

# DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2017



LET'S GROW SOUTH AFRICA TOGETHER



planning, monitoring  
& evaluation

Department:  
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# MINISTER'S OVERVIEW



On behalf of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), I am delighted to present the Development Indicators 2017 report. The report monitors the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) vision 2030 using the following 11 themes: 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. The Development Indicators provides numerical indication of changes in highly complex and interrelated systems. It is compiled using data from many sources, including official statistics, government administrative systems and research institutions.

The progress of South Africa's development is provided by

# 85 INDICATORS

generally covering the period, 1994 — TO — 2017

More detailed data and meta-data is provided in an MS Excel file on the DPME website ([www.dpme.gov.za](http://www.dpme.gov.za)). The current report is the ninth edition of the Development Indicators, with the first report published in 2007.

Over the past 24 years, South Africa has achieved notable advancements in critical areas of development. We have seen undisputable improvements in the life expectancy at birth for all South Africans including a reduction in infant and child mortality. South Africa also continues to have the largest Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) programme in the world with more than 4 million people initiated on ART. The number of children registered for early childhood development has been increasing

over the years, while at the same time, National Senior Certificate examination pass rates were also shown to be increasing.

The South African government has provided Social Security as a safety net for the vulnerable in our society by means of implementing a wide range of Social Protection programmes. In this respect, social grant beneficiaries have been expanding at an unprecedented rate, covering 14 million people in 2009/10 to over 17 million in 2017/18. Although poverty levels remain an issue of concern in South Africa, Social Protection programmes continue to significantly contribute to poverty reduction strategies and hunger in poor households.

The most critical challenges facing the Government of South Africa and society as a whole continues to be unemployment, poverty and inequality. Economic growth in the country has remained worryingly slow post the 2007/08 period of recession as shown by the GDP indicator in the publication. The shrinking in the economy has been characterised by high unemployment rate and the inability to create jobs in the labour market. The overall official unemployment rate stood at the highest rate of 27.5% in 2017, while the expanded unemployment rate was recorded as 36.5% in the same year.

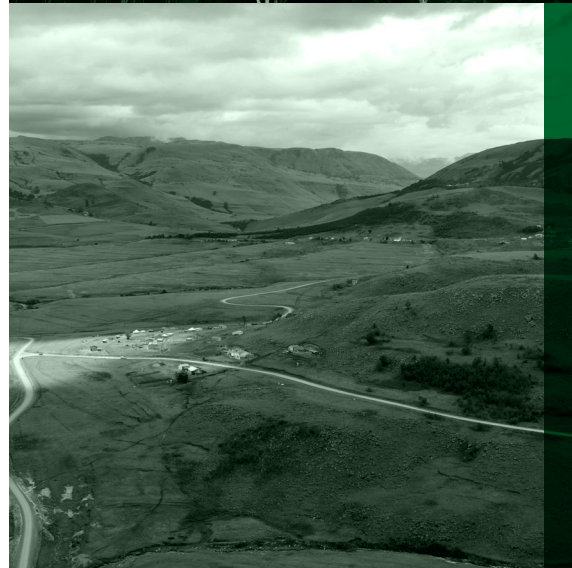
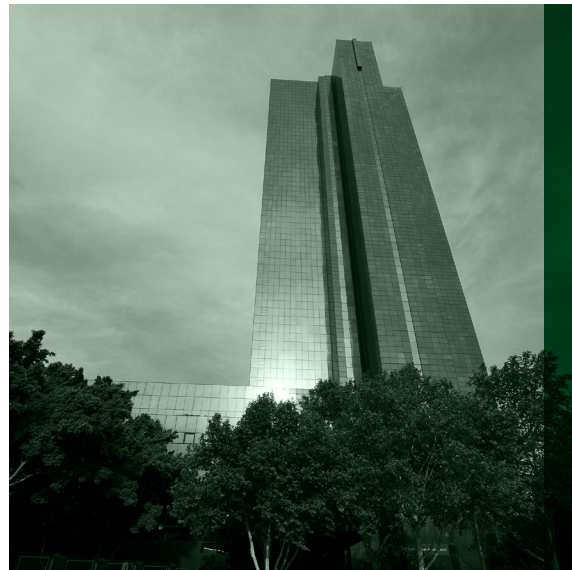
The land redistribution in South Africa has been fluctuating over the years, with provincial distribution of hectares acquired declining over the years. Of further concern, is that that the publication reflects that although in 2017/18 eighty-one (81%) percent of the citizens were proud of being South African, only half (50%) of citizens saw themselves as South Africans first, as opposed to some other forms of identity (e.g. race). The percentage of individuals who believed that the country is going in the right direction has also been regressing, with 30% of South Africans believing that the country is going in the right direction as recorded in 2017.

I would like to thank all the departments, institutions and agencies that provided data for their continued support. It is our wish as the DPME that a broad range of institutions and individuals engage with this publication with the purpose of adopting collaborative approaches to achieving our long term goals as articulated in the NDP 2030 Vision. **Let's join the President in responding to the "Thuma mina" mission to move South Africa forward!**



**Jackson Mthembu**

Minister in The Presidency



1			
		Real GDP 2017	
		R 3 140 421 m	\$349.4 m
		Real GDP per Capita 2017	
		R 83 390	\$ 6 179

2		Mid-term population Estimates 2018	
		Total	57.7 million
		Male	28.2 million
		Female	29.5 million
		0-14 years	17 043 517
		15-29 years	15 239 903
3		Households	16 199 000
4		Household size	3.6
5		Land Surface area	*1 220 813 km <sup>2</sup>

## MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA



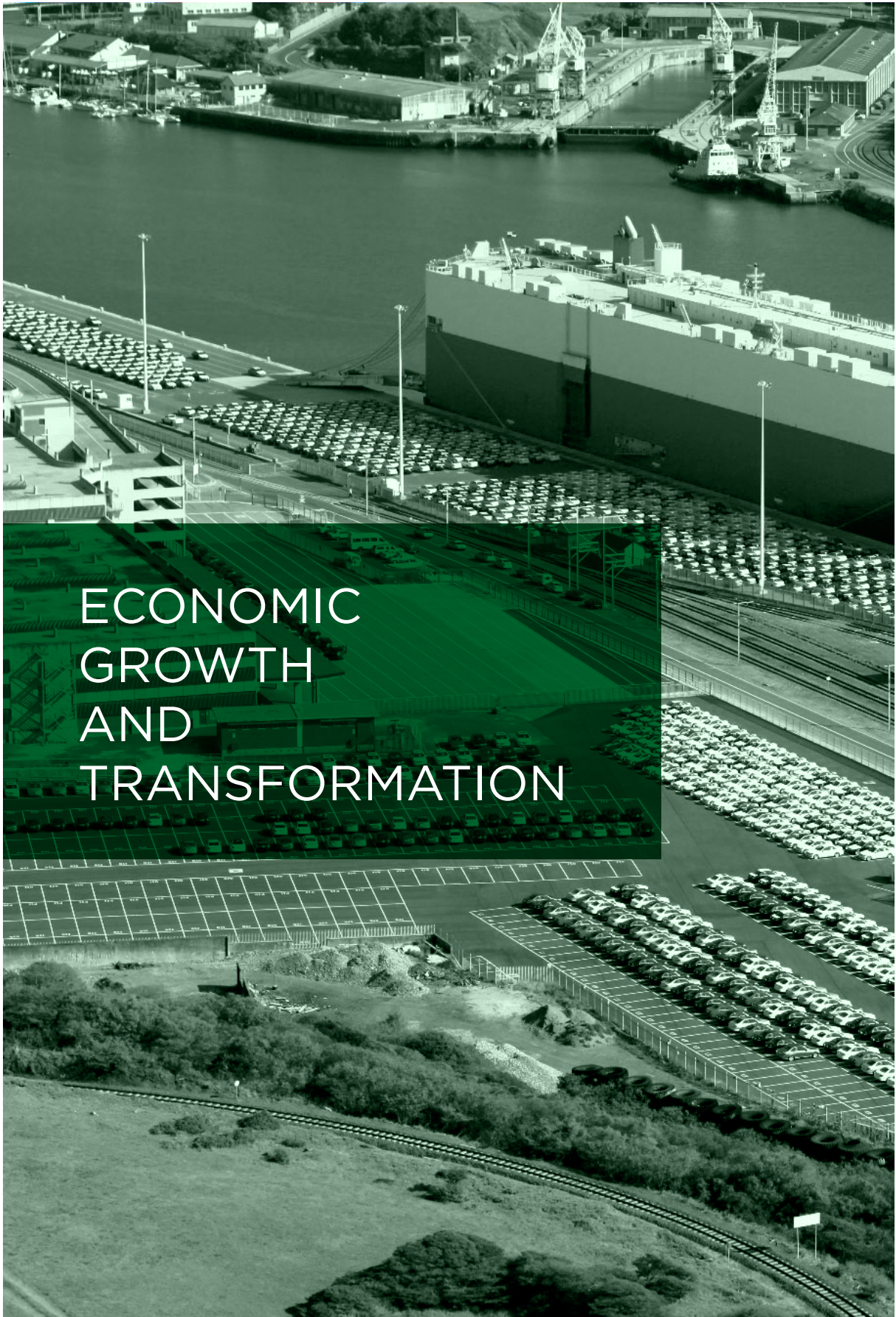
Data source	<p>1) South African Reserve Bank (SARB). <a href="https://www.resbank.co.za/Research/Statistics/Pages/OnlineDownloadFacility.aspx">https://www.resbank.co.za/Research/Statistics/Pages/OnlineDownloadFacility.aspx</a>, accessed 2016/11/07.</p> <p>2) Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Mid-term population estimates 2018.</p> <p>3) Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS) 2017.</p> <p>4) Household size = Population size (1) / Households (3)</p> <p>5) Census 2011.</p>
Data note	<p>Real GDP and GDP per capita figures are annualised. The exchange rate of R11.58 for 2014 was used to compare with the US dollar.</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





## 1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

Goal	GDP growth of 5.4 percent per year
Analysis	The South African GDP growth momentum that was experienced between 2003 and 2006 was halted by the 2007-2009 global recession. The GDP growth rate reached an all-time peak of 5.6% in 2006. The year after, the global economy experienced a financial crisis, which pulled down the South African growth to the lowest trough of negative 1.5% in 2009. Since the post crisis peak of 3.3% in 2011, the economy has shown a lackluster performance reflecting growing domestic constraints. The performance of manufacturing, mining, trade and, sometimes agriculture and construction sectors has been inconsistent, often contributing negatively to the GDP growth.

### REAL GDP GROWTH

%	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP growth	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.6	1.3

### GDP (YEAR ON YEAR)



Definition	GDP is the total market value of all the goods and services produced in a country. It includes total consumption expenditure, capital formation, government consumption expenditure, and the value of exports less the value of imports. Real GDP is the nominal GDP adjusted for inflation. Annual percentage growth rates based on constant 2010 rand prices are used to calculate Real GDP.
Data source	Statistics South Africa, GDP statistical releases

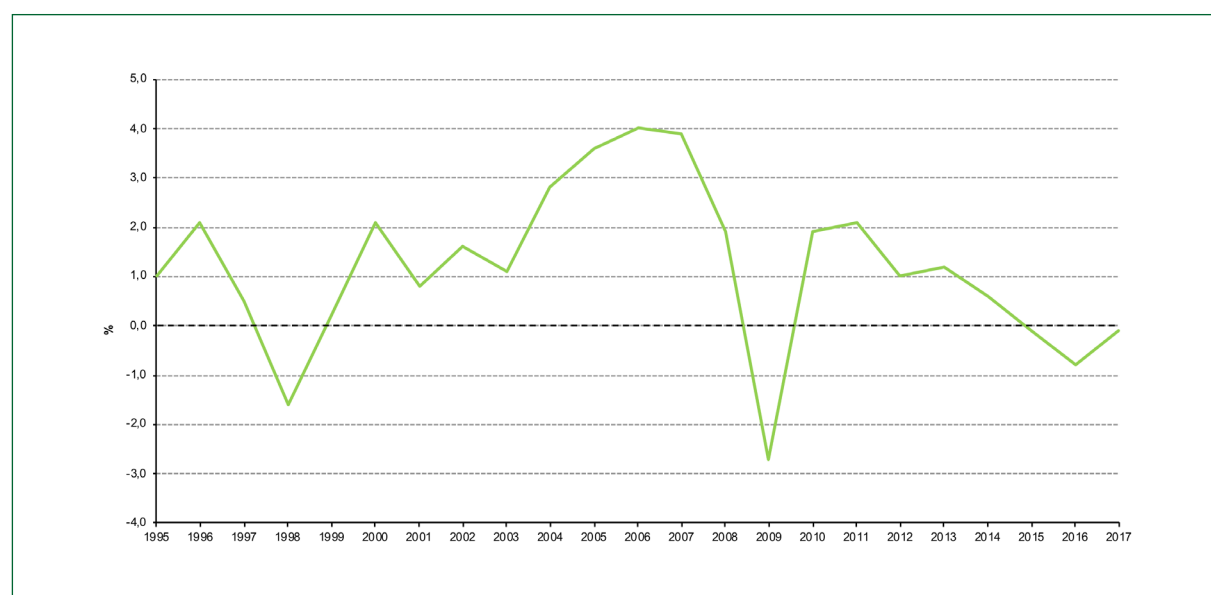
## 2. REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

<b>Goal</b>	To grow per capita income by 3 percent or more annually.
<b>Analysis</b>	The GDP per capita recorded negative growth from 2015 to 2017, contracting by 0.1%, 0.8% and 0.1% in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. As long as the GDP growth is dismal, while the country's population is exponentially increasing, the GDP per capita will show lower growth rates. The economic boom experienced between 2003 and 2006 saw the GDP growth rate reach its highest peak of 5.6% in 2006, and consequently the GDP per capita reached its highest peak of 4.0% in the same year.

### REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

%	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Per Capita GDP growth	2.8	3.6	4.0	3.9	1.9	-2.7	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1

### GDP (YEAR ON YEAR)



<b>Definition</b>	GDP per capita is a measure of a country's economic output that accounts for its number of people.
<b>Data source</b>	SARB quarterly bulletins
<b>Data note</b>	GDP per capita shows the ratio between the GDP divided by the number of people in the country. Annual GDP per capita at 2010 constant prices are used to calculate the percentage change.

### 3. NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)

Goal	To increase Foreign Direct Investment in South Africa.
Analysis	FDI has been decreasing since the 2007-2009 global financial crisis, from an all-time high of R101.97 billion recorded in 2008 to the lowest contraction of R80.5 billion recorded in 2017. The country recorded big losses of negative investment from 2014 to 2017. The country was downgraded in 2016 by the global credit rating agencies which stated the political climate, policy uncertainty and low economic growth, as some of the reasons for the downgrading. As a result, the Net FDI decreased from a R32.9 billion contraction in 2016 to a sharp contraction of R80.5 billion in 2017.

#### FDI

Rand in billion	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
FDI	-3.57	36.35	-38.95	25.17	101.97	53.81	27.17	32.67	12.90	15.94	-20.61	-51.22	-32.94	-80.47

#### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT



Definition	FDI is an investment in the form of a controlling ownership in a business in one country by an entity based in another country. Net FDI is long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins
Data note	FDI net inflows are the value of inward direct investment made by non-resident investors in the reporting economy. FDI net outflows are the value of outward direct investment made by the residents of the reporting economy to external economies.

#### 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 has marginally increased from 16.5% in 2004 to 18.7% in 2017. Fixed capital outlays by the private sector and general government have been moderate and investment continued to be hindered by policy uncertainty and the constrained fiscal space. GFCF decreased from 19.5% in 2016 to 18.7% in 2017.

#### GFCF AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GFCF	16.5	17.2	18.9	20.6	23.5	21.5	19.3	19.1	19.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	19.5	18.7

#### GFCF AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	GFCF is the value of acquisitions of capital goods (e.g. machinery, equipment and buildings) by firms, adjusted for disposals, constitutes gross fixed capital formation.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.

## 5. MAIN BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal	Fiscal policy adjustments to reduce the budget deficit
Analysis	South Africa recorded a 0.7% budget surplus in 2006/07 and a 0.9% budget surplus in 2007/08 due to high economic growth rates and improved efficiency in tax collection. Since the year 2008/09, the budget has remained in deficit, mainly due to the slow economic recovery following the end of the global financial crisis in 2009 and the subsequent lower levels of revenue collection.

### BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Budget Balance	-0.3	0.7	0.9	-0.7	-6.3	-4.7	-4.7	-5.0	-4.4	-4.3	-4.1	-3.8	-4.6

### BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing is the difference between total government revenue and expenditure as percentage of GDP.
Data source	National Treasury, Budget Review 2018
Data note	Budget deficit indicates the extent to which government expenditure exceeds government revenue. Budget surplus indicates the extent to which government revenue exceeds government expenditure.

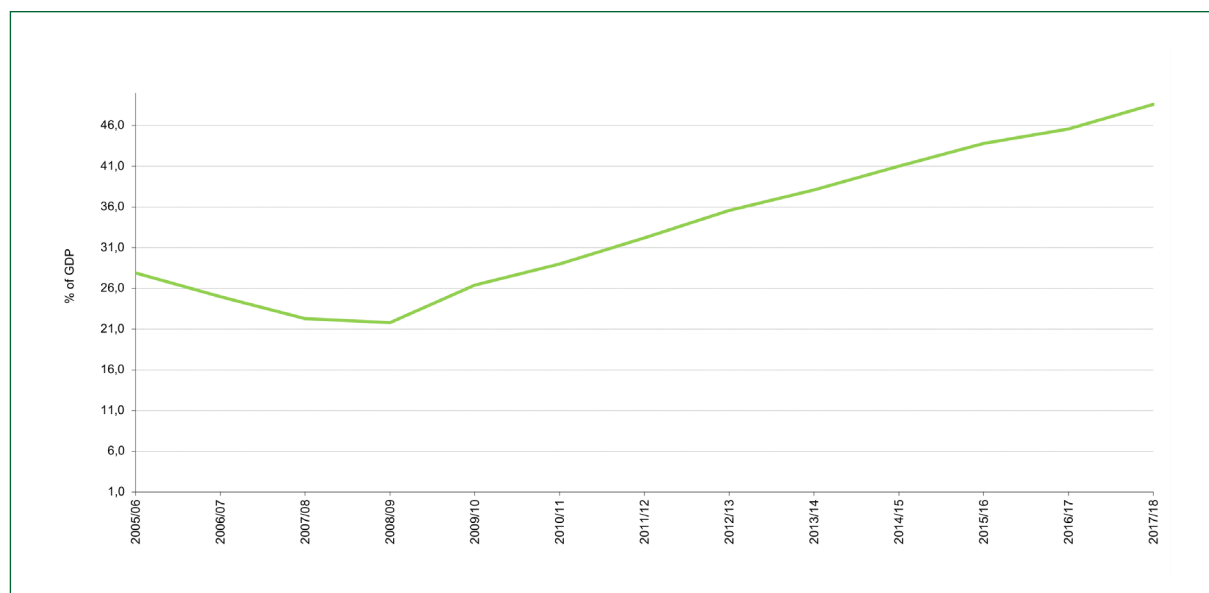
## 6. GOVERNMENT DEBT

Goal	Consolidation to stabilise and reduce government's debt-to-GDP ratio
Analysis	Government debt as a percentage of GDP increased from 27.9% in 2005/06 to 48.6% in 2017/18. The debt levels decreased from 2005/06 to 2008/09 during the economic boom. However, following the global financial crisis in 2007-2009, debt levels increased as the country was heavily borrowing to stimulate the economy. Low levels of domestic economic growth have placed public finances under massive pressure, with net government debt increasing from 21.8% in 2008/09 to 48.6% in 2017/18.

### NET GOVERNMENT DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Government debt	25.0	22.3	21.8	26.4	29.0	32.2	35.6	38.2	41.0	43.8	45.6	48.6

### GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Net loan debt is gross loan debt minus National Revenue Fund (NRF) bank balances.
Data source	National Treasury Budget Review 2018
Data note	Net loan debt 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. This indicator is mostly used by investors to measure the country's ability to pay its debt commitments, it is therefore, affects its borrowing costs and the yields of its bonds.

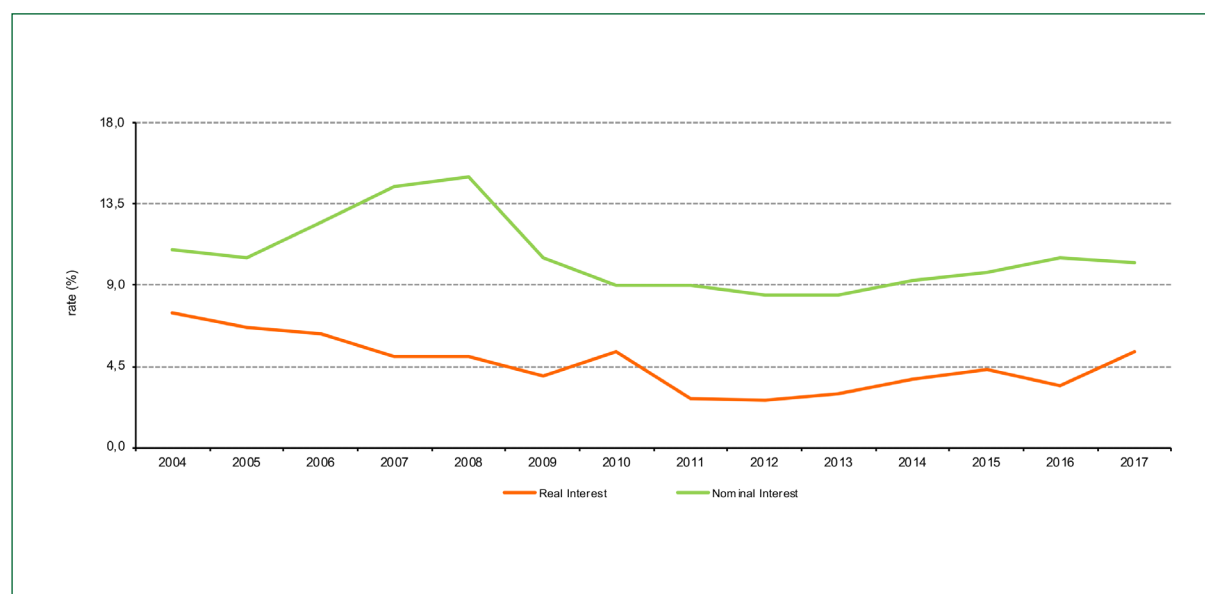
## 7. INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

Goal	Low real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation.
Analysis	The South African Reserve Bank has lowered its benchmark repo rate from 7.0% in 2016 to 6.8% in 2017. This decline was due to a decrease in the Consumer Price Index from 6.4%, which is above the 6% upper level of the target band, to 5.3% during the same period of reporting. Since the adoption of inflation targeting in 2009, the figures below reveal a greater stabilisation of interest rates.

### INTEREST RATES

Interest Rates (Prime)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Real interest	7.5	6.7	6.3	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.3	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.8	4.3	3.5	5.3
Nominal interest	11.0	10.5	12.5	14.5	15.0	10.5	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.5	9.25	9.8	10.5	10.3

### INTEREST RATES PRIME



Definition	Interest rate is the amount of interest (payment by a borrower to a lender for the use of funds) payable over a certain period, usually a year, expressed as a percentage of the amount borrowed.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.
Data note	Nominal interest rate is prime overdraft rate (the prime overdraft rate is the lowest rate at which a clearing bank will lend money to its clients on overdraft). Real interest rate is prime less Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) rate (see indicator 8: Inflation Rate). Repurchase (repo) rate: This is the policy rate that is set by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). It is the rate that commercial banks pay to borrow money from the Reserve Bank.

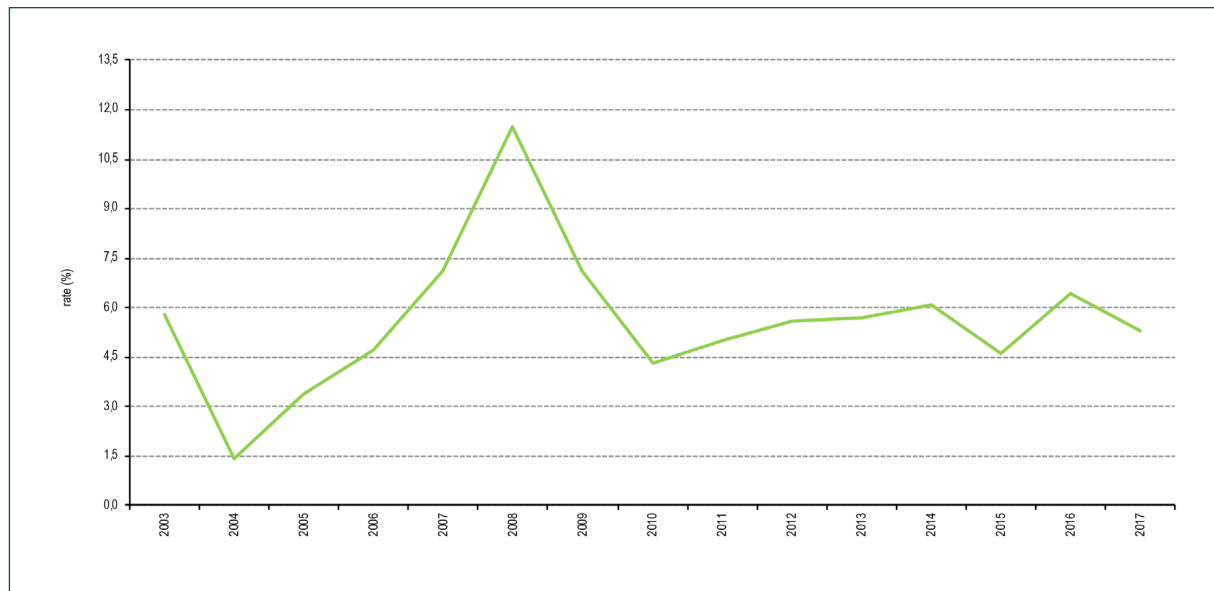
## 8. INFLATION MEASURES

<b>Goal</b>	Consumer price Inflation should be between 3 percent and 6 percent
<b>Analysis</b>	The CPI in South Africa declined from 9.0% in 1994 to 5.3% in 2017. The average inflation rate from 1994 to 2008 was 6.7%; this was prior to the country adopting Inflation Targeting as an instrument for monetary policy in 2009. From 2010 to 2017, the inflation rate was relatively stable, averaging 5.4% and only breaching above the target range twice in 2014 (6.1%) and 2016 (6.4%). Inflation targeting strategy as a policy instrument has proved to be a good measure in terms of stabilizing the inflation within and close to the intended target.

### INFLATION RATE

Average	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumer Price Inflation Rate	5.8	1.4	3.4	4.7	7.1	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.6	6.4	5.3

### CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION RATE



<b>Definition</b>	Inflation is an increase in the overall price level of goods and services in an economy over a specific period of time. 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.
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics South Africa's CPI and Consumer Price Index excluding mortgage (CPIX) costs data.
<b>Data note</b>	Headline consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of price levels in all urban areas. The 12-month percentage change in headline CPI is referred to as 'headline CPI inflation' and reflects changes in the cost of living. CPIX is the consumer price index excluding mortgage costs. CPIX was used between 2000 and 2009 as a measure of inflation.



## 9. BOND POINTS SPREAD

Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue.
Analysis	In 2017, the margin that South Africa had to pay for debt above the international benchmark was approximately 267 basis points, better than 343 basis points in 2016. The high margin reflects the current policy uncertainty, low business growth and low economic growth. The economic and political landscape were negative in 2016, and as a result, the global credit ratings downgraded South Africa's credit worthiness.

### BOND POINTS SPREAD

Average	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bond Points Spread	141	95	90	100	328	299	167	195	206	234	231	296	343	267

### 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	The yield spread is a key metric that bond investors use when gauging the level of expense for a bond or group of bonds, e.g. if one bond is yielding 7 percent and another is yielding 4 percent, the spread is three percentage points, or 300 basis points.

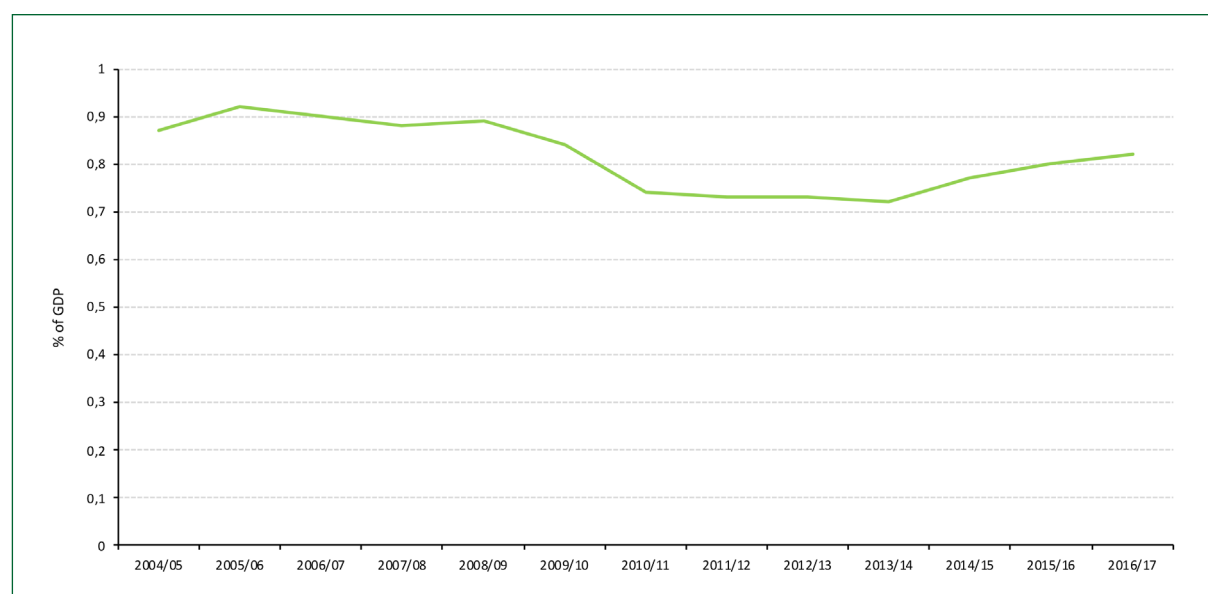
## 10. EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

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 GDP has virtually remained unchanged over the past 10 years of reporting with recorded figures persisting below 1% from 2007/08 to 2016/17. Slight increases from 0.77% in 2014/15 to 0.82% in 2015/16 were observed. In Rand values, GERD amounted to R35 693 in 2016/17, an increase of R3 356 billion from 2015/16 and R17 069 billion from 2007/08.

### EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

R' thousands	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
GERD	18 624 013	21 041 046	20 954 677	20 253 805	22 209 192	23 871 219	25 660 573	29 344 977	32 336 679	35 692 973
% of GDP	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.77	0.80	0.82

### EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Expenditure on R&D is the amount of private and public funds spent on research and experimental development.
Data source	Department of Science and Technology, South African National Survey of Research and Experimental Development, Statistical report 2016/17
Data note	R&D comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge in humanity, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. FTE = Full Time Equivalent, this conversion is used to express the amount of time a researcher spent conducting R&D. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, product, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned. Researchers includes doctoral students and postdoctoral fellows. GERD as a percentage of GDP is an indicator of R&D intensity in an economy.

## 11. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

<b>Goal</b>	To improve ICT infrastructure of South Africa, particularly broadband penetration to 100 percent by 2020.
<b>Analysis</b>	The mobile cellular subscription per 100 people increased from 97.6 in 2010 to 162 in 2017. There has been a consistent annual increase from 2010 to 2017 in mobile cellular subscriptions. Telephone lines per 100 people have shown a reverse trend, decreasing from the high of 10.9 in 2000 to 6.4 in 2017, possibly indicating that as people subscribe to cellular mobiles they no longer find use in having landline telephones. The country is investing heavily in broadband infrastructure, and providing further interventions to ensure a greater reduction in the cost of broadband to allow for the expansion and access to ICT. In terms of the Network Readiness Index, South Africa regressed from 51 in 2008 to 65 in 2017, however, the ranking improved from 75 in 2016.

