



THE PRESIDENCY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2009

FOREWORD

This is the third edition of the Development Indicators publication. Approved by Cabinet, the indicators provide a framework to present aggregate data on progress in human development. In this regard South Africa joins a few countries in the world that publish similar indicators on a regular basis.

Methodologically, the nature and structure of the indicators is maintained and a set of 76 indicators are clustered according to the following themes: economic growth and transformation, employment, poverty and inequality, health, education, social cohesion, safety and security, international relations and good governance. We present a single indicator per page containing a policy goal, trend analysis, tables as well as graphs on most of the indicators. Brief technical notes are given at the bottom of each indicator to provide context for the interpretation of data presented in tables and graphs, including the names of the organisations from which the original data were sourced.

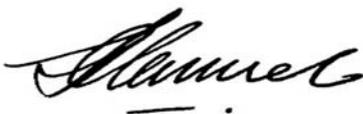
The indicators have been updated with the latest available data up to mid-2009. In the course of updating the indicators, some trends are revised in line with the accepted data standards in relation to that particular area. For example, health demographic estimates like life expectancy and HIV prevalence have been revised based on the latest available evidence, such as the HIV prevalence surveys conducted by the Department of Health and the Human Sciences Research Council, among others. A handful of indicators have not been updated due to the non-availability of the latest data-sets from the sources. Furthermore, some of the goals have been revised to reflect new policy imperatives.

We do acknowledge continued support from our partners in various government departments and agencies, as well as local and international research institutions; and we wish to thank in particular Statistics SA for the official statistics provided directly or indirectly from their databases.

As the readers will notice in the trends, South Africa has not been left unaffected by the prevailing global socio-economic conditions. Despite this, Government continues to expand access to basic services, and new measures are being put in place to improve both the quantity and quality of service delivery.

The Development Indicators initiative will be integrated into the new functions that have been established in The Presidency, thus contributing to the data and trends that will inform both strategic planning and performance monitoring and evaluation.

We encourage our partners and South Africans in general to examine the data against their own research work and their lived experience.

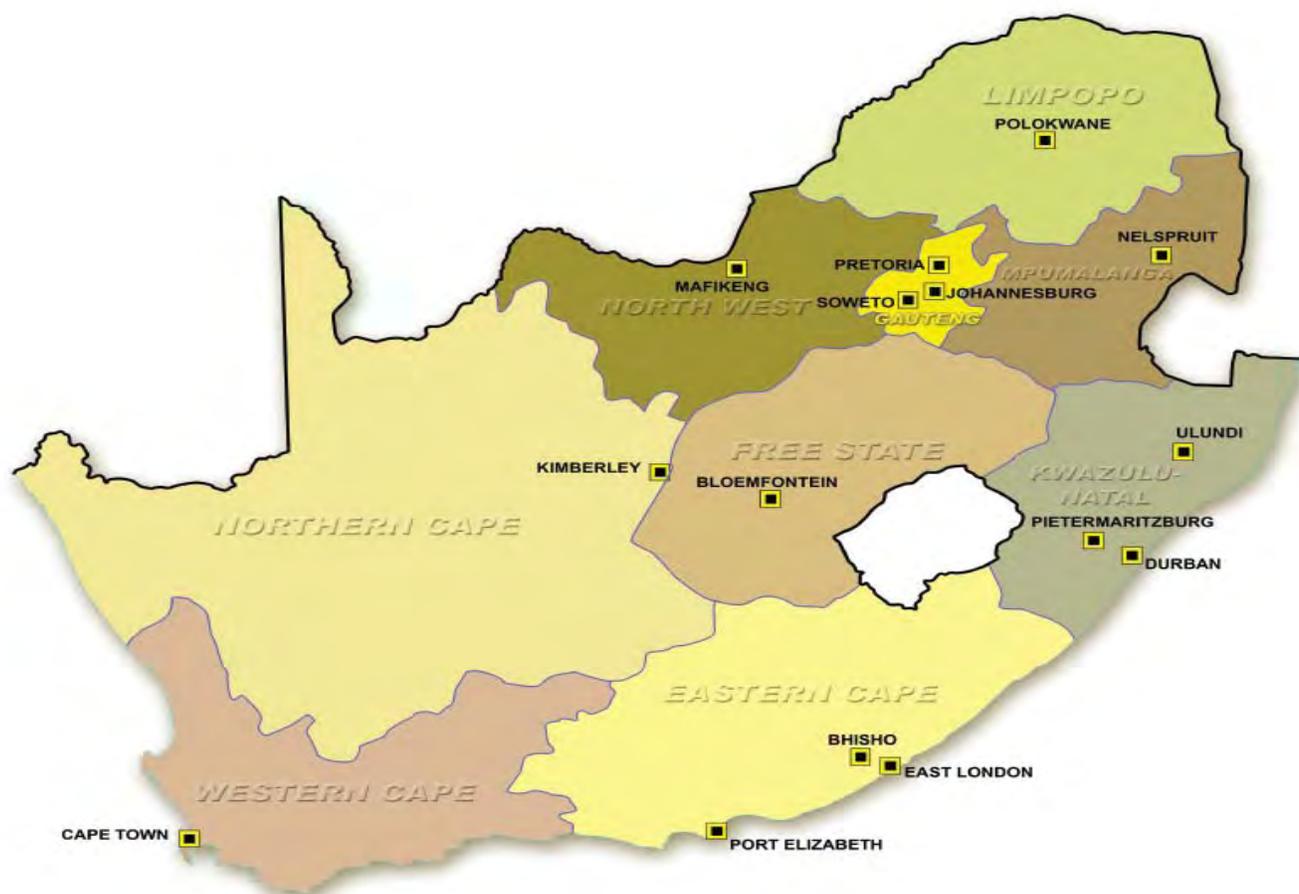


Trevor A Manuel, MP
Minister in the Presidency: National Planning

SOUTH AFRICA

Development Indicators

1	Real GDP	R1 251 bn	\$144 bn
	Real GDP per capita	R26 695	\$3 075
2	Population	Total	48 687 000
		Male	23 444 800
		Female	25 242 200
		0-14 years	15 672 800
		15-29 years	14 303 800
3	Households		12.5 million
	Household size		average 3.9 persons
4	Land Surface area		1 219 090 km ²



Data source 1 South African Reserve Bank (SARB) 2. Statistics SA's Mid-year population estimates 2008 (Statistical release P0302) 3. Community Survey 2007 4. www.info.gov.za

Data note Real GDP and GDP per capita figures are annualised. The exchange rate of R8.68 for the first quarter of 2009 is used to compare with the US dollar.

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1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

Goal GDP growth of 6% per annum

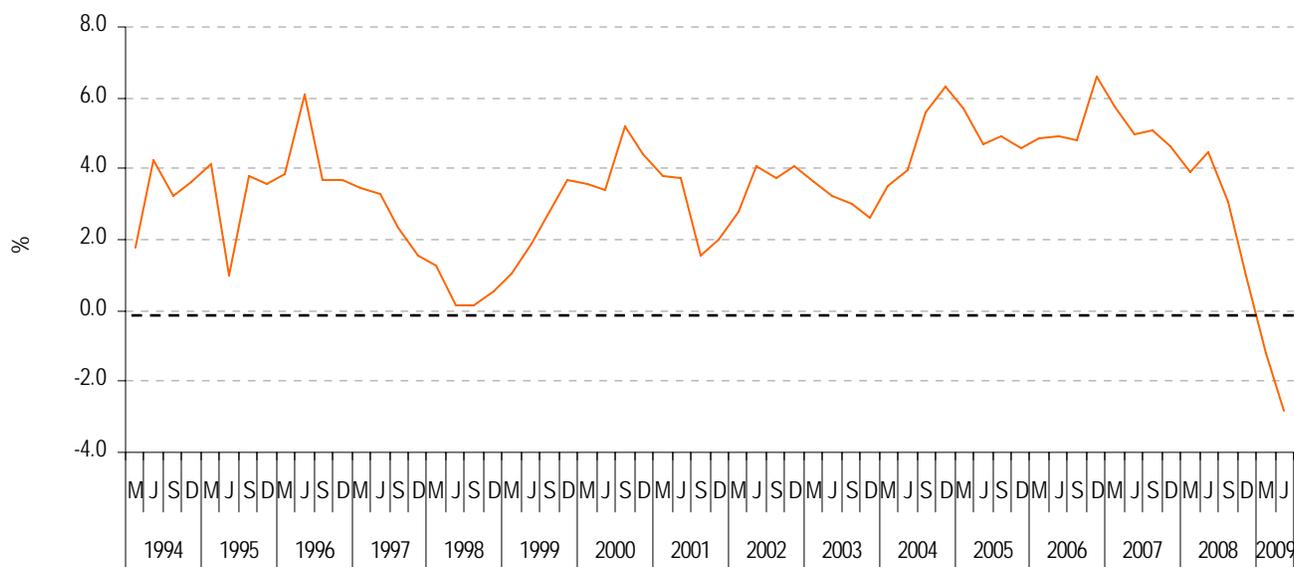
Trend analysis

The growth in real GDP in 2008 slowed to 3.1%, which was notably lower than the annual growth rates that varied between 4.9% and 5.3% from 2004 to 2007. This is due to the significant deterioration in global economic conditions and a tighter domestic policy environment. Annualised quarter-to-quarter real GDP at market prices' figures contracted by -6.4% and -3.0% during the first and second quarters of 2009 respectively, indicating a further downturn in economic activity. Economic activity however is expected to start recovering in the second half of the year or early in 2010 in response to declining debt levels, lower interest rates and the expansionary fiscal policy.

GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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	3.1

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

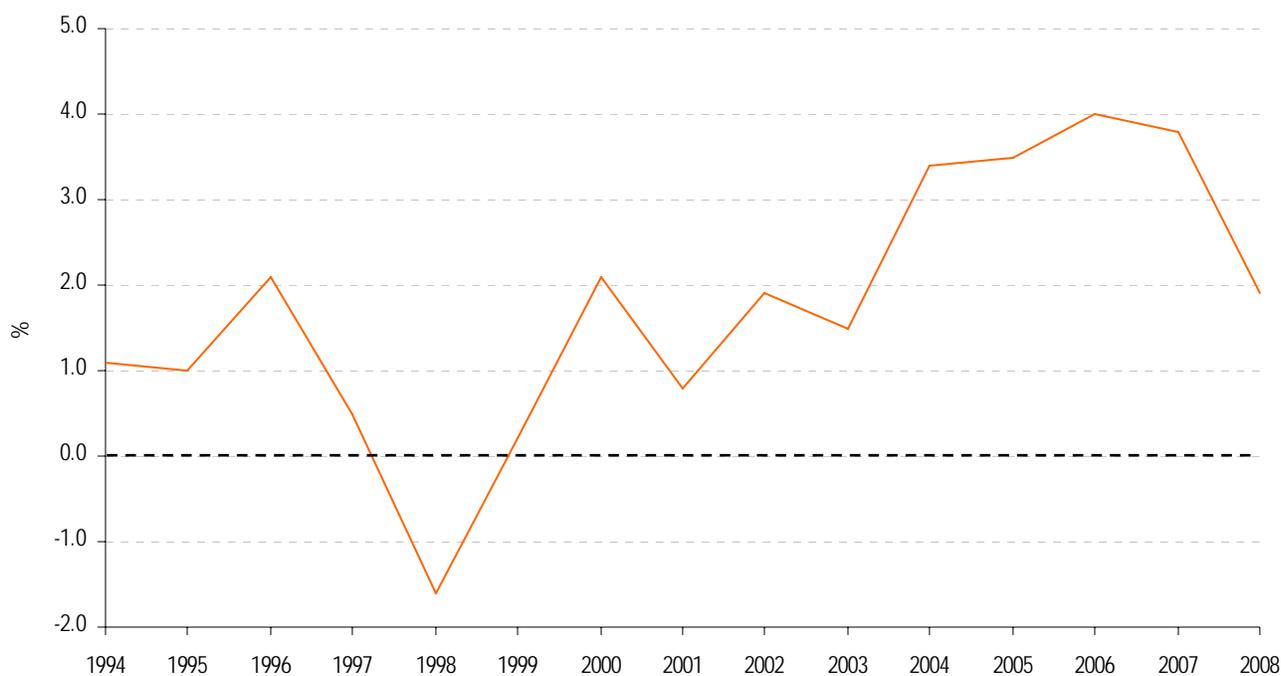
Goal To grow per capita income by 3 per cent or more annually

Trend analysis Real per capita GDP growth has been increasing at a relatively steady pace since 2004. This was largely due to GDP growth outstripping the average growth in population. The average income per person fell from 3.9% in 2007 to 1.9% in 2008. The economic slowdown has largely contributed to the decrease.

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH (2000 CONSTANT PRICE)

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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	3.5	4.0	3.8	1.9

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH (2000 CONSTANT PRICE)



Definition GDP divided by population

Data source South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data

3 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

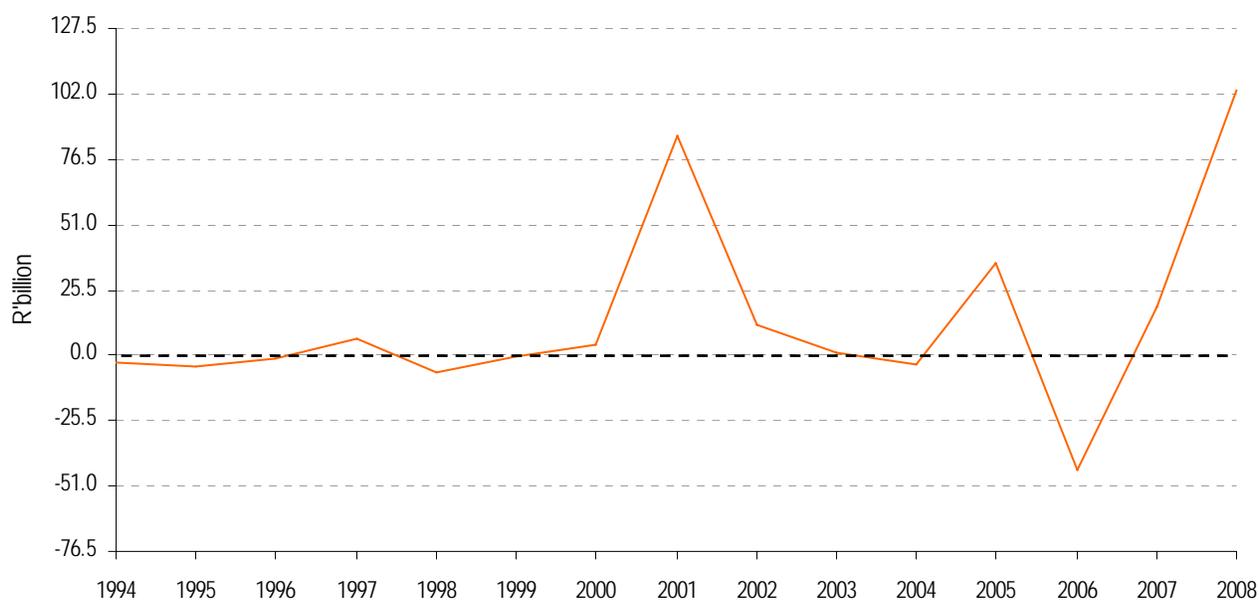
Goal To increase greenfield investment in South Africa

