend is also reflected in the MRC RMS estimates, which indicate a decrease from a high of 302 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2009 to 154 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2014. The National Committee for the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths (NCCEMD) 2014 report shows that institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (iMMR) is declining. The iMMR peaked at 188.9 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2009 and reached a low figure of 140.8 in 2014 ² . The decrease in MMR is attributed to interventions by the government of South Africa to address conditions such as HIV and AIDS, which have contributed to rising MMR levels, as well as interventions to strengthen the health system.

MATERNAL DEATHS PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	150.0	196.0	212.0	237.0	299.0	300.0	312.0	269.0	203.0	158.0	141.0	130.0
2			150.2	161.7	158.5	164.8	188.9	186.2	167.0	160.2	147.7	140.8
3						281.0	302.0	267.0	197.0	165.0	158.0	154.0

MATERNAL DEATHS PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS



Definition	Maternal death is the deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.
Data source	1) Statistics SA 2) Saving Mothers 2014 Report, Department of Health 2014. The Saving Mothers report figures reflect the institutional maternal mortality ratio, which is calculated from the number of maternal deaths (numerator) and the number of live births (denominator) recorded by the DHIS, expressed as per 100 000. 3) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2016.
Data note	Following a maternal death in a hospital, it is standard requirement that the department of health is notified. The Department of Health's MMR calculation uses the reports that are completed in this process which are analysed by the National Committee of Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Death. The change of RMS report from the previous report is due to a change in estimates of the number of births based on more recent data.

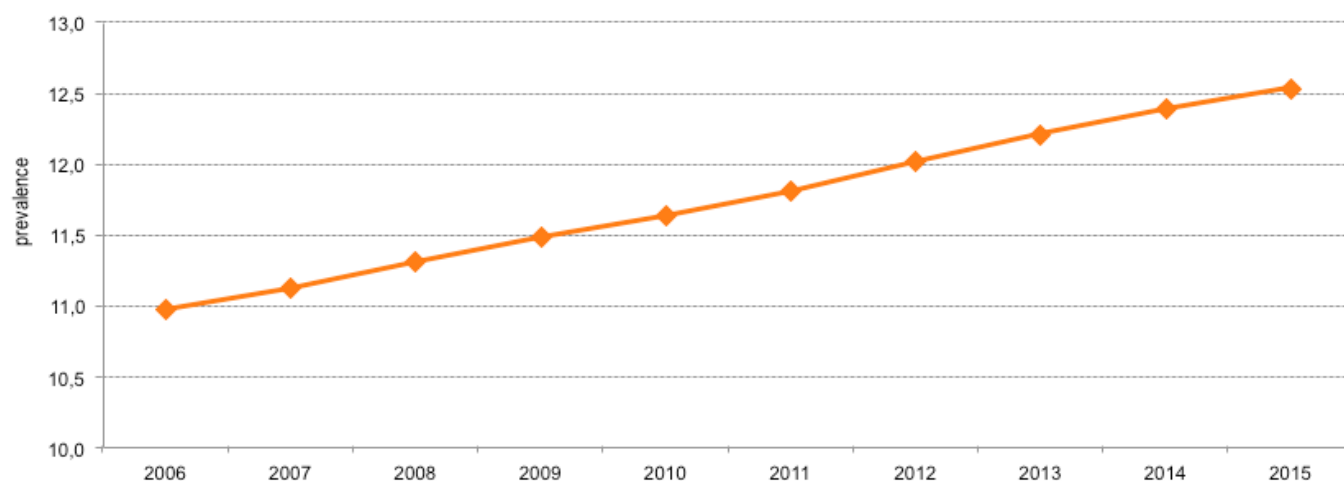
37. HIV PREVALENCE

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Average male and female life expectancy at birth increases to 70 years
Analysis	There has been an upward trend in HIV prevalence in the total population over the decade from 2006 to 2015. The total population HIV prevalence was estimated at 11.0% in 2006 and has steadily increased to 12.5% in 2015. Amongst the youth aged between 15 and 24 years there has been a slight decline in HIV prevalence from 6.3% in 2006 to 5.8% in 2015. The total population HIV prevalence trend shows that people with HIV are living longer, which may be attributable to the massive and largely successful ART programme. The declining trend for HIV prevalence for the youth is an important positive achievement since it indirectly measures of incidence (new cases). This reflects that government policies on prevention are becoming more effective among the youth of South Africa. Notwithstanding these achievements there is concern about recent notable increase in new infections among adolescent girls and young women aged 15 to 24 years. The South African government has thus developed and implemented the "SHE CONQUERS" Campaign to address the high infection rates among adolescent girls and young women. It is also important to note that the HIV prevalence among pregnant women attending antenatal care in public health facilities has been relatively constant between 2006 and 2012.

HIV PREVALENCE

	%	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Youth 15-24	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8
2	Adult women 15-49	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.0	22.2
3	All adults 15-49	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.8
	Total female population	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.5
4	Total male population	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4
5	Total population	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.5
6	Women attending antenatal care	29.10	29.40	29.30	29.40	30.20	29.50	29.50			

HIV PREVALENCE FOR TOTAL POPULATION

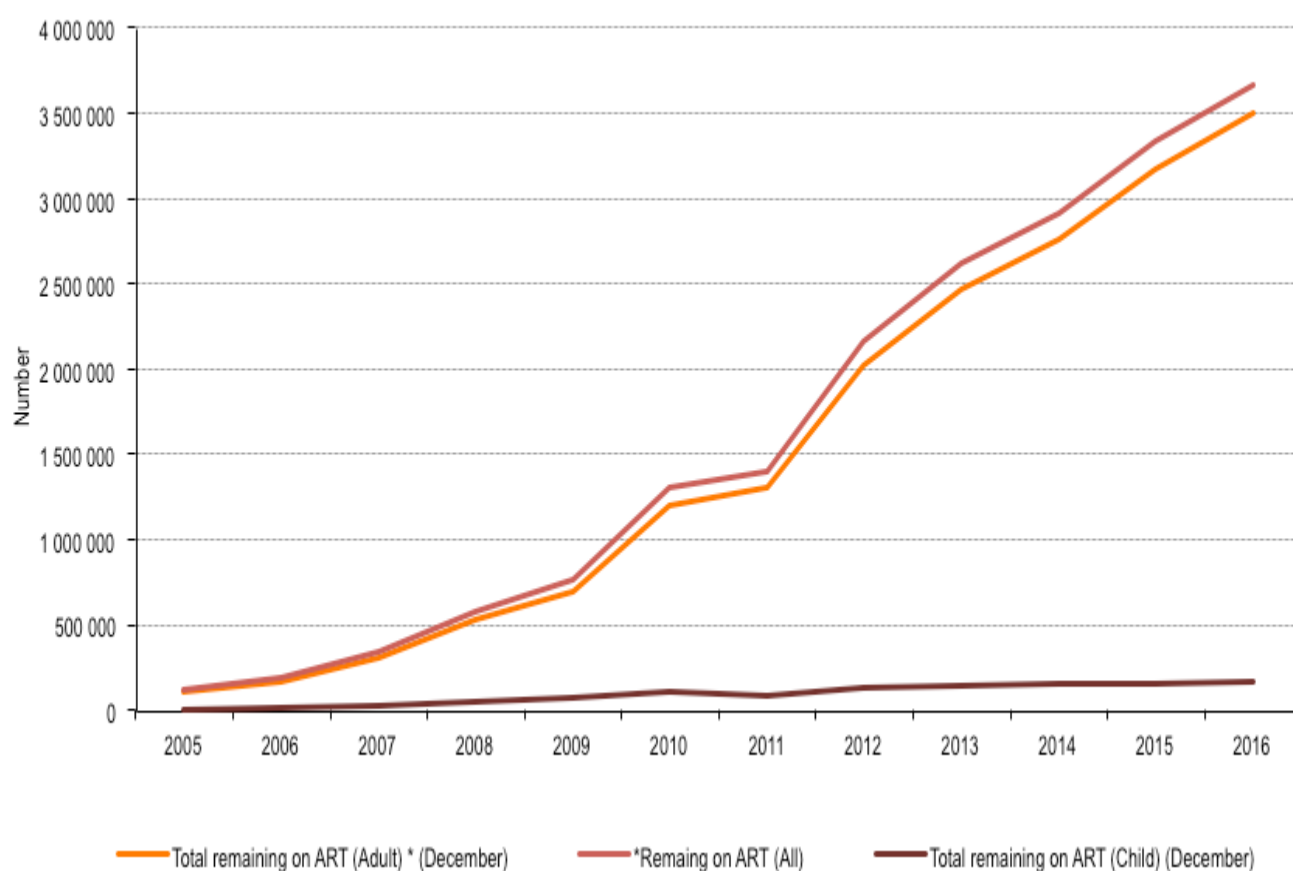


Definition	(6) Number of sampled pregnant women attending antenatal clinics whose HIV-test results are positive divided by a number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics who tested for HIV.
Data source	(1-5) StatsSA Mid-year population estimates. (6) The 2012 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa, Department of Health.
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by province and by age is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

38. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT (ART)

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Average male and female life expectancy at birth increases to 70 years
Analysis	The provision of the ART treatment to HIV-positive persons has increased considerably over the years. The total number of clients that remained on treatment has increased from 125 334 in 2005 to 3.67 million in 2016. The observed achievements in increased ART enrollments can be attributed to the revision of the enrolment policy from 2009, and the aggressive implementation of the HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) campaign and the rapid expansion of the ART programme by the health sector. The enrolment threshold was initially increased from a CD4 count of 250 to that of 500 for pregnant women. Furthermore, since September 2016 the Health Sector has implemented the test and treat approach which increased access to the ART. The health sector has also successfully negotiated significant reduction in the prices of ART medicines and Tuberculosis (TB) drugs.

ART TOTAL REMAINING ON ART



Definition	Total remaining on ART is defined as 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.
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS)
Data note	* Adults and children combined in Total remaining on ART data. The national statistics on Total Remaining on ART for children and adults in the period 2005 to 2016 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.

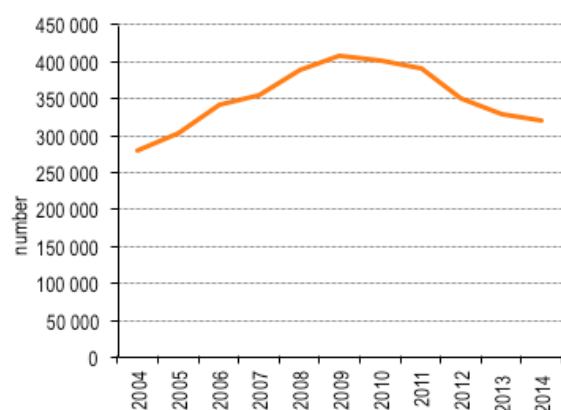
39. TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Goal	NDP 2030: Progressively improve TB prevention and cure
Analysis	The number of TB cases notified in the public health sector increased during the period 2004 to 2009 and started to decline in 2010. The declining trend in TB case notification has been accompanied by an increase in the TB cure rate, from 51% in 2004 to 77% in 2014, and a decline in the number of people who defaulted from treatment over the same period, from 10% in 2004 to 6% in 2014. The achievements have resulted from a combination of interventions, including community-based advocacy for TB, household case finding and rapid diagnosis using the Genexpert technology. Both case finding and case holding have improved in the public sector.

TB PREVALENCE

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	TB case notification	279 260	302 467	341 165	353 879	388 882	406 082	401 048	389 974	349 582	328 896	318 896
2	Successful treatment rate	66	71	74	74	76	77	79	80	81	82	83
3	Cure rate	51	58	63	64	68	71	73	74	76	77	77
4	Defaulter rate	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	6	6	6	6

TB CASE NOTIFICATION



TB TREATMENT



Definition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) TB Case Notification- Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health. 2) Successful Treatment Rate - Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period. 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. <p>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.</p>
Data source	<p>(1) World Health Organisation (WHO), drawing upon the National TB Control Programme (NTCP), Department of Health.</p> <p>(2, 3, 4) NTCP, Department of Health and South African Health Review.</p>
Data note	Additional data source from WHO is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

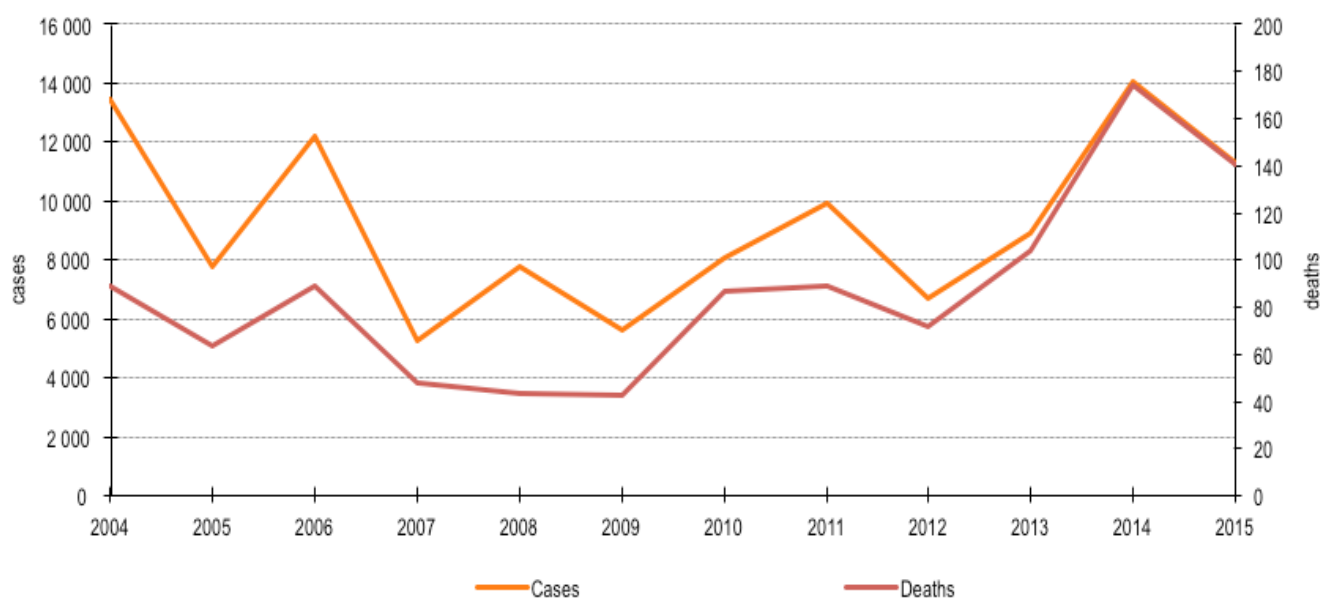
40. MALARIA

Goal	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 percent each year
Analysis	The epidemiology of Malaria in South Africa reflects fluctuating trends over the decade from 2005 to 2015. The number of Malaria cases steadily decreased to the lowest figure of 5 210 cases in 2007, subsequently increased to 13 988 in 2014. In the same time period, the malaria deaths resemble the fluctuation in malaria cases. The lowest figure of 43 deaths was recorded in 2009 and the highest figure of 174 in 2014. The malaria fatality rate on the other hand has consistently increased from 0.66% in 2004 to 1.25% in 2015, with a notable decline of 0.57% recorded in 2008. The increase trend in the malaria fatality rate occurred despite the protracted prevention and treatment interventions to ensure that most effective insecticides and combination of anti-malaria treatment being implemented. The country has implemented the malaria elimination programme to reduce the transmission to zero cases. The fluctuations in malaria trends is also influenced by fluctuations in resource allocations by Provinces. The country is still at risk of imported malaria cases by travellers and migrants from malaria-endemic countries. Eight South African Development Community (SADC) countries have adopted the Elimination 8 (E8) Initiative in the effort to achieve the goal of eliminating malaria by 2030.

MALARIA

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cases	13 399	7 755	12 163	5 210	7 727	5 586	8 066	9 866	6 646	8 851	13 988	11 276
Deaths	89	64	89	48	44	43	87	89	72	104	174	141
Fatality rate	0.66%	0.83%	0.73%	0.92%	0.57%	0.77%	1.08%	0.90%	1.05%	1.18%	1.24%	1.25%

MALARIA



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

EDUCATION



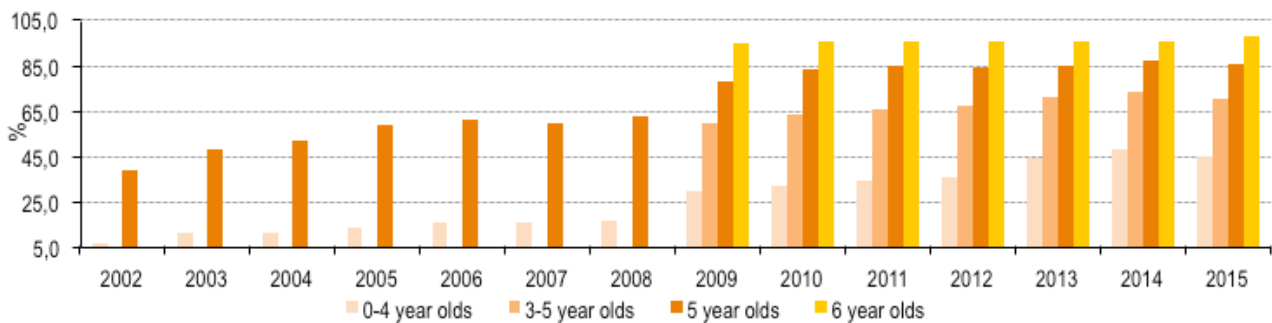
41. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Goal	All boys and girls have access to quality early childhood development by 2030
Analysis	Access to early childhood education has been increasing rapidly for the 5 and 6 year olds. For 5 year olds access has improved from around 7% in 2002, and has stabilised above 80% since 2011. The country has reached near universal access for learners aged 6. Access to early childhood institutions is still severely limited among the 0-4 year olds.

CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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	45.7
3-5 year olds								60.0	64.0	66.0	67.4	71.3	73.4	70.8
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	85.8
6 year olds								94.8	96.1	95.5	95.8	95.5	95.9	98.2
Apparent intake rate								122.8	113.2	112.1	111.7	104.6	101.4	108.2

CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES



Definition	<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>
Data source	Department of basic education, calculations are based on Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS)
Data Note	<p>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. Goal statement adopted from Sustainable Development Goal.</p> <p>Additional data disaggregated at provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za</p>

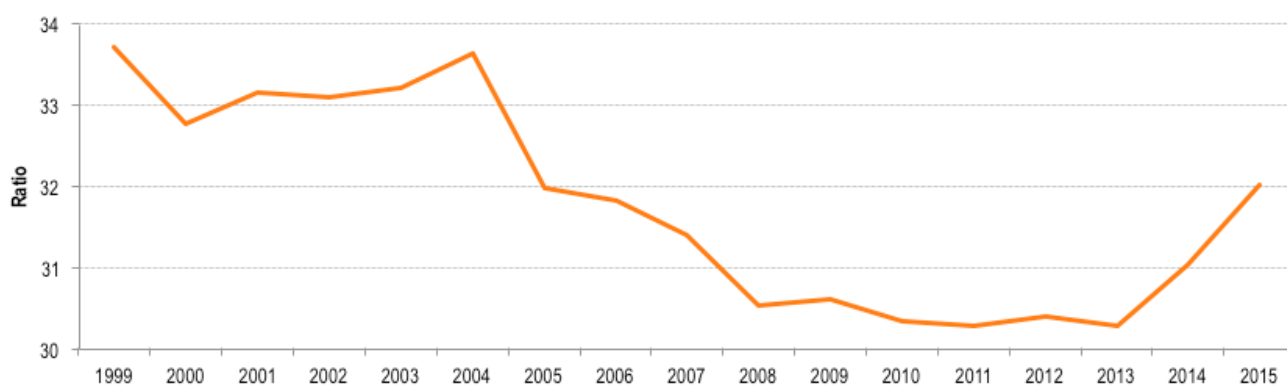
42. CLASS RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Goal	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with relevant international standards
Analysis	The total number of learners enrolled in schools has been increasing over the years steadily. The learner educator ratio has steadily declined over the years and has been stable between 32 and 34. The most rural provinces of EC, LP and KZN have the largest number of learners combined at 52% of the student population. The largest share of teachers is in KwaZulu-Natal and schools.