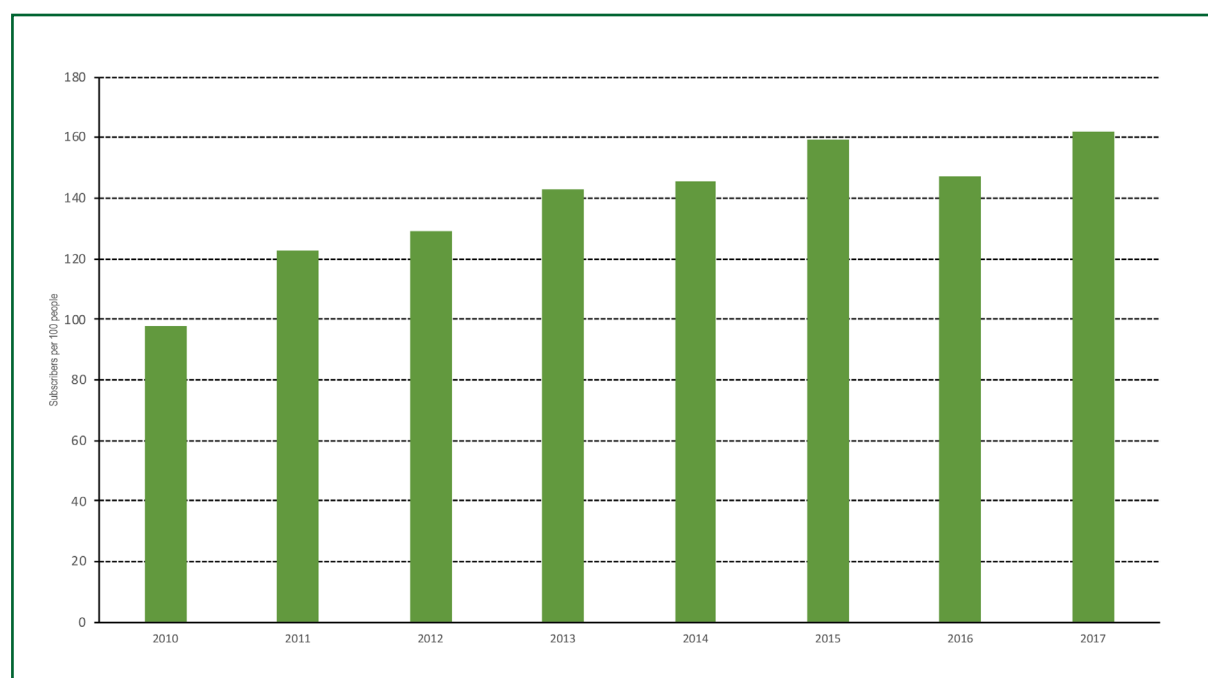
**TABLE 1) TELEPHONE, CELLULAR, INTERNET AND BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mobile cellular subscriptions (000)	50 372	64 000	68 394	76 865	79 280	87 999	82 412	91 878
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	97.6	122.5	129.0	143.0	145.4	159.2	147.1	162.0
Telephone lines (000)	4 861	4 854	4 847	3 875	3 647	4 131	4 522	3 629
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	9.4	9.3	9.1	7.2	6.7	7.5	8.1	6.4
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers	743	907	1 107	1 615	1 706	1 409	1 150	1 698
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	3.0
Secure Internet servers	2 667	4 281	7 539	9 298	12 102	15 107	51 575	537 554
Secure Internet servers (per one million people)	51.7	81.9	142.3	172.9	221.9	273.2	920.73	9 477.8

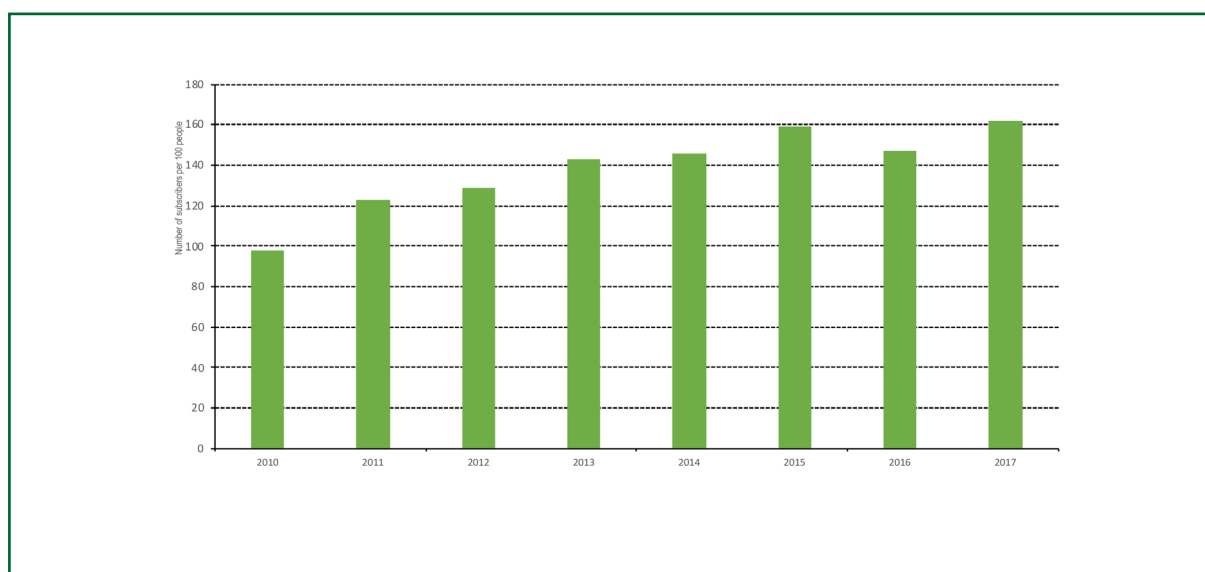
**TABLE 2) RANK IN NETWORK READINESS INDEX**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Rank	51	52	62	61	72	70	70	75	75	65

### FIXED BROADBAND PENETRATION SUBSCRIPTIONS



## MOBILE CELLULAR



<b>Definition</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	<p>(Table 1) World Development Indicators. <a href="http://www.worldbank.org">www.worldbank.org</a>            (Table 2) World Economic Forum (WEF) (<a href="http://www.weforum.org">www.weforum.org</a>) Global Information Technology Report</p>

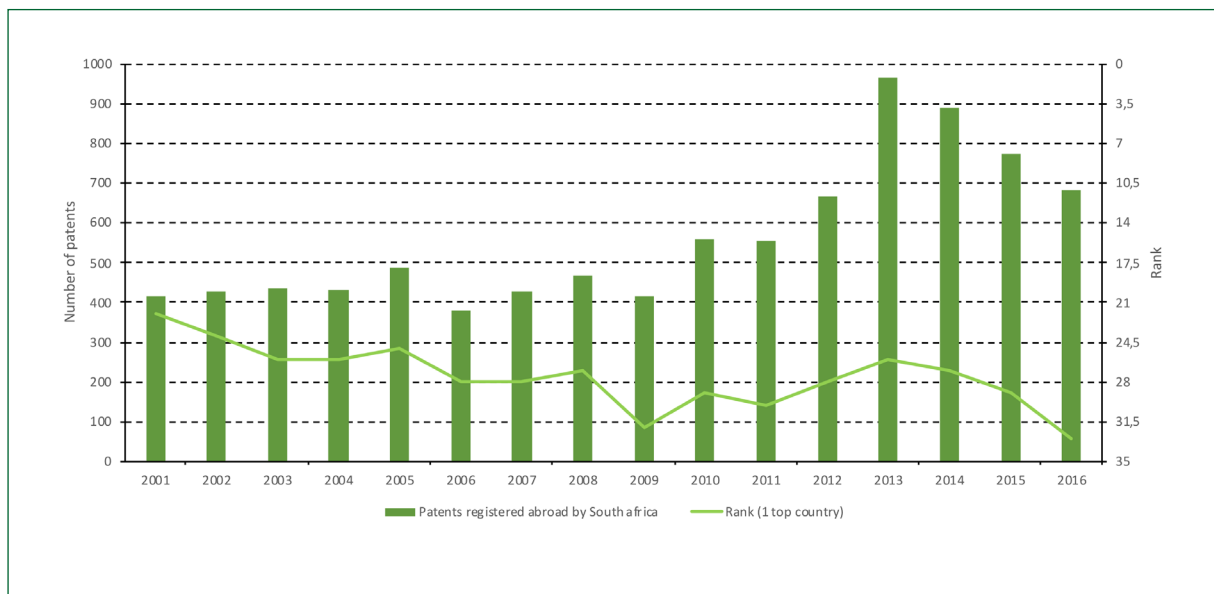
## 12. PATENTS

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 the number of patents registered. The table below shows that all patents granted to resident, non-resident and abroad declined from 2015 to 2016. A huge drop was realised on patents granted to non-residents which fell by 194 from 2015 to 2016. The national patents granted to residents started decreasing consecutively from 2012, dropping by 282 from 2012 to 2016.

### NATIONAL PATENTS GRANTED - WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION (WIPO)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Resident	924	957	1,010	868	918	863	833	822	567	685	474	445	453	403
Rank	22	19	23	25	24	23	26	26	30	26	31	31	30	33
Non-resident	4 835	846	821	572	537	879	806	4 509	4 729	5 520	4 282	4 620	4 046	3 852
Rank	11	24	26	31	29	30	29	12	12	11	14	14	14	16
Abroad	433	431	483	378	428	467	415	559	555	667	965	889	773	683
Rank	26	26	25	28	28	27	32	29	30	28	26	27	29	33

### PATENTS REGISTERED ABROAD



Definition	<p>A Patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state (national government) to an inventor or their assignee for a limited period in exchange for a public disclosure of an invention.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>An abroad filing refers to an application filed by this country's resident at a foreign office.</p>
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.

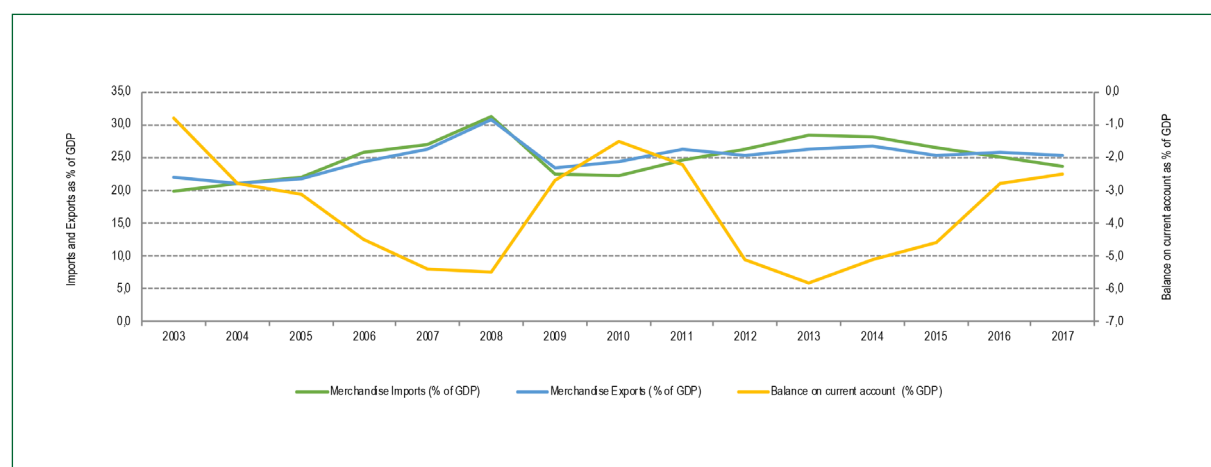
### 13. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Goal	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP.
Analysis	From 2004, South Africa experienced two periods of positive trade balance, including the current years of reporting, i.e., 2016 and 2017. South Africa recorded a current account deficit of 2.5% of the country's GDP in 2017, coming down to an all-time high of 5.8% in 2013. The figures below show that the country has consistently been on the negative, notwithstanding the consistent decline in the negative balance since 2014. For a country to record a current account deficit, the country must have strong imports, a low savings rate and high personal consumption rates as a percentage of disposable income.

#### BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

% of GDP	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Imports	20.0	21.1	22.0	25.8	27.1	31.4	22.4	22.2	24.7	26.4	28.4	28.1	26.6	25.1	23.8
Exports	22.0	21.0	21.9	24.5	26.2	30.8	23.5	24.3	26.3	25.3	26.4	26.7	25.4	25.9	25.3
Trade balance	2.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	1.1	2.2	1.6	-1.1	-2.0	-1.4	-1.1	0.8	1.5
Balance on current account	-0.8	-2.8	-3.1	-4.5	-5.4	-5.5	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-5.1	-5.8	-5.1	-4.6	-2.8	-2.5

#### BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Definition	Balance of Payment (BoP) is a record of transactions between the home country and the rest of the world over a specific period of time. It includes the current account and financial account.
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins.
Data note	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. Current account of the BoP consists of net exports (exports net imports) in the trade account as well as the services, income and current transfer account. 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

## 14. SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

<b>Goal</b>	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy.
<b>Analysis</b>	South Africa ranked 61 out of 137 countries in 2017/18, which is a drop from 47 out of 140 countries recorded in 2016/17, according to Global Competitiveness Report published by World Economic Forum. At the same time, another competitiveness-ranking agency i.e., the Institute for Management Development, kept the country at 53 out of 63 countries in 2017 and 2018. The ratings show that South Africa is struggling to compete with other upper Middle Income Economies. This could be attributed to its low levels of economic growth, low levels of skilled labour and reported low rates of entrepreneurship activities (contributed by amongst other factors, the high levels of red tape for the establishments of small and medium size enterprises) in the country.

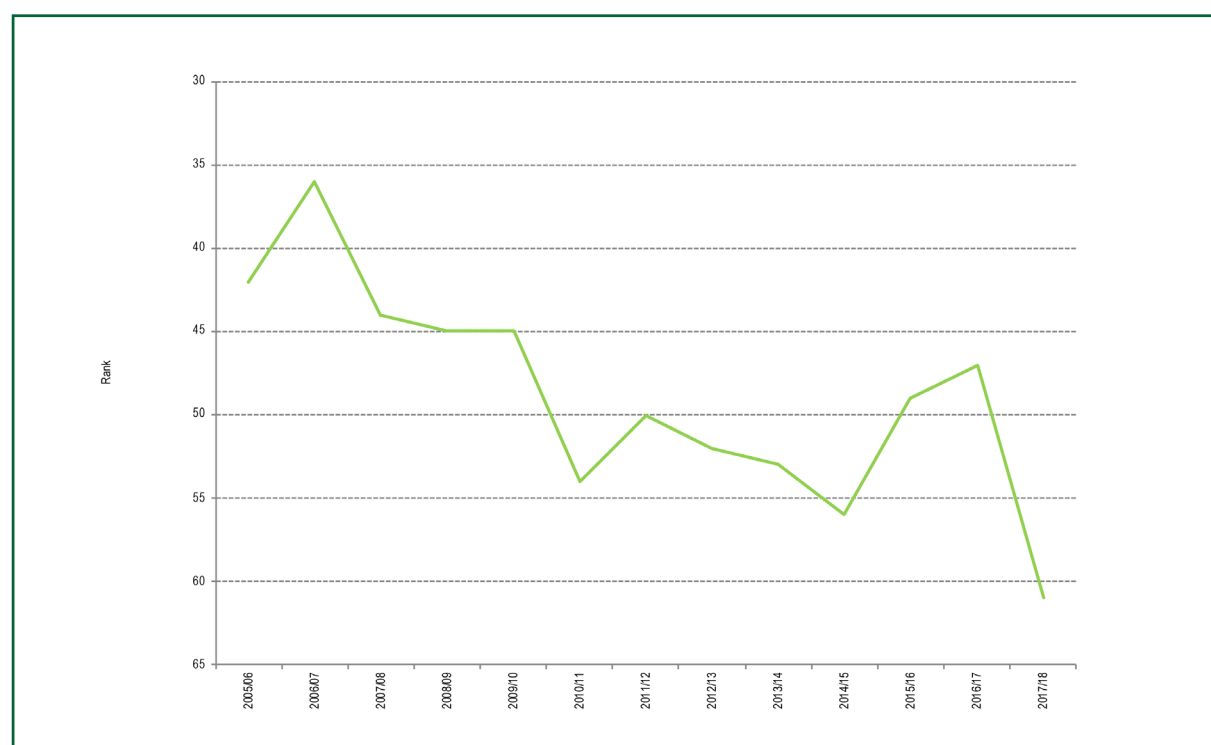
### GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS - WEF

	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

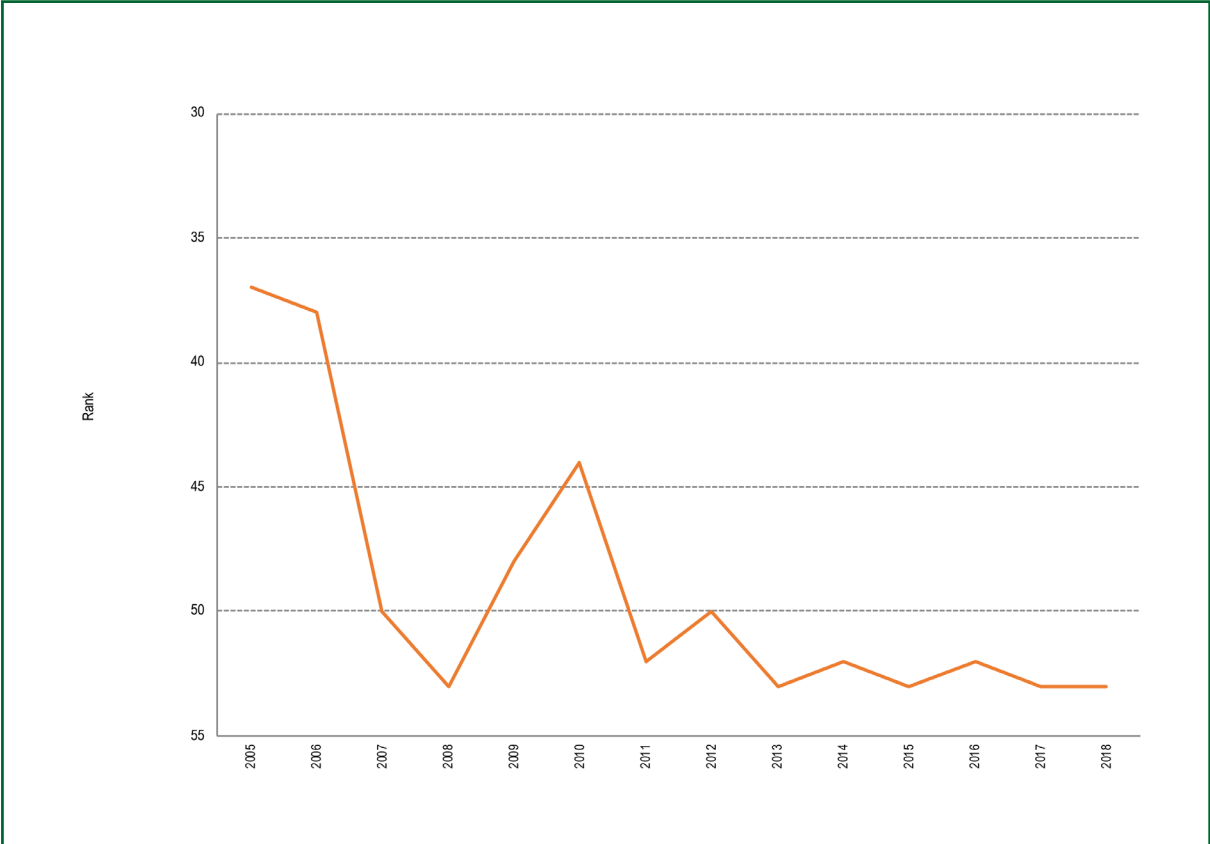
### GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS - WEF

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
South Africa	48	44	52	50	53	52	53	52	53	53
Total number of countries	57	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	63	63
<b>IMD's Ranking by category - South Africa</b>										
Economic performance	56	56	54	57	57	56	49	54	58	59
Government efficiency	26	21	32	29	32	35	40	40	50	49
Business efficiency	30	31	40	37	43	51	52	47	41	46
Infrastructure	54	51	56	54	58	55	55	54	56	57

### GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS - WEF



**GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS - IMD**



<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2016; World Economic Forum (WEF). <a href="http://www.weforum.org/reports">www.weforum.org/reports</a> ; International Institute for Management Development (IMD) ( <a href="http://www.imd.ch">www.imd.ch</a> ), Switzerland; Productivity Institute South Africa.
<b>Data note</b>	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.



## 15. BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

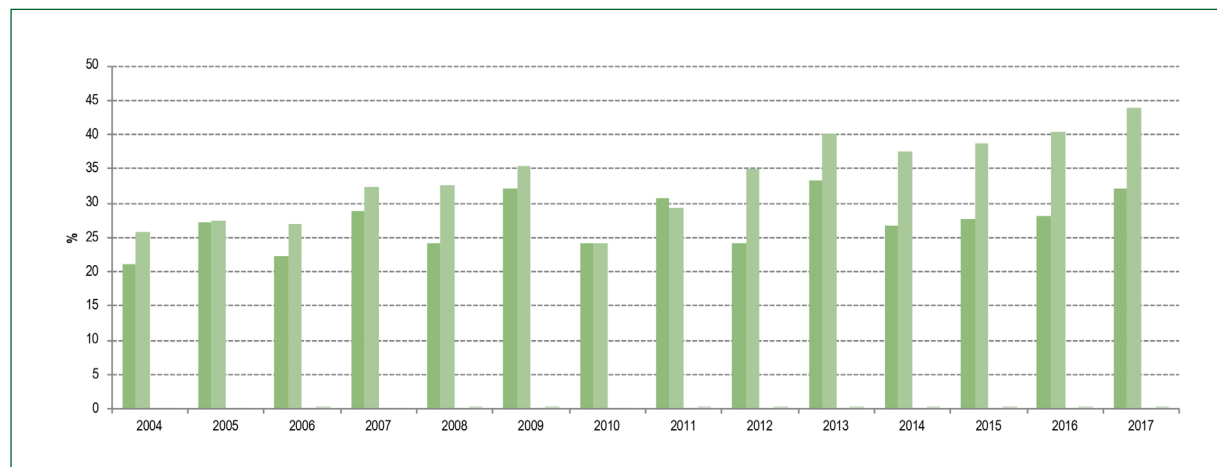
Goal	To broadly reflect the demographic composition of the country in the management of companies and organisations
Analysis	The percentages of black top and senior managers, and top and senior managers that are female continued to increase from the year 2004 to 2017. These changes largely reflect employment in large private firms and in the public sector. In terms of race, according to the Commission for Employment Equity report, the biggest shift of individuals holding top and senior jobs was observed amongst the White population.

### PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

Percentage(%)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Top managers	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	32.2
Senior managers	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	43.9

### PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

Percentage(%)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Top managers	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	22.9
Senior managers	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	33.8



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

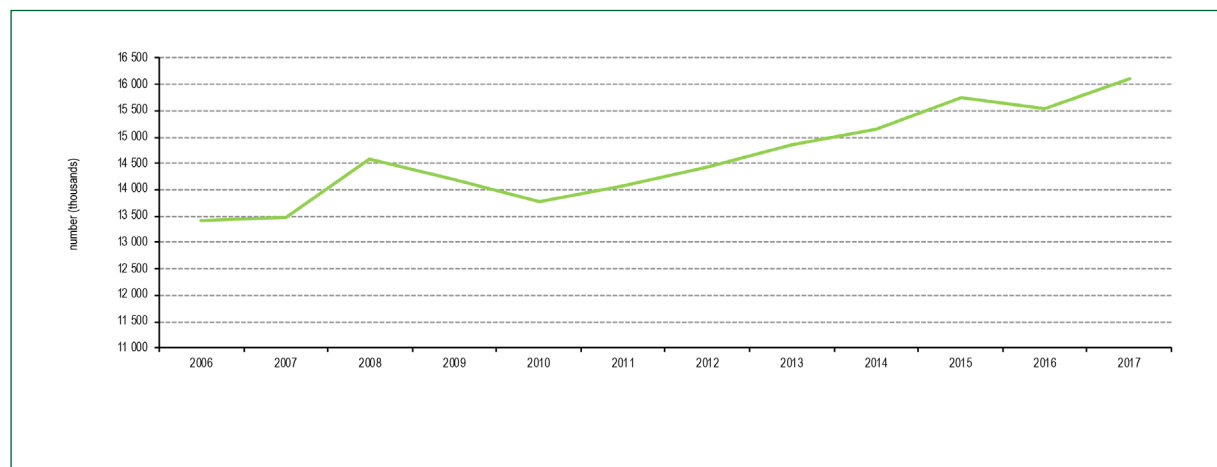
## 16. EMPLOYMENT

Goal	To increase employment to 24 million in 2030.
Analysis	Total employment increased from 12 769 000 in 2006 to 15 780 000 in 2017, however, unemployment remains a challenge. Formal sector employment excluding agriculture has been increasing from 2009. Trends in the informal sector excluding agriculture also show a similar pattern, recording a minor drop in 2016. The observed employment trends have been attributed to factors such as, low economic growth in the country, multiple strikes in the mining and manufacturing sectors and the drought in the agricultural sector in 2016.

### TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

Thousands	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Informal sector employment (excl. agric.)	2 573	2 325	2 380	2 221	2 259	2 270	2 275	2 366	2 393	2 637	2 507	2 761
Formal sector employment (excl. agric.)	8 676	9 147	10 083	9 967	9 627	9 942	10 222	10 524	10 822	10 935	10 917	11 193
Agriculture	860	737	819	715	665	644	696	740	702	880	825	835
Private households	1 311	1 259	1 303	1 291	1 237	1 214	1 232	1 236	1 230	1 288	1 296	1 311
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	44.4	44.1	46.0	44.5	42.0	41.6	42.0	42.3	42.7	43.5	42.5	43.3
Labour force participation rate	57.8	57.7	59.5	57.9	56.1	55.9	55.9	56.6	57.3	58.1	57.9	59.9

### TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Definition	<p>Employed persons are those 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.</p> <p>Labour force participation rate is the either proportion of the working-age population that is employed or unemployed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Data source	Stats SA's LFS (2001-2007) and QLFS (2008-2017)
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).

## 17. UNEMPLOYMENT (broad and narrow)

Goal	The goal is to reduce unemployment rate to 6 percent in 2030.
Analysis	Real GDP growth declined from a post crisis peak of 3.3% in 2011, along with it, unemployment increased from 24.8% in 2011 to 27.5% in 2017. Main sectors of the economy are struggling to keep employees or employ more employees due to the lower economic growth. The youth aged between 15-34 years are experiencing higher levels of unemployment. In 2017, the youth unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 and 25-34 years was 53.4% and 33.1%, respectively. The overall official unemployment rate stood at the highest rate of 27.5% in 2017, while the unofficial unemployment rate (i.e., excluding discouraged work-seekers) stood at 36.5% in the same year.

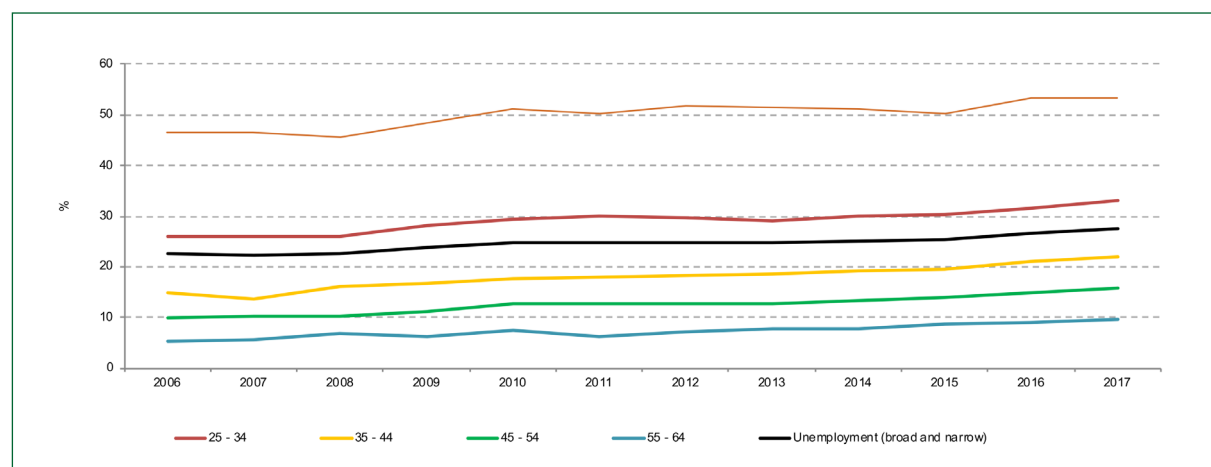
### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (BROAD AND NARROW)

Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Narrow (official)	22.6	22.3	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.5
Broad (unofficial)	35.0	35.3	29.7	32.4	35.4	35.6	35.6	35.3	35.3	34.8	36.1	36.5

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP - EXPANDED DEFINITION

Thousands	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
15-24 yrs.	46.7	46.5	45.6	48.3	51.2	50.3	51.7	51.4	51.3	50.1	53.3	53.4
25-34 yrs.	26.0	26.0	25.8	28.1	29.3	29.9	29.6	29.1	30.1	30.2	31.7	33.1
35-44 yrs.	14.7	13.5	16.0	16.6	17.7	18.1	18.2	18.6	19.1	19.5	21.1	22.0
45-54 yrs.	10.0	10.4	10.3	11.2	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.9
55-64 yrs.	5.2	5.6	6.7	6.2	7.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	7.7	8.7	9.0	9.5
Total	22.6	22.3	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.5

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP - OFFICIAL DEFINITION



Definition	Narrow (official) is the number of people who were without work in the reference week, have taken steps to look for work or start a business and were available to work. Broad (unofficial) is the 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 (2008-2017).
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).

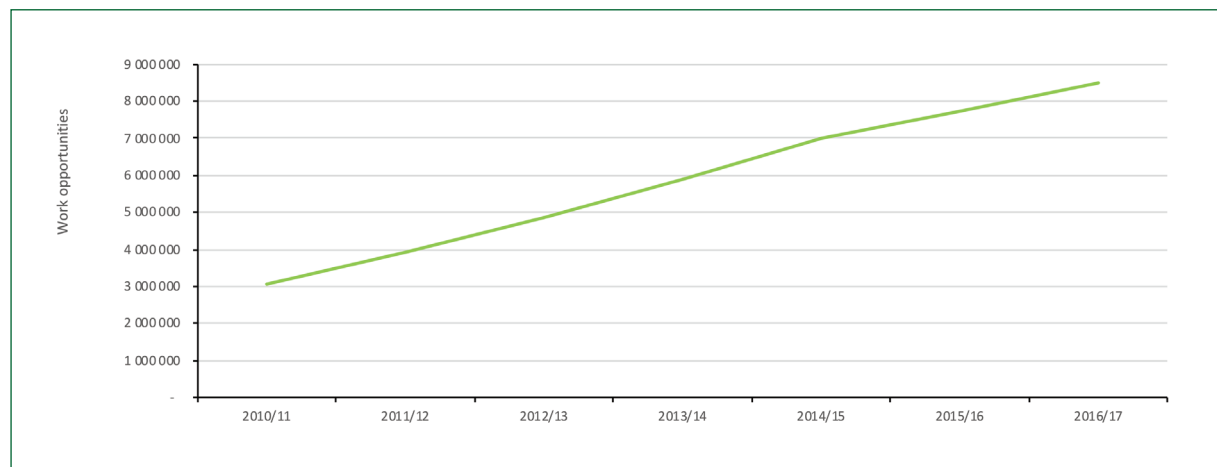
## 18. WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)

Goal	To provide 6 000 000 work opportunities by 2019 through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services.
Analysis	The Expanded Public Works Programme 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, though a decline was realised in the year 2015/16 and 2016/17. EPWP remains an important intervention to support short-term employment and continues to expand steadily, currently moving from phase 3 to phase 4. The Infrastructure sector has been the dominant contributor to the overall work opportunities, recording an increase of 60 029 from 2015/16 to 2016/17.

### (2010/11-2016/17): GROSS WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

Sector	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Infrastructure	277 100	374 591	340 676	391 555	409 209	202 481	263 510
Environment & Culture	107 189	164 475	244 112	205 870	221 090	147 785	200 281
Social	131 979	164 662	171 668	191 516	224 606	113 371	149 006
Economic							
Non-State Sectors							
Community Works (DCoG)	92 136	100 179	144 538	176 679	198 707	221 375	107 318
Non-Profit Organisation (NPO)	34 712	39 552	40 599	51 645	50 371	56 528	59 130
Annual total	643 116	843 459	941 593	1 017 265	1 103 983	741 540	779 245
Cumulative total	3 073 785	3 917 244	4 858 837	5 876 102	6 980 085	7 721 625	8 500 870

### 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 source	*Blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on the requested information
Data note	Department of Public Works; EPWP Phase 1-3 data; Report Quarter 4, 2016/17

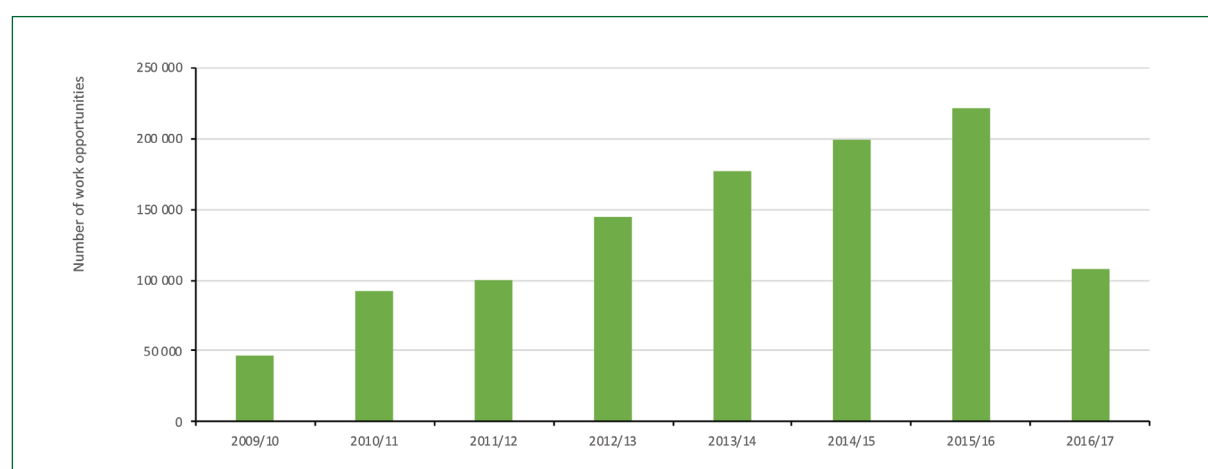
## 19. NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMME (CWP)

Goal	1 000 000 (one million) Work opportunities created through CWP by 2019
Analysis	From 2012/13 to 2015/16, the CWP has recorded significant increases in employment opportunities, but all provinces recorded drops in 2016/17 contributing to the overall drop of 114 057. Free State had the highest percentage of work opportunities created for the youth, while Eastern Cape (43%) had the lowest between April 2009 and March 2017. The highest percentage of women work opportunities were created in Limpopo at 78% while Eastern Cape had the lowest at 64% during the same period. North West and Western Cape provinces had the highest percentage of work opportunities created for people with disabilities at 2.0%, respectively. KwaZulu-Natal on the other hand, created the lowest work opportunities for people with disabilities at 0.3%.

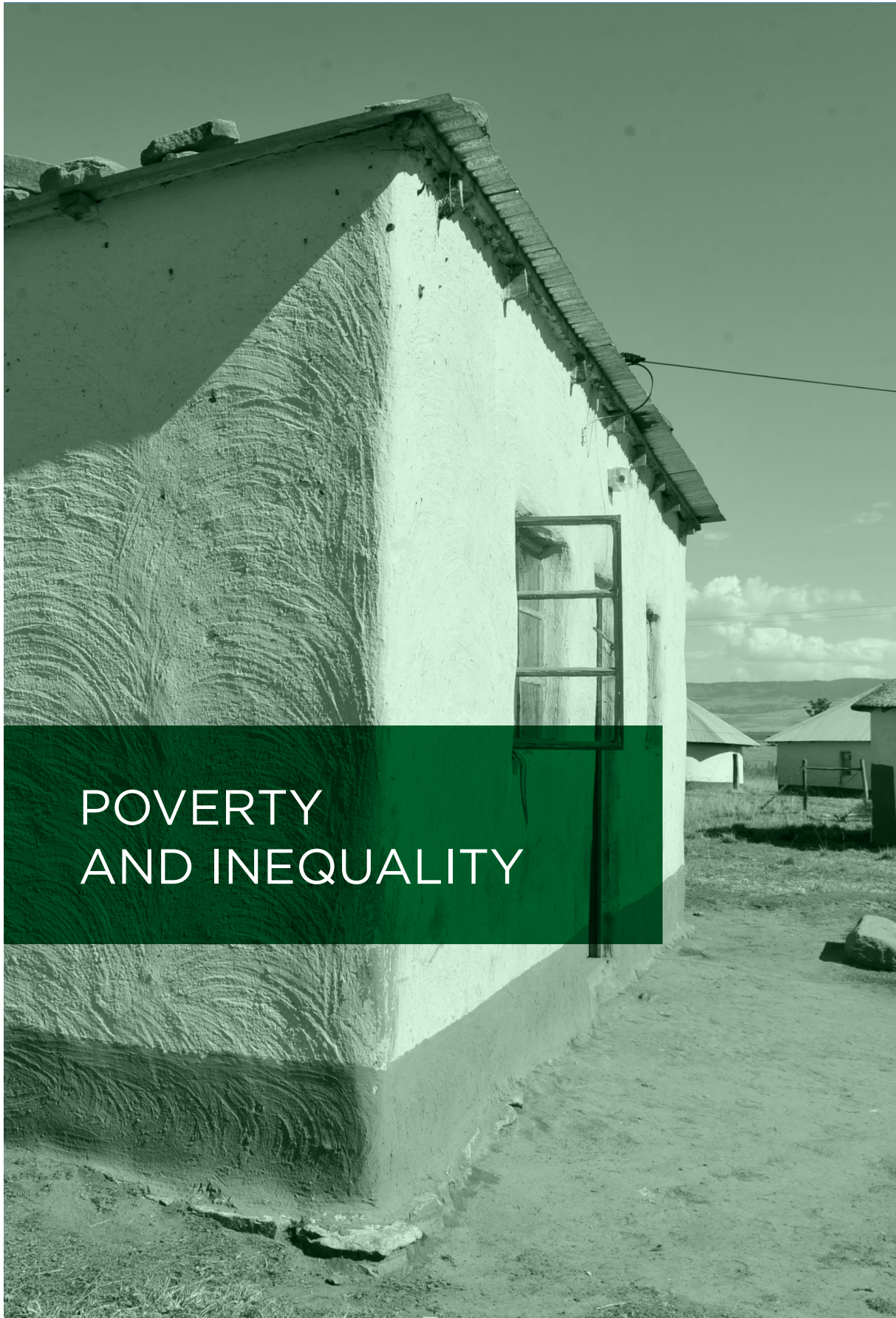
### NUMBER OF WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED PER PROVINCE

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Demographics consolidated for Phase 2: April 2009 - March 2017		
						% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Eastern Cape	32 206	42 904	40 594	43 320	20 130	43%	64%	1.0%
Free State	18 525	21 535	20 561	22 642	6 967	56%	72%	0.5%
Gauteng	17 815	9 363	21 252	21 142	12 229	47%	72%	1.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	25 379	38 952	33 692	35 950	16 391	46%	73%	0.3%
Limpopo	12 259	10 593	23 008	25 186	17 709	44%	78%	1.0%
Mpumalanga	9 582	6 972	19 785	25 209	11 989	48%	75%	1.0%
North West	13 776	22 300	18 020	16 247	7 029	47%	72%	2.0%
Northern Cape	5164	13997	11418	20156	12567	52%	71%	1.0%
Western Cape	9 832	10 063	10 377	11 523	2 307	48%	67%	2.0%
South Africa	144 538	176 679	198 707	221 375	107 318	47%	71%	1.0%

### 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).



# POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

## 20. LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

<b>Goal</b>	<b>Reducing inequalities.</b>
<b>Analysis</b>	In general, estimated mean per capital income for the poorest 10% of the population increased by more than double from 2008 to 2017. The richest 10% of the population have increased from R10 002.95 to R13 947.54 in same period. The mean per capita expenditure for the poorest 10% has increased from R84.51 in 2008 to R117.05 in 2017. The richest 10% of the population's mean per capita expenditure increased from R8 393.13 to R 9 600.15 in the same period.

