THE PRESIDENCY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2008

FOREWORD

In 2007, the Policy Coordination and Advisory Services (PCAS) in The Presidency, working with the Clusters of Directors-General and government departments, released the Mid-term Review: Development Indicators publication. The indicators provide the framework to present aggregate data on human development and provide evidence-based pointers to the evolution of our society. They are markers that help define the milestones in our journey of social change.

This 2008 edition of Development Indicators summarises data on trends mainly for the period up to the end of April 2008. Like the previous edition, this year's publication contains information sourced from official statistics, government databases and research by local and international institutions, which has been clustered into ten broad themes:

- economic growth and transformation
- employment
- poverty and inequality
- household and community assets
- health
- education
- social cohesion
- safety and security
- international relations
- good governance

The basic format of the 2007 edition is retained, with each indicator summarised in terms of policy goal, data table and/or graph, and trend analysis. In the process of updating, some of the indicators were reviewed and adjusted. For example, most of the crime statistics were presented as raw aggregate figures in 2007 and they are now presented as a ratio (per 100 000 of the population). Further, it will be observed that some of the indicators have been disaggregated, mainly by province, and a few new ones added.

The continued contribution of various partners towards the success of this initiative is acknowledged and highly appreciated. We encourage South Africans to take advantage of this resource and examine the data against their lived experience and other research done independently of government. As President Thabo Mbeki said in his 2008 Budget Vote speech in the National Assembly, we do hope that "the public at large will engage the information contained in this publication, so that our collective assessment of the state of our nation is based on fact rather than conjecture."

Joel Netshitenzhe
Head: Policy Unit (PCAS)

SOUTH AFRICA

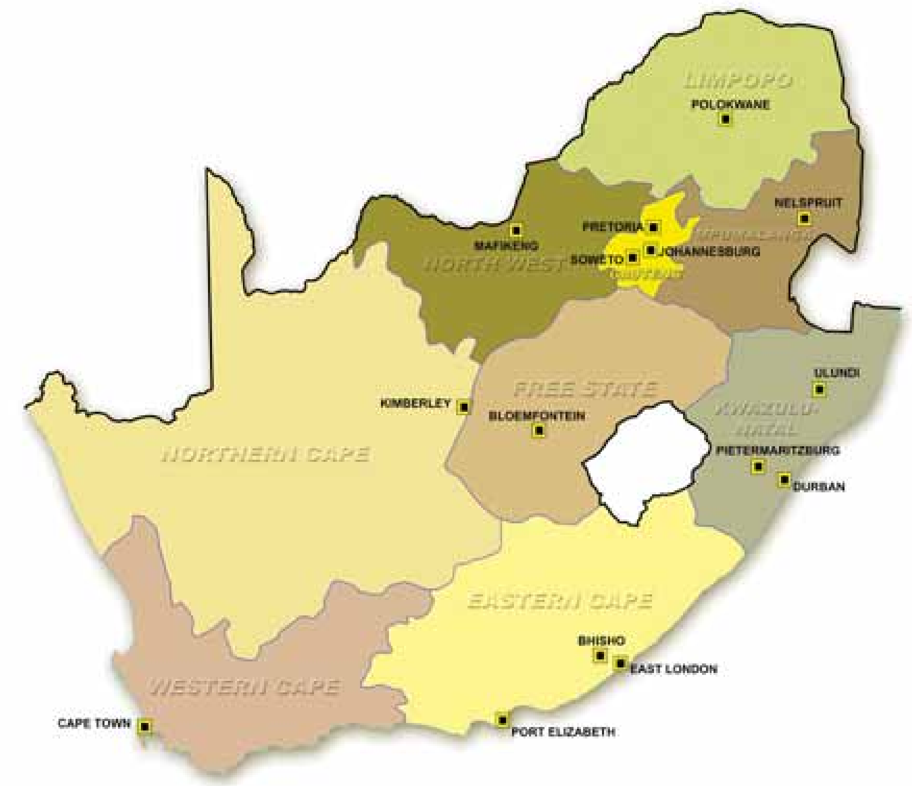
GDP	R1 994 billion	$283 billion*
GDP per capita	R41 120	$5 815*

* Exchange rate of R7.05

Population		48 502 063
	Male	23 412 064
	Female	25 089 999
	0-14 years	15 048 992
	15-29 years	13 949 740

Households	12.5 million
Household size	average 3.9 persons

Land surface area	1 219 090 km^2



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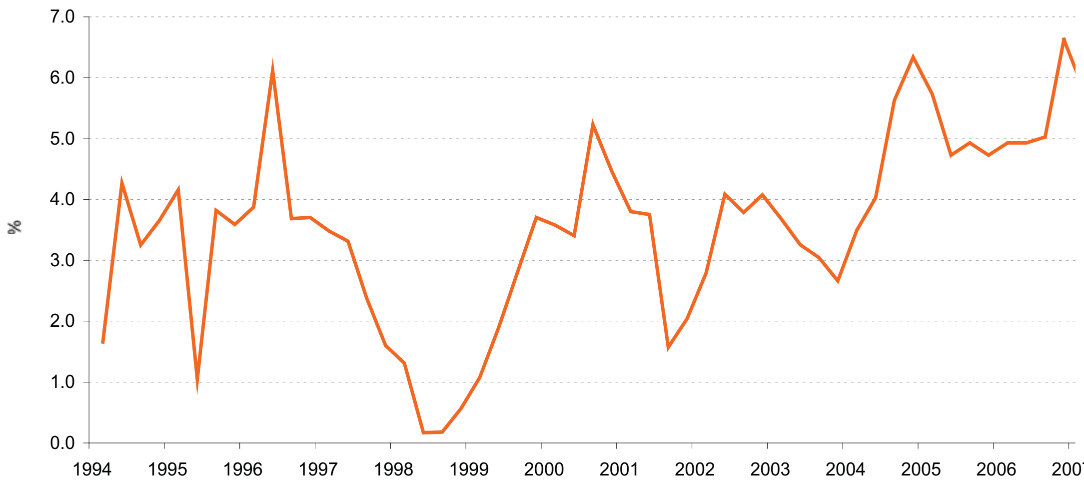
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

Goal	Gross Domestic Product growth of 4.5 per cent per annum for 2005 - 2009 and then 6 per cent per annum till 2014
Trend analysis	Real GDP has grown since 1999, accelerating towards the end of 2006. The economy grew by 5.1% in 2007, slightly lower than the 5.4% recorded in 2006. The average for the five years up to 2008 is likely to be above the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA) target of 4.5%, and more than 50% higher than the 3% achieved from 1993 to 2003. The forecast for growth going forward is negatively affected by some global and domestic uncertainties, including the credit crunch, electricity supply constraints and high global energy and food prices.

GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
GDP growth	3.2	3.1	4.3	2.6	0.5	2.4	4.2	2.7	3.7	3.1	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.1

GDP



Definition	Market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data
Data note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph, while the table uses annual data

2 REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

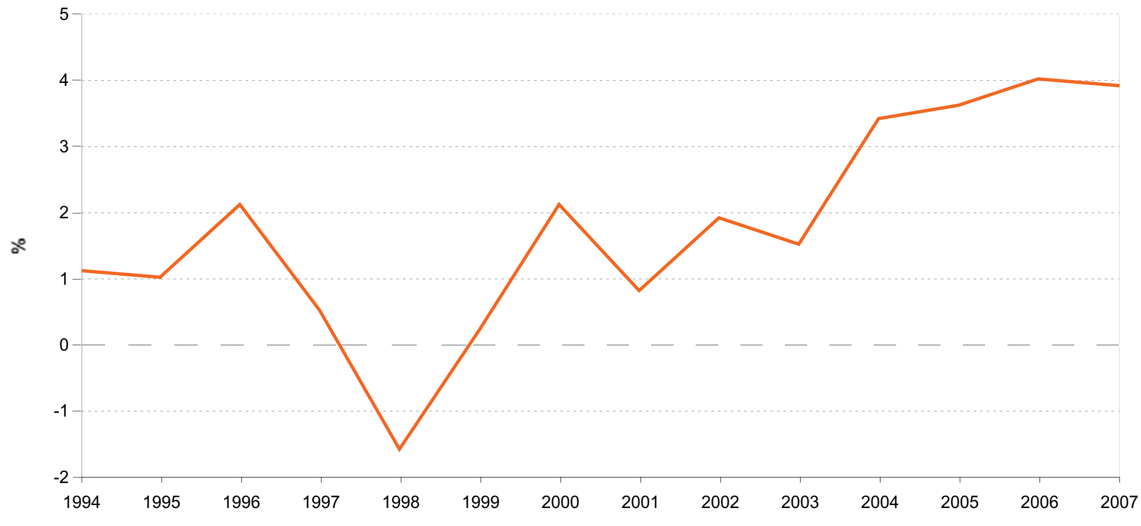
Goal	To grow per capita income by 3 per cent or more annually

Trend analysis	Real per capita income (average income per person) has been rising at around 4% annually since 2004. This can also be seen as the difference between real GDP growth and population growth; and population growth has been estimated at about 1.1% per annum in the recent period. At the same time however income inequality has grown as shown by an increase in the Gini Coefficient from 0.64 in 1995 to 0.69 in 2005 according to Statistics SA's Income and Expenditure Survey. This means that, in the main, the fruits of growth are not being equitably shared.

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH (2000 CONSTANT PRICES)

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
per capita GDP	1.1	1.0	2.1	0.5	-1.6	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.9	1.5	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.9

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH (2000 CONSTANT PRICES)



Definition	GDP divided by population
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data, Bhorat's (2007) analysis of Gini coefficient

3 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

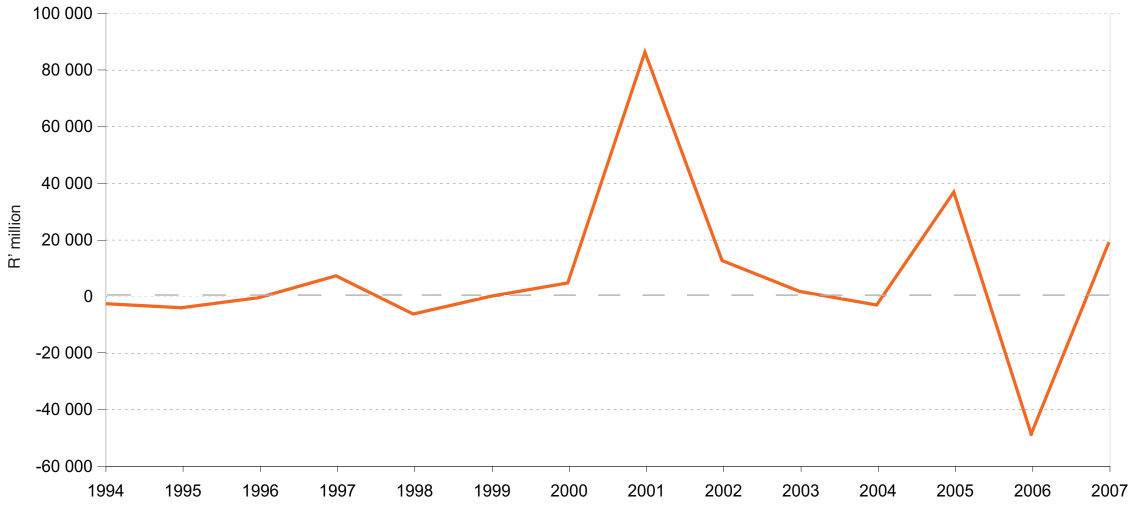
Goal	To increase greenfield investment in South Africa

Trend analysis	Movement of foreign capital into South Africa is dominated by short-term investments, and a limited number of long-term investments. Real growth of fixed investment from 1994 to 2004 was low by the standards of successful developing countries. The current global uncertainty, with international investors rethinking their exposure to emerging markets, could hamper the flow of funds into South Africa. In 2007, FDI increased, indicating that sound economic factors and a positive overall investment climate do attract increased foreign direct investment.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
FDI	R'billion	-3.040	-4.557	-970	6.756	-6.737	-475	4.280	85.763	12.153	1.275	-3.566	36.354	-49.078	18.127

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)



Definition	Long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quaterly Bulletins

4 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

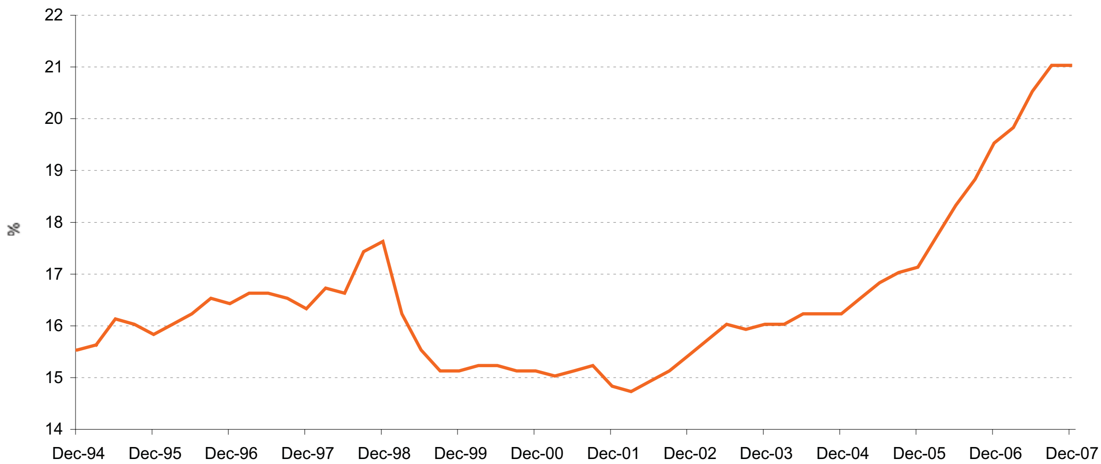
Goal	AsgiSA's target is to reach 25 per cent per year by 2014

Trend analysis	Since 2003, gross fixed capital formation has been rising and it expanded further in 2007. The increase is partly due to capital investment by government and public corporations in infrastructure development programmes. Over the past three years, investment in construction has been extremely strong as a result of large capital expenditure programmes, including those related to the 2010 FIFA World Cup and the Gautrain. In 2007, this was underpinned by lively activity in the electricity sector (renewal of existing power stations) and the transport equipment and communication sectors.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
GFCF	%	15.2	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.1	15.5	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.9	16.2	16.9	18.6	20.6

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Total fixed investment by private companies and individuals, state owned enterprises and government, including depreciation
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quaterly Bulletins
Data note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph to update it, while the table uses annual data

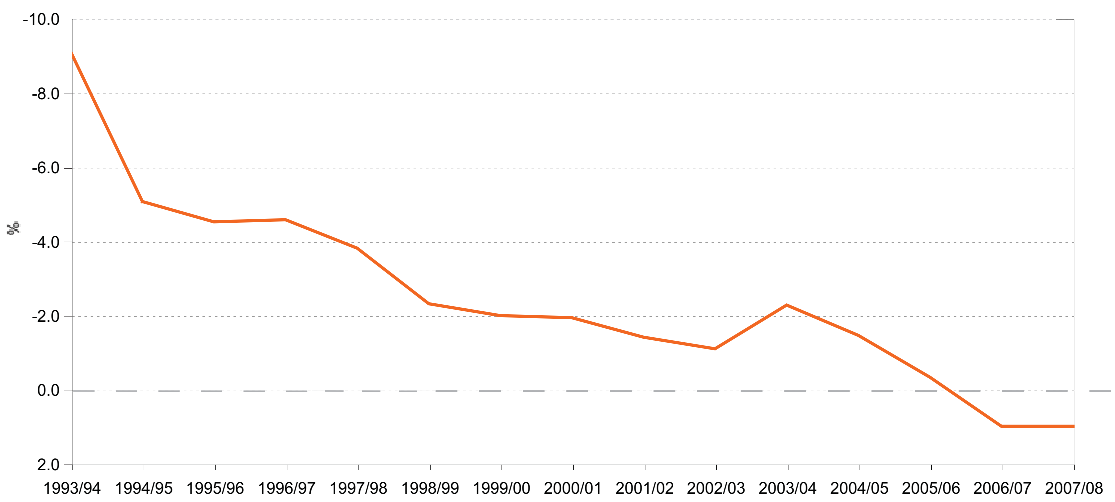
5 BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal	Government's target has been to keep the deficit around 3 per cent of GDP. Fiscal policy now also aims to smooth economic cycles
Trend analysis	Rising national income coupled with prudent fiscal policy resulted in further improvement in the fiscal balance, with a deficit below 1% of GDP since 2005/06. The 2007/08 budget surplus was 0.8% of GDP from 0.3% surplus in 2006/07; and the aim is to maintain this at around 0.7% of GDP over the next three years. This is a result of a sharp increase in revenue collection, in particular from personal income taxes. At the same time, expenditure by government in economic, social and other areas has been increasing in real terms.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTGE OF GDP

%	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Budget surplus/deficit	-9.1	-5.1	-4.5	-4.6	-3.8	-2.3	-2.0	-1.9	-1.4	-1.1	-2.3	-1.4	-0.3	1.0	1.0

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTGE OF GDP



Definition	Difference between total government revenue and expenditure as percentage of GDP
Data source	National Treasury, Medium Term Budget Policy Statement and Budget Review

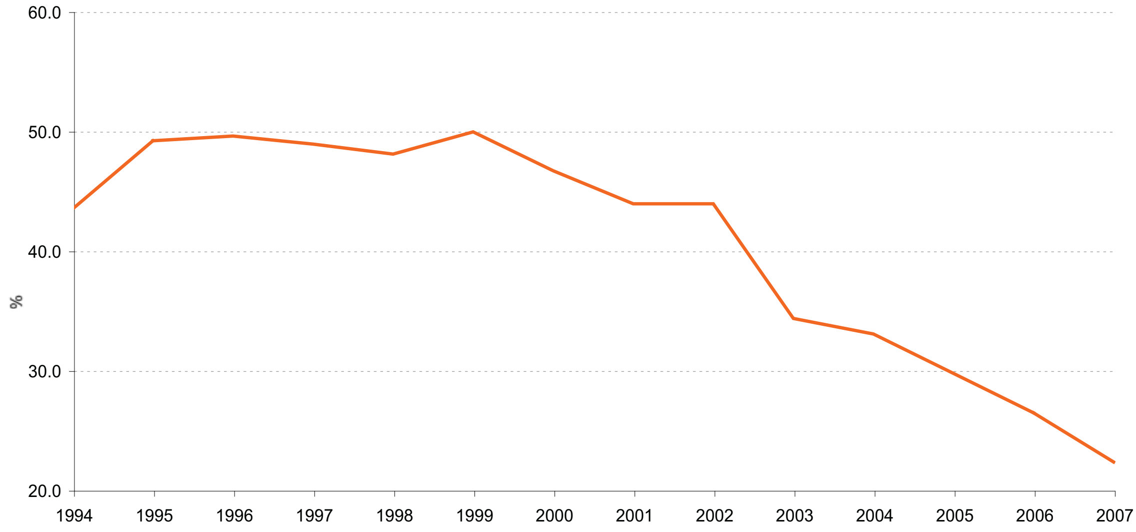
6 GOVERNMENT DEBT

Goal	Government aims to limit its debt and reduce its demands on the financial markets. This leads to lower interest rates and higher private-sector borrowing, hopefully for investments
Trend analysis	Government debt has fallen from 43.5% of GDP in 1994 to 22.3% in 2007. This has led to low debt servicing costs for the public sector. Revenue collection increased, while spending was controlled. This provides protection against turbulence in international financial markets and frees resources for investment towards a more productive economy and expansion of social services.

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Goverment debt	43.5	49.1	49.5	48.9	48.0	49.9	46.6	43.9	43.9	34.3	33.0	29.7	26.4	22.3

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	In this definition, government includes national and provincial spheres. Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections
Data source	National Treasury Budget Reviews
Data note	Net loan debt is gross loan debt minus National Revenue Fund bank balances and is calculated with due account of the bank balances of the National Revenue Fund (balances of government's accounts with the Reserve Bank and the tax and loans accounts with commercial banks)

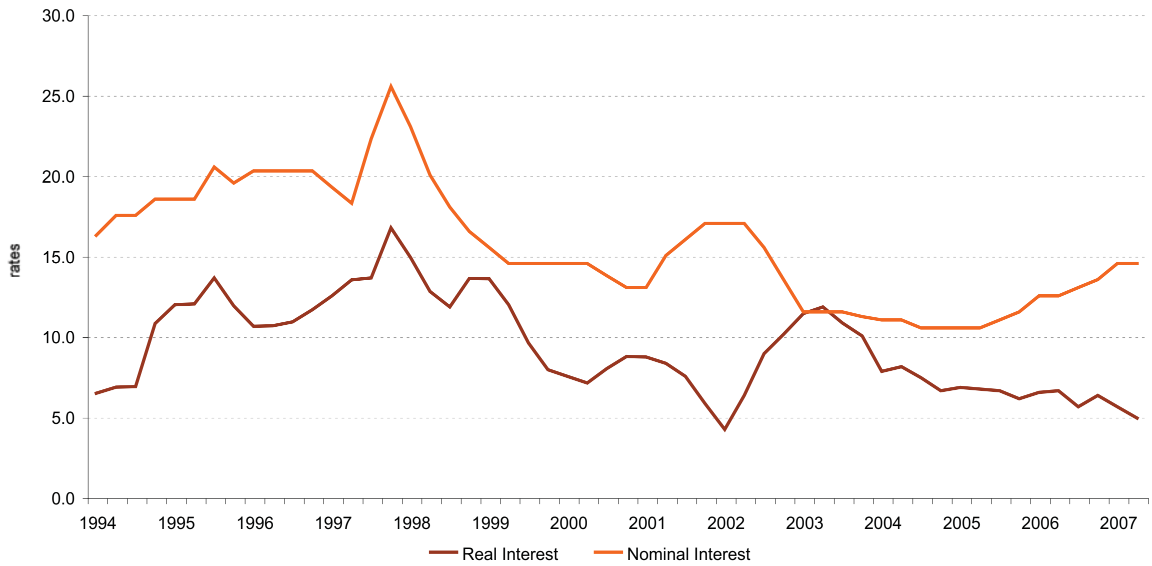
7 INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

Goal	Government would like to have the lowest real interest rate that does not undermine the sustainability of growth and employment creation
Trend analysis	Interest rates have been the South African Reserve Bank's main policy instrument in pursuing its mandate of price stability. Inflationary pressures started to come to the fore in 2006 as the low interest rate environment resulted in a massive uptake of credit, boosting consumer demand to record levels. June 2006 saw the first interest rate increase of the current monetary policy tightening phase, which in 2007 resulted in a 4% increase in the repo rate. In spite of this, with inflation trending upwards, the real interest rate has been steadily decreasing, and was 6.0% in 2007.

INTEREST RATES

average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Real interest	6.6	9.1	12.0	11.5	14.7	13.0	9.2	8.1	6.4	9.3	9.9	7.2	6.5	6.0
Nominal interest	15.5	17.8	19.3	20.1	21.6	18.2	14.6	13.8	15.6	15.2	11.3	10.6	11.1	13.1

INTEREST RATES



Definition	Nominal interest rate is = prime overdraft rate. Real interest rate is = prime less Consumer Price Index
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB)

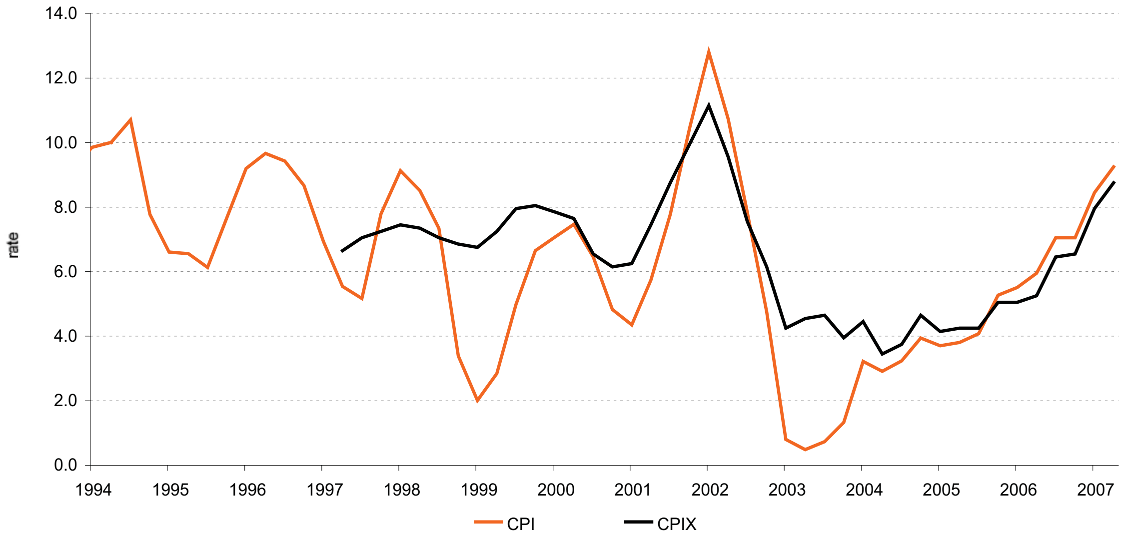
8 INFLATION MEASURES: CPI AND CPIX

Goal	Inflation target is 3 - 6 per cent for CPIX. CPI tends to be more volatile than CPIX
Trend analysis	Following the introduction of inflation targeting, CPIX (as annual average) was maintained within the range in 2004, 2005 and 2006. In 2007, it breached the upper level of the target range. This was a result primarily of high global food and crude oil prices.