Trend analysis Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into South Africa recorded an increase to R103.497 billion in 2008 from R18.127 billion recorded in 2007. This could be attributed to the acquisition of equity in South African companies by non-resident investors, which more than offset a reduction of South African subsidiaries' long and short-term loan liabilities against overseas parent companies. The current global slowdown could further hamper the pace of investments in South Africa.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
FDI	R'billions	-3.040	-4.557	-0.970	6.756	-6.737	-0.475	4.280	85.763	12.153	1.275	-3.566	36.354	-44.625	19.224	103.497

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)



Definition Long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy

Data source South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins

4 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

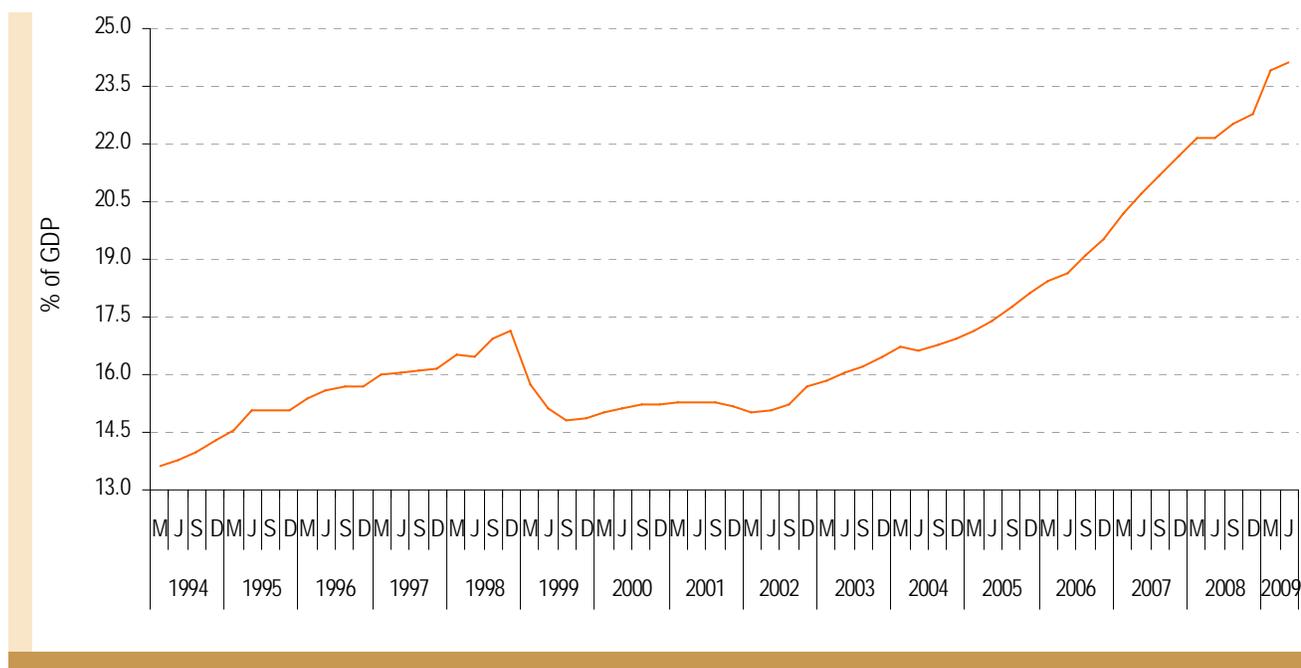
Goal To reach 25% per year by 2014

Trend analysis Gross fixed capital formation has been increasing since 2003 and rose further in 2008, amounting to 23.2% of GDP. Sustained increases in public sector investment, including capital investment in infrastructure development programmes in preparation for the Confederations Cup and 2010 FIFA World Cup contributed to the strong rise in fixed investment. Real gross fixed capital formation by public corporations also reflect a strong drive to improve the country's power supply and public transport facility. Further, the acceleration in capital formation in 2008 can be attributed to an increase in real fixed capital outlays by the mining sector. A target of reaching 25% per year by 2014 is threatened by the global crisis which has made financing capital expensive. In addition, entities are facing financial difficulties with the fall in demand.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GFCF %	15.1	15.9	16.3	16.5	17.1	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.9	16.2	17.1	18.8	21.1	23.2

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) Quarterly Bulletins
Data Note	The quarterly data series is used to update the graph, while the table uses annual data

5 BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

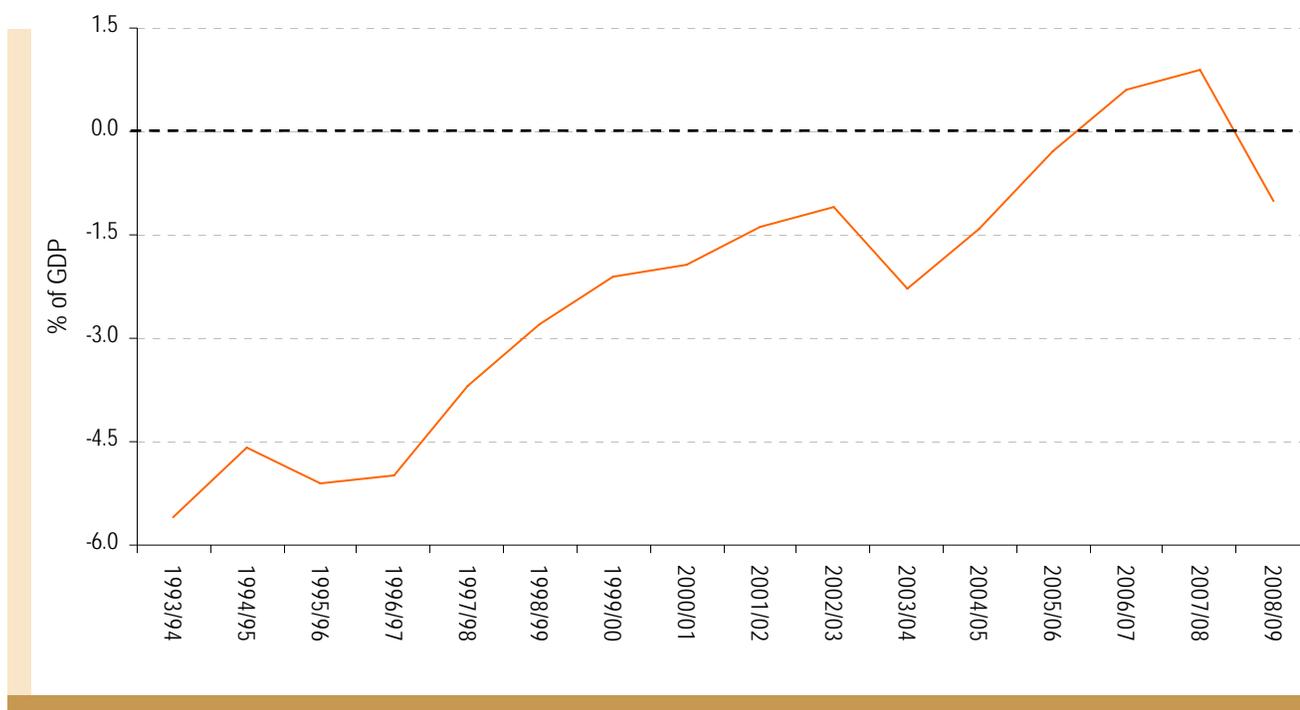
Goal Fiscal policy aims to smooth economic cycles while increasing expenditure on government priorities

Trend analysis The adverse developments in the global economy impacted negatively on the budget. The estimated budget balance for 2008/09 is a deficit of R22.8 billion (1.0% of GDP). The weaker economic environment has resulted in a revised budget revenue total of R611.1 billion for fiscal 2008/09, representing R14.3 billion less than originally budgeted. The medium-term budget balance as a percentage of GDP is projected to be a deficit of more than 3.9% in 2009/10.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Budget 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	-1.0

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition Difference between total government revenue and expenditure as percentage of GDP

Data source National Treasury, Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, Budget Review and National Treasury Budget Vote debate

6 GOVERNMENT DEBT

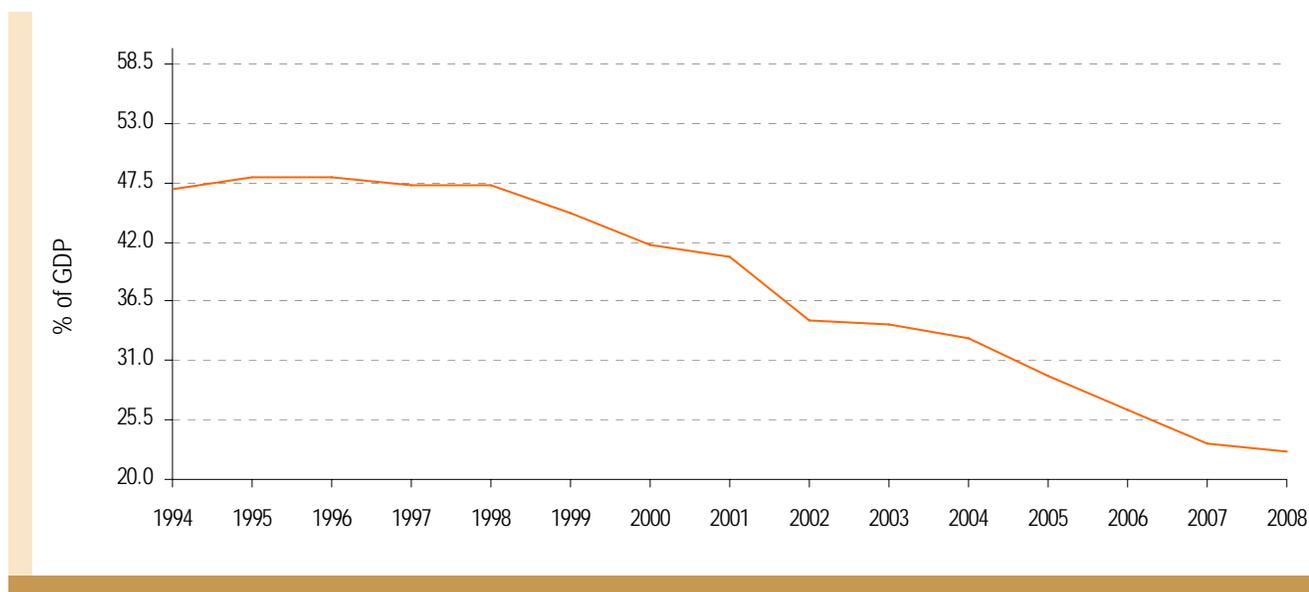
Goal Government aims to limit its debt and reduce its demands on the financial markets. This normally leads to lower interest rates and higher private-sector investment

Trend analysis It was estimated that government gross loan debt would increase from R629 billion and R737 billion at the end of fiscal 2008/09 and 2009/10 respectively. As a ratio of GDP, it was expected that gross loan debt would increase from 27.3% to 29.8% over the same period. However the debts declined from 34.3% in 2003 to 22.3% in 2007 and slightly increased to 22.6% in 2008. Debt is likely to rise during the current period of slow economic growth and high government investment, but not to the high levels of the late 1990s.

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP (FISCAL YEAR STARTING APRIL 1)

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Government Debt	47.0	48.0	48.1	47.3	47.3	44.7	41.7	40.7	34.8	34.3	33.0	29.6	26.4	23.4	22.6

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	In this definition, government includes national and provincial spheres. Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections
Data source	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

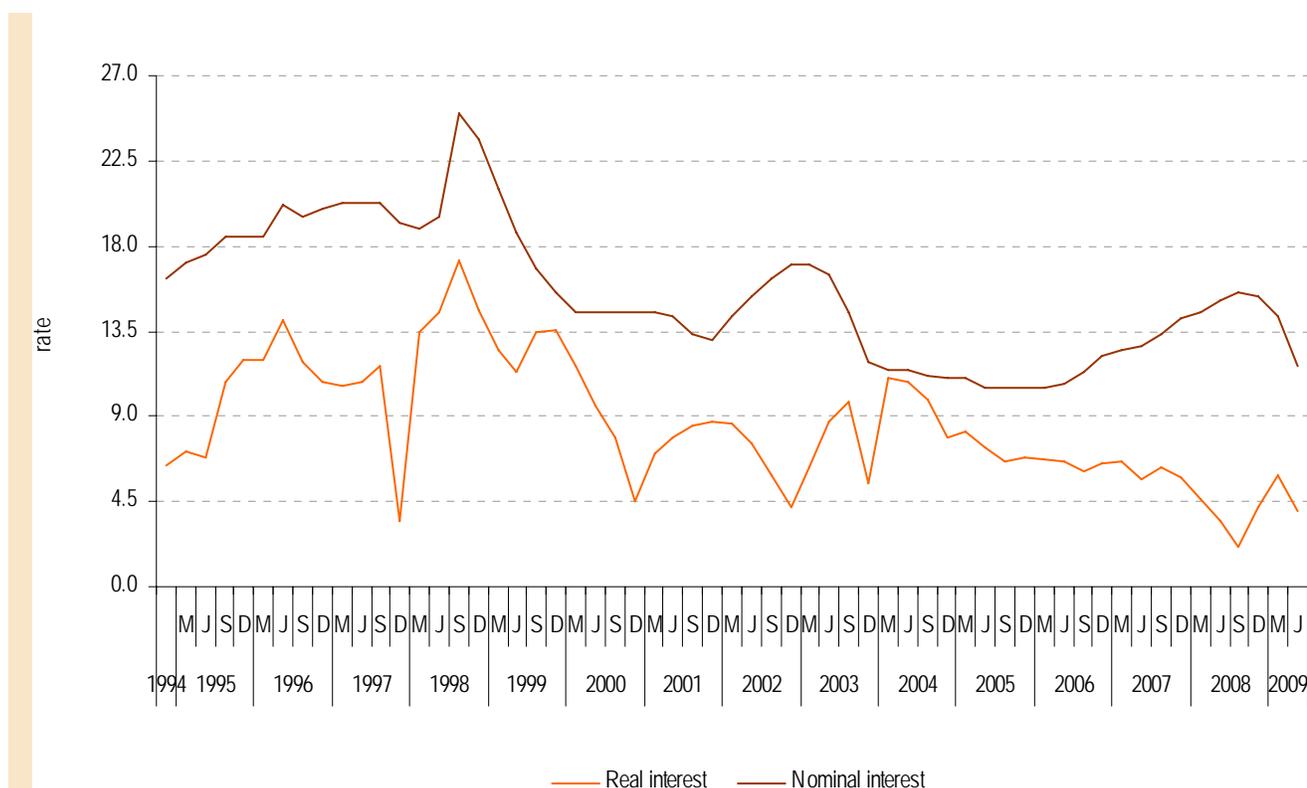
Goal Government would like to have low real interest rate that does promote the sustainability of growth and employment creation

Trend analysis Expectations of a sustained downward trend in inflation emanate from a variety of factors, including the widening domestic output gap following the slowdown in the domestic economy and declining international commodity prices. The Reserve Bank entered an easing phase of the monetary policy cycle despite the fact that inflation was still above the upper end of the inflation target range. The average real interest rate for the period 1994 to 1999 was 11.2% compared to the period 2000 to 2008 where it was about 7.4%.