### MEAN PER CAPITA INCOME

	2008		2010		2012		2014/15		2017	
	Income	%	Income	%	Income	%	Income	%	Income	%
poorest 10%	68.98	0.40%	96.58	0.57%	127.58	0.66%	148.74	0.72%	158.56	0.63%
poorest 20%	120.34	1.40%	136.83	1.61%	182.55	1.89%	213.20	2.07%	230.61	1.84%
richest 10%	10,002.95	58.27%	9,500.17	54.28%	10,734.63	55.07%	10,880.66	52.83%	13,947.54	55.53%
richest 20%	6,416.22	74.74%	6,312.55	73.04%	6,960.74	71.41%	7,138.64	69.29%	9,008.92	71.78%

### MEAN PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

	2008		2010		2012		2014/15		2017	
	Income	%	Income	%	Income	%	Income	%	Income	%
poorest 10%	84.51	0.59%	60.57	0.45%	92.08	0.75%	110.02	0.76%	117.05	0.68%
poorest 20%	117.45	1.63%	101.76	1.51%	121.23	1.96%	145.14	2.01%	159.30	1.84%
richest 10%	8,393.13	57.92%	8,083.70	59.71%	6,772.72	54.39%	7,846.87	54.10%	9,600.15	55.45%
richest 20%	5,441.38	74.75%	5,167.82	76.76%	4,440.37	71.84%	5,172.95	71.48%	6,286.07	72.58%

<b>Definition</b>	Per capita income is used to measure average income earned per person in the country in a specified year.
<b>Data source</b>	National Income Dynamics Survey



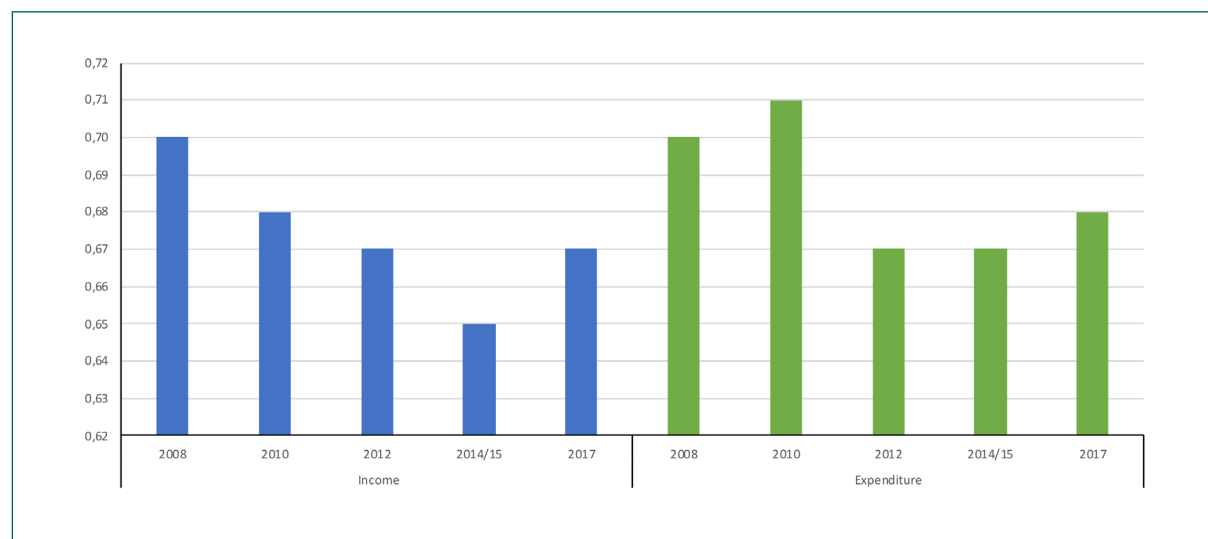
## 21. INEQUALITY MEASURES

<b>Goal</b>	To reduce income inequality to 0.6 by 2030.
<b>Analysis</b>	There is a marginal decrease in inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient (income and expenditure). Inequality amongst Africans remains high but stable. In the White Community, inequality in expenditure has declined from 0.48 in 2008 to 0.43 in 2017. Inequality amongst the coloured community increased significantly from 0.45 in 2010 to 0.67 in 2017. Various studies indicate that Income inequality will remain high not only because of joblessness but also because of the high wage inequalities in the workplace. Studies further suggest that growth patterns benefitted high-income earners the most.

## INEQUALITY MEASURES

Gini coefficient	Income					Expenditure				
	2008	2010	2012	2014/15	2017	2008	2010	2012	2014/15	2017
South Africa	0.70	0.68	0.67	0.65	0.67	0.70	0.71	0.67	0.67	0.68
African	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.63	0.61	0.61	0.61
Indian/Asian	0.54	0.58	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.63	0.53	0.55	0.54
Coloured	0.60	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.56	0.54	0.45	0.54	0.55	0.67
White	0.50	0.44	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.45	0.47	0.43

## GINI COEFFICIENT BASED ON EXPENDITURE



<b>Definition</b>	Gini coefficient measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient can range from 0 (no inequality) to one (complete inequality).
<b>Data source</b>	National Income Dynamic Survey, 2017

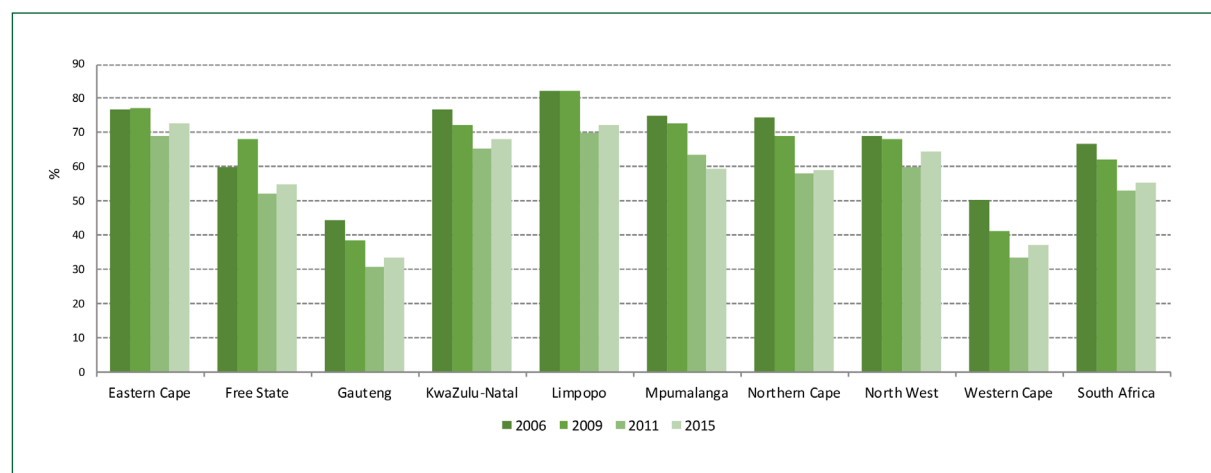
## 22. POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Goal	Eliminate income poverty.
Analysis	In 2006, two-thirds (66.6 percent) of the population were living below the poverty line. This figure declined to 62.2 percent and 53.29 percent in 2009 and 2011 respectively. However, by 2015 there was an increase to 55.5 percent. This 2.2% increase; is worrying because it means the country is moving against the target of no persons living below the income poverty line by 2030. Of the 9 provinces only Mpumalanga experienced a constant decline in poverty since 2006. Despite advances made in the country, the face of poverty is still African and female. Like inequality, poverty is has been found to be driven by a lack of opportunities to earn an income.

### POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

	2006	2009	2011	2015
Eastern Cape	76.6	77.4	69.0	72.9
Free State	60.0	68.1	52.4	54.9
Gauteng	44.5	38.6	30.6	33.3
KwaZulu-Natal	76.8	72.2	65.4	68.1
Limpopo	82.4	82.3	70.1	72.4
Mpumalanga	75.0	72.8	63.8	59.3
Northern Cape	74.5	69.2	58.2	59.0
North West	69.1	68.3	59.9	64.3
Western Cape	50.2	41.3	33.7	37.1
Total	66.6	62.1	53.2	55.5

### POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX



Definition	Poverty headcount index is the share of the population whose in-kind consumption is below the upper bound poverty line; that is, the share of the population that cannot meet its basic needs (this is also referred to as PO).
Data source	Poverty trends in South Africa: An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2015 Statistics South Africa, 2017.
Data note	The upper bound poverty line was used to determine the poverty headcount index. Cost of goods (food, clothing, etc.) and services (taxi fare, electricity, etc.), as well as consumption patterns are key drivers in the design of the poverty lines. The prices of goods and services are expected to change over time, though in different ways and at different rates. With time, changes in the cost of living affect purchasing power or value implied by poverty lines. To maintain integrity in the absolute poverty lines, two types of updates are required. These include adjustments by means of inflation index (updating happens annually based on CPI data) or construction of new lines (done once every five years based on new household expenditure data collected through an IES or LCS).

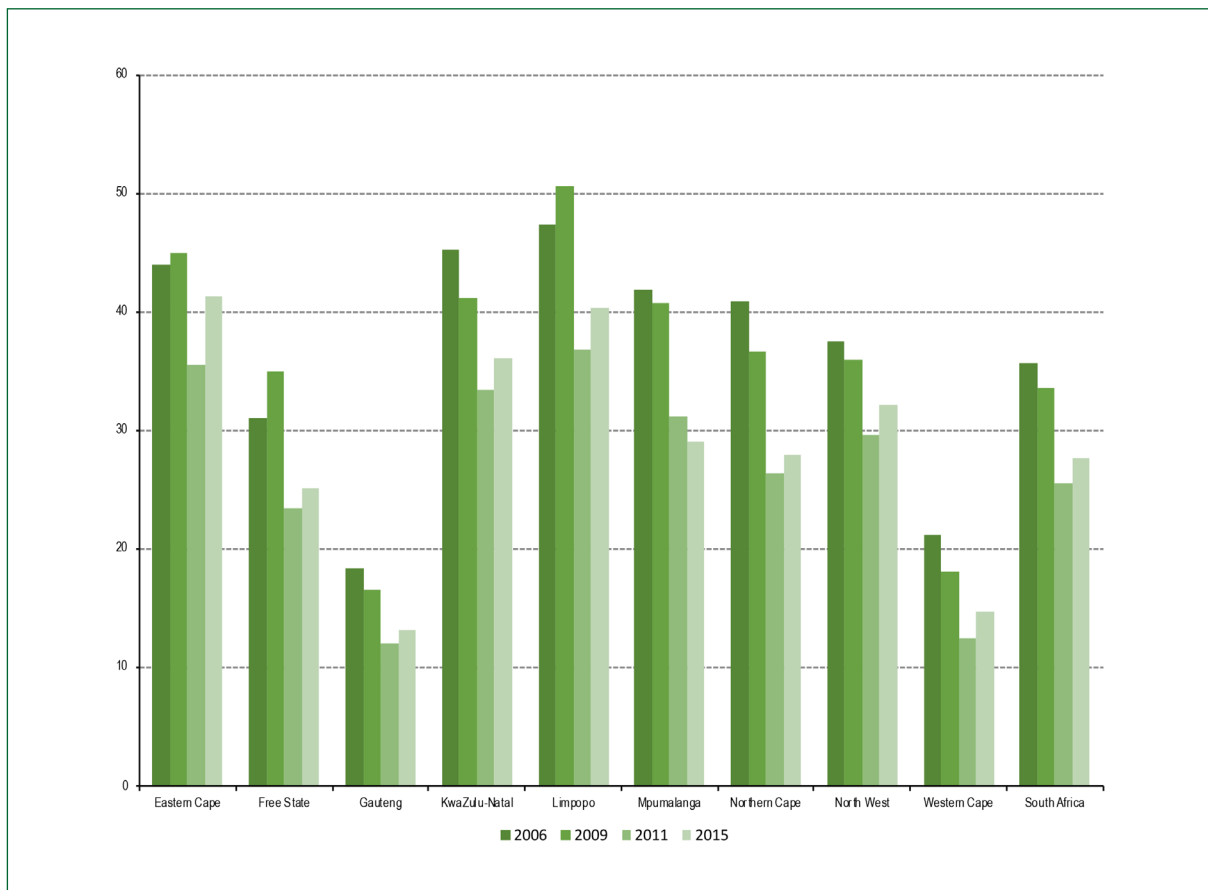
### 23. POVERTY GAP ANALYSIS: POVERTY GAP INDEX (P1) AND SQUARED POVERTY GAP INDEX (P2)

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

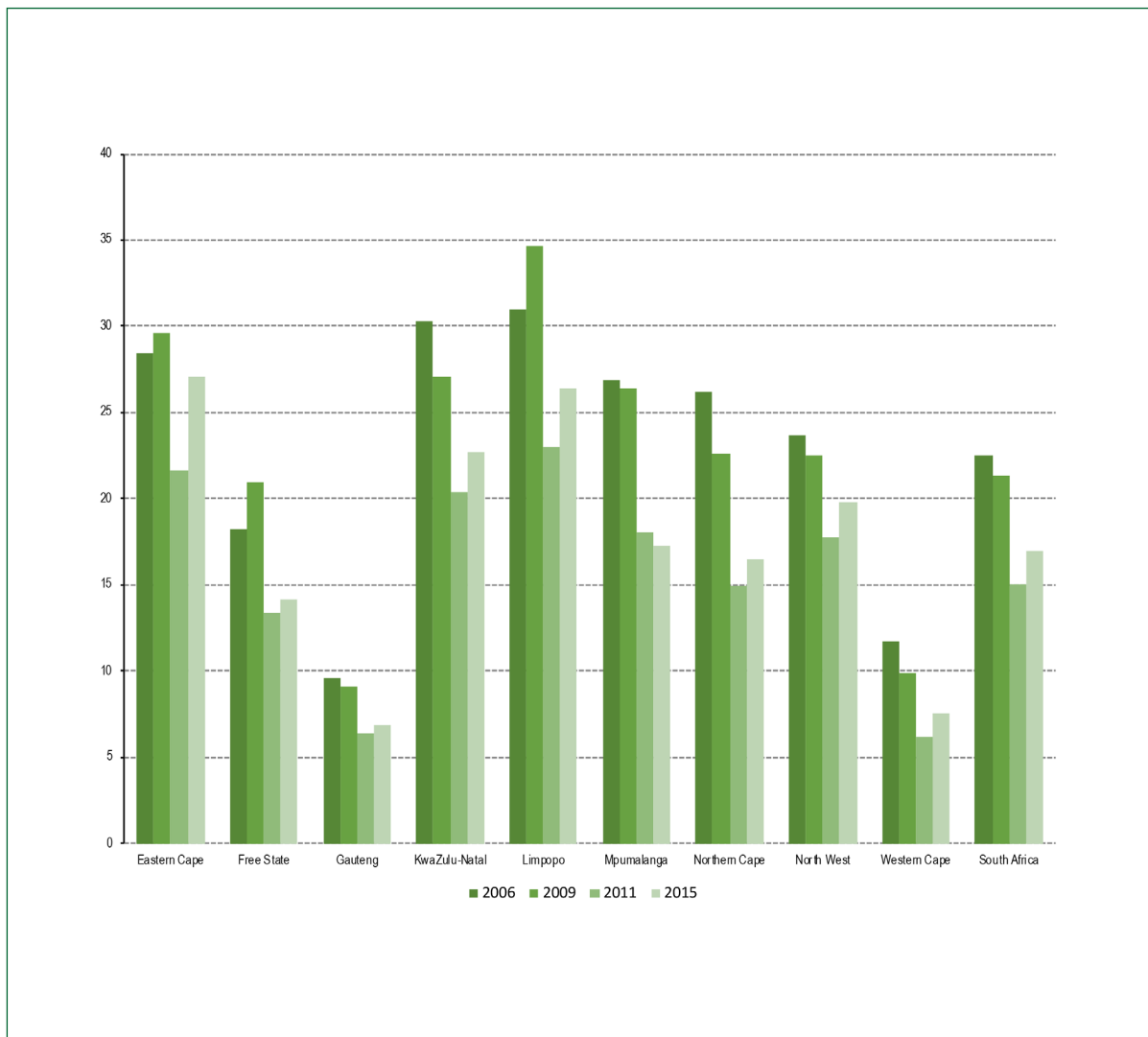
#### POVERTY MEASURES

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 (P1)



## 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 Protection is used by government to provide social security and a safety net for the vulnerable in society. The number of social grant beneficiaries have been expanding from 14 million in 2009/10 to 17.3 million in 2017/18. Spending on social assistance grant rose from R80 080 million in 2009/10 to R173 330 million in 2017/18. Social grants as percentage of GDP decreased from 3.5% in 2009/10 to 3.2% in 2017/18. The increase in social grant beneficiaries was mainly driven by the child support grant, the old age grant and the grant-in-aid, which have all shown significant upward trends over the years due to policy changes and improved outreach. The performance shows that South Africa is caring for the most vulnerable, but this also indicates that the country is unable to provide employment/entrepreneurship for those within productive years whose children received grants.

TABLE 1) SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Grant type	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Old Age Grant	2 546 657	2 678 554	2 750 857	2 873 197	2 969 933	3 086 851	3 194 087	3 302 202	3 423 337
War Veterans Grant	1 216	958	753	587	429	326	245	176	134
Disability Grant	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663	1 085 541	1 067 176	1 061 866
Foster Child Grant	510 760	512 874	536 747	532 159	512 055	499 774	470 015	440 295	416 016
Child Dependency Grant	110 731	112 185	114 993	120 268	120 632	126 777	131 040	144 952	147 467
Child Support Grant	9 570 287	10 371 950	10 927 731	11 341 988	11 125 946	11 703 165	11 972 900	12 081 375	12 269 084
Total	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212	16 032 391	15 849 414	16 529 556	16 853 828	17 036 178	17 317 904
Grant -in-Aid	53 237	58 413	66 493	73 719	83 059	113 087	137 806	164 349	192 091

TABLE 2) SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Expenditure (R million)	80 080	87 493	95 973	103 899	109 597	120 702	128 868	164 936	178 330
% of GDP	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	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	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen), National Treasury's Budget Review 2012-2018.
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).

## 25. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa.
Analysis	South Africa's Social Assistance Programme makes provision for income support for vulnerable citizens. The programme is the largest safety net against destitution and poverty; and promotes social and financial inclusion. The number of disabled beneficiaries decreased from 1.3 million in 2010/11 to 1.2 million in 2017/18. The disability grant beneficiaries as a percentage of total social grants remained stable at 7% since 2014/15. The Cabinet approved a White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2015 and it is the framework that is used to ensure that people with disabilities are able to enjoy their constitutional rights.

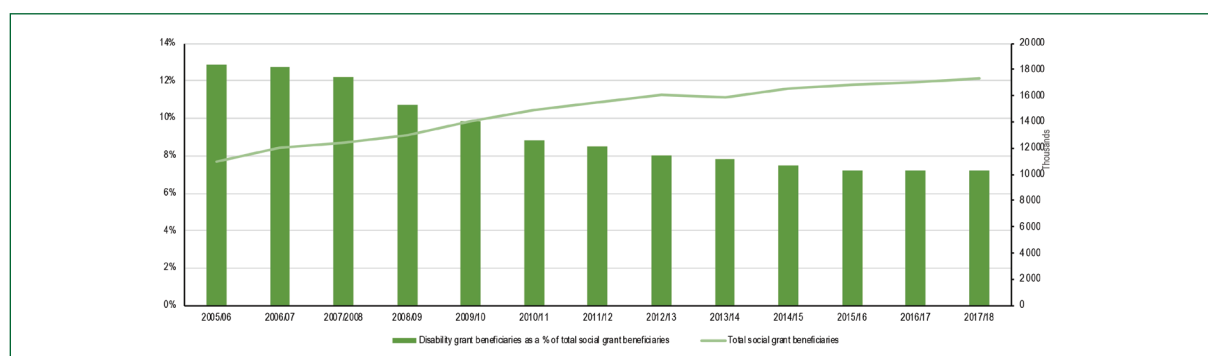
TABLE 1) SPECIAL SCHOOL MATRIC PASS RATE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of learners who wrote matric in special schools	692	727	804	872	792	890	1 053	1 086	1 320	1 691	1 966	2 547
Total pass	528	492	636	697	633	745	929	960	1165	1401	1 538	2 125
Pass rate	76%	68%	79%	80%	80%	84%	88%	88%	88%	83%	78%	83%

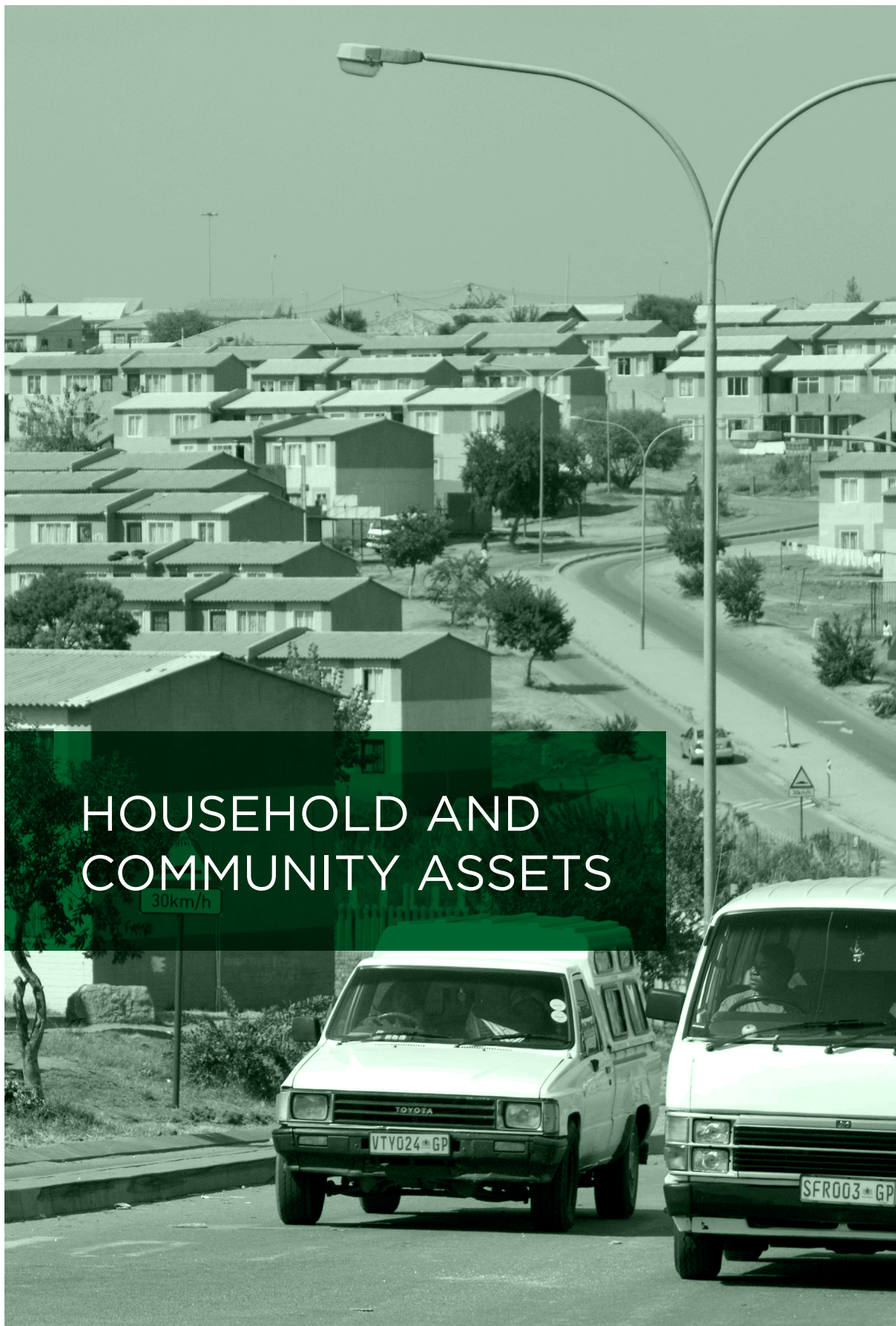
TABLE 2) DISABILITY GRANT RECIPIENTS

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Number of Care Dependency Grant beneficiaries	112185	114 993	120268	120 632	126777	131040	144952	147467
Number of Disability Grant beneficiaries	1 200 898	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663	1 085 541	1067176	1061866
Total number of beneficiaries with disabilities	1 313 083	1 313 124	1 284 460	1 241 051	1 239 440	1 216 581	1 212 128	1 209 333
Disability Grant beneficiaries as a % of total social grant beneficiaries	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Total social grant beneficiaries	14 877 419	15 529 212	16 032 391	15 849 414	16 529 556	16 853 828	17 036 178	17 317 904

### 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	Department of Basic Education's (DBE) Inclusive Education. South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).



# HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY ASSETS

## 26. MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

Goal	Meeting housing needs of the poor by creating sustainable human settlements
Analysis	The percentage of households residing in formal dwellings increased significantly from 74.0% in 2002 to 80.1% in 2017. However, the ownership status for households residing in formal dwellings that were fully owned remained unchanged in the same period. The percentage of households living in partially owned dwellings noticeably declined from 15.3% to 8.8% over the same period. The figures also show that, the percentage of households that were renting increased by approximately five percentage points (from 19.6% in 2002 to 24.7% in 2017). As of the 2016/17 financial year, state-subsidised housing opportunities had contributed 4.1 million opportunities towards meeting the housing needs of poor households in South Africa. However, the number of households residing in informal dwellings increased from 1 417 442 in 2002 to 2 203 827 in 2017.

TABLE 1) NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS - STATS SA

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1. Number of households	12 243 000	12 522 000	12 819 000	13 128 000	13 456 000	13 797 000	14 152 000	14 521 000	14 904 000	15 307 000	15 744 000	16 199 000
2. Households in formal dwelling (%)	74.0	73.3	77.0	79.2	77.3	78.4	76.8	89.9	79.3	78.0	79.2	80.1
3. Households in informal dwellings	1 417 442	1 525 319	1 409 779	1 277 042	1 771 349	1 652 115	1 985 250		1 937 964	2 198 138	2 222 021	2 203 827
%	12.7	13.0	11.5	10.0	13.2	12.1	14.2		13.0	14.4	14.1	13.6
4. Households in traditional structures (%)	10.9	11.6	9.6	10.0	9.0	9.3	8.1		6.7	6.7	5.8	5.5
5. Tenure status for households living in formal dwellings (%)												
Fully owned	53.3											53.5
Partially Owned	15.3											8.8
Renting	19.6											24.7
Other	11.6											13.1

TABLE 1) NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS - STATS SA

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
6. Subsidised housing units completed / in progress (cumulative)	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	4 181 054
Serviced sites completed	82 298	68 469	64 362	63 546	58 587	45 698	48 193	49 345	52 411	56 886
Houses completed	146 465	160 403	161 854	121 879	120 610	115 079	105 936	94 566	99 534	89 186

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	Household figures are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2017. Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements.



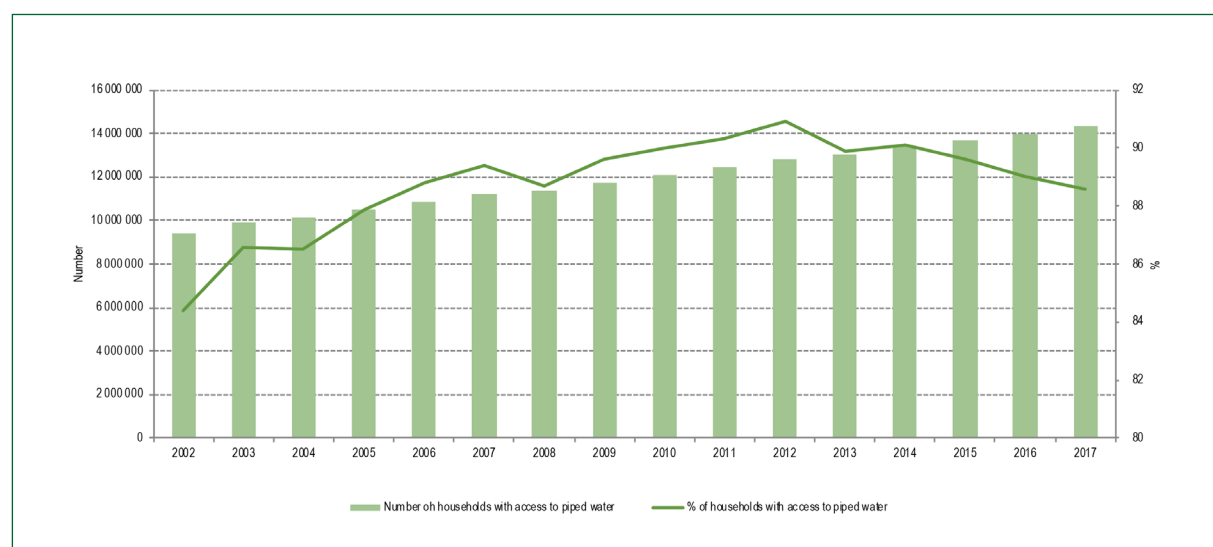
## 27. POTABLE WATER

<b>Goal</b>	Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes (National Development Plan 2030)
<b>Analysis</b>	According to the results of the General Household Survey (GHS 2017), 89.0% of South African households had access to piped water in 2017, compared to 84% (9 440 342) of households in 2002. There has been an improvement in access to piped water in all provinces since 2002.

### NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PIPED WATER

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Eastern Cape	845 026	966 533	1 078 397	1 097 578	1 175 755	1 264 595	1 278 740	1 259 362	1 236 910
Free State	649 484	668 131	707 565	732 878	751 145	774 019	789 756	803 589	818 533
Gauteng	2 744 403	2 940 792	3 136 953	3 316 887	3 565 400	3 829 016	4 072 595	4 430 437	4 570 355
KwaZulu-Natal	1 560 299	1 695 349	1 789 935	1 874 496	2 004 031	2 189 769	2 277 190	2 317 659	2 389 818
Limpopo	827 373	877 090	966 829	1 029 281	1 090 195	1 086 612	1 133 186	1 122 673	1 147 798
Mpumalanga	725 465	749 555	801 867	844 039	892 441	940 881	991 538	1 031 570	1 066 302
North West	656 601	717 885	778 872	814 652	869 502	919 712	930 747	984 532	1 005 885
Northern Cape	228 770	239 262	254 063	251 300	270 335	286 022	298 921	312 351	319 936
Western Cape	1 202 920	1 276 154	1 352 546	1 412 239	1 488 667	1 568 180	1 651 225	1 747 053	1 799 858
South Africa	9 440 342	10 130 751	10 867 028	11 373 350	12 107 470	12 858 807	13 423 898	14 009 226	14 355 396
%	84	87	89	89	90	91	90	90	89

### HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PIPED WATER



<b>Definition</b>	Piped water in dwelling or onsite is piped water inside the household's own dwelling or in their yard, it excludes water from a neighbour's tap or a public tap that is not on site.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA's GHS 2002-2017.

## 28. SANITATION

Goal	Ninety 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	The number of households with access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 6 896 734 in 2002 to 13 280 799 in 2017, while the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation increased from 61.7% in 2002 to 82.2% in 2017. However, there were still 238 234 households in 2017 using bucket sanitation systems (concentrated mainly in informal settlements which did not meet service standards).

### HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2017
Number of households with access to improved sanitation facilities	6 896 734	7 719 773	8 356 419	8 927 869	9 815 750	10 692 591	11 813 269	12 715 932	13 280 799
Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities	61.7	65.9	68.3	70.0	75.4	77.0	79.5	81.0	82.2
Households using bucket toilet system	1 404 360	231 071	283 271	188 007	90 621	132 422	185 545	199 433	238 234

### HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



Definition	Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to households using improved sanitation facilities. These facilities are defined as flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank, and a pit toilet with a ventilation pipe. Bucket toilet system refers to a toilet system with a pail or other removable receptacle placed directly under the toilet seats, and where no water or chemicals is used.
Data source	Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS), 2002-2017.

## 29. ELECTRICITY

<b>Goal</b>	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).
<b>Analysis</b>	The number of households with access to electricity increased from 13 058 589 in 2015 to 13 655 656 in 2017. The percentage of South African households that were connected to the main electricity supply increased from 76.6% in 2002 to 84.4% in 2017. From 2014 to 2017, about 795 431 households had been given access to electricity. Therefore, the MTSF 2014-19 target of 1.25 million additional households with access to electricity by 2019 appears to be on track to be achieved. The number of new households connected to the grid increased by 301 976 from 6 100 486 in 2015/16 to 6 402 462 in 2016/17.