INFLATION MEASURES

average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
CPI	8.9	8.7	7.4	8.6	6.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	9.2	5.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.1
CPIX					7.1	6.9	7.7	6.6	9.3	6.8	4.3	3.9	4.6	6.5

INFLATION MEASURES



Definition	Rise in prices of a typical basket of goods, as measured by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA). CPIX excludes interest rates on mortage bonds
Data source	Statistics South Africa CPI and CPIX data
Data note	The quartely data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table used the annual data

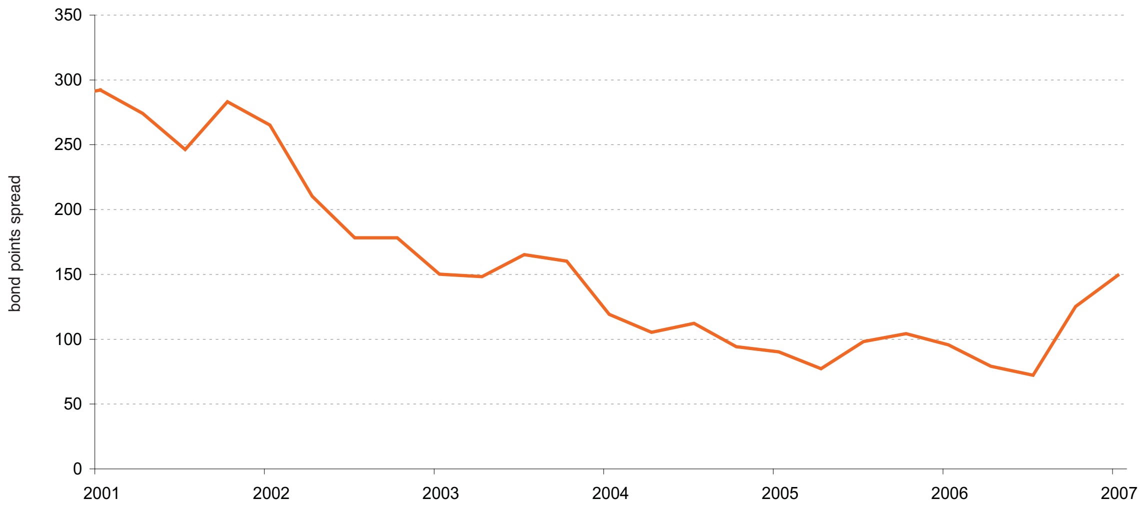
9 BOND POINTS SPREAD

Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issued
Trend analysis	The bond point spread for South Africa (rate at which South Africa has to pay its creditors compared to the United States of America, USA) has been steadily falling since 2001. This shows that the risk of investing in South Africa has fallen compared to other emerging markets. This is largely due to macro-economic stability, industrial policies that add to domestic value and increase the country's competitiveness and positive global assessment of the country's socio-political prospects. The rising premium since 2007 is largely a result of the global reaction to the financial crisis in the USA.

BOND POINTS SPREAD

average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bond points spread	291	266	178	147	99	93	105

BOND POINTS SPREAD



Definition	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)

10 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

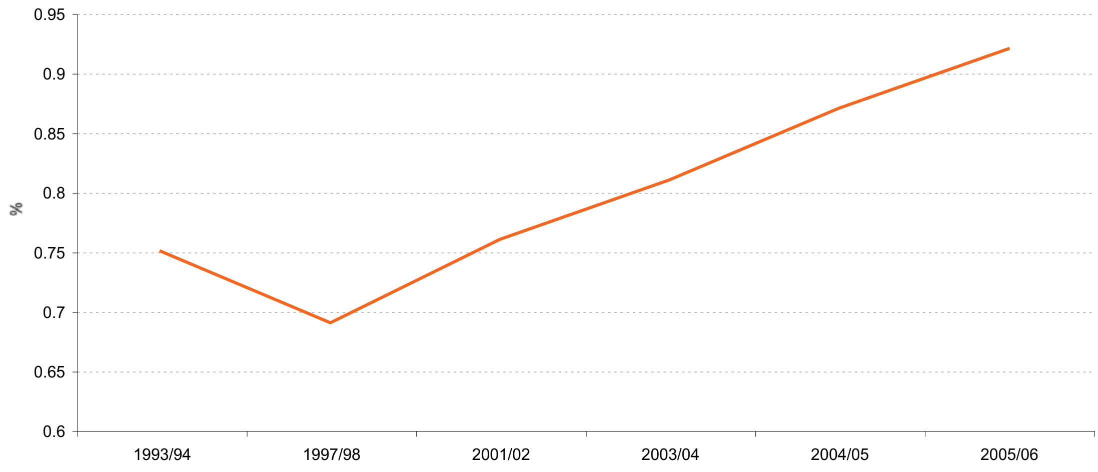
Goal	The target is to reach R&D expenditure at 1 per cent of GDP by 2008

Trend analysis	Since 2004, R&D expenditure has increased significantly to reach R14 billion or 0.92% of GDP by 2005/06. The business sector contributes more than half of this with the rest shared between higher education, not-for-profit organisations, as well as government and its science councils. Current trends suggest that the 2008 target is attainable, particularly in the light of a tax incentive recently introduced. The biggest risk to achieving R&D objectives is the low rate of high school Mathematics and Science passes and the low proportion of Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) graduates coming out of universities.

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

R'thousand	1993/94	1997/98	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Business enterprises	1 336 227	2 216 000	4 023 576	5 591 325	6 766 361	8 243 776
Government	810 618	1 380 000	203 110	465 367	515 331	844 640
Higher Education	415 648	496 000	1 896 156	2 071 351	2 533 971	2 732 215
Not-for-profit	31 615	11 000	70 778	209 023	198 268	226 514
Science councils			1 294 454	1 745 493	1 996 050	2 102 094
Gross expenditure on R&D	2 594 107	4 104 000	7 488 074	10 082 559	12 009 981	14 149 239
% of GDP	0.75%	0.69%	0.76 %	0.81%	0.87 %	0.92%

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Amount of private and public funds spent on R&D
Data source	1991-1998 FRD, commissioned by DASCT, 2001-2006 CeSTII-HSRC R&D survey commissioned by Department of Science and Technology. 2007/08 data not yet available
Data note	Expenditure on Research and Development for the government sector for the years 1993/94 and 1997/98 includes Science Councils

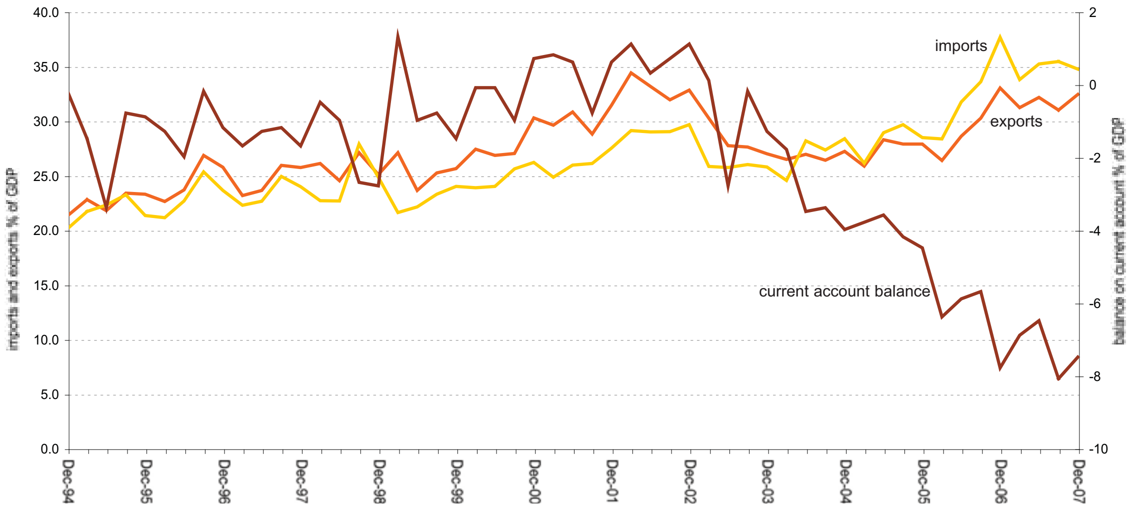
11 FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS

Goal	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP
Trend analysis	The current account balance has progressively deteriorated since 2003, reflecting in part movements in the trade balance. Exports suffered from the relatively slow growth of productivity in the tradable goods sector. Since 2004 when the economy's growth rate exceeded 4% per annum, the current account deficit increased because of rising demand for imports, fuelled by high consumer spending and fixed capital investment, while exports have lagged. Imports of capital goods have also con tributed to the current account deficit as a result of the investment boom. In 2006 the deficit reached 6.5% of GDP and widened further in 2007 to 7.3% of GDP. The decrease in agricultural exports and the failure of the economy to achieve greater diversification of exports beyond mining needs to be addressed

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, TRADE BALANCE AND BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

% of GDP	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Exports	22.1	22.8	24.7	24.6	25.7	25.3	27.9	30.1	33.0	28.1	26.7	27.5	29.6	31.6
Imports	19.9	22.1	23.2	23.4	24.5	22.7	24.9	26.1	29.1	25.8	27.1	28.3	32.9	34.7
Trade balance	1.18	1.96	2.11	1.74	0.24	1.64	4.08	3.93	3.16	1.21	-1.14	-0.59	-4.64	-2.31
Balance on current account	0.1	-1.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.8	-1.1	-3.2	-4.0	-6.5	-7.3

FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS



Definition	Trade balance:Merchandise exports plus Net gold exports minus Merchandise imports (fob). Balance on current account: Trade balance + net income payments + net service payments + current transfers. Exports: The quantity or value of all that is exported into a country. Imports:The quantity or value of all that is imported into a country
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins
Data note	The quarterly data is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table uses the annual data up to December of each year

12 SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Goal	To promote international competitiveness of South Africa's economy

Trend analysis	The composite competitiveness rankings are widely referred to internationally, though there are debates about their methodology and utility, including the combination of perceptions and objective data. Both World Economic Forum (WEF) and the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) reports indicate that the country's global ranking has come down, indicating that other countries have improved in these areas faster than South Africa. . However, SA remains the highest ranked country in sub-Saharan Africa. Areas that require attention include: innovative potential, infrastructure development, primary health and education.

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX BY WEF

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
Malaysia	26	19	21
Chile	27	27	26
Estonia	25	26	27
Lithuania	40	39	38
Slovakia	37	37	41
South Africa	45	36	44
Latvia	36	44	45
Hungary	41	38	47
Poland	48	45	51
Mexico	58	52	52
Mauritius	55	55	60
Brazil	66	66	72
Romania	68	73	74
Botswana	81	57	76

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX BY IMD

	2007	2008
Malaysia	23	19
Chile	26	26
Estonia	22	23
Lithuania	31	36
Slovakia	34	30
South Africa	50	53
Latvia	no data	no data
Hungary	35	38
Poland	52	44
Mexico	47	50
Mauritius	no data	no data
Brazil	49	43
Romania	44	45
Botswana	no data	no data

Definition	In its Global Competitiveness Index, The World Economic Forum (WEF) defines competitiveness as the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country.
Data source	The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2008 - World Economic Forum (WEF), International Institute for Management Development (IMD) (www.imd.ch)

13 KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

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

Trend analysis	According to the World Bank's 2007 Knowledge-based Economy Index, South Africa ranked 50 out of 140 countries, down from 41 in 1995. The drop in ranking is attributed to poor performance in areas of Education, ICT and Innovation, compared to other countries which have improved at a faster rate.

KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

	1995	2007
Estonia	25	25
Hungary	32	28
Lithuania	43	31
Latvia	52	33
Poland	38	35
Slovakia	33	36
Chile	37	39
Malaysia	53	40
Romania	56	48
South Africa	41	50
Mexico	45	59
Brazil	58	54
Mauritius	63	64
Botswana	80	84

Definition	Countries are ranked in order from "best" to "worst" using their actual scores on each variable. Then, their scores are normalized on a scale of 0 to 10 against all countries in the comparison group. 10 is the top score for the top performers and 0 the worst for the laggards.
Data source	2007 KAM Report (www.worldbank.org/kam)

14 BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (BEE) TRANSACTIONS

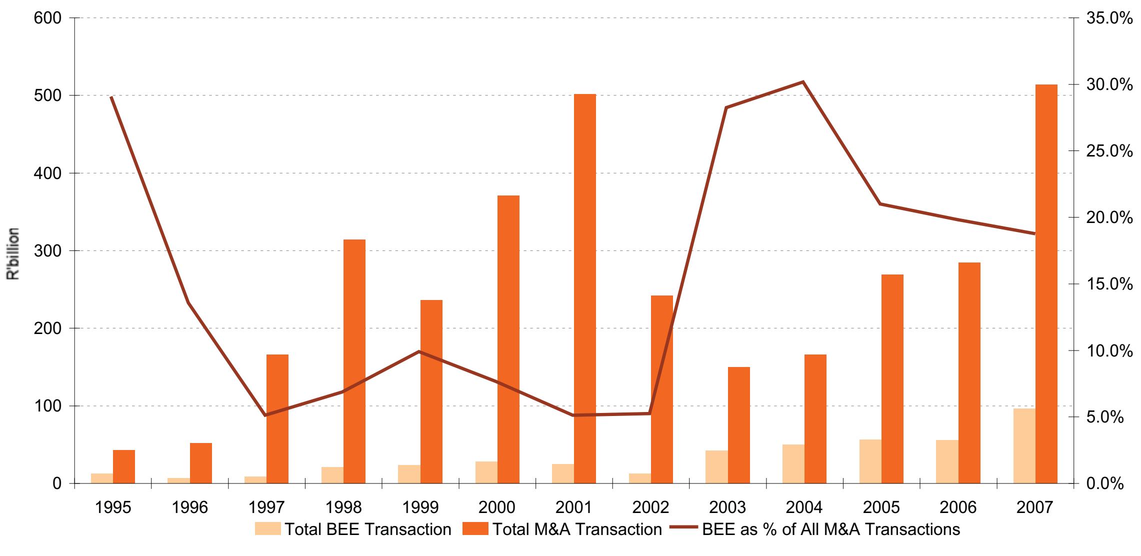
Goal	To increase the number and value of BEE transactions

Trend analysis	The table shows total BEE transactions over the last 13 years and these transactions as a percentage of total merger and acquisitions. After a rapid start in 1995, the total value of BEE transaction as a percentage of total mergers declined between 1996 and 2002 and then picked up sharply in 2003. In February 2007 government gazetted the Codes of Good Practice on BBBEE following the passing of the BBBEE Act in 2003.

BEE TRANSACTIONS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total BEE transactions (R Bn)	12	7	8	21	23	28	25	12	42	50	56	56	96
Total M&A transactions (R Bn)	43	52	166	314	236	371	502	242	150	166	269	284	514
BEE as % of all M&A transactions	28.8%	13.5%	5.0%	6.8%	9.8%	7.5%	5.0%	5.1%	28.1%	30.1%	20.9%	19.7%	18.7%

BEE TRANSACTIONS



Definition	Value of recorded BEE transactions
Data source	Ernest & Young handbook on Mergers and Acquisitions (2005, 2006)

15 BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

Goal	To broadly reflect the demographic make-up of the country
Trend analysis	Black representation in the top management positions has grown, and the public sector has largely become representative of the population. Black people filled 22.2% of all top management positions and 26.9% of all senior management positions in 2006. Black representation in all senior manage ment positions increased by 1.2% from 25.7% in 2004 to 26.9% in 2006 and increased by 8.4% from 18.5% in 2000 to 26.9% in 2006, indicating a slow but steady growth performance. According to the Employment Equity Report for 2006/07, males constitute 78.4% of top management and females 21.6%. At senior management level males represent 72.4% of the work force and females 27.4%. Although progress is being made both in terms of gender and race, the country particularly the private sector has not made sufficient progress; and there seems to be a levelling off in respect of black representation..

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Top managers	12.7%	25.1%	18.4%	23.8%	21.1%	27.2%	22.2%
Senior managers	18.5%	19.1%	22.2%	27.3%	25.7%	27.5%	26.9%

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Top managers	12.4%	11.9%	13.8%	14.1%	15.1%	16.5%	21.6%
Senior managers	21.0%	17.7%	21.6%	22.3%	23.7%	23.6%	27.4%

Definition	Black managers include African, Coloured, and Indian
Data source	Department of Labour, Commission for Employment Equity (CEE) annual reports
Data note	For odd years (2001, 2003, 2005) data is based on large companies only, because small companies report once in 2 years For even years (2002, 2004, 2006) data is based on all companies (large and small)

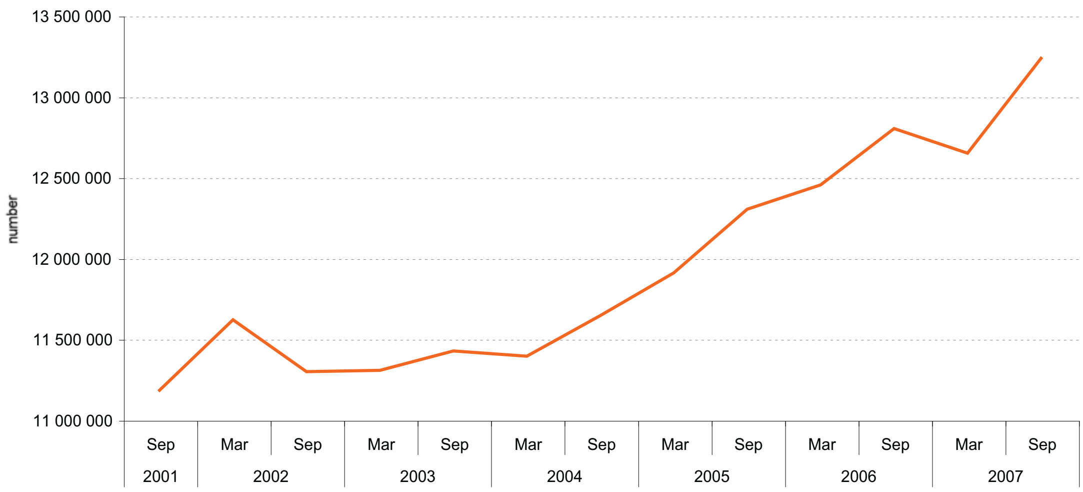
16 EMPLOYMENT

Goal	To halve unemployment by 2014. Numerical target is approximately 16 million employed
Trend analysis	The sustained expansion in overall economic activity has had a positive impact on employment. Since 2004 the rate of job creation per annum has increased. The key sectors that contributed to new job creation include the retail and wholesale sectors, construction, financial and business services subsectors and manufacturing sectors. These sectors also reported the highest rates of growth, confirming a strong link between faster growth and labour absorption. It should be noted that between September 2006 and September 2007, employment in agriculture and mining increased, which might indicate that job-shedding in these sectors has come to an end.

EMPLOYMENT

	2001	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep
Informal sector employment (excl agric)	1 967 000	1 824 000	1 780 000	1 830 000	1 903 000	1 766 000	1 946 000	2 071 000	2 462 000	2 190 000	2 379 000	2 131 000	2 122 000
Formal sector employement (excl agric)	7 027 000	7 097 000	7 181 000	7 228 000	7 373 000	7 483 000	7 692 000	7 750 000	7 987 000	8 059 000	8 384 000	8 423 000	8 785 000
Agriculture	1 178 000	1 739 000	1 420 000	1 288 000	1 212 000	1 258 000	1 063 000	1 170 000	925 000	1 318 000	1 088 000	1 075 000	1 164 000
Domestic	881 000	877 000	844 000	884 000	895 000	847 000	881 000	850 000	859 000	850 000	886 000	936 000	1 057 000
Total Employment	11 181 000	11 617 000	11 296 000	11 304 000	11 424 000	11 392 000	11 643 000	11 907 000	12 301 000	12 451 000	12 800 000	12 648 000	13 234 000

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Definition	Persons aged 15-65 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview
Data source	Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Surveys

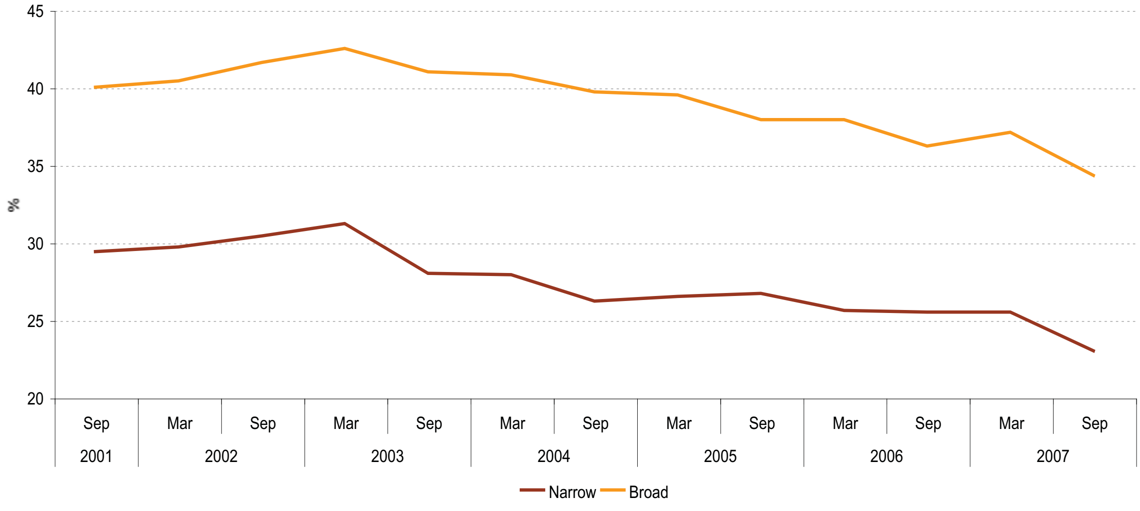
17 UNEMPLOYMENT

Goal	The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half between 2004 and 2014, and to a maximum of 14 per cent in 2014
Trend analysis	The rate of unemployment began to fall from 2003, as the number of jobs created started to outstrip the growth of the labour force. It should however be noted that South Africa's labour force participation rate of 56.5% is well below that of comparable countries which average 65%.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	2001	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
%	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep
15 - 24 yrs	53.4	53.9	55.9	59.1	55.3	55.6	51.8	52.6	51.4	50.3	50.2	51.1	46.9
25 - 34 yrs	34.4	33.9	34.1	34.7	30.9	31.4	29.8	31.0	30.3	29.5	28.5	28.9	25.7
35 - 44 yrs	19.8	20.1	21.0	20.8	18.7	18.1	18.2	17.1	18.2	17.2	18.2	16.8	14.7
45 - 54 yrs	13.9	15.3	16.1	15.8	13.5	13.7	11.9	11.9	13.0	11.8	12.4	12.3	11.5
55 - 65 yrs	10.6	9.1	10.0	10.6	8.9	7.8	7.2	8.1	8.3	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.7
Narrow (official)	29.4	29.7	30.4	31.2	28.0	27.9	26.2	26.5	26.7	25.6	25.5	25.5	23.0
Broad (unofficial)	40.0	40.4	41.6	42.5	41.0	40.8	39.7	39.5	37.9	37.9	36.2	37.1	34.3

UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)



Definition	Narrow (official) - Number of people who have not been employed in the last two weeks, but have not taken active steps to look for work Broad (unofficial) - Number of people seeking employment in the last two weeks plus people who have been discouraged from seeking work
Data source	Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Surveys. March 2008 data will be released in September 2008.

18 EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Goal	To create temporary work opportunities for the unskilled, marginalized unemployed
Trend analysis	The EPWP is implemented across four sectors: infrastructure, environment and culture, social and economic. From 2004 to the end of 2007, the EPWP has created over 950 000 temporary work opportunities. Of those who have benefited thus far, 48% are female and 37% young people. The programme has already surpassed the set target. Although slow in taking off, the EPWP in the social sector has the potential to employ a large number of unemployed in areas such as home-based care and early childhood development. The high number of work opportunities created in KwaZulu-Natal can be ascribed to strong EPWP institutional capacity in the provincial public works department and in the eThekwini municipality.

NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

	Target	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Cumulative total	*Total as % of 2009 target*
Infrastructure	750 000	109 712	100 475	132 686	151 756	494 629	66.0%
Environment and culture	200 000	58 796	78 855	117 503	89 082	344 235	172.1%
Social	150 000	1 650	17 858	34 332	47 619	101 459	67.6%
Economic	12 000	4 687	1 833	3 231	3 497	13 247	110.4%
Annual total		174 845	199 021	287 751	291 953	953 570	
Cumulative total	1 000 000	174 845	373 866	661 617	953 570	953 570	95.4%

NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Total
Eastern Cape	10 118	15 701	47 327	53 291	126 437
Free State	3 390	26 305	15 570	18 704	63 969
Gauteng Province	46 445	7 902	25 905	45 734	125 985
KwaZulu Natal	53 755	71 625	104 777	74 760	304 916
Limpopo	15 933	10 584	18 276	28 852	73 644
Mpumalanga	15 453	18 297	14 746	17 763	66 258
North West	5 286	11 455	12 523	17 612	46 876
Northern Cape	5 916	11 468	8 262	10 255	35 901
Western Cape	18 549	25 687	40 367	24 984	109 587
Total	174 845	199 022	287 752	291 953	953 572

Definition	Work Opportunity: Paid work created for an individual on an Expanded Public Works Programme project for any period of time Net jobs = total jobs
Data source	Department of Public Works, Expanded Public Works Programme quarterly reports
Data note	Data for 2007/08 is until December 2007

19 PER CAPITA INCOME

Goal	To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014

Trend analysis	The mean per capita analysis, based on both the AMPS and IES datasets, show an improvement in the incomes of the poorest rising from R783 per month to an income of R1 032 per month (in 2007 Rand). At the same time, however, the income of the richest 10% of the population increased at a faster rate. When the percentage income of the richest and poorest quintiles are compared, the deep structural nature of poverty in South Africa is clear. The structural nature of poverty has a racial underpinning.