LEARNER TO EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Educator	395 452	400 953	386 587	389 329	390 074	392 377	391 829	390 608	379 613
Learners (thousands)	12 410 501	12 239 363	11 828 747	11 809 355	11 804 066	11 923 674	11 975 844	12 117 015	12 248 279
Learner: Educator Ratio	31.4	30.5	30.6	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.3	31.0	32

LEARNER TO EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS



Definition	The average number of learners per teacher in a given school year based on headcounts for both learners and teachers in public ordinary schools and independent schools that are subsidised by the Department of Basic Education (DBE). The number of teachers includes both those that are paid by DBE and SGBs.
Data source	1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February 2000 data from DoE Statistics at a glance 2000; 2001 data from DoE (2003), Education Statistics at a Glance in 2001; 2002-2005 data from Education Statistics in SA at a Glance (2005), published November 2006 with data originally sources from 2001-2005 SNAP Survey; 2006 data from DoE, 2006 School Realities, October, 2007 data from DoE. 2008 data from DoE, School Realities. 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 data from DBE.
Data note	The data is from surveys 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%. The provincial data is not included for us to comment. Additional data disaggregated at provincial level is available in the excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

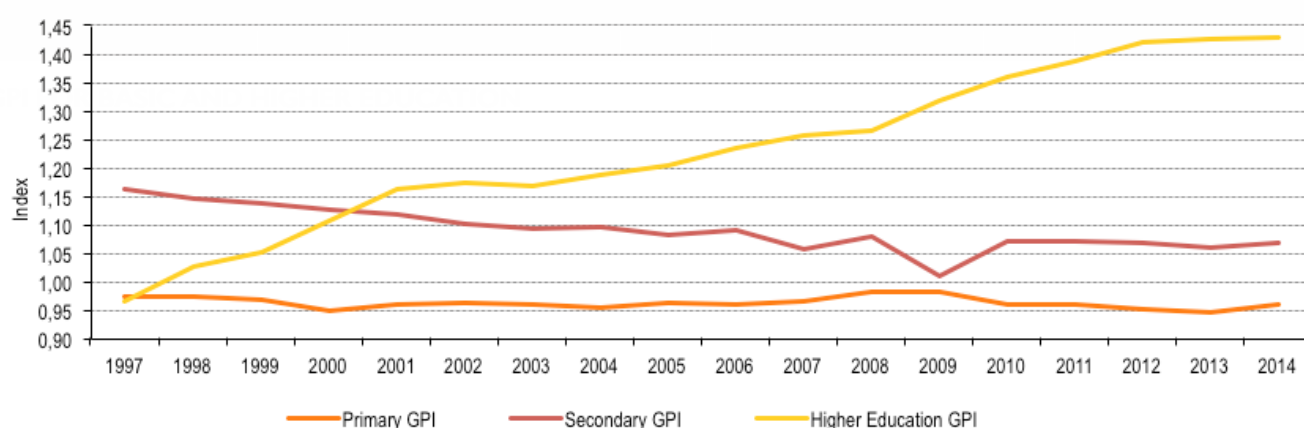
43. ENROLMENT RATES: GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

Goal	To ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality education by 2030
Analysis	There are more male children in the primary school education level compared to female students as indicated by the GPI less than one. This trend changes however at secondary school level. There are more females in the secondary school sector with a GPI slightly above one.

TABLE 1) GPI FOR BASIC EDUCATION

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Primary GPI	0.959	0.955	0.962	0.960	0.966	0.980	0.980	0.960	0.958	0.950	0.945	0.960
Secondary GPI	1.094	1.097	1.082	1.090	1.058	1.080	1.010	1.071	1.071	1.070	1.060	1.070
Overall GPI	1.005	1.004	1.000	1.010	1.006	1.010	1.020	1.002	1.000	0.989	0.989	1.000

TABLE 2) GPI FOR HIGHER EDUCATION



Definition	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.
Data source	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 2014 Department of Basic Education. Table 2: Department of Higher Education and Training's (DHET) Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) database.
Data note	The data on the GER (primary and sec) have been distorted in 2010 owing to changes in the way Stats SA has calculated its 2010 population estimates. Hence changes to the trend line. Additional data on GER and disaggregation by gender is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za . Goal statement adopted from Sustainable Development Goal.

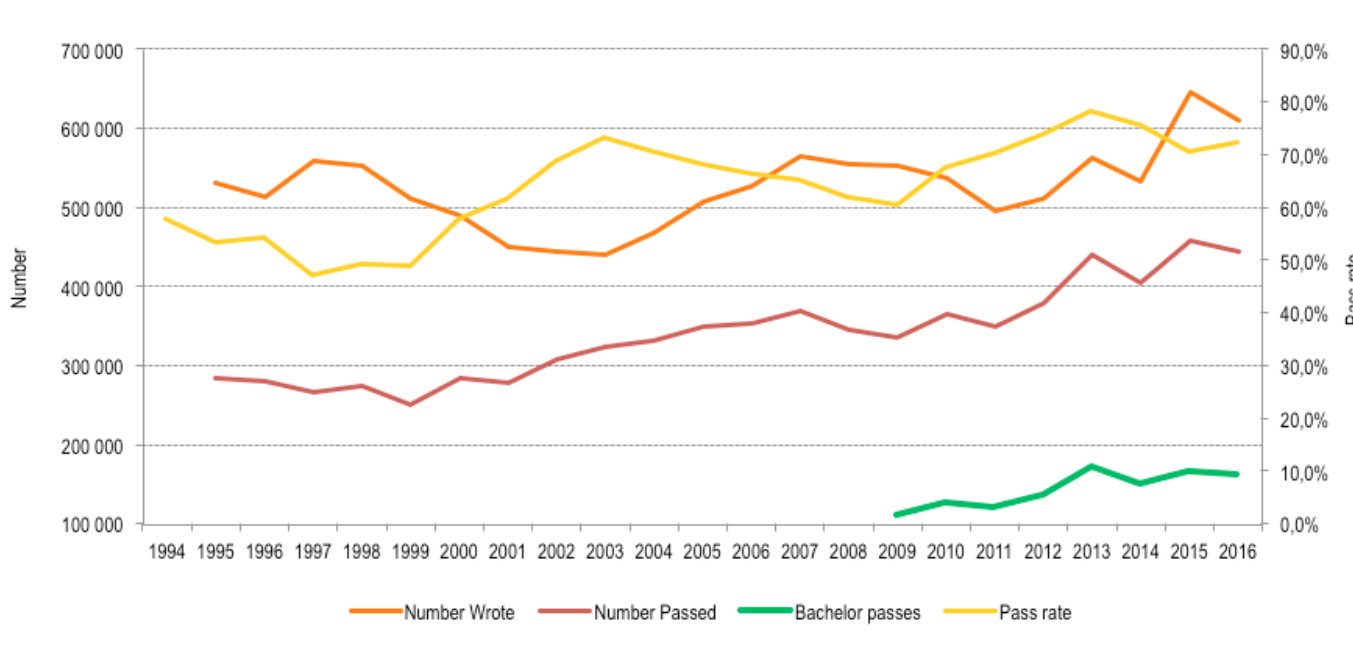
44. NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (NSC) EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the number of learners eligible for bachelors programme to 300 000 by 2024
Analysis	The number of learners writing the National Senior Certificate (NSC) on average has been increasing between 2009 and 2016, similarly for learners passing NSC. The quality of passes has also been increasing in the form of Bachelor passes in a linear way over time. However the percentage of learners passing at Bachelor level is not sufficient to support the economy demands for skilled individuals to take advantage of the opportunities emerging in the knowledge economy.

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number wrote	508 180	527 950	564 381	554 664	552 073	537 543	496 090	511 152	562 116	532 860	644 536	610 178
Number passed	347 184	351 503	368 217	344 794	334 716	364 147	348 117	377 829	439 779	403 874	455 825	442 672
Bachelor passes					109 697	126 371	120 767	136 047	171 755	150 752	166 263	162 374
Pass rate	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%	60.6%	67.8%	70.2%	73.9%	78.2%	75.8%	70.7%	72.5%

SENIOR CERTIFICATE PASSES



Definition	Number of learners who passed the NSC examinations as a percentage of those that wrote the examinations.
Data source	Department of Basic Education.
Data note	Data does not include part time learners. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

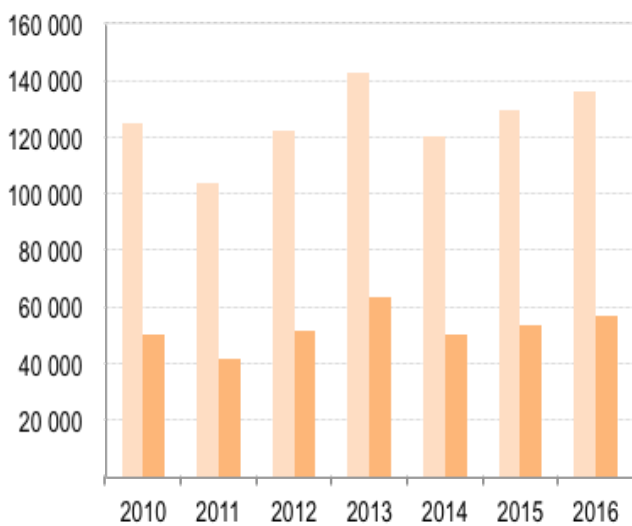
45. NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (MATRIC) EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE PASSES

Goal	To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics and Physical science to 450 000 by 2030 NDP
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Analysis	The number of NSC students passing has increased even though there was a decline from the unusual increase in 2013. Excluding 2013 the increase is following a linear improvement from 2012. The challenge however is the quality of the passes for both Mathematics and Physical science, measured by the number of learners obtaining a score of 50% or above. While the number of students taking mathematics is increasing the quality of passes is still lagging behind.
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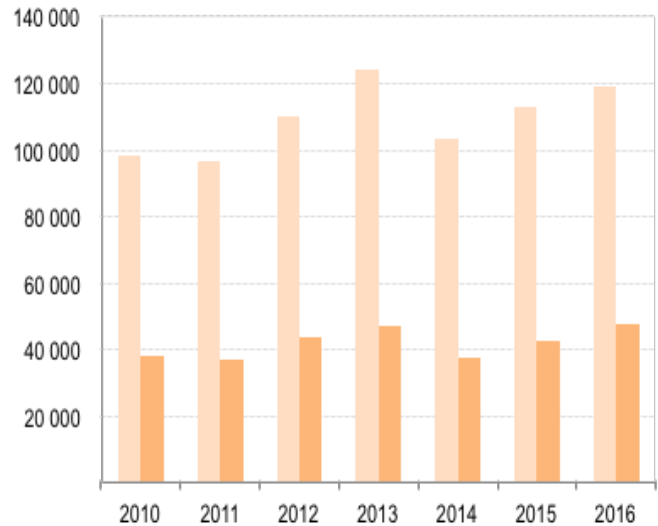
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mathematics passes	124 749	104 033	121 970	142 666	120 523	129 481	135 958
Achieved at 50% and above	50 195	41 586	51 231	63 151	50 365	53 588	56 555
Physical Science passes	98 260	96 441	109 918	124 206	103 348	113 121	119 427
Achieved at 50% and above	37 853	37 106	43 639	47 030	37 749	42 433	47 586

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS



■ Mathematics passes ■ Achieved at 50% and above

MATRICULANTS WITH PHYSICAL SCIENCE



■ Physical Science passes ■ Achieved at 50% and above

Definition	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.
Data source	Department of Basic Education.

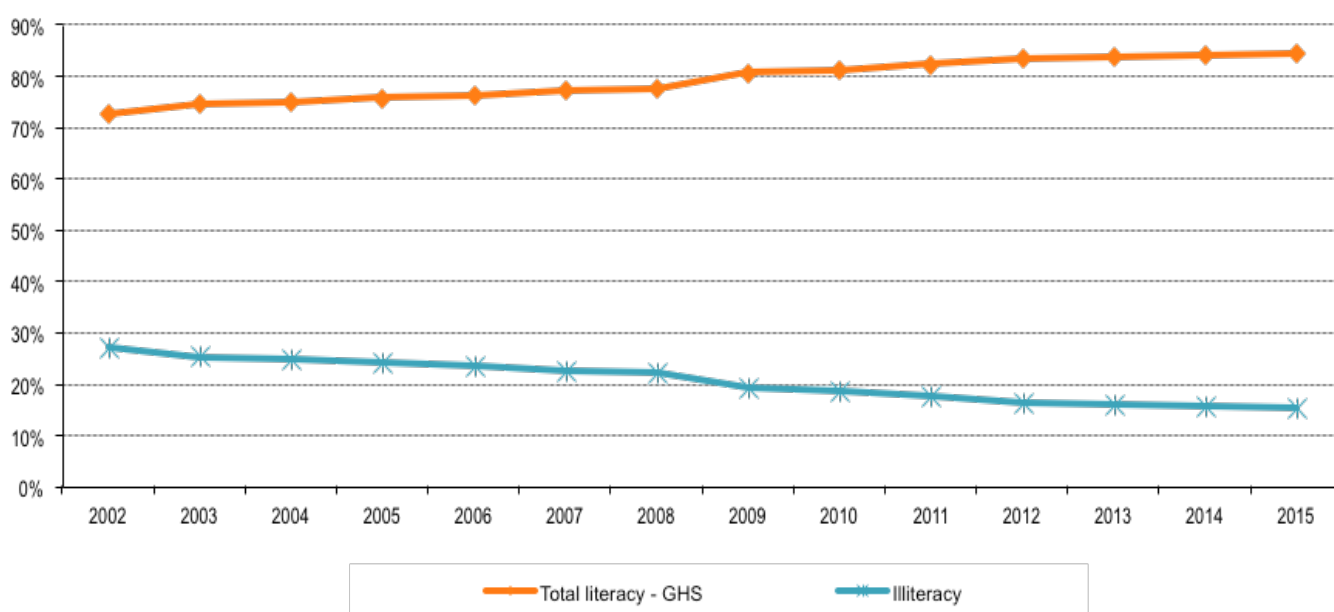
46. ADULT LITERACY RATE

Goal	To ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve numeracy and literacy by 2030
Analysis	Adult literacy rates have been increasing over time showing the positive effects of interventions such as Kha Ri Gude and others. With Kha Ri Gude winding down, the challenge is to ensure that Adult Basic Education continues to be supported going forward. Community Colleges have to ensure that adult literacy continues to improve in the coming years.

ADULT LITERACY RATE

%	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total literacy	75.8	76.3	77.3	77.6	80.7	81.2	82.3	83.5	83.8	84.2	83.2
Illiteracy	24.2	23.7	22.7	22.4	19.3	18.8	17.7	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6

ADULT LITERACY RATE



Definition	The number of people in a country who can read and write as percentage of total population. In the data obtained from the General and October household surveys, a literate adult is defined as a person 20 years and older who has achieved at least seven years of education (i.e. passed grade 7). Illiteracy: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education or highest level of education less than grade 7.
Data source	Statistics SA's various October Household Surveys (OHS) and General Household Surveys (GHS) 2002-2015, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011.
Data Note	Goal statement adopted from the sustainable Development Goals

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

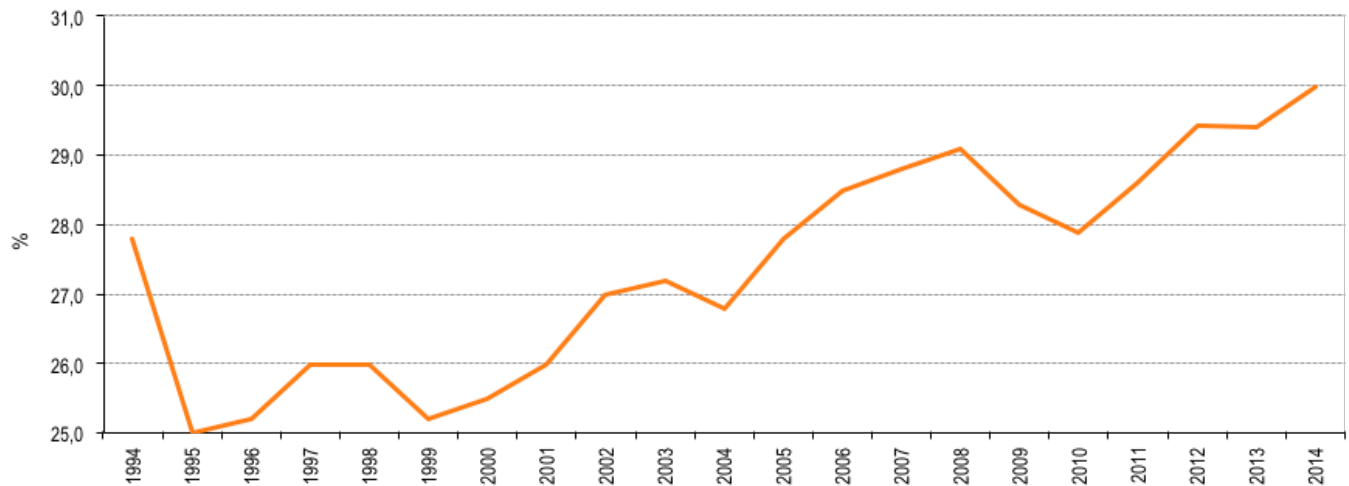
Goal	Increase the graduation rates to more than 25 percent by 2030
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Analysis	The enrollment at Higher Education Institutions has been increasing steadily, and it is closer to a million currently. If the trend continues the NDP target is likely to be reached. The absolute number of SET graduates has been increasing even though the number of students who are registered in SET courses is small compared to the university enrollment. The percentage of SET students graduating has been increasing but has not broken through the 30% ceiling, showing work is needed to support learners to do well in these gateway courses.
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GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Total number of under and post-graduates	133 241	144 852	153 325	160 300	165 995	180 823	185 375
2	Total number of SET under and post-graduates	38 819	40 973	42 760	45 841	48 849	53 176	55 574
3	SET as % of total under and post-graduates	29.1	28.3	27.9	28.6	29.4	29.4	30.0
4	Number of Engineering Sciences (excluding Technology) under-graduates		8 424	8 792	9 193	9 974	11 441	12 058

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GRADUATES



Definition	Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET (Science Engineering and Technology). SET refers to the following fields of study: Agricultural Studies, Computer and Information Technology, Engineering, Health and related Sciences, Consumer Science, Life and Physical Science, Mathematics, Statistics and Military Science.
Data source	Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS).
Data note	Goal statement adopted from the National Development Plan : www.dpme.gov.za

48. EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE BELOW HIGH SCHOOL

Goal	To improve the performance of learners in basic education
Analysis	Both SACMEQ reading and mathematics scores have been improving over the years. South Africa has been improving its performance in SACMEQ over the years, with most improvement taking place in mathematics improving from 486 in SACMEQ II to 552 in SACMEQ IV. Western Cape and Limpopo province have improved the most in Math while Western Cape continues to lead in Math performance followed by Gauteng.

PERFORMANCE OF LEARNERS IN MATHEMATICS AND READING (SACMEQ)

Province	SACMEQ II				SACMEQ III				SACMEQ IV			
	Reading		Mathematics		Reading		Mathematics		Reading		Mathematics	
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Eastern Cape	444.10	14.02	449.30	10.74	447.80	10.13	468.80	10.31	503	9.87	525	8.59
Free State	446.20	12.46	447.50	6.00	491.10	12.48	491.60	10.08	544	8.23	551	8.23
Gauteng	576.40	35.23	552.40	26.02	573.10	14.39	454.00	11.99	580	8.93	576	10.53
KwaZulu-Natal	517.50	21.63	510.30	17.48	485.60	10.56	485.20	8.22	529	8.32	542	7.58
Limpopo	428.10	17.54	433.40	10.82	425.30	7.68	446.70	5.25	487	7.84	513	7.01
Mpumalanga	470.30	13.37	460.90	8.24	473.60	11.13	476.10	8.19	536	7.49	539	9.62
North West	436.70	19.65	446.00	18.81	506.30	14.19	503.10	13.14	538	9.20	544	9.86
Northern Cape	427.70	9.61	419.60	10.60	505.60	12.56	498.70	10.83	522	10.57	540	7.83
Western Cape	629.30	17.95	591.10	23.94	583.40	11.08	565.70	12.01	627	12.69	654	17.17
South Africa	492.30	9.00	486.10	7.19	494.90	4.55	494.80	3.81	538	3.48	552	3.47

Definition	SACMEQ- Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
Data source	(Table 1) SACMEQ II and III Project results (2005 to 2010): Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website - www.SACMEQ.org
Data note	(Table 1 and 2) SACMEQ (II) undertaken from 1984 to 2004 and SACMEQ (III) undertaken from 2005 to 2015, targeted all pupils in Grade 6 level (at the first week of the eighth month of the school year) who were attending registered mainstream primary school. The desired target population definition for the project was based on a grade-based description and not age based description of pupils.

49. MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

Goal	To increase the percentage of potential students for SET disciplines
Analysis	South Africa continues to be on an upward trajectory in terms of its performance in TIMMS. Math scores improved from 285 in 2002 to 372 in 2015, with improvement from 268 in 2002 to 358 in 2015. These improvements are the largest among the countries taking part in TIMMS tests. While there was a regress in performance in Western Cape and Northern Cape, most provinces made gains in their performance, with Limpopo making the largest gains in both Math and Science.

TABLE 1: INTERNATIONAL STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN MATHS AND SCIENCE AVERAGE SCALE SCORE

Country	Science					Maths				
	1999	2002	2011	2015	change in achievement	1999	2002	2011	2015	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)	454 (3.1)	-	392 (4.4)	387 (3.3)	416 (2.6)	427 (3.2)	+
Philippines	345 (7.5)	377 (5.8)				345 (6.0)	378 (5.2)			
South Africa	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	332 (3.7)	358 (5.6)	+	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	352 (2.5)	372 (4.5)	+

TABLE 2: TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICAN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT: 1995 TO 2015

Grade 8						Grade 9					
Maths			Science			Maths			Science		
1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002	2002	2011	2015	2002	2011	2015
276 (6.7)	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	260 (7.9)	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	285 (4.2)	352 (2.5)	372 (4.5)	268 (5.5)	332 (3.7)	358 (5.6)

TABLE 3: AVERAGE SCIENCE AND MATHS SCALE BY PROVINCE (2011 AND 2015)

Province	Maths			Science			Science	Math
	2011	2015	Change in achievement	2011	2015	Change in achievement		
Eastern Cape	316	346	+	282	328	+	46	30
Free State	359	367	+	341	351	+	10	8
Gauteng	389	408	+	387	405	+	18	19
KwaZulu-Natal	337	369	+	308	352	+	44	32
Limpopo	322	361	+	284	339	+	55	39
Mpumalanga	344	370	+	326	348	+	22	26
North West	350	354	+	334	335	+	1	4
Northern Cape	366	364	-	368	356	-	-12	-2
Western Cape	404	391	-	409	388	-	-21	-13

Definition	International mathematics and science achievement and South Africa's performance in relation to the other participating countries.
Data source	Department of basic education, TIMMS 2015
Data note	TIMSS was administered to Grade 8 learners in 1999, administered to grades 8 and 9 in 2002, 2011 and 2015.