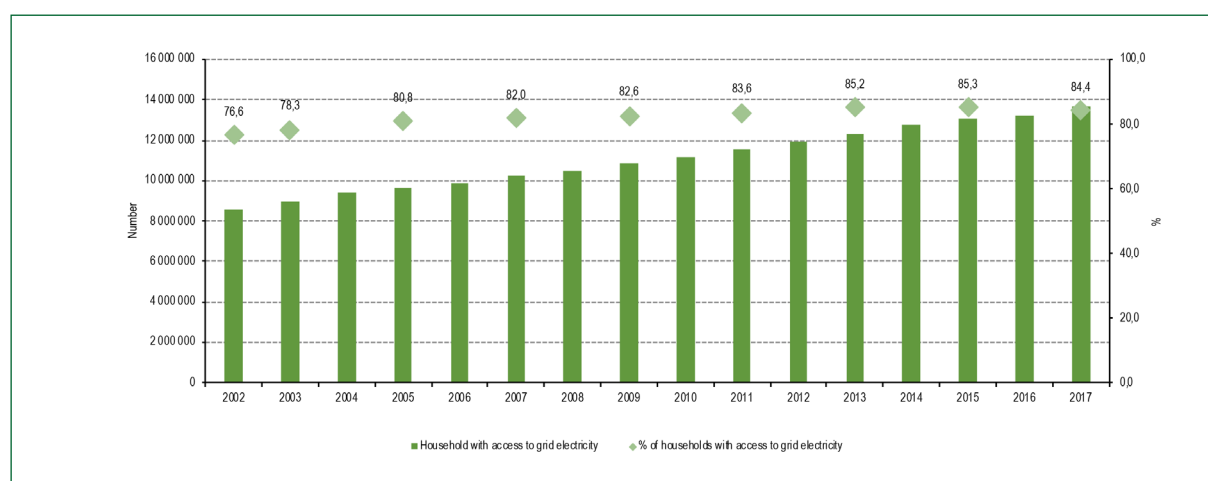
**TABLE 1) HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY**

	2002	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
Household with access to grid electricity	8 573 625	8 958 676	9 667 781	10 233 027	10 840 599	11 529 214	12 345 635	13 058 589	13 655 656
% of households with access to grid electricity	76.6	78.3	80.8	82.0	82.6	83.6	85.2	85.3	84.4
Household with off grid electricity	2 601 671	2 475 794	2 291 445	2 250 928	2 280 980	2 259 356	2 145 755	2 245 714	2 522 657

**TABLE 2) ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS - GRID ELECTRICITY**

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
New electrical connections	185 833	122 711	295 470	181 873	167 322	202 835	306 773	233 455	260 000	301 976
New electrical connections (cumulative)	4 330 047	4 452 758	4 748 228	4 930 101	5 097 423	5 300 258	5 607 031	5 840 486	6 100 486	6 402 462

### HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



<b>Definition</b>	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities
<b>Data source</b>	Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's data GHS 2002-2017 Department of Energy.
<b>Data note</b>	Cumulative figures calculated by adding figure for previous year to current figure. Household figures based on Department of Energy's projection using census data. 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.

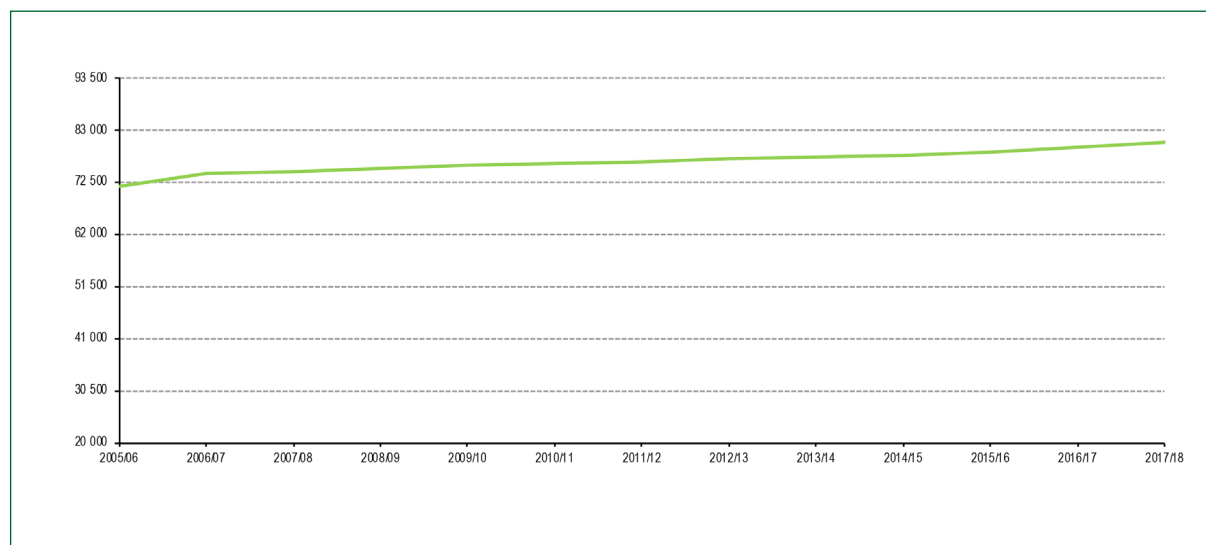
### 30. LAND RESTITUTION

<b>Goal</b>	To provide equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession, in line with the provisions of the Restitution of 1994 Land Rights Act.
<b>Analysis</b>	Significant improvements were observed in the implementation of the Restitution programme under the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) over the years, 2008/09 to 2017/18. This was mostly due to enhancement of systems which were put in place by the CRLR. However, although the figures show that a large number of claims have been settled (80 664), only a few have been finalised (i.e., only 4 972 claims have been finalised). Progress is slow in attaining finalisation on complex old claims not settled after the closing date of 31 December 1998. This was especially true for land that was of high value. Of all the land claims that have been settled by 31 March 2016, the vast majority of claimants opted for restitution in the form of financial compensation instead of opting for land back. This trend is likely to continue. A total of 94% of claimants of the current 143 720 new claims (31 March 2016) have indicated a preference for financial compensation. The lodgment of land claims was reopened for a period of five years, from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2019. However, the Constitutional court judgement Amendment Act requires that the CRLR give priority to those claims lodged before the 1998 cut-off date and not finalised by 1 July 2014 when the Amendment Act came into effect.

#### LAND RESTITUTION CUMULATIVE TRENDS

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Cumulative settled claims	75 400	75 844	76 228	76 705	77 334	77 622	78 100	78 750	79 616	80 664
Cumulative finalised claims			1 495	1 835	2 211	2 503	2 875	3 435	4 107	4 972

#### CUMULATIVE CLAIMS SETTLED



<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's Office of the Chief Land Claims Commissioner.
<b>Data note</b>	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.

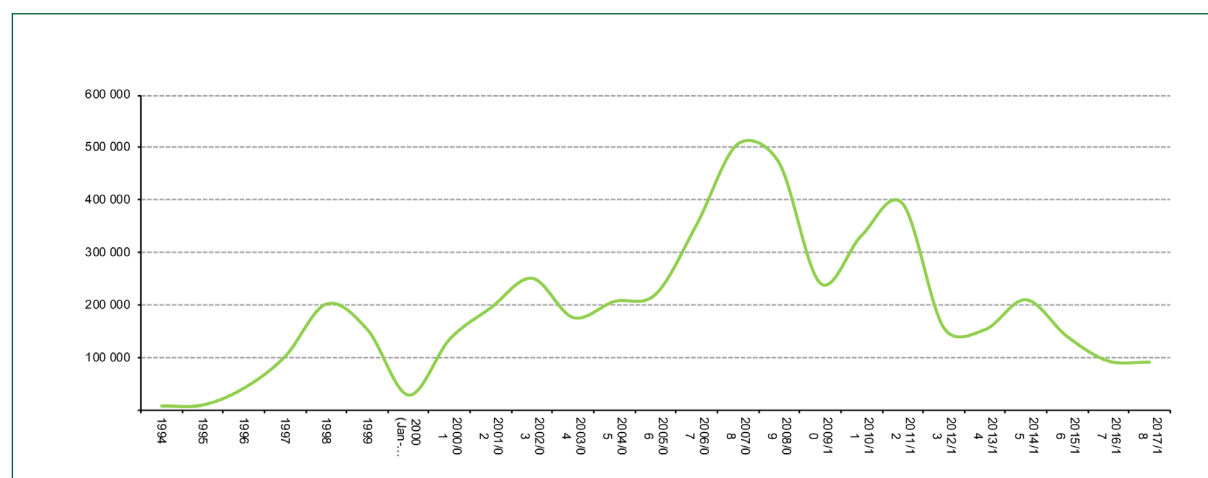
### 31. LAND REDISTRIBUTION

<b>Goal</b>	To promote equitable access to and sustainable use of land for development by redistributing strategically allocated land.
<b>Analysis</b>	In 1994, as a result of colonial dispossession and apartheid, 87% of the land was owned by the white population and only 13% by the black population group. The hectares acquired through land redistribution in South Africa from 1994 to March 2018 is 4.9 million hectares. Figures show that from 2012 until 2018, the number of hectares acquired generally declined, with a slight increase observed only during the 2014/2015 (210 063 ha) financial year. Most targets set between 2006/07 to 2017/18 have not been achieved. The provincial distribution of hectares acquired show a decline over the years in hectares acquired with provinces such as Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng recording the lowest numbers between 2016/17 and 2017/18 financial years.

#### LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED

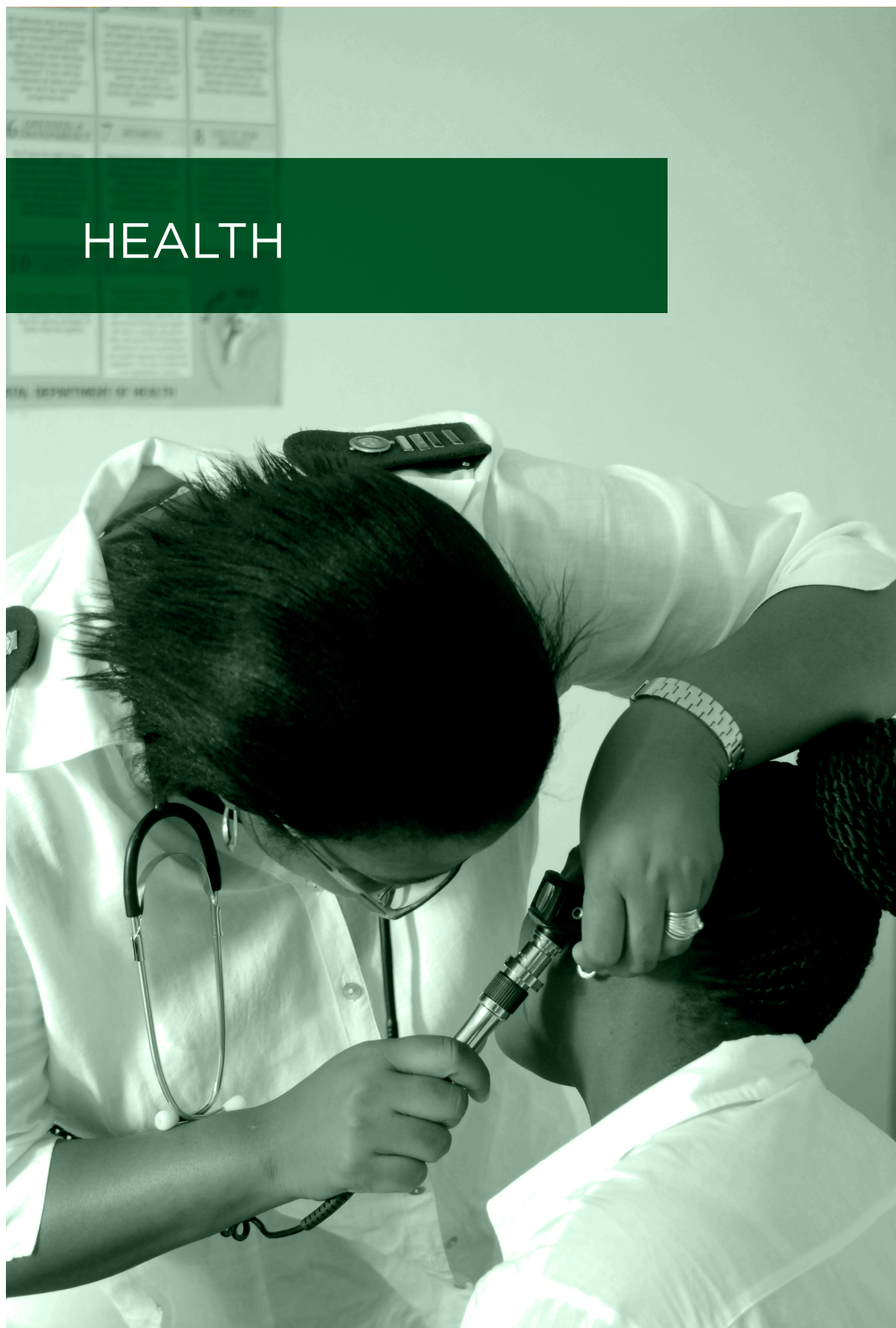
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Annual target	1 500 000	656 000	283 592	303 612	321 122	311 917	210 063	370 000	83 074
Hectares per year	470 376	242 051	331 794	392 859	157 556	153 586	210 396	140 670	94 277
Cumulative total	3 067 757	3 309 808	3 641 602	4 034 461	4 192 017	4 345 602	4 555 998	4 696 668	4 790 945

#### HECTARES DISTRIBUTED PER YEAR



<b>Definition</b>	Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals.
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.
<b>Data note</b>	Data is verified and updated on a continuous basis.

# HEALTH



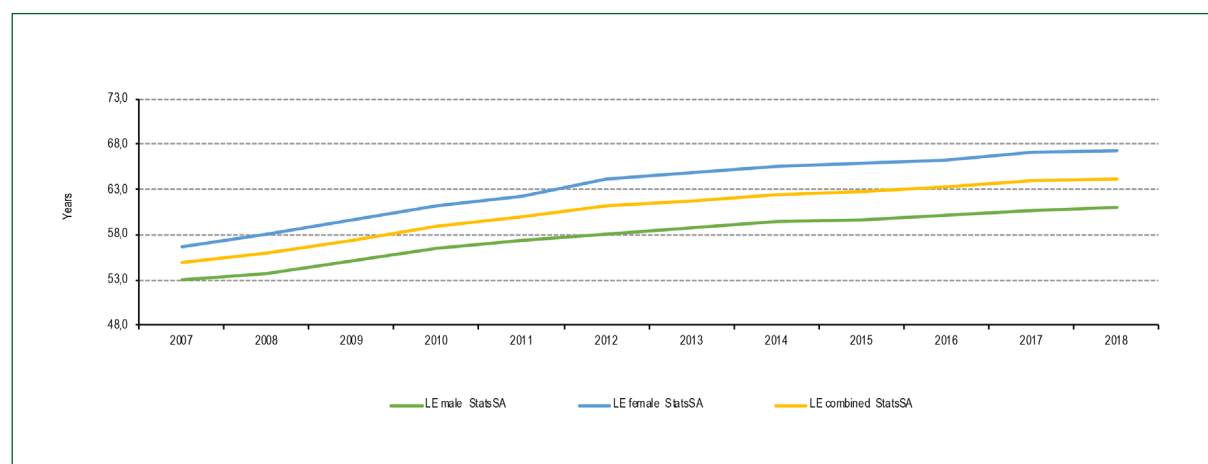
## 32. LIFE EXPECTANCY (LE)

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Average male and female life expectancy at birth increased to 70 years.
Analysis	The life expectancy (LE) of South Africans at birth continued to increase steadily from 2006 to 2018. This was after it showed a decline from 2002 to 2006 due to the impact of HIV and AIDS epidemic experienced by South Africans. Statistics South Africa (StatsSA)'s Population Estimates 2018 release shows an increase in LE from 58.9 years in 2010 to 64.2 years in 2018, and the Rapid Mortality Surveillance Report (RMS), reflects an increase in LE from 57.1 years in 2010 to 63.3 years in 2016. The expansion of health programmes to prevent mother to child transmission, access to Antiretroviral treatment (ART) and other comprehensive strategies to combat the quadruple burden of diseases including communicable diseases has contributed to the increase in LE of South Africans. The LE at birth for 2018 is estimated at 61.1 years for males and 67.3 years for females.

### LIFE EXPECTANCY

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	LE male Stats SA	53.1	53.8	55.1	56.5	57.4	58.1	58.7	59.4	59.7	60.1	60.7	61.1
2	LE female Stats SA	56.6	58.1	59.6	61.2	62.3	64.1	64.8	65.5	65.9	66.2	67.1	67.3
3	LE combined Stats SA	54.9	56.0	57.4	58.9	59.9	61.2	61.8	62.5	62.8	63.2	63.9	64.2
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, 10) Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa - Mid Year Population Estimates 2018 (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

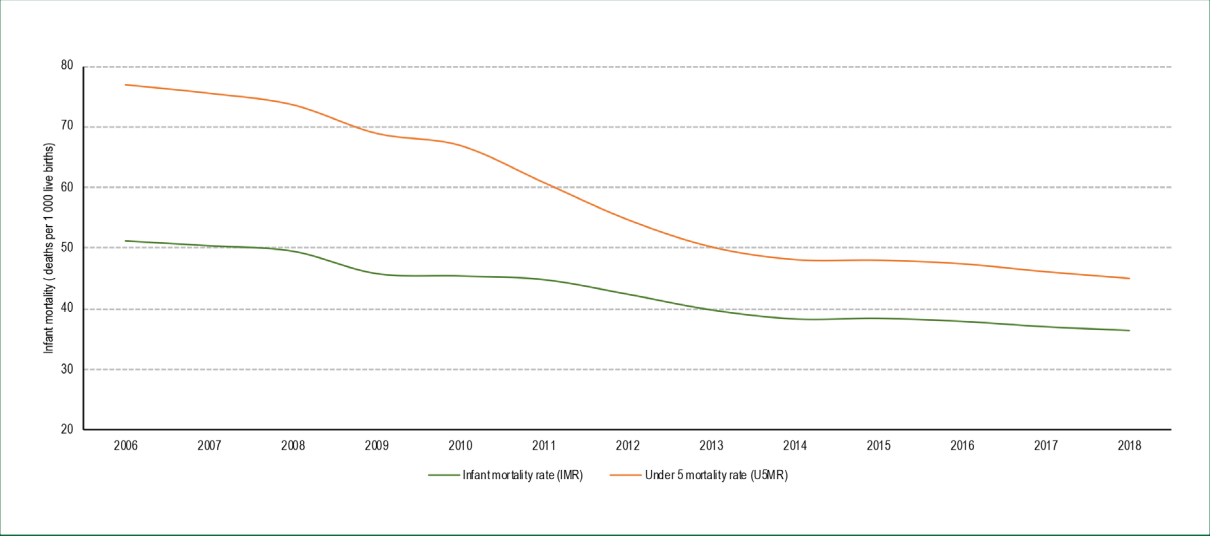
Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce under-five mortality from 56 to below 30 per 1 000 live births.
Analysis	South Africa is continuing to show progress in child and infant health, with the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR) declining significantly since 2002. The RMS source shows that IMR declined from 39 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2009 to 25 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2016, while the U5MR declined from 56 deaths per 1 000 live births to 34 deaths per 1 000 live births. The results are in line with those produced by StatsSA's Population Estimates report for 2018 and the SADHS 2016 Key Indicator Report which also showed a decline in the under-5 mortality and the infant mortality rates to 42 deaths and 35 deaths per 1 000 live births respectively. Improvements by the country in the provisioning of basic services such as appropriate sanitation and access to clean and safe water have contributed to the improvement in child health. Access to nutritious food by the government's school feeding scheme and the implementation of the child health program are some of the interventions to improve child health.

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

		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Infant mortality rate(IMR)-Stats SA	51.2	50.4	49.5	45.8	45.4	44.8	42.4	39.8	38.3	38.4	37.9	37.0	36.4
2	Under-five mortality-Stats SA	76.9	75.5	73.6	68.9	66.9	60.8	54.7	50.2	48.1	48.0	47.4	46.1	45.0
3	Infant mortality rate(IMR) RMS				39.0	35.0	28.0	27.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	25.0		
4	Under-five mortality-RMS				56.0	52.0	40.0	41.0	41.0	40.0	37.0	34.0		



**INFANT MORTALITY AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES - STATS SA**



<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	(1, 2) Stats SA's Mid-year population estimates 2018. (3, 4) Medical Research Council's Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Reports 2015 and 2016.
<b>Data note</b>	Note that Statistics South Africa applies the country-specific UN Model Life table for South Africa in Spectrum.

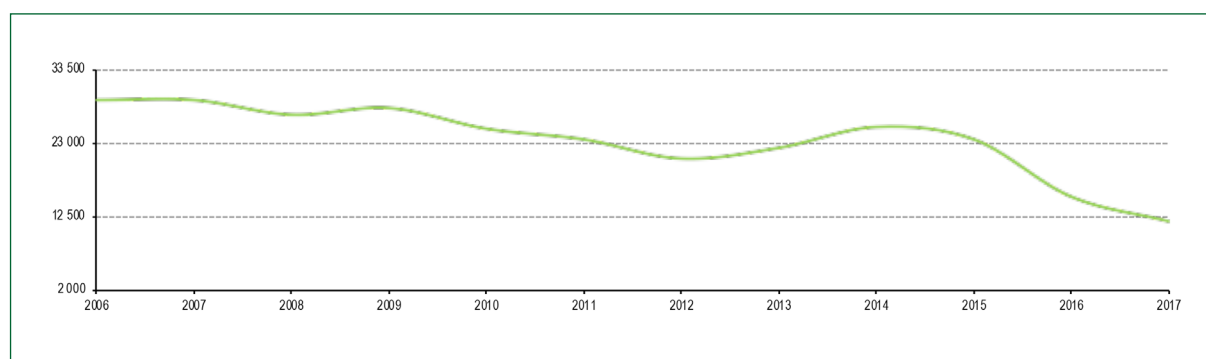
### 34. SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

<b>Goal</b>	To reduce infant and under five child morbidity and mortality.
<b>Analysis</b>	Severe acute malnutrition is considered as a major factor contributing to almost a third of childhood mortality in the public sector of South Africa. It is a life threatening condition that requires urgent attention. The health sector encourages mothers to breastfeed their children up to the age of six months because breastfeeding is considered as one of the key interventions for the prevention of malnutrition, diarrhoeal diseases and pneumonia. The number of children under five years with severe acute malnutrition declined from 29 176 in 2006 to 11 799 in 2017. The improvement in the socio-economic status of the households has contributed to the reduction in children with severe acute malnutrition. Severe acute malnutrition is the extreme and visible form on undernutrition where children with severe acute malnutrition are having a low weight for their height. The reduction of severe acute malnutrition contributes positively to improvement in child mortality.

#### SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Severe acute malnutrition under five years	29 176	29 165	27 064	28 029	25 057	23 521	20 786	22 313	25 312	23 545	15 336	11 799

#### SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION - UNDER FIVE YEARS



<b>Definition</b>	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. The underweight for age rate is all children that are underweight for age per 1000 children in the target population. A child is underweight for age if below the third centile but equal to or over 60% of Estimated Weight for Age (EWA) on the Road-to-Health chart (below 60% is severe malnutrition). Note that 'Not gaining weight under 5 years' is a more sensitive indicator of nutrition problems. On the Road-to-health card the most important issue to track is whether the child is increasing in weight. Children occupy the full spectrum of weights and if a child on the fiftieth percentile is not gaining weight this is as important for that child as for a child on the fifth percentile that also loses weight. The child on the fiftieth percentile has to go a lot further to reach the third percentile but all along the way the child is at increased risk of disease and infection. Thus 'Not gaining weight under 5 years' allows early detection and intervention before the child become underweight or severely malnourished.
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS).

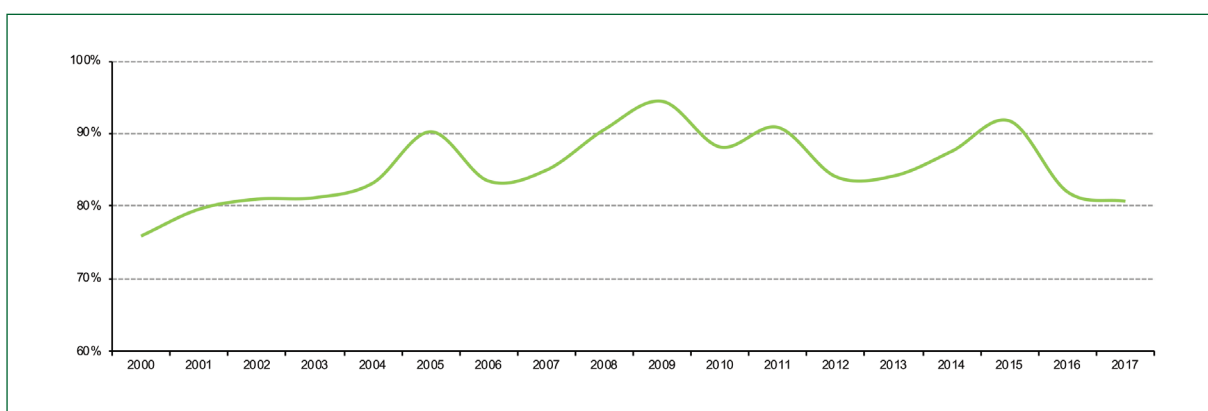
### 35. IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

<b>Goal</b>	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality.
<b>Analysis</b>	Immunisation of children is one of the preventative measures to reduce morbidity and mortality of vaccine preventable diseases. Immunising children is one of the cost-effective ways to reduce children admitted in hospitals for preventable diseases. Immunisation coverage in South Africa fluctuated from a high of 94.4% in 2009 to a low of 80.6% in 2017. The reduction in immunisation coverage was due to the global shortage of one of the vaccines (Hexavalent) in the vaccine schedule. The shortage was for a period of approximately 9 months. The expanded programme on immunisation in South Africa has included vaccines to use against polio, measles, tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, Tanus, haemophilus influenza type B, hepatitis B, rotavirus and pneumococcal infection. These vaccines are provided free of charge at all public health facilities.

#### IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Immunisation coverage	84.9	90.5	94.4	88.1	90.8	84.0	84.1	87.5	91.7	81.9	80.6

#### IMMUNISATION COVERAGE



<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS)
<b>Data note</b>	Some of the totals exceed 100% due to the size of the denominator vs the numerator.

### 36. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality.
Analysis	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is an indicator that represents the risk of deaths associated with pregnancy. MMR in South Africa has consistently reflected a declining trend. StatsSA figures shows that MMR fell by almost 60% within eight years. It decreased from 312 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2009 to 105 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2016. The results from StatsSA are corroborated by the results produced by MRC's RMS which shows that MMR declined from 269 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2010 to 152 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2015. The decline in MMR comes after the struggle the country faced over the years to reduce MMR, where the MMR increased by more than double between 2002 and 2009. The maternal mortality ratio still remains a challenge in South Africa. Targeted health policies that were introduced by government have contributed to the decline in the maternal mortality ratio. The high level of reduction in deaths due to HIV infections as a result of the successful implementation of ART programme has also contributed to the decline in MMR. Maternal mortality ratio is a strong measure of how well or bad a country's health system is doing.

#### MATERNAL DEATHS PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	212	237	299	300	312	218	161	135	126	139	125	105
2				280	304	269	200	165	154	164	152	

#### 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's calculations based on civil registration and vital statistics system (CRVS), data presented in the 2013 MDG report. 2) Medical Research Council's Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2012, 2015, 2016.
Data note	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.

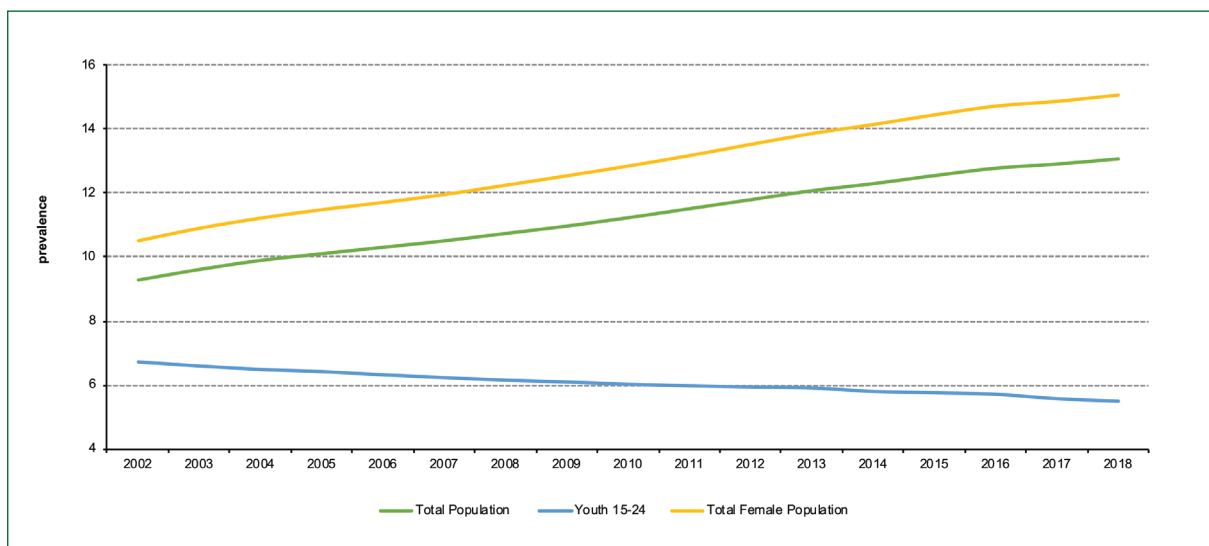
### 37. HIV PREVALENCE

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 for the total population since 2002. The estimated population prevalence rate was 13.03 percent among the South African population in 2018, showing an increase from 10.74 percent in 2008. HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24 years has declined over time i.e., from 6.7 percent in 2002 to 5.5 percent in 2018. The continued decline in youth HIV prevalence is an important positive achievement as youth contribute the most to the overall total number of reported new infections. Declines in the prevalence of HIV over the years are largely due to success in the expansion of antiretroviral treatment (ART) programme and the introduction of Prevention of Mother-To-Child-Transmission (PMTCT) programme. The availability of the ART in public health facilities and its use has increased survival rates among HIV-infected individuals. Over the past decade, the female population have recorded the highest HIV prevalence rates than their male counterparts.

### HIV PREVALENCE

	%	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Youth 15-24	6.10	6.03	5.98	5.94	5.91	5.80	5.76	5.71	5.57	5.49
2	Adult women 15-49	19.56	19.93	20.33	20.77	21.19	21.50	21.82	22.09	22.19	22.32
3	Adult women 20-64	21.05	21.47	21.91	22.39	22.86	23.25	23.68	24.07	24.32	24.62
4	Adult men 20-64	15.61	15.87	16.16	16.44	16.70	16.93	17.19	17.44	17.60	17.78
5	All adults 15-49	16.77	17.07	17.40	17.76	18.08	18.32	18.59	18.80	18.88	18.99
6	All adults 20-64	18.39	18.73	19.09	19.47	19.84	20.14	20.49	20.80	21.00	21.24
7	Total Female Population	12.53	12.84	13.16	13.51	13.85	14.13	14.44	14.71	14.86	15.06
8	Total Male Population	9.34	9.55	9.78	10.00	10.21	10.38	10.58	10.76	10.87	11.00
9	Total Population	10.97	11.23	11.51	11.79	12.07	12.29	12.54	12.77	12.90	13.06

### HIV PREVALENCE FOR TOTAL POPULATION



Definition	HIV prevalence is the percentage of people that are HIV positive in the population out of the total population at a given point in time.
Data source	Statistics SA's Mid-year population estimates, 2018

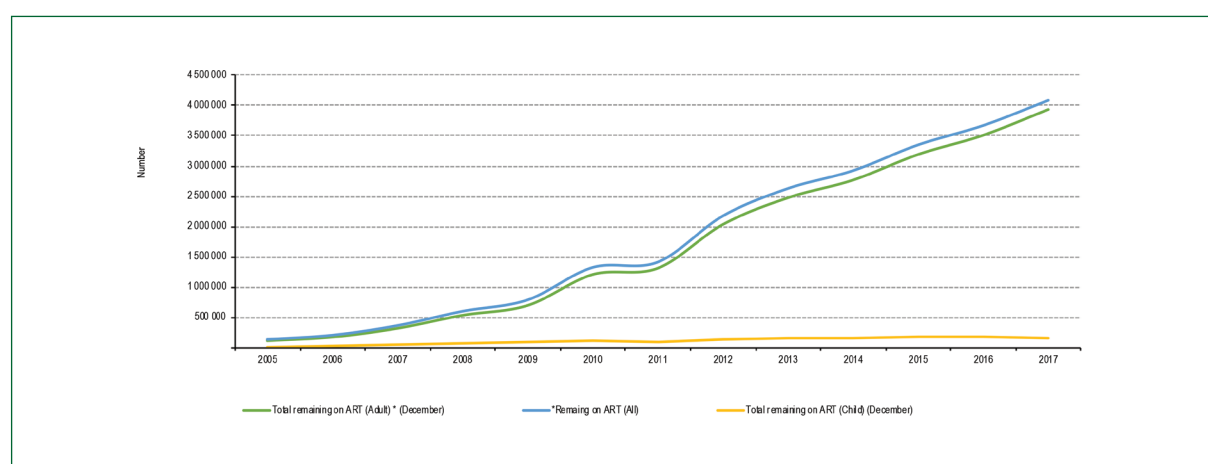
### 38. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT (ART)

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Average male and female life expectancy at birth increases to 70 years
Analysis	South Africa has the largest ART programme in the world. The total number of clients remaining on ART treatment has increased from 125 334 in 2005 to 4.086 million in 2017. The total number of children remaining on treatment has increased from 11 959 in 2005 to 162 764 in 2017. The increase in the ART enrolment can be attributed to the revision of the enrolment policy in 2009, the aggressive implementation of the HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) campaign and the rapid expansion of the ART programme by the health sector. Since September 2016, the Health Sector has implemented the 'test and treatment approach', which increased access to ART treatment. The adoption of the 90-90-90 strategy at the 2014 AIDS conference South Africa is aimed at turning the corner in the approach of managing the dual epidemics of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. The 90-90-90 strategy will ensure that 90 percent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection receive a sustainable antiretroviral therapy, which will assist in ensuring that 90 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression. The current policy entails testing and treating all individuals who are HIV positive as soon as they are diagnosed.

#### ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT (ART)

	%	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Total remaining on ART (Adult) * (December)	695 293	1 204 269	1 308 602	2 029 233	2 469 236	2 761 519	3 182 343	3 499 630	3 923 464
2	Total remaining on ART (Child) (December)	85 630	113 759	98 188	142 023	156 816	159 707	165 816	169 711	162 764
3	*Remaining on ART (All)	780 923	1 318 028	1 406 790	2 171 256	2 626 052	2 921 226	3 348 159	3 669 341	4 086 228

#### 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.

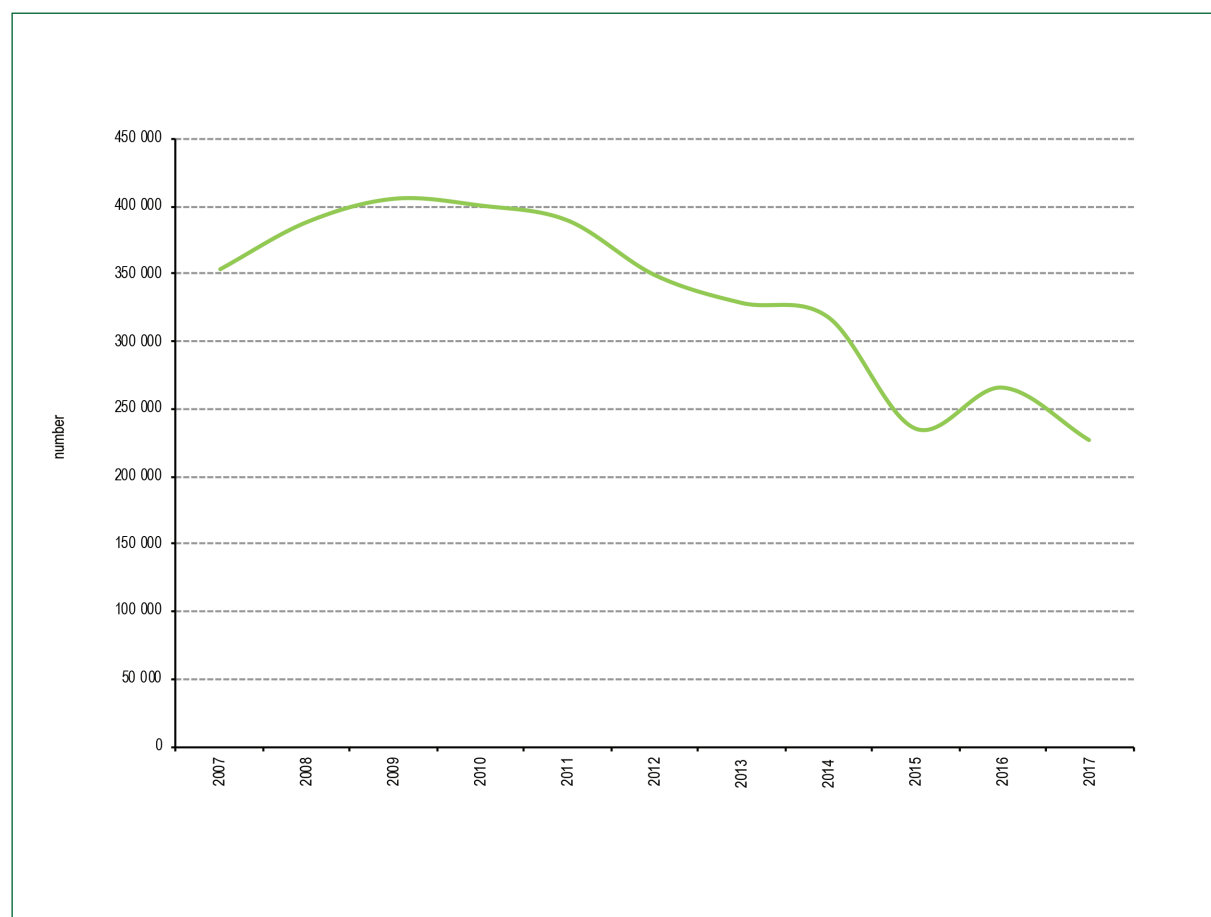
### 39. TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Goal	NDP 2030: Progressively improve TB prevention and cure
Analysis	Tuberculosis continues to be one of the South Africa's leading cause of death. The proportion of death due to TB in South Africa decreased from 7.4% in 2014 to 6.6% in 2017. The number of TB cases notified in the public health sector increased during the period 2004 to 2009 but started to decline in 2010. In 2010, a total of 401 048 TB cases were reported, however, by 2017, this number had dropped almost by half reaching 227 224 of TB cases notified. The declining trend in TB case notification has been accompanied by an increased treatment success rate over the years. Notable achievements in dealing with the TB epidemic resulted from a combination of interventions, including the community-based advocacy for TB, household case finding and rapid diagnosis using the Genexpert technology and the adoption of the 90-90-90 targets for TB. Case finding and case holding have also improved in the public sector.