PER CAPITA REAL INCOME (2007 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) - AMPS DATA

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
poorest 10 %	783	857	676	766	822	847	849	847	761	830	921	1 004	924	980	1 032
poorest 20 %	1 165	1 237	1 010	1 112	1 142	1 172	1 191	1 185	1 088	1 183	1 305	1 379	1 324	1 404	1 478
richest 10%	71 055	67 680	66 515	68 609	69 728	75 374	75 349	74 401	74 479	71 811	83 197	81 153	87 836	93 717	98 639
richest 20%	47 276	45 164	44 336	45 364	46 700	50 104	50 124	49 466	49 574	48 030	54 080	53 205	57 246	60 844	64 039

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME (2007 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) - AMPS DATA

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
poorest 10%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.63%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
poorest 20%	1.8%	2.0%	1.7%	1.82%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
richest 10%	54.8%	53.9%	54.4%	55.59%	54.3%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	55.2%	53.5%	56.3%	55.4%	55.5%	55.8%	55.8%
richest 20%	72.9%	72.0%	72.5%	73.41%	72.8%	73.6%	73.7%	73.5%	73.4%	71.6%	73.2%	72.7%	72.4%	72.5%	72.5%

MEAN PER CAPITA INCOME (2007 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) - IES DATA

	1995	2000	2005
African: mean	615.36	575.64	775.46
African: median	333.23	278.46	406.95
Coloured: mean	935.65	1 141.80	1 384.95
Colour: median	583.72	655.11	651.47
Asian: mean	2 299.15	2 021.84	2 785.50
Asian: median	1 596.02	1 306.92	1 583.09
White: mean	4 436.18	5 129.21	7 645.56
White: median	3 442.72	3 544.50	5 331.61
Total: mean	1 101.48	1 074.29	1 514.81
Total: median	428.74	356.27	483.87

Data source	Van der Berg (2007) based on AMPS of various years (1993 - 2007), Bhorat (2007) based on Statistics SA Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data (1995, 2000 & 2005)
Notes on calculations	AMPS income is recorded in more than 30 household income brackets. Incomes were converted to per capita levels by applying household size. Pareto estimates of income were estimated in the open interval for each race and household size category. Income was assumed to be distributed equally within income brackets. AMPS income data show very strong growth for 2005 and this income level was maintained and even grew in 2006. This is probably more the result of better capturing of incomes in the survey rather than of real income shifts. To rather err on the side of being conservative regarding poverty trends, AMPS incomes for these two years were adjusted downwards to give growth rates of income consistent with the National Accounts. Without these adjustments, poverty falls by another 3 percentage points in these years. These adjustments do not affect distribution estimates. Adjustment of AMPS income in 2005: Adjusted AMPS 2005 income / Unadjusted AMPS 2004 income = National Account 2005 current income / National Account 2004 current income. Adjustment of AMPS income in 2006: Adjusted AMPS 2006 income / Unadjusted AMPS 2004 income = National Account 2006 current income / National Account 2004 current income. Adjustment of AMPS income in 2007: Adjusted AMPS 2007 income / Unadjusted AMPS 2004 income = National Account 2007 current income/ National Account 2004 current income + Applying the 2006 distribution on 2007. Mean per capita expenditure was converted to real per capita expenditure (expressed in 2007 prices) using the Consumer Price Index. The population in 1995 and 2000 has been weighted by population weights according to the 1996 Census. Population weights are not available for the 2005 dataset and the population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size these weights are based on the 2001 Census

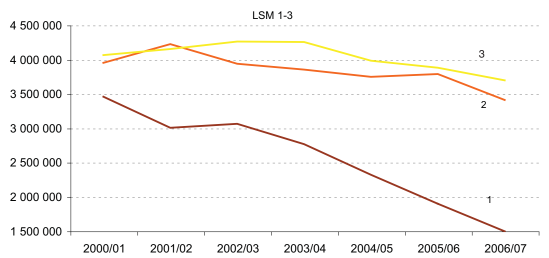
20 LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

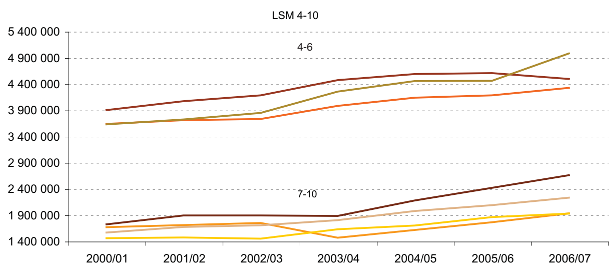
Goal	Reducing income inequalities
Trend analysis	The SAARF Living Standard Measure (LSM) is as rough indicator of wealth, as it measures household assets and aspects of consumption patterns. Between 2000/01 and 2006/07 there has been a signifi cant decrease in the proportion of people in lower LSMs (1 to 3) and an increase in the size of the middle bands (LSM 4 to 6). This improvement in people's lives could be attributed to economic growth and expanding employment as well as government's poverty alleviation initiatives, amongst others, provision of basic services to indigent households, social assistance support and better housing.

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	No.	imputed avg monthly income	No.	imputed avg monthly income	No.	imputed avg monthly income	No.	imputed avg monthly income	No.	imputed avg monthly income	No.	imputed avg monthly income	No.	imputed avg monthly income
LSM 1	3 456 000	R 742	3 003 000	R 804	3 059 000	R 860	2 764 000	R 878	2 317 000	R 911	1 895 000	R 999	1 493 000	1 058
LSM 2	3 950 000	R 883	4 221 000	R 963	3 935 000	R 1 129	3 848 000	R 1 076	3 745 000	R 1 103	3 784 000	R 1 214	3 407 000	1 261
LSM 3	4 062 000	R 1 092	4 149 000	R 1 200	4 257 000	R 1 355	4 250 000	R 1 412	3 979 000	R 1 434	3 878 000	R 1 521	3 693 000	1 613
LSM 4	3 896 000	R 1 541	4 066 000	R 1 596	4 179 000	R 1 761	4 465 000	R 1 792	4 582 000	R 1 888	4 603 000	R 1 940	4 488 000	2 022
LSM 5	3 634 000	R 2 195	3 703 000	R 2 239	3 725 000	R 2 421	3 978 000	R 2 436	4 132 000	R 2 518	4 176 000	R 2 681	4 320 000	2 903
LSM 6	3 621 000	R 3 555	3 716 000	R 3 625	3 842 000	R 3 970	4 246 000	R 4 057	4 451 000	R 4 194	4 454 000	R 4 404	4 976 000	4 723
LSM 7	1 717 000	R 5 349	1 886 000	R 5 662	1 886 000	R 5 991	1 877 000	R 6 437	2 174 000	R 6 444	2 413 000	R 6 841	2 653 000	7 579
LSM 8	1 663 000	R 7 212	1 705 000	R 7 537	1 745 000	R 8 396	1 462 000	R 8 429	1 609 000	R 9 174	1 759 000	R 9 252	1 928 000	10 015
LSM 9	1 559 000	R 9 568	1 666 000	R 10 234	1 699 000	R 11 561	1 799 000	R 11 499	1 971 000	R 11 864	2 085 000	R 12 558	2 228 000	13 507
LSM 10	1 455 000	R 13 416	1 469 000	R 15 072	1 446 000	R 17 173	1 621 000	R 18 643	1 695 000	R 18 822	1 857 000	R 19 817	1 923 000	2 0278

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE





Definition	The SAARF Living Standards Measure (LSM) divides the population into 10 LSM groups, 10 (highest) to 1 (lowest) and LSMs are calculated using 29 variables taken directly from the SAARF All Media and Products Survey. It calculates an imputed average monthly income.
Data source	South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF)

21 INEQUALITY MEASURES

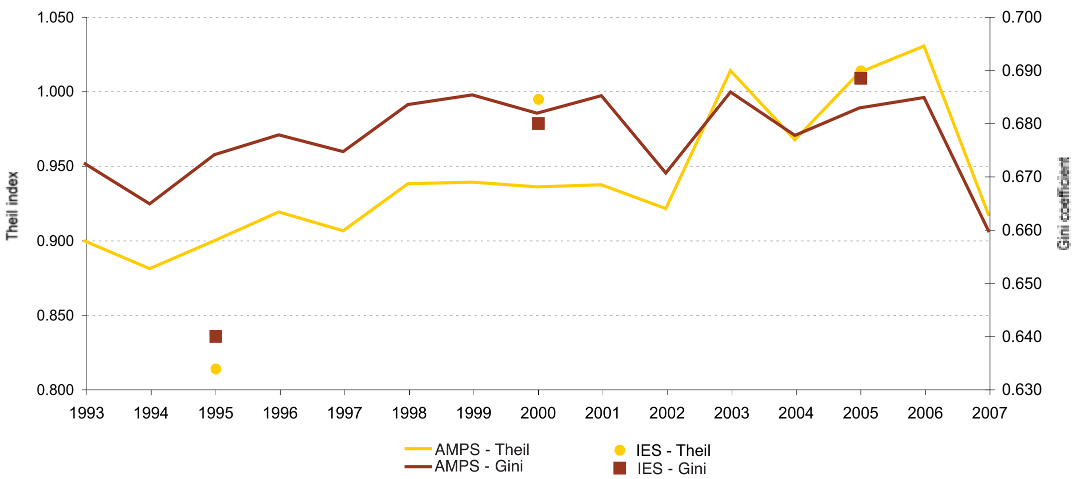
Goal	To reduce inequality

Trend analysis	The Gini coefficient shows the level of income inequality. Such inequality seems to have deteriorated somewhat with higher economic growth: while the income of all sectors has improved, that of the richer segment of society seems to have improved at a faster rate. Inequality within the African population has declined since 2000 and is in contrast with the rising inequality in the Coloured population.

INEQUALITY MEASURES

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Gini coefficient	AMPS	0.672	0.665	0.674	0.678	0.674	0.683	0.685	0.682	0.685	0.670	0.686	0.678	0.683	0.685	0.660
	IES			0.640					0.680					0.690		
Theil Within-Race	AMPS	0.350	0.349	0.366	0.370	0.382	0.389	0.400	0.464	0.456	0.502	0.550	0.514	0.597	0.613	0.574
	IES			0.433					0.554					0.511		
Theil Between-Race	AMPS	0.549	0.532	0.533	0.548	0.524	0.548	0.538	0.471	0.480	0.418	0.463	0.453	0.415	0.416	0.342
	IES			0.381					0.441					0.504		
Theil Total value	AMPS	0.899	0.880	0.899	0.918	0.906	0.937	0.938	0.935	0.937	0.921	1.013	0.967	1.012	1.030	0.917
	IES			0.814					0.995					1.014		

INEQUALITY MEASURES



Definition	Gini coefficient: It measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient can range from 0 (no inequality) to 1 (complete inequality). Theil: This index calculate the weighted sum of inequality within subgroups
Data source	Van der Berg (2007) based on AMPS of various years (1993 - 2007), Bhorat (2007) based on Statistics SA's IES data (1995, 2000 & 2005)
Notes on calculations	AMPS data - Gini coefficients calculated from data recorded in income brackets and without probing on all individual income sources (such as census data or AMPS) are usually somewhat higher. Trends however, should not be affected. For IES data, the changes in the values of the Gini coefficients between 1995 and 2005 are statistically significant at the 95 percent level, with the exception of Africans. The changes in the values of the Gini coefficients between 2000 and 2005 are not statistically significant at the 95 percent level, for the total, Asians and Whites. The population in 1995 and 2000 has been weighted by population weights according to the 1996 Census. Population weights are not available for the 2005 dataset and the population has been weighted by the household weight mul tiplied by the household size - these weights are based on the 2001 Census. It has not been possible to calculate confidence intervals or t-sta tistics for the Theil measures, and as such it becomes impossible to evaluate if the change in the contribution of the two components to total inequality is statistically significant

22 POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Goal	Meeting basic needs of all South Africans

Trend analysis	Using various income poverty measures, the number of people living in poverty has declined especially between 1999 to 2007. Over this period there seems to have been significant shifts in the provincial distribution of poverty.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW VARIOUS POVERTY LINES (IN 2007 CONSTANT RAND)

Poverty line	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
R462 a month IES			53%					58%					48%		
R367 a month AMPS	50%	51%	52%	53%	51%	51%	52%	51%	51%	49%	48%	47%	45%	43%	41%
R250 a month IES			31%					38%					23%		

PERCENTAGE OF PROVINCIAL POPULATION LIVING BELOW R250 PER MONTH POVERTY LINES (IN 2007 CONSTANT RAND)

	Population Census 1996	1995 IES	People living in poverty	Community Survey 2007	2005 IES	People living in poverty
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	50%	3 073 622	6 527 747	29%	1 891 741
Free State	2 633 504	45%	1 185 077	2 773 059	16%	442 858
Gauteng Province	7 624 893	7%	533 743	10 451 713	7%	693 994
KwaZulu Natal	8 572 302	31%	2 657 414	10 259 230	33%	3 395 805
Limpopo	4 576 133	41%	1 876 215	5 238 286	34%	1 781 017
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	34%	1 062 229	3 643 435	28%	1 023 805
North West	1 011 864	40%	404 746	1 058 060	28%	298 373
Northern Cape	2 936 554	34%	998 428	3 271 948	24%	778 724
Western Cape	5 956 875	9%	356 119	5 278 585	10%	501 466
Total	40 583 573	31%	12 580 908	48 502 063	23%	11 009 968

Definition	Headcount index (P0), the proportion of the population living below a poverty line
Data source	Van der Berg (2007) based on AMPS of various years (1993 - 2007), Bhorat (2007)based on Statistics SA IES data (1995, 2000 & 2005).
Notes on calculation	See Indicator 21

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

Trend analysis	P1 measures how far below a poverty line the income of an average poor person is. Using a R250 per month poverty line, the IES data shows that in 1995 the average poor person's income was 12% below the poverty line, while in 2005 the depth of poverty had been reduced almost by half. When the depth of poverty per province is considered, there seems to be an improvement in all provinces except Gauteng and the Western Cape. The P2 measure, which puts more emphasis on the gap between the poverty line and the incomes of the poor (by squaring it), also shows a marked decrease and indicates that the income of even the extremely poor has improved.

P1: DEPTH OF POVERTY (IN 2007 CONSTANT RAND)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
R462 a month IES poverty line			26%					13%					21%		
R367 a month AMPS poverty line	24%	24%	27%	26%	25%	25%	26%	25%	26%	24%	23%	22%	21%	20%	19%
R250 a month IES poverty line			12%					16%					7%		

P2: DEPTH OF POVERTY AT POVERTY LINE OF R250 PER MONTH (IN 2007 CONSTANT RAND)

Province	1995 IES	2005 IES
Eastern Cape	20%	9%
Free State	19%	4%
Gauteng	2%	2%
KwaZulu-Natal	12%	11%
Limpopo	16%	11%
Mpumalanga	12%	9%
Northern Cape	11%	8%
North West	15%	8%
Western Cape	2%	3%

P2: SEVERITY OF POVERTY (IN 2007 CONSTANT RAND)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
R367 a month IES poverty line	15%	14%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	17%	15%	13%	13%	13%	12%	11%

Definition	Depth of poverty (P1), at a poverty line of R367 per month in constant 2007 Rand. It is based on how far below the poverty line the average income for an average poor person is, i.e. how deep their poverty is. Severity of poverty (P2), at a poverty line of R367 per month in constant 2007 constant Rand. It is based on the square of the gap between the poverty line and the incomes of the poor, thus it gives great weight to those who are most deeply in poverty
Data source	Van der Berg (2007) based on AMPS of various years (1993 - 2007), Bhorat (2007)based on Statistics SA IES data (1995, 2000 & 2005).
Notes on calculations	See indicator 21

24 SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal	To reduce income poverty and provide safety-net

Trend analysis	As of March 2008, about 12.4 million people received social grants, and 3.1% of GDP is spent on social gran assistance. The majority of grant recipients are the 8,1 million recipients of the child support grant - this grant is provided to children in need up to the age of 14 years (and 15 years from 1 January 2009). The slower increase in the uptake of the grant could indicate that most of the intended beneficiaries have been reached. The Foster Child Grant provides support for families that have taken in orphaned children and it continues to show strong growth. Uptake of the Old Age Grant remains stable as most of the intended ben eficiaries are being reached. This should change with the progressive reduction of the threshold for quali fication to 60 years for males.

SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS

Grant type	1996/07	1997/08	1998/09	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Old Age	1 637 934	1 697 725	1 812 695	1 848 726	1 900 406	1 903 042	1 943 348	2 050 572	2 124 984	2 146 344	2 195 018	2 229 550
War veterans	13 473	10 525	9 197	7 908	5 617	5 336	4 638	3 996	2 963	2 817	2 340	1 924
Disability	711 629	660 528	633 778	607 537	655 822	694 232	840 424	1 228 231	1 293 280	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 440 845
Foster child	42 999	43 520	46 496	49 843	66 967	67 817	83 574	120 571	195 454	317 434	400 503	454 199
Child dependency	2 707	8 172	16 835	22 789	33 574	34 978	42 355	76 494	86 917	90 112	98 631	102 292
Child support			21 997	150 366	1 111 612	1 277 396	1 998 936	2 996 723	4 65 545	7 075 266	7 863 841	8 189 975
Total beneficiaries	2 408 742	2 420 470	2 540 998	2 687 169	3 773 998	3 982 801	4 913 275	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 386 396
Growth rate		0.5%	5.0%	5.8%	40.4%	5.5%	23.4%	31.8%	21.5%	39.1%	9.5%	3.4%
Grant -in-aid		9 183	8 496	8 570	10 107	10 332	12 625	17 528	25 667	26 960	31 918	37 343

SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS PER PROVINCE, 31 MARCH 2008

Grant type	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Total
Old Age	420 709	134 653	275 714	464 559	356 073	158 015	189 316	56 874	173 637	2 229 550
War veterans	235	46	496	303	165	72	72	75	460	1 924
Disability	225 289	114 864	151 224	407 656	117 625	82 309	120 692	48 305	140 492	1 408 456
Grant-in-aid	5 577	723	601	13 768	3 929	839	1 793	2 893	7 220	37 343
Foster care	84 308	45 366	55 395	122 608	45 757	23 561	35 093	14 186	27 925	454 199
Care dependency	19 484	4 104	12 680	29 763	11 812	5 306	8 192	3 552	7 399	102 292
Child support	1 478 176	453 730	954 500	2 094 613	1 270 893	655 695	629 539	180 982	471 847	8 189 975
Total 2006/07	2 244 303	723 698	1 406 445	2 931 722	1 751 512	901 386	1 001 629	232 102	790 344	11 983 141
Total 2007/08	2 228 201	752 763	1 450 009	3 119 502	1 802 325	924 958	982 904	303 974	821 760	12 386 396

SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANTS EXPENDITURE

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Expenditure (R million)	36 982	44 885	50 708	57 720	62 119
% of GDP	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%

Definition	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year
Data source	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen), National Treasury's Estimates of National Expenditure (2006/07)
Data note	The total figure for 2007/08 does not include Grant-in-Aid as Grant-in-Aid is an additional type of grant awarded to persons who might already be receiving other forms of grants such as Old age grants, Disability or War veteran's grants as a result of being unable to care for themselves. Grant-in-Aid may create duplicates in terms of head counts. The number of grant recepients differs slightly from the number published in 2007. This is due to improvements on the Socpen system.

25 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa
Trend analysis	Government provides support to persons with disability through various initiatives in schools and places of work. The 2007 Community Survey estimated that people with disability constitute 4% of South Africa's population, and while opportunities have increased there are still insufficient services and opportunities for people with disability to participate equally in society. The target of 2% of public service jobs to be occupied by people with disability, set by the White Paper on Affirmative Action in the Public Service, 1998, has not yet been reached. Over the four years from 2002 to 2006 only a small proportion of learners from special schools achieved an exemption pass that would enable them to gain entrance to higher education.

1) STATISTICS SA DATA ON PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

	Census 1996	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007
Male	1 194 349	1 082 044	1 000 558
Female	1 463 364	1 173 938	915 661
Total	2 657 714	2 255 982	1 916 219
% of total population	6.5	5.0	4.0

2) SASSA DATA ON DISABITITY GRANTS RECIPIENTS

	1996/07	1997/08	1998/09	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Disability grant recipients	711 629	660 528	633 778	607 537	655 822	694 232	840 424	1 228 231	1 293 280	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 408 456
%	29.5%	27.2%	24.9%	22.6%	17.4%	17.4%	17.1%	19.0%	16.4%	12.0%	11.9%	11.4%
Total grants recipients	2 408 742	2 420 470	2 540 998	2 687 169	3 773 998	3 982 801	4 913 275	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 386 396

25 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES (CONTINUED)

3) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA ON SPECIAL SCHOOLS MATRIC RESULTS

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of learners who wrote matric	562	519	777	754	692
Number of learners who passed without endorsement	310	347	463	445	462
Learners who received a conditional pass	35	30	42	36	2p
Learners who passed with endorsement	38	39	58	47	45
Total number passed	383	416	563	528	528

4a) DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DATA ON EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES FOR 2005

	Male				Female				Total
number	African	Coloured	Asian	White	African	Coloured	Asian	White	
Top management	122	3	6	94	75	1	4	18	323
Senior management	57	11	10	158	27	2	1	40	306

4b) DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DATA ON EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES FOR 2006

	Male				Female				Total
number	African	Coloured	Asian	White	African	Coloured	Asian	White	
Top management	7	6	7	123	4	3		27	177
Senior management	28	5	15	145	7	2	6	57	265

Data source	Table 1) Statistics South Africa, Census 1996,2001; Community Survey 2007. Table 2) South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) Table 3) Department of Education: Further Education and Training Assessment and Examinations Table 4a&b) Department of Labour, Commission for Employment Equity(CEE) annual report
Data note	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".

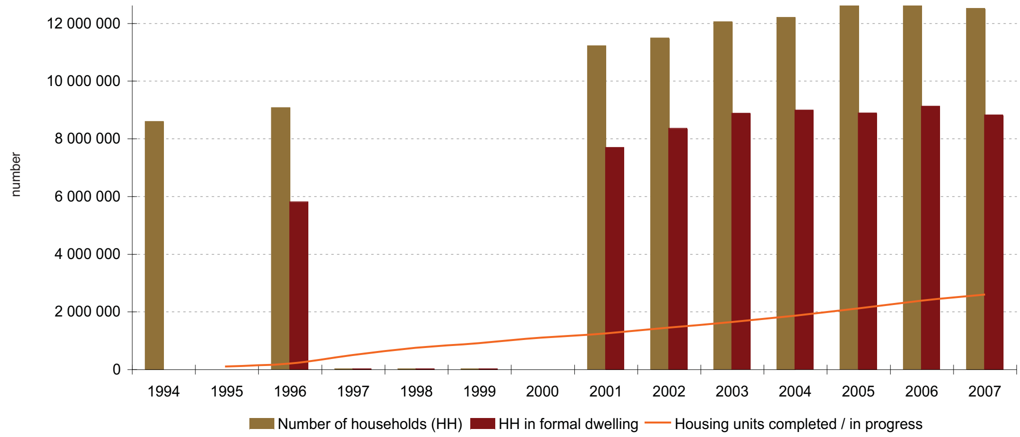
26 DWELLINGS

Goal	Meeting housing needs
Trend analysis	Since the 1996 Census, the number of households has increased by approximately 4 million, and the Community Survey recorded just above 12.5 million households. The cumulative number of housing units completed or in progress in government's subsidised housing programme reached 2.6 million by 2007, providing shelter to some 8.8 million people. To address challenges such as increasing costs as well as lack of spending capacity and poor monitoring in some provinces, the envisaged Housing Development Agency will help in consolidating and rationalising housing development functions and institutional arrangements.

DWELLINGS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Number of households	8 584 556		9 059 606	9 256 707	9 287 696	10 770 793		11 205 705	11 479 000	12 194 000	12 194 000	12 726 000	12 972 000	12 500 610
2 HH in formal dwelling			5 794 386	6 832 119	6 624 273	7 957 934		7 680 422	8 349 000	8 865 000	8 974 000	8 878 000	9 111 000	8 812 930
			64.0%	73.8%	71.3%	73.9%		68.5%	72.7%	73.6%	73.6%	69.8%	70.2%	70.5%
3 HH not in formal dwelling			1 453 015	1 041 189	983 203	1 329 078		1 836 232	1 462 000	1 506 000	1 377 000	2 026 000	2 484 000	1 816 995
			16.0%	11.2%	10.6%	12.3%		16.4%	12.7%	12.5%	11.3%	15.9%	19.1%	14.5%
4 HH in traditional structures			1 812 205	1 253 286	1 161 001	1 173 445		1 689 051	1 668 000	1 670 000	1 843 000	1 822 000	1 377 000	1 461 601
			20.0%	13.5%	12.5%	10.9%		15.1%	14.5%	13.9%	15.1%	14.3%	10.6%	11.7%
5 Planned units		227 811	458 127	717 528	940 709	1 230 868	1 501 782	1 772 187	2 299 988	2 489 590	2 739 631	2 877 377	3 042 032	3 169 546
6 Subsidised housing units completed/in progress		74 409	177 611	473 422	721 813	883 385	1 074 028	1 217 309	1 420 897	1 614 512	1 831 860	2 084 694	2 358 667	2 568 062
7 Approved beneficiaries		51 065	154 593	325 086	508 992	716 384	906 348	1 052 157	1 230 070	1 421 585	1 586 594	1 740 122	1 935 087	2 032 848

DWELLINGS



Definition	Approved projects refer to housing projects that have been approved by provinces in a specific period, including social housing, the People's Housing Process (PHP), rural, hostel redevelopment and emergency projects. Planned units refer to the number of units that are planned for an approved project in the relevant period. Approved beneficiaries refer to the numbers of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. This includes individual subsidies, persons benefitting from rural housing and PHP projects, hostels and emergency housing projects. Subsidised housing units completed and housing units in progress include all top structures completed in the reporting period and sites serviced, number of houses at foundation level or wall plate level constructed on already serviced sites. It also includes construction in greenfields developments and in rural areas with services
Data source	1,2,3,4) Household figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data (OHS 1997-1999, Census 1996 and 2001, GHS 2002-2006, and Community Survey 2007), 5,6) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Housing (NDOH), 7) Provincial housing plans from provincial housing departments, national Department of Housing
Data note	It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing, to actually receive such housing. It would be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year

27 POTABLE WATER

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to potable water by 2014
Trend analysis	As of 2007, the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to an improved water source was surpassed and access at the level of Reconstruction and Development Programme standards stood at 87.2%. The increase in household formation leads to increased demand for water services thereby posing a challenge in meeting the country's ambitious tar get of universal access, now set for 2014.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Total number of Households (HH)	10 150 478	10 347 884	10 550 871	10 759 617	10 974 185	11 194 976	11 422 150	11 656 059	11 950 115	12 139 159	12 396 707	12 656 163	12 802 423	12 879 070
2 HH with access to water infrastructure														
> or = to RDP standards	6 259 251	6 400 836	6 581 793	6 913 681	7 225 881	7 697 049	8 109 273	8 581 234	9 339 949	9 262 480	9 894 367	10 469 361	10 840 743	11 229 758
	61.7%	61.9%	62.4%	64.3%	65.8%	68.8%	71.0%	73.6%	78.2%	76.3%	79.8%	82.7%	84.7%	87.2%
3 HH with access to water infrastructure														
< RDP standards	276 343	459 457	646 116	809 252	992 437	1 151 715	1 342 866	1 537 324	1 410 177	1 743 907	1 498 979	1 343 458	1 196 504	1 002 398
	2.7%	4.4%	6.1%	7.5%	9.0%	10.3%	11.8%	13.2%	11.8%	14.4%	12.1%	10.6%	9.3%	7.8%
4 HH with no access to water infrastructure														
	3 614 884	3 487 591	3 322 962	3 036 684	2 755 867	2 346 212	1 970 011	1 537 501	1 199 989	1 132 772	1 003 361	843 344	765 176	646 914
	35.6%	33.7%	31.5%	28.2%	25.1%	21.0%	17.2%	13.2%	10.0%	9.3%	8.1%	6.7%	6.0%	5.0%
5 Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	8 204 865	8 364 432	8 528 511	8 697 246	8 870 686	9 049 156	9 232 786	9 421 860	9 659 552	9 812 361	10 020 543	10 230 267	10 348 493	10 410 448
6 HH with access to Free Basic Water									7 042 178	7 224 578	8 868 007	8 944 630	9 542 104	10 862 205

BASIC AND FREE BASIC WATER SERVICES BY MUNICIPALITIES

	2005			2006		
	basic water services	free basic water services		basic water services	free basic water services	
	number	number	%	number	number	%
Eastern Cape	1 163 962	547 892	47.1	1 231 817	620 664	50.4
Free State	500 087	406 474	81.3	560 341	493 458	88.1
Gauteng	2 113 866	2 066 391	97.8	2 258 846	2 240 085	99.2
KwaZulu-Natal	1 705 659	1 120 091	65.7	1 999 834	1 248 565	62.4
Limpopo	1 151 289	565 811	49.1	1 310 883	571 470	43.6
Mpumalanga	587 492	429 132	73.0	684 837	512 385	74.8
North West	670 697	393 541	58.7	742 743	460 885	62.1
Northern Cape	200 831	101 683	50.6	211 886	109 856	88.1
Western Cape	845 012	764 273	90.4	869 066	788 336	90.7
7 Total	8 938 895	6 395 288	71.5	9 870 253	7 045 704	71.4