50. SKILLS AND TRAINING

Goal	To produce 30 000 artisans per year by 2030
Analysis	The number of the TVET enrolment students in 2014 declined by 299 728 compared to 2013. Furthermore, the completion rate in the TVET declined 14.6% points from 65.4% in 2013 to 50.8% in 2014. If the trend continues, the NDP target is not likely to be reached.

TABLE 1: ENROLMENT IN TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

	2011	2012	2013	2014
National Vocational Certification NC (V)	124 658	140 575	154 960	166 433
Engineering N1 – N6	70 253	205 274	248 932	98 254
Business Studies N4 – N6	100 061	154 350	193 355	32 832
Total	294 972	500 199	597 247	297 519

TABLE 2: APPRENTICESHIPS

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Artisan learner registration	16 193	24 229	26 301	23 517	24 415	21 849	27 670	28 302
Artisan learner completion	6 030	8 935	8 238	11 778	14 023	15 277	18 110	14 389
Completion rate	37.2%	36.9%	31.3%	50.1%	57.4%	69.9%	65.4%	50.8%

TABLE 3: INTERNSHIPS AND LEARNERSHIPS

	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15		
	Entered	Completed	Completion rate	Entered	Completed	Completion rate	Entered	Completed	Completion rate
Learnerships									
Workers	20 108	14 333	71.3%	20 108	14 333	71.3%	20 108	14 333	71.3%
Unemployed	29 601	21 983	74.3%	29 601	21 983	74.3%	29 601	21 983	74.3%
Internships	5 164	2 337	45.3%	5 164	2 337	45.3%	5 164	2 337	45.3%

Definition	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 occupational qualification or part qualification and includes an apprenticeship component. Internships: refers to the structured work experience component of an occupational qualification registered by the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO). Worker: An individual who has entered into or works under a contract of service or a training contract with an employer (whether by way of manual labour, clerical work or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, and whether the contract is oral or in writing).
Data source	Table (1) Department of Higher Education and Training's Management Information Support. Table (2, 3) Department of Higher Education and Training's Indlela and Seta administrative systems.

SOCIAL COHESION



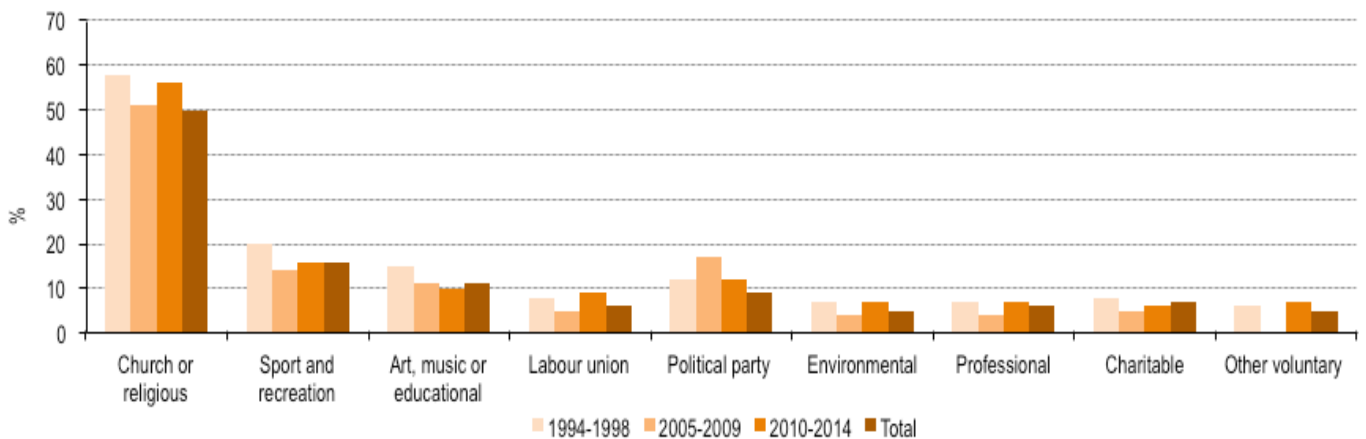
51. STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Goal	To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organizations
Analysis	People from all walks of life should be able to discuss what matters most to them, through organized voluntary structures and platforms suitable to identify problems and develop solutions together. In addition, belonging to some organisation helps in terms of information sharing about job availability, government services etc. South Africa surpasses Chile, Korea and Poland when it comes to membership in religious organisation and labour unions. Half of the South African population at least belongs to a religious organisation. 16% has membership in organisations involves in sport and recreation. If the strength of civil society and inclusion is measured by belonging to some voluntary organisation, then South Africa has a strong active citizenry and sense of belonging.

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

%	South Africa				Chile				Korea				Poland			
	1994-1998	2005-2009	2010-2014	Total	1994-1998	2005-2009	2010-2014	Total	1994-1998	2005-2009	2010-2014	Total	1994-1998	2005-2009	2010-2014	Total
Church or religious	58.0	51.0	56.0	50.0	28.0	23.0	23.0	25.0	15.0	17.0	22.0	17.0	-	13.0	15.0	14.0
Sport and recreation	20.0	14.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	13.0	18.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	13.0	-	4.0	6.0	5.0
Art, music or educational	15.0	11.0	10.0	11.0	13.0	10.0	9.0	11.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	-	5.0	6.0	5.0
Labour union	8.0	5.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Political party	12.0	17.0	12.0	9.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Environmental	7.0	4.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	-	2.0	2.0	2.0
Professional	7.0	4.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	3.0
Charitable	8.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	-	3.0	4.0	3.0
Other voluntary	6.0	0.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	1.0	6.0	4.0	-	3.0	4.0	4.0

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS



Data source	World Value Survey- University of Stellenbosch, Wave 1-6. http://www.worldvaluessurvey_org/WVSONline.jsp
Data note	Respondents were asked to indicate whether they: (1) Do not belong; (2) are an inactive member; or (3) an active member of each voluntary organisation. The percentages shown are those that indicated they are ACTIVE MEMBERS.

52. VOTER PARTICIPATION

Goal	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process
Analysis	Even though 2016 voter registration improved since the last local government election in 2011, it is still lower than 2006 registration which was more than 80% of the voting age population. Local government elections do not attract as many voters as the national elections. This is consistent with research done by IJR, which shows that South Africans do not have much confidence in the functionality of local government. The voter participation by youth under the age of 35 is less than the national average signalling the need for programmes targeting young people particularly the born-frees. In 2016, only 32.7% of the entire youth voting age population participated in the local government elections.

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

	1999	%	2004	%	2009	%	2014	%
Voting age population (VAP)	22 798 845		27 436 898		27 574 414		31 434 035	
VAP registered	18 177 751	79.7	20 674 926	75.4	23 181 997	84.1	25 390 150	80.8
Turnout	16 228 462		15 863 558		17 919 966		18 654 771	
% Turnout of VAP		71.2		57.8		65.0		59.3
% Turnout of registered VAP		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 registration	8 667 832	73.7	9 193 845	64.9	9 253 537	66.5	10 236 061	65.0
No turnout data								

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

	2006	%	2011	%	2016	%
Voting age population (VAP)	25 364 801		33 702 589		36 198 770	
VAP registered	21 054 957	83.0	23 655 046	70.2	26 333 353	72.7
Turnout	10 186 795		13 664 914		15 296 759	
% Turnout of VAP		40.2		40.5		42.3
% Turnout of registered VAP		48.4		57.8		58.0
Under 35 years						
VAP under 35	13 093 066		16 498 464		17 372 684	
VAP under 35 registration	8 899 915	68.0	9 820 251	59.5	10 321 966	59.4
Turnout under 35 years	3 169 752		4 681 600		5 682 922	
% Turnout of under 35 VAP		24.2		28.4		32.7
% Turnout of registered under 35 VAP		35.6		47.7		55.1

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006). VAP refers to Voting Age Population.
Data source	State of the Nation, South Africa 2007. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 2007/ www.elections.org.za . Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 Report No. 03-01-42; P0302 - Mid-year population estimates, report tables 2016.
Data note	Voter turnout percentages 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..

53. VOTERS PER PROVINCE

Goal	To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces
Analysis	There is generally an increase in the number of South Africans who voted in the 2014 and in 2016 but the percentage voter participation is generally on the retreat in all provinces. Eastern Cape shows the highest decline from 81.1 percent in 2004 to 70.3 percent in 2014 in the national and provincial votes. However voter turnout is still high as to be expected in a young democracy.

VOTERS IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	2004			2009			2014		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	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	1 321 195	1 042 120	78.9	1 388 588	1 069 127	77.0	1 449 488	1 051 027	72.5
Gauteng	4 650 594	3 553 098	76.4	5 555 159	4 391 699	79.1	6 063 739	4 638 981	76.5
KwaZulu-Natal	3 819 864	2 807 885	73.5	4 475 217	3 574 326	79.9	5 117 131	3 935 771	76.9
Limpopo	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	1 442 472	1 157 963	80.3	1 696 705	1 363 836	80.4	1 860 834	1 408 269	75.7
North West	1 749 529	1 353 963	77.4	1 564 357	1 135 701	72.6	1 669 349	1 147 786	68.8
Northern Cape	433 591	329 707	76.0	554 900	421 490	76.0	601 080	443 714	73.8
Western Cape	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	
Total	20 674 926	15 863 558	76.7	23 181 997	17 919 966	77.3	25 390 150	18 654 771	73.5

VOTERS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	2000			2006			2011			2016		
	Registered	Voted	%	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	3 337 532	1 888 500	56.6
Free State	1 227 578	602 618	49.1	1 318 408	622 816	47.2	1 386 521	767 327	55.3	1 470 999	829 349	56.4
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	6 234 822	3 624 105	58.1
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	5 411 237	3 333 298	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	2 556 128	1 287 713	50.4
Mpumalanga	1 263 004	565 699	44.8	1 546 728	716 908	46.3	1 718 309	960 748	55.9	1 919 216	1 082 665	56.4
North West	452 218	260 522	57.6	1 554 864	709 484	45.6	1 576 898	845 093	53.6	1 715 460	921 519	53.7
Northern Cape	1 758 593	746 698	42.5	528 657	282 884	53.5	572 140	363 361	63.5	621 310	380 718	61.3
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	3 066 649	1 948 892	63.3
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	26 333 353	15 296 759	58.1

Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004, but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006).
Data source	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).
Data note	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.

54. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Goal	To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies
Analysis	There has been a vast improvement in gender representativity since 1994. However, deterioration of the numbers is currently observed. None of the legislatures are close to approaching 50 percent representation. At local government level woman representation is even less impressive. Representation of women in local councils is growing slowly, a 1 percentage point increase in a period of ten years; still far behind compared with provincial legislatures and the National Assembly.

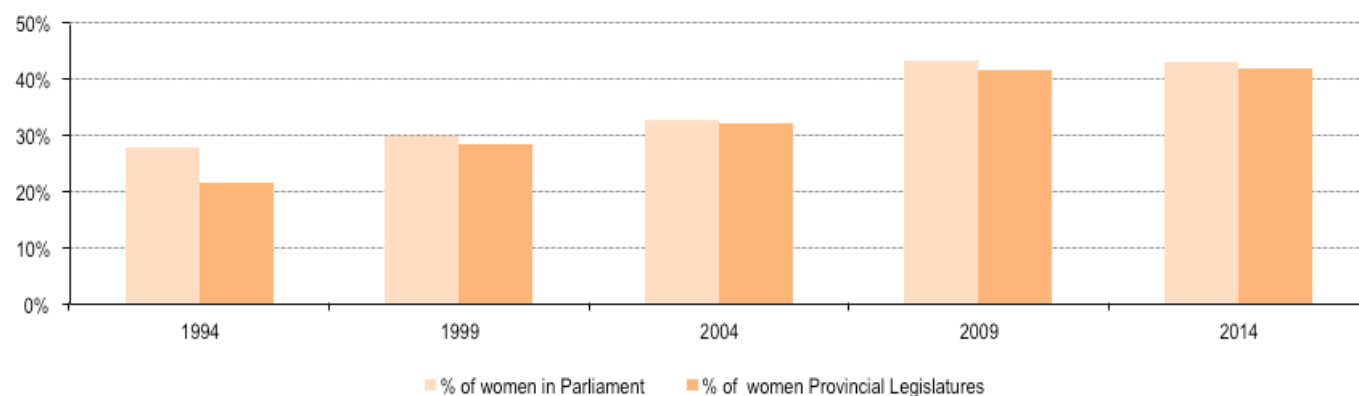
WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

	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	92	428	21.5	122	430	28.4	139	430	32.3	179	430	41.6	181	430	42.1
Total	203	828	24.5	242	830	29.2	270	830	32.5	352	830	42.4	353	830	42.5

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

	2006			2011			2016		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Proportional representation (PR)	1 889	4 455	42.4	2 123	4 811	44.1	2 406	4 918	48.9
Ward	1 425	3 895	36.6	1 411	4 277	33.0	1 384	4 392	31.5
Overall	3 314	8 350	39.7	3 534	9 088	38.9	3 790	9 306	40.7

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES



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

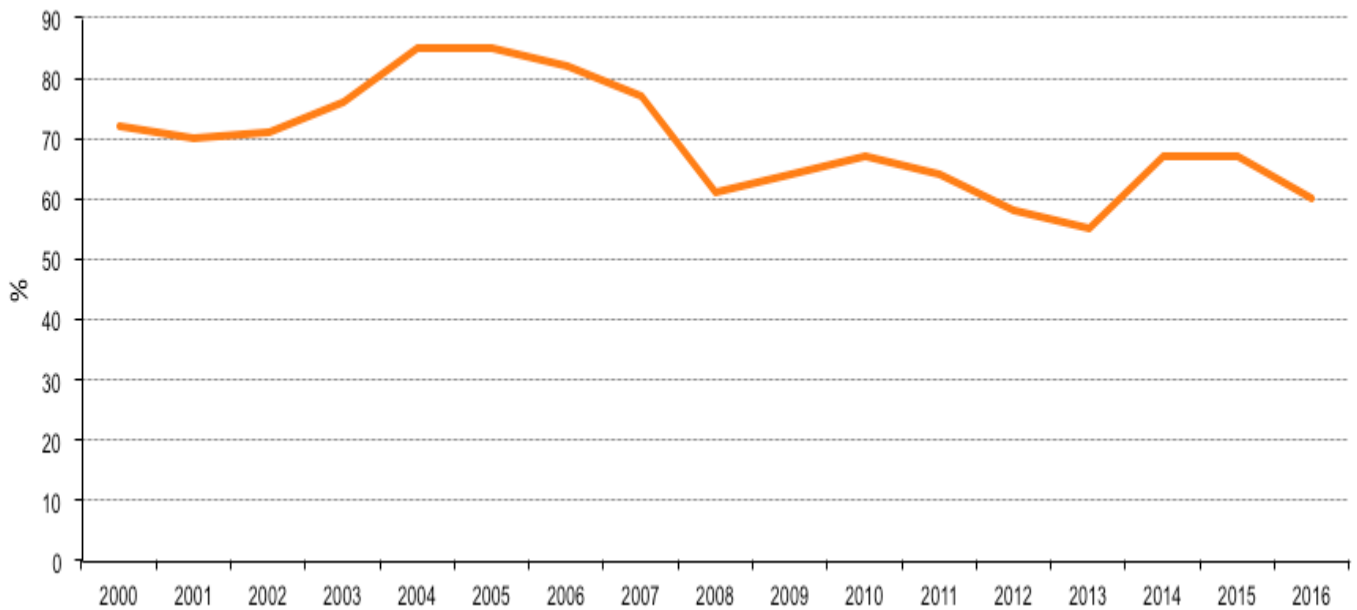
55. CONFIDENCE IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
Analysis	South Africa's confidence in a happy future has been improving from the early 2000s but experienced a sharp decline from 2007 coinciding with the 2008 economic recession. This index seems to track the economic growth patterns of the country, the confidence in a happy future for all races starts to decline with the advent of the finance and economic crises. Since 2014, the confidence levels seem to be stabilising at around 67 percent.

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

%	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Confident in a happy future for all races	70	71	76	85	85	82	77	61	64	67	64	58	55	67	67	60

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES



Definition	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data
Data note	Ipsos's (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 done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year

56. PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

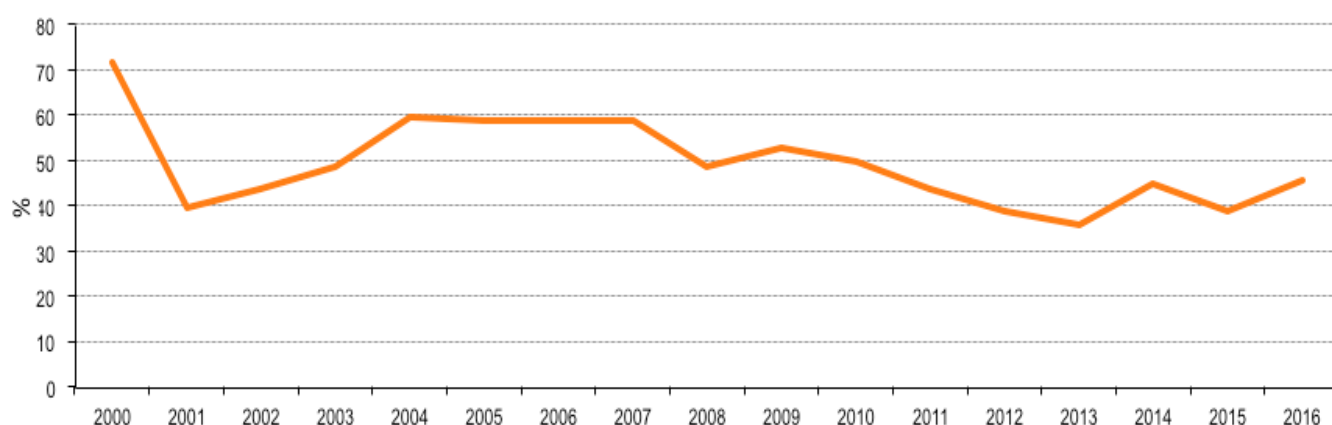
Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation. By 2019, 65% of the population should be of the opinion that race relations are improving
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Analysis	Legislated race-based discrimination was the defining feature of apartheid, including physical infrastructure which reinforced apartheid's economic legacy of poverty and inequality. Hence racial reconciliation was one of the central concepts associated with South Africa's political transition. There seems to be a positive relationship between confidence in a happy future, and better race relations and prevailing economic conditions. With the decline in the country's economic performance, race relations are currently on a decline once again. In 2013, the country experienced the worst post-apartheid race relations with only 35% of the population of the opinion that race relations is improving, signalling the need to invest in fostering social cohesion, patriotism, shared constitutional values and socio-economic capital for all. The index has improved in the last two years of measurement but it is still to reach the levels of 2004.
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PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Race relations improving	44	49	60	59	59	56	49	53	50	44	39	36	45	39	46

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS



Definition	Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data.
Data note	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

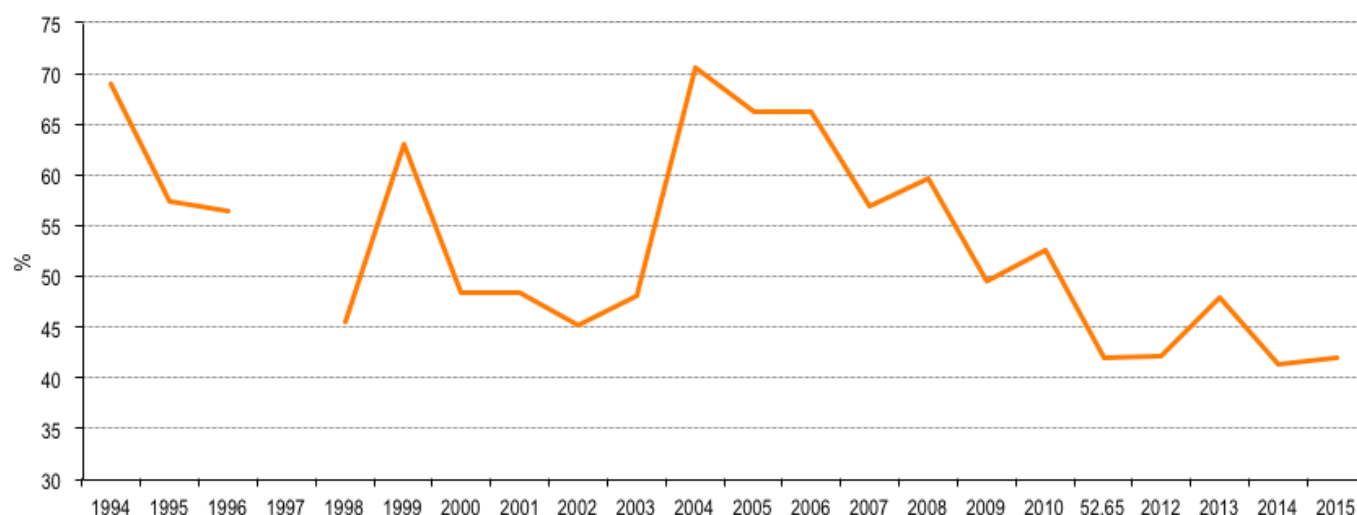
57. COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion while building the nation
Analysis	Compared to 1994 when 76% in the survey felt that the country was going in the right direction, the majority (over 55%) of the population now do not believe the country is going into the right direction. This points to the worrying economic-socio-political climate. The NDP stipulates that the country needs to promote the constitution and its values, reduce inequality of opportunity and outcome, effect redress, enable economic participation, foster the sharing of common spaces as well as exercise leadership - ensure trustworthy leaders with integrity, ability to listen, reduce inequality, deliver the necessities and mostly be able to eradicate racism in the country.