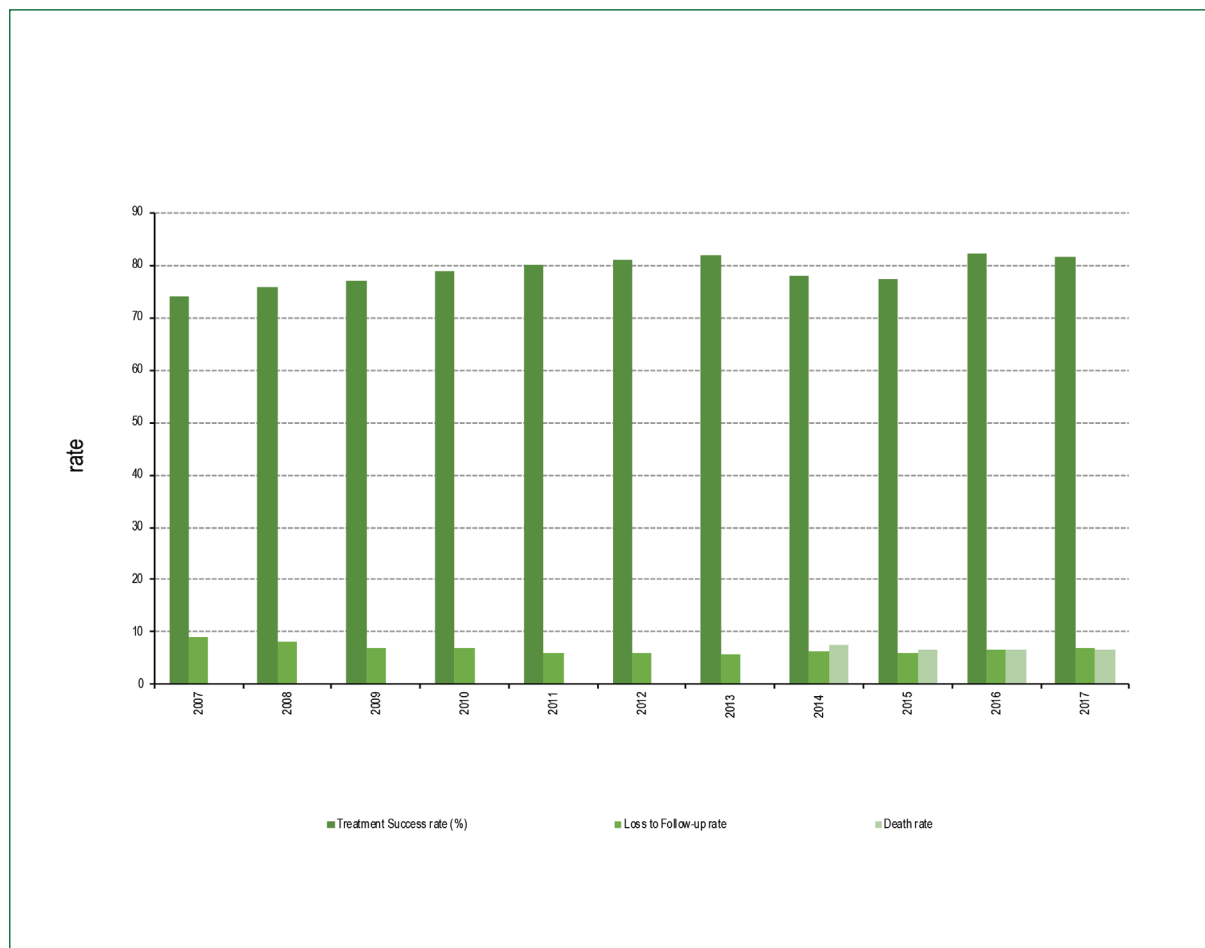
#### TB PREVALENCE

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	TB case notification	353 879	388 882	406 082	401 048	389 974	349 582	328 896	318 193	235 778	266 105	227 224
2	Treatment Success rate (%)	74	76	77	79	80	81	82	78	78	82	82
3	Loss to Follow-up rate	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.9
4	Death rate								7.4	6.7	6.7	6.6

#### TB CASE NOTIFICATION



## TB TREATMENT



### Definition

- 1) TB Case Notification- Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health.
  - 2) Successful Treatment Rate- the proportion of all TB patients (smear-positive, smear-negative and extra-pulmonary) who were cured or who completed treatment.
  - 3) Loss to follow up rate- The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment.
  - 4) Death rate - The percentage of patients who died while on treatment
- DOTS - Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (the basic package that underpins the stop TB strategy) ss+ TB means smear positive tuberculosis  
 MDR-TB is multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (resistance to, at least isoniazid and rifampicin)  
 GLC- Green light committee

### Data source

Electronic TB register, Department of Health



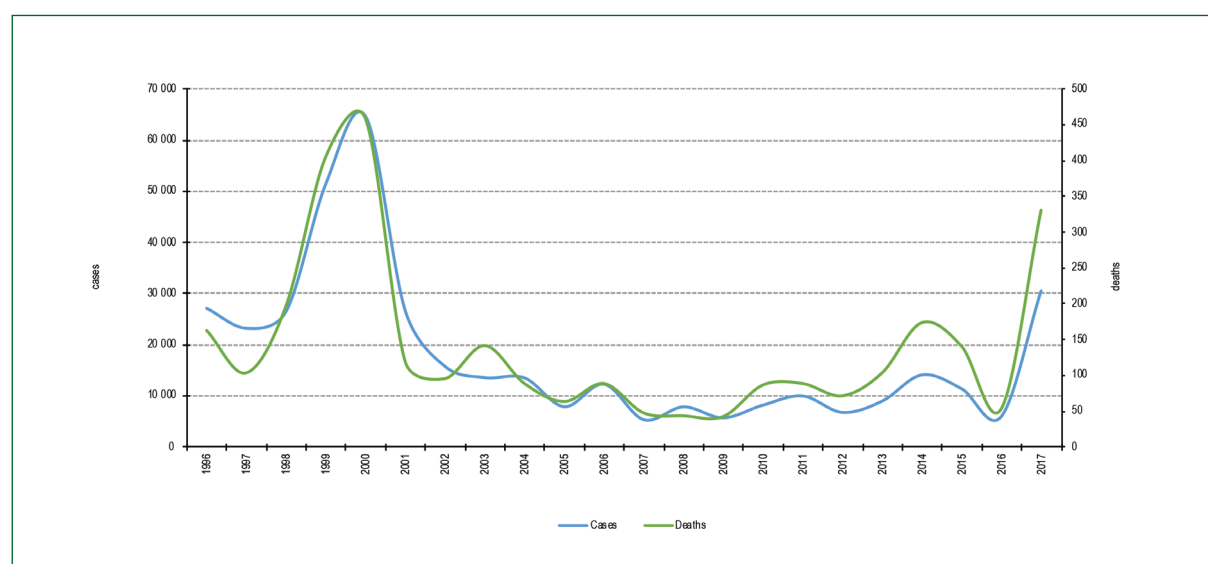
## 40. MALARIA

Goal	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10% each year.
Analysis	Malaria in South Africa is endemic in three provinces i.e., Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Kwa-Zulu Natal. Further, the disease is seasonal with cases peaking during the rainy months of September to May. Malaria cases in South Africa have been fluctuating over the years. Malaria cases increased from 5 846 cases in 2016 to 30 450 in 2017, while Malaria deaths also increased from 54 in 2016 to 331 in 2017. Malaria cases were low in 2016 due to the drought condition that prevailed during the year and increased in 2017 due to the rainy season that was experienced during the same year. The factors that contributed to the upsurge were the rise in rainfall, humidity and ambient temperature (which resulted in the decline in indoor residual spraying in malaria endemic areas). Reports show that the stock out in the rapid diagnostic test (RDT) kits and oral antimalarial overburdened hospitals and treatment areas negatively impacted both patients and the number of malaria reported cases. National guidelines to ensure personal preventative measures against mosquito bites must also be applied at all times.

### MALARIA

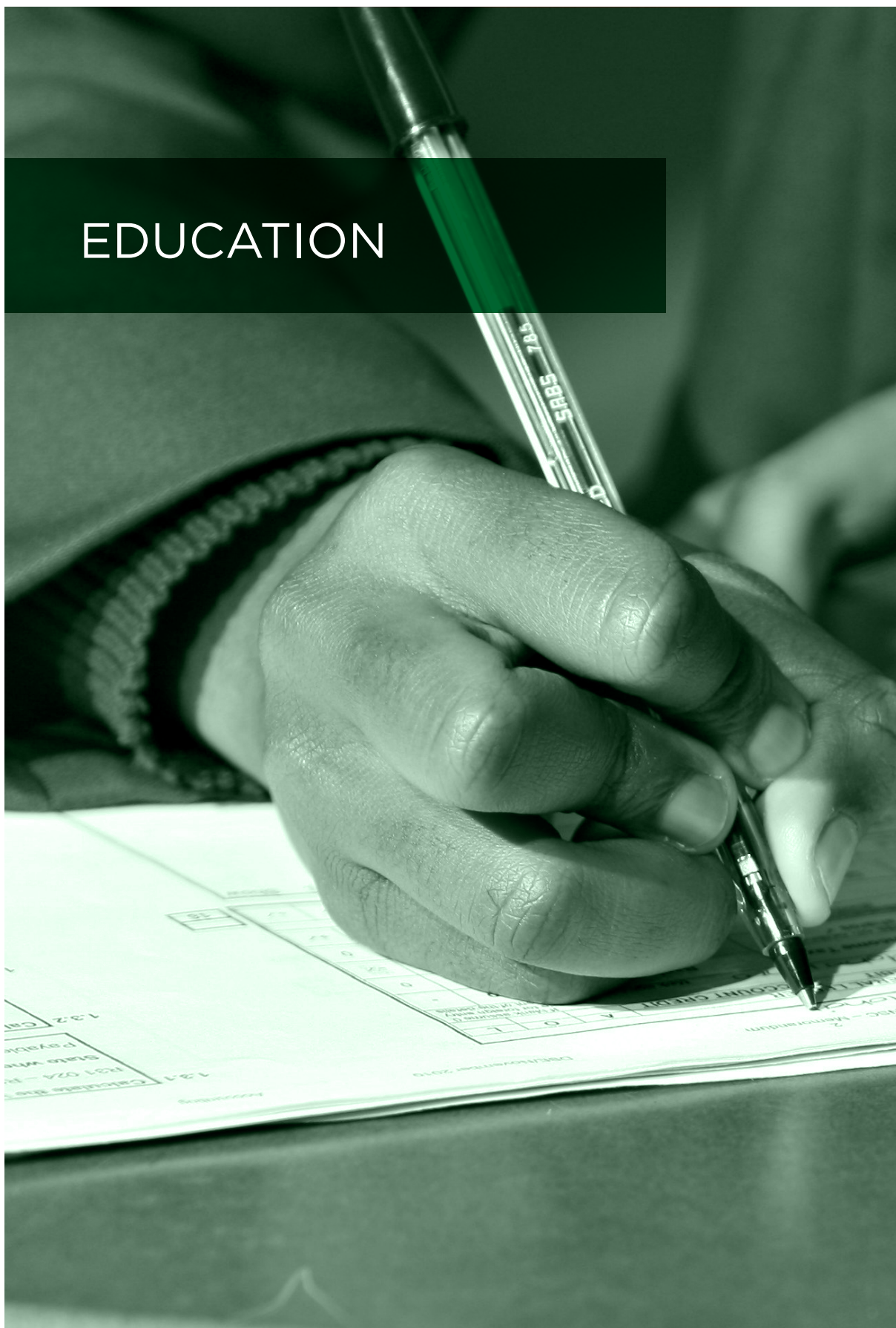
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cases	12 163	5 210	7 727	5 586	8 066	9 866	6 646	8 851	13 988	11 276	5 846	30 450
Deaths	89	48	44	43	87	89	72	104	174	141	54	331
Fatality rate	0.73	0.92	0.57	0.77	1.08	0.90	1.05	1.18	1.24	1.25	0.92	1.09

### 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



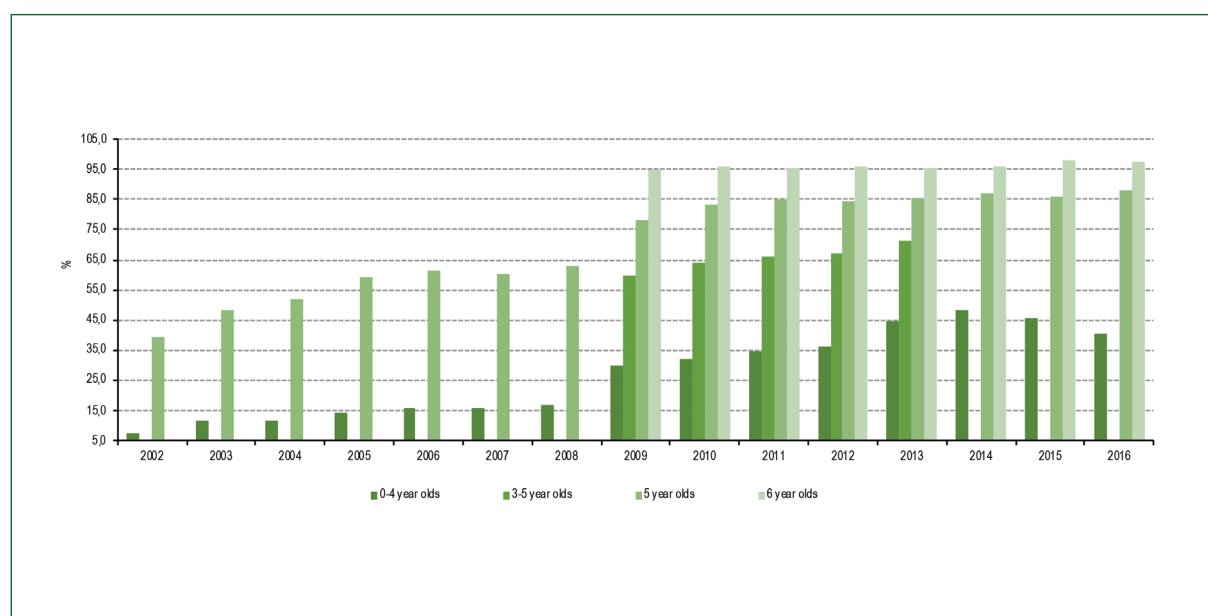
#### 41. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Goal	All boys and girls between 0-6 years old have access to quality early childhood development by 2030
Analysis	Access to ECD institutions has been increasing since 2003 for all the age groups. The data shows that access for 6 year olds remained above 94% from 2009 to 2016 and for 5 year olds it increased from 78% in 2009 to 88% in 2016. For 3-5 year olds access increased from 60% in 2009 to 70% in 2016. With an increase of 28.8% point, the most improved access to ECD recorded, was amongst children between the ages of 0 and 4 years (increased from 11.6% in 2003 to 40.4% in 2016).

#### CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
0-4 year olds	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	40.4
3-5 year olds							60.0	64.0	66.0	67.4	71.3	73.4	70.8	70.6
5 year olds	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	88.1
6 year olds							94.8	96.1	95.5	95.8	95.5	95.9	98.2	97.3

#### CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES



Definition	Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme comprises of a set of activities which are meant to provide stimulation and learning appropriate to children's developmental needs, including children with a disability, chronic illness and other special needs.
Data source	Department of basic education, calculations are based on Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS),2017
Data note	Goal statement adopted from Sustainable Development Goal.

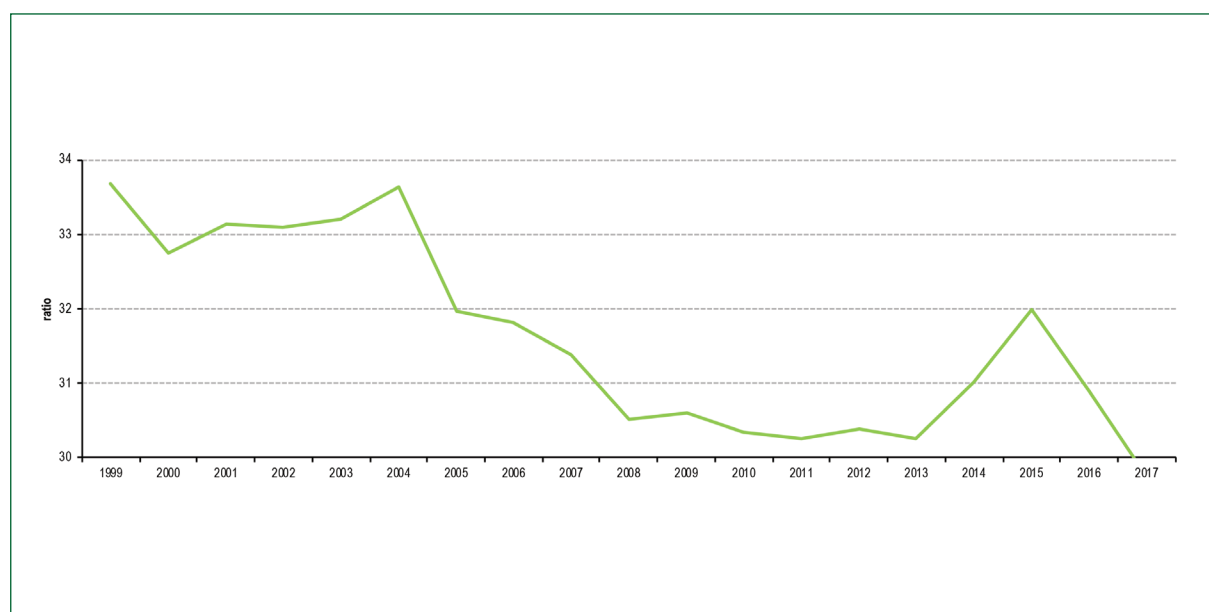
## 42. LEARNER-EDUCATOR RATIO IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS

<b>Goal</b>	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with relevant international standards
<b>Analysis</b>	From the table below it can be seen that, from 2009 to 2017, the number of learners increased by 9% nationally. At the same time, the number of educators also increased by 10.8%. This has brought some stability to the Learner Teacher Ratio (LER) which was recorded as 31 learners to 1 educator in 2009 to 30 learners per 1 educator in 2017. The rural provinces of KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga continue to have the highest LER compared to other provinces in the country. Nationally, the learner-educator ratio has reduced and remained almost constant since 2009.

### LEARNER TO EDUCATOR RATIO IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Educator	386 587	389 329	390 074	392 377	391 829	390 608	379 613	418 611	433 320
Learners (thousands)	11 828 747	11 809 355	11 804 066	11 923 674	11 975 844	12 117 015	12 248 279	12 932 565	12 892 273
Learner: Educator Ratio	31	30	30	30	30	31	32	31	30

### LEARNER TO EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS



<b>Definition</b>	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 permanent and temporally employed).
<b>Data source</b>	School Realities, 2017
<b>Data note</b>	The school realities report consists of data from Learner Unit Record Information and Tracking System (LURITS) and Provincial Data Warehouses as at September 2017. Approximately 99.9% of functional ordinary schools were uploaded. No imputation was done on the data. Ordinary Schools refers to both ordinary public and independent schools.

### 43. ENROLMENT RATES: GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

Goal	To ensure that all males and female learners have access to quality education by 2030.
Analysis	In general, the overall GPI rates indicate that gender equality has been reached in access to basic education with a slightly higher number of male learners than female learners in the schooling system in both 2012 and 2017. The period, 2006 to 2017 however, saw slightly more females in secondary schools than their male counterparts and generally GPI rates that were in favour of males in primary education. These results suggest a disproportionate drop-out rate of male learners in secondary school. Table 2 shows that since 2004, a higher percentage of females were in higher education compared to males. The gender gap between the sexes has also widened over time, with the largest gap observed between 2012 and 2015.

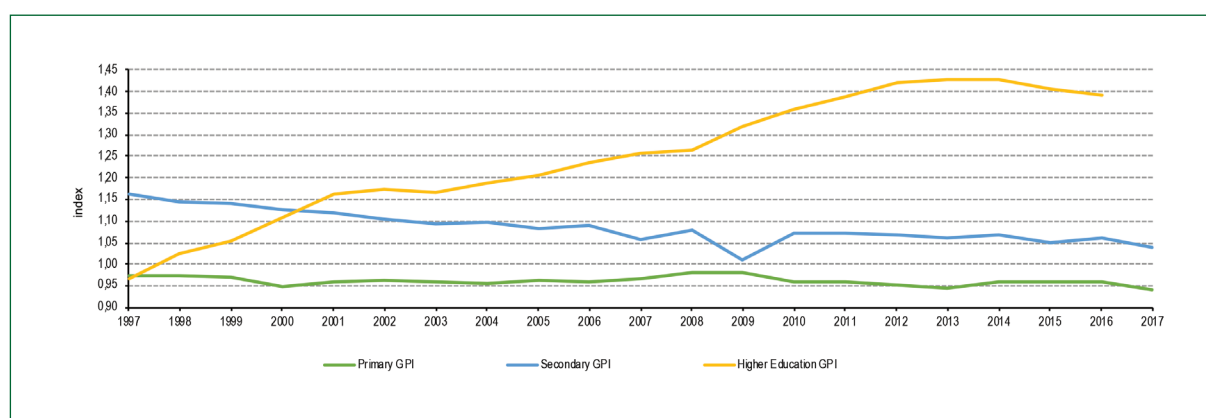
TABLE 1) GPI FOR BASIC EDUCATION

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Primary GPI	0.960	0.966	0.980	0.980	0.960	0.958	0.950	0.945	0.960	0.960	0.960	0.940
Secondary GPI	1.090	1.058	1.080	1.010	1.071	1.071	1.070	1.060	1.070	1.050	1.060	1.040
Overall GPI	1.010	1.006	1.010	1.020	1.002	1.000	0.989	0.989	1.000	1.000	1.010	0.980

TABLE 1) GPI FOR BASIC EDUCATION

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Higher Education GPI	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.39	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.39

### GPI FOR BASIC AND 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. Gender Parity Index (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 2017 publications, 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.

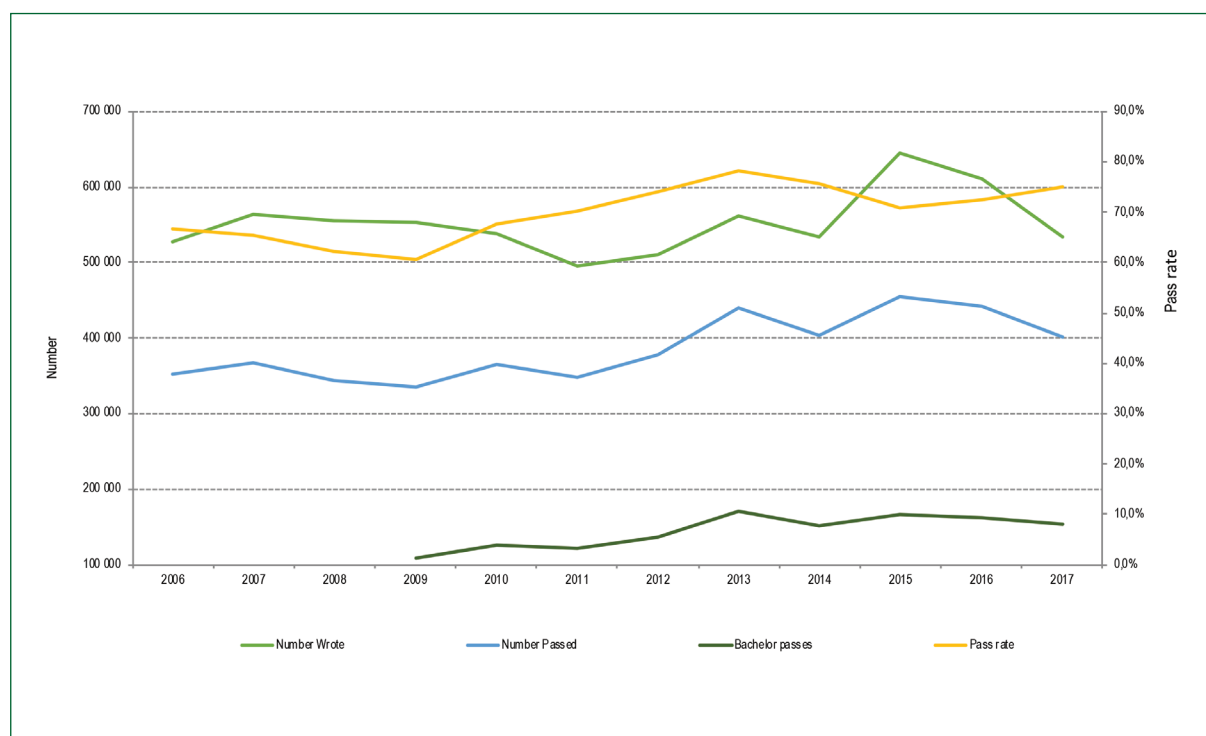
#### 44. NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE (NSC) EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the number of learners eligible for bachelors programme to 300 000 by 2024
Analysis	In general, there has been an increase in the number of learners writing the National Senior Certificate (NSC) between 2010 and 2016. However, the years 2016 and 2017 reflected a decrease of 75 694 learners in the number of learners writing the NSC. The pass rate since 2011 has been above the 70% mark, with the highest percentage of 78.2% observed in 2012.

#### NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number wrote	527 950	564 381	554 664	552 073	537 543	496 090	511 152	562 116	532 860	644 536	610 178	534 484
Number passed	351 503	368 217	344 794	334 716	364 147	348 117	377 829	439 779	403 874	455 825	442 672	401 435
Bachelor passes				109 697	126 371	120 767	136 047	171 755	150 752	166 263	162 374	153 610
Pass rate	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%	60.6%	67.8%	70.2%	73.9%	78.2%	75.8%	70.7%	72.5%	75.1%

#### SENIOR CERTIFICATE PASSES



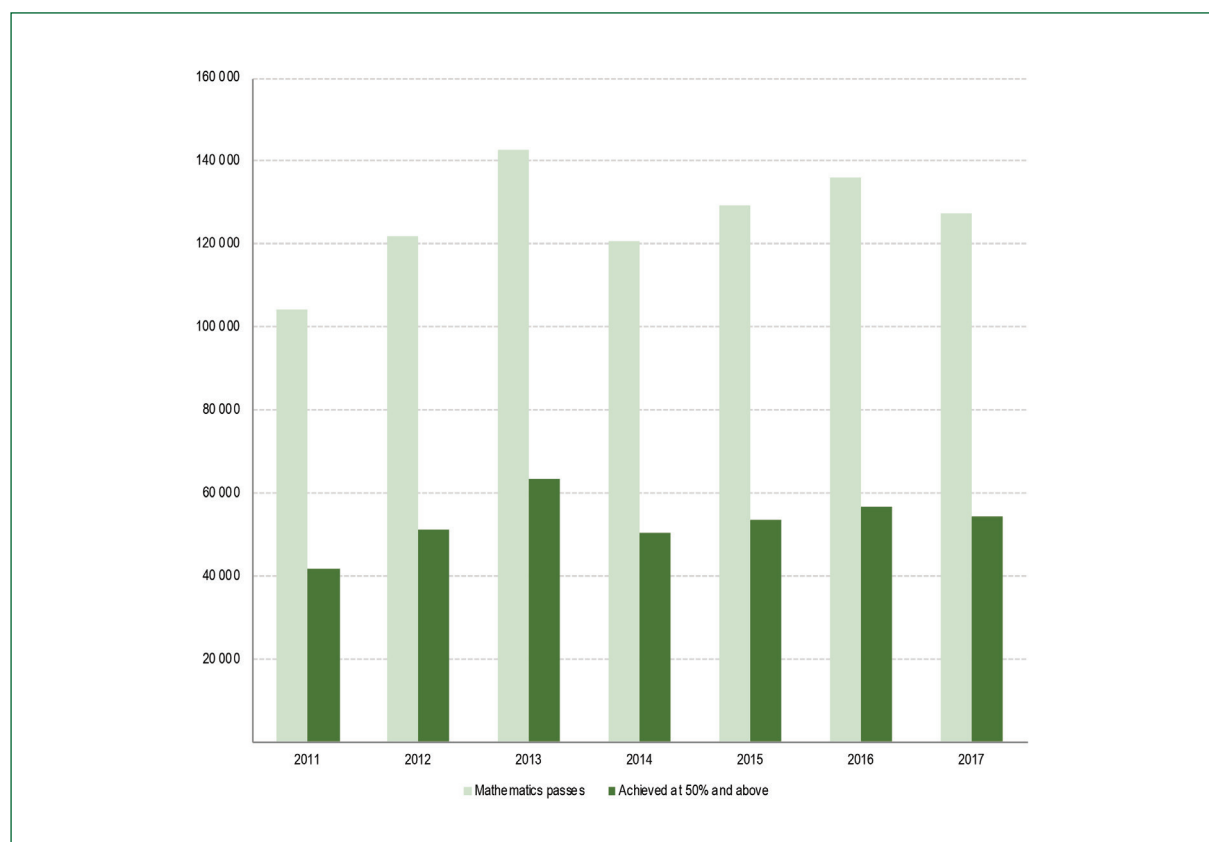
Definition	Number of learners who passed the NSC examinations as a percentage of those that wrote the examinations.
Data source	NSC Examination Report, 2017
Data note	Data does not include part time learners.

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

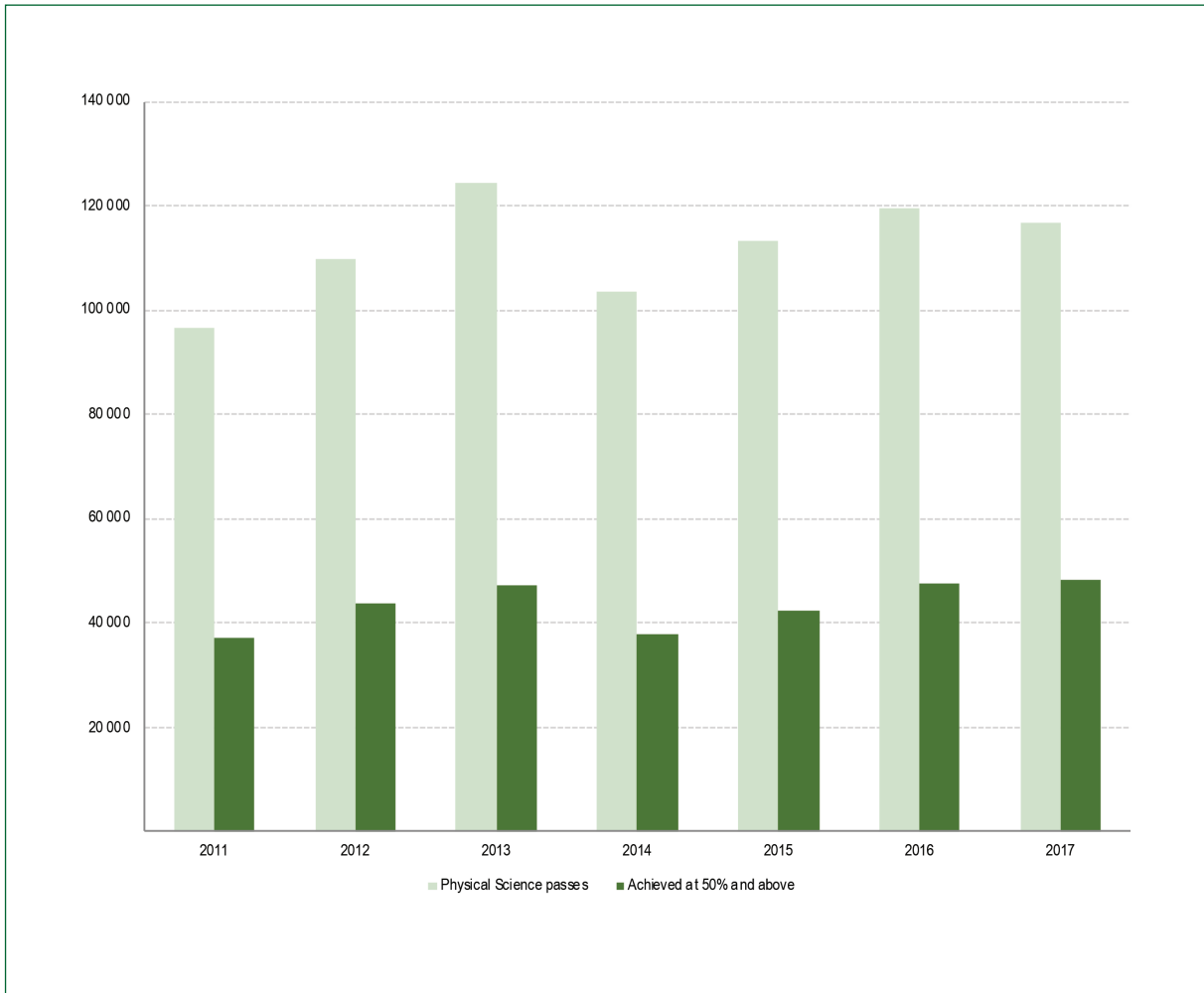
<b>Goal</b>	To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics and Physical science to 450 000 by 2030 NDP.
<b>Analysis</b>	There has been a steady increase in the number of learners who have passed Mathematics and Physical science since 2014. The biggest increase was observed between the years, 2013 and 2016. However, a slight decrease of 6.4% was recorded amongst those who had passed Mathematics between 2016 and 2017. Full time enrolments for both Mathematics and Physical science decreased in 2017 (a decline of about 3% for both mathematics and physical science).