INTEREST RATES

Average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Real Interest	6.7	9.2	12.1	11.4	14.9	12.8	9.2	8.1	6.6	9.1	9.9	7.2	6.6	6.1	3.6
Nominal Interest	15.6	17.9	19.5	20.0	21.8	18.0	14.5	13.8	15.8	15.0	11.3	10.6	11.2	13.2	15.1

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

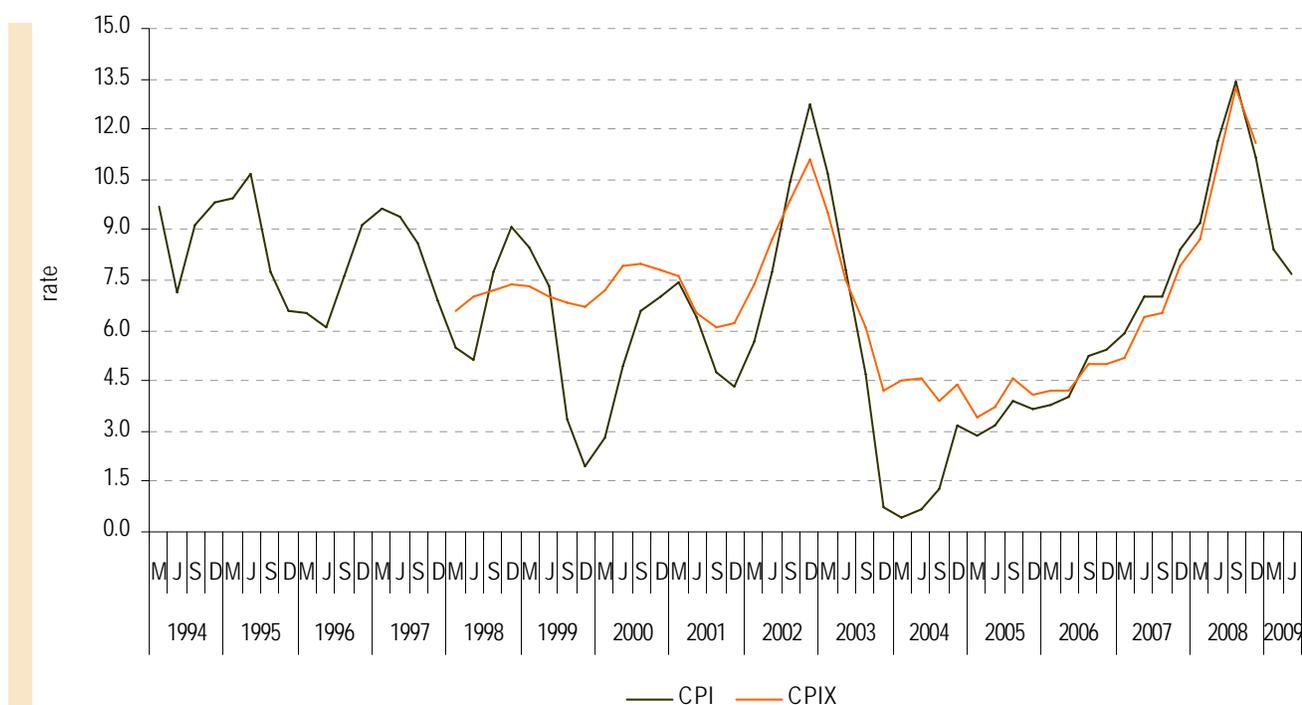
Goal Inflation target is 3 - 6 per cent for CPIX

Trend analysis The CPI inflation was 11.5% and CPIX has remained above the inflation target range averaging 11.3% in 2008. The main drivers of inflation over the period were food and oil prices, a weaker rand exchange rate and adjustment to electricity tariffs. Since January 2009, the targeted inflation measure has been the headline CPI (CPI for all urban areas) and accounted for 8.5% in March 2009 breaching the upper band of the inflation target by 2.1 percentage points. This decrease is due to lower oil and food prices and weak domestic demand which helps to make room for monetary easing. The downward inflation trend is forecast to continue.

INFLATION MEASURES

Average	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CPI	8.9	8.7	7.4	8.6	6.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	9.2	5.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.1	11.5
CPIX					7.1	6.9	7.7	6.6	9.3	6.8	4.3	3.9	4.6	6.5	11.3

INFLATION MEASURES



Definition	Rise in prices of a typical basket of goods, as measured by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA). CPIX excludes interest rates on mortgage bonds
Data source	Statistics South Africa's CPI and CPIX data
Data Note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table used the annual data. Only CPI data is presented for 2009

9 BOND POINTS SPREAD

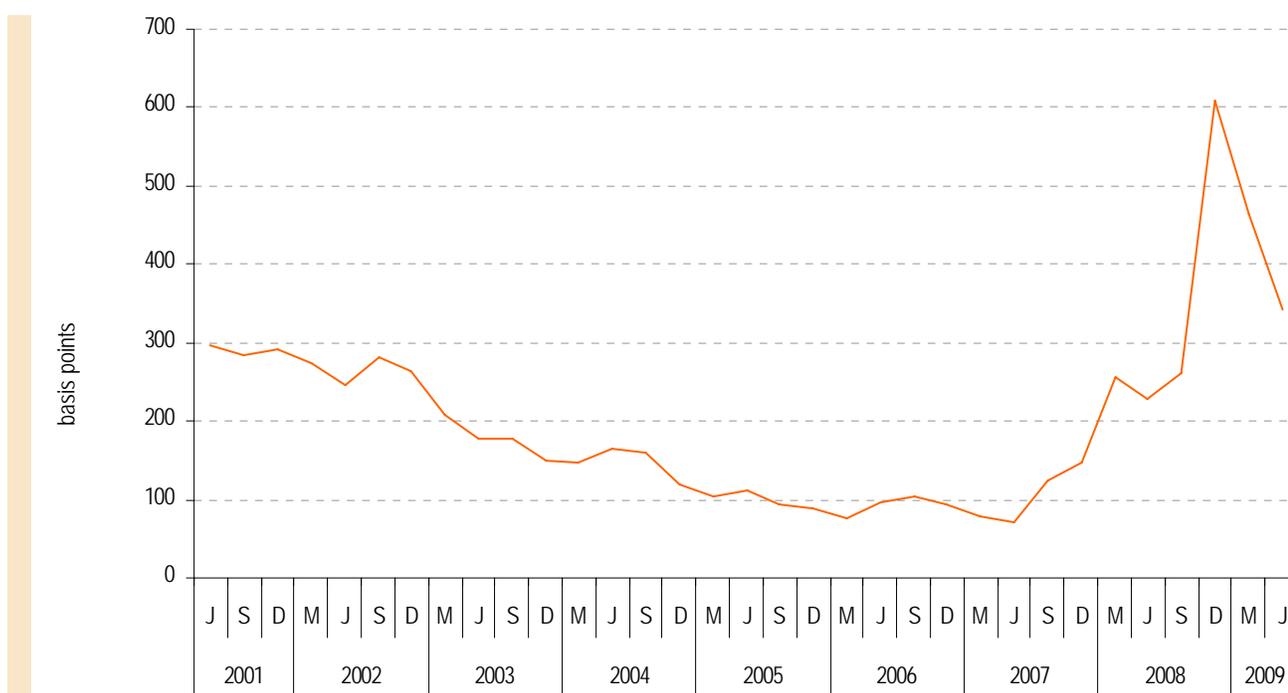
Goal South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue

Trend analysis As a measurement of risk between developed and developing economies in terms of difference for borrowing, bond points spread for South Africa decreased from 266 in 2002 to 93 basis points in 2006, indicating a fall in perception of risk of investing in the country. This is largely due to South Africa's sound fiscal and monetary policies, combined with a well-regulated financial system and prudential limits on foreign investments. The spread has worsened due to the global crisis.

BOND POINTS SPREAD

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

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)
Data Note	The quarterly data series is used for the graph, while the table uses annual data

10 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

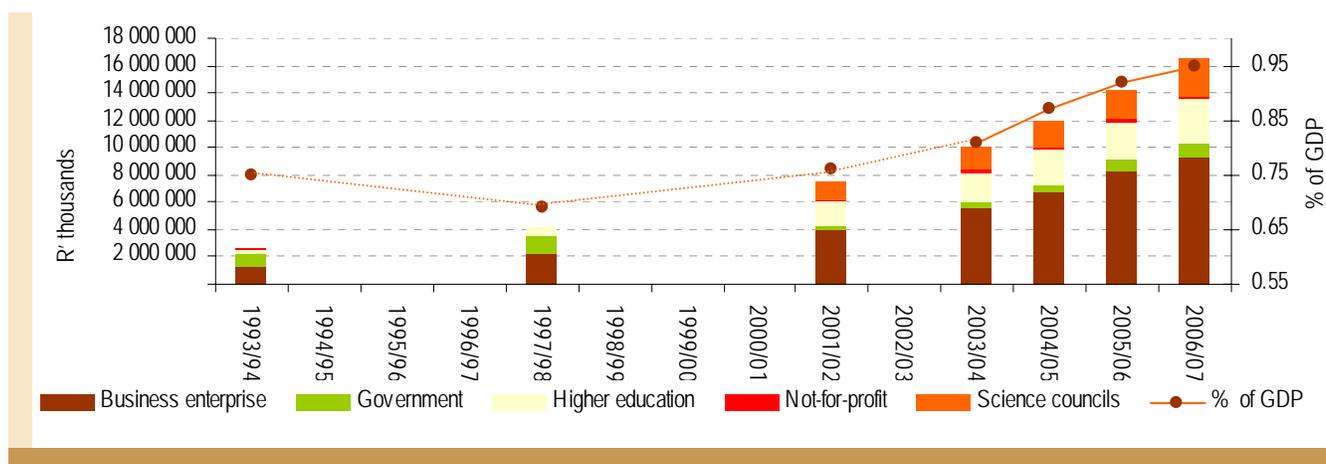
Goal To maintain R&D expenditure of at least 1 per cent of GDP

Trend analysis Research and experimental development (R&D) expenditure has been showing a steady growth since 1997. Between 2004/05 and 2006/07 R&D expenditure as a percent of GDP increased from 0.87% to 0.95%. This increase is due to increased spending by the government, higher education and business sectors. For the period 2006/07 the business sector accounted for 55.9% of R&D performance in South Africa followed by the government sector at 22.8%. The government sector including the science councils recorded a greater expenditure than the higher education sector and increased its expenditure from 20.8% of the total to 22.8%. The Higher Education sector also increased R&D expenditure from 19.3% to 20.0% while not-for-profit sector's share shrank slightly from 1.6% of the total to 1.3%. These figures indicate a positive trend to further promote R&D expenditure in future.

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

R' thousands	1991/92	1993/94	1997/98	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Business enterprise		1 336 227	2 216 000	4 023 576	5 591 325	6 766 361	8 243 776	9 243 165
Government		810 618	1 380 000	203 110	465 367	515 331	844 640	1 021 355
Higher education		415 648	496 000	1 896 156	2 071 351	2 533 971	2 732 215	3 298 808
Not-for-profit		31 615	11 000	70 778	209 023	198 268	226 514	212 538
Science councils				1 294 454	1 745 493	1 996 050	2 102 094	2 744 718
Gross Expenditure on R&D	2 786 087	2 594 107	4 103 000	7 488 074	10 082 559	12 009 981	14 149 239	16 520 584
% of GDP	1.04	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.95
Total researchers (headcount)				26 913	30 703	37 001	39 264	39 591
Total researchers (FTE)				14 182	14 129	17 915	17 303	18 572
Total researchers per 1000 total employment (FTE)				3.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Amount of private and public funds spent on R&D
Data source	National Survey of Research and Experimental Development 2006/07 HRSC; 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. FTE = Full Time Equivalent. This conversion is used to express the amount of time a researcher spent conducting R&D. Doctoral students are included as researchers. Total employment is based on the Labour Force Surveys of Statistics South Africa and is not restricted to the formal non-agricultural sectors

11 FOREIGN TRADE AND PAYMENTS

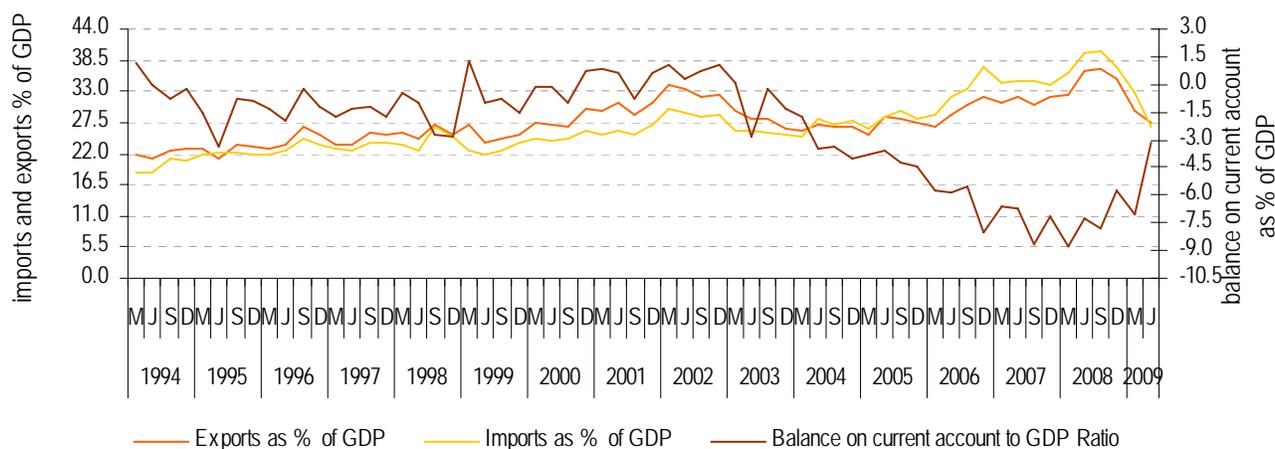
Goal To increase the ratio of exports to GDP

Trend analysis The volume of merchandise exports contracted in 2008 as a consequence of a sharp deterioration in demand among South Africa's major trading partners. The weakening of the export performance was however countered by a contraction in the value of the domestic demand for imported manufactured goods. The trade deficit amounted to R35.6 billion (-3.3% of GDP) in 2008 compared to R40.5 billion (-2.8% of GDP) recorded in 2007. The current account deficit grew from -7.3% of GDP in 2007 to -7.4% of GDP in 2008. This also reflects the repatriation of dividends by foreign investors.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, TRADE BALANCE AND BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

% of GDP	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Exports	22.1	22.8	24.7	24.6	25.7	25.3	27.9	30.1	33	28.1	26.7	27.4	29.7	31.5	35.4
Imports	19.9	22.1	23.2	23.4	24.5	22.7	24.9	26.1	29.1	25.8	27.1	28.2	32.9	34.6	38.5
Trade balance	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.8	3.5	4.7	5.1	2.6	-0.1	-0.6	-3.5	-3.3	-2.8
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	-6.3	-7.3	-7.4

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 South Africa currently ranks 45th and 48th on the World Economic Forum (WEF) and International Institute for Management Development (IMD) global ratings. Education and healthcare systems bring South Africa's competitiveness down at present, and in recent times concerns about infrastructure services grew.