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	44.0	40.0	34.0	30.0				

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



Definition	Proportion of SA adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data.
Data Note	Ipsos's (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"). Fieldwork for this survey is done during April/May and October/November of each year.

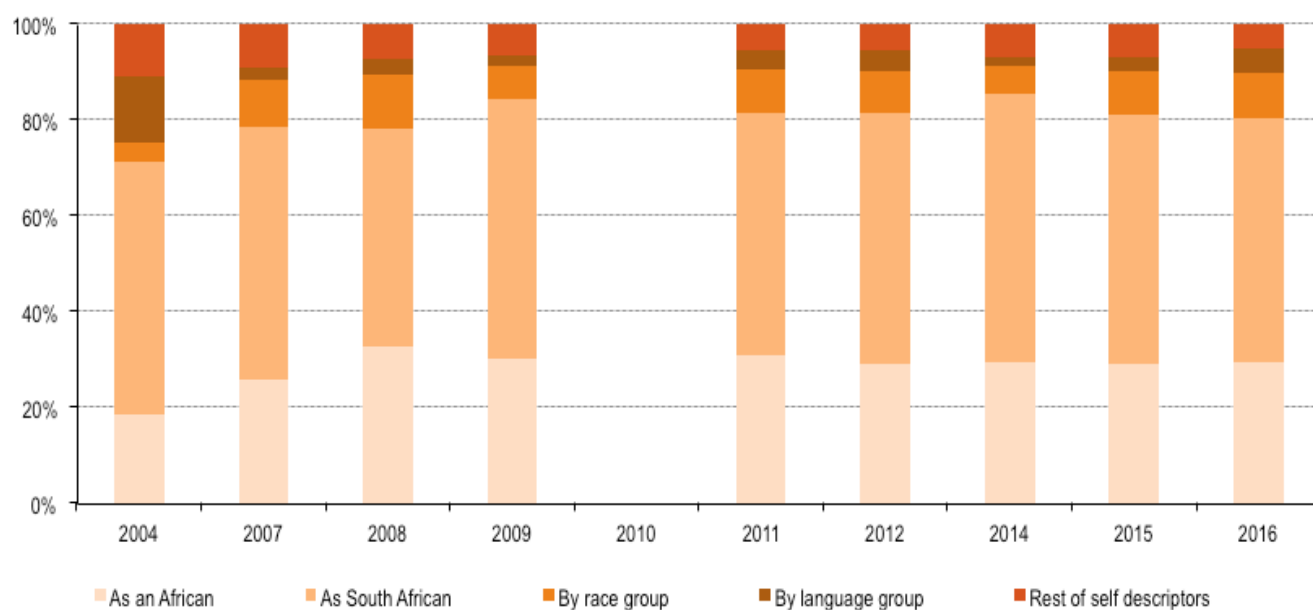
58. IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 60 percent of the population prefers to associate with their South African identity
Analysis	There was a drop in the percentage of people who described themselves as South African first. The Constitution protects the diverse identities of citizens and the decline does not necessarily indicate a repudiation of one's nationality and should be interpreted in conjunction with other items such as pride in being South African. The creation of a South African identity that celebrates the many identities that make South Africans is engraved in the Constitution and the NDP. Promotion of our common identity and accepting our differences is key to national building and social cohesion.

HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

%	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014	2015	2016
As an African	18.4	25.8	32.6	30.2	no data	30.8	29.1	30.0	29.0	27.8
As South African	52.8	52.6	45.7	54.1	no data	50.8	52.4	57.0	52.0	48.0
By race group	4.1	9.9	11.3	7.1	no data	9.1	8.8	6.0	9.0	8.8
By language group	13.6	2.6	3.1	1.9	no data	3.7	4.1	2.0	3.0	4.8
Rest of self-descriptors	11.1	9.1	7.3	6.7	no data	5.6	5.6	6.9	7.0	4.9

IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION



Definition	First self-descriptors by South Africa's adult population as a form of primary identity.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Future Fact Mindset Surveys.
Data note	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

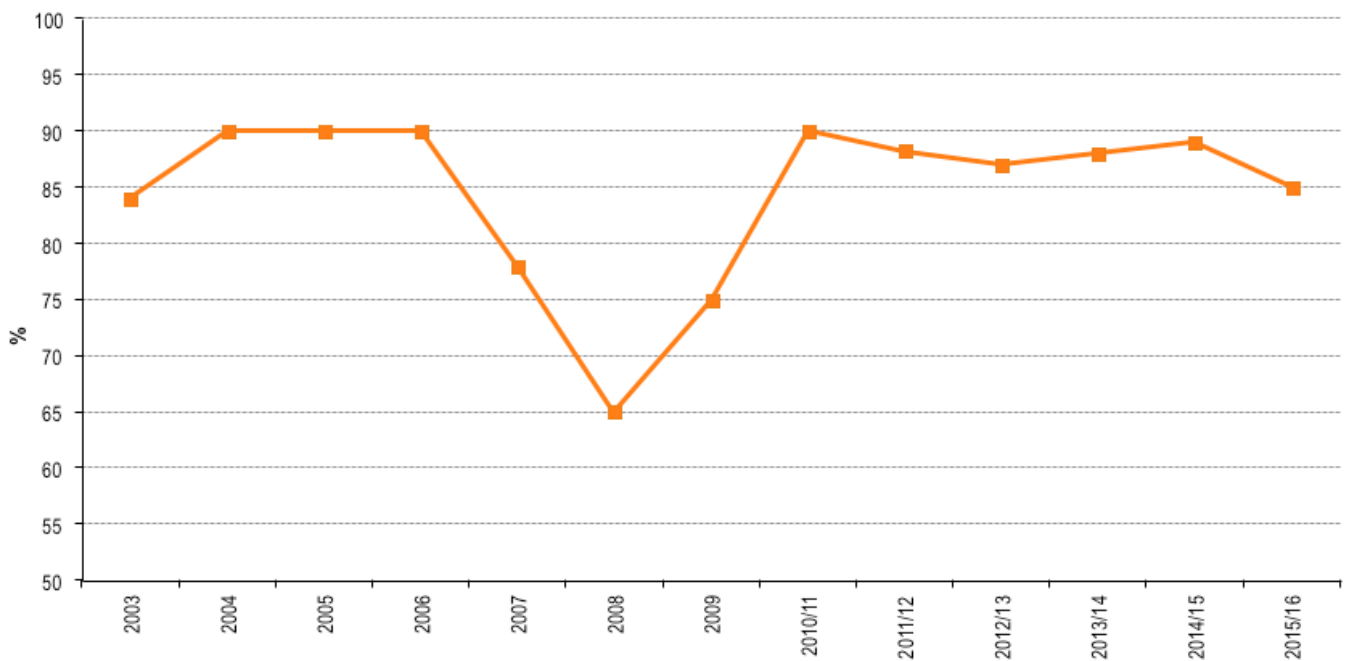
59. PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 75 percent of South Africans should reflect pride in being South African
Analysis	National pride was at its highest (90%) during the economic boom years and at its lowest at the height of the economic crisis (65%). In the financial year 2015/16, 86% of the population indicated that they are proud to be South African even though over 55% are not happy with the direction the country is taking. The political and economic climate is very important in influencing this index.

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

%	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Pride in being South African	90	90	90	78	65	75	90	88	87	88	89	86

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN



Definition	Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African.
Data source	Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey.
Data note	The GCIS tracker survey is conducted weekly and results presented quarterly. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 840 until mid-2010. From mid-2010 to mid-2011, the annual sample size is 9 600 with 2 400 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. 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, 2013/14 and 2014/15 were averaged to obtain an annual data point. Sample for 2014 included younger youth (15+), after weighting there was no statistical difference.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



60. VICTIMS OF CRIME

Goal	Perception of crime among the population managed and improved
Analysis	Crime instils fear among households and it may hinder their ability to engage in day to day activities. The data indicates that between 2013/14 and 2015/16 the percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their area during the day and during the night has decreased. However, the data shows a slight increase in 2016/17 of percentage of households who felt safe walking alone in their area during the day. The data also shows that between 2011-2014 and 2016/17, the percentage of people who felt that the violent crime levels had increased has declined. Furthermore, the percentage of households who expressed satisfaction with the police in their area increased slightly between 2014/15 and 2015/16 after showing a steady decline since 2011.

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

%	2003	2007	2011	2012	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Safe during the day	85.0	76.0	88.2	85.7	86.5	85.4	83.7	84.8
Safe at night	23.0	23.0	37.0	36.5	34.8	31.2	30.7	29.4

PERCEPTION OF CHANGES IN VIOLENT CRIME LEVELS DURING THE PERIOD 2010 TO 2016 IN THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY PROVINCE

Province	2011-2014			2015/16			2016/17		
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Eastern Cape	50.6	20.6	28.8	45.8	18.8	35.6	47.1	17.4	35.5
Free State	46.8	30.4	22.9	48.0	31.0	21.0	42.4	31.2	26.4
Gauteng	40.6	34.6	24.8	36.6	33.6	29.8	33.0	33.0	34.0
KwaZulu-Natal	43.1	33.0	23.9	35.6	33.1	31.3	35.4	32.7	32.0
Limpopo	51.2	25.9	22.8	45.8	29.6	24.6	45.2	25.8	29.0
Mpumalanga	40.3	29.8	29.9	38.4	31.8	29.8	32.8	35.5	31.7
North West	53.9	23.9	22.2	47.4	25.8	26.8	47.7	21.1	31.2
Northern Cape	53.4	20.2	26.3	43.8	23.1	33.1	42.8	26.5	30.7
Western Cape	57.7	12.3	29.9	52.2	12.9	34.9	47.1	14.0	38.8
South Africa	46.5	27.7	25.8	41.8	28.1	30.1	39.4	27.6	33.0

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE SATISFIED WITH POLICE IN THEIR AREA

Province	2011	2012	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Eastern Cape	63.7	66.2	66.3	64.7	59.8
Free State	63.1	61.1	61.1	58.6	64.4
Gauteng	66.2	65.1	59.2	57.6	59.9
KwaZulu-Natal	63.1	60.2	56.5	53.2	58.0
Limpopo	64.5	62.7	59.5	58.9	58.8
Mpumalanga	56.3	58.3	56.4	53.7	54.5
North West	63.1	51.6	50.2	48.2	51.3
Northern Cape	61.7	62.0	59.9	50.4	53.7
Western Cape	71.3	67.7	64.8	59.8	57.1
South Africa	64.2	62.5	59.4	56.9	58.8

Definition	Victims of Crime Survey (VoCS) is a countrywide households-based survey that provide dynamics of crime from the perspective of households and victims of crime. Explore public perceptions of the activities of the Police, Prosecutors, Courts and Correctional Services (Criminal Justice System) in the prevention of crime and victimisation. Provide complementary data on levels of crime within South Africa in additions to the statistics published annually by the South African Police Service (SAPS).
Data source	Statistics South Africa, VOCS 2011, 2012 and 2013/14 – 2016/17.
Data note	VoCS 2016/17 covers estimates of crimes as from April 2016 to March 2017 thus covering full years that previous surveys. Additional data and notes are available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

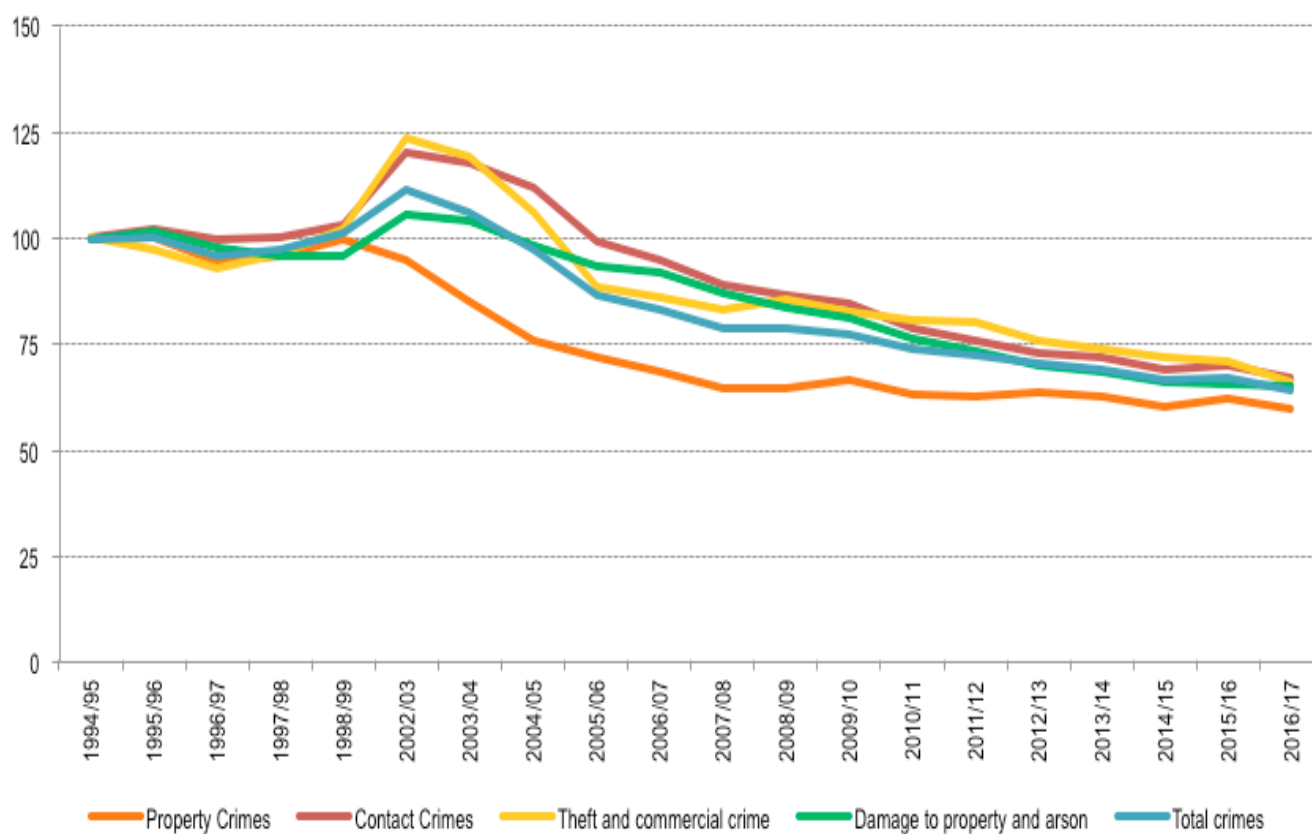
61. SERIOUS CRIMES

Goal	To build safer communities by reducing serious crime
Analysis	The ratio of all reported crimes including crimes that instill the most fear such as contact crimes, shows a downward trend since 2006/07. Similar trends are also visible with other crimes such as theft and commercial crimes, damage to property and arson for the same period till 2016/17. However, the levels of crime including violent crime remain unacceptably high.

SERIOUS CRIME RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Property crimes	1 154.7	1 090.0	1 093.0	1 122.0	1 069.0	1 059.8	1 078.4	1 062.1	1 024.9	989.0	967.0
Contact crimes	1 541.1	1 447.4	1 405.3	1 371.4	1 277.2	1 232.5	1 180.8	1 170.9	1 142.5	1 134.0	1 088.0
Theft and commercial crime	1 144.4	1 102.5	1 134.5	1 096.7	1 069.9	1 062.2	1 005.7	978.2	925.3	871.7	839.3
Damage to property and arson	319.1	301.7	289.9	281.5	263.8	254.3	243.3	237	232.9	227.1	215.9
Total crimes	4 159.3	3 941.6	3 922.7	3 871.6	3 679.9	3 608.8	3 508.2	3 448.2	3 325.7	3 221.8	3 110.3

SERIOUS CRIME – CHANGE OVER TIME



Definition	Serious crime is a combination of contact crimes, contact related crimes, and property related crimes and other serious crimes. Crimes dependent on police action were previously measured under this category, but from 2014/15 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.
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics 2016/17.
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 1994/95 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table presents ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population.

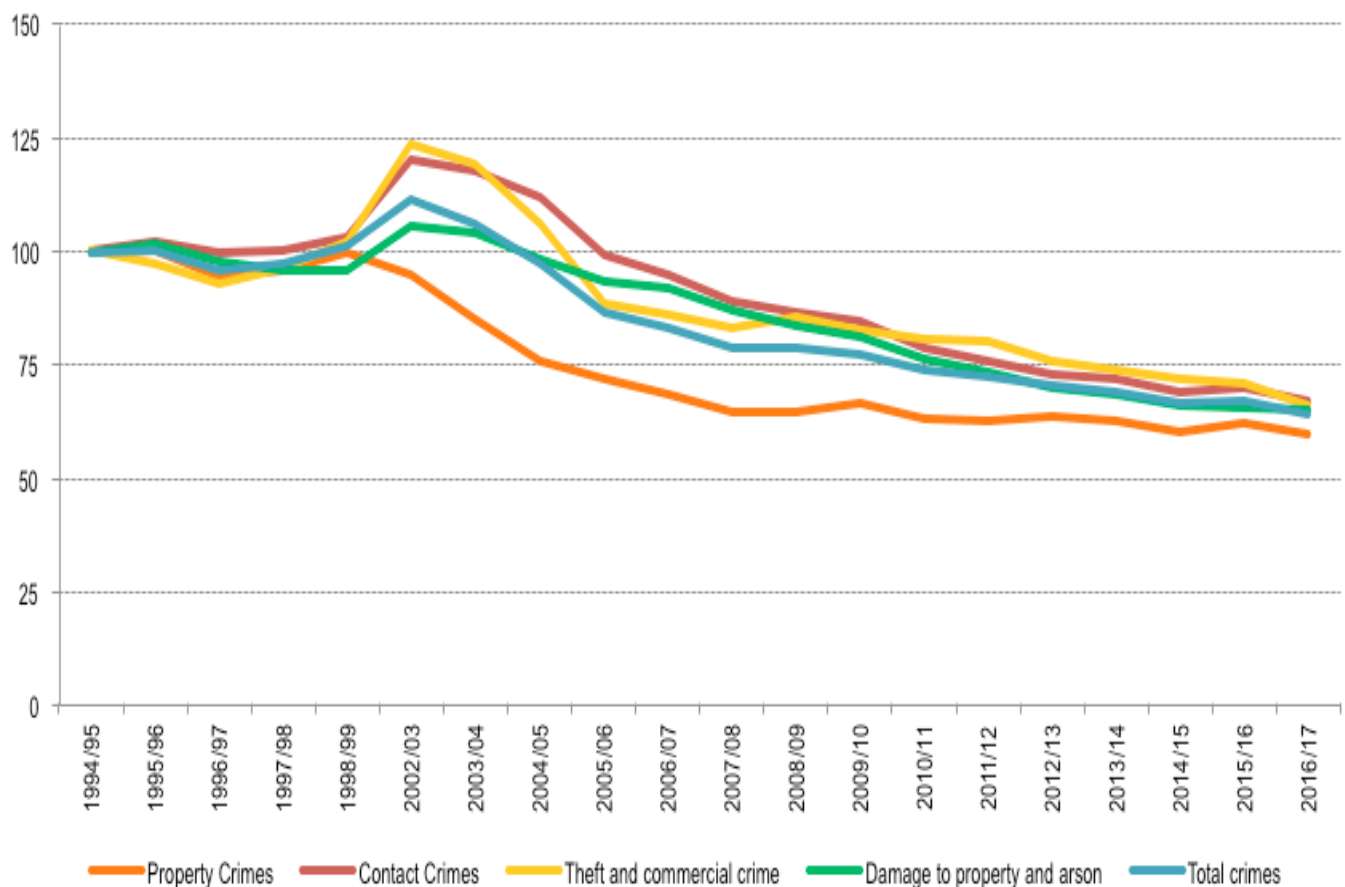
62. PROPERTY CRIME

Goal	To reduce the levels of property crime
Analysis	There is an overall decline in the rate of property crimes per 100 000 of the population. However, there are fluctuations in the rate of reported theft out of vehicles as well as non-residential burglaries.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Residential burglary	526.8	497.1	506.5	520.2	495.3	485.4	501.4	491.6	469.8	456.0	441.2
Non-residential burglary	123.3	131.7	143.8	145.5	138.2	138.5	140.9	138.9	137.7	136.5	135.2
Theft of vehicle	182.1	167.7	156.0	145.5	129.0	116.8	111.7	107.3	102.0	97.9	95.3
Theft out of vehicle	261.7	233.4	225.0	245.1	246.2	257.9	267.2	271.4	269.2	253.6	247.1
Stock theft	60.8	60.1	61.7	65.7	60.3	61.2	57.2	52.9	46.2	45.0	48.1
Total property crimes	1 154.7	1 090.0	1 093.0	1 122.0	1 069.0	1 059.8	1 078.4	1 062.1	1 024.9	989.0	967.0

PROPERTY CRIME – CHANGE OVER TIME



Definition	Property crime is made up of residential and business burglary, theft of and out of motor vehicle and stock theft.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics 2016/17.
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 1994/95 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table presents ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population.