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mathematics passes	104 033	121 970	142 666	120 523	129 481	135 958	127 197
Achieved at 50% and above	41 586	51 231	63 151	50 365	53 588	56 555	54 359
Physical Science passes	96 441	109 918	124 206	103 348	113 121	119 427	116 862
Achieved at 50% and above	37 106	43 639	47 030	37 749	42 433	47 586	48 260

#### MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS



## MATRICULANTS WITH PHYSICAL SCIENCE



<b>Definition</b>	Total number of matriculants who passed Mathematics and Mathematics Literacy. Total number of matriculants who passed Physical Science.
<b>Data source</b>	NSC Examination Report,2017



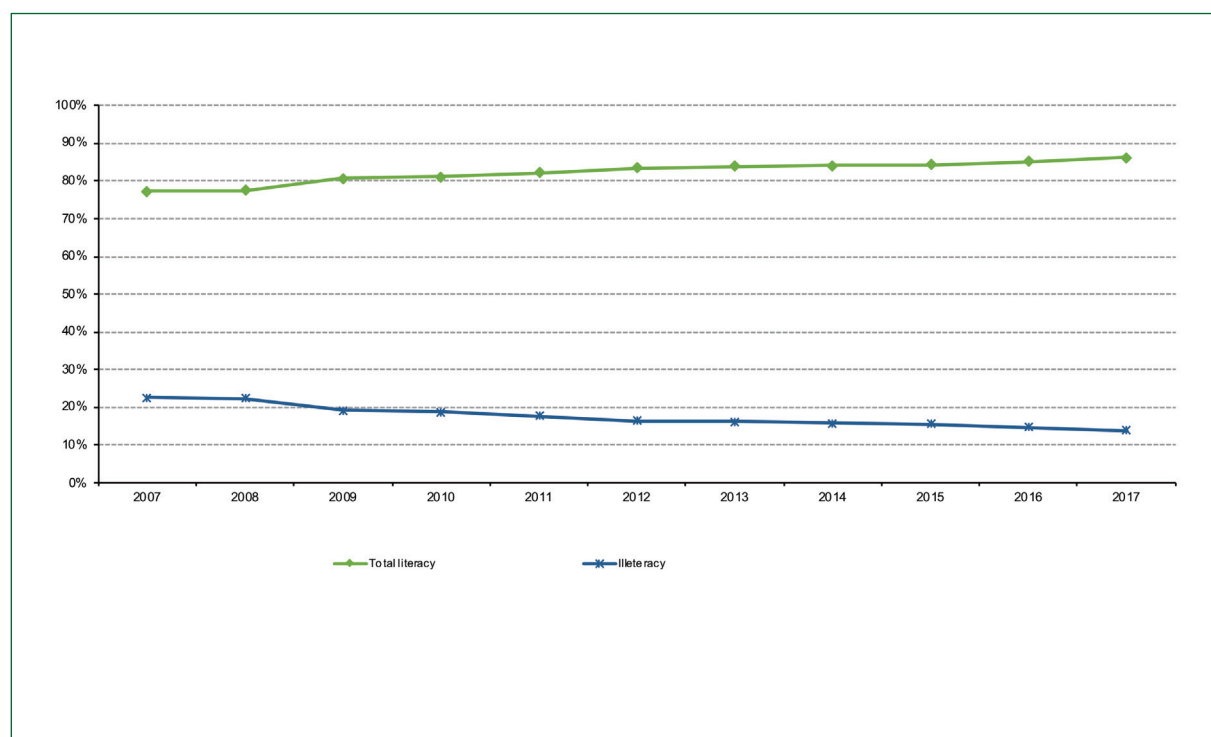
## 46. ADULT LITERACY RATE

Goal	To ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve numeracy and literacy by 2030
Analysis	The Adult literacy rate has been increasing over time showing the positive effects of interventions such as Kha Ri Gude and other programmes. The illiteracy rate declined by 9 percentage points over the 10 years of reporting. It declined from 22.7% in 2007 to 13.9% in 2017.

### ADULT LITERACY RATE

%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total literacy	77.3	77.6	80.7	81.2	82.3	83.5	83.8	84.2	84.4	85.1	86.1
Illiteracy	22.7	22.4	19.3	18.8	17.7	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6	14.9	13.9

### ADULT LITERACY RATE



Definition	Total Literacy 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. 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) 2002-2017, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011
Data note	Goal statement adopted from the sustainable Development Goals

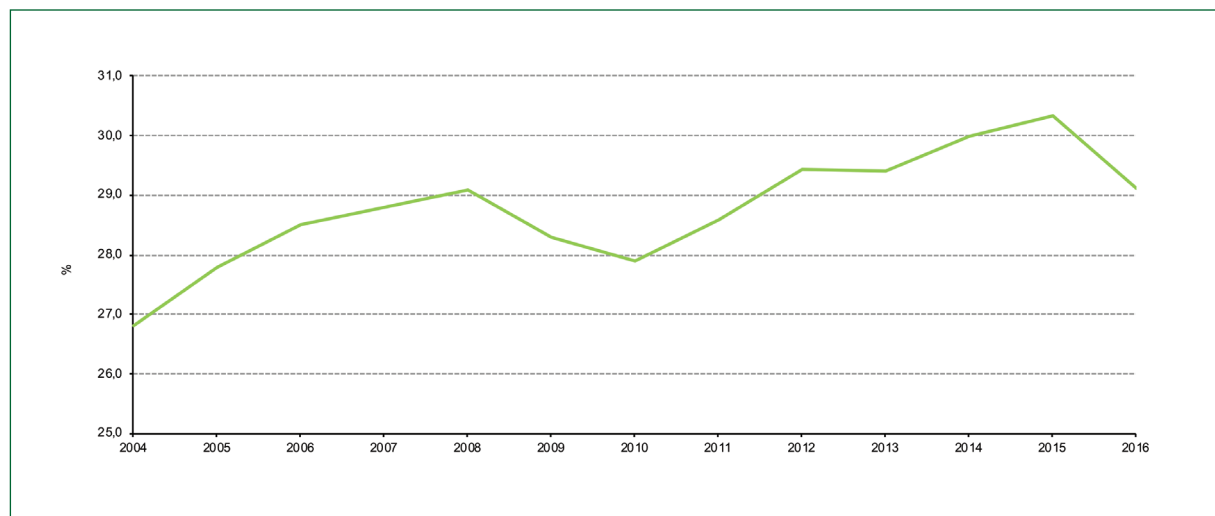
#### 47. GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

<b>Goal</b>	Increase the graduation rates to more than 25 percent by 2030
<b>Analysis</b>	The absolute number of SET graduates has been increasing even though the number of students who are registered in SET courses is disproportionately smaller when compared to the number of university students enrolled in other courses. Furthermore, the increase observed in the percentage of SET students graduating has not broken through the 30% ceiling. This indicates that more targeted intervention policy and programme strategies are required. A focus on SET is crucial for South Africa as a country as the world moves into the Fourth Industrial Revolution characterised by innovation, Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics, science and technology.

#### GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Total number of under and post-graduates	153 325	160 300	165 995	180 822	185 375	191 524	203 076
2	Total number of SET under and post-graduates	42 760	46 101	48 849	53 176	55 574	58 090	59 125
3	SET as % of total under and post-graduates	27.9	28.6	29.4	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.1
4	Number of Engineering Sciences (excluding Technology) under-graduates	8 792	9 193	9 974	11 441	12 058	12 470	12 386

#### GRADUATING SET STUDENTS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GRADUATES



<b>Definition</b>	SACMEQ- Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality Performance of Grade 6 learners in Mathematics and language in the international assessments
<b>Data source</b>	(Table ) SACMEQ II and III Project results (2005 to 2010): Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website - <a href="http://www.SACMEQ.org">www.SACMEQ.org</a>
<b>Data note</b>	(Table 1) (SACMEQ IV) 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.

#### 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, with most improvement taking place in mathematics improving from 486 in SACMEQ II to 552 in SACMEQ IV. Western Cape and Limpopo provinces have improved the most in Math. The Western Cape also continues to lead in Math performances 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 Performance of Grade 6 learners in Mathematics and language in the international assessments
Data source	(Table ) SACMEQ II and III Project results (2005 to 2010): Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website - <a href="http://www.SACMEQ.org">www.SACMEQ.org</a>
Data note	(Table 1) (SACMEQ IV) 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 275 in 1999 to 372 in 2015, while Science scores improved from 243 in 2009 to 358 in 2015. These improvements are the largest among the countries taking part in TIMMS tests. The grade 9 mathematics improved from 285 in 2002 to 372 in 2015, while increased from 268 to 358 in the same period. 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					change in achievement	Maths				
	1999	2002	2011	2015			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			Math
	2011	2015	Change in achievement	2011	2015	Change in achievement	
Eastern Cape	316	346	+	282	328	+	30
Free State	359	367	+	341	351	+	8
Gauteng	389	408	+	387	405	+	19
KwaZulu-Natal	337	369	+	308	352	+	32
Limpopo	322	361	+	284	339	+	39
Mpumalanga	344	370	+	326	348	+	26
North West	350	354	+	334	335	+	4
Northern Cape	366	364	-	368	356	-	-2
Western Cape	404	391	-	409	388	-	-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

<b>Goal</b>	<b>To produce 30 000 artisans per year by 2030</b>
<b>Analysis</b>	The artisan learner registrations for apprenticeship increased over the years from 16 193 in 2007/08 to 28 302 in 2014/15. Additionally, the completion rate has also shown an improvement from 37.2% to over 50% in the same period. The Internships completion has improved from 31% in 2014/15 to 39% in 2016/17.

**TABLE 1: 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 2: CET COLLEGES ENROLMENT**

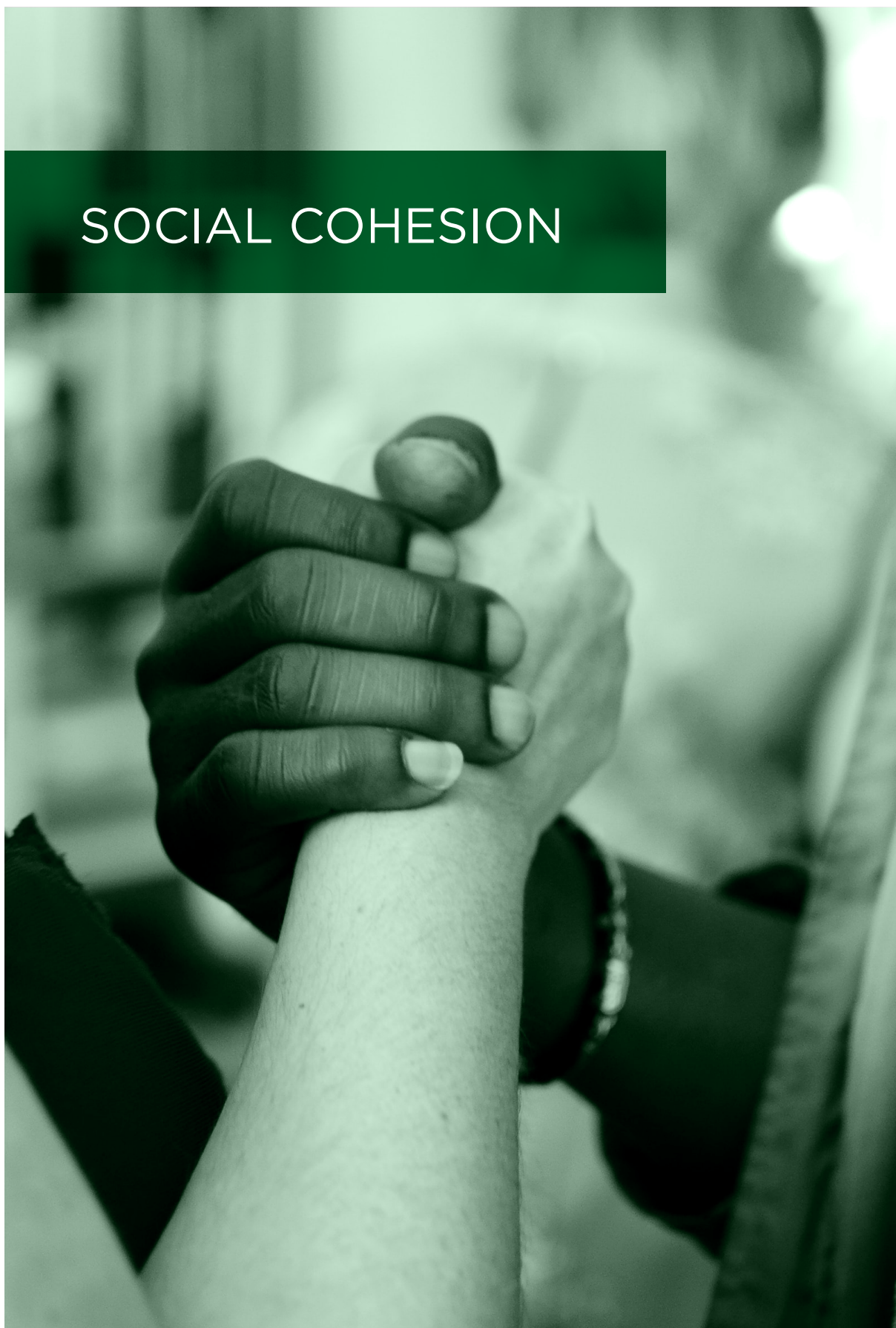
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AET level 1-3	97 803	93 936	62 183	61 316	67 468	60 448
AET level 4	117 910	134 276	109 352	114 760	126 307	122 619
Occupational programmes	9 705	6 658	6 264	5 300	4 007	3 106

**TABLE 3: INTERNSHIPS AND LEARNERSHIPS**

	2014/15			2015/16			2016/17		
	Entered	Completed	Completion rate	Entered	Completed	Completion rate	Entered	Completed	Completion rate
Learnerships									
Workers	29 100	18 685	64%	27 340	14 957	55%	37 428	23 688	63%
Unemployed	48 831	22 206	45%	67 029	28 365	42%	64 019	34 392	54%
Internships	12 006	3 663	31%	13 135	3 352	26%	17 216	6 777	39%

<b>Definition</b>	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 appreciates 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).
<b>Data source</b>	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



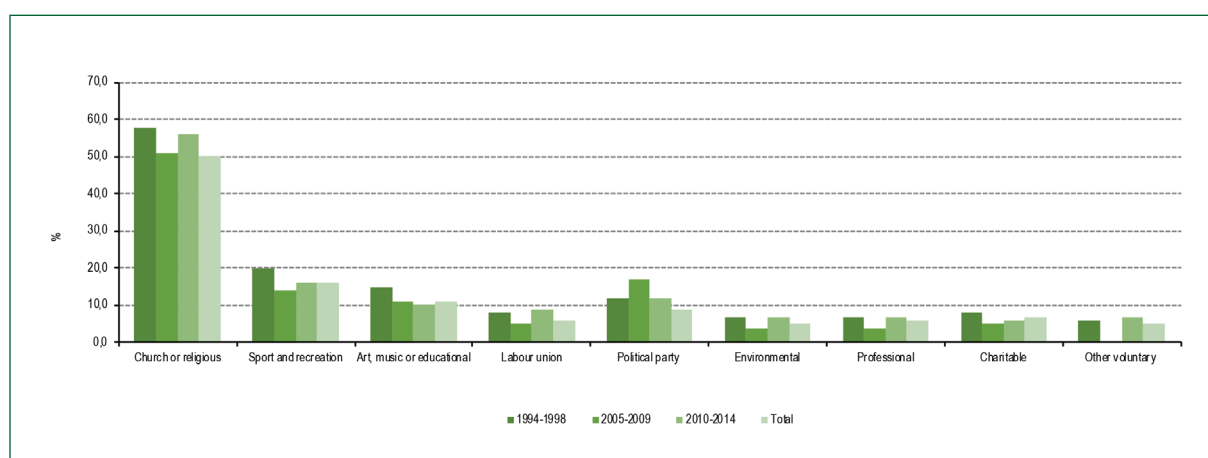
## 51. STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

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 aids in sharing important information on issues such as 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 belong to a religious organisation. Sixteen percent has membership in sport and recreation related organisations. 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 a 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



Definition	Membership of voluntary organisations
Data source	World Value Survey- University of Stellenbosch, Wave 1-6. <a href="http://www.worldvaluessurvey_org/WVSONline.jsp">http://www.worldvaluessurvey_org/WVSONline.jsp</a>
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

<b>Goal</b>	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process.
<b>Analysis</b>	Even though the 2016 voter registration increased from the 2011 local government election, it was 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 show that South Africans do not have much confidence in the functionality of local government. Voter participation by youth under the age of 35 is less than the national average, signalling the need for programmes targeting young people particularly those born after 1994 (i.e. Born-frees). In 2016, only 32.7% of the entire youth population of 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

<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	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.
<b>Data note</b>	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

<b>Goal</b>	To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces.
<b>Analysis</b>	There is generally an increase in the number of South Africans who registered to vote since 2000. However, the percentage of voter participation is generally declining in all provinces. During the national and provincial election, the Eastern Cape had the highest decline from 81.1 percent in 2004 to 70.3 percent in 2014. In 2016 the During the local elections, Limpopo province had the lowest percentage of registered voters who voted at 50.4%, while Western Cape had the highest at 63.3%.

#### 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	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 674 926</b>	<b>15 863 558</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>23 181 997</b>	<b>17 919 966</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>25 390 150</b>	<b>18 654 771</b>	<b>73.5</b>

#### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 511 975</b>	<b>8 899 572</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>21 054 092</b>	<b>10 152 909</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>23 655 046</b>	<b>13 664 920</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>26 333 353</b>	<b>15 296 759</b>	<b>58.1</b>

<b>Definition</b>	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).
<b>Data source</b>	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).
<b>Data note</b>	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

<b>Goal</b>	To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies.
<b>Analysis</b>	There has been an improvement in gender representivity since 1994. However, a deterioration of the gains achieved in early years has been observed. None of the legislatures are close to approaching the set 50 percent representation. At the level of local government, the representation of women is even lower. Representation of women in local councils is growing slowly; a 1% increase in a period of ten years is recorded. The increase is however, still far behind when comparing to figures recorded against the provincial legislatures and the National Assembly.

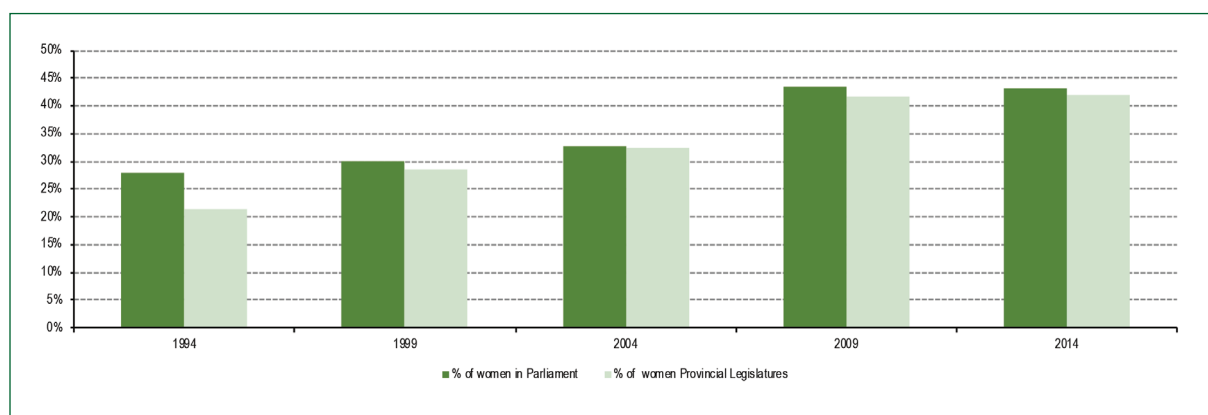
### WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

	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



<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).
<b>Data note</b>	Numbers, Percentages

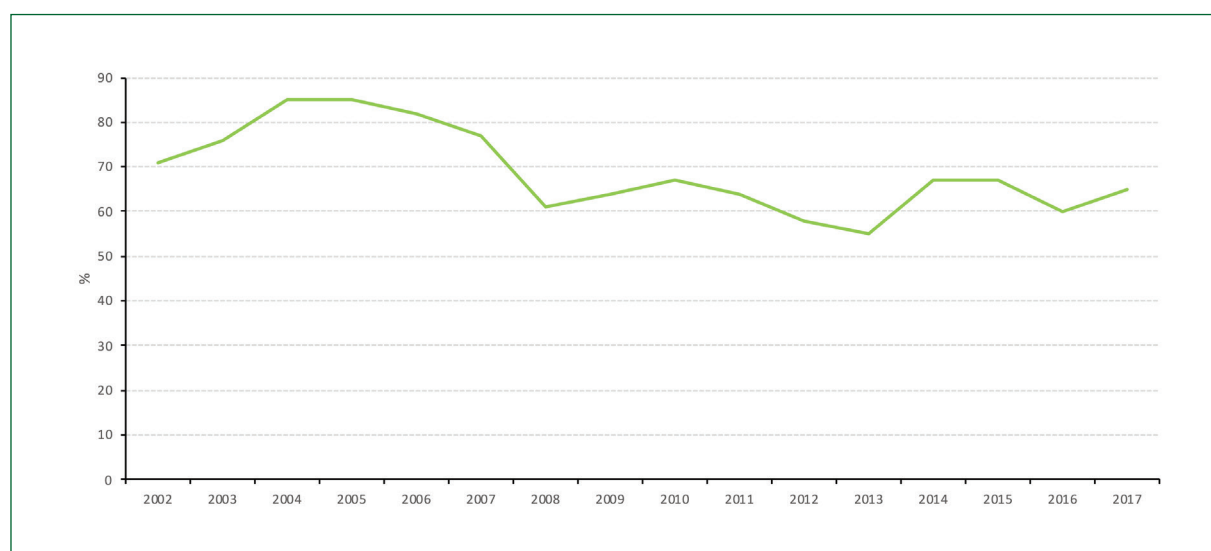
## 55. CONFIDENCE IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.
Analysis	South Africans' confidence in seeing a happy future improved from 2002 to 2006, with the highest confidence rating observed between 2005 and 2006. Thereafter (from 2007), the nation experienced a decline with confidence levels falling below 70% between 2008 and 2017. The lowest levels of South Africans' perceptions of being confident in a happy future was experienced in 2016 at 46%, however an improvement to 65% was observed in 2017.

### CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Confident in a happy future for all races	71	76	85	85	82	77	61	64	67	64	58	55	67	67	46	65

### 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

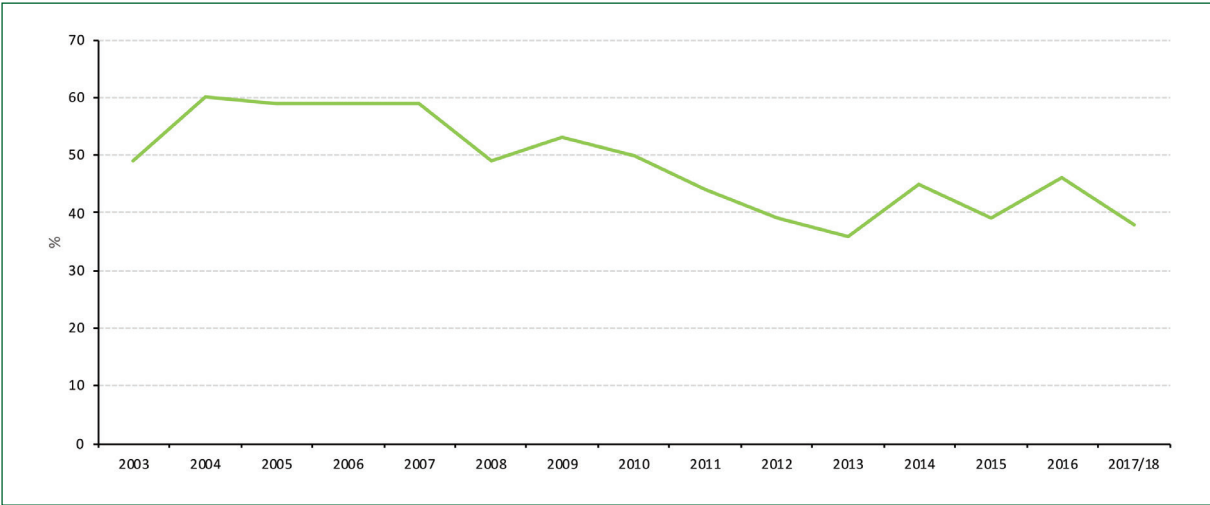
**56. PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS**

<b>Goal</b>	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.
<b>Analysis</b>	There is a positive relation between confidence in happy future, better race relations and prevailing economic performances. The country recorded the highest percentage of public opinion on race relations over the period, 2004 to 2007. Public opinions perceptions on race relations have declined since then, reaching a lowest percentage of 36% in 2013. In 2017 only 38% of the population was of the opinion that race relations was improving.

**PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS**

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Race relations improving	49	60	59	59	59	49	53	50	44	39	36	45	39	46	38

**PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS**



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

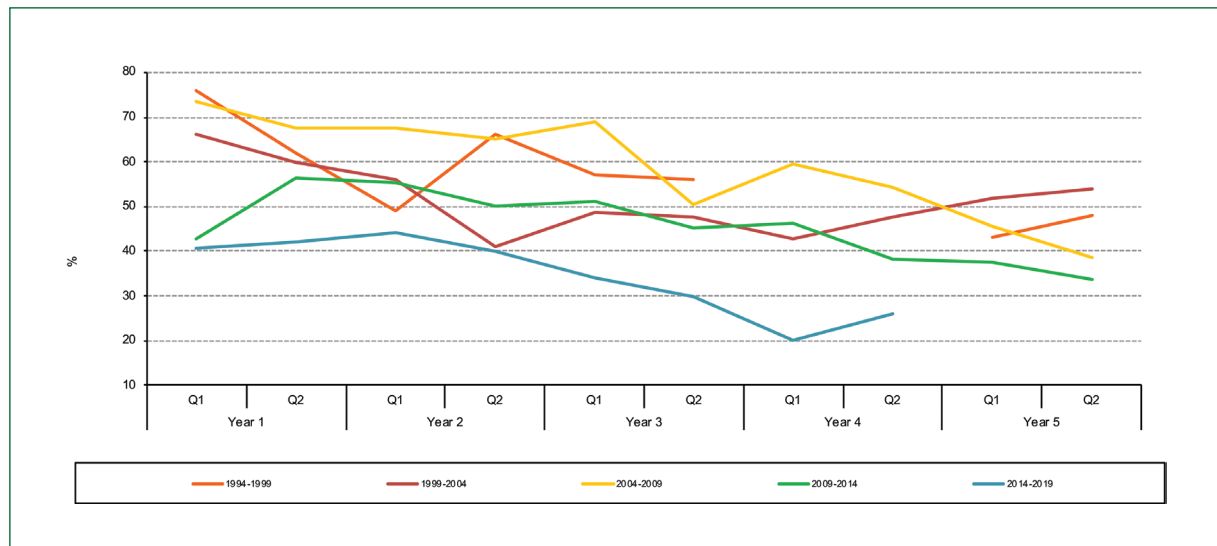
## 57. COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion while building the nation
Analysis	In 1994, 76% of individuals who participated in a public survey felt that the country was going in the right direction. Although lower than figures reported in 1994, at the beginning of second MTSF term, 5-year period (1999-2004), the majority of South Africans continued (more than 60%) to feel that the country was going in the right direction. However, this has decreased since 2009, with only 42.8 % of the respondents interviewed in the public opinion survey being confident that the country was going in the right direction. By 2017, less than 30% of the respondents felt that the country was going in the right direction.

### 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.

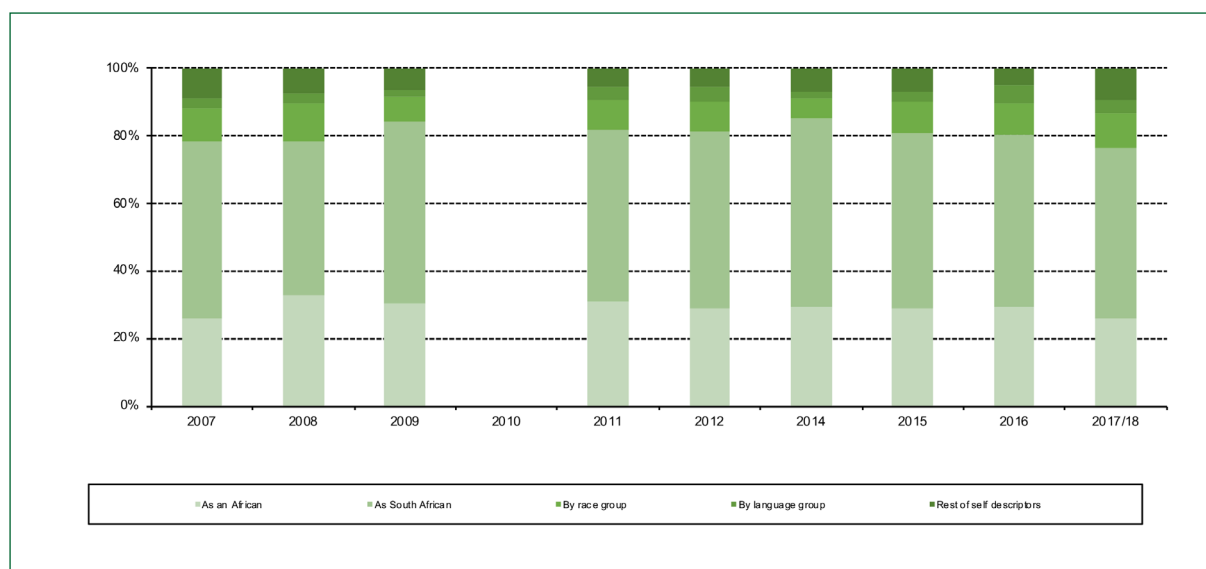
## 58. IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 60% of the population prefers to associate with their South African identity.
Analysis	The majority of the population described themselves as South African first. However, the percentage of people who described themselves as South Africa first declined from 52.6% in 2007 to 50% in 2017/18. In contrast, a decline was observed amongst those who self-identified based on a language group, those who described themselves first as African as well as those who pronounced themselves by race first.

### HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017/18
As an African	25.8	32.6	30.2	no data	30.8	29.1	30	29	27.8	26
As South African	52.6	45.7	54.1	no data	50.8	52.4	57	52	48	50
By race group	9.9	11.3	7.1	no data	9.1	8.8	6	9	8.8	10.3
By language group	2.6	3.1	1.9	no data	3.7	4.1	2	3	4.8	4.1
Rest of self-descriptors	9.1	7.3	6.7	no data	5.6	5.6	6.9	7	4.9	9.2

### 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

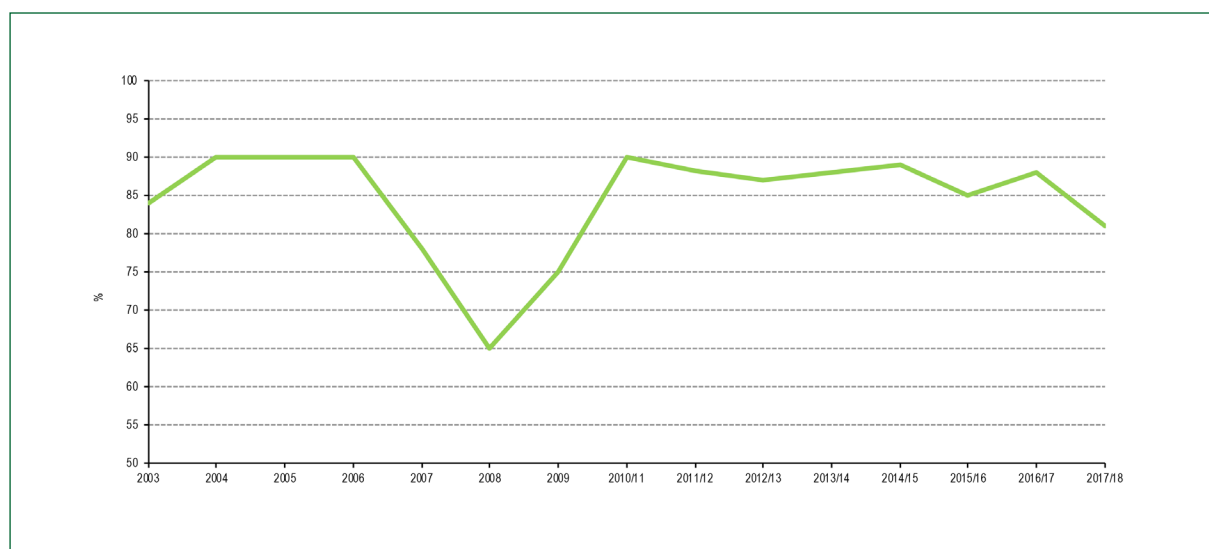
## 59. PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 75% of South Africans should reflect pride in being South African
Analysis	National pride was at its highest between 2004 and 2006, with above 90% of the population taking pride to be identified as a South African. However, in 2007, a steep decline in the percentage of citizens reporting to being proud of being South African was observed, reaching the lowest figure of 65% in 2008. This trend has however been improving with a figure of 81% recorded in the 2017/18 financial year.

### PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

%	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Pride in being South African	90	78	65	75	90	88	87	88	89	85	88	81

### 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	In 2017/18, the proportion of households who were of the view that violent crimes in their area had increased in the last three years were higher than in the preceding two years, after a decline was observed between 2015/16 and 2016/17. However, the figure reported in 2017/18 was at its lowest when compared to those reported since 2015/16. In 2017/18, less than a quarter of households felt that violent crimes had decreased. The percentages of households who felt safe walking alone in their areas of residence when it was dark increased when 2016/17 and 2017/18 were compared. This was after consistent decreases were observed over the period 2012 to 2016/17. There was also evidence of a fluctuating trend for walking alone during the day.

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

Province	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	66.0	64.9	64.9	59.0	56.0
Free State	60.9	58.7	58.7	64.0	64.0
Gauteng	59.1	57.5	57.5	57.0	53.0
KwaZulu-Natal	56.5	53.0	53.0	51.0	50.0
Limpopo	59.1	58.8	58.8	65.0	58.0
Mpumalanga	56.5	53.6	53.6	57.0	56.0
North West	50.7	47.5	47.5	50.0	47.0
Northern Cape	60.0	50.2	50.2	60.0	52.0
Western Cape	65.5	60.4	60.4	58.0	58.0
South Africa	59.9	56.9	58.8	57.3	54.3

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

Province	2015-2016			2016/17			2017/18		
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Eastern Cape	45.8	18.8	35.6	47.1	17.4	35.5	31.1	44.2	21.7
Free State	48.0	31.0	21.0	42.4	31.2	26.4	23.0	47.3	27.1
Gauteng	36.6	33.6	29.8	33.0	33.0	34.0	28.1	37.7	26.5
KwaZulu-Natal	35.6	33.1	31.3	35.4	32.7	32.0	29.1	38.6	28.8
Limpopo	45.8	29.6	24.6	45.2	25.8	29.0	24.5	46.1	26.4
Mpumalanga	38.4	31.8	29.8	32.8	35.5	31.7	29.3	35.4	31.7
North West	47.4	25.8	26.8	47.7	21.1	31.2	30.7	47.5	17.4
Northern Cape	43.8	23.1	33.1	42.8	26.5	30.7	22.1	43.1	23.6
Western Cape	52.2	12.9	34.9	47.1	14.0	38.8	32.3	51.7	12.6
South Africa	41.8	28.1	30.1	39.4	27.6	33.0	28.6	42.1	24.5

## PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE SATISFIED WITH POLICE IN THEIR AREA

Province	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	66.0	64.9	64.9	59.0	56.0
Free State	60.9	58.7	58.7	64.0	64.0
Gauteng	59.1	57.5	57.5	57.0	53.0
KwaZulu-Natal	56.5	53.0	53.0	51.0	50.0
Limpopo	59.1	58.8	58.8	65.0	58.0
Mpumalanga	56.5	53.6	53.6	57.0	56.0
North West	50.7	47.5	47.5	50.0	47.0
Northern Cape	60.0	50.2	50.2	60.0	52.0
Western Cape	65.5	60.4	60.4	58.0	58.0
South Africa	59.9	56.9	58.8	57.3	54,3

<b>Definition</b>	Victims of Crime Survey (VoCS) is a countrywide households-based survey that provide about the 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 level of crime within South Africa(RSA) in additions to the statistics published annually by the South African Police Service(SAPS).
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics South Africa, VOCS 2011, 2012 and 2013/14 - 2017/18.
<b>Data note</b>	VoCS 2016/17 covers estimates of crimes as from April 2016 to March 2017 thus covering full years that previous surveys.