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WEF

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Malaysia	26	19	21	21
Chile	27	27	26	28
Estonia	25	26	27	32
Lithuania	40	39	38	44
Slovakia	37	37	41	46
South Africa	45	36	44	45
Latvia	36	44	45	54
Hungary	41	38	47	62
Poland	48	45	51	53
Mexico	58	52	52	60
Mauritius	55	55	60	57
Brazil	66	66	72	64
Romania	68	73	74	68
Botswana	81	57	76	56
Total number of countries	117	125	131	134

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – IMD

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Overall rankings						
Philippines	40	42	45	40	43	} Five above
Poland	48	50	52	44	44	
Hungary	31	35	35	38	45	
Mexico	47	45	47	50	46	
Turkey	39	43	48	48	47	
South Africa	37	38	50	53	48	+
Russia	45	46	43	47	49	} Five below
Italy	44	48	42	46	50	
Colombia	38	34	38	41	51	
Greece	41	36	36	42	52	
Croatia	no data	51	53	49	53	
Ranking by category – South Africa only						
Economic performance	37	40	54	55	56	-
Government efficiency	29	25	35	28	26	+
Business efficiency	35	32	32	38	30	+
Infrastructure	49	52	55	55	54	+
Total number of countries	50	52	54	55	57	+

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 knowledge based Economy Index, South Africa ranked 55 out of 140 countries. The country has dropped from 49 in 1995 to 55 in 2008. The decline indicates that other countries are advancing faster than South Africa on the four pillars of Knowledge-based economy which are Economic Incentive and institutional regime; education and training; innovation and technology adoption; and Information and communications technologies infrastructure.

KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

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

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 2008 KAM Report (www.worldbank.org/kam)

14 BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (BEE) TRANSACTIONS

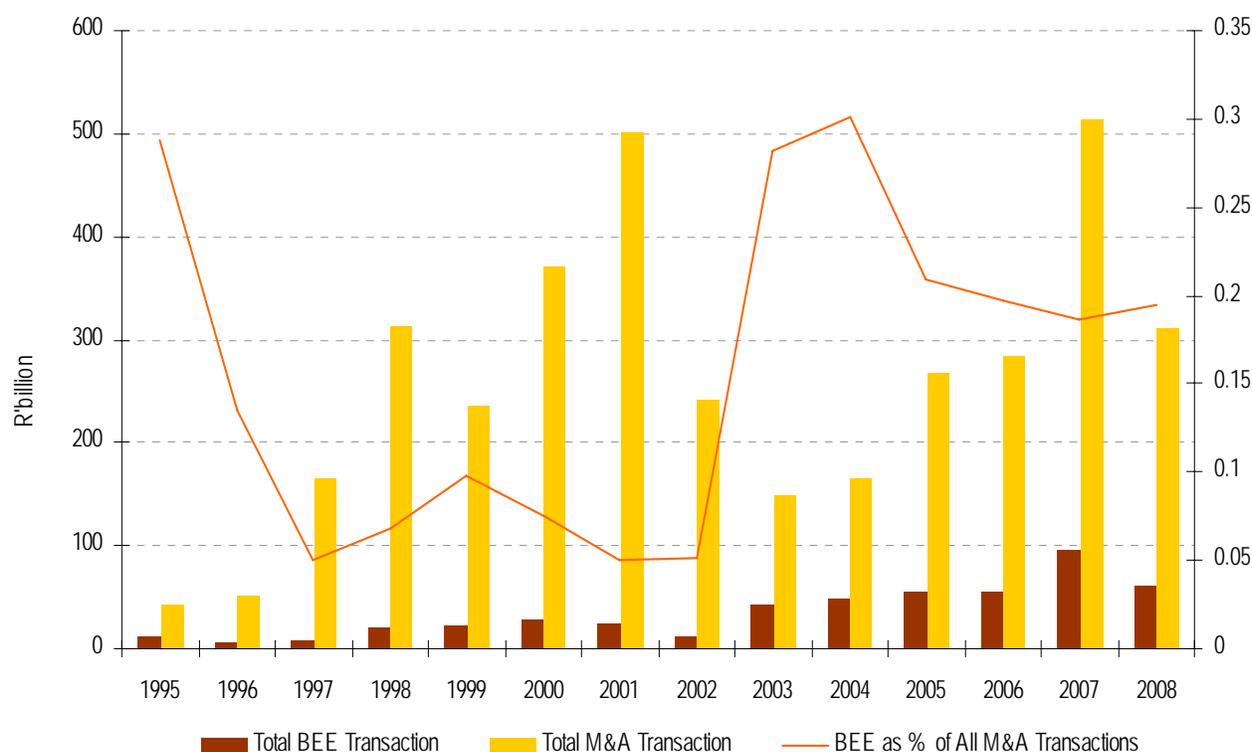
Goal To empower historically disadvantaged South Africans

Trend analysis Total BEE transactions have been steadily increasing over the last 14 years. The total value of BEE transactions as a percentage of total mergers declined between 1996 and 2002 and rose sharply from 5.1% in 2002 to 30.1% in 2004. Steady however lower growth rates have been achieved since then averaging 19.5% in 2008. This indicates progress in embracing and responding to the principles of the Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Bill No 53 of 2003.

BEE TRANSACTIONS

		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total BEE Transaction	R'bn	12	7	8	21	23	28	25	12	42	50	56	56	96	61
Total M&A Transaction	R'bn	43	52	166	314	236	371	502	242	150	166	269	284	514	312
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%	19.5%

BEE TRANSACTIONS



Definition Value of recorded BEE transactions

Data source Ernst and Young handbooks on Mergers and Acquisitions

15 BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

Goal To broadly reflect the demographic make-up of the country in the management of companies and organisations

Trend analysis The rate of growth of black representation in the ranks of management is steadily increasing in the country. The Blacks at top management positions accounted for 18.4% in 2002 and increased to 24.2% in 2008. However female representivity is still lagging behind, accounting for 17.8% in 2008 at top management positions.

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Top managers	12.7%	25.1%	18.4%	23.8%	21.1%	27.2%	22.2%	28.8%	24.2%
Senior Managers	18.5%	19.1%	22.2%	27.3%	25.7%	27.5%	26.9%	32.4%	32.5%

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Top Managers	12.4%	11.9%	13.8%	14.1%	15.1%	16.5%	21.6%	17.8%	17.8%
Senior Managers	21.0%	17.7%	21.6%	22.3%	23.7%	23.6%	27.4%	24.9%	27.8%

Definition Black managers include African, Coloured and Indian

Data source For odd years (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007) data is based on large companies only, because small companies report once in 2 years
For even years (2002, 2004, 2006, 2008), data is based on all companies (large and small)

Data note Department of Labour, Commission for Employment Equity (CEE) annual reports up to 2007-2008

16 EMPLOYMENT

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

Trend analysis Total employment increased from 11.9 million in 2005 to 13.6 million in 2009 supported by higher growth. It is expected that the current global economic situation will have a negative impact on employment.

EMPLOYMENT

Thousands ('000)	2001		2002			2003			2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun															
Informal sector employment (excl agric)	1 967	1 824	1 780	1 830	1 903	1 766	1 946	2 071	2 462	2 190	2 379	2 131	2 122	2 319	2 175	2 150	2 109			
Formal sector employment (excl agric)	7 027	7 097	7 181	7 228	7 373	7 483	7 692	7 750	7 987	8 059	8 384	8 423	8 785	9 342	9 439	9 449	9 356			
Agriculture	1 178	1 739	1 420	1 288	1 212	1 258	1 063	1 170	925	1 318	1 088	1 075	1 164	799	767	738	710			
Domestic	881	877	844	884	895	847	881	850	859	850	886	936	1 057	1 163	1 274	1 299	1 194			
Total Employment	11 181	11 617	11 296	11 304	11 424	11 392	11 643	11 907	12 301	12 451	12 800	12 648	13 234	13 623	13 655	13 636	13 369			

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Definition Persons aged 15-64 who did any kind of work or who were temporarily absent from work in the week preceding the survey interview

Data source Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey and Quarterly Labour Force Survey

17 UNEMPLOYMENT

Goal The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half to a maximum of 14 per cent in 2014

Trend analysis The official unemployment rate declined from 27.9% in March 2004 to 23.5% in March 2009. Although it is not reflected in these data, South Africa has just witnessed massive job losses due largely to the global economic crisis and decline in economic growth. The higher number of unemployed youth is especially worrying. The global economic crisis poses a challenge in terms of achieving the set goal of halving unemployment in 2014. The massive public sector-led construction package and expansion of public works projects is assisting in what would have been an even greater unemployment challenge.

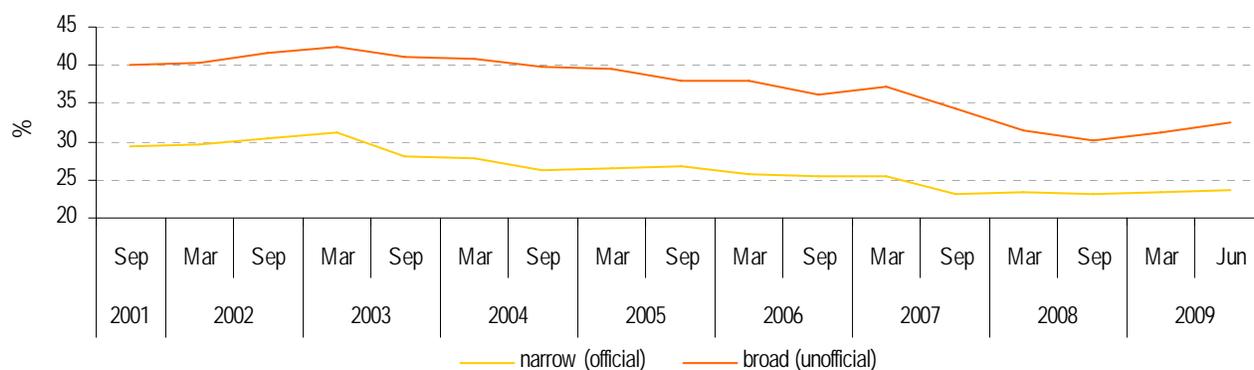
UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Sep	Mar	Jun															
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	23.5	23.2	23.5	23.6	
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	31.5	30.2	31.2	32.5	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP (2001 – 2007) – NARROW ONLY

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Sep	Mar	Jun															
%																		
15 - 24	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	46.1	46.6	47.8	48.1	
25 - 34	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	26.5	26.2	27.6	27.2	
35 - 44	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	16.3	16.6	15.3	15.7	
45 - 54	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	10.6	9.3	9.7	10.9	
55 - 65	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	7.8	6.5	6.0	5.3	

UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)



Definition Narrow (official) - Number of people who were without work in the week preceding the interview, have taken active steps to look for work and were available for work.
Broad (unofficial) - Number of people who were without work in the week preceding the interview and were available for work

Data source Statistics South Africa, Labour Force Survey and Quarterly Labour Force Survey

18 EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)

Goal To create temporary work opportunities for the unskilled, marginalized unemployed

Trend analysis The EPWP programme is implemented across four sectors: infrastructure, environment and culture, social and economic sectors. The programme targeted to create 1 million job opportunities in 5 years to 2009. It exceeded its target and created 1.65 million work opportunities. Although temporary work opportunities were created, the programme does provide safety nets and poverty relief while providing skills to the poor and marginalized individuals. The next phase of the EPWP (EPWP 2) aims to create a cumulative total of 4 million work opportunities. Public works becomes an even more important safety net as the full impact of the economic crisis hits South Africa.

NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

	Target	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Cumulative Total	Total as % of 2009 Target
Infrastructure	750 000	109 712	100 475	132 686	235 784	398 780	977 437	130.3%
Environment and culture	200 000	58 796	78 855	117 503	115 686	99 987	470 826	235.4%
Social	150 000	1 650	17 858	34 332	61 018	62 390	177 248	118.2%
Economic	12 000	4 687	1 834	3 231	3 697	7 067	20 516	171.0%
Annual total		174 845	199 022	287 752	416 184	568 224	1 646 027	164.6%
Cumulative total	1 000 000	174 845	373 867	661 619	1 077 803	1 646 027		

NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES PER PROVINCE

Province	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total
Eastern Cape	10 118	15 701	47 327	79 173	93 741	246 060
Free State	3 390	26 305	15 570	23 679	22 264	91 208
Gauteng Province	46 445	7 902	25 905	62 900	116 861	260 013
KwaZulu Natal	53 755	71 625	104 777	100 563	157 600	488 319
Limpopo	15 933	10 584	18 276	36 515	46 686	127 993
Mpumalanga	15 453	18 297	14 746	24 796	30 061	103 352
North West	5 286	11 455	12 523	24 603	20 856	74 723
Northern Cape	5 916	11 468	8 262	16 138	19 800	61 584
Western Cape	18 549	25 687	40 367	47 818	60 355	108 173
Total	174 845	199 022	287 752	416 184	568 224	1 646 027

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 2008/09 is until March 2009

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

19 PER CAPITA INCOME

Goal To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014

Trend analysis The real annual mean per capita analysis, based on both the AMPS and IES datasets, shows an improvement in the incomes of the poorest rising from R783 in 1993 to R1041 in 2008 (in 2008 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. This structural nature of poverty has a racial underpinning. It seems also that the lowest rate of improvement is in the middle income ranges.