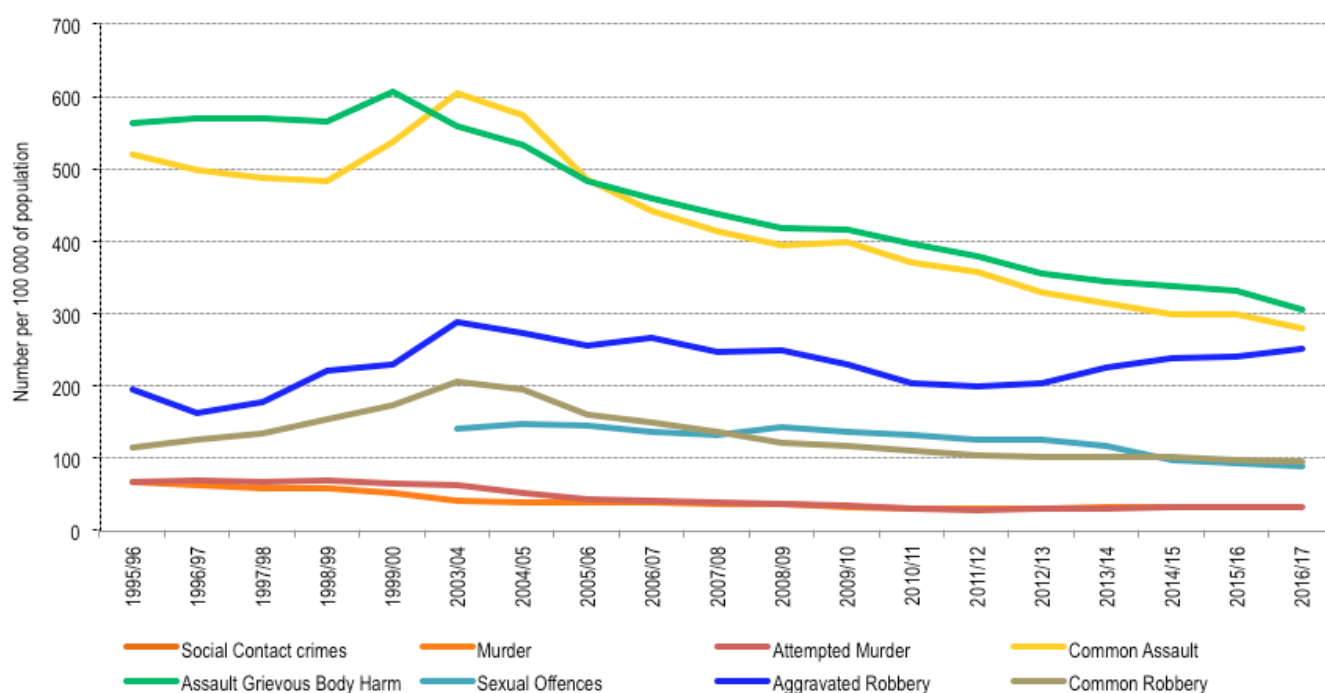
63. CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crime by 2 percent per annum between 2014 and 2019
Analysis	The overall contact crime ratio has continued to decrease considerably. This is probably attributable to the increased efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system (CJS) as a whole and the Back to Basics approach of the SAPS. However, of great concern is the fact that the ratio for murder and aggravated robbery has shown an upward trend. These types of crimes contribute to feeling of being unsafe and poses threats to human life as they are violent in nature.

CONTACT CRIMES RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Contact crimes										
Murder	38.6	37.3	34.1	31.9	30.9	31.1	32.2	33.0	34.0	34.1
Attempted murder	39.3	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.4	31.3	32.3	32.5	33.0	32.6
Common assault	413.9	396.1	400.0	371.8	359.1	330.8	315.5	299.0	300.2	280.2
Assault – grievous bodily harm	439.1	418.5	416.2	397.3	380.8	355.6	345.7	338.1	332.9	305.5
Sexual offences	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	127.0	118.2	99.3	94.4	88.8
Aggravated robbery	247.3	249.3	230.6	203.0	200.1	202.6	225.3	239.0	241.1	252.1
Common robbery	135.8	121.7	116.7	109.8	104.7	102.4	101.7	101.7	98.5	95.7
Total contact crimes	1 447.4	1 405.3	1 371.4	1 277.2	1 232.5	1 180.8	1 170.9	1 142.5	1 134.0	1 089.0

CONTACT CRIMES RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION



Definition	The category of contact crime is made up of murder, attempted murder aggravated robbery, common robbery, assault causing grievous bodily harm, common and sexual offences.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.
Data note	See indicator 64 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.dpme.gov.za

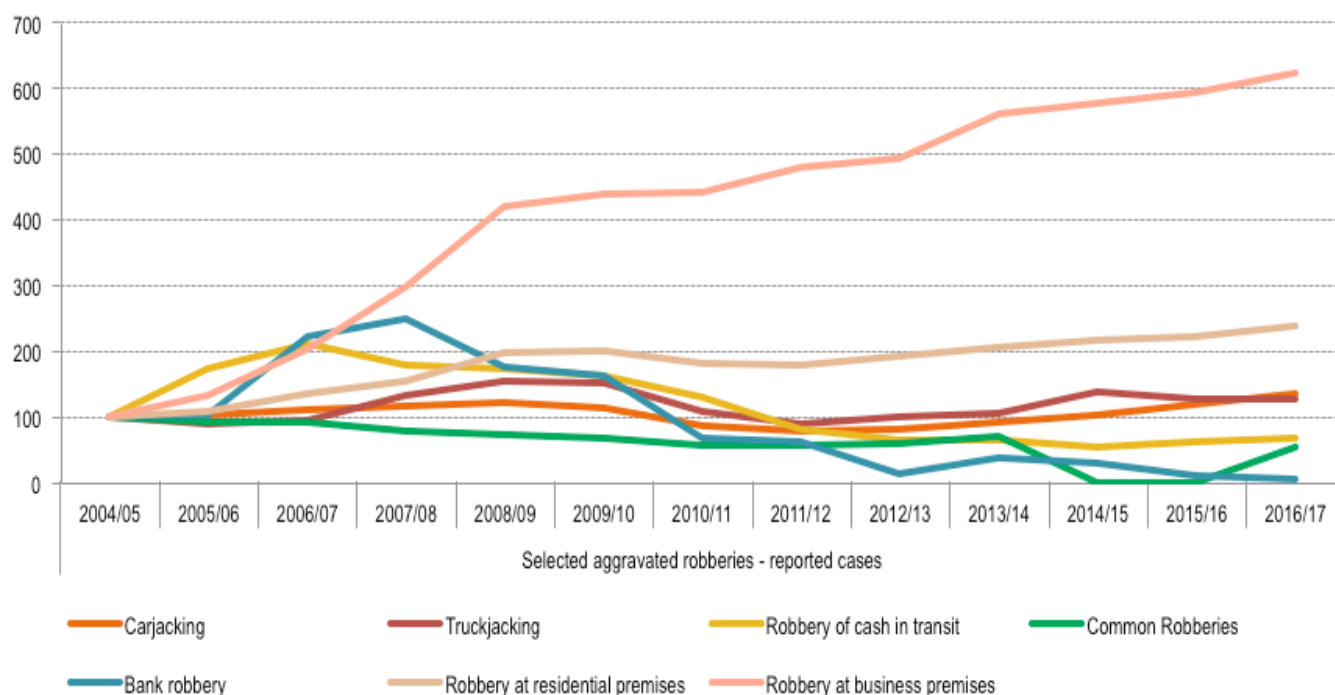
64. AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

Goal	To reduce the level of aggravated robberies
Analysis	Comparing 2008/09 and 2016/17, the levels of reported aggravated robbery cases declined except carjacking, non-residential and residential robberies. Focused policing through visible policing initiatives such as sector policing and targeted patrols assists in the reduction. Private individuals also invest in private security services, thereby complimenting the police efforts in reducing the levels of aggravated robberies.

SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES – NUMBERS

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% increase /decrease 2015/16 vs 2016/17
Carjacking	14 855	13 852	10 541	9 417	9 931	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	14.5%
Truck jacking	1 437	1 412	999	821	943	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	-0.1%
Cash-in-transit robbery	386	358	290	182	145	145	119	137	152	10.9%
Common robbery	58 764	56 993	54 442	52 566	53 196	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	-1.3%
Bank robbery	102	93	39	35	7	21	17	6	3	-50.0%
Robbery at residential premises	18 438	18 786	16 889	16 766	17 950	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	7.3%
Robbery at business premises	13 885	14 504	14 637	15 912	16 343	18 573	19 170	19 698	20 680	5.0%

AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES



Definition	Aggravated robberies refer to cases of armed robbery and the trio crimes.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics 2016/17.
Data Note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 2004/05 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table presents number of reported cases for selected crimes.

65. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Goal	To increase the reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs by 13% over the period 2014 to 2019
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Analysis	Reported cases of drug-related crime have exhibited a massive increase of 94% from 150 673 in 2010/11 to 292 689 in 2016/17. There are two possible explanations for this upward trend. In the first instance, this could be due to the increase in the number and effectiveness of police initiated actions, which resulted in the detection of these crimes and confiscation of narcotics. The other possibility is that there could be an increase in the number of syndicates and dealers involved in the production, distribution and possession of narcotics consequently resulting in an increase in the number of users of narcotics.
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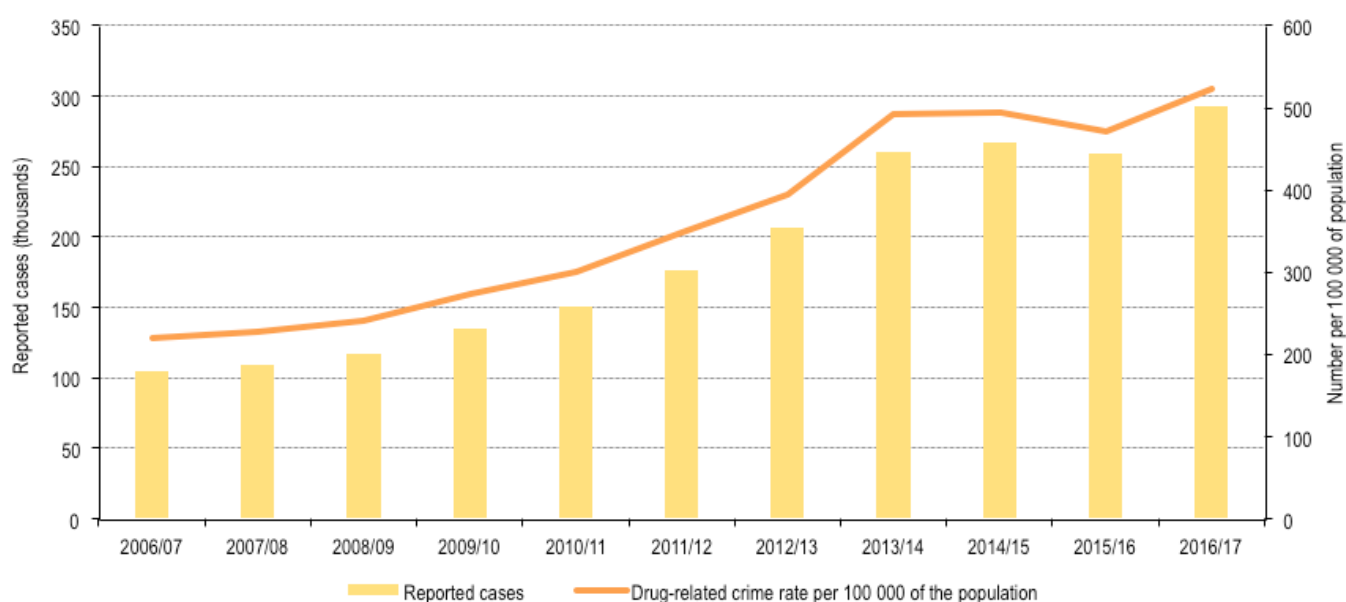
REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Reported cases	104 689	109 134	117 172	134 840	150 673	176 307	206 825	260 732	266 902	259 165	292 689
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 of the population	220.9	228.1	240.7	273.4	301.4	348.5	395.6	492.1	494.2	471.6	523.5

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN REPORTED CASES

	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	2013/14 – 2014/15	2014/15 – 2015/16	2015/16 – 2016/17
Percentage difference on drug reported cases per 100 000 of the population	9.4	4.2	7.4	15.1	11.7	17.0	17.3	26.1	2.4	12.9

REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 POPULATION



Definition	Drug-related crimes include possession, usage, handling, dealing, smuggling and manufacturing.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics 2016/17.
Data note	This indicator does not reflect confiscated and destroyed drugs as they are captured on a different system. Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

66. SEXUAL OFFENCES

Goal	To reduce the overall level of sexual offences
Analysis	There is a reduction in the number of reported cases between 2014/15 and 2016/17. In 2015/16, 51 895 cases were reported and this number dropped to 49 660 during 2016/17. This might be attributable to police's implementation of their back to basics approach where efforts are doubled, including increased police visibility through patrols, stop and searches as well as raiding's of shebeens and the hotspots areas as well as to the resuscitation of specialised units in the SAPS such as Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit and /or to increased campaigns by government and civil organizations against violence against women and children.

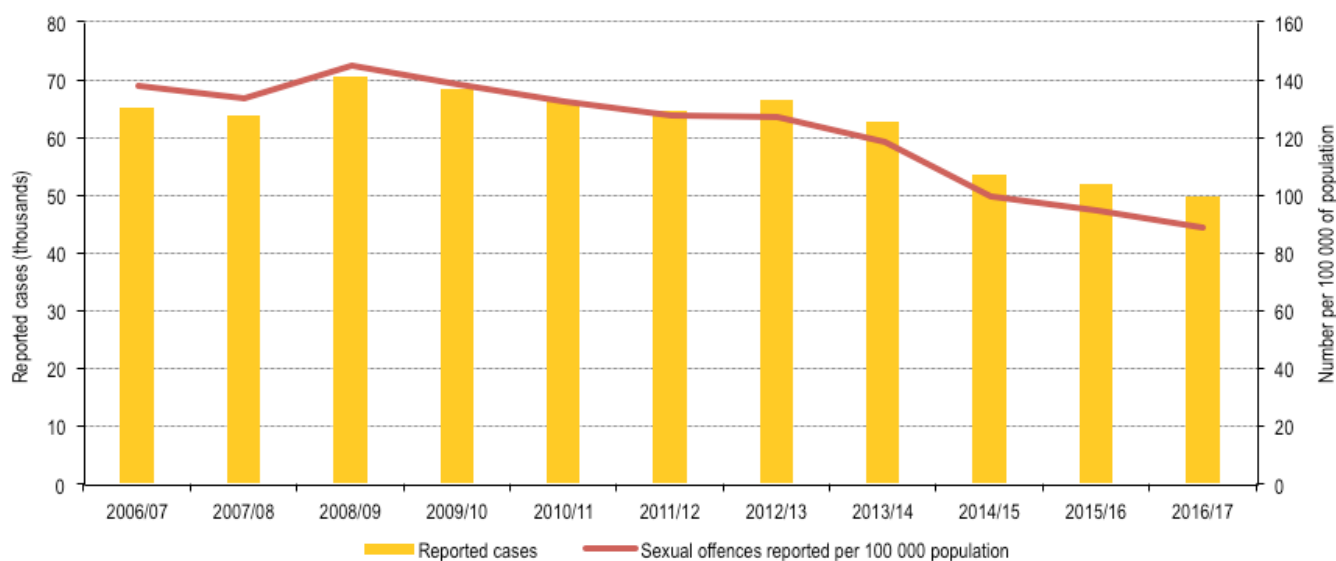
REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Reported cases	65 201	63 818	70 514	68 332	66 196	64 514	66 387	62 649	53 617	51 895	49 660
Sexual offences reported per 100 000 population	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	127	118.2	99.3	94.4	88.8

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN REPORTED CASES

%	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	2013/14 – 2014/15	2014/15 – 2015/16	2015/16 – 2016/17
Percentage difference on sexual offences per 100 000 population	-1.5%	-4.2%	-2.1%	10.5%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-2.5%	2.9%	-5.6%	-4.3%

REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 POPULATION



Definition	Sexual offences are defined by Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007).
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.
Data note	Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

67. CONVICTION RATE

Goal	To obtain the highest convictions possible out of all the cases enrolled in court
Analysis	Even though the conviction rate has increased slightly by 0.7% between 2014/15 and 2015/16, it is worth noting the conviction rate is calculated on the basis of verdict cases rather than on the number cases initially enrolled in court i.e. 310 850 cases out of 864 276 cases that were originally enrolled in court. It is also noteworthy that about 386 474, which represent 55% of total cases enrolled cases, were removed from the roll. Furthermore 35% of cases finalised were dealt with through the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADRM). ADRM cases reduced by 9.4% from 184 314 in 2014/15 to 166 952 in 2015/16.

NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY (NPA) COURT PERFORMANCE DATA

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	year on year growth 2014/15 vs. 2015/16
1. New cases in court	1 037 309	1 058 210	1 044 346	962 317	897 842	916 917	931 799	908 364	864 276	-4.9%
2. Cases disposed	1 043 373	1 070 435	1 065 292	996 320	937 357	949 397	962 632	No data	No data	
2.1 Cases removed from the roll	655 029	638 795	595 751	535 429	488 564	482 597	457 290	No data	No data	
2.2 Finalised cases	388 344	431 640	469 541	460 891	448 793	466 800	505 342	503 463	477 802	-5.1%
2.2.1 Verdict cases	326 506	349 883	350 910	331 045	316 098	323 390	329 153	319 149	310 850	-2.6%
2.2.1.1 Convictions	284 620	307 089	310 951	293 673	280 658	289 789	301 798	294 608	289 245	-1.8%
2.2.2 ADRM	61 838	81 757	118 631	129 846	132 695	143 410	176 189	184 314	166 952	-9.4%
3. Cases remaining in the system	232 518	234 606	230 477	218 660	200 532	189 810	182 979	171 708	185 202	7.9%

VARIOUS RATIOS

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	year on year growth 2014/15 vs 2015/16
Conviction rate	87.2%	87.8%	88.6%	88.7%	88.8%	89.6%	91.7%	92.3%	93.0%	0.7%

Definition	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.
Data source	National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) Annual report.
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 definition of number of verdict cases has been amended from 2009/10 to regard Section 57A payments as convictions. Section 57A in Act 51 of 1977 states that "Admission of guilt and payment of fine after appearing in court 57A" will be regarded as convictions.

68. TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders
Analysis	There is a slight increase in the number of sentenced offenders between 2014/15 and 2015/16. Just over 70% of sentenced offenders are incarcerated for aggressive (52%) and sexual (18%) categories of crime. This corresponds with the view that levels of crime are unacceptably high. There was also an increase in the number of remand detainees in 2015/16 compared to 2014/15. This is despite the ongoing implementation of a programme designed to reduce the number of remand detainees. This in turn has a negative impact on efforts to reduce overcrowding.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES DETAINEES

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Sentenced detainees	134 487	122 410	113 711	111 230	109 877	114 972	113 571	112 535	104 335	111 008	116 262	116 727
Remand detainees	51 020	46 971	44 884	47 595	49 150	47 602	47 350	49 696	46 090	44 702	43 298	45 043
Female	1 052	969	920	961	1 016	1 022	978	1 030	988	1 005	1 048	1 157
Male	50 096	46 274	44 087	47 735	48 756	47 185	47 253	44 868	44 742	43 853	41 029	43 886
Total	185 507	169 381	158 595	158 825	159 027	162 574	160 921	162 231	150 425	155 710	159 560	161 770

SENTENCE CATEGORIES – AVERAGE PER YEAR

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Between 5 and 7 years	12 240	10 762	8 576	7 704	7 878	8 150	8 020	8 220	7 746	7 908	8 496	8 636
Between 7 and 10 years	21 403	20 010	17 526	15 532	14 672	14 770	14 777	14 993	15 134	15 432	16 577	16 849
Between 10 and 15 years	22 161	23 539	23 956	23 292	22 672	22 033	20 625	20 156	20 631	21 035	22 595	22 966
Between 15 and 20 years	10 120	10 920	11 375	11 740	12 251	12 597	12 435	11 663	11 973	12 441	13 365	13 584
More than 20 years	8 934	9 332	9 583	9 743	10 155	10 583	10 761	10 304	10 134	9 790	10 517	10 689
Life sentence	5 284	6 214	6 998	7 574	8 354	9 141	9 947	10 981	11 660	12 658	13 597	13 820

SENTENCED OFFENDERS PER CRIME CATEGORY – AVERAGE PER YEAR

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Economical	37 798	28 590	23 898	24 715	25 243	25 694	25 575	25 417	19 999	22 893	24 094	33 460
Aggressive	68 661	67 254	64 813	63 812	63 559	63 746	62 267	61 174	58 242	59 961	61 110	84 444
Sexual	17 911	18 399	18 027	17 744	18 073	18 405	18 128	18 040	18 793	19 812	20 608	28 680
Narcotics	3 499	2 901	2 562	2 424	2 473	2 561	2 641	2 691	2 692	3 245	3 613	4 780
Other	7 385	5 011	4 480	4 395	4 917	5 285	5 081	5 214	4 609	5 097	5 639	7 967

Definition	Remand detainees refers to all categories of un-sentenced persons in correctional services facilities awaiting further action by a court. This is inclusive of persons awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing and awaiting extradition. Remand detainees exclude detained persons pending observation at a mental health establishment; detainees detained in line with section 7 of the Extradition Act, 1962 (Act 67 of 1962, as amended) and those who have been convicted and waiting for sentencing.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services, Annual Report 2015/16.
Data note	Additional data on sentenced detainees by crime category is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

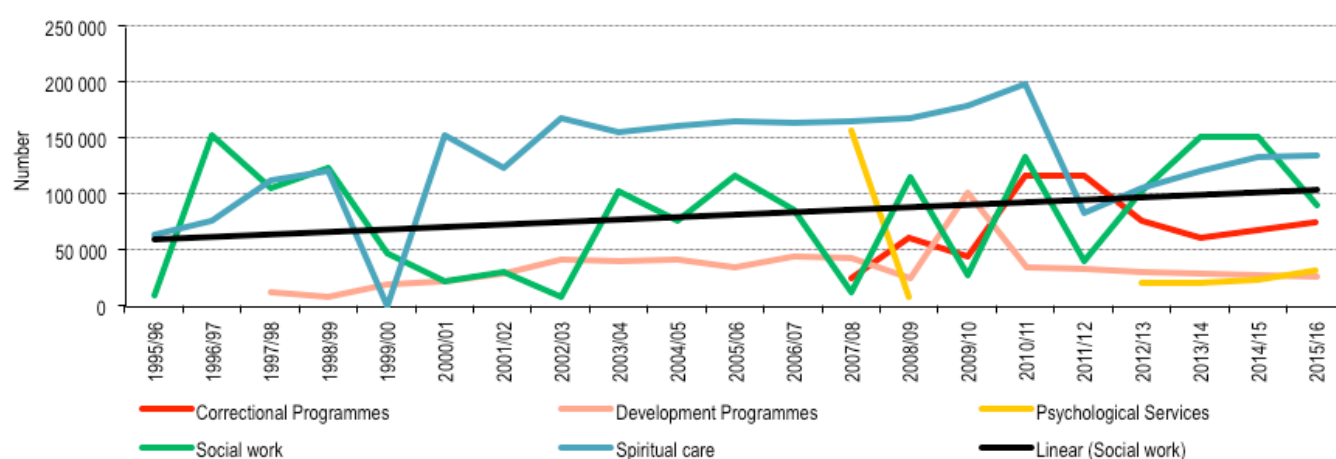
69. REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

Goal	Transform offenders into law abiding citizens by providing correctional and development programs
Analysis	The number of offenders that benefited from rehabilitation programs decreased from 310 098 in 2014/15 to 258 296 in 2015/16. Of particular concern is that the number of offenders that benefitted from social work programmes decreased from 152 707 in 2014/15 to 91 013 in 2015/16. The apparent reluctance of offenders to be involved in rehabilitation programmes could have a negative impact to reduce recidivism and to promote social re-integration of released offenders.

OFFENDERS THAT ATTENDED SOCIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Correctional programmes				24 657	60 543	44 481	116 097	116 716	77 087	61 049	68 624	75 595
Development programmes	41 546	35 162	44 663	43 593	25 238	101 620	34 875	33 807	30 657	29 965	28 033	26 499
Psychological services				157 444	9 073				20 865	21 120	23 565	32 523
Social work	77 858	118 057	86 571	13 034	116 115	28 187	134 358	40 469	104 073	152 406	152 707	91 013
Spiritual care	161 618	165 615	164 582	165 965	168 784	178 776	198 859	83 198	106 478	120 668	133 826	134 760

OFFENDERS THAT ATTENDED SOCIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES



Definition	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, particularly society in general. Correctional programmes provide need-based correctional programmes in line with the correctional sentence plans, which entail targeting all elements associated with offending behaviours and focusing on the offences for which persons are incarcerated. Development programmes provide 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 well-being of the incarcerated persons by facilitating social functioning, spiritual, moral and psychological well-being.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services Annual report.
Data note	Additional data on disaggregated correctional programmes is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

70. PAROLE AND PROBATION

Goal	Percentage of Parolees and Probationers without violations
Analysis	The percentage of parolees without violations and the percentage of probationers without violations increased from 98% to 99% and 95% to 99% respectively between 2014/15 and 2015/16. However, this data does not indicate the extent or otherwise to which this contributes to the reduction of repeat-offending as well as the social re-integration of released offenders.

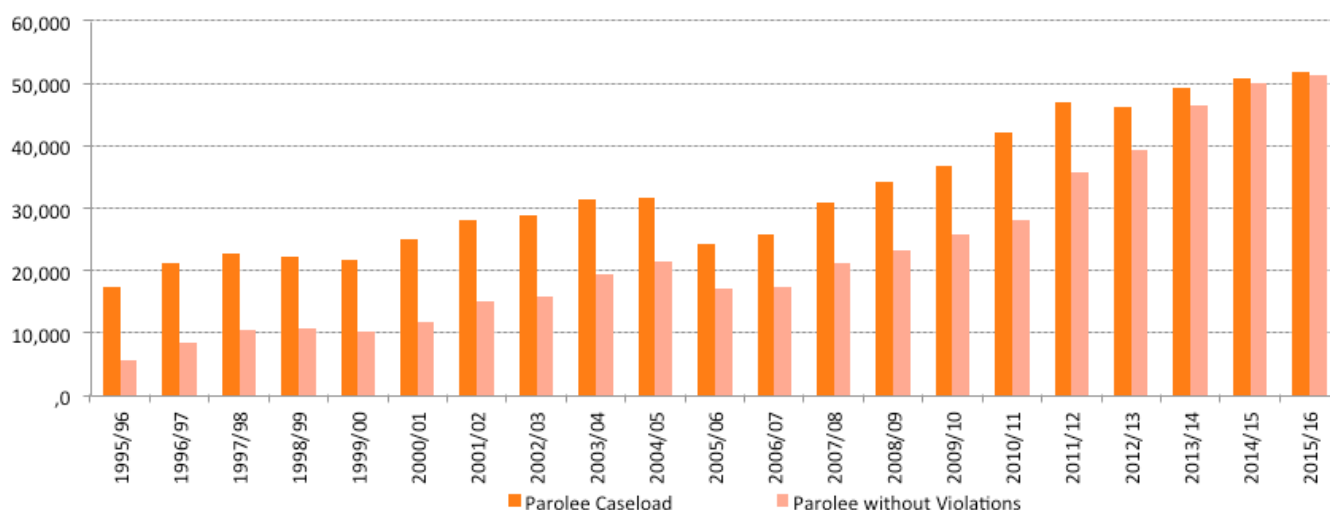
PAROLEES

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Parolee caseload	31 562	24 387	25 899	30 914	34 299	36 862	42 059	47 095	46 259	49 282	50 855	51 937
Parolee without violations	21 471	17 046	17 411	21 239	23 309	25 722	28 107	35 819	39 269	46 380	49 928	51 307
Percentage of parolees without violations	68%	70%	67%	69%	68%	70%	67%	76%	85%	94%	98%	99%

PROBATION

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Probationer caseload	20 680	15 470	16 044	17 708	18 886	18 370	19 627	19 437	15 943	16 744	17 318	16 640
Probationer without violations	16 585	12 653	13 188	14 674	15 548	15 304	16 443	16 636	14 029	15 543	16 416	16 416
Percentage of probationers without violations	80%	82%	82%	83%	82%	83%	84%	86%	88%	93%	95%	99%

PAROLEE AND PROBATION CASELOAD



Definition	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 Correctional Supervision and Parole Board/National Commissioner or his/her delegate.
Data source	Department of Correctional services Annual Report 2015/16.

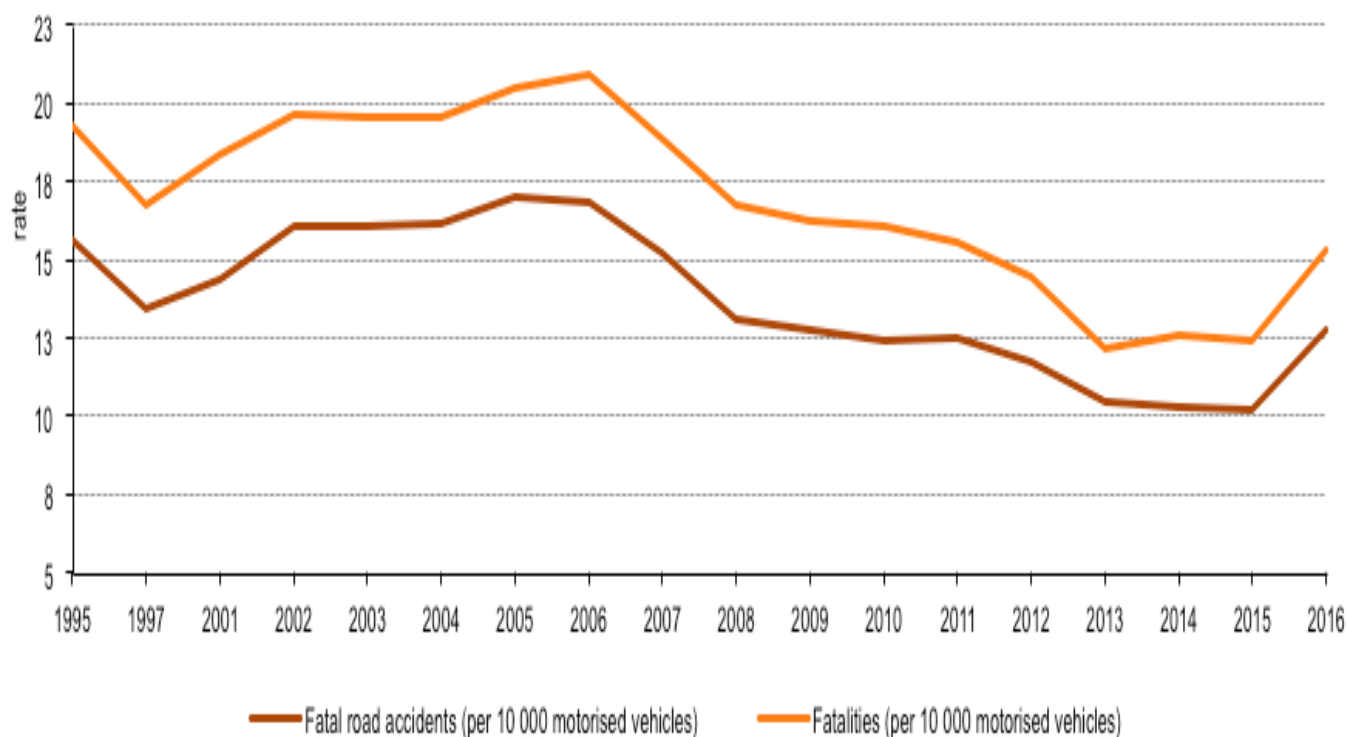
71. ROAD ACCIDENTS

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities
Analysis	The total number of motorised vehicles registered has increased since 2008 from 8 357 564 to 10 801 558 in 2016. Nevertheless, the number of road accidents has remained relatively stable. Of concern however, is that there is a noticeable increase in the number of fatalities and fatal road accidents. Considering the ongoing developments and improvements to the infrastructure, there is a need to improve and intensify law enforcement and to put more effort into road safety campaigns during the peak season.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Motorised vehicles registered	8 357 564	8 600 031	8 816 366	9 150 805	9 541 627	9 909 923	10 249 504	10 565 967	10 801 558
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	13.10	12.80	12.44	12.50	11.74	10.46	10.29	10.20	12.82
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	16.70	16.24	16.04	15.53	14.47	12.18	12.60	12.44	15.25
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	13%	13%	12%	12%	12%	10%	10%	10%	11%
Fatal road accidents	10 805	10 857	10 837	11 228	10 977	10 170	10 367	10 367	11 676
Road fatalities	13 768	13 768	13 967	13 954	13 528	11 844	12 702	12 702	14 071

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES



Definition	Road traffic offence index refer to a combination of critical offences (speed, alcohol and some driver and vehicle fitness aspects) expressed in terms of present standards for the various offences.
Data source	Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC).
Data note	Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) Annual Report 2015/16. Additional data on available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



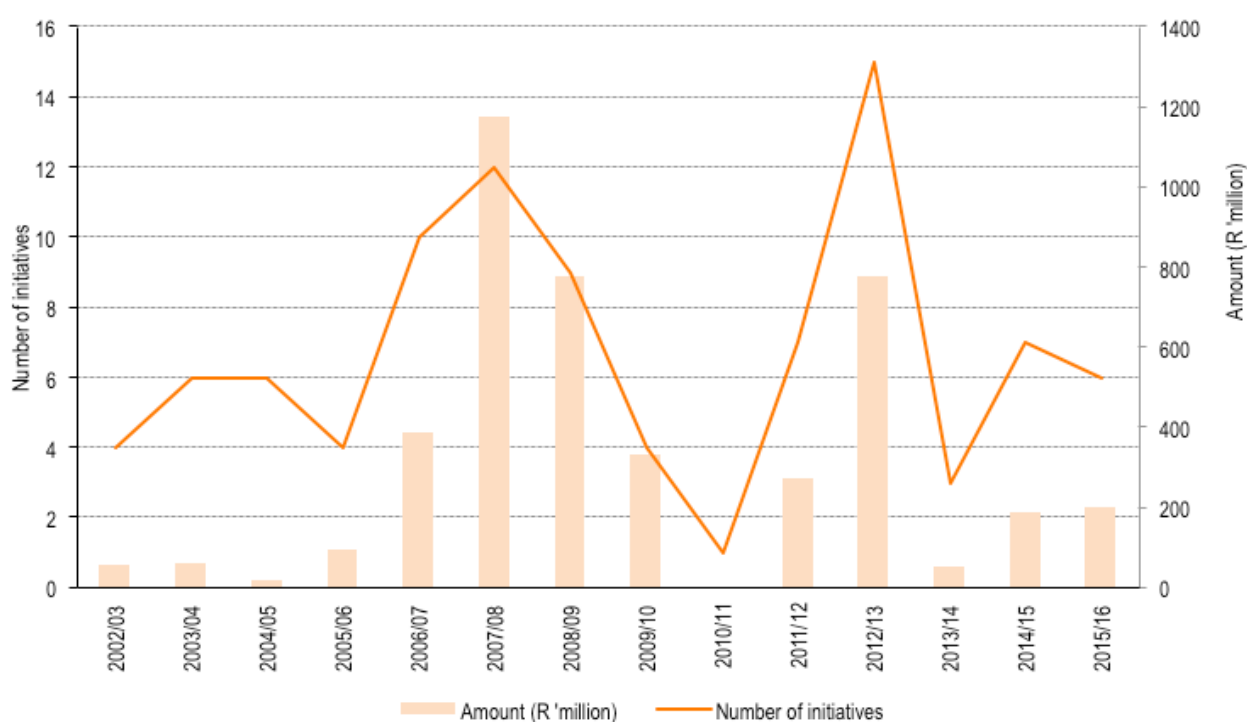
72. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Goal	Contribute to sustainable development and an economically integrated Africa by supporting regional and continental processes so as to significantly increase intra-Africa trade and to champion sustainable development and opportunities in Africa
Analysis	To contribute to a sustainable, developed and economically integrated Africa, South Africa has continued to disburse funds from the African Renaissance Fund (ARF) as part of its development cooperation assistance programme, is in line with the MTSF commitments.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ASSISTANCE

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Number of initiatives	6	4	10	12	9	4	1	7	15	3	7	6
Amount (R'million)	19	95	387	1 174	777	331	4*	271	778	51	189	199

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ASSISTANCE



Definition	Initiatives refer to countries that are assisted through the African Renaissance Fund (ARF).
Data source	Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO).
Data note	*Expenditure is only recognised once the Minister of Finance grants concurrence. For financial year 2010/11 other projects that were funded were not recognised as expenditure against the fund.

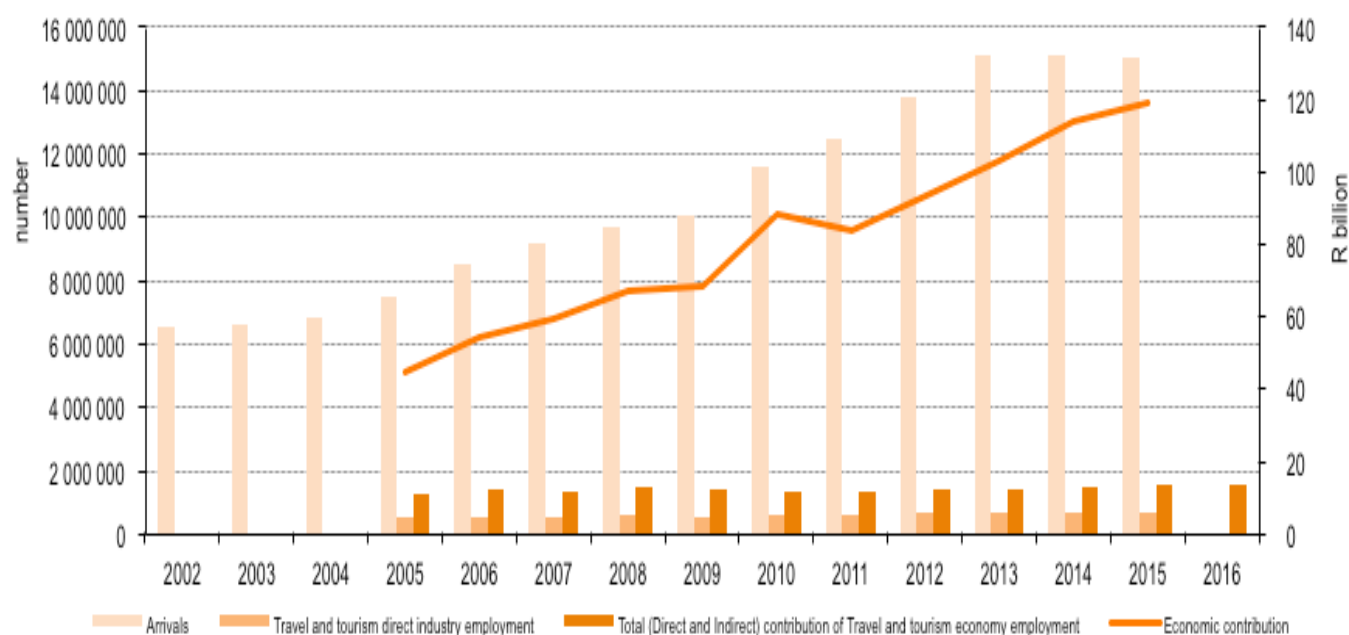
73. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Goal	To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth
Analysis	The number of tourist arrivals went up by 12.8% in 2016 compared to 2015. This was an increase from a total of 8.9 million tourists in 2015 to more than 10 million in 2016. The aforementioned increase comes after a 7% decline in tourist arrivals in 2014 following the revision of the definition of a tourist so as to exclude tourists in transit. Direct contribution of tourism to the Growth Domestic Product (GDP) went up from R114.4 billion in 2014 to R118.9 billion in 2015, a contribution of about 3% to total GDP. Direct contribution to employment went up from 679 560 in 2014 to 711 746 in 2015 which was about 4.5% of total employment in 2015. The total percentage contribution of direct and indirect travel and tourism to the country's GDP was 9.3% in 2016 while the total contribution to employment was 9.8% during the same year.

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Foreign travelers							
1 Arrivals	11 574 540	12 495 743	13 795 530	15 154 991	15 092 016	15 051 826	16 158 419
2 Foreign tourists	7 882 979	8 135 066	8 603 190	8 961 565	9 549 236	8 903 773	10 044 163
Employment							
3 Direct tourism employment as a % of total SA employment	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	
4 Travel and tourism direct industry employment	603 022	622 929	646 390	657 766	679 560	711 746	
5 Travel and tourism economy employment	1 348 290	1 333 230	1 427 950	1 441 890	1 487 360	1 535 240	1 533 190
Economic contribution							
6 Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R'bn)	88.4	83.9	93.7	103.3	114.4	118.9	
7 TDGDP as % of GDP	3.0%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



Definition	UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organisation) defines a traveller as someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose or duration. A foreign traveller refers to a traveller who is not a South African citizen or permanent resident. Total employment in the tourism industry refers to employees who supply goods and services to both tourists and non-tourists while tourism-direct employment refers to employees who are directly engaged in producing goods and services consumed by tourists only. A foreign tourist is any visitor travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for more than one night but less than 12 months, and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.
Data source	(1) Statistics South Africa, Foreign arrivals excluding workers and contract workers (2) South African Tourism Annual Tourism report (3, 5) Statistics South Africa's National Accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2012, Provisional 2013 and 2014) (4, 6) World Travel and Tourism council (WTTC): Travel and Tourism Economic Data

74. MISSION OPERATIONS

Goal	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
Analysis	The number of missions remained stable at 125 from 2010/11 to 2014/15, but with a slight reduction in 2015/16. Through this stability South Africa is able to maintain a strong diplomatic presence. By 2016, the number of diplomatic missions, consulates-general, consulates and international organizations in South Africa had increased to 341 making South Africa a country with the second largest number of diplomatic offices accredited to a country. Number of Diplomats trained in foreign language also peaked from 629 in 2013 to 740 in 2015.