Definition	The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 liters of potable water per person per day within 200 meters of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 liters per year for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as 20 litres of potable water per person per day within 1 000 metres of a household. MDG goal (Target 10): Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to an improved water source.
Data source	1) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry internal processes, 2,3) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry internal processes, Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), 4,5) Calculation Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 6) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry internal process- es, Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) SNUs, 7) Statistics SA's annual Non-financial Census of Municipalities

28 SANITATION

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to a functioning basic sanitation facility by 2014
Trend analysis	The provision of sanitation services started from a very low base of 50% of all households in 1994 and signifi cant progress has been made to the current 73% in 2007. The rate of delivery could have been faster if the extensive roll-out of housing was supported by bulk water and sewerage infrastructure upgrading. In some instances, the lack of, or ageing bulk infrastructure, necessitated prioritisation of basic infrastructure before water-borne sanitation could be provided. According to Statistics SA's estimates, by June 2006, 49.7% of the 7,7 million consumer units received free basic sewerage and sanitation. The eradication of the bucket system in formal settlements, although completed in most such settlements, remains an elusive target for a handful of municipalities. Universal access is targeted for 2014.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Number of households	10 150 478	10 347 884	10 550 871	10 759 617	10 974 185	11 194 976	11 422 150	11 656 059	11 950 115	12 139 159	12 396 707	12 656 163	12 802 423	12 879 070
2 HH with access to sanitation	5 065 626	5 268 320	5 439 152	5 720 997	5 966 326	6 295 492	6 582 297	6 905 086	7 468 555	7 786 436	8 197 075	8 742 015	9 057 241	9 353 279
	49.9%	50.9%	51.6%	53.2%	54.4%	56.2%	57.6%	59.2%	62.5%	64.1%	66.1%	69.1%	70.7%	72.6%
3 MDG	7 608 052	7 756 013	7 908 157	8 064 618	8 225 442	8 390 931	8 561 204	8 736 525	8 956 928	9 098 621	9 291 660	9 486 129	9 595 755	9 653 204
4 HH with bucket systems	609 675	608 738	605 494	575 594	555 932	516 858	490 021	456 752	413 481	441 693	439 778	231 040	211 508	113 085

BASIC AND FREE SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SERVICES BY MUNICIPALITIES

	2005			2006		
	basic sewerage and sanitation services	free basic sewerage and sanitation services		basic sewerage and sanitation services	free basic sewerage and sanitation services	
	number	number	%	number	number	%
Eastern Cape	905 339	396 294	43.8	918 496	411 691	44.8
Free State	534 817	192 891	36.1	608 725	402 069	66.1
Gauteng	2 101 101	1 846 790	87.9	2 171 581	1 427 019	65.7
KwaZulu-Natal	1 165 379	214 381	18.4	1 329 021	546 724	41.1
Limpopo	605 013	148 503	24.5	642 099	109 973	17.1
Mpumalanga	372 009	84 597	22.7	407 676	161 561	39.6
North West	517 274	63 228	12.2	557 601	106 472	19.1
Northern Cape	186 916	66 571	35.6	202 376	77 848	38.5
Western Cape	846 719	565 151	66.7	887 814	599 853	67.6
5 Total	7 234 567	3 578 406	49.5	7 725 389	3 843 210	49.7

Definition	A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrin Millennium Development Goal (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proprtion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation.
Data source	1) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry internal processes, 2) Census 1991, 1996, 2001 Department of Water Affairs and Forestry internal processes, Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), 3) Calculation Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, 4) Census 1991, 1996, 2001 Department of Water Affairs and Forestry internal process-es, Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) SNUs, 5) Statistics SA's annual Non-financial Census of Municipalities

29 ELECTRICITY

Goal	Universal access to electricity by 2014
Trend analysis	The estimated number of households with access to electricity has increased from 4.4 million households in 1994 to 8.8 million in 2007. The rate of new electrical connections is slowing down as it now has to be preceded by the establishment of bulk infrastructure in areas that were not previously served. Close to half of all customers that receive electricity services from municipalities receive free basic electricity, with a large percentage of users in Gauteng and Free State receiving free basic electricity. Better long-term planning in terms of generation, distribution and maintenance is critical for the achievement of the goal of universal access to electricity by 2014.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
1 Total number of households	8 802 000	9 059 571	9 258 000	9 288 000	11 077 100	11 098 642	11 320 614	11 205 705	11 429 819	11 658 236	11 891 395	12 129 192	12 317 505
2 HH with access to electricity	4 477 400	4 900 694	5 544 968	5 801 242	6 774 207	6 777 997	7 735 748	7 841 000	7 959 862	8 391 031	8 610 706	8 714 221	8 819 835
%	50.9%	54.1%	59.9%	62.5%	61.2%	61.1%	68.3%	70.0%	69.6%	72.0%	72.4%	71.8%	72%
3 HH with no access to electricity	4 324 600	4 158 877	3 713 032	3 486 758	4 302 893	4 230 645	3 584 866	3 364 705	3 469 957	3 267 205	3 280 689	3 414 971	3 497 670
4 New electrical connections (cumulative)	478 767	932 762	1 432 073	1 859 499	2 302 789	2 699 808	3 036 726	3 375 298	3 654 060	3 902 511	4 144 214	4 330 047	4 452 758

BASIC AND FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY SERVICES BY MUNICIPALITIES

	2005			2006		
	basic electricity services	free basic electricity services		basic electricity services	free basic electricity services	
	number	number	%	number	number	%
Eastern Cape	682 105	251 946	36.9	780 208	305 245	39.1
Free State	528 110	361 306	68.4	559 492	396 086	70.8
Gauteng	1 403 713	1 239 487	88.3	1 674 008	1 398 011	83.5
KwaZulu-Natal	1 086 056	135 883	12.5	1 155 798	137 371	11.9
Limpopo	670 111	113 674	17.0	706 359	155 853	22.1
Mpumalanga	498 901	149 215	29.9	545 829	215 123	39.4
North West	459 128	100 748	21.9	516 002	112 733	21.8
Northern Cape	155 140	58 936	38.0	168 432	67 040	39.8
Western Cape	1 063 861	587 350	55.2	1 112 570	569 973	51.2
5 Total	6 547 125	2 998 545	45.8	7 218 698	3 357 435	46.5

Definition	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities. Household figures based on Department of Minerals and Energy's projection using census data.
Data source	1-4) National Electricity Regulator of South Africa; Statistics South Africa, Department of Minerals and Energy, 5) Statistics South Africa's annual Non-financial Census of Municipalities

30 LAND RESTITUTION

Goal	Complete the restitution process by 2008
Trend analysis	Land restitution is a critical component of Government's land reform process. By the end of 2007/08, 74 747 claims were settled involving more than 1.4 million beneficiaries. The rate at which claims are settled has slowed down considerably from 2006/07 to 2007/08 due to the complex nature of the remaining 4 949 claims which are primarily rural-based.

LAND RESTITUTION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Settled claims cumulative	0	1	3	408	208	3 916	12 094	29 877	36 488	48 825	59 345	71 645	74 417	74 747

LAND RESTITUTION

							Grants (R)				
	Claims	HHs	beneficiaries	Ha	Land costs	Financial compensation (R)	Development	RDG	SPG	RSG	Total
Eastern Cape	16 161	54 817	187 018	186 998	203 336 128	1 0162 439 52	86 796 147	93 420 000	44 841 600	19 283 780	1 377 212 256
Free State	2 585	4 893	37 288	44 618	7 703 300	80 318 353	24 176 504	9 192 000	4 099 680	39 570	125 529 407
Gauteng Province	13 158	14 842	68 820	9 431	112 483 196	633 160 714	60 997 001	8 617 000	2 926 440	0	818 184 351
KwaZulu Natal	14 658	61 004	365 814	563 695	2 083 991 545	1 098 032 385	719 723 200	107 061 000	48 235 200	4 154 850	4 067 809 380
Limpopo	2 815	37 335	208 067	395 990	1 734 308 486	94 009 379	328 005 128	90 843 000	41 427 360	4 471410	2 293 064 763
Mpumalanga	2 549	43 525	197 605	283 905	2 521 158 370	307 697 176	90 233 951	102 986 640	49 614 510	4 135 065	3 075 825 712
North West	3 687	16 263	88 150	412 928	218 381 399	638 809 565	44 893 199	10 493 640	11 114 373	2 882 015	926 574 191
Nortern Cape	3 634	30 517	149 778	277 603	881 542 577	230 432 680	239 021 035	81 587 000	39 089 473	415 485	1 472 088 250
Western Cape	1 5500	22 105	112 652	3 217	22 298 287	757 557 148	290 927 500	15 765 540	3 427 452	0	1 090 342 451
Total	74 747	285 301	1 415 192	2 078 385	7 785 203 288	4 856 261 352	1 884 773 666	519 956 820	244 776 088	35 382 175	15 333 340 113

Definition	Number of land restitution claims settled; Development grant is where claimants have opted to become part of a housing development, building of clinic or an electrification project or any infrastructure development; Restitution Discretionary Grant (RDG) is R3 000 per restitution beneficiary household where restoration of original land or alternative land was opted for; Settlement Planning Grant (SPG) is R1 440 per restitution beneficiary household used to enlist the services of planners and other professionals; Restitution Settlement Grant (RSG) is this grant replaces the RDG and SPGs and is calculated at R6 595 per restitution beneficiary household; Financial Compensation - where claimants have opted for monetary compensation and not restoration of original or alternative land.
Data source	Department of Land Affairs
Data note	Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the database of settled restitution claims, the database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit

31 LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Goal	The redistribution of 30 per cent of the country's agricultural land over 15 years (2000 - 2015)
Trend analysis	A cumulative total of 2.3 million hectares has been distributed since 1994. The overall goal of distributing 30% of the country's agricultural land by 2015 might not be met if current rates of redistribution are not accelerated.

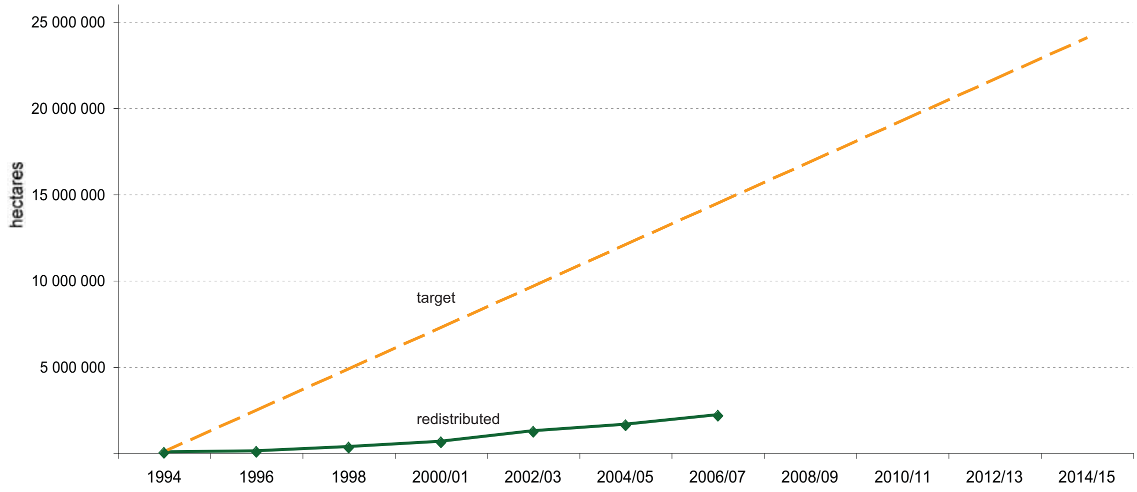
LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Hectares	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Per year	16 009	10 336	43 310	105 786	144 567	174 330	135 084	319 558	282 069	176 562	200 534	403 273	159 834	172 174
Cumulative total	16 009	26 345	69 655	175 441	320 008	494 338	629 422	948 980	1 231 048	1 407 610	1 608 144	2 001 417	2 171 251	2 343 975

LAND REDISTRIBUTION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	Total
Eastern Cape			4 110	1 677	12 761	13 687	7 589	10 049	44 764	42 958	38 727	26 516	29 608	10 343	242 790
Free State			6 905	12 935	36 822	25 055	1 182	13 518	35 686	19 032	10 667	17 904	14 318	7 588	201 611
Gauteng				84	211	1 967	1 329	70	833	2 680	1 349	215 148	657	331	224 657
KwaZulu-Natal	16 009	10 336	19 468	6 557	18 786	15 031	12 320	152 191	25 771	27 718	37 471	40 744	22 569	11 063	416 034
Limpopo			71	2 734	7 036	2 616	9 812	7 050	5 244	3 448	2 392	3 758	7 849	792	52 803
Mpumalanga			12 417	6 637	4 522	3 250	21 017	30 048	58 761	19 758	19 212	6 162	1 030	7 943	190 756
North West				72 795	57 768	90 561	77 641	90 685	66 567	27 770	57 180	62 334	69 523	103 377	776 200
Nortern Cape			338	2 219	3 973	8 560	2 919	8 665	33 514	21 283	26 053	27 088	9 304	7 969	151 886
Western Cape				148	2 689	13 602	1 275	7 282	10 930	11 915	7 482	3 619	4 976	23 319	87 238
Total	16 009	10 336	43 310	105 786	144 567	174 330	135 084	319 558	282 069	176 562	200 534	403 273	159 834	172 724	2 343 975

LAND REDISTRIBUTION



Definition	Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals
Data source	Department of Land Affairs, Annual reports

32 LIFE EXPECTANCY

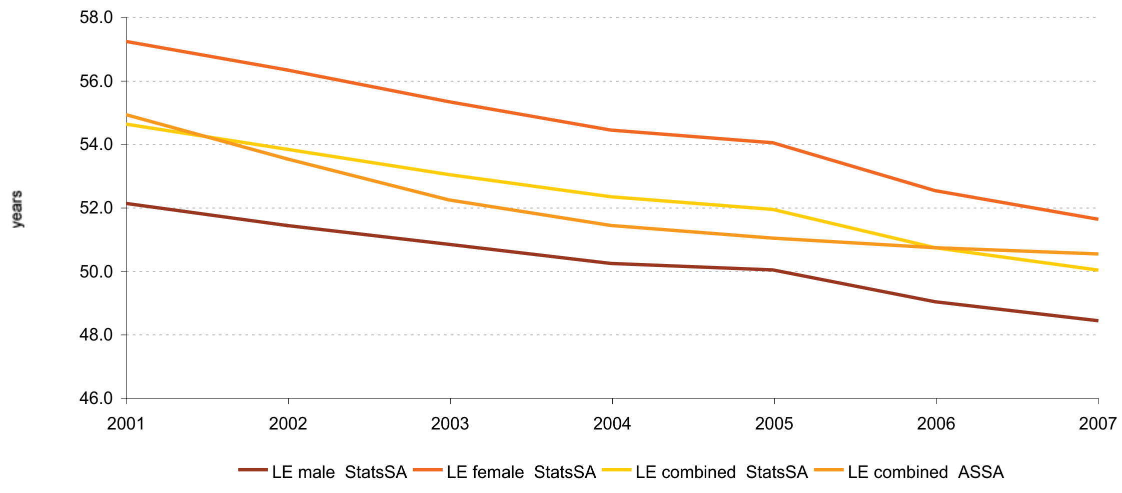
Goal	Building a healthy, well-educated and prosperous nation

Trend analysis	There is a lack of consensus about calculation of Life Expectancy. Given limitations on reliable data before 2000, Life expectancy calculations before 2000 need to be further investigated. Since 2000, there is a trend of increasing mortality, especially of the young. This seems to be related to HIV prevalence rates that increased significantly after 1998 (but have slowed or stabilised in recent years).

LIFE EXPECTANCY

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 LE male StatsSA	52.1	51.4	50.8	50.2	50.0	49.0	48.4
2 LE female StatsSA	57.2	56.3	55.3	54.4	54.0	52.5	51.6
3 LE combined StatsSA	54.6	53.8	53.0	52.3	51.9	50.7	50.0
4 LE combined ASSA	54.9	53.5	52.2	51.4	51.0	50.7	50.5

LIFE EXPECTANCY



Definition	Life expectancy: The number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life
Data source	1,2,3) Life Expectancy Statics SA's calculations 4) Life Expectancy: Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) 2003 model

33 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE

Goal	To reduce infant (under one year) and child (under five years) morbidity and mortality
Trend analysis	In South Africa data from different sources suggest rising infant and child mortality to 2004 and a decline thereafter but the nature of this data does not allow for unambiguous conclusions. Internationally, infant and child mortality have been dropping in most countries. However, sub-Saharan Africa seems to be an exception to this trend with child mortality showing an increase, mostly due to the impact of HIV and AIDS and possibly better data recording and reporting.

INFANT AND CHILD DEATHS/ 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS

1 Health Systems Trust	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Infant mortality (under one year)				28.8	33.1	36.5	38.1				
Child mortality (under five years)				39.6	44.7	49.3	52.8				
2 Medical Research Council											
Infant mortality (under one year)	55	56	58	58	59	59	59				
Child mortality (under five years)	81	86	91	96	100	104	106				
3 StatsSA											
Infant mortality (under one year)				51.5	50.7	49.8	48.8	47.6	46.5	45.2	
4 ASSA 2002											
Infant mortality (under one year)				63	60	58	55	52.3	50.5	48.6	
5 ASSA 2003											
Infant mortality (under one year)				60	58	56	52	49	48	46	45
6 Dept of Health											
Infant mortality (under one year)	45					43					

Definition	The number of children less than one year old who die in a year per 1 000 live births during that year; the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year
Data source	1) South African Health Review 2006 p.385, Calculation drawing upon: DHIS June 2006, Statistics South Africa Causes of Death 2003, Statistics South Africa Causes of Death 2004, as published by Health Systems Trust, 2) MRC calculations, 3) Statistics SA's calculations, 4,5) Actuarial Society of SA models, 6) South African Demographic and Health Survey
Data note	Note that Statistics South Africa calculation and ASSA model include the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV)

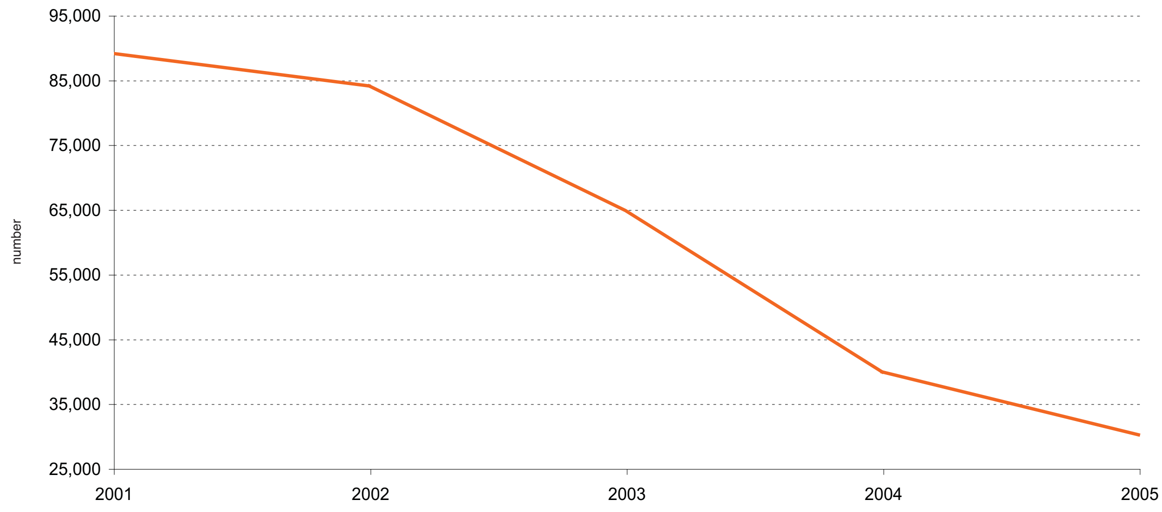
34 SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE

Goal	To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality
Trend analysis	The trend shows a decrease from 2001 to 2007 in the number of children with a weight less than 60% of their estimated 'normal' weight for age. Recent studies have shown that the nutritional status of children does improve when their caregiver receives the child support grant. At the other end of the spectrum, child obesity seems to be on the rise.

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Severe malnutrition under five years	number	88 971	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082	29 176	29 165

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY



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

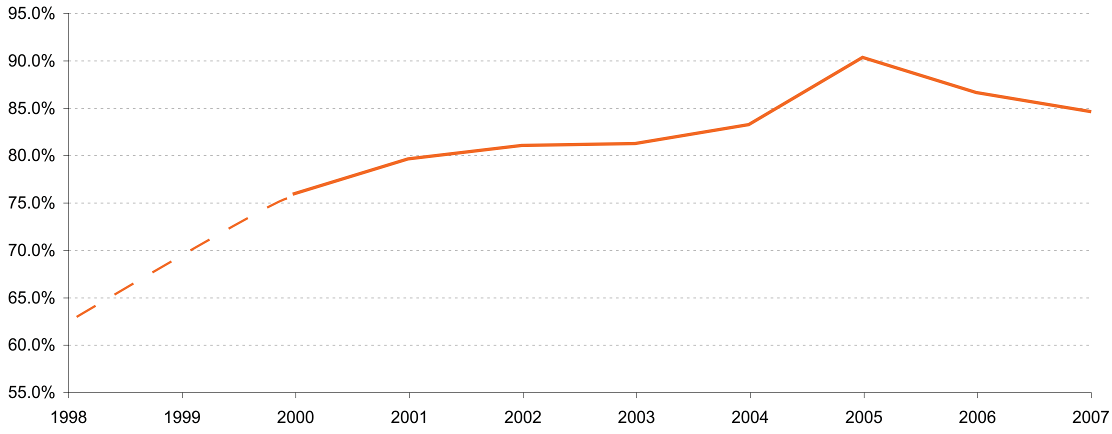
35 IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

Goal	To improve child health and reduce infant and under-five mortality and morbidity and attain a coverage rate of 90 per cent
Trend analysis	Immunisation coverage has been one of the most notable successes of the government's commitments. However, there are still districts and sub-districts with low immunisation coverage, which will require focused intervention. These have been identified by the Department of Health and the public health sector has begun implementing the WHO strategy known as Reach Every District, aimed at improving coverage and protecting children against vaccine preventable diseases.

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

%	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
coverage	63.0%		75.8%	79.5%	80.9%	81.1%	83.1%	90.2%	86.5%	84.5%

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE



Definition	Proportion of children under one year who received all their primary vaccines for tuberculosis (TB), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza
Data source	District Health Information System

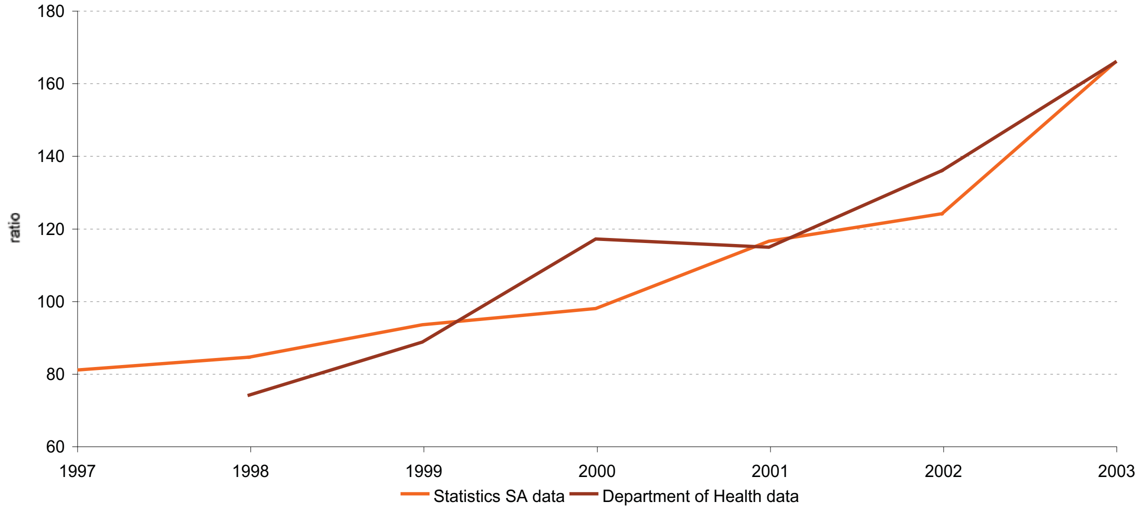
36 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

Goal	To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity
Trend analysis	Trends in the Maternal Mortality Ratio measure the well-being of mothers and are a key Millennium Development Goal indicator. Statistics SA and the Department of Health have both calculated maternal mortality and, although drawing from different sources, these calculations have shown a consistent pattern. While the increase in maternal mortality could be due to an increase in reporting, recent studies from sites with high-quality data do show an increase in the mortality ratio.

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1 Statistics SA	80.69	84.25	93.19	97.64	116.18	123.71	165.50
2 Department of Health		73.80					165.50
3 Department of Health			88.40	116.80	114.50	135.60	

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS



Definition	Deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes
Data source	1) Statistics SA's calculations based on 'Causes of Death' reports from Department of Home Affairs, 2) DOH: 1998, 2003 Demographic survey, 3) Saving Mothers, 3rd report on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in SA, 2002-2004, Department of Health 2006
Data note	Following a maternal death in a public hospital, it is standard requirement that a confidential inquiry is held. The DoH MMR calculation uses the reports that are completed in this process

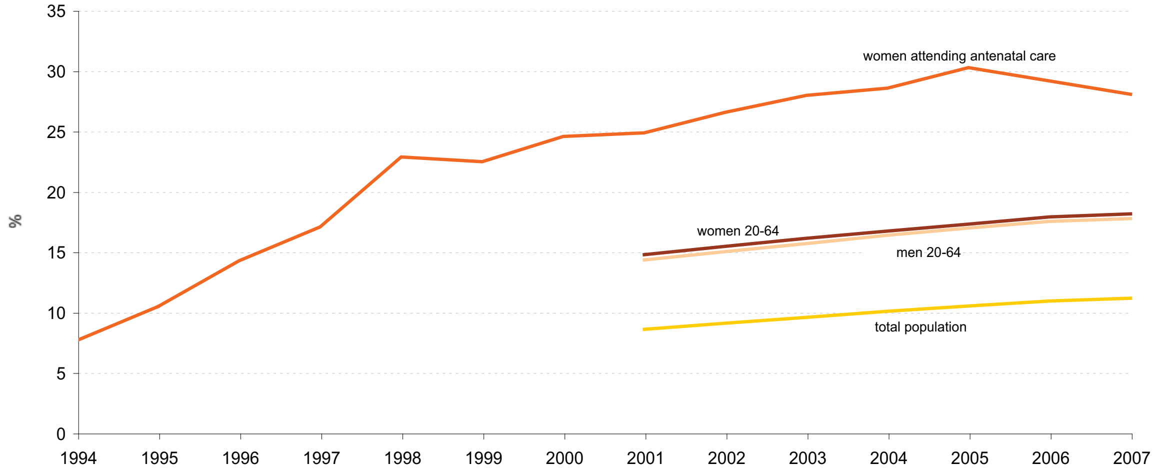
37 HIV PREVALENCE

Goal	To reduce the prevalence of HIV
Trend analysis	HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, increased from 7.6% in 1994 to a peak of 30.2% in 2005, and has decreased slightly in the last two years. Compared to the steep rise in the rate of infection in the 1990s, the rate of prevalence has been levelling off and can be seen as indicative of the positive effect of prevention programmes. The rate of increase of HIV prevalence in the total population is also slowing down.