PER CAPITA INCOME (2008 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) – AMPS DATA

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
poorest 10 %	783	857	676	766	822	847	849	847	761	830	921	1 004	977	1 037	1 092	1 041
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	1 401	1 486	1 564	1 486
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	92 952	99 177	104 385	97 899
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	60 581	64 388	67 770	64 565

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME (2008 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) – AMPS DATA

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
poorest 10%	0.63%	0.71%	0.57%	0.63%	0.66%	0.64%	0.63%	0.64%	0.56%	0.62%	0.63%	0.69%	0.59%	0.59%	0.59%	0.57%
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%	1.6%
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%	53.1%
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%	70.0%

MEAN PER CAPITA INCOME (2008 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) – IES DATA

	1995	2000	2005	2008
African: mean	615.36	575.64	775.46	845.83
African: median	333.23	278.46	406.95	453.85
Coloured: mean	935.65	1 141.80	1 384.95	1 495.53
Coloured: median	583.72	655.11	651.47	712.23
Asian: mean	2 299.15	2 021.84	2 785.50	2 986.67
Asian: median	1 596.02	1 306.92	1 583.09	1 713.07
White: mean	4 436.18	5 129.21	7 645.56	8 141.15
White: median	3 442.72	3 544.50	5 331.61	5 667.50
Total: mean	1 101.48	1 074.29	1 514.81	1 631.33
Total: median	428.74	356.27	483.87	537.19

Definition	Annual per capita income (2008 constant Rand) Mean is the average of a set of numbers Median is the middle value in a distribution, above and below which lie an equal number of values
Data source	Van den Berg, <i>et al</i> (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008), Borat (2009) based on Statistics SA's Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data and CPI estimates.
Notes on calculations	For the AMPS data income is recorded in more than 30 household income brackets. Incomes were converted to per capita levels by applying household size. Pareto estimates of income were estimated in the open interval for each race and household size category. Income was assumed to be distributed equally within income brackets. AMPS income data show very strong growth for 2005 and this income level was maintained and even grew in subsequent years. This is probably more the result of better capturing of incomes in the survey rather than of real income shifts. To rather err on the side of being conservative regarding poverty trends, AMPS incomes for these later years were adjusted proportionately downwards to give growth rates of income consistent with the national accounts. Without these adjustments, estimated poverty would have fallen even faster. These adjustments do not affect distribution estimates. Adjustment of AMPS income in each year: Adjusted AMPS that for year's income / Unadjusted AMPS2004 income = National account for that year's current income / National account for the 2004 current income. For the IES data the poverty lines have been inflated from their 2000 values using CPI (all items) to 2008 constant Rand. The population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size (and based on the 2001 Census). The 2008 "plutocratic" estimates were calculated by adjusting the expenditure recorded in the 2005/06 IES for inflation that has been calculated using plutocratic weights. This is the conventional method of deriving expenditure weights for official consumer price indices employed by Statistics South Africa and entails the aggregation of expenditure on a specific item across all households and then calculating the share of this aggregate within total consumer expenditure. As a result, the plutocratic index is biased towards the upper end of the expenditure distribution (Oosthuizen, 2007). For the plutocratic estimates, expenditures were adjusted using expenditure decile-specific inflation rates.

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

20 LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

Goal Reducing 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 2007/08 there has been a significant 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). In certain instances, such as in LSM 1, the population has decreased by about two-thirds between 2000/01 and 2007/08. The increase in LSM 10 is marginal. 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, social assistance support and better housing. It should be noted that this measure does not take into account the "social wage" such as subsidised housing, free education and free basic services for poor households.

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income														
LSM 1	3 456	R 742	3 003	R 804	3 059	R 860	2 764	R 878	2 317	R 911	1 895	R 999	1 493	R 1 058	1 062	R 1 080
LSM 2	3 950	R 883	4 221	R 963	3 935	R 1 129	3 848	R 1 076	3 745	R 1 103	3 784	R 1 214	3 407	R 1 261	2 732	R 1 401
LSM 3	4 062	R 1 092	4 149	R 1 200	4 257	R 1 355	4 250	R 1 412	3 979	R 1 434	3 878	R 1 521	3 693	R 1 613	2 953	R 1 795
LSM 4	3 896	R 1 541	4 066	R 1 596	4 179	R 1 761	4 465	R 1 792	4 582	R 1 888	4 603	R 1 940	4 488	R 2 022	4 557	R 2 536
LSM 5	3 634	R 2 195	3 703	R 2 239	3 725	R 2 421	3 978	R 2 436	4 132	R 2 518	4 176	R 2 681	4 320	R 2 903	4 843	R 3 122
LSM 6	3 621	R 3 555	3 716	R 3 625	3 842	R 3 970	4 246	R 4 057	4 451	R 4 194	4 454	R 4 404	4 976	R 4 723	5 597	R 5 386
LSM 7	1 717	R 5 349	1 886	R 5 662	1 886	R 5 991	1 877	R 6 437	2 174	R 6 444	2 413	R 6 841	2 653	R 7 579	2 957	R 8 677
LSM 8	1 663	R 7 212	1 705	R 7 537	1 745	R 8 396	1 462	R 8 429	1 609	R 9 174	1 759	R 9 252	1 928	R 10 015	2 158	R 12 337
LSM 9	1 559	R 9 568	1 666	R 10 234	1 699	R 11 561	1 799	R 11 499	1 971	R 11 864	2 085	R 12 558	2 228	R 13 507	2 546	R 16 296
LSM 10	1 455	R 13 416	1 469	R 15 072	1 446	R 17 173	1 621	R 18 643	1 695	R 18 822	1 857	R 19 817	1 923	R 20 278	1 898	R 23 054

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE BY PROVINCE (2007/08)

	Eastern Cape		Free State		Gauteng Province		KwaZulu Natal		Limpopo		Mpumalanga		North West		Northern Cape		Western Cape		Total	
	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income	no (000)	imputed avg monthly income
LSM 1	463	R 1 104	27	R 673	0	R 0	358	R 1 144	133	R 1 026	60	R 918	12	R 1 008	10	R 639	0	R 0	1 062	R 1 080
LSM 2	872	R 1 216	58	R 1 076	87	R 2 117	803	R 1 224	464	R 1 771	153	R 2 004	231	R 1 449	53	R 1 142	12	R 1 362	2 732	R 1 401
LSM 3	649	R 1 611	143	R 1 080	206	R 1 660	701	R 1 601	583	R 2 505	251	R 1 862	294	R 1 736	86	R 1 617	40	R 1 478	2 953	R 1 795
LSM 4	691	R 2 411	426	R 2 049	400	R 2 309	928	R 2 130	850	R 3 143	517	R 2 694	428	R 3 073	147	R 2 136	170	R 2 488	4 557	R 2 536
LSM 5	606	R 2 843	527	R 2 227	828	R 2 889	826	R 3 069	693	R 4 296	497	R 3 276	444	R 3 426	133	R 2 395	288	R 2 953	4 843	R 3 122
LSM 6	602	R 4 678	385	R 4 170	1 572	R 5 471	983	R 5 849	317	R 6 731	423	R 6 160	424	R 6 252	164	R 3 450	725	R 4 700	5 597	R 5 386
LSM 7	262	R 6 682	163	R 8 129	919	R 9 549	524	R 9 500	131	R 9 236	142	R 8 859	148	R 10 946	40	R 5 858	628	R 7 180	2 957	R 8 677
LSM 8	173	R 10 662	96	R 11 925	739	R 13 228	390	R 12 449	103	R 18 327	98	R 12 875	111	R 12 214	36	R 13 171	412	R 9 758	2 158	R 12 337
LSM 9	194	R 12 919	99	R 14 469	895	R 17 953	521	R 16 685	68	R 22 686	120	R 19 328	96	R 16 282	59	R 17 044	494	R 12 876	2 546	R 16 296
LSM 10	146	R 20 347	80	R 19 337	797	R 24 844	352	R 23 860	34	R 30 391	67	R 26 574	48	R 19 011	47	R 23 777	327	R 18 956	1 898	R 23 054

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

Data source South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF)

21 INEQUALITY MEASURES

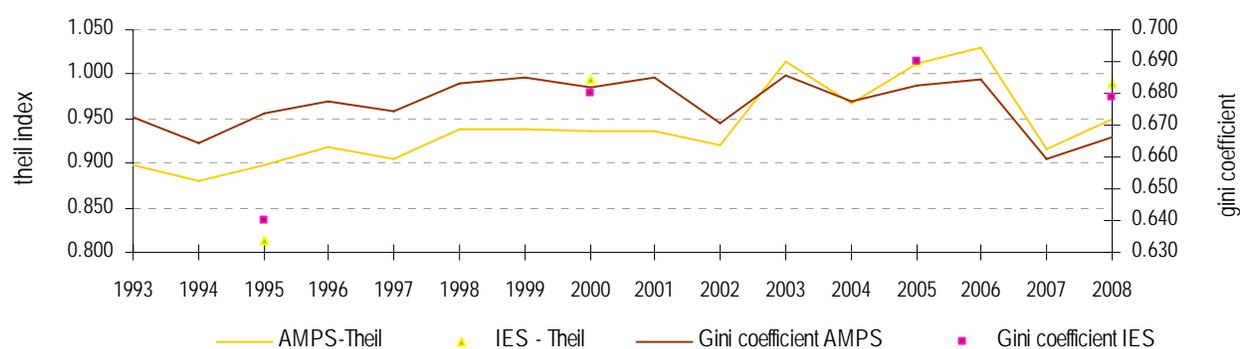
Goal To reduce income inequality

Trend analysis The Gini coefficient shows the level of income inequality. The value of 1 entails complete inequality while the value of 0 entails complete equality. In the South African context, the Gini coefficient shows a value that is above 0.5 which is unacceptably high. Interestingly, 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 within the Coloured population. Overall, while it has declined, interracial inequality is still high.

INEQUALITY MEASURES

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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	0.666
	IES			0.640					0.680					0.690			0.679
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	0.618
	IES			0.433					0.554					0.511			0.499
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	0.331
	IES			0.381					0.441					0.504			0.491
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	0.950
	IES			0.814					0.995					1.014			0.990

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 den Berg, et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008), Borhat (2009) based on Statistics SA's Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data and CPI estimates.
Data note	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 multiplied by the household size - these weights are based on the 2001 Census. It has not been possible to calculate confidence intervals or t-statistics 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. In 2008 the population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size (and based on the 2001 Census). None of the changes in Gini coefficients are statistically significant. Expenditures were adjusted using expenditure decile-specific inflation rates. See also Indicator 19

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, although the rate of this decline is slow. In other words, although poverty has reduced over time, more worrying is the fact that the rate of eliminating poverty is slow. 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 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
R524 a month poverty line	IES			53%					58%					48%			49%
R388 a month poverty line	AMPS	50%	51%	52%	53%	51%	51%	52%	51%	51%	49%	48%	47%	45%	43%	41%	39%
R283 a month poverty line	IES			31%					38%					23%			22%

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW R283 PER MONTH POVERTY LINES (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

Province	Population Census 1996	1995 IES	People living in poverty	Com Survey 2007	2005 IES	People living in poverty	2008 Mid-year population estimates	2008 IES	People living in poverty
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	50%	3 073 622	6 527 747	29%	1 891 741	6 579 245	29%	1 907 981
Free State	2 633 504	45%	1 185 077	2 773 059	16%	442 858	2 877 694	16%	460 431
Gauteng	7 624 893	7%	533 743	10 451 713	7%	693 994	10 447 246	6%	626 835
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	31%	2 657 414	10 259 230	33%	3 395 805	10 105 437	33%	3 334 794
Limpopo	4 576 133	41%	1 876 215	5 238 286	34%	1 781 017	5 274 836	34%	1 793 444
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	34%	1 062 229	3 643 435	28%	1 023 805	3 589 909	28%	1 005 175
Northern Cape	1 011 864	40%	404 746	1 058 060	28%	298 373	1 125 881	27%	303 988
North West	2 936 554	34%	998 428	3 271 948	24%	778 724	3 425 153	23%	787 785
Western Cape	3 956 875	9%	356 119	5 278 585	10%	501 466	5 261 922	9%	473 573
Total	40 583 573	31%	12 580 908	48 502 063	23%	11 009 968	48 687 323	22%	10 711 211

Definition Headcount index (P0), the proportion of the population living below a poverty line using 2008 constant Rand

Data source Van den Berg, et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008), Borhat (2009) based on Statistics SA's Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data and CPI estimates.

Notes on calculations See indicator 19 and 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 R283 per month poverty line, the IES data shows that in 1995 the average poor person's income was 12% below the poverty line of R283 per month, while in 2005 the depth of poverty had been reduced by 7 per cent. When the depth of poverty per province is considered, there seems to be an improvement in all provinces except Gauteng and the Western Cape, this is probably due to the movement of poor people to more urban provinces. 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. It does seem, though, that there may have been some stagnation in 2007-2008, possibly due to lower economic performance.

P1: DEPTH OF POVERTY (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
R524 a month poverty line	IES			26%					31%					21%			21%
R388 a month poverty line	AMPS	24%	24%	27%	26%	25%	25%	26%	25%	26%	24%	23%	22%	21%	20%	19%	19%
R283 a month poverty line	IES			12%					16%					7%			6%

P2: DEPTH OF POVERTY AT LINE R283 PER MONTH (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

Province	1995 IES	2005 IES	2008 IES
Eastern Cape	20%	9%	8%
Free State	19%	4%	4%
Gauteng	2%	2%	2%
KwaZulu-Natal	12%	11%	11%
Limpopo	16%	11%	10%
Mpumalanga	12%	9%	9%
Northern Cape	11%	8%	8%
North West	15%	8%	8%
Western Cape	2%	3%	3%

P2: SEVERITY OF POVERTY (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
R388 a month poverty line	AMPS	15%	14%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	17%	15%	13%	13%	13%	12%	11%	11%

Definition Depth of poverty (P1), at a poverty line of R388 per month in constant 2008 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 R388 per month in constant 2008 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, et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008), Borat (2009) based on Statistics SA IES data (1995 - 2008) and CPI estimates.