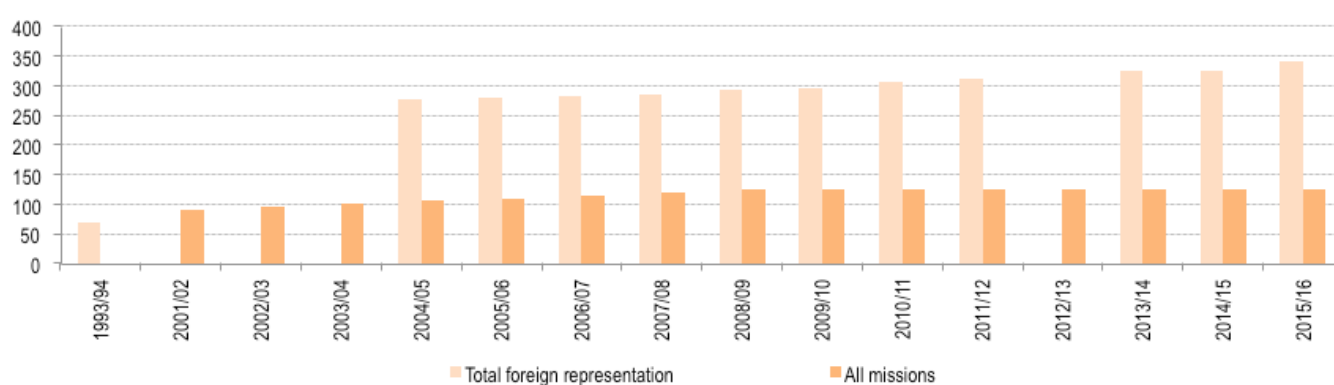
MISSION OPERATIONS

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Africa	39	43	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	47
Latin America	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Asia/ Australasia	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
North America	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	27
All missions	114	119	124	124	125	125	125	125	125	124

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Diplomatic missions	122	121	121	122	125	129	133	136	136	150
Non-resident representatives	11	11	16	16	18	19	19	19	19	21
Consular posts	53	53	53	53	52	50	50	57	57	57
Honorary consular posts	73	73	73	73	80	82	82	82	82	82
International organisations	23	26	28	31	30	30	30	31	31	30
Other (Taipei Liaison Office)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	283	285	292	296	307	311	315	326	326	341

MISSION OPERATIONS AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH AFRICA



Definition	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.
Data source	Department of International Relations and Cooperation.
Data note	No new missions were opened from the 2009/10 financial year to recent. Additional data on diplomats trained is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

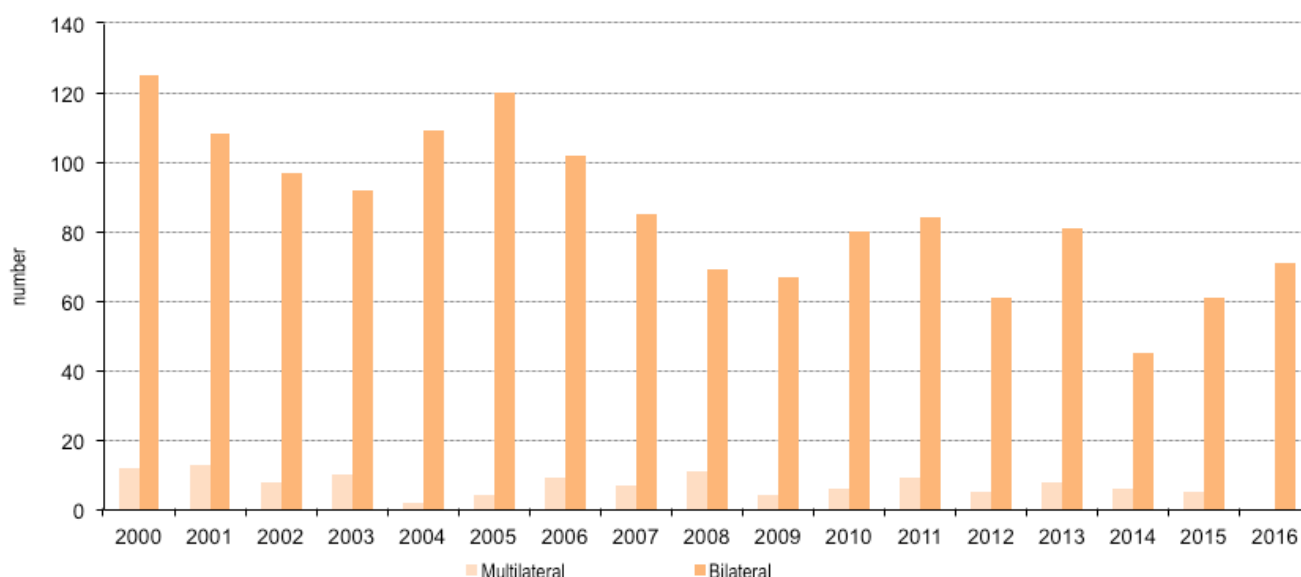
75. AGREEMENTS

Goal	To conduct and coordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives
Analysis	South Africa's relations in various regions of the world have been sustained and enhanced through the signing of several bilateral, trilateral and multilateral agreements. The conclusion, review and implementation of a range of agreements has allowed South Africa to advance its policy priorities to meet specific objectives that underpin South Africa's national, regional and continental interests. The number of bilateral agreements decreased between 2006 to date, from 102 in 2006 to 71 in 2016. This is attributable to the lapse, full implementation and review of a range of agreements.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Number per year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Multilateral	10	2	4	9	7	11	4	6	9	5	8	6	5	7
Bilateral	92	109	120	102	85	69	67	80	84	61	81	45	61	71

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



Definition	International agreements concluded by South Africa with one or more states/ organisations, these include treaties, conventions, protocols, memoranda of understanding and covenants.
Data source	Official South African Treaty Register of the Republic of South Africa, data supplied by Department of International Relations and Cooperation.
Data Note	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.

GOOD GOVERNANCE



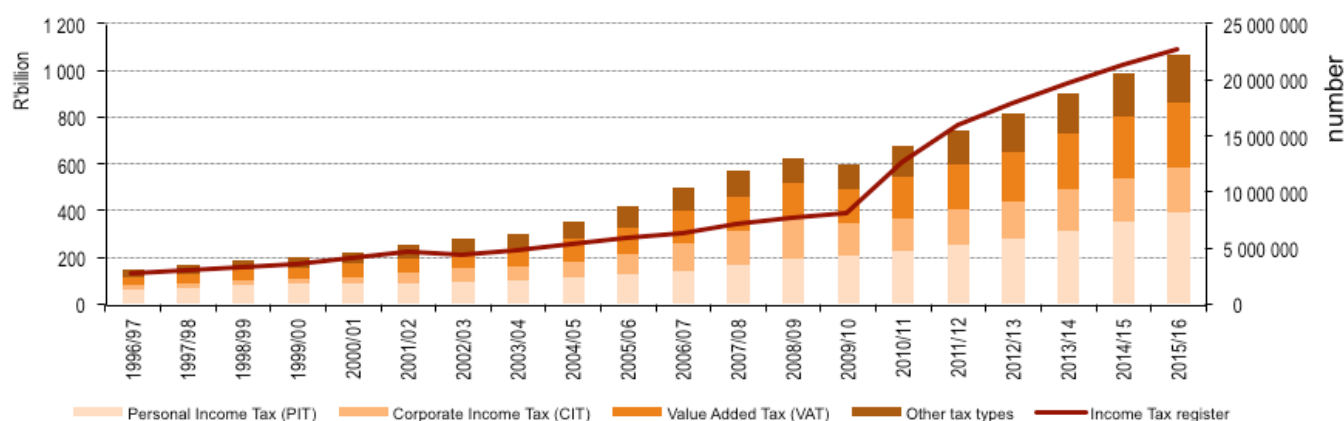
76. REVENUE COLLECTION

Goal	To strengthen the revenue collection capacity of government
Analysis	The revenue collection has shown a steady increase over the period 1996/97 to 2015/16 as a result of broadening the tax base and greater efficiency and effectiveness in tax collection. All taxes have shown a steady increase from 1996/97 to the year 2015/16. Corporate Income Tax (CIT) remains the lowest generating form of revenue in terms of income tax after other tax types as shown in the figure. CIT rebounded strongly after the slump in revenue collection that was seen during the recession period. The number of individuals registered for income tax has increased since 2010/11 when it became compulsory for the employers to register their employees for personal income tax. Individuals registered for income tax increased from 16 779 771 in 2013/14 to 19 075 270 in 2015/16.

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Annual tax relief (R'bn)	12.4	10.5	4.6	0.4	4.1	2.3	2.4	-5.6	-5.7
Income Tax register (no)	7 173 554	7 766 915	8 131 422	12 751 006	16 039 801	17 926 869	19 787 304	21 452 507	22 693 978
Personal Income Tax (PIT (no)	5 204 805	5 540 646	5 920 612	10 346 175	13 703 717	15 418 920	16 779 711	18 185 538	19 075 270
Revenue collection									
Total (R'bn)	572.8	625.1	598.7	674.2	742.6	813.8	900.0	986.3	1 070.0

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



Definition	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.
Data source	South African Revenue Service.
Data note	Bar graph reflects disaggregated revenue collection according to different tax types. Additional data on diplomats trained is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

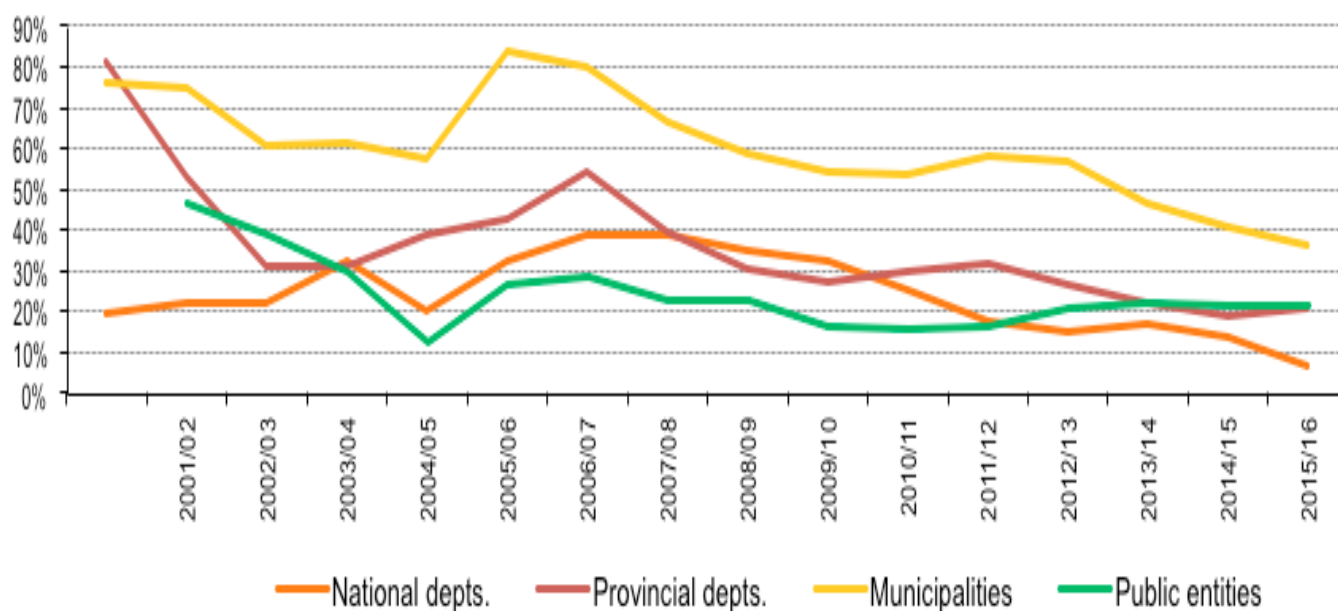
77. AUDITS

Goal	To reduce the number of national and provincial departments and municipalities receiving qualified, adverse and disclaimer annual audit reports to 15 departments or below
Analysis	There has been a steady improvement in the audit outcomes across national and provincial departments, public entities and municipalities for the period 2006/07 to 2015/16. Over this period, the number of qualified audits for national departments decreased from 38.7 percent to 7.1 percent, provincial departments from 54.3 percent to 21.1 percent, municipalities from 79.6 percent to 33.1 percent and that of public entities from 28.8 percent to 21.2 percent. Three national departments, 26 provincial departments and 92 municipalities received qualified audits.

PERCENTAGE OF QUALIFIED AUDITS

%	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
National departments	20.6	32.4	38.7	38.7	35.7	32.3	25.6	17.5	15.0	17.1	14.0	7.1
Provincial departments	39.3	42.7	54.3	39.6	30.6	27.6	29.8	32.2	26.8	22.6	19.4	21.1
Municipalities	57.1	83.3	79.6	66.1	58.7	54.1	53.4	57.9	56.5	46.0	40.4	33.1
Public entities	12.7	26.6	28.8	22.5	22.6	16.2	15.5	16.6	20.8	21.9	21.3	21.2

QUALIFIED AUDITS



Definition	<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 contained in the financial statement.</p> <p>Misstatements refer to incorrect or omitted information in the financial statements transactions or incorrect values placed on assets, liabilities or financial obligations and commitments..</p>
Data source	General reports of the Auditor-General (AG).
Data note	Additional data is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

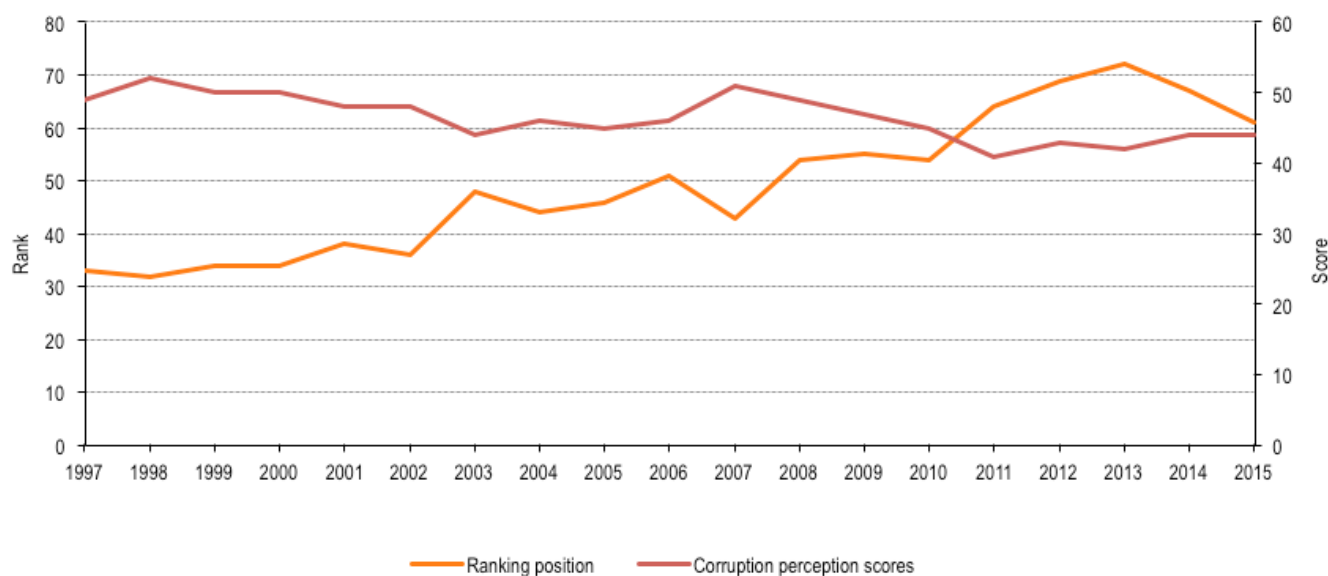
78. CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Goal	Ensure transparency and effective oversight. Improve South Africa's overall ranking position to below 50 by 2019
Analysis	South Africa's corruption perception score has remained at 44 out of 100 and its ranking improved from 67 in 2014 to 61 in 2015 out of 168 countries. The fluctuations in perception scores could be attributed to a number of variables such as intensified public awareness campaigns, and transparency initiatives aimed at publicly exposing corruption practices. The slight improvement in the ranking position and corruption perception score shows that the country is working towards the implementation of strategies and regulations that will assist in dealing with corruption within the institutions.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI) CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ranking position	38	36	48	44	46	51	43	54	55	54	64	69	72	67	61
Corruption perception scores	48	48	44	46	45	46	51	49	47	45	41	43	42	44	44
Number of countries	91	102	133	146	159	163	180	180	180	178	183	176	177	175	168

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION



Definition	Transparency International (TI) defines corruption as the abuse on entrusted power for private gain. This definition encompasses corrupt practices in both the public and private sectors.
Data source	Transparency International (www.transparency.org) .

79. BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	Ensure transparency and effective oversight
Analysis	South Africa continues to score between 81 and 100 and is among the top countries providing extensive information to citizens on the budgeting processes. South Africa maintained the second place in 2008 and 2012 before being relegated to the third position in 2015.

OPEN BUDGET INDEX

Provides extensive information to citizens (OBI Scores 81 – 100)	2008	2010	2012	2015
	United Kingdom	South Africa	New Zealand	New Zealand
	South Africa	New Zealand	South Africa	Sweden
	France	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	South Africa
	New Zealand	France	Sweden	Norway
	United Kingdom	Norway	Norway	United States
		United States	France	

Definition	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
Data source	www.openbudgetindex.org
Data note	<p>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.</p> <p>Additional data on to what extent a country provides information to its citizen, is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za</p>

80. PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

Goal	Public trust and confidence in local government
Analysis	Since the implementation of the MTSF in 2014 there has been a significant decline in public trust and confidence in local government reaching a low point of 48 percent in 2016. The graph indicates an alarming long-term trend in the decline in public trust and confidence in local government in terms of the delivery of basic services.

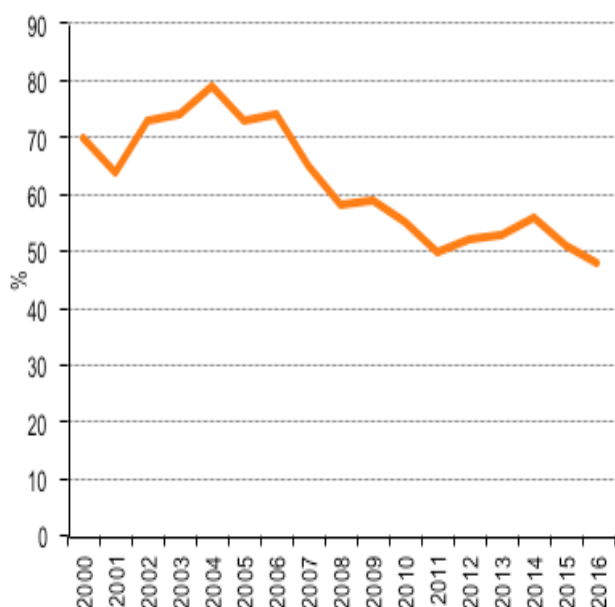
TABLE 1) PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Performing well	73	74	65	58	59	55	50	52	53	56	51	48

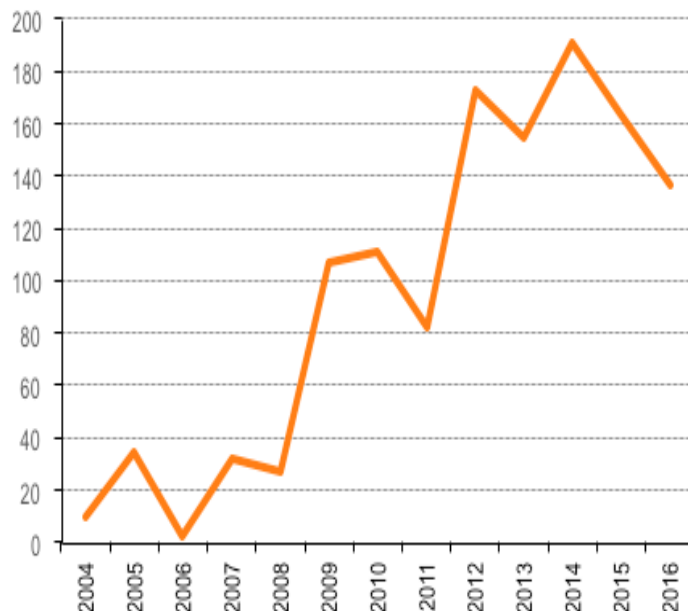
TABLE 2) MAJOR SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of major service delivery protests	34	2	32	27	107	111	82	173	155	191	164	137

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



MAJOR SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS



Data source	(1) GCIS, based on Ipsos survey data. (2) Municipal IQ press release. www.MunicipalIQ.co.za
Data note	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. Municipal IQ records data on service delivery protests staged against municipalities, as recorded by the media (or other public domain sources such as SAPS press releases). Please note that protests that are primarily against councillor candidates (a political issue), demarcation (a national decision, like that of Vuwani) and industrial relations are not included on the Municipal Hotspots Monitor.

81. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation
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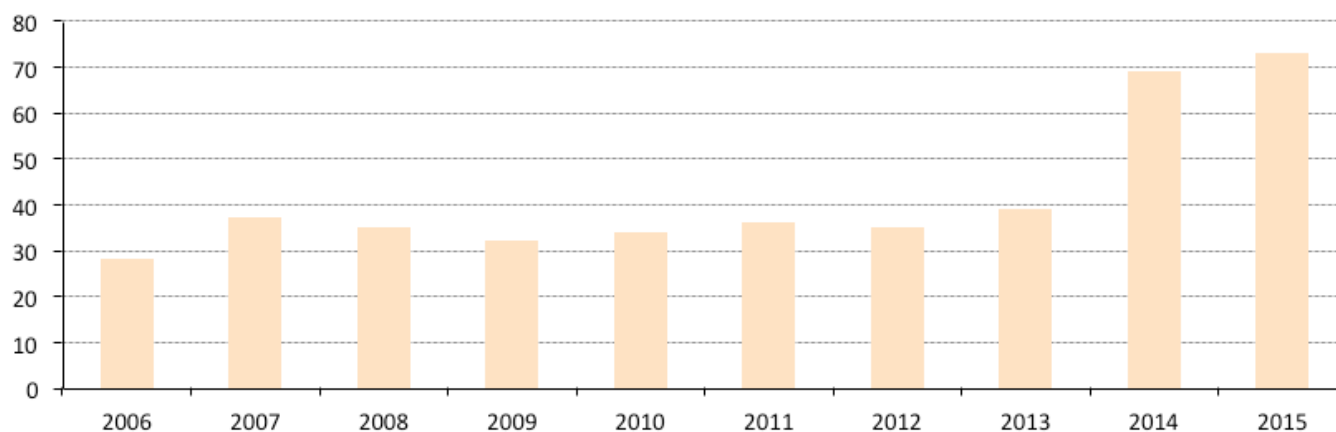
Analysis	South Africa's position in the world ranking regarding the ease of doing business in the country has worsened from position 39 in 2013 to 41 in 2014 while the country's position regarding doing business with reference to protecting investors and providing electricity infrastructure remains the same as position 10 in both 2013 and 2014. There have been slight improvements in mechanisms implemented to ensure payment of taxes, trading across borders and enforcement of contracts.
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Rank	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change in global rank
South Africa	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	69	73	-
No of countries	178	178	178	183	183	183	185	189	189	

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Key indicators (Rank)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change in Global Rank
Getting credit	2	2	2	2	1	1	28	59	-
Protecting investors	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	14	-
Paying taxes	65	23	23	24	44	32	24	20	+
Ease of Doing Business	35	32	34	36	35	39	82	73	-
Starting a business	57	47	67	75	44	53	64	120	-
Getting electricity						150	150	168	-
Enforcing contracts	83	82	85	85	81	82	80	119	-
Registering property	78	87	90	91	76	79	99	101	-
Trading across borders	137	147	148	149	144	115	106	130	-

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (SOUTH AFRICA'S RANK)



Definition	The ease of doing business index ranks economies from one 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 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. The number of reforms exclude those making it more difficult to do business.
Data source	www.doingbusiness.org – Doing Business Database.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



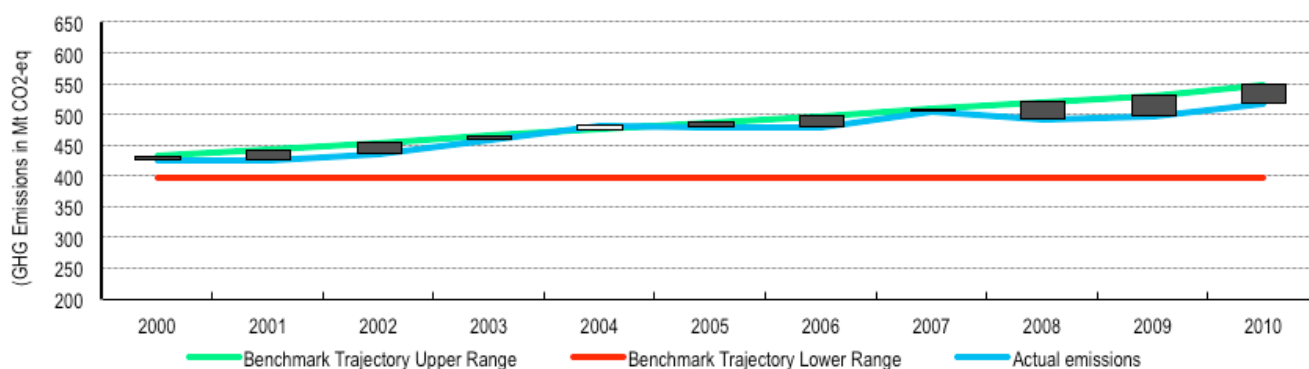
82. GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

Goal	For South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions to conform to the "peak, plateau and decline trajectory" described in the National Climate Change Response Policy (2011) where emissions: peak at 583 Megatons (109 kg) (Mt) CO ₂ -eq and 614 Mt CO ₂ -eq for 2020 and 2025 respectively; plateau for ten years (2026-2035) between 398 and 614 Mt CO ₂ -eq; and decline in absolute terms from 2036 to a range between 212 and 428 Mt CO ₂ -eq by 2050
Analysis	The National Climate Change Response Policy, 2011 provides a National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Trajectory Range projected to 2050 to be used as the benchmark against which the efficacy of South Africa's mitigation action is to be measured. Although actual emission data is only currently available to 2010, more up to date data will become available as South Africa's GHG inventory is more frequently updated in line with the climate change policy and international obligations. This notwithstanding, the available data shows that, although by 2010 our emissions were still within the stipulated range, i.e. 29Mt below the upper range, our GHG emissions were still tracking the upper range limit.

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS TRAJECTORY RANGE

National GHG Emissions in Mt CO ₂ -eq	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Benchmark Trajectory Upper Range	431	442	453	464	475	486	497	508	519	530
Benchmark Trajectory Lower Range	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398
Actual emissions	425	426	435	460	482	480	480	504	493	497

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS TRAJECTORY RANGE



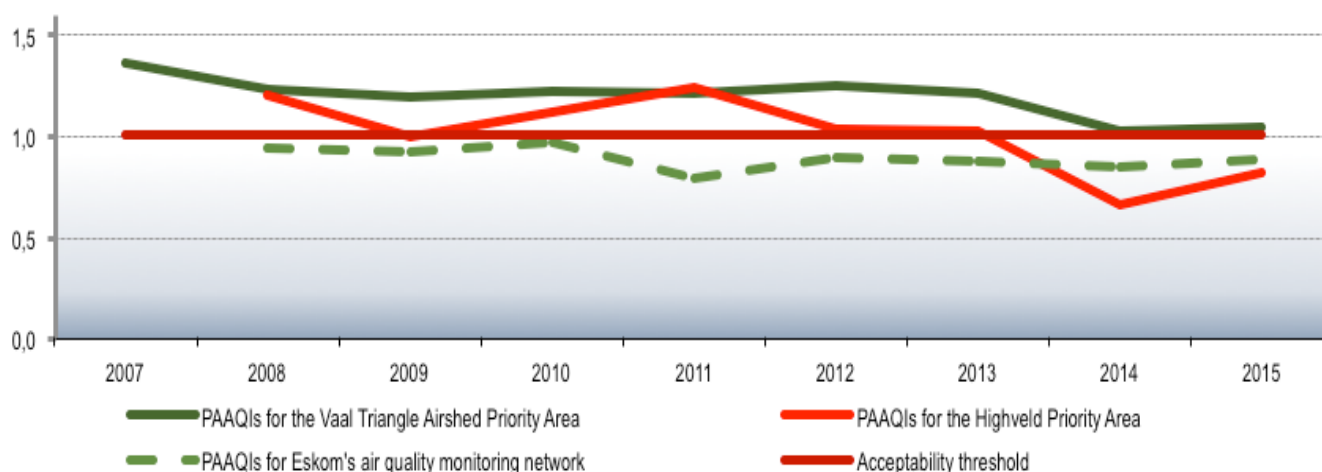
Definition	The National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Indicator measures South Africa's actual greenhouse gas emissions against the National GHG Emissions Trajectory Range that is used as the benchmark against which the efficacy of GHG mitigation action is currently measured in terms of the National Climate Change Response Policy (2011).
Data source	The National Climate Change Response Policy (White Paper on the National Climate Change Response, Government Gazette No. 34695 of 19 October 2011); the GHG National Inventory Report, South Africa, 2000-2010, November 2104; and the Department of Environmental Affairs' Explanatory Note entitled Defining South Africa's Peak, Plateau and Decline Greenhouse Gas Emission Trajectory, June 2011.
Data note	Additional data is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

83. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

Goal	Ambient air quality in the national priority areas conforms to national ambient air quality standards by 2020
Analysis	National air quality Priority Areas are formally declared by the Minister of Environmental Affairs in terms of the National Environmental management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) and represent recognised national air pollution hotspots where the air does not meet national ambient air quality standards. The first two priority areas are the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) declared in 2007 and the Highveld Priority Area (HPA) declared in 2008. The Priority Area Air Quality Indices (PAAQIs) for these areas confirm that the most problematic air pollutant in these areas, namely particulate matter (PM10), has been decreasing. This trend is also reflected by data from Eskom's monitoring stations. Although it is still too early to tell whether these positive trends, especially noticeable in 2014, are due to the implementation of air quality management plans in the areas or whether it is simply a reflection of general pollutant emission reductions over the region due to, for example, improved electrification, fuel switching, weather (e.g. 2014 was a relatively wet year which reduces particulate matter for example) or reduced economic activity, it is clear that air quality is improving slightly in the priority areas. It should be noted that the relatively steep rise of the HPA index in 2015 may also be related to the performance of some monitoring equipment which will be replaced in 2017 to reduce any potential data quality uncertainty.

REGIONAL AIR QUALITY INDICES

Focus	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PAAQIs for the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area	1.35	1.23	1.19	1.22	1.21	1.25	1.21	1.02	1.04
PAAQIs for the Highveld Priority Area		1.20	0.99	1.12	1.23	1.03	1.03	0.66	1.82
PAAQIs for Eskom's air quality monitoring network		0.95	0.93	0.97	0.80	0.90	0.88	0.85	0.89



Definition	The Priority Area Air Quality Index (PAAQI) provides a measure of ambient air quality in relation to current air quality standards in recognized national air pollution hot spots. Scientifically, the PAAQI is defined as the maximum value of the normalized ratios of the annual averages of PM10 and SO2 measured by the air quality monitoring station network in priority areas for each year. PAAQI values of 1 and above means that air quality does not meet ambient air quality standards. PAAQI values below 1 means that air quality complies with current ambient air quality standards.
Data source	Department of Environment Affairs, The GHG National Inventory Report.
Data note	To derive the PAAQI, the annual averages of PM10 and sulphur dioxide SO2 (the two most prevalent air pollutants in the country) are averaged over the priority area stations data in order to derive the priority area annual average. Additional notes are available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za

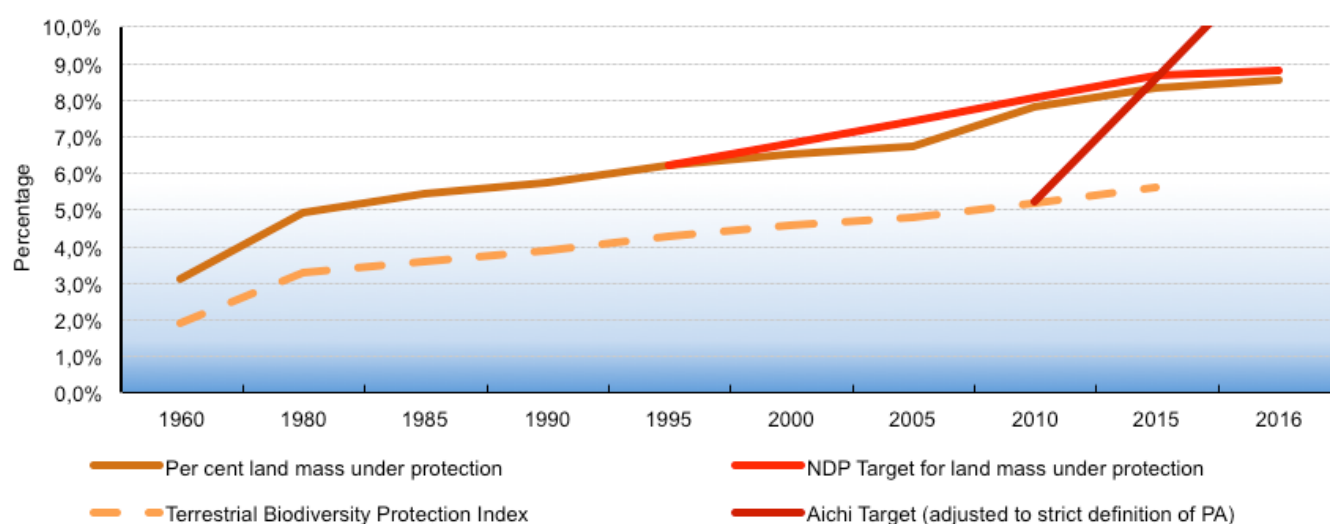
84. TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY PROTECTED INDEX

Goal	To achieve the national target contained in the Outcome 10 delivery agreement which requires the expansion of the conservation estate from 6 to 9 percent by 2018 and the international Aichi Biodiversity Targets that requires that at least 17 percent of specified terrestrial and inland-water areas are conserved and properly managed by 2020
Analysis	South Africa's terrestrial protected area network is continuously expanding and, in terms of per cent land mass under conservation, the network looks set to meet the NDP targets. However, while many new protected areas have been declared in this period, the number of ecosystem types represented in these protected areas is not progressing as rapidly. Hence, the Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index lags the simple area measure and will only improve if new protected areas include currently under-represented ecosystem types. This is also the case if South Africa wishes to meet the much more ambitious Aichi target. Note, the CBD uses a broader definition of protected areas than South Africa, and includes conservation areas (un-gazetted areas) for which South Africa does not have good spatial data. Consequently, the 17% target is adjusted downwards until a conservation areas database is available.

TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED AREAS REPRESENTIVITY

Measure/Index	1960	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Percent land mass under protection	3.1	4.9	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.8	8.3	8.5
NDP Target for land mass under protection					6.2	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.6	8.7
Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index	1.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.6	
Aichi Target (adjusted to strict definition of PA)								5.2	8.6	

TERRESTRIAL PROTECTED REPRESENTIVITY



Definition	The Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index is a biodiversity related indicator that measures how extensive South Africa's protected areas are, and how well they represent our ecosystem types.
Data source	Protected area spatial information is from the South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) which is maintained by the Enterprise Spatial Information Management Directorate of the Department of Environmental Affairs.
Data note	Ecosystem type data is from the Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, curated and updated by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Protected area targets are from the Outcome 10 Ministerial performance agreement. The Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Targets are available from https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/default.shtml

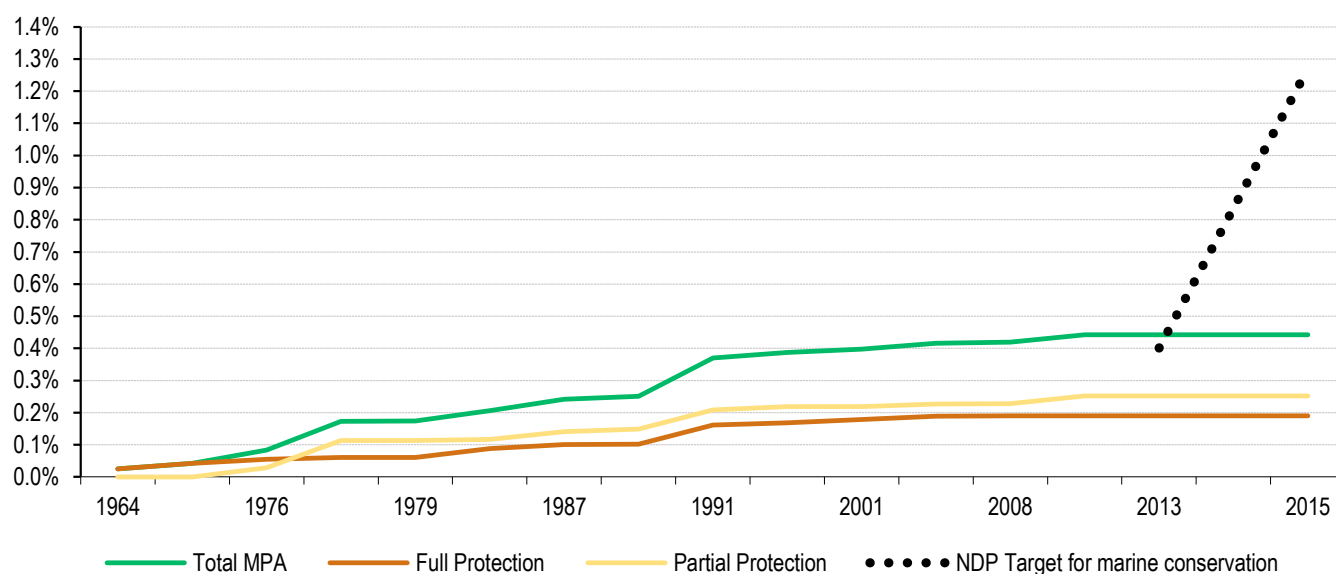
85. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPA)

Goal	To achieve the NDP-related national target contained in the Outcome 10 delivery agreement which requires the expansion of the continental mainland marine conservation estate from 4 287.532 km ² (0.4% of EEZ) to 32 156.49 km ² (3% of EEZ) by 2019 and the international Aichi Biodiversity Targets that requires that at least 10 percent of specified coastal and marine areas are conserved and properly managed by 2020
Analysis	At present, South Africa is falling short of its national target. However, the recent Operation Phakisa Ocean Economy initiative will significantly improve this situation in the very near future. It should also be noted that a very large Prince Edward Island Marine Protected Area was established in 2013 with an area of 181 229.46 km ² bringing the area of South Africa's total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) that has some form of protected to 12.11%

ACCUMULATIVE MARINE PROTECTED AREA EXPANSION AS A PERCENTAGE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (EEZ)

%	1964	1971	1978	1990	1992	1999	2006	2013	2015
Total MPA	0.02	0.17	0.24	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.44
Full Protection	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
Partial Protection	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.25

CONTINENTAL MAINLAND MARINE PROTECTED AREAS



Definition	Marine Protected Area is expressed as a percentage of South Africa's continental mainland exclusive economic zone (EEZ) being 1 068 659 km ² . However, South Africa's EEZ also includes that around the Prince Edward Islands being 466 879 km ² , totaling 1 535 538 km ² .
Data source	The South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) operated and maintained by the Department of Environmental Affairs (see http://egis.environment.gov.za/sapad.aspx?m=64) and the Marine Conservation Institute's MPAtlas (see http://www.mpatlas.org/region/nation/ZAF/)
Data note	The Prince Edward Island MPA and EEZ is not included. The international Aichi Biodiversity Target has not been reflected in the graphs as an assessment of South Africa's actual performance against this target requires an analysis of the ecological representatives of our Marine Protected Areas.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AG	Auditor-General
AMPS	All Media and Products Survey
ANA	Annual National Assessment
ARF	African Renaissance Fund
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
ARV	Antiretroviral
BAU	Business as Usual
CAPS	Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CPI	Consumer Price Inflation
CPIX	Consumer Price Index
CWP	Community Work Programme
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DHIS	District Health Information System
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPW	Department of Public Works
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESTA	Extension of Security of Tenure Act
FAL	Additional Language
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	General Household Survey
GPB	Government Performance Barometer
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GWC	Growth Without Constraints
HEMIS	Higher Education Management Information System
HL	Home Language
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council

IBP	International Budget Partnership
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IES	Income and Expenditure Survey
IMD	International Institute for Management Development
KEI	Knowledge Economy Index
LCS	Living Conditions Survey
LE	Life Expectancy
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSM	Living Standards Measure
LTA	Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act
LTMS	Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NCS	National Curriculum Statement
NDP	National Development Plan
NFCS	National Food Consumption Survey
NRF	National Revenue Fund
NSC	National Senior Certificate
NTCP	National Tuberculosis Control Programme
OBI	Open Budget Index
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PEDs	Provincial Education Departments
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
R&D	Research and Development
RMS	Rapid Mortality Surveillance
SAARF	South African Advertising Research Foundation
SACMEQ	Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SAIRR	South African Institute of Race Relations
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SAYC	South African Youth Commission
SET	Science, Engineering and Technology

Seta	Sector Education and Training Authority
SPT	Socio-Political Trends
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TDGDP	Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNFCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAP	Voting Age Population
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

DATA SUPPLIERS

Department of Basic Education (DBE)

Department of Correctional Services (DCS)

Department of Defence Department of Education (DoE)

Department of Energy

Department of Health (DOH)

Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET)

Department of Human Settlements (DHS)

Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)

Department of Labour (DoL)

Department of Public Works (DPW)

Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)

Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)

Department of Science and Technology (DST)

National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

National Treasury (NT)

South African Police Service (SAPS)

South African Revenue Services

South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

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