HIV PREVALENCE

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Women 15-49								16.1	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.3	20.0	20.4
2 Women 20-64								14.7	15.4	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.1
3 Men 20-64								14.3	15.0	15.6	16.3	16.9	17.5	17.7
4 All 15-49								14.2	15.1	15.9	16.8	17.6	18.4	18.8
5 All 20-64								14.5	15.2	15.9	16.5	17.1	17.7	17.9
6 Total population								8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.1
7 Women attending antenatal care	7.6	10.4	14.2	17.0	22.8	22.4	24.5	24.8	26.5	27.9	28.5	30.2	29.10	28.00

HIV PREVALENCE



Definition	7) Number of sampled pregnant women attending antenatal clinics whose HIV test results are positive divided by a number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics who tested for HIV
Data source	1-6) Statistics SA's calculations, 7) National HIV and Syphilis Antenatal Sero-Prevalence Survey in South Africa, Department of Health

38 TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

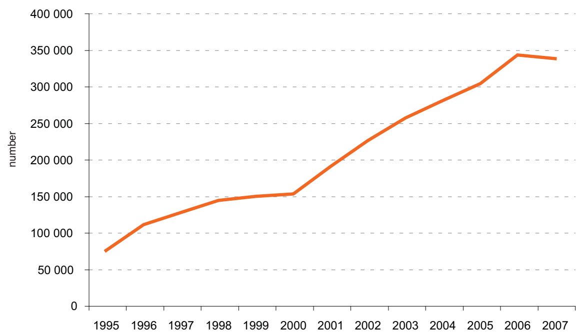
Goal	To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015

Trend analysis	Most TB patients are required to take anti-TB drugs daily for 6 months, and patients have to adhere to the treatment regime to prevent drug resistant strains from developing. While the SA cure rate is improving over the recent past, it is still below the cure rate of many developing countries. An electronic TB monitoring system was introduced in 2004, and together with realistic incremental targets, should assist health care managers to monitor this disease.

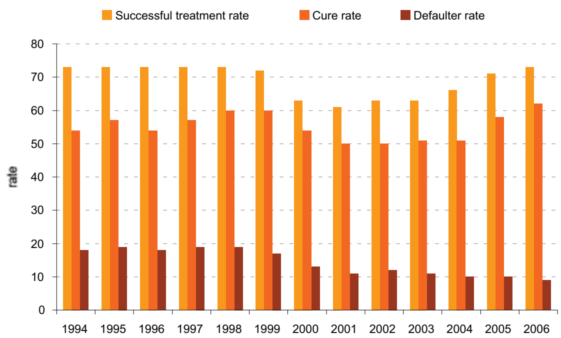
TB PREVALENCE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 TB case notification	90 292	73 917	109 328	125 913	142 281	148 164	151 239	188 695	224 420	255 422	279 260	302 467	341 165	336 328
2 Successful treatment rate	73	73	73	73	73	72	63	61	63	63	66	71	73	
3 Cure rate	54	57	54	57	60	60	54	50	50	51	51	58	62	
4 Defaulter rate	18	19	18	19	19	17	13	11	12	11	10	10	9	

TB CASE NOTIFICATION



TB TREATMENT



Definition	1) Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health. 2) Successful completion of treatment rate 3) Percentage of patients who have shown to have been cured at the end of treatment 4) The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment
Data source	1) World Heath Organisation, 2007 drawing upon the National TB Control Programme (NTCP), Department of Health 2,3,4) NCTP Department of Health and South African Health Review

39 MALARIA

Goal	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 per cent each year
Trend analysis	The number of malaria cases has declined drastically over the past eight years from 51 444 in 1999 to 5 210 cases in 2007. Factors behind the decline include an increase in indoor residual spraying using DDT with an overall coverage of more than 80%. South Africa's collaboration with three neighbouring countries – Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe – through cross-border malaria control initiatives has contributed towards a decline in malaria cases. It is worrying to note that, despite a decrease in the number of deaths the fatality rate has gone up, perhaps indicating strain resistance.

MALARIA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases	27 035	23 121	26 445	51 444	64 622	26 506	15 649	13 459	13 399	7 755	12 163	5 210
Deaths	163	104	198	406	458	119	96	142	89	64	89	48
Fatality rate	0.60	0.45	0.75	0.79	0.71	0.45	0.61	1.06	0.66	0.83	0.73	0.92

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

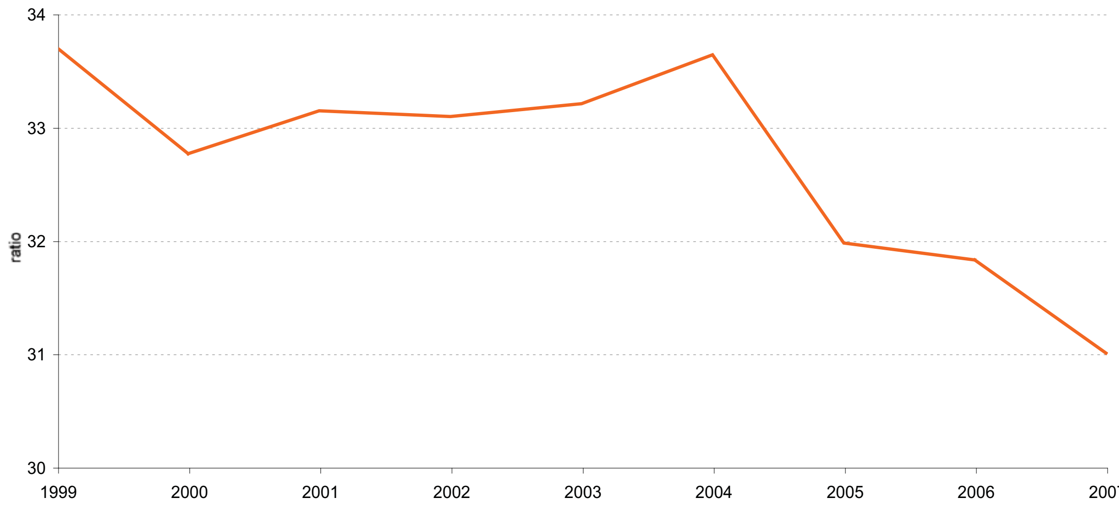
40 EDUCATOR: LEARNER RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Goal	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with international trends
Trend analysis	One of the legacies of the apartheid education system was a considerable difference in the provision of educators to schools. In 1995, guidelines relating to Learner-Educator Ratios were agreed, and a norm of 40 to 1 in primary schools and 35 to 1 in secondary schools was established. Since then considerable improvement has been achieved. The national average LER dropped from 34 to 1 in 1999 to 31.4 to 1 in 2007.

EDUCATOR: LEARNER RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Educators	365 447	363 343	354 201	360 155	362 598	362 042	382 133	386 595	395 452
Learners	12 313 899	11 903 455	11 738 126	11 917 017	12 038 922	12 176 391	12 217 765	12 302 236	12 410 501
Educator: Learner ratio	34	33	33	33	33	34	32	32	31

EDUCATOR: LEARNER RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS



Definition	The average number of learners per teachers in a given school year, based on headcounts for both learners and teachers
Data source	1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February 2000 data from DoE Statistics at a glance 2000; 2001 data from DoE (2003), Education Statistics at a Glance in 2001; 2002-2005 data from Education Statistics in SA at a Glance(2005), published November 2006 with data originally sources from 2001-2005 SNAP Survey; 2006 data from DoE , 2006 School Realties, October, 2007 data from DoE

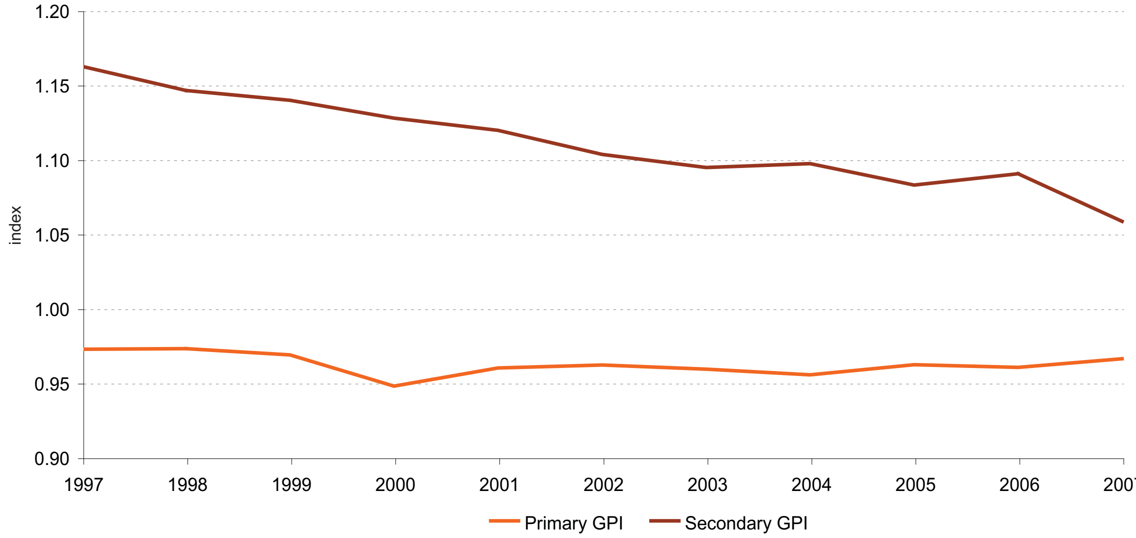
41 ENROLMENT RATES: GROSS ENROLMENT RATE (GER), GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

Goal	To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities
Trend analysis	Gender parity is considered to have been attained when GPI lies between 0.97 and 1.03. The GPI for total school enrolment (Grade 1 to Grade 12) indicates that gender parity has been achieved. The 2007 GPI for secondary education shows a disparity in favour of girl learners whilst for primary education the picture is reversed, with more boys in primary schools than girls. The trend across the years may mean that, relative to the appropriate school-age population, more male learners in the school system repeat some of the lower grades.

GER AND GPI

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Primary GER of girl learners	116.5	114.6	112.7	103.2	102.8	103.0	102.6	102.0	101.0	106.5	101.6
Primary GER of boy learners	119.8	117.9	116.3	108.9	107.1	107.1	107.0	106.8	105.0	101.4	105.2
Primary GPI	0.972	0.973	0.969	0.948	0.960	0.962	0.959	0.955	0.962	0.960	0.966
Secondary GER of girl learners	89.8	91.6	90.6	87.4	88.7	89.7	90.6	92.8	92.0	97.6	93.3
Secondary GER of boy learners	77.3	80.0	79.6	77.5	79.3	81.3	82.8	84.6	85.0	80.8	88.2
Secondary GPI	1.162	1.146	1.139	1.127	1.119	1.103	1.094	1.097	1.082	1.090	1.058
Overall GER of girl learners	105.6	105.2	103.7	96.8	97.1	97.6	97.8	98.3	97	94.0	98.45
Overall GER of boy learners	102.51	102.39	101.31	96.16	95.84	96.71	97.28	97.81	97.00	93.00	97.85
Overall GPI	1.030	1.027	1.023	1.006	1.013	1.009	1.005	1.004	1.000	1.010	1.006

GENDER PARITY INDEX



Definition	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is the total learner per education level divided by population of corresponding official age in the education level The ratio of GER for female learners to the GER of male learners regardless of age, in public and independent ordinary schools for given year
Data source	Education statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2006), published February 2008, with data originally sourced from 2001 - 2006 SNAP surveys (conducted on the 10th school day), School Realities publications 2005 to 2007

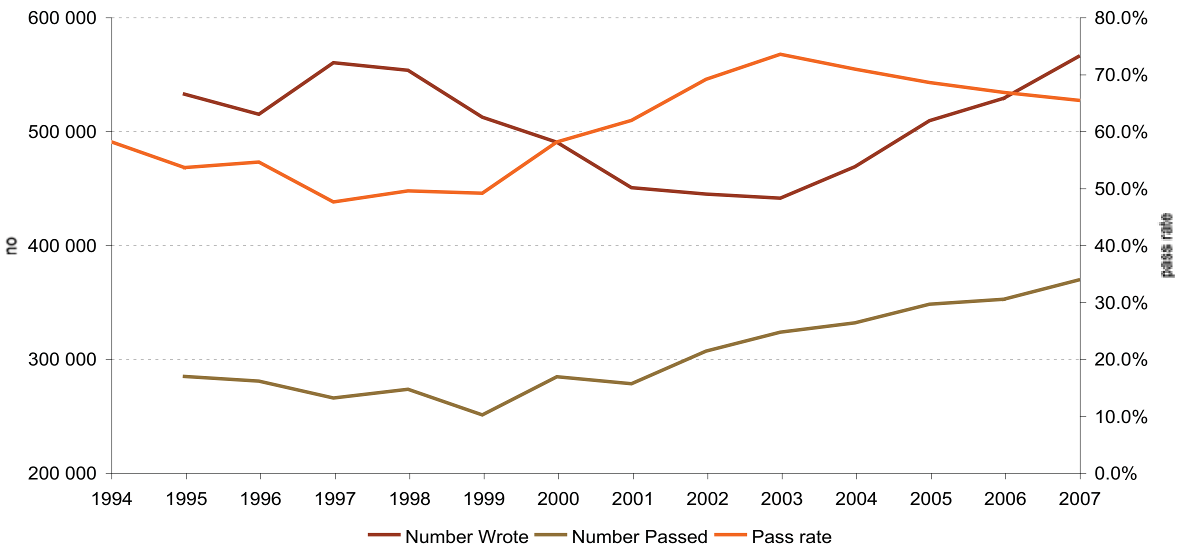
42 SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the quality of education as reflected in the National Senior Certificate examinations
Trend analysis	Between 1994 and 1999, the senior certificate pass rate fluctuated between 58% and 47%. After 1999, it improved substantially, reaching 73% in 2003. The period between 2004 and 2007 has seen a slight drop in the pass rate each year. This decline may be related to rising standards in the quality of exams relative to preparedness of learners to write these exams.

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number wrote		531 453	513 868	558 970	552 384	511 159	489 298	449 332	443 765	440 096	467 890	508 180	527 950	564 381
Number passed		283 742	279 487	264 795	272 488	249 831	283 294	277 206	305 774	322 492	330 717	347 184	351 503	368 217
Pass rate	58.0%	53.4%	54.4%	47.4%	49.3%	48.9%	57.9%	61.7%	68.9%	73.3%	70.7%	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE



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

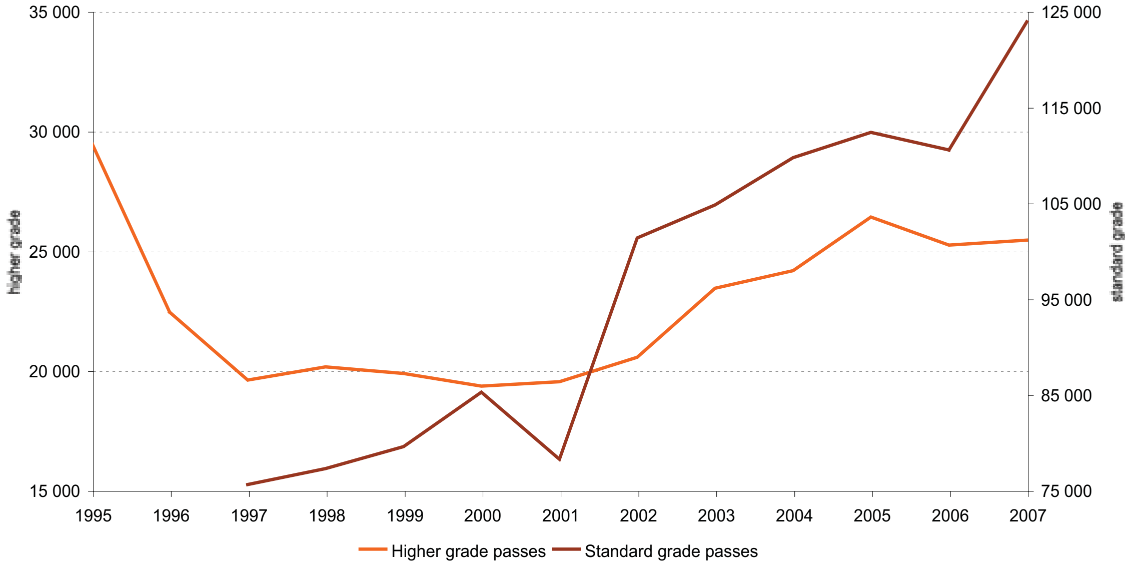
43 MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS HIGHER GRADE PASSES

Goal	To increase higher grade passes in mathematics. The target is to reach 50 000 in 2008
Trend analysis	The performance of schools in producing higher grade passes in mathematics began to improve in 2002. The number of standard grade passes increased steadily between 1997 and 2007. However, the number of learners studying and passing maths remains too low. From 2008 the distinction between higher and standard grade maths will be phased out.

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Higher grade passes	29 475	22 416	19 575	20 130	19 854	19 327	19 504	20 528	23 412	24 143	26 383	25 217	25 415
Standard grade passes			75 543	77 210	79 512	85 181	78 181	101 289	104 707	109 664	112 279	110 452	123 813

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES



Definition	Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics on the higher grade and standard grade
Data source	Department of Education

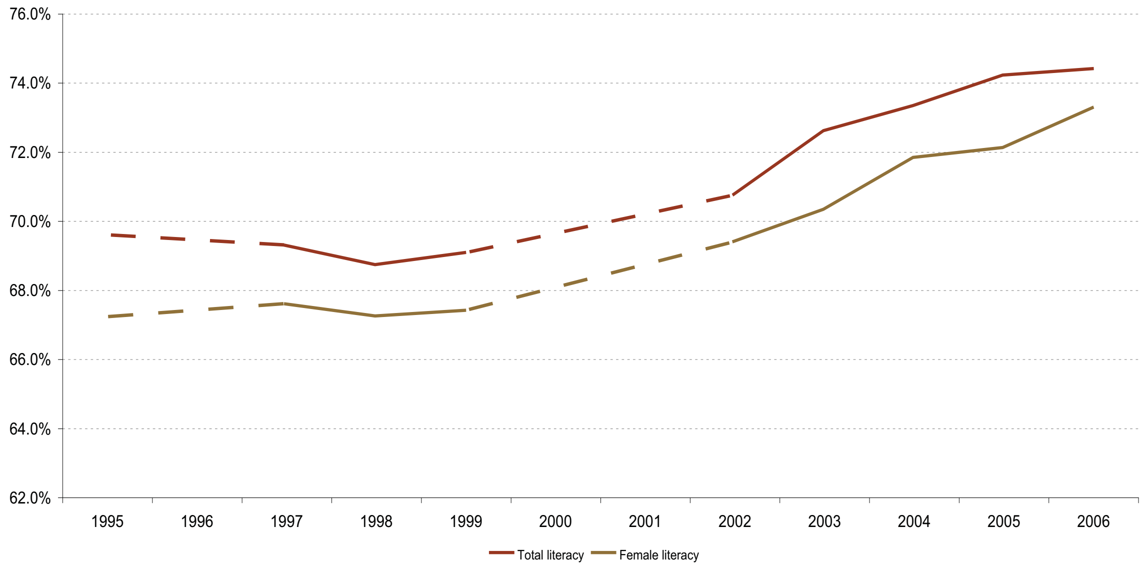
44 ADULT LITERACY RATE

Goal	To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50 per cent between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDGs target
Trend analysis	From 2002 there has been a steady annual increase in the literacy rate and by 2006, 74% of adults were literate. Female literacy rates follow a similar trend having reached 73% in 2006.

ADULT LITERACY RATE

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total literacy	69.6%		69.3%	68.7%	69.0%			70.7%	72.6%	73.3%	74.2%	74.4%
Female literacy	67.2%		67.6%	67.2%	67.4%			69.4%	70.3%	71.8%	72.1%	73.2%
Illiteracy	30.4%		30.7%	31.3%	31.0%			29.3%	27.4%	26.7%	25.8%	25.6%

ADULT LITERACY RATE



Definition	The number of people in a country who can read and write as percentage of total population. In the data obtained from the General adult is defined as a person 20 years and older who has achieved at least seven years of educaton (i.e. passed grade 7)
Data source	Statistics SA's various October Household Surveys (OHS) and General Household Surveys (GHS)

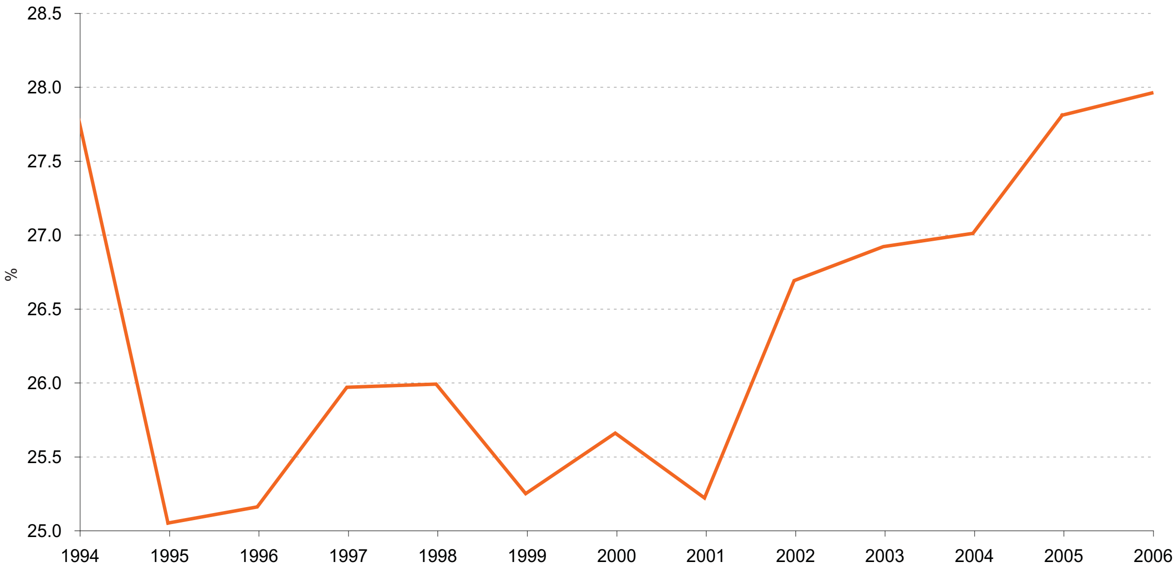
45 GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

Goal	To increase the percentage of graduating student that are qualifying in the SET disciplines
Trend analysis	Science Engineering and Technology (SET) graduates are key skilled workers who are critical in supporting economic growth and investment in social infrastructure. The current rate of graduation in this sector is a signpost for future prospects for the economy and society. Trends began to improve in 2002 and should be seen against massive expansion in enrolment numbers. In developing countries like South Korea, over 50 per cent of tertiary graduates are in SET disciplines.

HIGHER EDUCATION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total enrolment							578 134	627 277	667 182	705 255	744 478	735 073	741 380
Female							303 794	336 541	359 250	378 960	403 454	401 042	408 718
Male							274 159	290 539	307 922	326 294	341 019	334 030	332 662
Unreported gender							181	197	10	1	5	1	
Total number of graduates							92 819	95 940	101 047	108 263	117 240	120 385	124 676
Female							52 389	54 978	58 561	62 397	68 157	70 845	73 959
Male							40 296	40 955	42 485	45 866	49 083	49 540	50 717
Unreported gender							134	7	1				
Total number SET graduates	20 598	20 456	21 682	22 904	22 506	23 269	23 679	24 907	27 240	29 495	31 436	33 506	35 562
SET as % of total graduates	27.8%	25.0%	25.2%	26.0%	26.0%	25.2%	25.5%	26.0%	27.0%	27.2%	26.8%	27.8%	28.5%

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS



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

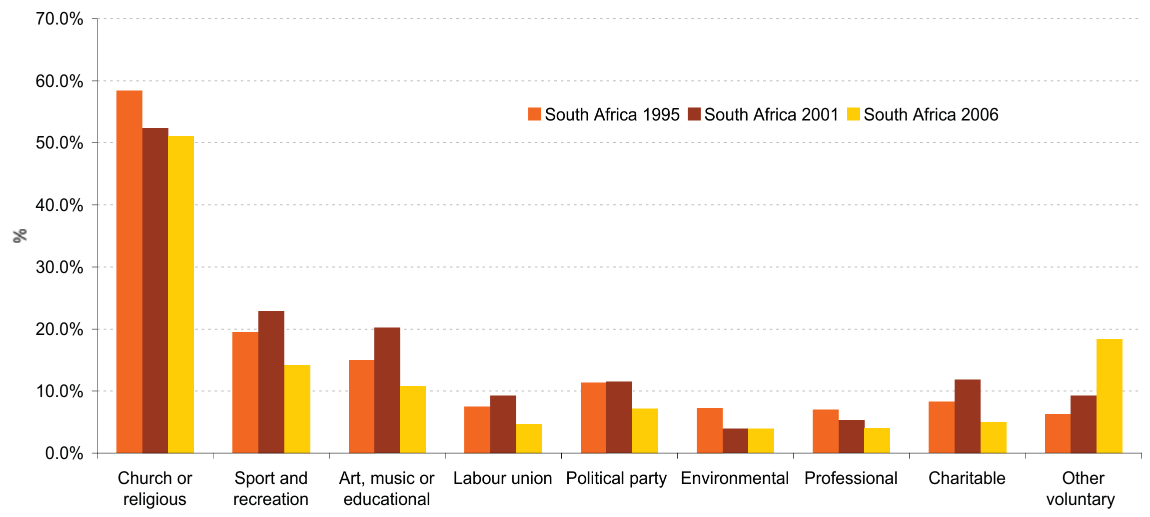
46 STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Goal	To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations
Trend analysis	South Africa compares favourably with similar countries with regard to citizen membership of voluntary organisations. It surpasses Chile, South Korea and Poland when it comes to membership of religious organisations. Membership of labour unions and political parties is also high compared to these three countries. There is steady increase in participation in "other voluntary" organisations, which requires further examination.