Notes on calculations See indicator 19 and 21

24 SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal To provide appropriate social-assistance support to all eligible beneficiaries

Trend analysis As of March 2009, just over 13 million people received social grants, and 5.5% of GDP is spent on social grant assistance. The majority of grant recipients are the 8.8 million recipients of the Child Support Grant - this grant is provided to children in need up to the age of 15 years. 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 beneficiaries are being reached. This should change with the progressive reduction of the threshold for qualification 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	2008/09
Old Age Grant	1 637 934	1 697 725	1 812 695	1 848 726	1 900 406	1 903 042	1 943 348	2 050 572	2 124 984	2 146 344	2 195 018	2 229 550	2 390 543
War Veterans Grant	13 473	10 525	9 197	7 908	5 617	5 336	4 638	3 996	2 963	2 817	2 340	1 924	1 500
Disability Grant	711 629	660 528	633 778	607 537	655 822	694 232	840 424	1 228 231	1 293 280	1 315 143	1 422 808	1 408 456	1 286 883
Foster Child Grant	42 999	43 520	46 496	49 843	66 967	67 817	83 574	120 571	195 454	317 434	400 503	454 199	474 759
Child Dependency Grant	2 707	8 172	16 835	22 789	33 574	34 978	42 355	76 494	86 917	90 112	98 631	102 292	107 065
Child Support Grant			21 997	150 366	1 111 612	1 277 396	1 998 936	2 996 723	4 165 545	7 075 266	7 863 841	8 189 975	8 765 354
Total	2 408 742	2 420 470	2 540 998	2 687 169	3 773 998	3 982 801	4 913 275	6 476 587	7 869 143	10 947 116	11 983 141	12 386 396	13 026 104
Growth Rate		0.5%	5.0%	5.8%	40.4%	5.5%	23.4%	31.8%	21.5%	39.1%	9.5%	3.4%	5.2%
Grant -in-aid		9 183	8 496	8 570	10 107	10 332	12 625	17 528	25 667	26 960	31 918	37 343	46 069

SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS PER PROVINCE, 31 MARCH 2009

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Total
Old age	448 436	144 517	299 416	494 048	373 333	168 060	205 720	63 351	193 662	2 390 543
War Veteran	198	37	416	182	138	61	40	64	364	1 500
Disability Grant	209 520	91 899	134 601	369 496	109 992	82 922	103 787	46 681	137 985	1 286 883
Grant-in-aid	6 572	762	716	18 605	5 726	976	2 069	3 267	7 376	46 069
Foster Child Grant	83 403	44 270	59 767	124 941	51 306	27 041	40 606	15 094	28 331	474 759
Child Dependency Grant	19 297	4 228	12 834	32 040	12 353	5 617	8 946	3 790	7 960	107 065
Child Support Grant	1 564 602	467 743	1 022 984	2 282 246	1 358 313	690 944	661 807	200 387	516 328	8 765 354
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
Total 2008/09	2 325 456	752 694	1 530 018	3 302 953	1 905 435	974 645	1 020 906	329 367	884 630	13 026 104

SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS EXPENDITURE

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Expenditure (R million)	36 982	44 885	50 708	57 720	62 119	69 449
% of GDP	2.9%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	5.5%

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 recipients differs slightly from the number published in 2007. This is one of the improvements on the Socpen system

25 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Goal To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa

Trend analysis The tables below show various aspects of people with disabilities in terms of population composition, provision of services, and labour composition in the work place. 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.

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

SASSA DATA ON DISABILITY 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*	2008/09
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	1 286 883
%	30%	27%	25%	23%	17%	17%	17%	19%	16%	12%	12%	11%	10%
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	13 026 104

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA ON SPECIAL SCHOOL MATRIC PASS RATE

In special schools	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of Learners who wrote Matric in Special Schools	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	21
Learners Passed with Endorsement	38	39	58	47	45
Total Pass	383	416	563	528	528

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DATA ON EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES

	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Male	Female	Total									
Top Management	225	98	323	143	34	177	62	12	74	192	43	235
Senior Management	236	70	306	193	72	265	161	45	206	303	109	412

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

Data source Statistics South Africa, Census 1996,2001: Community Survey 2007
South African Social Security Agency(SASSA)
Department of Education: Further Education and Training Assessment and Examinations
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, physiological, 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"

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

26 MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

Goal Meeting housing needs and building decent human settlements

Trend analysis

Since 1994, Government has intensified its efforts to accelerate the delivery of housing to the poor, as reflected in the cumulative total number of housing units completed or in progress under the subsidized housing programme that has now reached a cumulative total of 2.8 million as of March 2009. The 2007 Community Survey reported that approximately 70.5% of South African households now live in formal dwellings, up from 64.4% in 1996. Provincial variations in the pace of housing delivery are a reflection of the challenge of capacity in some of the provinces. However, with the recent establishment of the Housing Development Agency and the Social Housing Regulatory Agency, we are likely going to see, an improvement in the pace of delivery. The housing sector is expected to strengthen its service delivery models within the context of the comprehensive implementation plan for sustainable human settlements.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS – STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. Number of households (HH)	8 584 556	No data	9 059 606	9 256 707	9 287 696	10 770 793	No data	11 205 705	11 479 000	12 041 000	12 194 000	12 726 000	12 972 000	12 500 610	13 448 000
2. HH in formal dwelling			5 794 386 64.0%	6 832 119 73.8%	6 624 273 71.3%	7 957 934 73.9%		7 680 422 68.5%	8 349 000 72.7%	8 865 000 73.6%	8 974 000 73.6%	8 878 000 69.8%	9 111 000 70.2%	8 812 930 70.5%	9 879 000 73.5%
3. HH not in formal dwelling			1 453 015 16.0%	1 041 189 11.2%	983 203 10.6%	1 329 078 12.3%		1 836 232 16.4%	1 462 000 12.7%	1 506 000 12.5%	1 377 000 11.3%	2 026 000 15.9%	2 484 000 19.1%	1 816 995 14.5%	1 800 000 13.4%
4. HH in traditional structures			1 812 205 20.0%	1 253 286 13.5%	1 161 001 12.5%	1 173 445 10.9%		1 689 051 15.1%	1 668 000 14.5%	1 670 000 13.9%	1 843 000 15.1%	1 822 000 14.3%	1 377 000 10.6%	1 461 601 11.7%	1 417 000 10.5%

HOUSING UNITS – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
5. Planned units	221 982	334 948	538 012	780 261	945 729	1 187 539	1 472 417	1 695 300	2 164 318	2 528 437	2 986 704	3 248 672	3 438 295	3 690 359	3 850 199
6. Subsidised Housing units completed / in progress		135 229	264 422	473 422	721 813	883 385	1 074 028	1 217 309	1 420 897	1 614 512	1 831 860	2 047 993	2 319 212	2 568 062	2 806 647
7. Approved beneficiaries	15 880	48 773	142 830	293 777	462 024	664 729	843 210	970 546	1 122 242	1 314 318	1 471 564	1 659 815	1 851 510	1 962 330	2 117 462

HOUSING UNITS PER PROVINCE – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	2004/05			2005/06			2006/07			2007/08			2008/09		
	Planned units	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries												
Eastern Cape	11 791	37 524	24 087	2 197	19 825	10 671	4 952	16 526	8 625	27 700	12 684	4 351	22 241	22 180	10 705
Free State	15 993	16 447	18 028	8 877	20 536	9 932	15 614	19 662	13 307	28 129	12 482	5 855	8 458	14 667	28 252
Gauteng	232 447	66 738	41 042	136 931	59 310	66 864	81 883	77 044	64 802	72 644	90 886	39 016	47 307	80 469	26 007
KwaZulu-Natal	76 266	36 734	24 482	20 829	35 872	38 353	22 980	38 290	37 407	20 032	34 471	15 280	11 827	36 068	18 121
Limpopo	18 793	16 514	14 248	24 771	10 112	14 885	2 768	23 609	14 543	17 435	18 970	10 170	21 888	16 686	12 306
Mpumalanga	2 295	18 000	8 735	2 016	14 986	1 924	12 668	10 651	10 357	7 858	16 569	7 725	6 115	16 678	7 726
North West	4 306	3 598	4 397	2 903	8 667	2 150	3 117	3 880	3 301	2 268	8 686	2 746	8 860	4 914	4 272
Northern Cape	24 299	10 037	7 632	31 791	35 515	29 227	21 317	46 972	26 228	47 698	19 945	11 270	14 857	15 912	33 041
Western Cape	72 077	11 756	14 595	31 653	11 310	14 245	24 324	34 585	13 125	28 300	34 157	14 407	18 287	31 011	14 702
Total	458 267	217 348	157 246	261 968	216 133	188 251	189 623	271 219	191 695	252 064	248 850	110 820	159 840	238 585	155 132

Definition

Approved projects refer to housing projects that have been approved by province in a specific period, including social housing, the People's Housing Process (PHP), rural, hostel development and emergency projects. Planned units refer to the number of units that are planned for an approved project in the relevant period. Approved beneficiaries refer to the numbers of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. This includes individual subsidies, persons benefiting 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 greenfield's 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, Community Survey 2007 and GHS 2008) 5,6) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements 7) Provincial housing plans from provincial housing departments, National Department of Human Settlements

Data Note

It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing, to actually receive such housing. It would be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year. Housing delivery in the first five years of democracy varied greatly from year to year and from province to province as different systems of reporting and monitoring had to be unified. The difference in household figures is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

27 POTABLE WATER

Goal All people in South Africa to have access to potable water by 2014

Trend analysis The percentage of households with access to water infrastructure above or equal to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) standard increased from 61.7% in 1994 to 91.8% in March 2009. This means that South Africa has surpassed the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of halving the proportion of people without sustainable water and is likely to achieve the 2014 goal of universal access to potable water, despite the challenge of ever-increasing number of households. Government is deploying the municipal drinking water management system in all water services authorities to ensure that the water is of good quality across municipalities.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
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	13 028 214	13 104 966
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	11 691 203	12 035 814
	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%	89.7%	91.8%
3. HH with access to water infrastructure	6 535 594	6 860 293	7 227 909	7 722 933	8 218 318	8 848 764	9 452 139	10 118 558	10 750 126	11 006 387	11 393 346	11 812 819	12 037 247	12 232 156	12 470 663	12 640 515
	64.4%	66.3%	68.5%	71.8%	74.9%	79.0%	82.8%	86.8%	90.0%	90.7%	91.9%	93.3%	94.0%	95.0%	95.7%	96.5%
4. 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	779 460	604 701
	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%	6.0%	4.6%
5. 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	557 551	464 451
	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%	4.3%	3.5%
6. 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	10 531 005	10 593 045
7. 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	10 933 395	11 155 208

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER PER PROVINCE

Province	2007/08						2008/09					
	Total number of Households (HH)	HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	HH with access to infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with no access to water infrastructure	HH with access to Free Basic Water	Total number of Households (HH)	HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	HH with access to infrastructure	HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	HH with no access to water infrastructure	HH with access to Free Basic Water
Eastern Cape	1 601 199	1 346 486	1 438 973	92 487	162 226	1 147 413	1 610 463	1 403 510	1 475 085	70 788	135 378	1 179 973
Free State	795 900	784 565	793 803	9 238	2 097	731 147	800 681	798 424	800 241	1 809	440	738 181
Gauteng	3 388 989	3 279 188	3 364 621	85 433	24 368	2 941 164	3 409 315	3 349 160	3 399 693	50 495	9 622	2 988 084
KwaZulu-Natal	2 454 606	2 005 882	2 234 619	228 737	219 987	1 989 265	2 468 422	2 072 614	2 272 428	197 755	195 994	2 020 682
Limpopo	1 259 743	1 007 911	1 194 617	186 706	65 126	1 006 221	1 267 240	1 049 150	1 212 265	163 020	54 975	1 018 076
Mpumalanga	904 383	795 372	873 463	78 091	30 920	796 908	909 813	821 658	884 588	62 880	25 225	821 875
North West	925 893	827 708	884 883	57 175	41 010	755 159	931 411	852 993	896 148	42 995	35 263	771 503
Northern Cape	265 365	245 921	259 275	13 354	6 090	240 578	266 917	250 848	262 116	11 258	4 801	251 104
Western Cape	1 432 136	1 398 170	1 426 409	28 239	5 727	1 325 540	1 440 704	1 434 145	1 437 951	3 701	2 753	1 365 730
Total	13 028 214	11 691 203	12 470 663	779 460	557 551	10 933 395	13 104 966	12 032 502	12 640 515	604 701	464 451	11 155 208

Definition The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 meters of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 litres per year for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as 20 litres of potable water per person per day within 1 000 metres of a household. MDG goal (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 internal processes. 2,3) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs internal processes, Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 4,5,6) Calculation Department of Water Affairs. 7) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs internal processes, Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs SNU's (Special Needs Users)

Data Note The difference in household figures between indicator 27, 28, 29 is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

28 SANITATION

Goal All people in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2014

Trend analysis As of March 2009, more than 10 million households (77%) had access to sanitation compared to about 5 million (50%) in 1994. Further, government has moved closer to attaining its objective of eradicating the bucket system in formally established settlements. In 1994, 609 675 households used the bucket system, in March 2009 only 9 044 households were using the bucket system. The target date for universal access to sanitation is 2014.

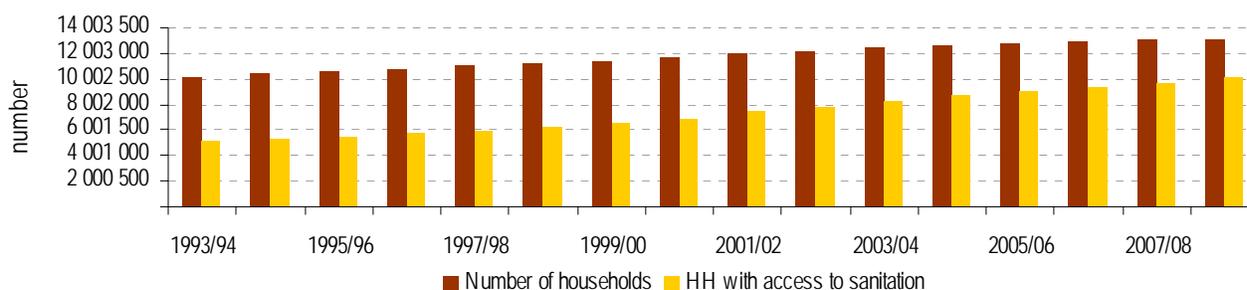
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
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	12 877 821	13 028 214	13 104 966
2. HH with access to sanitation	5 065 626 49.9%	5 268 320 50.9%	5 439 152 51.6%	5 720 997 53.2%	5 966 326 54.4%	6 295 492 56.2%	6 582 297 57.6%	6 905 086 59.2%	7 468 555 62.5%	7 786 436 64.1%	8 197 075 66.1%	8 742 015 69.1%	9 057 241 70.7%	9 353 126 72.6%	9 716 651 74.6%	10 102 704 77.1%
3. Millennium Development Goal (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	9 652 268	9 764 991	9 822 519
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	23 083	9 044

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION PER PROVINCE

Province	2007/08			2008/09		
	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	HH with bucket systems	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	HH with bucket systems
Eastern Cape	1 601 199		1 086 451	1 610 463	1 170 954	438
Free State	795 900		530 383	800 681	548 654	7 279
Gauteng	3 388 989		2 963 371	3 409 315	3 001 410	0
KwaZulu-Natal	2 454 606		1 850 361	2 468 422	1 942 249	0
Limpopo	1 259 743		593 962	1 267 240	663 705	0
Mpumalanga	904 383		544 782	909 813	574 411	0
North West	925 893		601 465	931 411	635 015	0
Northern Cape	265 365		206 389	266 917	212 361	1 327
Western Cape	1 432 136		1 339 487	1 440 704	1 353 945	0
Total	13 028 214		9 716 651	13 104 966	10 102 704	9 044

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



Definition A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine Millennium Development Goal (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation

Data source 1) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs internal processes. 2) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs internal processes, Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 3) Calculation Department of Water Affairs. 4) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, Department of Water Affairs internal processes, Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) SNU's (Special Needs Users)

Data Note The difference in household figures between indicator 27,28,29 is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via a vis the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

29 ELECTRICITY

Goal Universal access to electricity by 2014

Trend analysis The estimate number of households with access to electricity has increased from 4.5 million (50.9%) in 1994 to 9.1 million (73%) in 2008. However, the rate of new electricity connections is slowing down considerably as it now has to be preceded by the establishment of bulk infrastructure in areas that were not previously served. The construction and improvement of energy infrastructure forms an important element of government's focus on infrastructure development, particularly in rural areas. As such, better long-term planning of generation, distribution and maintenance is critical for the achievement of the 2014 goal of universal access to electricity.