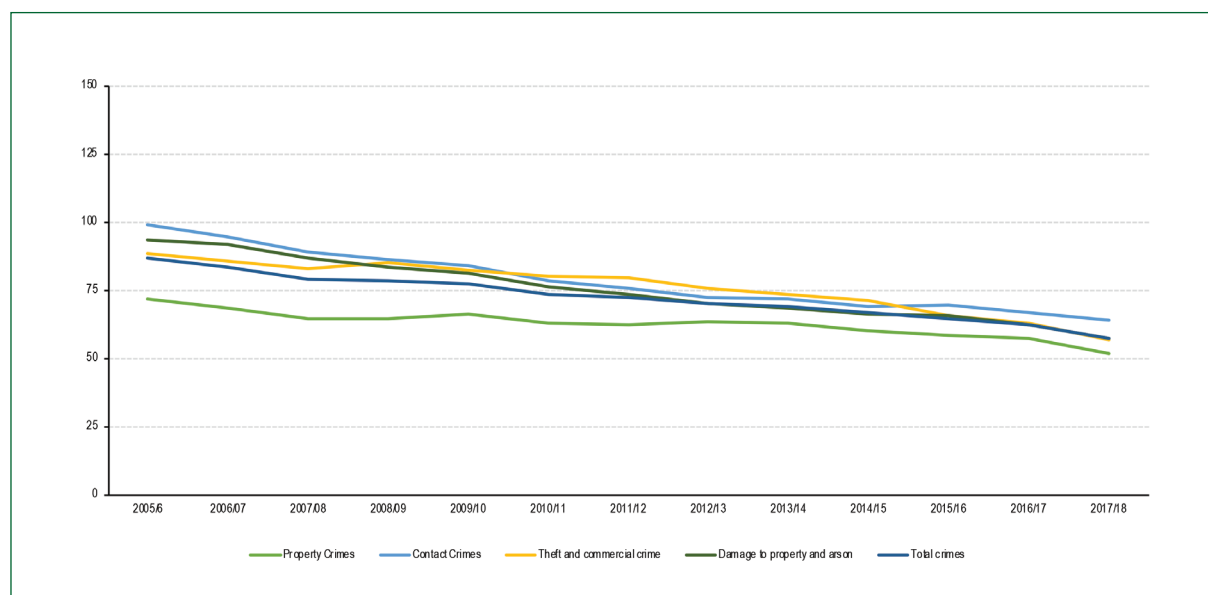
## 61. SERIOUS CRIMES

Goal	To build safer communities by reducing serious crime.
Analysis	The ratio of all reported crimes including crimes that instil the most fear amongst South African citizens such as contact crimes, showed a downward trend over the period, 2006/07 to 2017/18. Similar trends were also visible with other crimes such as Theft and Commercial crimes, Damage to property and arson over the same period, but up to 2016/17. However, the levels of crime, including violent crimes remains unacceptably high. The public also indicated huge fears of crimes of a violent nature, from the perception survey conducted in this regard.

### 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	2017/18
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	895.1
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	1 059.6
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	772.0
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	203.3
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	2 929.9

### 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 release 2017/18
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. * CRIME TARGETS WERE REVISITED

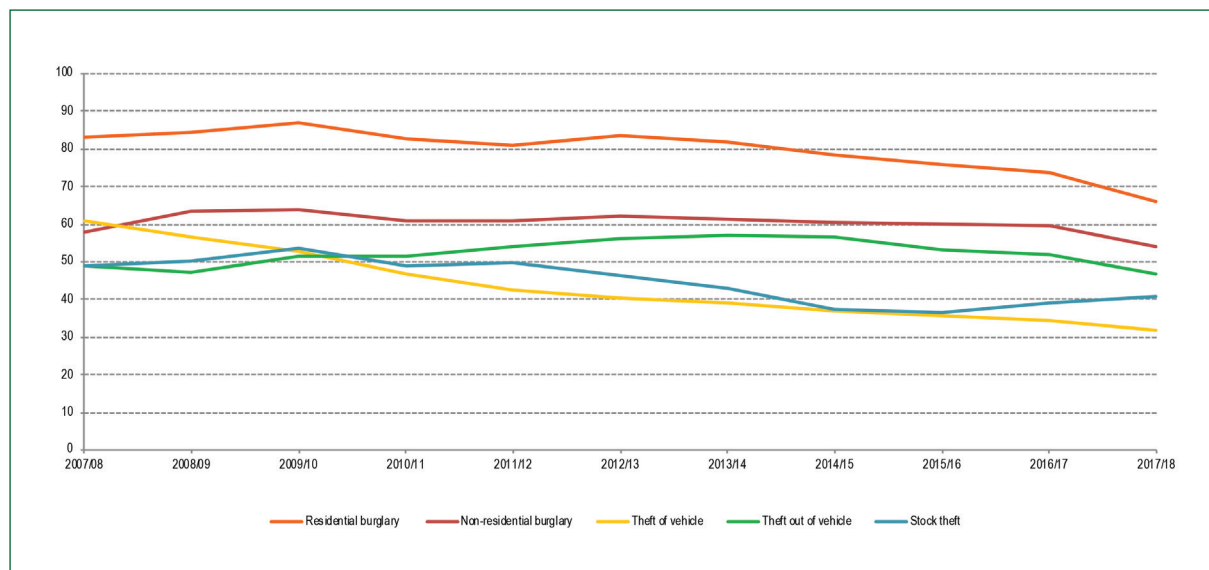
## 62. PROPERTY CRIME

<b>Goal</b>	To reduce the levels of property crime.
<b>Analysis</b>	Even though there is a huge outcry about crime in the country, the levels of property related crimes have been generally declining over time with the exception of Stock Theft which showed a slight increase from 48.1 to 50.8 per 100 000 populations. The Total reported Residential Burglary and Non Burglary crime per 100 000 of the population declined from 2012/13 until 2015/16. This trend was observed for residential and non-residential burglary, vehicle theft and stock theft. Of concern is the fluctuation in the category of theft out of a vehicle which contributes to feelings of being unsafe.

### PROPERTY CRIME 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	2017/18
Residential burglary	497.1	506.5	520.2	495.3	485.4	501.4	491.6	469.8	456.0	441.2	401.9
Non-residential burglary	131.7	143.8	145.5	138.2	138.5	140.9	138.9	137.7	136.5	135.2	125.4
Theft of vehicle	167.7	156.0	145.5	129.0	116.8	111.7	107.3	102.0	97.9	95.3	89.3
Theft out of vehicle	233.4	225.0	245.1	246.2	257.9	267.2	271.4	269.2	253.6	247.1	227.6
Stock theft	60.1	61.7	65.7	60.3	61.2	57.2	52.9	46.2	45.0	48.1	50.8
Total property crimes	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	895.1

### PROPERTY CRIME - CHANGE OVER TIME



<b>Definition</b>	Property crime is made up of residential and business burglary, theft of and out of motor vehicle and stock theft.
<b>Data source</b>	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2017/18.
<b>Data note</b>	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.

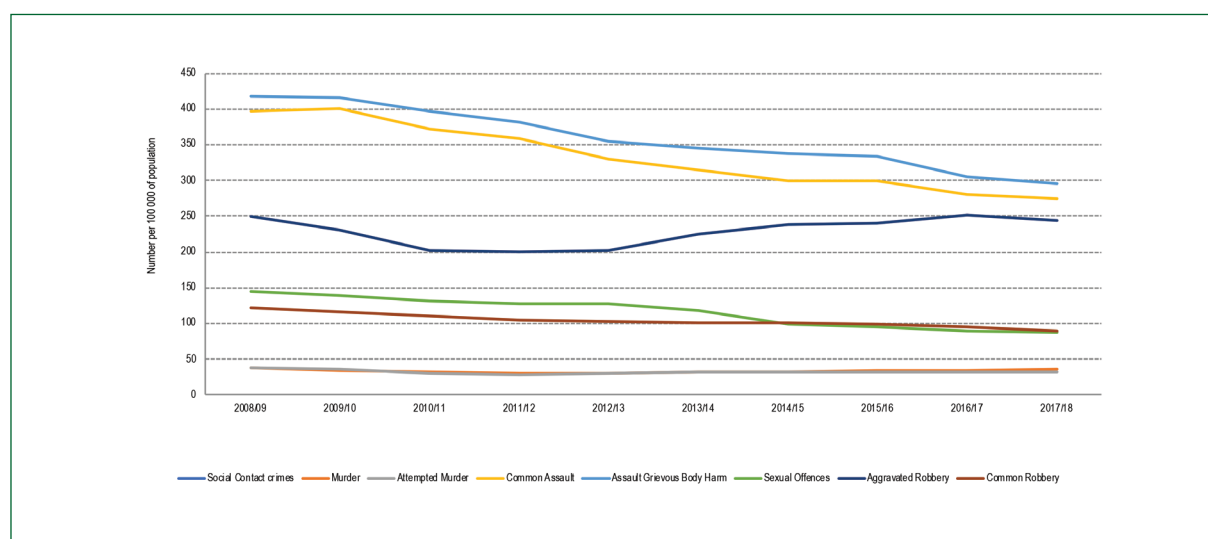
### 63. CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crime by 2 per cent per annum between 2014 and 2019.
Analysis	The overall contact crime ratio has continued to decrease considerably since 2005/06 except aggravated robberies which showed an increasing trend from 2012/13 to 2017/18. The sudden increase of observed murder rates released by SAPS crimes stats caused an outcry in recent years. Reported figures showed that the rate of murder in the country has been increasing from 2012/13 (31.9 per 100 000) to 2017/18 (35.8 per 100 000 population). This rubric of crimes contributes to feelings of being unsafe and are a threats to human life as they are violent in nature.

#### CONTACT CRIMES RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Contact crimes										
Murder	37.3	34.1	31.9	30.9	31.1	32.2	33.0	34.0	34.1	35.8
Attempted murder	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.4	31.3	32.3	32.5	33.0	32.6	32.1
Common assault	396.1	400.0	371.8	359.1	330.8	315.5	299.0	300.2	280.2	275.3
Assault - grievous bodily harm	418.5	416.2	397.3	380.8	355.6	345.7	338.1	332.9	305.5	294.9
Sexual offences	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	127.0	118.2	99.3	94.4	88.8	88.3
Aggravated robbery	249.3	230.6	203.0	200.1	202.6	225.3	239.0	241.1	252.1	243.8
Common robbery	121.7	116.7	109.8	104.7	102.4	101.7	101.7	98.5	95.7	89.4
Total contact crimes	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	1 059.6

#### 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	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2017/18.
Data note	See indicator 68 for further analysis of aggravated robbery. Data on sexual offences from 2000/01 to 2002/03 is not published in the crime statistics.

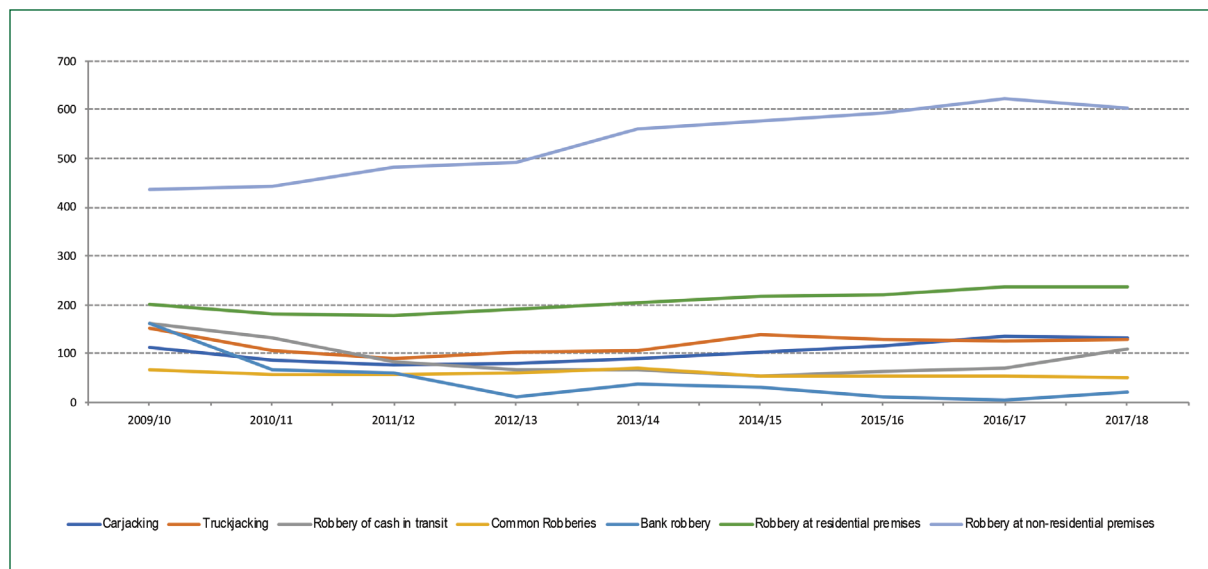
## 64. AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

Goal	To reduce the level of aggravated robberies.
Analysis	The levels of reported aggravated robbery cases have generally shown a decline since 2008/09. However, Truck jacking, Robberies Cash in Traffic, Common Robberies and Bank Robberies have all increased when the years, 2016/17 and 2017/18 were compared. Research shows that a focused policing through visible policing initiatives such as sector policing and targeted patrols were effective as crime reduction strategies.

### SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES - NUMBERS

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% increase /decrease 2016/17 vs 2017/18
Carjacking	13 852	10 541	9 417	9 931	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	-2.4%
Truck jacking	1 412	999	821	943	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1.6%
Cash-in-transit robbery	358	290	182	145	145	119	137	152	238	36.1%
Common robbery	56 993	54 442	52 566	53 196	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	-5.3%
Bank robbery	93	39	35	7	21	17	6	3	13	76.9%
Robbery at residential premises	18 786	16 889	16 766	17 950	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	-0.4%
Robbery at non-residential premises	14 504	14 637	15 912	16 343	18 573	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	-3.2%

### AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES



Definition	Aggravated robberies refer to cases of armed robbery and the trio crimes.
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2017/18.
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.
Analysis	Drugs related crimes have been spiking since 2007/08. This was true for both absolute numbers and 100 000-population ratios. The period 2007/08 to 2017/18 saw the numbers growing to almost three times and the ratios doubling.

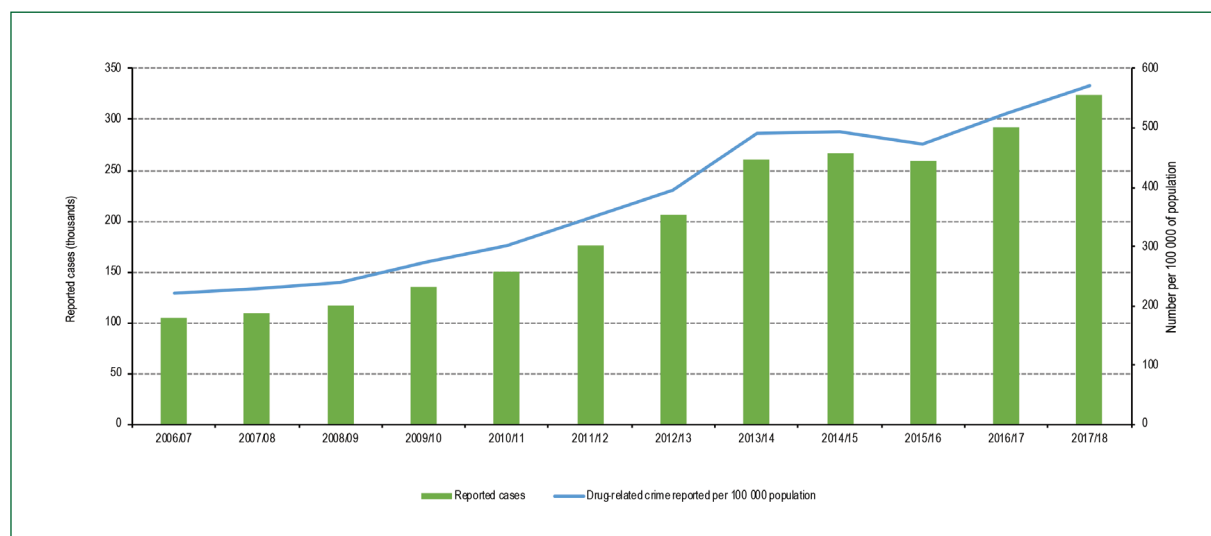
### REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Reported cases	109 134	117 172	134 480	150 673	176 307	206 825	260 732	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 of the population	228.1	240.7	273.4	301.4	348.5	395.6	492.2	494.2	471.6	523.5	570.1

### PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN REPORTED CASES

%	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	2016/17 – 2017/18
Percentage difference on drug reported cases per 100 000 of the population	4.2%	7.4%	15.1%	11.7%	17.0%	17.3%	26.1%	2.4%	12.9%	10.5%

### 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 2017/18.
Data note	This indicator does not reflect confiscated and destroyed drugs as they are captured on a different system.

## 66. SEXUAL OFFENCES

<b>Goal</b>	To reduce the overall level of sexual offences.
<b>Analysis</b>	There was an increase in the total number of reported sexual offences cases between 2016/17 and 2017/18 i.e., from 49 660 to 50 108. However, year to year comparisons showed negative changes in figures reported from 2013/14 to 2015/16 indicating observed declines. In contrast, an increase of 0.9% in the percentage of reported sexual offences cases was recorded, year to year when 2016/17 and 2017/18 were compared. The largest population affected by violent crimes of this nature have been found to be women and children.

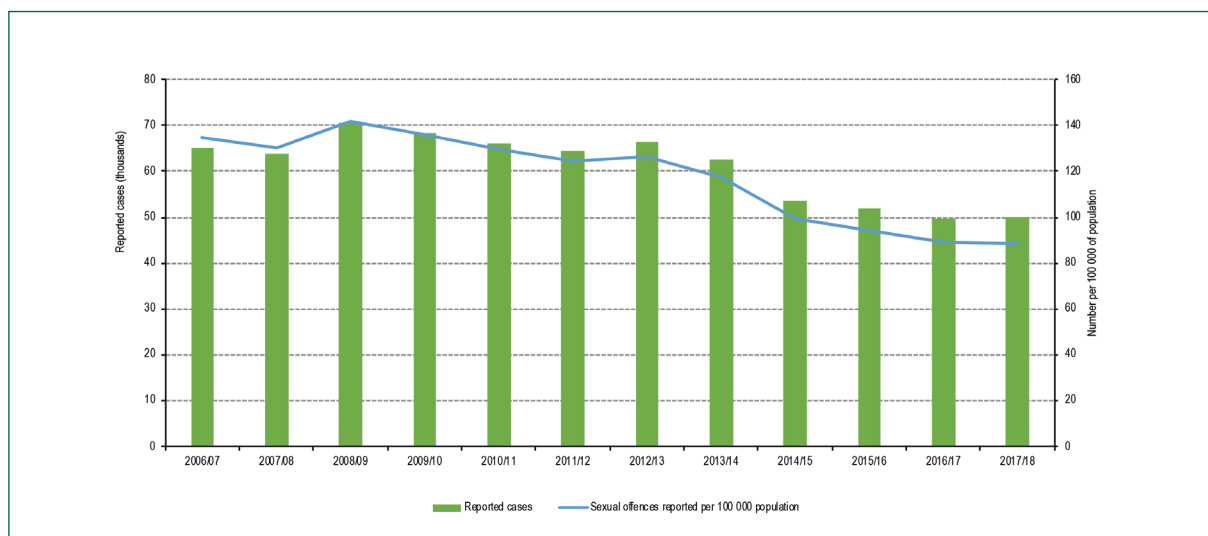
### REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Reported cases	63 818	70 514	68 332	66 196	64 514	66 387	62 649	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108
Sexual offences reported per 100 000 population	130.3	142.0	135.8	129.7	124.6	126.4	117.5	99.1	94.4	88.8	88.3

### PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN REPORTED CASES

%	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	2016/17 – 2017/18
Percentage difference on sexual offences per 100 000 population	-2.1%	10.5%	-3.1%	-3.1%	-2.5%	2.9%	-5.6%	-14.4%	-4.3%	0.9%

### REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 POPULATION



<b>Definition</b>	Sexual offences are defined by Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007).
<b>Data source</b>	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2017/18.



## 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 that 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 represents 55% of total cases enrolled, were removed from the roll. Furthermore, 35% of cases that were 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

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	year on year growth 2016/17 vs. 2017/18
1. New cases in court	1 044 346	962 317	897 842	916 917	931 799	908 364	864 276	884 088	888 053	0.4%
2.2 Finalised cases	469 541	460 891	448 793	466 800	505 342	503 463	477 802	505 376	494 815	-2.1%
2.2.1 Verdict cases	350 910	331 045	316 098	323 390	329 153	319 149	310 850	341 360	335 161	-1.8%
2.2.1.1 Convictions	310 951	293 673	280 658	289 789	301 798	294 608	289 245	321 190	317 475	-1.2%
2.2.2 ADRM	118 631	129 846	132 695	143 410	176 189	184 314	166 952	164 016	159 654	-2.7%
3. Cases remaining in the system	230 477	218 660	200 532	189 810	182 979	171 708	185 202	171 312	167 901	-2.0%

### VARIOUS RATIOS

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	year on year growth 2016/17 vs 2017/18
Conviction rate	88.6%	88.7%	88.8%	89.9%	91.7%	92.3%	93.0%	94.1%	94.7%	0.6%
District courts	90.5%	90.7%	90.8%	91.9%	93.6%	94.2%	94.7%	95.6%	96.1%	0.6%
Regional courts	73.6%	73.4%	74.3%	75.1%	76.0%	76.6%	78.4%	79.8%	81.0%	1.2%
High courts	87.7%	87.8%	84.6%	87.5%	88.8%	91.0%	89.9%	91.0%	91.7%	0.7%

Definition	The indicator displays the successful prosecution of cases. Conviction rate is defined as the percentage of cases finalised with a verdict in which a guilty verdict was obtained - different targets are set for different forums. ADRM is Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM.
Data source	Table 1 and Table 2 data sourced from National Prosecuting Authority Annual 2017/18 report. The 2017 publication will show the different levels of courts (District, Regional and High Courts) for annual performances. Cases removed from the Roll and cases disposed are no longer reported by NPA
Data note	2.2.1 (Verdict cases) + 2.2.2 (ADRM) = 2.2 (Finalised cases). 2.2.1.1 (Convictions) + Acquittals (Not presented here) = 2.2.1 (Verdict cases) The ADRM includes Diversions, Informal Mediations and Child Justice Act diversions. The definition of number of verdict cases has been amended from 2009/10 to regard Section 57A payments as convictions.

## 68. TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders.
Analysis	There was a slight increase in the number of sentenced offenders between 2016/17 and 2017/18. On average, 71% of sentenced offenders were incarcerated for aggressive (53%) and sexual (18%) categories of crime in 2017/18. This corresponds with the view that levels of violent crimes are unacceptably high in the country. There was also a slight increase in the number of remand detainees in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17. This is despite the ongoing implementation of a programme that has been designed to reduce the number of remand detainees. The observed increases in sentenced offenders has a negative impact on prison overcrowding.

### CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES DETAINEES

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Sentenced detainees	113 711	111 230	109 877	114 972	113 571	112 535	104 335	111 008	116 262	116 727	117 755	117 878
Remand detainees	44 884	47 595	49 150	47 602	47 350	49 696	46 090	44 702	43 298	45 043	42 525	42 705
Female	920	961	1 016	1 022	978	1 030	988	1 005	1 048	1 157	1 128	1 181
Male	44 087	47 735	48 756	47 185	47 253	44 868	44 742	43 853	41 029	43 886	41 397	41 524
Total	158 595	158 825	159 027	162 574	160 921	162 231	150 425	155 710	159 560	161 770	160 280	160 583

### CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES DETAINEES

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Between 5 and 7 years	8 576	7 704	7 878	8 150	8 020	8 220	7 746	7 908	8 496	8 636	8 956	8 146
Between 7 and 10 years	17 526	15 532	14 672	14 770	14 777	14 993	15 134	15 432	16 577	16 849	16 735	16 585
Between 10 and 15 years	23 956	23 292	22 672	22 033	20 625	20 156	20 631	21 035	22 595	22 966	22 470	21 973
Between 15 and 20 years	11 375	11 740	12 251	12 597	12 435	11 663	11 973	12 441	13 365	13 584	14 015	13 120
More than 20 years	9 583	9 743	10 155	10 583	10 761	10 304	10 134	9 790	10 517	10 689	11 097	11 433
Life sentence	6 998	7 574	8 354	9 141	9 947	10 981	11 660	12 658	13 597	13 820	15 678	15 539

### CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES DETAINEES

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Economical	23 898	24 715	25 243	25 694	25 575	25 417	19 999	22 893	24 094	24 227	24 440	24 466
Aggressive	64 813	63 812	63 559	63 746	62 267	61 174	58 242	59 961	61 110	62 521	63 072	63 138
Sexual	18 027	17 744	18 073	18 405	18 128	18 040	18 793	19 812	20 608	20 690	20 872	20 894
Narcotics	2 562	2 424	2 473	2 561	2 641	2 691	2 692	3 245	3 613	3 628	3 660	3 664
Other	4 480	4 395	4 917	5 285	5 081	5 214	4 609	5 097	5 639	5 661	5 711	5 716

Definition	Number of detainees in correctional facilities. 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 2017/18 and personal communication

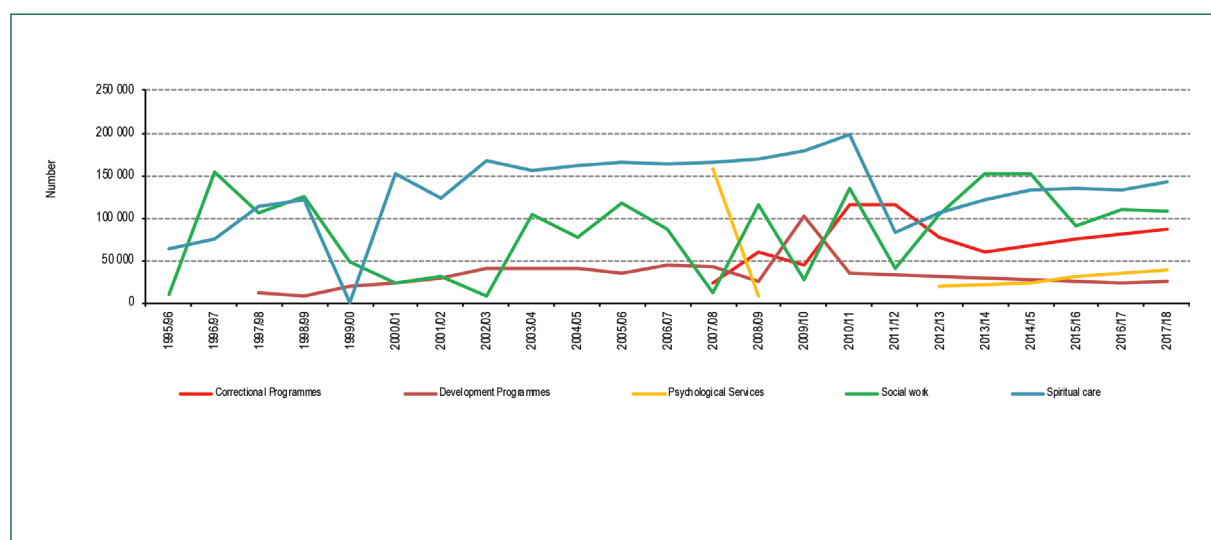
## 69. REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

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 278 068 in 2016/17 to 108 960 in 2017/18. Of particular concern is that the number of offenders that benefitted from social work programmes also decreased from 109 690 in 2016/17 to 108 960 in 2017/18. The apparent reluctance of offenders to be involved in rehabilitation programmes could have a negative impact in reducing recidivism and in the promotion and uptake of social re-integration strategies for released offenders

### OFFENDERS THAT ATTENDED SOCIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Correctional programmes		24 657	60 543	44 481	116 097	116 716	77 087	61 049	68 624	75 595	80 960	86 518
Development programmes	44 663	43 593	25 238	101 620	34 875	33 807	30 657	29 965	28 033	26 499	24 171	25 573
Psychological services		157 444	9 073				20 865	21 120	23 565	32 523	36 014	39 407
Social work	86 571	13 034	116 115	28 187	134 358	40 469	104 073	152 406	152 707	91 013	109 690	108 960
Spiritual care	164 582	165 965	168 784	178 776	198 859	83 198	106 478	120 668	133 826	134 760	132 364	143 480

### 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.

## 70. PAROLE AND PROBATION

Goal	Percentage of Parolees and Probationers without violations.
Analysis	The percentage of parolees without violations increased from 76% in 2011/12 to 99% in 2015/16. It remained stable at 99% for three financial years (i.e. from 2015/16 to 2017/18). However, this data does not indicate the extent to which this contributes to the reduction of repeat offending as well as the social re-integration of released offenders.

### PAROLEES

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Parolee caseload	25,899	30,914	34,299	36,862	42,059	47,095	46,259	48,703	50,855	51,937	51,785	54,225
Parolee without violations	17,411	21,239	23,309	25,722	28,107	35,819	39,269	38,768	49,928	51,307	51,161	53,615
Percentage of parolees without violations	67%	69%	68%	70%	67%	76%	85%	80%	98%	99%	99%	99%

### PROBATION

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Probationer caseload	16 044	17 708	18 886	18 370	19 627	19 437	15 943	16 744	17 318	16 640	16 178	16 131
Probationer without violations	13 188	14 674	15 548	15 304	16 443	16 636	14 029	15 543	16 416	16 416	16 016	15 914
Percentage of probationers without violations	82%	83%	82%	83%	84%	86%	88%	93%	95%	99%	99%	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, personal communication.

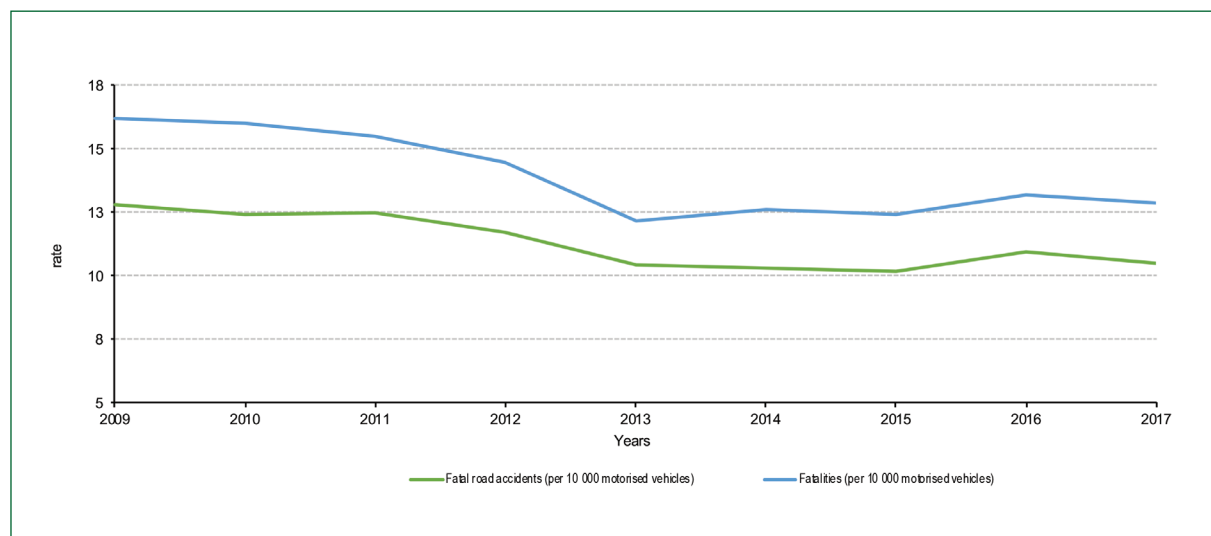
## 71. ROAD ACCIDENTS

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities
Analysis	The total number of motor vehicles registered increased from 8.6 million in 2009 to 11 million in 2017. Nevertheless, the number of road accidents remained relatively stable. There is a noticeable upward trend in the number of fatalities and fatal road accidents. Considering the ongoing developments and improvements in road infrastructure, there is a need to improve and intensify law enforcement and to put more effort into road safety campaigns during peak seasons.

### ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Motorised vehicles registered	8 600 031	8 816 366	9 150 805	9 541 627	9 909 923	10 249 504	10 565 967	10 801 558	11 012 345
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	12.80	12.44	12.50	11.74	10.46	10.29	10.20	10.93	10.49
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	16.24	16.04	15.53	14.47	12.18	12.60	12.44	13.17	12.88
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	13%	12%	12%	12%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%
Fatal road accidents	10 857	10 837	11 228	10 977	10 170	10 367	10 613	11 676	11 437
Road fatalities	13 768	13 967	13 954	13 528	11 844	12 702	12 944	14 071	14 050

### 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) Annual Report 2016/17



# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

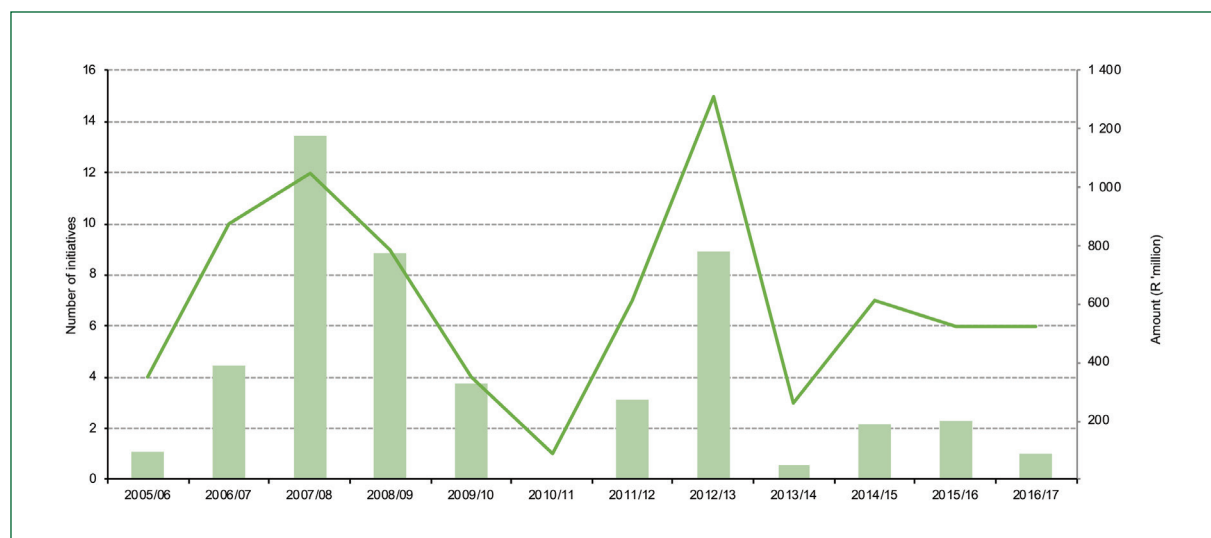
## 72. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Goal	Contribute to sustainable development and an economically integrated Africa by supporting regional and continental processes 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. This is in line with the MTSF commitments. The number of initiatives were highest in 2007/08 and 2012/13, with the largest amounts also recorded against these years.

### DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ASSISTANCE

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of initiatives	4	10	12	9	4	1	7	15	3	7	6	6
Amount (R'million)	95	387	1174	777	331	4*	271	778	51	189	199	91

### 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.

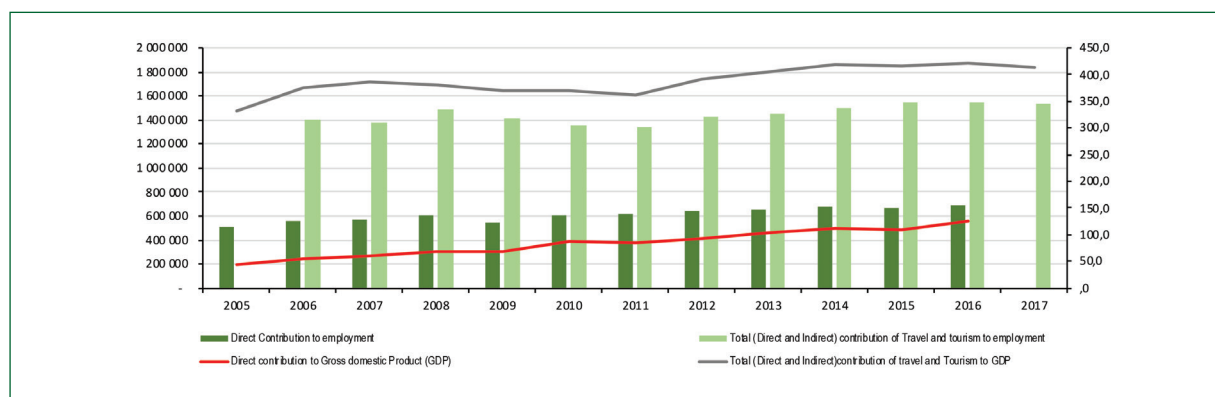
### 73. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

<b>Goal</b>	To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth.
<b>Analysis</b>	The number of tourist arrivals increased by 2.4% in 2017 compared to 2016. This was an increase from 10 million tourists in 2016 to about 10.3 million in 2017. Direct contribution of tourism to the Growth Domestic Product (GDP) increased from R108.7 billion in 2015 to R125.1 billion in 2016, a contribution of about 2.9% to total GDP during the same year. Direct contribution to employment increased from 668 651 in 2015 to 686 596 in 2016 which was about 4.4% of total employment in 2016. The total percentage contribution of direct and indirect travel and tourism to the country's GDP and employment was about 9.8% and 9.5% respectively in 2016 and 2017.

#### TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Total Tourist Arrivals (excluding Transit)	8 135 066	8 603 190	8 961 565	9 549 236	8 903 773	10 044 163	10 285 197
	Total Africa (including Indian Ocean Islands)	6 078 000	6 485 058	6 732 434	7 279 814	6 746 114	7 501 512	7 559 342
	Total Overseas	2 032 862	2 096 780	2 213 134	2 254 709	2 144 988	2 531 046	2 713 133
	Unspecified	24 204	21 350	15 997	14 713	12 671	11 605	12 722
	Contribution to employment							
2	Direct Contribution to employment	622 929	646 390	657 766	681 915	668 651	686 596	
3	Total (Direct and Indirect) contribution of Travel and tourism to employment	1 336 800	1 431 000	1 446 000	1 492 900	1 543 400	1 541 900	1 530 300
	Total contribution (Direct and Indirect) of travel and tourism as % total SA employment	9.5%	9.9%	9.7%	9.9%	9.8%	9.8%	9.5%
4	Contribution to Gross Domestic Product							
	Direct contribution to Gross domestic Product (DGDP) (R'bn)	83.9	93.8	103.3	112.6	108.7	125.1	
	DGDP as % of GDP	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	

#### TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	1. Statistics South Africa and South African Tourism: Tourist arrivals (excluding transit) 2.4. Statistics South Africa's National accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2014, Provisional 2015 and 2016) 3. World Travel and Tourism council (WTTC): June 2018 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 between 2010/11 and 2014/15 but dropped to 124 in the three consecutive years until 2017/18. By 2017/18, the number of diplomatic missions, consulates-general, consulates and international organizations in South Africa increased to 328. The highest number of foreign representations stood at 341 in 2015/16. South Africa is able to maintain a strong diplomatic presence in the foreign countries.

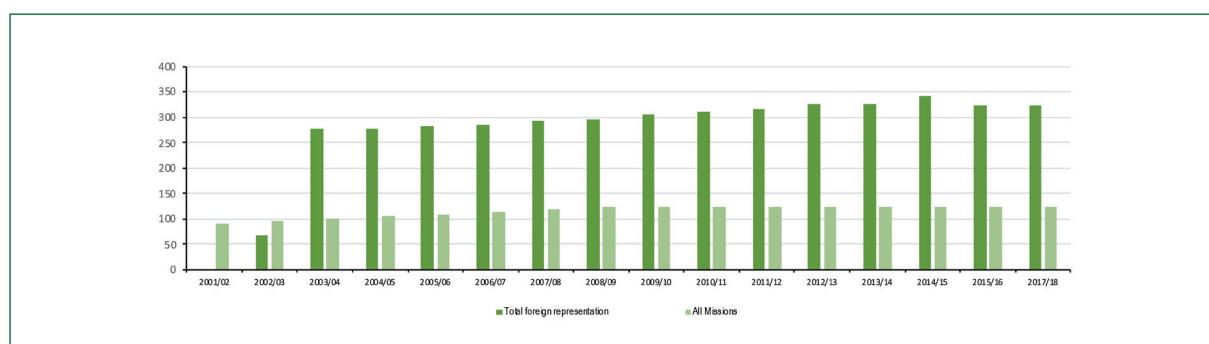
### MISSION OPERATIONS

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Africa	43	46	46	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Latin America	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Asia/ Australasia	31	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
North America	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	27	27
All missions	119	124	124	125	125	125	125	125	124	124	124

### FOREIGN REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Diplomatic missions	121	122	125	129	133	136	136	150	142	142
Non-resident representatives	16	16	18	19	19	19	19	21	20	18
Consular posts	53	53	52	50	50	57	57	57	53	53
Honorary consular posts	73	73	80	82	82	82	82	82	79	79
International organisations	28	31	30	30	30	31	31	30	30	35
Other (Taipei Liaison Office)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	292	296	307	311	315	326	326	341	325	328

### 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.

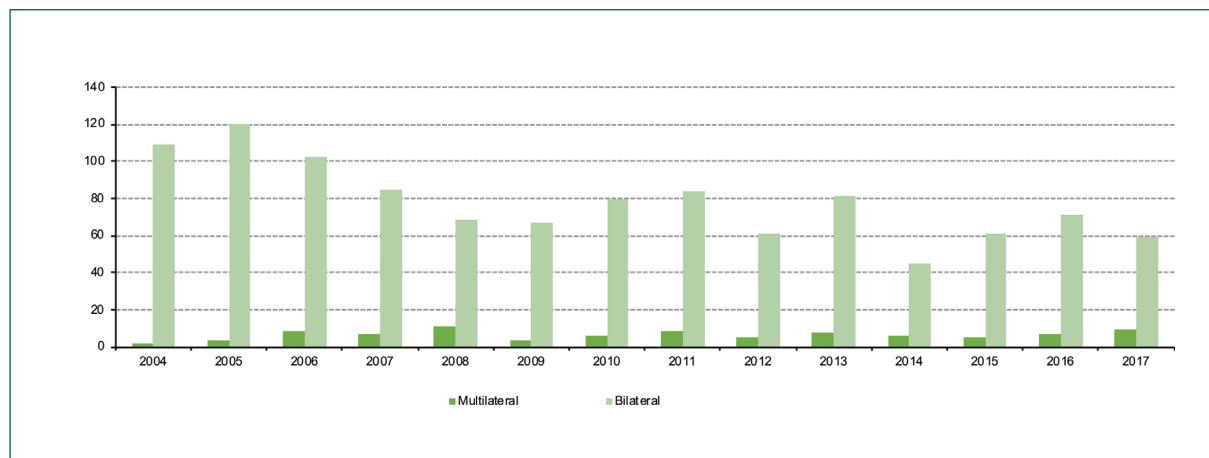
## 75. AGREEMENTS

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 120 in 2005 to 59 in 2017 while Multilaterals have been increasing at a slow pace. This is attributable to the lapse, full implementation and a review of a range of agreements.

### SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Number per year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Multilateral	2	4	9	7	11	4	6	9	5	8	6	5	7	10
Bilateral	109	120	102	85	69	67	80	84	61	81	45	61	71	59

### 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

WE COME  
from  
THE CITIES AND THE TOWNS  
from  
THE RESERVES AND THE VILLAGES  
as  
WOMEN UNITED IN OUR PURPOSE  
TO SAVE THE AFRICAN WOMEN FROM THE DEGRADATION OF PASSES  
IN THE NAME OF THE WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA  
WE SAY TO YOU EACH ONE OF US  
THAT WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE PASS SYSTEM  
WE SHALL NOT REST  
until  
AND ALL FORMS OF PERMITS RESTRICTING OUR FREEDOM HAVE BEEN  
WE SHALL NOT REST  
until  
WE HAVE WON FOR OUR CHILDREN  
their  
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS  
of  
FREEDOM  
JUSTICE  
and  
SECURITY

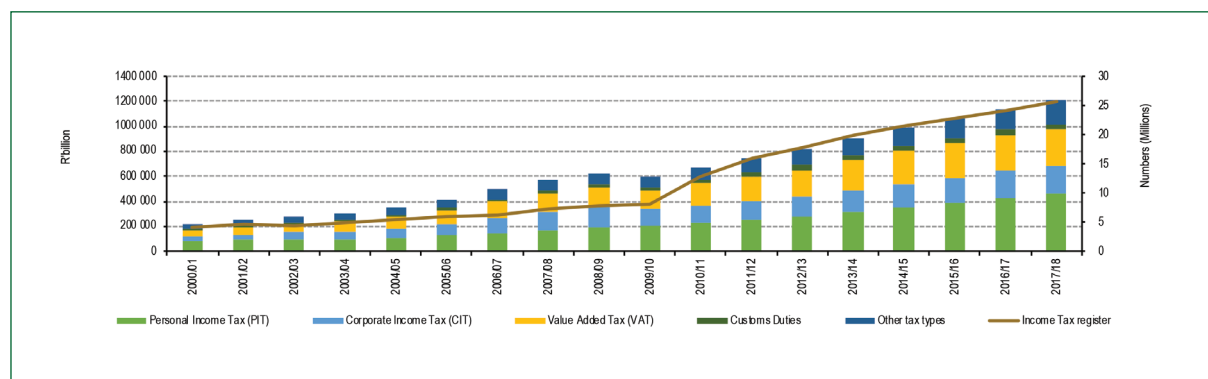
## 76. REVENUE COLLECTION

Goal	To strengthen the revenue collection capacity of government.
Analysis	Long-term trends show that tax revenue collection in South Africa has more than doubled over the past 10 years, increasing from R572.8 billion in 2007/08 to R1 216.5 billion in 2017/18. The number of individuals registered for personal income tax (PIT) increased from 7.76 million in 2008/09 to 25.5 million in 2017/18 and PIT increased from 5 204 805 in 2007/08 to 20 953 564 in 2017/18. The broadening of the tax register was due to improvements observed in tax compliance by individual taxpayers and a continual improvement in SARS' administrative efficiencies. The growth in individuals registered for PIT was due to the revised filing and employee registration process that was introduced in 2010 by the South African Revenue Services (SARS). In recent times, revenue collection increased by 6.0% from R 1 144.0 trillion in 2016/17 to R 1 216.5 trillion in 2017/18. PIT and Value Added tax (VAT) remain the main sources of tax revenue, with PIT contributing 38.0%, VAT 24.5%, Corporate Income Tax 18.1% and Customs Tax 4.1% in 2017/18. The number of companies registered for Income Tax decreased by 16.1% from 3.7 million in 2016/17 to 3.1 million in 2017/18, which might be due to the economic challenges facing the country and governance weaknesses at SARS.

### TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Annual tax relief (R'm)	- 450	- 4 115	- 2 308	- 2 412	- 5 575	8 275	4 990	28 024	33 302
Income Tax register (no)	8 131 422	12 751 006	16 039 801	17 926 869	19 787 304	21 452 507	22 693 978	24 201 971	25 589 773
Personal Income Tax (PIT) (no)	5 920 612	10 346 175	13 703 717	15 418 920	16 779 711	18 185 538	19 075 270	19 980 110	20 953 564
Revenue collection									
Total (R'bn)	598.7	674.2	742.6	813.8	900.0	986.3	1 070.0	1 144.0	1 216.5

### TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



Definition	A Qualified audit is 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. Adverse audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain misstatements that are not confined to specific amounts or the misstatements that represent a substantial portion of the financial statements. Disclaimer of audit opinion occurs when a department or public entity has provided insufficient evidence on which to form an audit opinion. The lack of sufficient evidence is not confined to specific amounts or represents a substantial portion of the information contained in the financial statement. Misstatements refer to incorrect or omitted information in the financial statements transactions or incorrect values placed on assets, liabilities or financial obligations and commitments.
Data source	South African Revenue Service.
Data note	Bar graph reflects disaggregated revenue collection according to different tax types.

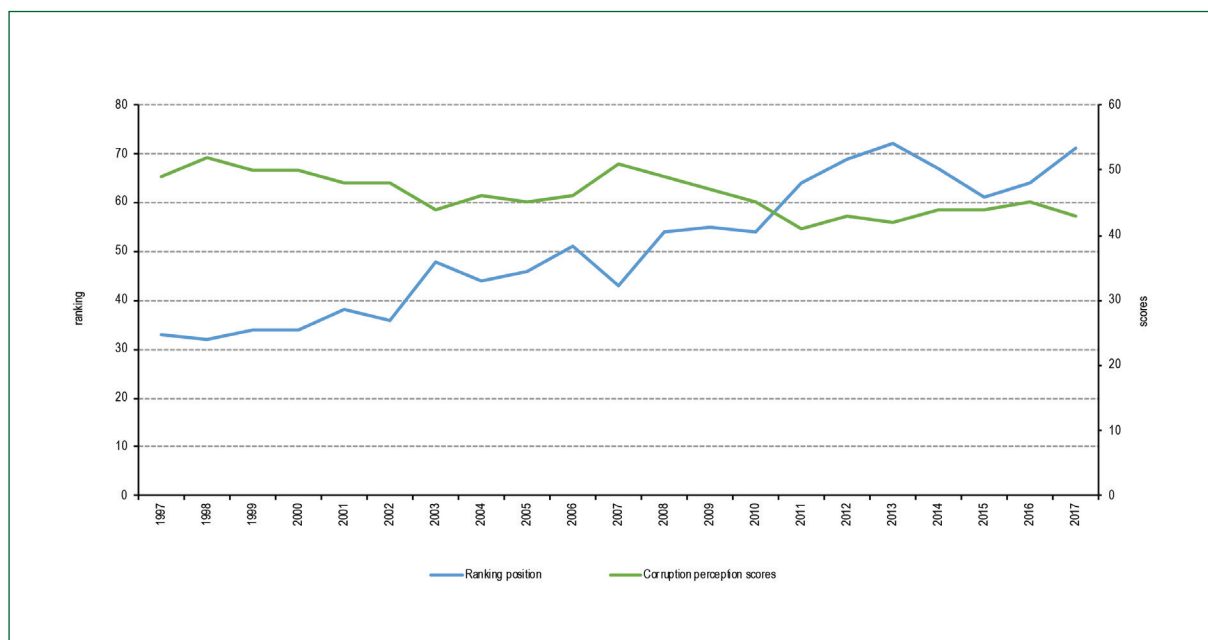
## 77. AUDITS

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	The percentage of qualified audits for national departments increased from 7.1% in 2015/16 to 19.6% in 2016/17. Over the period from 2006/07 to 2016/17, the number of qualified audits for national departments decreased from 38.7% to 19.6%, provincial departments from 54.3% to 24.4%, municipalities from 79.6% to 40.8 and that of public entities from 28.8% to 27.1%. Public entities have showed a regress in audit outcomes over the past 7 years mainly due to weak oversight and governance challenges. The percentage of qualified audits in public entities increased from 15.5% in 2010/11 to 27.1% in 2016/17. Nine national departments, 30 provincial departments, 102 municipalities and 67 public entities received qualified audits in 2016/17. The challenges of unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure need to be addressed urgently and those responsible must be held accountable.

### TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI) CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI)

%	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
National departments	32.4	38.7	38.7	35.7	32.3	25.6	17.5	15.0	17.1	14.0	7.1	19.6
Provincial departments	42.7	54.3	39.6	30.6	27.6	29.8	32.2	26.8	22.6	19.4	21.1	24.4
Municipalities	83.3	79.6	66.1	58.7	54.1	53.4	57.9	56.5	46.0	40.4	33.1	40.8
Public entities	26.6	28.8	22.5	22.6	16.2	15.5	16.6	20.8	21.9	21.3	21.2	27.1

### 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	South African Revenue Service.
Data note	Transparency International ( <a href="http://www.transparency.org">www.transparency.org</a> )

## 79. BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	Ensure transparency and effective oversight
Analysis	Between 2015 and 2017, South Africa maintained third place in a ranking of countries that provide extensive information to its citizens, as measured through the World Bank's Open Budget Index. This trend has been sustained over a long period of time, as south Africa has been among the top performing countries that are providing extensive information to its citizens on budgeting processes.

### OPEN BUDGET INDEX

Provides extensive information to citizens (OBI Scores 81 - 100)	2012	2015	2016	2017
	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand
	South Africa	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	United Kingdom	South Africa	South Africa	South Africa
	Sweden	Norway	Norway	Norway
	Norway	United States	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)</p> <p>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	<a href="http://www.openbudgetindex.org">www.openbudgetindex.org</a>
Data note	The rating is based on a questionnaire with 92 questions relating to categories of availability of budget documentation, the executive's budget proposal and the budget process.

## 80. PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

Goal	Public trust and confidence in local government.
Analysis	The South African Constitution of 1996 sees local government as an engine of basic service delivery. Public trust and confidence in local government to deliver basic services has reached its lowest point at 46% in 2017. The figures below have shown a downward trend in public trust and confidence in local government in terms of the delivery of basic services. South Africa experienced an increase in the number of service delivery protests from 164 in 2015 to 173 in 2017. The large number of service delivery protests point to public dissatisfaction regarding the delivery of basic services by the government. According to the Municipal-IQ, the assessment done on service delivery protests in metros shows the lack of access to information and often leads to a spread in rumors, corruption and mismanagement, which ultimately result in service delivery protest. Some of the factors that contribute to service delivery protests have been linked to corruption, poverty and unemployment. These factors inhibit the development of effective and efficient local governance structures and institutional capacity.

**TABLE 1) PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Performing well	73	74	65	58	59	55	50	52	53	56	51	48	46

**TABLE 2) MAJOR SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of major service delivery protests	34	2	32	27	107	111	82	173	155	191	164	137	173

### PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



## MAJOR SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS



<b>Definition</b>	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data. Municipal IQ press release. <a href="http://www.MunicipalIQ.co.za">www.MunicipalIQ.co.za</a>
<b>Data source</b>	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 the Vuwani protests) and industrial relations are not included on the Municipal Hotspots Monitor.



## 81. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

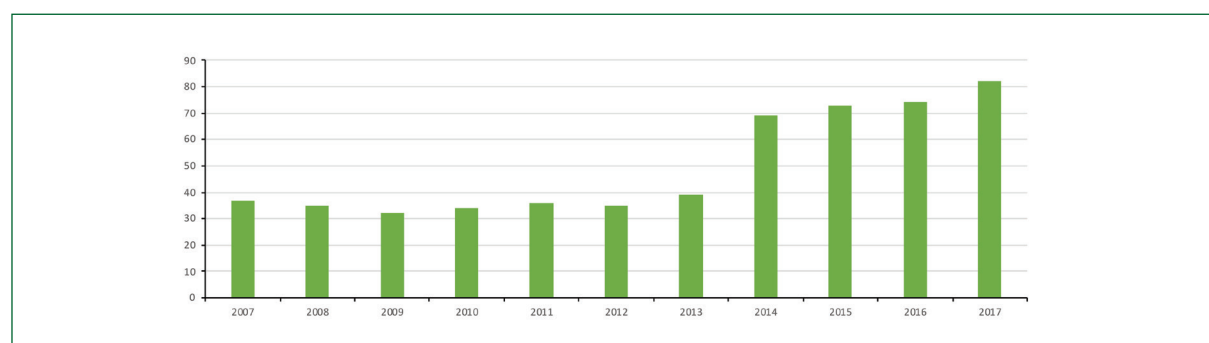
Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation
Analysis	South Africa's position in the world ranking regarding the ease with which individuals are able to conduct business has deteriorated from 69 in 2014 to 82 in 2017. This was an annual score out of 190 world economies. Its highest ranking was in 2006 when the country was ranked 28 out of 178 economies. South Africa having a conducive and an enabling environment for starting a business has deteriorated from a ranking of 44 in 2012 to 136 in 2017. This is an indication that it is getting more difficult to do business in the countries. According to the World Bank, red tape in the country (when compared to other countries) makes it difficult for entrepreneurs to start and/or expand businesses. The ease of getting electricity in South Africa has been improving from 168 in 2015 to 112 in 2017. South Africa has been enhancing its efforts to improve the reliability of supplying Electricity.

Rank	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change in global rank
South Africa	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	69	73	74	82	-
No of countries	178	178	178	183	183	183	185	189	189	190	190	

### EASE OF DOING BUSINESS DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Key indicators (Rank)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change in Global Rank
Getting credit	2	2	2	2	1	1	28	59	62	68	-
Protecting investors	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	14	22	24	-
Paying taxes	65	23	23	24	44	32	24	20	51	46	+
Ease of Doing Business	35	32	34	36	35	39	82	73	74	182	-
Starting a business	57	47	67	75	44	53	64	120	131	136	-
Getting electricity						150	150	168	111	112	-
Enforcing contracts	83	82	85	85	81	82	80	119	113	115	-
Registering property	78	87	90	91	76	79	99	101	105	107	-
Trading across borders	137	147	148	149	144	115	106	130	139	147	-

### EASE OF DOING BUSINESS DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA



Definition	The ease of doing business is an overall measure that gives an indication of where it is easier for domestic small and medium-size firms to do business using quantitative indicators.
Data source	<a href="http://www.doingbusiness.org">http://www.doingbusiness.org</a> - Doing Business Database and Reports

# ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

WOMEN UNITED IN OUR PURPOSE  
TO SAVE THE AFRICAN WOMEN FROM THE DEGRADATION OF PASSES  
IN THE NAME OF THE WOMEN OF SOUTH AFRICA  
WE SAY TO YOU EACH ONE OF US  
THAT WE ARE OPPOSED TO THE PASS SYSTEM  
WE SHALL NOT REST  
until  
AND ALL FORMS OF PERMITS RESTRICTING OUR FREEDOM HAVE BEEN  
WE SHALL NOT REST  
until  
WE HAVE WON FOR OUR CHILDREN  
their  
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS  
of  
FREEDOM  
JUSTICE  
and  
SECURITY

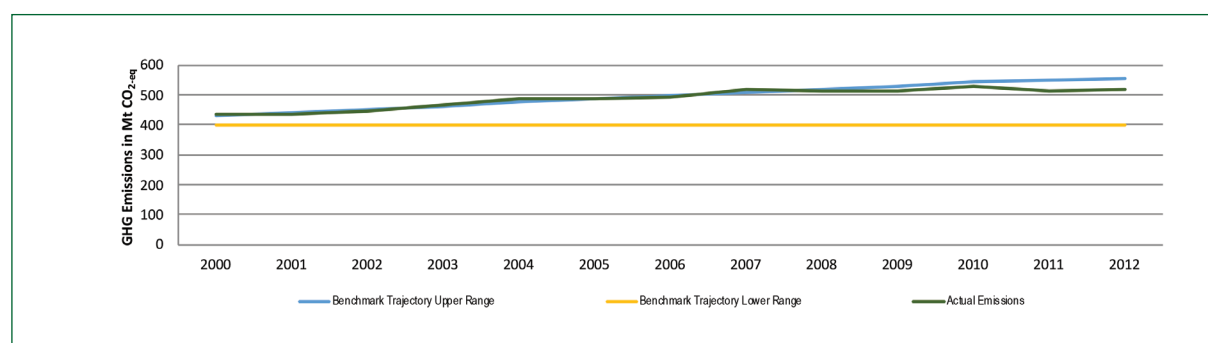
## 82. GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

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 <sub>2</sub> -eq and 614 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq for 2020 and 2025 respectively; plateau for ten years (2026-2035) between 398 and 614 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq; and decline in absolute terms from 2036 to a range between 212 and 428 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq by 2050.
Analysis	The total GHG emissions in South Africa during 2012 were 518 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq, this was an increase of 84 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq when compared to the year 2000 value of 434 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. The results further show that South Africa's GHG emissions were well within the benchmarks (i.e. upper limit of 553 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq and lower limit of 398 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq). The GHG emissions in 2012 were dominated by CO <sub>2</sub> , followed by CH <sub>4</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O. The results for 2012 showed that the energy industries were the highest contributor of the GHG emissions followed by road transportation. Improvements have been made to the National GHG Inventory due to the incorporation of more detailed activity data, updated emission factors and more consistent land-cover maps. Recalculations were applied to the 2000 - 2010 National GHG Inventory figures and were applied for all years between 2000 and 2012. This was as a result of incorporating a more detailed activity data, updated emission factors and other inventory parameters.

### NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS TRAJECTORY RANGE

National GHG Emissions in Mt CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Benchmark Trajectory Upper Range	431	442	453	464	475	486	497	508	519	530	550	553
Benchmark Trajectory Lower Range	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398
Actual emissions	425	426	435	460	482	480	480	504	493	497	514	518

### NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS TRAJECTORY RANGE



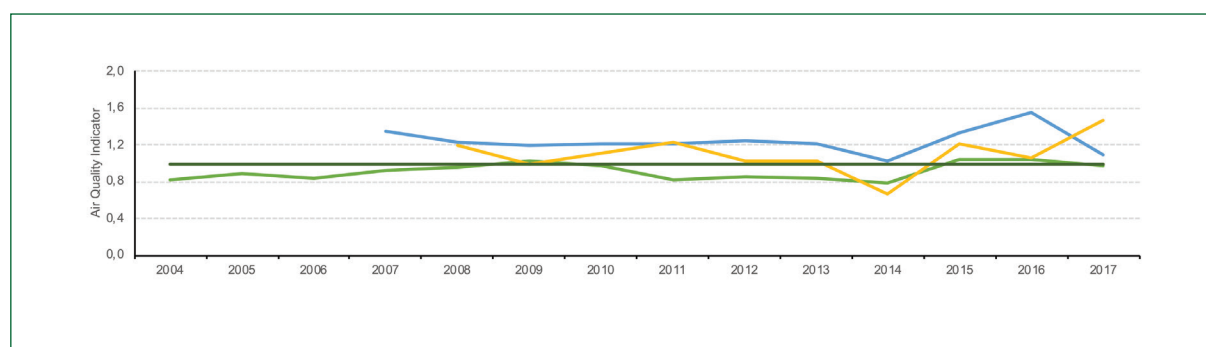
Definition	The National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Indicator measures South Africa's actual greenhouse gas emissions against the National GHG Emissions Trajectory Range that is used as the benchmark against which the efficacy of GHG mitigation action is currently measured in terms of the National Climate Change Response Policy (2011).
Data source	Climate Change Response Policy (2011). National GHG Emissions Trajectory Range White Paper on the National Climate Change Response. Government Gazette No. 334695, Notice No. 757 of 19 October 2011, Government printer, Pretoria). Department of Environmental Affairs; Defining South Africa's Peak, Plateau and Decline Greenhouse Gas Emission Trajectory. Department of Environmental Affairs, Pretoria; Actual emission data: National Greenhouse Gas Inventory ( <a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non_annex_i_natcom/reporting_on_climate_change/items/8722.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non_annex_i_natcom/reporting_on_climate_change/items/8722.php</a> )

### 83. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

<b>Goal</b>	Ambient air quality in the national priority areas conforms to national ambient air quality standards by 2030
<b>Analysis</b>	Air quality indicators are presented here over a range of regions, nationally (based on the National Air Quality Indicator) and across the National Priority Areas (PAAQIs). The indicators provide an overview on how on average, ambient air quality standards compare with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). 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 air quality indicators confirm that the most problematic air pollutant in these areas, namely particulate matter (PM10), has been decreasing over the years. It is still too early to assess whether these positive trends, especially noticeable in 2014, are due to the implementation of air quality management plans in the areas. A simple reflection of general pollutant emission reductions over the region due to, for example, improved electrification; fuel switching, weather conditions (e.g. 2014 was a relatively wet year which reduces particulate matter for example); or reduced economic activity. However, it is clear that air quality is improving slightly in the priority areas. At a national level, the NAQI shows that since 2009, there has been a decrease in the levels of PM10 across the country. The decrease as seen from the NAQI should be treated with caution as major metropolitan areas such as Johannesburg, Tshwane, EThekweni and Ekurhuleni have not been reporting ambient air quality consistently, to the SAAQIS since 2010. As such, DEA has put in place a NAQI station management program to assist struggling networks and to ensure consistent data reporting. The increase in the indicators since 2015 is also because the NAAQS has been tightened from 50 to 40ug/m3.

### REGIONAL AIR QUALITY INDICES

Focus	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
National Air Quality Indicator (NAQI)	0.92	0.95	1.02	0.98	0.82	0.86	0.84	0.78	1.04
Priority Area Air Quality Index for the Vaal Triangle Priority Area (PAAQI-VTPA)	1.35	1.23	1.19	1.22	1.21	1.25	1.21	1.02	1.33
Priority Area Air Quality Index for the Highveld priority Area (PAAQI-HPA)		1.20	0.99	1.12	1.23	1.03	1.03	0.66	1.21



<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Environment Affairs, The GHG National Inventory Report.
<b>Data note</b>	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.

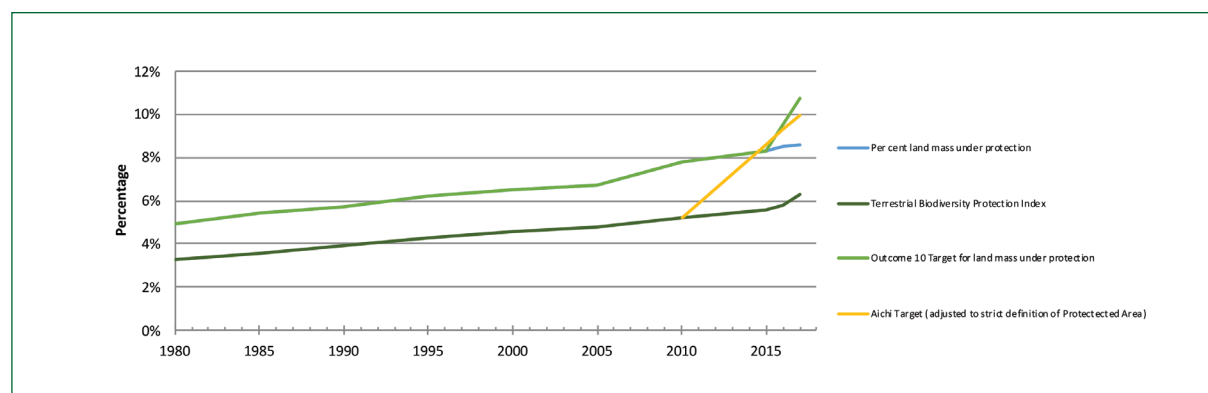
## 84. TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY PROTECTED INDEX

Goal	To achieve the national target contained in the Outcome 10 delivery agreement, which requires the expansion of the conservation estate to 13.2% by 2019 and the international Aichi Biodiversity Targets that requires that at least 17% 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	2017
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	8.6
NDP Target for land mass under protection					6.2	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.6	9.5	10.8
Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index	1.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.3
Aichi Target (adjusted to strict definition of PA)								5.2	8.6	9.3	10.0

### 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 <a href="https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/default.shtml">https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/default.shtml</a>

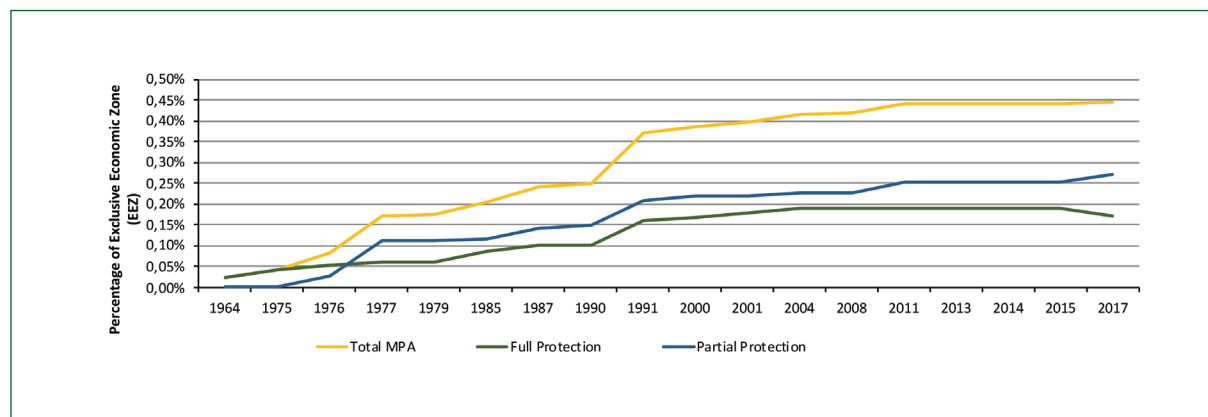
## 85. MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPA)

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 km <sup>2</sup> (0.4% of EEZ) to 32 156 km <sup>2</sup> (3% of EEZ) by 2019
Analysis	At present, South Africa is falling short of its national target. However, the recent Operation Phakisa Ocean Economy initiative could 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 <sup>2</sup> , 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	2017
%										
Total MPA	0.02	0.17	0.24	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.44
Full Protection	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.17
Partial Protection	0.00	0.11	0.14	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.27

### 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 <sup>2</sup> . However, South Africa's EEZ also includes that around the Prince Edward Islands being 466,879 km <sup>2</sup> , totaling 1 535 538 km <sup>2</sup> .
Data source	The South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) operated and maintained by the Department of Environmental Affairs (see <a href="http://egis.environment.gov.za/sapad.aspx?m=64">http://egis.environment.gov.za/sapad.aspx?m=64</a> ) and the Marine Conservation Institute's MP Atlas (see <a href="http://www.mpatlas.org/region/nation/ZAF/">http://www.mpatlas.org/region/nation/ZAF/</a> )
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

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Department of Health (DOH)  
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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 Science and Technology (DST)  
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National Treasury (NT)  
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