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

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

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS - SOUTH AFRICA



Data source	World Values Survey, University of Stellenbosch, 2006
Data note	The percentages in columns do not add up to 100 per cent as respondents could indicate that they were "active members or belong to" more than one organisation

47 VOTER PARTICIPATION

Goal	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process

Trend analysis	Voter participation in national and provincial elections has been very high in the past three elections. There has, however, been a slight decline in participation in each subsequent election. This slight decline should also be measured against the increase of about five million voters between 1999 and 2004. The experience of other democracies shows that voter participation in local government elections tends to be much lower than the average 48% registered in SA's local government elections.

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

	1994	%	1999	%	2004	%
Voting age population (VAP)	22 709 152		22 798 845		27 436 898	
VAP registered	no registration		18 172 751	79.7%	20 674 926	75.4%
Turnout	19 533 498		16 228 462		15 863 558	
% Turnout of VAP		86.0%		71.2%		57.8%
% Turnout of registered VAP		no registration		89.3%		76.7%
Under 35 years						
VAP under 35			11 768 544		14 162 663	
VAP under 35 registered			8 667 832	73.7%	9 193 845	64.9%
No turnout data						

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

	1995	%	2000	%	2006	%
Voting age population (VAP)			23 532 308		25 364 801	
VAP registered			18 476 516	78.5%	21 054 957	83.0%
Turnout			8 882 734		10 186 795	
% Turnout of VAP				37.7%		40.2%
% Turnout of registered VAP	NO DATA			48.1%		48.4%
Under 35 years						
VAP under 35			12 147 151		13 093 066	
VAP under 35 registered			8 327 816	68.6%	8 899 915	68.0%
Turnout under 35 years					3 169 752	
% Turnout of under 35 VAP						24.2%
% Turnout of registered under 35 VAP						35.6%

Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006) VAP Voting Age Population
Data source	State of the Nation, South Africa 2007. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 2007/www.elections.org.za

48 VOTERS PER PROVINCE

Goal	To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces
Trend analysis	The turnout of registered voters in the 1999 and 2004 national and provincial elections was quite high across all the provinces. The table shows that while the average voter turnout was 87.5% in the 1999 elections, there was a decline to 76,7% in the 2004 elections. All provinces experienced a decline. Even so, South Africa still compares quite favourably with other democracies. The trend regarding local elections shows stability in voter participation at about 48%, which compares well with other democracies where voter turnout in local elections tends to be much lower.

VOTERS IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

1994	1999			2004		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2 454 543	2 177 266	88.7%	2 849 486	2 310 226	81.1%
Free State	1 226 730	1 090 908	88.9%	1 321 195	1 042 120	78.9%
Gauteng	4 158 087	3 662 790	88.1%	4 650 594	3 553 098	76.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 443 978	2 963 358	86.0%	3 819 864	2 807 885	73.5%
Limpopo	1 847 766	1 658 694	89.8%	2 187 912	1 686 757	77.1%
Mpumalanga	1 277 783	1 129 536	88.4%	1 442 472	1 157 963	80.3%
North West	1 527 672	1 305 441	85.5%	1 749 529	1 353 963	77.4%
Northern Cape	377 173	327 772	86.9%	433 591	3 29 707	76.0%
Western Cape	1 864 019	1 587 978	85.2%	2 220 283	1 621 839	73.0%
Total	18 177 751	15 903 743	87.5%	20 674 926	15 863 558	76.7%

VOTERS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

1995	2000			2006		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2 552 287	1 428 259	56.0%	2 908 106	1 630 284	56.1%
Free State	1 227 578	602 618	49.1%	1 318 408	6 22 816	47.2%
Gauteng	4 375 372	1 891 473	43.2%	4 785 955	2 033 674	42.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 508 154	1 637 255	46.7%	3 964 817	2 005 008	50.6%
Limpopo	1 419 315	635 427	44.8%	2 145 186	959 971	44.8%
Mpumalanga	1 263 004	565 699	44.8%	1 546 728	716 908	46.3%
North West	452 218	260 522	57.6%	1 554 864	709 484	45.6%
Northern Cape	1 758 593	746 698	42.5%	528 657	282 884	53.5%
Western Cape	1 955 454	1 131 621	57.9%	2 301 371	1 191 880	51.8%
Total	18 511 975	8 899 572	48.1%	21 054 092	10 152 909	48.2%

Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006)
Data source	Report on the National & Provincial Elections 1999/2004, 2006 Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) Annual Report, www.election.org.za

49 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Goal	To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies

Trend analysis	The representation of women in Parliament and all provincial legislatures has increase from an average of 25.4% in 1994 to an average of 32.5% in 2004. This puts South Africa in a league of only a few countries that have passed the 30% mark in this regard. Women's representation at local government level increased markedly from 29% after 2000 elections to about 40% after the 2006 elections.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

	1994			1999			2004		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Parliament	111	400	27.8%	120	400	30.0%	131	400	32.8%
Eastern Cape	13	56	23.2%	15	63	23.8%	21	63	33.3%
Free State	7	30	23.3%	7	30	23.3%	8	30	26.7%
Gauteng	25	86	29.1%	26	73	35.6%	31	73	42.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	11	81	13.6%	22	80	27.5%	21	80	26.3%
Limpopo	11	40	27.5%	16	49	32.7%	16	49	32.7%
Mpumalanga	6	30	20.0%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%
North West	9	33	27.3%	9	33	27.3%	11	33	33.3%
Northern Cape	7	30	23.3%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%
Western Cape	10	42	23.8%	11	42	26.2%	13	42	31.0%
Total	210	828	25.4%	242	830	29.2%	270	830	32.5%

WOMEN MEMBERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

	2000									2006								
	PR			Ward			Overall			PR			Ward			Overall		
Province	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Eastern Cape	266	701	38	94	601	16	360	1 302	27.6	348	743	47	236	636	37	584	1 379	42.3
Free State	125	319	39	51	291	18	176	610	28.9	141	334	42	113	300	38	254	634	40.1
Gauteng	206	479	43	86	446	19	292	925	31.6	201	454	44	190	423	45	391	877	44.6
KwaZulu-Natal	292	858	34	97	748	13	389	1 606	24.2	341	880	39	143	771	19	484	1 651	29.3
Mpumalanga	187	463	40	63	401	16	250	864	28.9	254	593	43	235	513	46	489	1 106	44.2
North West	153	382	40	78	327	24	231	709	32.6	186	423	44	152	365	42	338	788	42.9
Northern Cape	82	202	41	43	173	25	125	375	33.3	183	423	43	167	365	46	350	788	44.4
Northern Province	194	499	39	57	436	13	251	935	26.8	87	205	42	92	174	53	179	379	47.2
Western Cape	122	382	32	68	330	21	190	712	26.7	148	400	37	97	348	28	245	748	32.8
Total	1 627	4 285	38	637	3 753	17	2 264	8 038	28.2	1 889	4 455	42	1 425	3 895	37	3 314	8 350	39.7

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

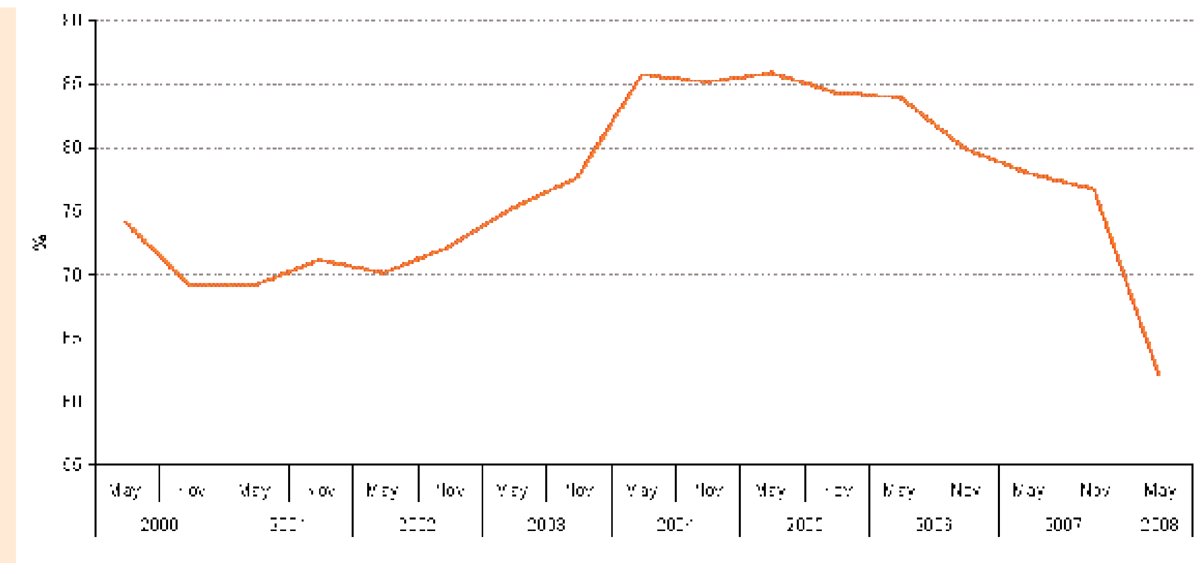
50 CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
Trend analysis	During periods of national elections, surveys show greater levels of public confidence in general, including confidence in a happy future for all races. The percentage of people optimistic about a happy future for all races dropped from 82% in 2006 to 62% in May 2008. The decline in optimism may be attributed in part to several racial incidents that occurred during the survey period.

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May
Confident in a happy future for all races	74	69	69	71	70	72	75	78	86	85	86	84	84	80	78	77	62

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	Markinor's regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 300, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident").
Data note	Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year

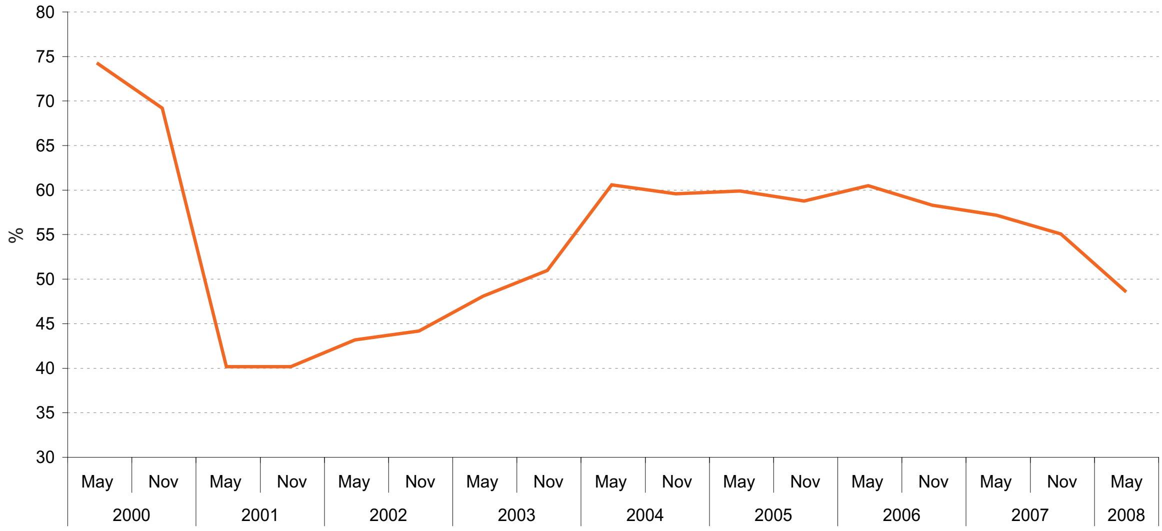
51 PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation
Trend analysis	During periods of national elections, surveys show greater levels of public confidence in general, including opinions on race relations. The decline in opinion about race relations may have been influenced by specific incidents during the survey period.

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May
Race relations improving	74	69	40	40	43	44	48	51	60	59	60	59	60	58	57	55	49

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS



Definition	Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population
Data source	Markinor's regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3,300, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident")

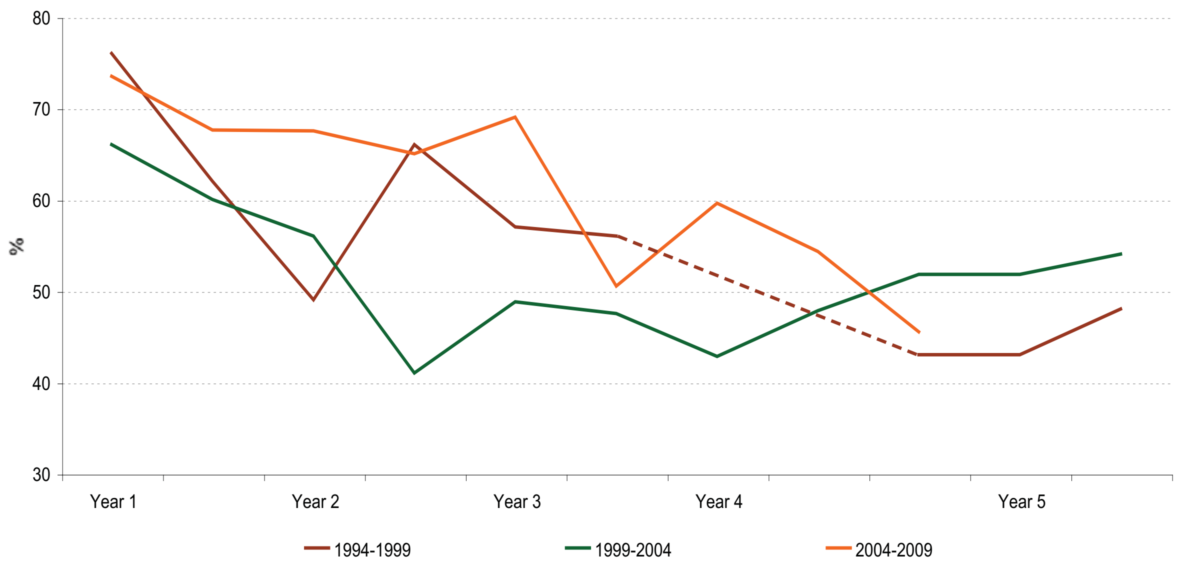
52 COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion while building the nation
Trend analysis	Survey results demonstrate that in the periods of intense interaction and discourse around public policy issues, such as occurs during election periods, there is a stronger sense of the country going in the right direction. The trend in the current cycle (2004 - 2009) depicts a similar trend as in the two previous cycles, with perceptions in beginning of the current cycle at a slightly higher level compared to the previous electoral cycles .

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
1994-1999	76.0	62.0	49.0	66.0	57.0	56.0			43.0	43.0	48.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	51.8	54.0
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	65.0	69.0	50.5	59.6	54.3	45.5		

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



Definition	Proportion of SA adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction
Data source	Markinor's regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3,300, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). The indicator reflects only "right direction".Markinor's regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3,300, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). The indicator reflects only "right direction"

53 IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

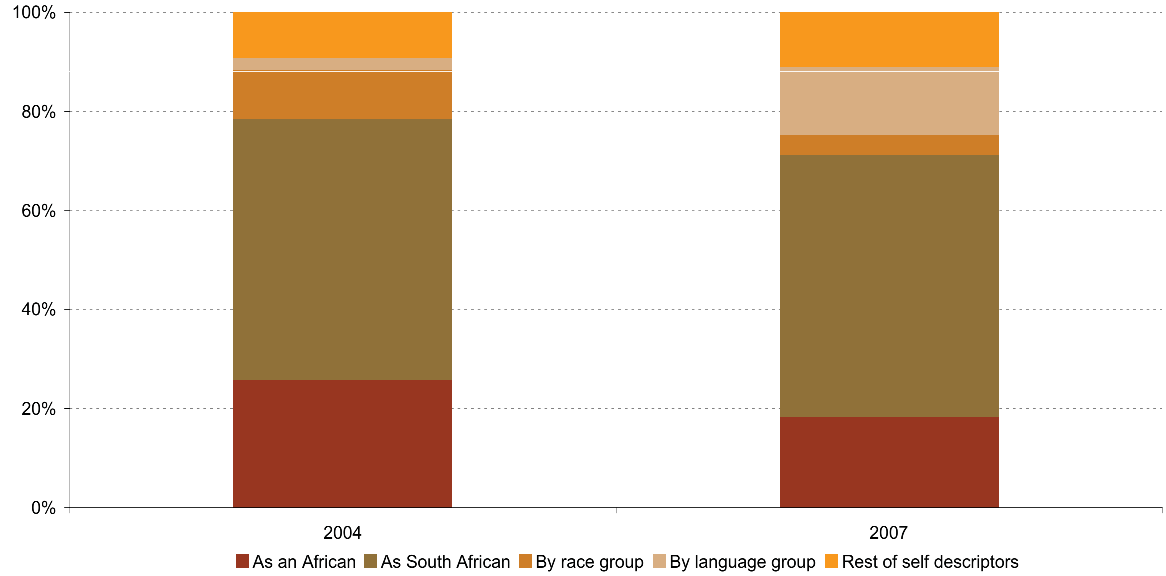
Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity

Trend analysis	Survey results indicate that 52.8% of respondents identify themselves as South Africans, indicating that South Africans are evincing a strong sense of national identity, at least in terms of association with the geographic and state entity. While race is receding as a primary form of self-definition - having dropped from 9.9% in 2004 to 4.1% in 2007 - language has increased by 11 percentage points since 2004.

HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

	2004	2007
As an African	25.8%	18.4%
As South African	52.6%	52.8%
By race group	9.9%	4.1%
By language group	2.6%	13.6%
Rest of self descriptors	9.1%	11.1%

SELF-DESCRIPTION



Definition	First self-descriptors by South Africa's adult population as a form of primary identity.
Data source	FutureFact Mindset surveys
Data note	In 2007 there were more categories included compared to 2004, but given that the figure is not very high they have been grouped under "rest of self-descriptors", including "uncertain/don't know" category.

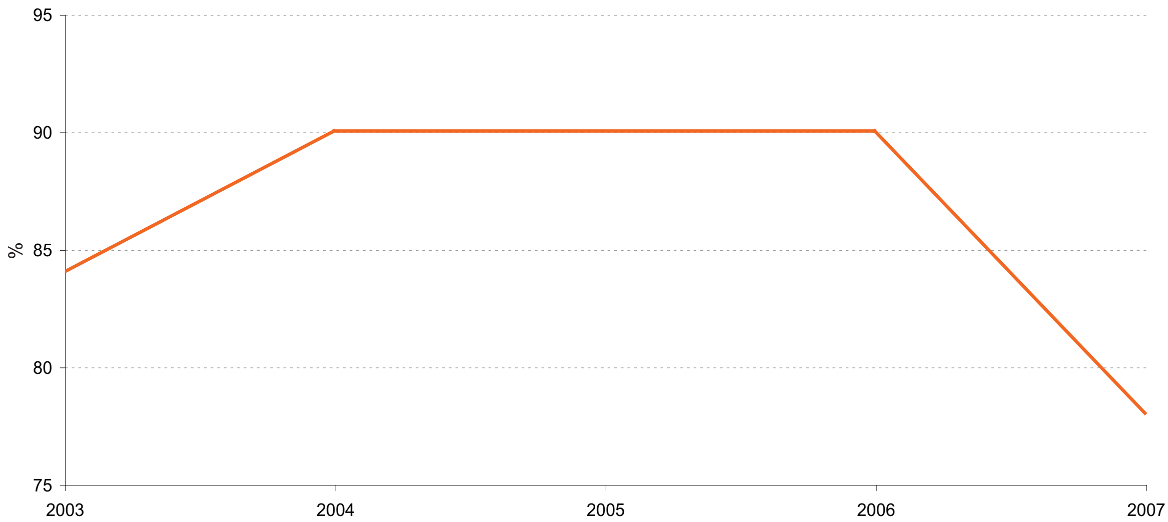
54 PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity
Trend analysis	Surveys on pride in being South African have depicted a generally high level of pride that has increased from 84% in 2003 to 90% maintained during the period 2004 to 2006. Good performance in the economy and the role of the country in global endeavours, including the hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup may have partly contributed to instilling this sense of pride among South Africans. The higher trajectory of the past four years seems to have faltered, as the percentage dropped by 12 percentage points to reach 78% in 2007. This may have to do with specific incidents during the survey period, as with "happy future for all races", as well as the tone of public discourse.

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Pride in being South African	84%	90%	90%	90%	78%

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 which has a cumulative sample of 3 800 respondents per year

55 NUMBER OF ALL CRIMES

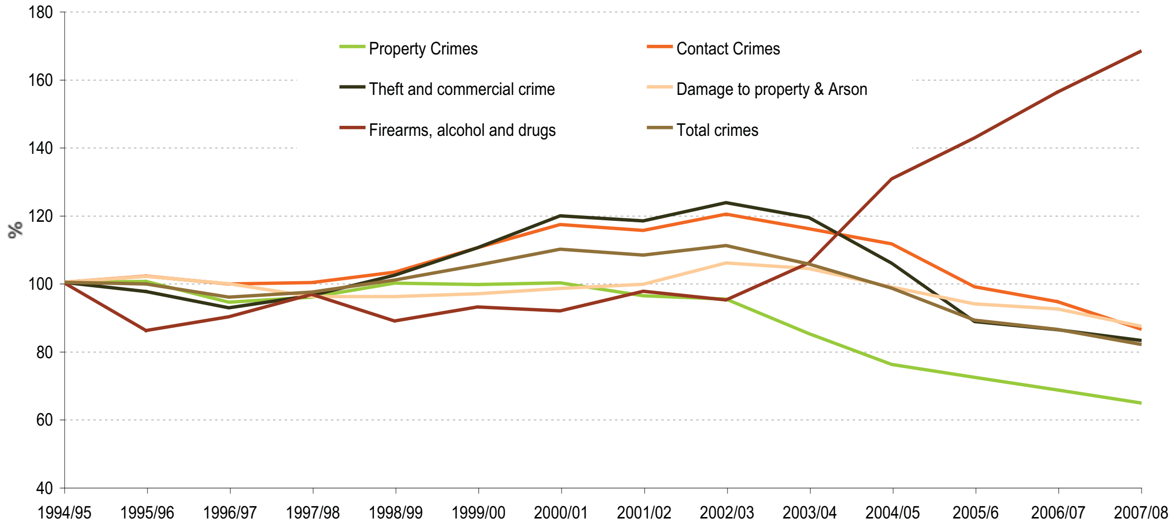
Goal	To reduce the level of crime

Trend analysis	Crime levels in South Africa increased from 1999 to 2002 and thereafter decreased. Although crime rates are continuing to decrease, the crime rate remains high. Fear of especially violent crime, remains high and is linked to negative perceptions of safety and an increase in violent property crimes. The sharp increase of crimes related to firearms and drugs is due to intensification of law enforcement activities (implementation of Firearms Control Act 2003) as the number of incidents in these categories derive mainly form police action.

ALL CRIMES RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08
Property Crimes	1 689.1	1 693.4	1 591.3	1 615.9	1 684.8	1 679.0	1 686.4	1 623.3	1 605.4	1 434.3	1 282.0	1 217.1	1 154.7	1090.0
Contact Crimes	1 625.8	1 656.3	1 618.5	1 624.4	1 675.1	1 790.7	1 901.9	1 873.9	1 951.7	1 881.7	1 810.4	1 605.4	1 533.3	1403.7
Theft and commercial crime	1 328.9	1 293.4	1 229.9	1 277.3	1 356.1	1 463.9	1 588.4	1 569.7	1 640.1	1 582.8	1 404.2	1 175.8	1 144.4	1102.5
Damage to property and arson	346.0	352.0	344.7	331.4	331.5	334.3	339.7	344.0	365.8	360.2	341.3	324.0	319.1	301.7
Fire-arms, alcohol and drugs	212.9	182.8	191.3	205.4	188.8	197.5	195.1	207.4	201.9	225.1	277.8	303.4	331.9	357.5
Total crimes	5 202.7	5 177.9	4 975.7	5 054.4	5 236.3	5 465.4	5 711.5	5 618.3	5 764.9	5 484.1	5 115.7	4 625.7	4 483.4	4 255.4

ALL CRIMES



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

56 CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crimes with the major focus being on crime prevention, integrated law-enforcement operations and the reduction of repeat offending
Trend analysis	Contact crime has been decreasing from around 2002, with the exception of aggravated robberies which include attacks related to cell-phones. Over 75% of robberies reported are street robberies and muggings that happen to commuters in townships and city centres. Murder has decreased by 42% since 1994. Many contact crimes, in particular assaults and murders, occur mainly between people who know each other and are linked to negative socio-economic factors such as alcohol abuse and dysfunctional families. Provinces like Gauteng and Western Cape have the highest levels of robberies, which could be linked to high levels of economic activity and the negative socio-economic factors.