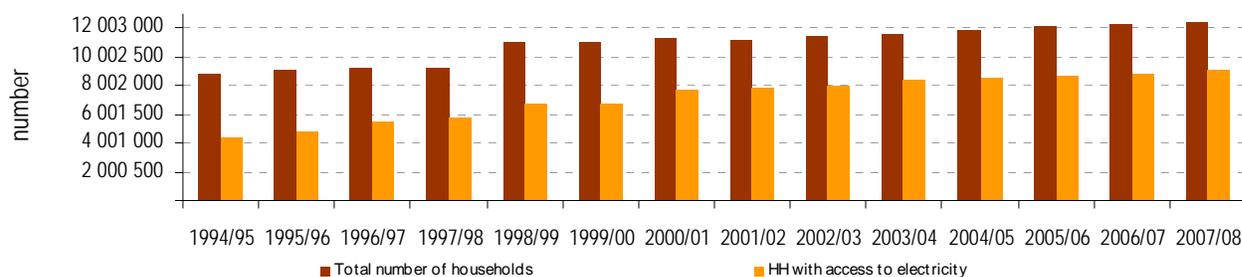
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

	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	2007/08
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	12 495 077
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	9 106 921
%	50.9%	54.1%	59.9%	62.5%	61.2%	61.1%	68.3%	70.0%	69.6%	72.0%	72.4%	71.8%	72.0%	73.0%
3. HH with no access to electricity	4 324 600	4 158 877	3 713 032	3 486 758	4 302 893	4 320 645	3 584 866	3 364 705	3 469 957	3 267 205	3 280 689	3 414 971	3 497 670	3 388 156
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	4 748 228

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY PER PROVINCE

	2005/06				2006/07				2007/08			
	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	New electrical connections	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	New electrical connections	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity	%	New electrical connections
Eastern Cape	1 603 724	896 266	55.9%	776 458	1 624 652	918 574	56.5%	800 125	1 645 887	972 193	59.1%	853 927
Free State	793 731	592 421	74.6%	327 879	803 671	596 626	74.2%	334 463	813 751	613 117	75.3%	351 146
Gauteng	2 960 843	2 311 111	78.1%	509 097	3 015 504	2 319 953	76.9%	521 123	3 071 214	2 356 019	76.7%	557 226
KwaZulu-Natal	2 291 787	1 455 236	63.5%	679 014	2 337 623	1 488 420	63.7%	715 309	2 371 125	1 557 810	65.7%	626 721
Limpopo	1 211 137	846 277	69.9%	717 024	1 224 726	864 869	70.6%	737 981	1 238 481	898 418	70.0%	666 996
Mpumalanga	849 598	617 359	72.7%	408 950	859 304	622 041	72.4%	415 534	869 132	646 377	70.0%	691 340
North West	263 298	207 324	78.7%	96 996	266 475	210 852	79.1%	100 796	269 695	220 320	80.0%	701 219
Northern Cape	885 088	684 426	77.3%	546 747	894 639	689 065	77.0%	553 056	903 585	710 811	78.7%	723 687
Western Cape	1 269 986	1 103 790	86.9%	286 031	1 290 910	1 109 435	85.9%	293 815	1 312 208	1 131 856	86.3%	746 108

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



Definition	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities. Household figures based on Department of Energy's projection using census data
Data source	1-4) National Electricity Regulator of South Africa; Statistics South Africa, Department of Energy
Data Note	The difference in household figures between indicator 27,28,29 is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via a vis the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA

30 LAND RESTITUTION

Goal Complete the restitution process

Trend analysis Ninety-five percent of the 79 696 land claims that were lodged since 1994 have been settled. This process has benefitted more than 1.5 million people. The remaining 5% of the claims are mainly rural-based, and due to their complex nature, the rate at which they are settled has slowed down considerably in the recent years. Government's land restitution objective is to reduce the land claims settlement backlog by settling all outstanding restitution claims by March 2011 through negotiated settlements that restore land rights or through awarding alternative forms of equitable redress to claimants. Assuring that restituted land are productively formed remains an ongoing challenge

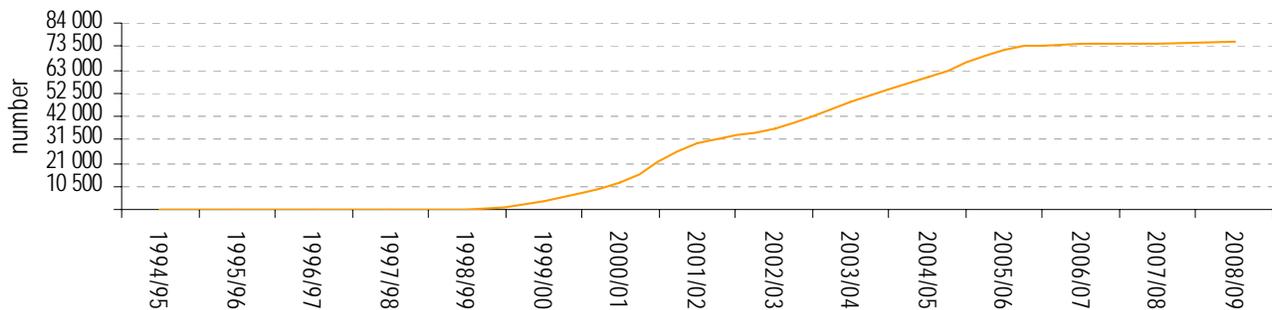
LAND RESTITUTION CUMULATIVE TRENDS

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Cumulative Settled claims	0	1	3	208	408	3 916	12 094	29 877	36 488	48 825	59 345	71 645	74 417	74 747	75 400

PROVINCIAL BREAKDOWN OF CUMULATIVE STATISTICS ON SETTLED RESTITUTION CLAIMS 1994/05-2008/09

	Claims	HHs	Beneficiaries	Ha	Land Costs	Financial Compensation	GRANTS IN RANDB				TOTAL
							Development	RDG	SPG	RSG	
Eastern Cape	16 194	60 747	208 064	93 600	213 681 581	1 218 620 493	91 969 908	93 420 000	44 841 600	36 846 265	1 699 379 847
Free State	2 654	5 813	40 624	47 363	9 428 300	127 494 316	26 527 091	9 192 000	4 099 680	2 255 490	178 996 877
Gauteng	13 159	15 153	70 179	9 476	117 283 196	635 320 714	62 827 001	8 617 000	2 926 440	1 813 625	828 787 976
KwaZulu-Natal	14 742	68 910	409 323	610 996	3 463 227 556	1 261 621 490	1 047 442 735	107 313 000	48 345 840	35 428 045	5 969 745 667
Limpopo	3 067	40 124	215 936	487 935	2 359 532 882	134 435 896	551 626 965	90 843 000	41 427 360	15 250 080	3 193 116 184
Mpumalanga	2 688	48 366	223 524	389 395	3 650 382 195	361 866 108	174 236 027	102 986 640	49 614 510	21 024 860	4 360 110 340
North West	3 663	18 216	97 479	471 896	340 441 334	658 472 992	84 070 305	10 493 640	12 071 495	12 543 690	1 118 093 457
Northern Cape	3 707	35 118	169 823	364 729	1 129 633 367	244 070 518	353 441 131	81 587 000	39 089 472	30 828 060	1 878 649 549
Western Cape	15 526	22 986	116 297	3 132	22 584 547	784 108 520	295 907 500	15 765 540	3 427 452	2 163 160	1 124 003 719
Total 2008/09	75 400	315 433	1 551 249	2 478 522	11 306 194 958	5 426 011 047	2 688 048 665	520 217 820	245 843 849	158 153 275	20 350 883 614

CUMMULATIVE CLAIMS



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 R3000 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 Rural Development and Land Reform

Data Note Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the Database of Settled Restitution claims, the database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit

31 LAND REDISTRIBUTION

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

Trend analysis Since 1994, Government has delivered approximately 2.9 million hectares of white owned agricultural land to land reform beneficiaries. The goal of distributing 30% of the country's agricultural land by 2014 remains a big challenge that will be given impetus by the newly established Ministry of Rural Development and Land Reform.

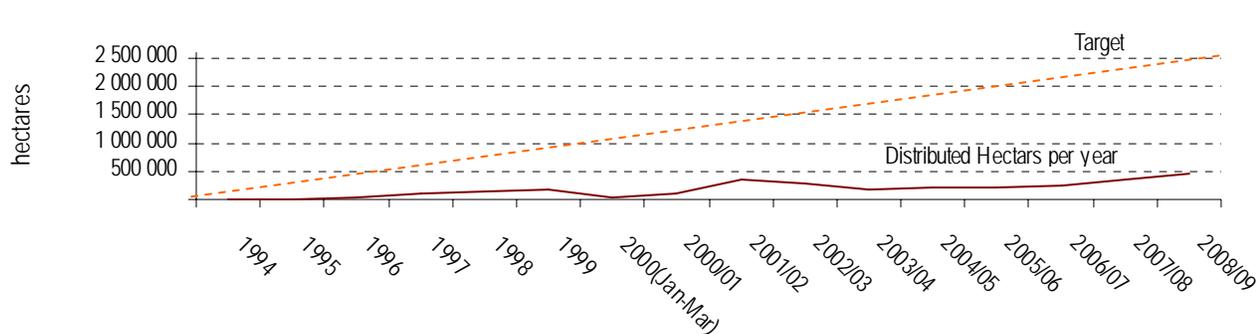
LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (Jan-Mar)	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Annual target									214 228	193 504	130 810	262 751	236 268	2 500 000	2 500 000	1 500 000
Hectares per year	16 009	10 336	44 410	108 146	141 249	174 616	28 928	111 560	344 435	279 838	176 871	214 998	197 891	241 526	345 442	443 600
Cumulative Total	16 009	26 345	70 755	178 901	320 150	494 766	523 693	635 254	979 689	1 259 527	1 436 398	1 651 396	1 849 287	2 090 814	2 436 255	2 879 856

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED PER PROVINCE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (Jan-Mar)	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Total
Eastern Cape	-	-	5 210	4 037	9 443	13 840	7 452	6 739	11 602	43 185	43 267	38 302	26 516	34 097	27 535	47 523	318 747
Free State	-	-	6 905	12 935	36 822	25 055	1 087	1 182	13 518	35 686	19 032	26 758	24 452	23 862	33 674	64 242	325 210
Gauteng	-	-	-	84	211	1 967	1 208	1 329	70	833	2 680	1 349	2 017	8 905	9 941	2 555	33 146
Kwazulu-Natal	16 009	10 336	19 468	6 557	18 786	15 031	8 918	12 320	152 843	25 119	27 718	36 269	41 945	28 391	33 735	65 539	518 985
Limpopo	-	-	71	2 734	7 036	2 616	1 173	9 812	7 050	5 244	3 448	2 392	3 758	8 128	11 082	14 601	79 146
Mpumala	-	-	12 417	6 637	4 522	3 250	4 522	21 017	30 048	58 761	19 758	19 212	6 162	11 566	49 214	52 273	299 358
North West	-	-	-	72 795	57 768	90 561	4 479	54 968	113 358	66 567	27 770	57 180	62 334	81 947	107 451	125 363	922 540
Northern Cape	-	-	338	2 219	3 973	8 560	82	2 919	8 665	33 514	21 283	26 053	27 088	34 915	42 252	52 868	264 732
Western Cape	-	-	-	148	2 689	13 735	5	1 275	7 282	10 930	11 915	7 482	3 619	9 715	30 558	18 637	117 992
Total	16 009	10 336	44 410	108 146	141 249	174 616	28 928	111 560	344 435	279 838	176 871	214 998	197 891	241 526	345 442	443 600	2 879 856

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED



Definition Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals

Data source Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Annual reports

32 LIFE EXPECTANCY

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

Trend analysis There is a lack of consensus about the 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.

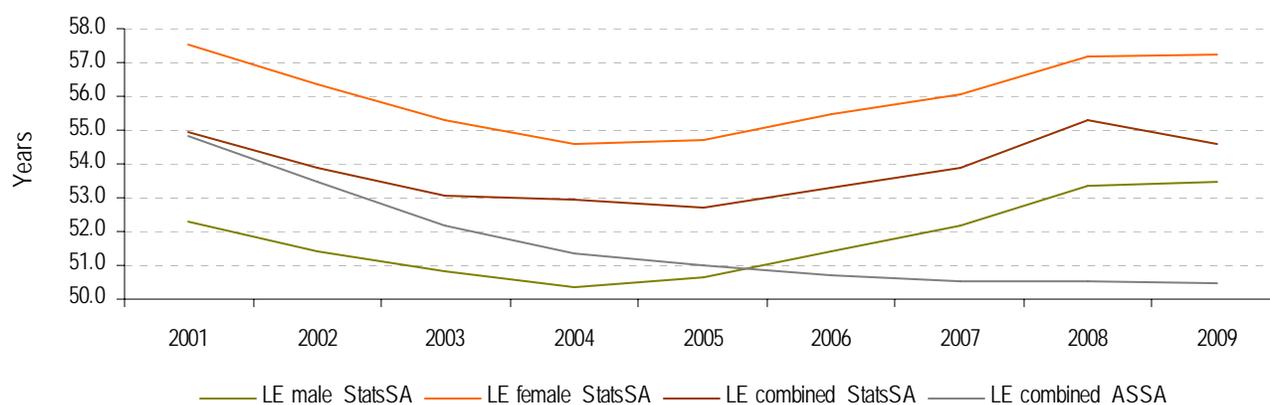
LIFE EXPECTANCY

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 LE male StatsSA	52.3	51.4	50.8	50.3	50.7	51.4	52.2	53.3	53.5
2 LE female StatsSA	57.5	56.3	55.3	54.6	54.7	55.5	56.1	57.2	57.2
3 LE combined StatsSA	54.9	53.9	53.1	52.9	52.7	53.3	53.9	55.3	54.6
4 LE combined ASSA	54.9	53.5	52.2	51.4	51.0	50.7	50.5	50.5	50.5

AVERAGE LE FOR 2001-2006 AND 2006-2011 PERIODS PER PROVINCE

	Male		Female	
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2001-2006	2006-2011
Eastern Cape	48.5	50.3	54.0	55.5
Free State	46.8	48.5	51.7	52.2
Gauteng	55.5	57.3	60.2	60.8
KwaZulu-Natal	46.4	47.3	50.6	51.0
Limpopo	51.5	52.6	55.6	55.8
Mpumalanga	48.5	48.8	52.7	52.2
Northern Cape	54.4	56.3	58.9	59.7
North West	51.7	53.8	54.9	55.3
Western Cape	59.3	61.6	66.5	67.9
South Africa	51.1	52.7	55.7	56.4

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 Statistics South Africa'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 (UNDER ONE YEAR) DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS - STATS SA ESTIMATES

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Black	68.1	65.7	63.1	59.9	55.8	52.7	50.8	49.2	48.2
Coloured	44.1	43.8	43	42.4	41.8	41.1	40.3	38.3	38.8
Asian	33.8	33.2	32.5	31.9	31.3	30.7	30	28.7	28.7
White	22.2	21.9	21.4	21	20.6	20.2	19.8	18.6	19.5
1 South Africa	63.4	61.3	59.0	56.2	52.6	49.8	48.1	46.4	45.7

INFANT AND CHILD DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS - ESTIMATES BY OTHER SOURCES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2 Health Systems Trust												
Infant mortality (under one year)				28.8	33.1	36.5	38.1					
Child mortality (under five years)				39.6	44.7	49.3	52.8					
3 Medical Research Council												
Infant mortality (under one year)	55	56	58	58	59	59	59					
Child mortality (under five years)	81	86	91	96	100	104	106					
4 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)	57	59	60	60	58	56	52	49	48	46	45	43
Child mortality (under five years)	80	85	88	90	89	87	82	77	73	71	69	68
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) Statistics South Africa mid-year estimates 2009
2) Statistics South Africa Causes of Death 2004 as published by the Health Systems Trust
3) MRC calculations
4,5) Actuarial Society SA models
6) South African demographics and health surveys

Data Note Note that Statistics South Africa calculations and ASSA model include the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment

34 SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

Goal To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality.