CONTACT CRIMES RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Murder	66.9	67.9	62.8	59.5	59.8	52.5	49.8	47.8	47.4	42.7	40.3	39.5	40.5	38.6
Attempted Murder	69.1	67.9	70.4	68.4	70.4	65.4	64.4	69.8	78.9	64.8	52.6	43.9	42.5	39.3
Common Assault	516.0	520.5	500.3	489.0	485.0	538.9	569.7	584.3	621.6	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9
Assault Grievous Body Harm	555.8	563.7	570.4	570.4	566.3	608.1	630.2	589.1	585.9	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1
Rape	115.3	125.9	126.7	126.2	118.3	122.8	121.0	121.1	115.3	113.7	118.3	117.1	111.0	75.6
Aggravated Robbery	218.5	195.0	163.0	177.5	220.6	229.5	260.3	260.5	279.2	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3
Common Robbery	84.2	115.4	124.9	133.4	154.7	173.5	206.5	201.3	223.4	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8

PROVINCIAL CONTACT CRIME

	Assault GBH		Common Assault		Aggravated Robbery		Common Robbery		Rape		Murder Attempted		Murder	
	2006/7	2007/8	2006/7	2007/8	2006/7	2007/8	2006/7	2007/8	2006/7	2007/8	2006/7	2007/8	2006/7	2007/8
Eastern Cape	513.3	499.2	306.0	287.8	134.0	129.4	111.3	102.6	84.2	79.6	31.1	31.3	52.5	50.9
Free State	540.1	568.9	672.0	672.0	134.0	129.4	142.0	141.7	90.9	88.8	33.7	31.7	32.2	29.7
Gauteng	513.6	485.1	607.9	589.9	578.1	526.1	260.4	228.7	93.8	83.3	59.6	54.3	40.1	37.9
KwaZulu-Natal	311.4	305.6	321.2	293.7	264.3	242.5	107.5	92.5	72.0	64.9	52.9	49.4	50.5	47.1
Limpopo	293.6	253.0	245.6	204.0	59.9	45.3	84.2	69.6	60.0	52.1	15.5	13.4	13.9	12.9
Mpumalanga	513.3	476.5	385.5	345.0	190.1	167.0	147.6	134.4	86.9	74.5	37.2	35.9	24.8	23.6
North West	482.1	467.3	332.0	306.6	163.8	162.9	115.3	113.8	92.5	88.9	26.1	26.0	26.4	27.0
Northern Cape	993.7	898.0	576.6	492.7	100.1	106.4	139.1	121.3	101.8	92.5	92.4	70.3	38.1	38.3
Western Cape	545.5	514.8	738.8	674.9	320.6	300.7	183.2	177.2	88.8	82.6	43.1	38.1	60.7	58.6
Total	460.1	439.1	443.2	413.9	267.1	247.3	150.1	135.8	82.9	75.6	42.5	39.3	40.5	38.6

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

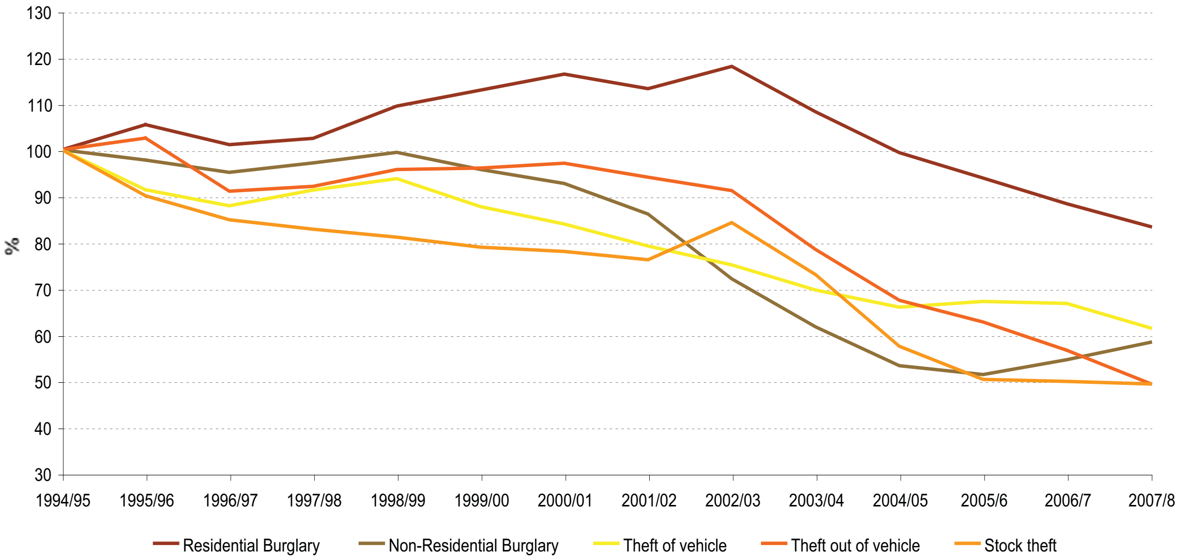
57 PROPERTY CRIME

Goal	To reduce the levels of property crime
Trend analysis	Improved service delivery by the South African Police Services, through initiatives such as visible policing and targeted patrols, and high spending by individual households on private security services have contributed to a decrease of property crimes since 2002. Unfortunately, the decrease in property crime inversely correlates with an increase in violent property crimes such as car hijacking and house robberies. Although property crime is common to all communities, poor communities are more vulnerable due to the general lack of security at their homes.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/8
Residential burglary	596.2	628.9	602.9	611.1	652.7	673.4	694.0	675.3	704.0	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1
Non-residential burglary	225.7	220.8	214.7	219.3	224.5	216.2	209.3	194.4	162.8	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7
Theft of vehicle	272.8	249.3	239.8	249.2	255.9	239.3	229.0	216.1	204.9	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7
Theft out of vehicle	472.5	484.7	430.4	435.3	452.5	453.9	459.0	444.6	431.0	370.8	318.8	296.6	267.7	233.4
Stock theft	121.9	109.7	103.5	101.0	98.8	96.2	95.1	92.9	102.7	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1

PROPERTY CRIME



Definition	Property crimes reported and recorded by police
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 1994/95 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table uses ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population

58 AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

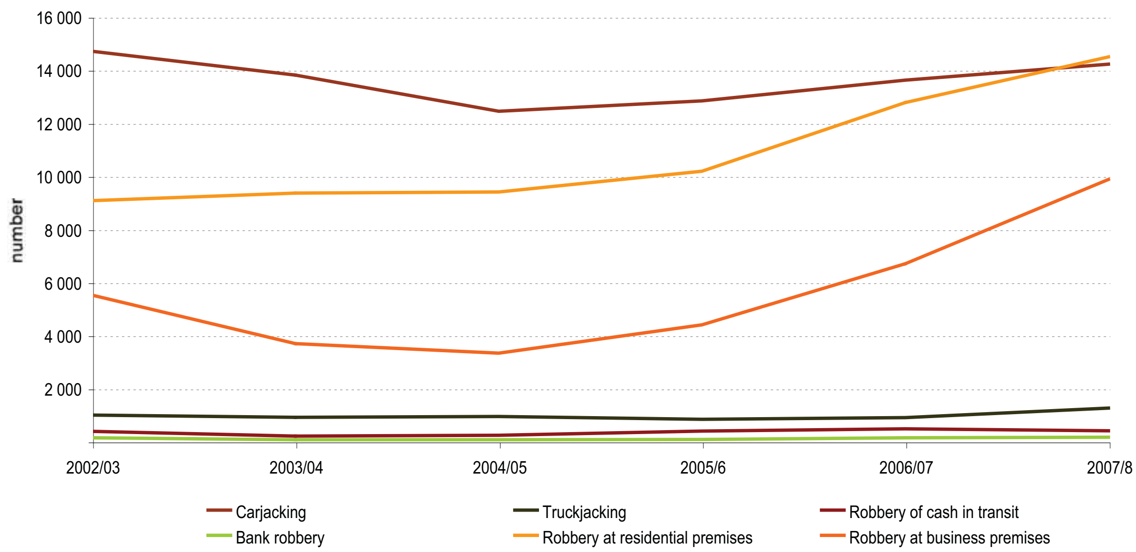
Goal	To reduce level aggravated robberies

Trend analysis	Some categories of aggravated robbery demand specific attention due to their potential threat to national security and negative impact on the economy. These crimes are linked to organised crime syndicates and require dedicated focus by the criminal justice system. Increase in house robberies and business robberies indicates that criminals are shifting focus and using more violence in house robberies as well as targeting small and medium size businesses with poor security.

SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES - NUMBER

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/8	% increase/decrease 06/07 vs 07/08
Carjacking	14 691	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	4.4%
Truckjacking	986	901	930	829	892	1 245	39.6%
Robbery of cash in transit	374	192	220	383	467	395	-15.4%
Bank robbery	127	54	58	59	129	144	11.6%
Robbery at residential premises	9 063	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	13.5%
Robbery at business premises	5 498	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	47.4%

AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES



Definition	Serious robberies reported and recorded by police
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 2001 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table uses ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population

59 DETECTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system

Trend analysis	Over the past three years (2004/05 to 2006/07) SAPS has been able to detect only about 40% of all serious crimes reported. Detection rates for property crime are the lowest among all crimes followed by general theft and fraud. On contact crimes, assaults yield a relatively high detection rate while just over half of rape incidents are detected. Aggravated robberies have the lowest detection rate amongst contact crimes followed by murder. Crime dependent on police action (firearms, drugs and alcohol) have a relatively high detection rate because police are most likely to arrest the perpetrators in possession of evidence.

DETECTION RATE FOR ALL CRIMES

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Property crimes	14.4%	15.0%	14.2%	15.3%	14.8%	15.2%
Other theft and fraud			33.2%	41.2%	36.1%	36.9%
Damage to property	35.2%	36.8%	40.3%	42.2%	43.7%	44.4%
Contact crimes	39.5%	40.6%	49.1%	51.8%	60.0%	55.0%
Firearms/drugs and alcohol	78.1%	85.0%	88.0%	89.7%	92.6%	95.4%

DETECTION RATE FOR CONTACT CRIMES

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Aggravated robbery	12.9%	12.9%	12.6%
Murder	26.1%	26.7%	27.7%
Common robbery	29.3%	30.1%	30.7%
Attempted murder	41.9%	42.8%	42.0%
Rape	55.6%	57.0%	55.2%
Common assault	65.9%	67.6%	69.6%
Assault GBH	67.3%	69.3%	72.0%

DETECTION RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIME

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Theft of motor vehicle	6.4%	6.7%	6.5%
Theft out of motor vehicle	8.8%	8.6%	8.6%
Non residential burglary	18.6%	18.4%	16.9%
Residential burglary	20.3%	19.8%	18.8%
Stock theft	23.9%	24.4%	23.0%

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

60 CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
Trend analysis	While the figure remains low, there has been a steady increase in the percentage of charges referred to court. This indicates that the processing of cases is improving. A high number of firearms, drugs and alcohol charges were referred to court because police are more likely to arrest offenders with evidence.

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

	Ongoing investigation	New compaints	Total	Unfounded	Withdrawn	Unresolved	Charges referred to court	%
2004/5								
Contact crimes	202 455	801 830	1 004 285	10 274	216 302	432 250	345 459	34.4%
Property crime	114 105	581 414	695 519	6 554	30 739	581 431	76 795	11.0%
Damage to property	21 392	158 966	180 358	3 783	35 073	96 968	44 534	24.7%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	8 142	129 390	137 532	1 760	4 158	12 959	118 655	86.3%
Other theft and fraud	115 685	653 230	768 915	19 998	100 811	475 975	172 131	22.4%
All crimes	461 779	2 324 830	2 786 609	42 369	387 083	1 599 583	757 574	27.2%
2005/06								
Contact crimes	170 987	742 969	913 956	6 490	140 065	434 272	333 129	36.4%
Property crime	106 873	570 698	677 571	5 341	21 584	580 107	70 539	10.4%
Damage to property	16 757	151 887	168 644	2 786	24 472	95 245	46 141	27.4%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	5 613	142 259	147 872	1 393	2 812	8 937	134 730	91.1%
Other theft and fraud	97 729	551 334	649 063	14 246	251 382	222 001	161 434	24.9%
All crimes	397 959	2 159 147	2 557 106	30 256	440 315	1 340 562	745 973	29.2%
2006/07								
Contact crimes	146 838	717 763	864 601	6 888	116 125	405 364	336 224	38.9%
Property crime	66 523	547 258	613 781	6 163	18 872	518 439	70 307	11.5%
Damage to property	15 363	151 194	166 557	2 896	21 297	93 973	48 391	29.1%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	4 737	157 304	162 041	831	1 873	7 263	152 074	93.8%
Other theft and fraud	78 004	542 342	620 346	11 723	54 453	387 096	167 074	26.9%
All crimes	311 465	2 115 861	2 427 326	28 501	212 620	1 412 135	774 070	31.9%

Data source	SAPS annual reports
Data note	Note that the published total number of complaints (indicator 55) are not the same as the number of crimes provided in this indicator. The SAPS indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system

61 CONVICTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system
Trend analysis	A decrease in the number of new cases registered by courts that is bigger than the overall decrease in crimes reported to the police, suggests problems in handling of cases within the criminal justice system. The increase in cases withdrawn and the decrease in cases finalised show similarly disappointing trends. The outstanding roll increased by 7% between 2002 and 2007. The trends suggest that detectives, courts and prosecution services are struggling to cope with the docket and case load.

CRIME REPORTED AND CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT - SAPS DATA

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	growth
Number of crimes reported to SAPS	2 560 132	2 523 169	2 357 257	2 168 952	2 125 218	-17%
Charges referred to court		705 073	757 574	745 973	774 070	10%

STEPS IN COURT SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DATA

		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	growth
3	New cases in court	1 117 879	1 117 488	1 084 137	1 069 724	875 038	-21.7%
4	Number of withdrawals	414 211	363 391	318 840	311 078	587 037	41.7%
5	Number of diversion	14 808	17 952	18 946	37 422	37 225	151.4%
6	New cases remaining in the system	688 860	736 145	746 351	721 224	250 776	-63.6%
7	Number of finalised cases	407 530	396 536	381 021	376 860	313 702	-23.0%
8	Number of convictions	331 933	329 530	321 418	321 604	267 477	-19.4%

VARIOUS RATIOS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	
Conviction as % new cases	29.7%	29.5%	29.6%	30.1%	30.6%	
Finalised cases as % of new cases	36.5%	35.5%	35.1%	35.2%	35.9%	
Withdrawals+Diversions+Finalised (WDF)	836 549	777 879	718 807	725 360	937 964	
WDF as % of new cases	74.8%	69.6%	66.3%	67.5%	93.3%	
Convictions as % of remaining cases after WDF	48.2%	44.8%	43.1%	44.3%	28.5%	
Convictions as % of finalised cases	81.4%	83.1%	84.4%	85.3%	85.3%	

Definition	The indicators show the steps in the criminal justice system
Data source	1,2) South African Police Service Annual Report, 3,4,5,6,7,8) Department of Constitutional Development Annual Report, Communication with Department, 6) Own calculation
Data note	Note that the South African Police Service data on charges referred to court cannot be correlated with the DoJ's data on 'New cases in court', due to definition differences. Note that the published total number of crimes reported are not the same as the published number provided in this table. The South African Police Service indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system

62 TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders
Trend analysis	The increase in the number of detainees is linked to effectiveness in arresting offenders. However, there is an increasing number of awaiting-trial detainees which significantly contributes to overcrowding. Sentencing trends show a shift to longer jail sentences, suggesting that more and more young people spend a large portion of their development time in correctional facilities.

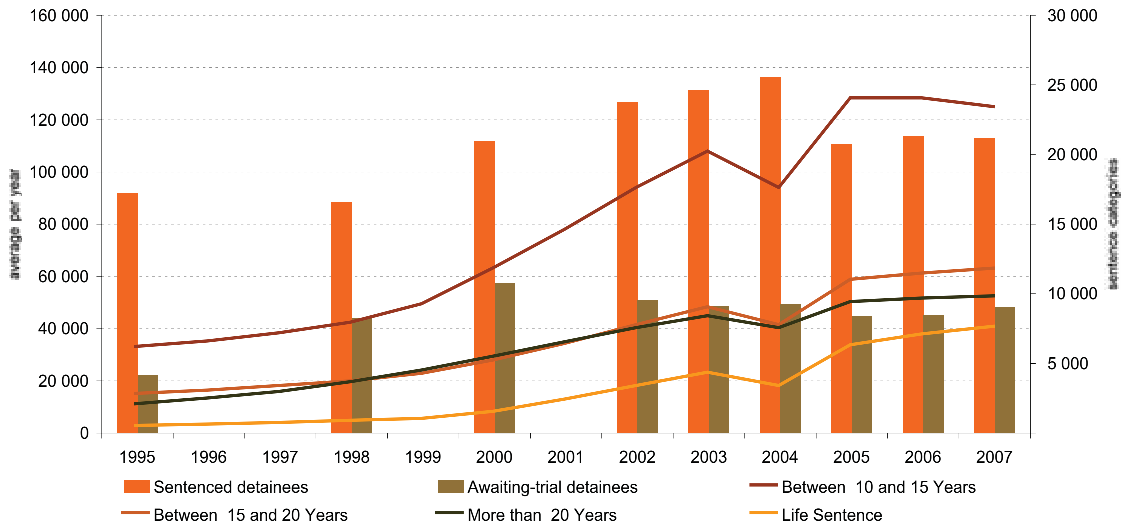
PRISON DETAINEES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sentenced detainees	91 853			88 302		111 948		126 862	131 240	136 436	110 736	113 781	113 024
Awaiting-trial detainees	22 021			44 138		57 538		50 758	48 433	49 373	44 936	45 080	48 187
Total	113 874			132 440		169 486		177 620	179 673	185 809	155 672	158 861	161 211

SENTENCE CATEGORIES - AVERAGE PER YEAR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Between 5 and 7 Years	14 392	13 998	14 371	14 339	14 112	13 688	12 994	12 854	12 509	12 240	10 762	8 576	7 708
Between 7 and 10 Years	12 395	13 735	15 493	16 808	17 820	19 044	20 209	21 174	21 411	21 174	20 010	17 526	15 588
Between 10 and 15 Years	6 099	6 487	7 086	7 848	9 174	11 734	14 516	17 519	20 131	17 519	23 956	23 956	23 324
Between 15 and 20 Years	2 732	2 964	3 297	3 623	4 176	5 137	6 316	7 669	8 948	7 669	10 920	11 375	11 721
More than 20 Years	1 983	2 402	2 862	3 568	4 410	5 395	6 431	7 452	8 312	7 452	9 332	9 583	9 732
Life Sentence	433	518	638	793	928	1 436	2 313	3 296	4 249	3 296	6 214	6 998	7 547

PRISON DETAINEES



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

63 ROAD ACCIDENTS

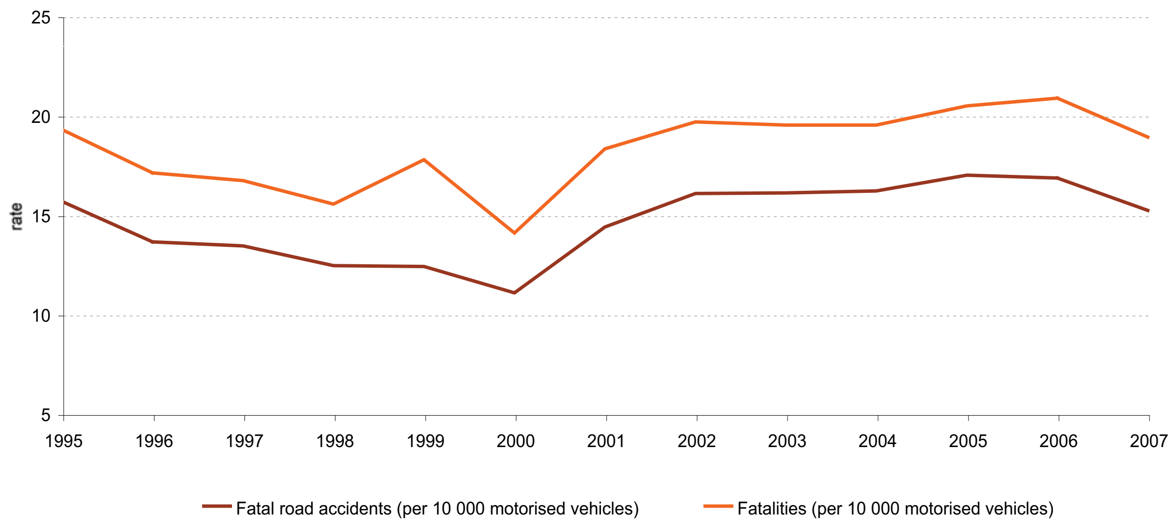
Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-to-year basis

Trend analysis	Despite a significant increase in the number of motorised vehicles on South African roads, the number of fatal road accidents and fatalities has remained relatively stable. Compared to 1994, the number of registered motorised vehicles at the end of 2006 and 2007 had increased by 56,05% and 65,85% respectively, and yet the number of fatal crashes and fatalities per 10,000 registered vehicles decreased by 8,87% and 7,68%, respectively. Studies by the Medical Research Council have shown that in about 60% of fatal road accidents, drivers' blood alcohol levels exceeded the legal limit.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Motorised vehicles registered	4 904 223	5 733 497	5 776 424	5 819 351	5 850 566	5 992 057	6 074 201	6 159 679	6 245 392	6 417 484	6 677 239	7 128 791	7 653 044	8 133 723
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	33.20	15.67	13.64	13.44	12.44	12.40	11.07	14.39	16.08	16.11	16.20	17.00	16.85	15.22
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	40.70	19.28	17.11	16.71	15.54	17.77	14.08	18.31	19.67	19.51	19.51	20.48	20.86	18.90
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15
Fatal road accidents	8 140	8 335	7 850	7 790	7 260	7 342	6 679	8 802	9 973	10 197	10 607	11 736	12 456	12 011
Road fatalities	9 981	10 256	9 848	9 691	9 068	10 523	8 494	11 201	12 198	12 353	12 772	14 135	15 419	14 920
Road traffic offence index									16.7	11.4	10.1	8.4	7.7	4.7

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES



Definition	Fatalities refer to road accidents which resulted in death; fatal road accidents refer to motor vehicle crashes in which at least one person was killed. Road traffic offence index refer to a combination of critical offences (speed, alchol and some driver and vehicle fitness aspects) expressed in terms of preset standards for the various offences
Data source	Road Traffic Management Corporation

64 PEACE OPERATIONS

Goal	To promote peace, security and stability in the region and continent

Trend analysis	The number of South African peacekeeping operations on the African continent has increased. As an erstwhile member of the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) and a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) South Africa has become a significant contributor to peacekeeping in Africa. This includes troop contributions (both military units and individuals as civilian police, military observers and military staff officers) and mediation or facilitation. For the first time, members have also been deployed outside the African continent with (for e.g.) the deployment of 5 members in support of the UN Political Mission in Nepal (UNMIN. South Africa has also rendered assistance to a number of countries during disasters (e.g. Mozambique) and elections (e.g. Madagascar and Lesotho) while assistance in support of post-conflict reconstruction is ongoing in countries such as the DRC and Sudan.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
MONUC (DRC)	1	113	161	1 430	1 430	1 230	1 242	1 248	1 248
IEMF (DRC)				22					
TPVM (DRC)			3	3					
UNMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia)	3	6	6	6	10	6	6	6	1
OLMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia)	2	2	5	5	4	1	1	1	1
SAPSD (Burundi)		701	750						
AMIB (Burundi)				1 500					
ONUB (Burundi)					1 100	930	865		
BINUB (Burundi)								1	
AUPF (Burundi)					337	337	337		
AUSTF (Burundi)								750	1 000
UNMIL (Liberia)					3	3			
UNMIS (Southern Sudan)								4	4
AMIS (Southern Sudan)					10	339	620	620	
UNAMID (Sudan-Darfur)									800
Southern Sudan-Uganda								2	
Total number of personnel deployed	118	870	925	2 966	2 894	2 846	3 071	2 632	3 054

Definition	Peacekeeping incorporates a complex model of many elements such as military, police and civilians, working together to help lay foundations of a sustainable peace, with the purpose to maintain ceasefires, implementation of comprehensive peace settlements and the protection of humanitarian operations (Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter). Tasks such as the protection of civilians in imminent threat of physical violence are mandated under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.
Data source	Department of Defence - Joint Operations Division
Data note	The data that have been provided reflects the maximum number of personnel that were deployed in the specific peacekeeping operations during the specific year

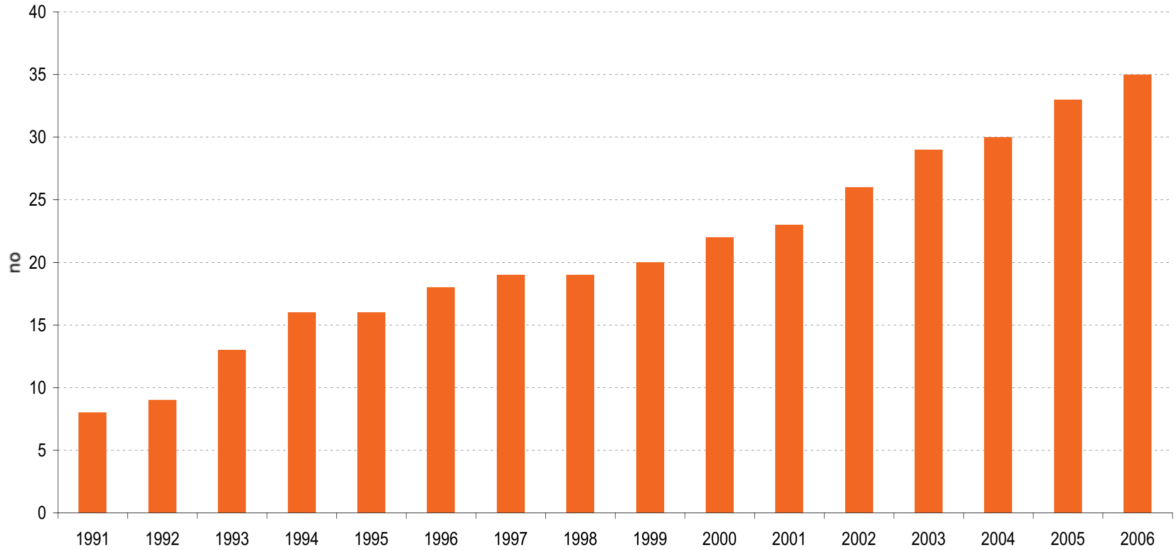
65 DEMOCRACTICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

Goal	To contribute towards a peaceful, democratic African continent, which contributes to a world that is just and equitable
Trend analysis	According to AllAfrica.com the percentage of democratically elected governments increased from 30% in 1994 to 65% in 2006, showing a steady increase over the years. Between 2004 and 2006, there was a sharp increase in the number of elections held on the continent.

DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of governments	52	52	52	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	54	54	54
Democratic governments	8	9	13	16	16	18	19	19	20	22	23	26	29	30	33	35
%	15%	17%	25%	30%	30%	34%	36%	36%	38%	42%	43%	49%	55%	56%	61%	65%

DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA



Definition	A formal process by which voters make their political choices on public issues or candidates for public office
Data source	Eisa.org, Consultancy Africa Intelligence, International Foundation for Electroral Systems Election Guide

66 GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

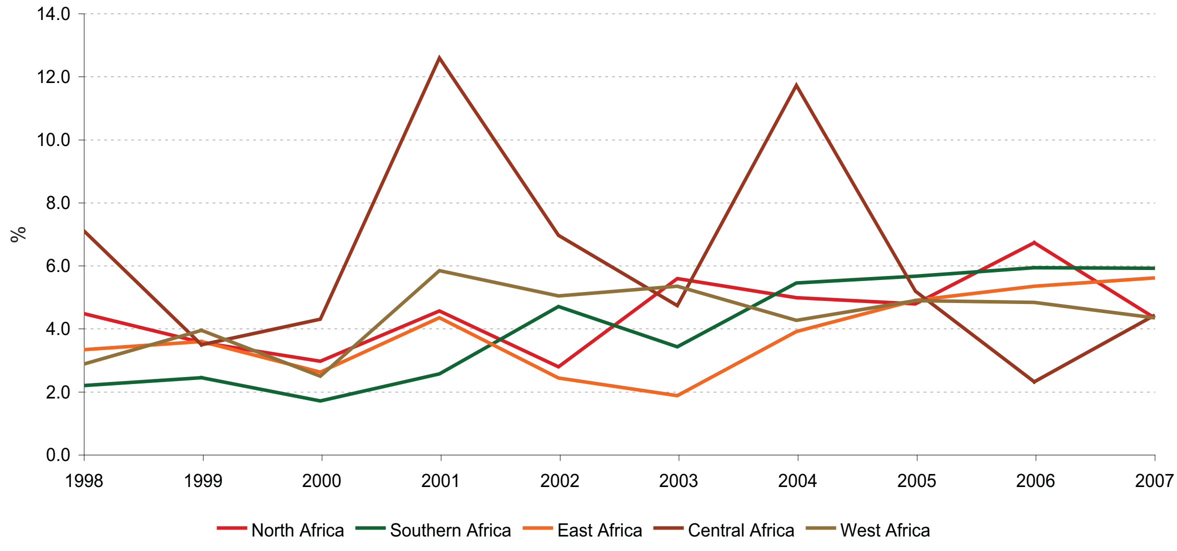
Goal	To realise an increase in the GDP growth of the continent to meet millennium development goals (2015)

Trend analysis	Africa's economy has been performing strongly and growing over the past four years. External facto have included: strong global recovery, higher commodity prices; higher oil production and prices; continued international support in the form of aid and debt relief; growth in tourism and rising FDI. Internal factors driving growth were: good macro-economic management; better performance in agriculture across the continent; expansion in the industrial sector, particularly in construction and mining; and greater political stability in many countries.

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

%	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
North Africa	4.4	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.7	4.3
Southern Africa	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.5	4.7	3.4	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9
East Africa	3.3	3.6	2.6	4.3	2.4	1.8	3.9	4.9	5.3	5.6
Central Africa	7.1	3.4	4.3	12.5	6.9	4.7	11.7	5.1	2.3	4.4
West Africa	2.8	3.9	2.4	5.8	5.0	5.3	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	2.6	3.6	5.0	7.0	4.9	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.6
Total Africa	3.3	2.7	3.5	4.9	6.1	5.3	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.2

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA



Definition	All goods and services produced within a country (a good measure for the size of an economy)
Data source	International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database

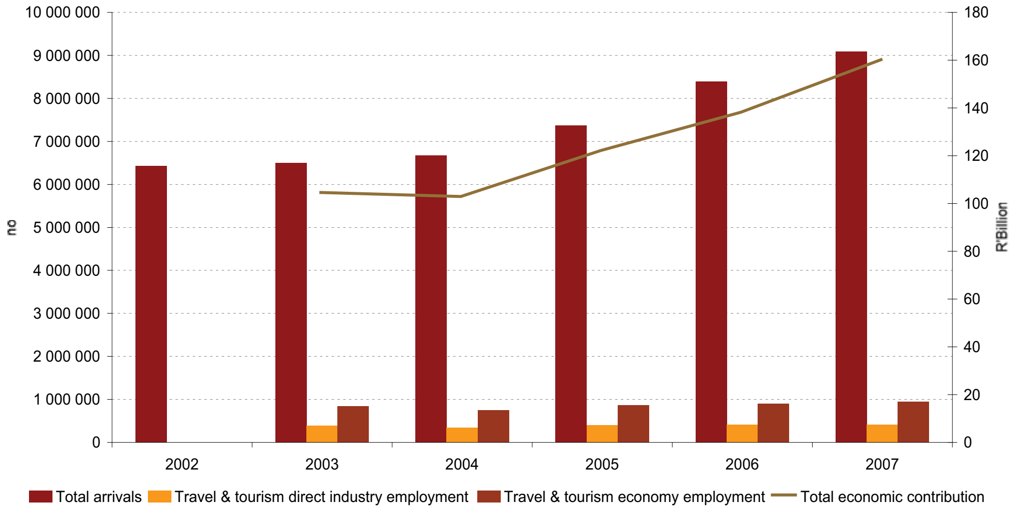
67 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Goal	To increase foreign tourism in South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth
Trend analysis	Arrivals have grown at a steady rate of 5.3% since 1998 with strong growth of 10.8% per year between 2004 and 2007. Over nine million people (9 092 231) visited South Africa between January and December 2007.. Tourism outperforms most economic sectors in terms of job and entrepreneurial opportunities created. However, the industry is still in the process of transformation, so that the benefits of growth are more equitably shared.

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Foreign arrivals							
Rest of the world		1 803 887	1 897 110	1 884 336	1 939 214	2 078 704	2 175 518
African countries		4 455 971	4 453 250	4 642 087	5 373 667	6 284 344	6 867 728
Total		6 429 583	6 504 890	6 677 844	7 368 742	8 395 833	9 090 881
Employment							
Travel & tourism direct industry employment			389 600	344 800	398 900	404 800	413 100
Travel & tourism economy employment			841 000	749 600	859 400	896 900	941 000
Economic contribution							
Direct	R'bn		43.2	42.0	50.7	55.7	62.8
Indirect	R'bn		60.8	60.3	70.9	81.9	96.8
Total	R'bn		104.0	102.3	121.6	137.6	159.6

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



Data source	Statistics South Africa, WTTC (The 2008 T&T Economic Research): Estimates of direct and indirect employment and contribution to the economy. Statistics SA, South Africa Tourism and Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
Data note	Sustainable tourism is a positive approach intended to reduce the tensions and friction created by the complex interactions between the tourism industry, visitors, the environment and the communities which are host to holidaymakers. It is an approach which involves working for the long term viability and quality of both natural and human resources. It is not anti-growth but it acknowledges that there are limits to growth

68 MISSION OPERATIONS AND DIPLOMATS TRAINED

Goals	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives To promote and protect, through bilateral and multilateral interactions, South Africa's national interests and values
Trend analysis	In the fiscal year 2007/08, the number of missions totalled 121. Increased opening of missions and establishment of diplomatic representation on the continent and in other developing countries is in line with Government's strategic objectives of prioritising Africa and enhancing South-South co-operation. Over the years, the Diplomatic Academy, formerly called Foreign Services Training Institute (FSI), has seen a steady increase in the training of diplomats. This trend is set to continue as South Africa increases its presence in Africa and expands its presence in other countries to meet its strategic priorities.

MISSION OPERATIONS

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Africa	28	29	33	37	39	42	45
Latin America							10
Asia/ Australasia							31
North America							8
Europe							27
All Missions	92	98	105	110	115	118	121

DIPLOMATS TRAINED

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Foreign Service/Diplomatic training: Foreign Affairs	47	59	69	93
Heads of Mission training	17	20	8	15
Foreign Language training	44	95	82	256

Definition	Training that is offered to officials in preparation for Foreign Services and Heads of Mission (Ambassadors , High Commissioners and Consul-Generals) who have been appointed to represent government in enhancing and promoting relations with other governments. It also includes officials who are sent to represent South Africa at the various multilateral fora including the UN, AU, SADC and other inter national fora. Internatonal training programmes include Foreign Service training, language and other international programmes
Data source	Department of Foreign Affairs' (DFA) Assets and Lease Section, and Diplomatic Academy

69 AGREEMENTS

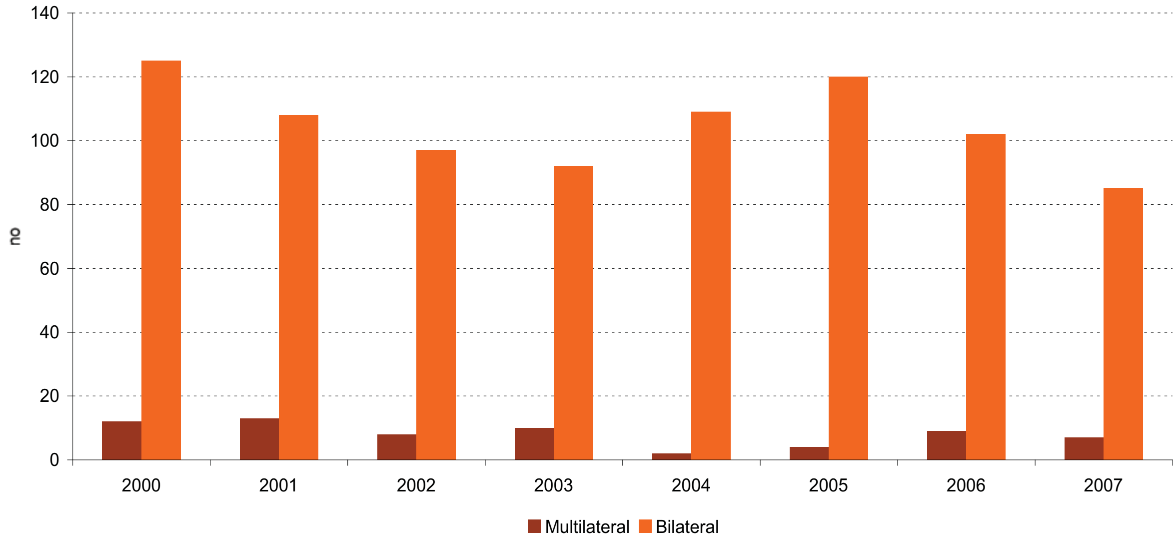
Goal	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives

Trend analysis	South Africa's relations in various regions of the world have been sustained and enhanced through the signing of bilateral and multilateral agreements. There has been a trend since 1994 of more agreements concluded per year in areas of strategic engagement and those identified as cluster priorities. The conclusion of several important multilateral agreements in support of South Africa's commitment to a rules-based international system has been a critical element of South Africa's international relations. However, as more countries and multilateral institutions are engaged, the number of agreements signed per year is expected to level off or decrease.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Number per year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Multilateral	12	13	8	10	2	4	9	7
Bilateral	125	108	97	92	109	120	102	85

AGREEMENTS



Definition	International agreements concluded by South Africa with one or more states/ organisations
Data source	Official Treaty Register of the Republic of South Africa

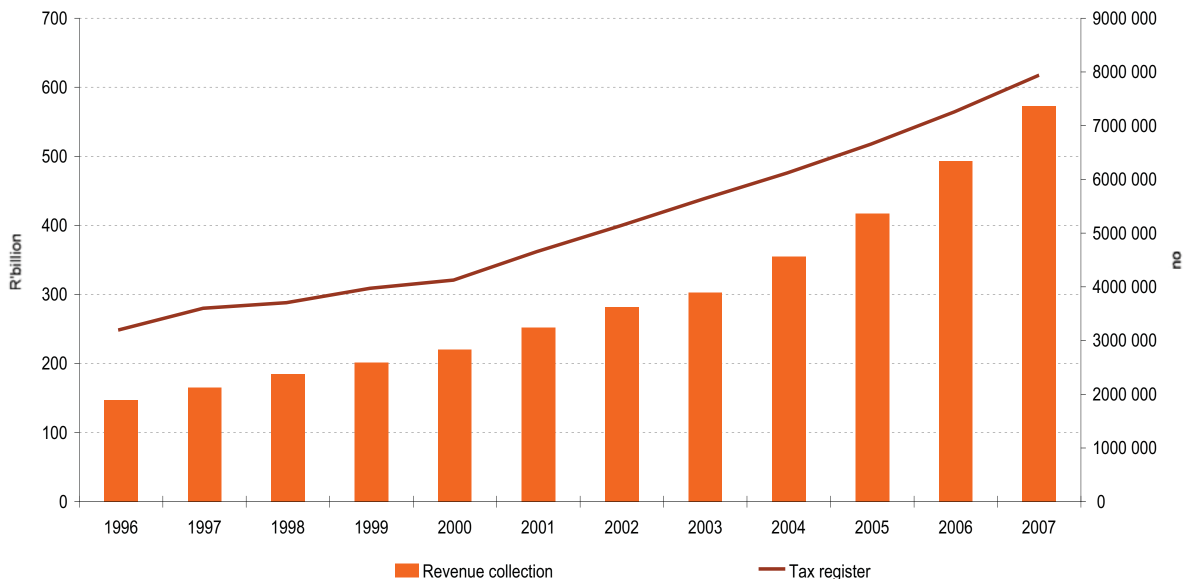
70 TAX RETURNS

Goal	To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government
Trend analysis	Revenue collected more than doubled between 1996 and 2006. This trend has continued, with revenues rising 16% in 2006-2007 and the number of tax payers increasing by around 9%. This is a consequence of higher rates of economic growth, better efficiency on the part of revenue authorities and higher lev els of compliance by tax-payers. Success in revenue collection has expanded the resources available to enable the realisation of government's priorities.

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Revenue collection	R'bn	147.3	165.3	184.8	201.4	220.3	252.3	282.2	302.5	355.0	417.3	493.50	572.90
Annual tax relief	R'bn	2.40	0.91		3.57	8.48	9.06	15.17	15.06	2.30	9.38	19.30	12.40
Tax register	no	3 166 795	3 568 089	3 671 130	3 941 375	4 094 271	4 623 870	5 102 227	5 608 223	6 085 436	6 624 767	7 221 932	7 895 468

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



Data source	South African Revenue Service

71 AUDITS

Goal	To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources
Trend analysis	There is a mixed record in terms of the audited performance of state institutions. While noticeable progress has been achieved in relation to public entities such as state-owned enterprises, the record of national and provincial departments and local government has been uneven and slightly trending towards the negative. The Auditor General recently reported that municipalities' financial performance worsened in 2007-08 . It should also be noted that, over the years, the bar for auditing compliance has progressively been lifted, and the process has become more rigorous.

AUDITS

National depts.	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
No of nat depts. audited	36	36	36	34	34	34	34
No of qualified audits	7	8	8	11	7	11	11
% of qualified audits	19%	22.2%	22.2%	32.4%	20.6%	32.4%	32.4%
Provincial depts.							
No of provincial depts. audited	117	116	116	115	117	117	107
No of qualified audits	95	62	36	36	46	50	51
% of qualified audits	81%	53.4%	31.0%	31.3%	39.3%	42.7%	47.7%
Municipalities							
No of municipalities audited	543	175	128	95	126	Final data not available yet	
No of qualified audits	414	131	77	58	72		
% of qualified audits	76.2%	74.9%	60.2%	61.1%	57.1%		
Public entities							
No of public entities audited		136	136	186	158	177	271
No of qualified audits		63	53	56	20	47	69
% of qualified audits		46.3%	39.0%	30.1%	12.7%	26.6%	25.5%

Definition	Qualified audit as defined by Auditor General (AG)
Data source	General Reports of the Auditor-General

72 CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Goal	To reduce the levels of corruption in government and in society as whole
Trend analysis	According to Transparency International's Corruption Index released in 2007 South Africa was ranked 43 out of 180 countries, up from 51st place in 2006 in terms of perceptions about the prevalence of corruption. Although this is an improvement, it is still lower than the country's ranking before 2003. There are various government initiatives aimed at addressing corruption, amongst them the National Anti-Corruption Hotline.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL'S CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ranking position	33	32	34	34	38	36	48	44	46	51	43
Corruptions perception scores	4.95	5.20	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.80	4.40	4.60	4.50	4.60	5.10

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Data source	Transparency International (www.transparency.org)

73 BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	To ensure transparency in the budgetary process through availing extensive information about the budget to citizens
Trend analysis	In the first Open Budget Index (2006) by the International Budget Projection, South Africa was ranked among the top six countries whose budgetary processes are the most open and transparent.

OPEN BUDGET INDEX 2006

Provides extensive information to citizens			
France	Slovenia	United Kingdom	
New Zealand	South Africa	United States	
Provides significant information to citizens			
Botswana	Norway	Romania	
Brazil	Peru	South Korea	
Czech Republic	Poland	Sweden	
Provides some information to citizens			
Colombia	Indonesia	Namibia	Sri Lanka
Costa Rica	Jordan	Pakistan	Tanzania
Croatia	Kazakhstan	Papua New Guinea	Turkey
Ghana	Kenya	Philippines	
Guatemala	Malawi	Russia	
Provides minimal information to citizens			
Albania	Bangladesh	Georgia	Zambia
Algeria	Cameroon	Honduras	
Argentina	Ecuador	Nepal	
Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Uganda	
Provides scant or no information to citizens			
Bolivia	Egypt	Nicaragua	
Burkina Faso	Mongolia	Nigeria	

Definition	The rating is based on a questionnaire with 91 questions relating to categories of availability of budget documentation, the executive's budget proposal and the budget process
Data source	www.openbudgetindex.org

74 PUBLIC OPINION: DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

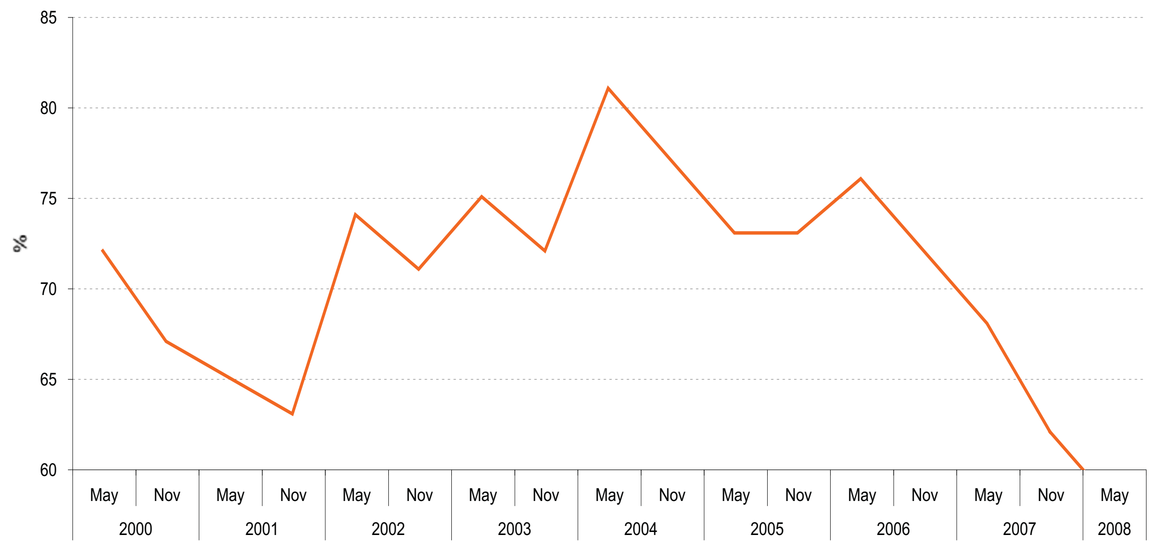
Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in providing services to citizens

Trend analysis	Public assessment of government performance in providing basic services has remained at a high range up to 2007, but declined sharply in 2008. The general pattern has been that of improvement around election periods (national elections in 1999 and 2004, local government elections in 2001 and 2006) which is likely to be a result of greater information about public services and greater citizen engagement with public affairs during these periods.

PUBLIC OPINION: DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May
Performing well	72	67	65	63	74	71	75	72	81	77	73	73	76	72	68	62	58

PUBLIC OPINION: DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



Data source	Markinor's regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 300, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident")

75 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation
Trend analysis	In the 2006 Doing Business Index South Africa ranked 28 out of 178 countries. This has however slipped to position 35 in 2008. Key indicators contributing to this slide include trading across borders and registration of property and can only be partially explained, respectively, by the strength of the currency and rapid growth in the demand for processing of transactions.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS -RANK

	2006	2007	2008	Change in global rank
Botswana	40	49	51	↓
Chile	25	28	33	↓
Estonia	16	18	17	↑
Hungary	52	51	45	↑
Latvia	26	20	22	↓
Lithuania	15	24	26	↓
Malaysia	21	21	24	↓
Mauritius	23	30	27	↑
Mexico	73	41	44	↓
Oman	51	43	49	↓
Romania	78	55	48	↑
Slovakia	37	31	32	↓
South Africa	28	37	35	↑

DOING BUSINESS IN SA 2007 - 2008

Key Indicators	2007	2008	Change in global rank
Ease of Doing Business	37	35	↑
Starting a business	58	53	↑
Dealing with Licenses	46	45	↑
Employing Workers	93	91	↑
Registering Property	69	76	↓
Getting Credit	32	26	↑
Protecting Investors	9	9	-
Paying Taxes	59	61	↓
Trading across borders	130	134	↓
Enforcing contracts	85	85	-
Closing a Business	66	68	↓

Definition	The ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 178. The index is calculated as the ranking on the simple average of country percentile rankings on each of the 10 topics covered in Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.
Data source	http://www.doingbusiness.org - Doing Business Database

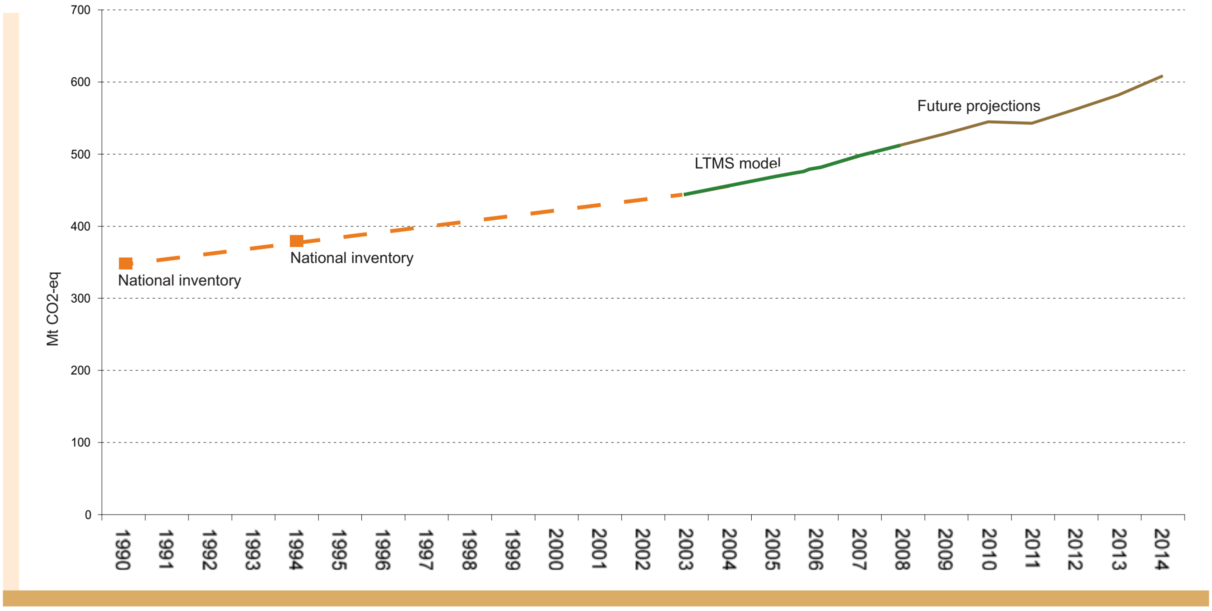
76 GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Goal	To reduce green house gas emissions in line with international protocols
Trend analysis	South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions have been increasing with higher economic growth. Long-term mitigation scenario projections suggest that this trend may continue for the next few decades if there are no massive interventions. However, emissions per unit of economic output (GDP) are declining, as South Africa's economy diversifies away from energy-intensive industries. In 2009, Government will host a policy summit on Climate Change to devise more comprehensive mitigation programmes.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR SIX GASES UNDER KYOTO PROTOCOL

	(Mt CO2-eq)	1990	1994	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	National inventory	347.3	379.8												
2	Estimates LTMS			442.1	453.4	466.5	477.7	494.7							
3	Future projections								510.7	526.2	542.6	540.8	559.7	579.7	605.8
4	Emissions per person	9.87	9.92	9.59	9.73	9.90	10.03	10.29							
5	Emissions per GDP	451.1	487.3	436.5	427.0	418.3	406.5	400.4							

GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Definition	Six greenhouse gases under the Kyoto Protocol are co2, ch4, n2o, HFCs, PFCs, SF6
Data source	1) 1990 & 1994 from National Green House Gas inventory, based on SA initial communication under the UNFCCC, 2004 2) 2003 - 2007 estimates from Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 3) 2008 onwards, Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios model, based on Growth without Constraints scenario 4) Population data from StatsSA 5) GDP data from SA Reserve Bank

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Trend analysis

Over the past 10 years, the South African population increased from 44.5 million to 48.5 million, while at the same time the number of households increased from 9 million to 12.5 million. The increase in the number of new households that were formed far outpaced the increase in the population, and it clear that South African society went through a period were a large number of citizens choose to form new households and live in smaller households. The large number of new households - especially in provinces like Gauteng and the Western Cape - has placed an additional burden on reducing the service delivery backlog.

POPULATION PROFILE 2008

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Male	2 503 035	2 564 274	2 456 503	2 560 000	2 371 767	2 042 480	1 884 867	1 553 069	1 310 880	1 109 868
Female	2 482 142	2 552 539	2 490 499	2 533 139	2 420 041	2 022 313	1 853 621	1 664 562	1 524 418	1 298 414
African	4 259 089	4 363 348	4 116 078	4 200 859	3 918 890	3 301 384	2 959 023	2 403 800	2 075 615	1 711 483
Coloured	415 629	415 131	428 385	432 543	416 355	361 733	340 616	336 894	312 891	255 611
Asian	79 532	95 771	97 586	110 351	122 412	111 951	108 980	95 932	92 863	83 455
White	230 926	242 563	304 953	349 385	334 151	289 724	329 870	381 005	353 928	357 733
Total	4 985 176	5 116 814	4 947 002	5 093 139	4 791 808	4 064 793	3 738 488	3 217 631	2 835 298	2 408 282

	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+		total
Male	891 687	711 156	494 016	395 074	241 884	163 118	87 683	70 704		23 412 064
Female	1 075 698	854 997	663 670	567 121	423 211	316 968	176 113	170 533		25 089 999
African	1 371 928	1 048 814	753 084	646 697	438 411	330 744	174 705	181 213		38 255 165
Coloured	202 438	152 005	109 344	79 329	54 922	32 767	16 973	11 960		4 375 527
Asian	72 158	60 939	42 239	31 047	19 564	12 026	4 776	3 051		1 244 634
White	320 861	304 396	253 018	205 123	152 198	104 549	67 342	45 012		4 626 738
Total	1 967 385	1 566 153	1 157 685	962 196	665 095	480 086	263 796	241 237		48 502 063

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

	Census 1996			Cenus 2001			Community Survey 2007		
	Population	Households	HH size	Population	Households	HH size	Population	Households	HH size
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	1 303 287	4.9	6 278 651	1 481 640	4.2	6 527 747	1 586 739	4.1
Free State	2 633 504	625 011	4.2	2 706 775	733 302	3.6	2 773 059	802 872	3.5
Gauteng	7 624 893	2 030 117	3.9	9 178 873	2 735 168	3.2	10 451 713	3 175 579	3.3
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	1 689 995	5.3	9 584 129	2 117 274	4.4	10 259 230	2 234 129	4.6
Limpopo	4 576 133	909 306	5.3	4 995 534	1 117 855	4.3	5 238 286	1 215 935	4.3
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	669 844	4.9	3 365 885	785 433	4.1	3 643 435	940 403	3.9
Northern Cape	1 011 864	218 339	4.6	991 919	245 086	3.7	1 058 060	264 653	3.7
North West	2 936 554	630 657	4.9	3 193 676	815 543	3.9	3 271 948	911 120	4.0
Western Cape	3 956 875	938 015	4.1	4 524 335	1 173 304	3.7	5 278 585	1 369 180	3.8
South Africa	40 583 573	9 059 571	4.6	44 819 778	11 205 705	3.9	48 502 063	12 500 609	3.9

Data note

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