Trend analysis The trend shows a decrease from 2001 to 2008 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.

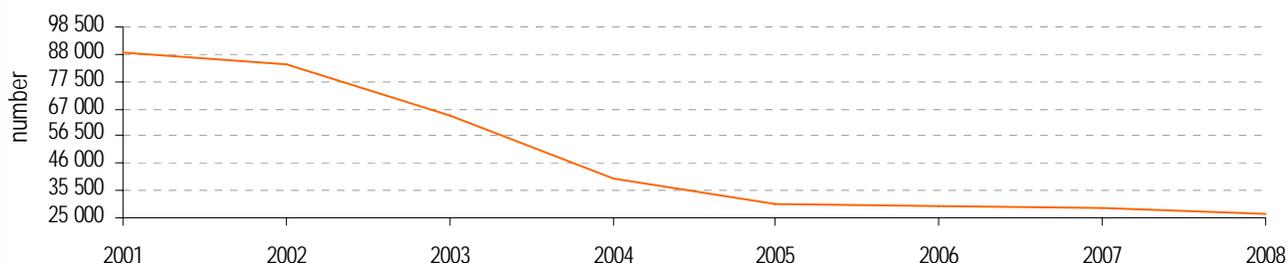
SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY*

		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. Severe malnutrition under five years	number	88 971	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082	29 176	29 165	26 373

MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD CHILDREN (6-72 months)

%	1994 ²	1999 ³	2005 ⁴
HAZ<=-3	6.60	7.23	6.05
HAZ<=-2	22.90	24.02	21.19
WAZ<=-3	1.40	1.75	1.02
WAZ<=-2	9.30	11.37	10.20
WHZ<=-3	0.40	0.80	1.24
WHZ<=-2	2.60	3.56	5.54

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
Z score Height-for-age (HAZ): HAZ<=-3 = severely stunted; HAZ<=-2 = stunted
Z score Weight-for-age (WAZ): WAZ<=-3 = severely underweight; WAZ<=-2 = underweight
Z score Weight-for Height (WHZ): WHZ<=-3 = severely wasted; WHZ<=-2 = wasted

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

35 IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

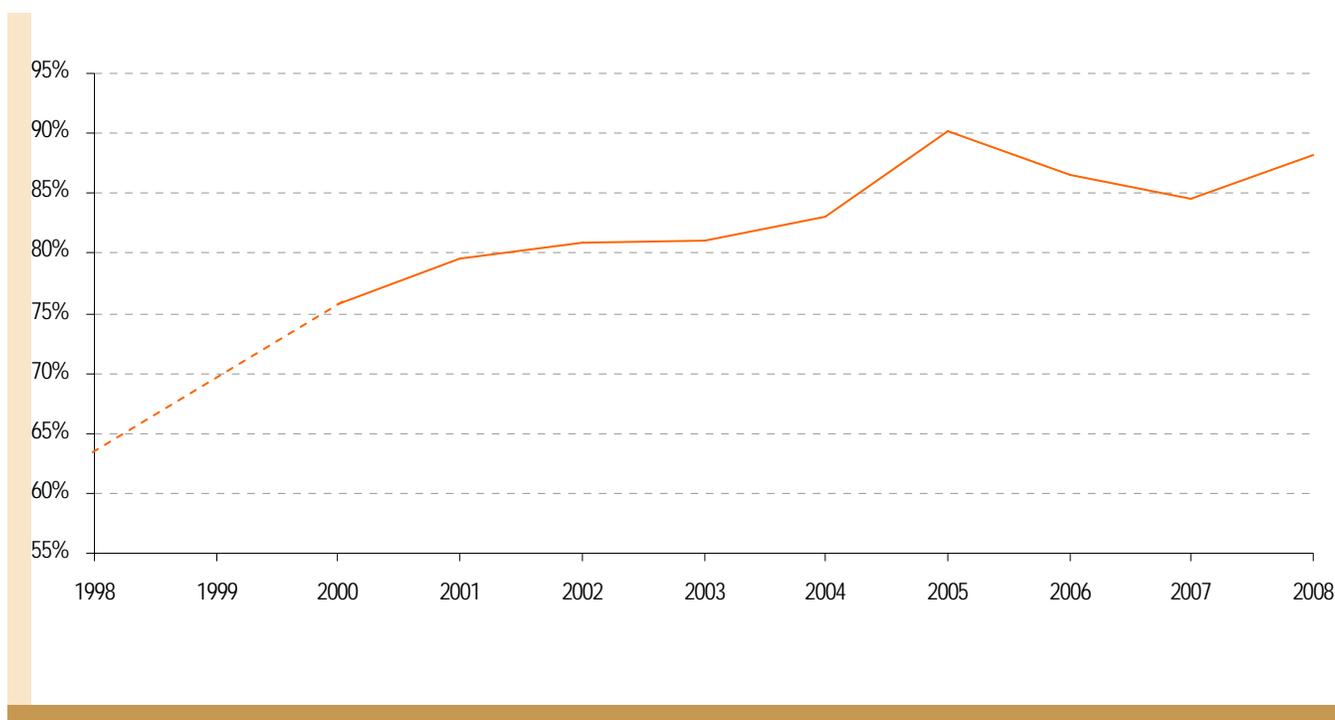
Goal To improve child health and reduce infant and under-five mortality and morbidity and attain a coverage rate of 90 per cent.

Trend analysis National immunisation coverage of just over 88% was achieved in 2008, against a target of 90%. Three new vaccines will be progressively implemented in 2009/10, with the aim of reducing child mortality. The new vaccines target the most common forms of pneumonia (pneumococcal) and diarrhoea (rotavirus). Government will also implement key initiatives to reduce morbidity and mortality, as outlined in the national strategic plan for maternal, neonatal, child and women's health and nutrition for South Africa 2008 to 2013. The initial focus of this strategy will be on 18 of the most deprived districts countrywide.

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

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

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE



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

Data source District Health Information System

36 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

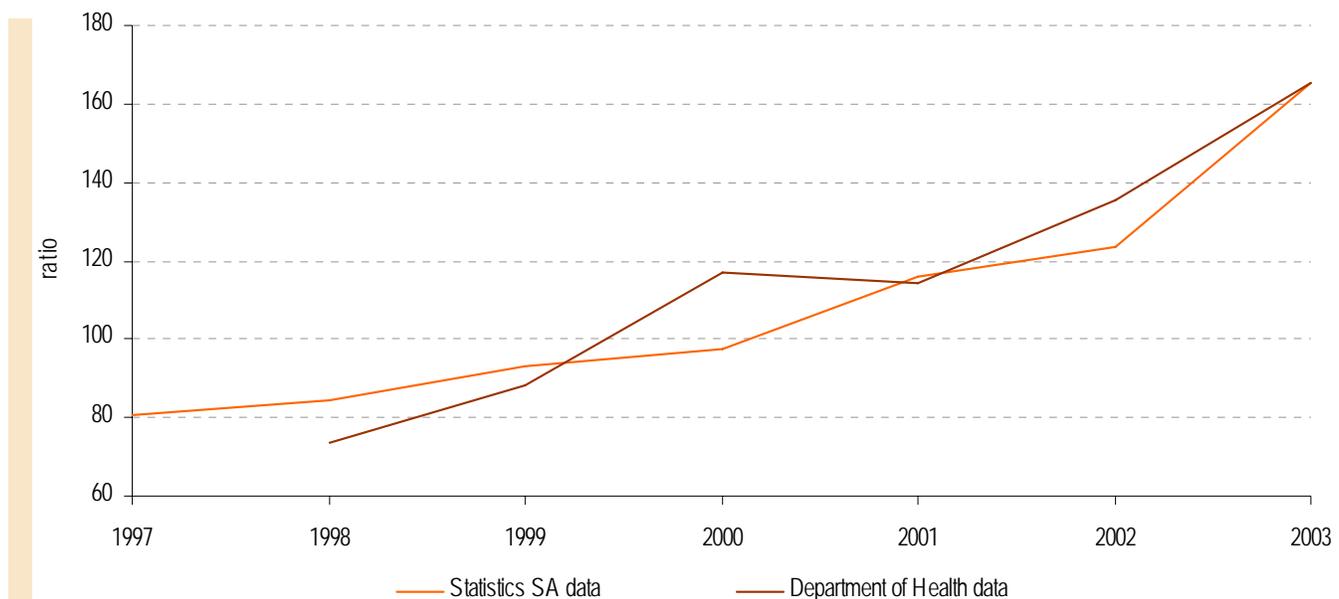
Goal To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity

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 of an increase in maternal death. Recent studies from sites with high-quality data is providing support to the increase in the mortality ratio.

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

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

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS



Definition Deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes

Data source 1) Statistics SA's calculations based on 'Causes of Death' reports from Department of Home Affairs; 2) DOH: 1998, 2003 Demographic survey; 3) Saving Mothers, 3rd report on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in SA, 2002-2004, Department of Health 2006; 4) UNICEF Maternal and Newborn Health, 2009; 5) www.MDG monitoring, UN estimates; 6) Population Health Metrics, 2008 (6)4

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

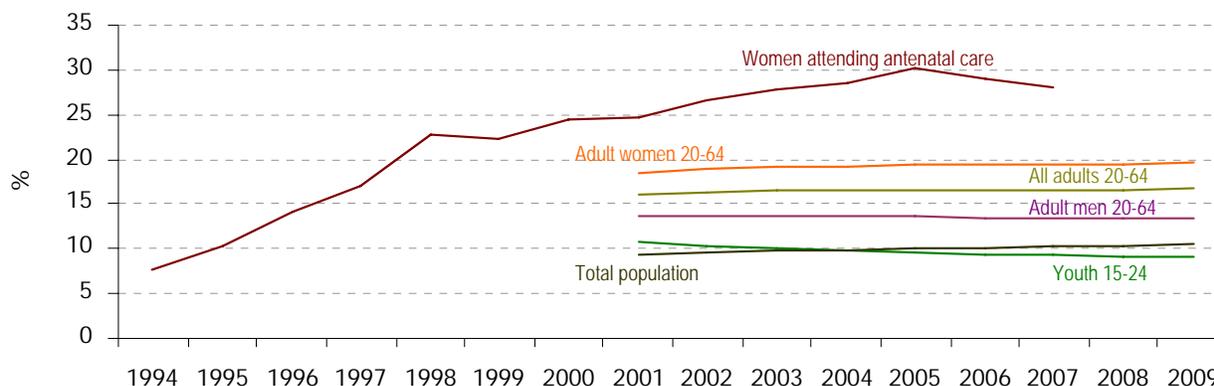
Goal To reduce the prevalence of HIV

Trend analysis Recent Stats SA estimates show an increase in HIV prevalence, while the 2007 antenatal sero-prevalence survey reflected a 1% reduction between 2006 and 2007, and a 2% reduction between 2005 and 2007 among women attending antenatal clinics. Key to success is: voluntary counselling and testing; and prevention of mother to child transmission services which were provided in more than 95% of health facilities; the distribution of condoms; provision of antiretroviral therapy to more than 630 775 patients by November 2008; introduction of a new dual therapy policy in February 2008 for the prevention of mother to child transmission.

HIV PREVALENCE

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1 Youth 15-24								10.7	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.1
2 Adult women 15-49								18.5	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.7
3 Adult women 20-64								18.4	18.8	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.7
4 Adult men 20-64								13.6	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5
5 All adults 15-49								15.3	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.7	17.0
6 All adults 20-64								16.1	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.7
7 Total Female Population								10.7	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.3
8 Total Male Population								7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.7
9 Total Population								9.3	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.6
10 Women attending antenatal care	7.6	10.4	14.2	17.0	22.8	22.4	24.5	24.8	26.5	27.9	28.5	30.2	29.10	28.00		

HIV PREVALENCE



Definition	10) Number of sampled pregnant women attending antenatal clinics whose HIV test results are positive divided by a number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics who tested for HIV
Data source	1-9) Statistics SA's calculations mid-term estimates 2009 10) 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 One of the priorities of Government is to increase the national tuberculosis cure rate from 60% in 2008 to 70% in 2010 by improving interventions for tuberculosis control and management. The tuberculosis cure rate of 60% in 2008 has decreased from 63% in 2007. Tuberculosis tracer teams are being appointed and placed in districts across South Africa to help reduce the defaulter rate, resulting in a decrease in the defaulter rate from 10% in 2005 to 7.9% in 2008. One of the challenges is the lack of reliable data on community prevalence of tuberculosis and multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant strains. A national prevalence survey of tuberculosis will be conducted in 2009/10.

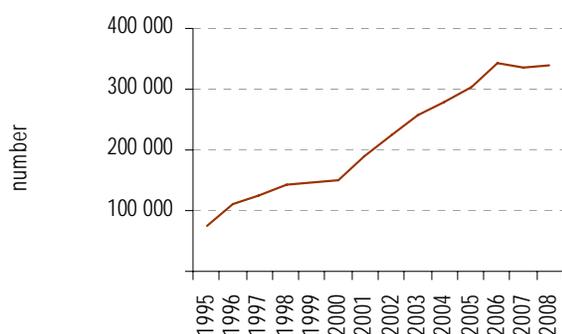
TB PREVALENCE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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	340 559
2 Successful treatment rate	73	73	73	73	73	72	63	61	63	63	66	71	73	71	
3.Cure rate	54	57	54	57	60	60	54	50	50	51	51	58	62	63	
4 Defaulter rate	18	19	18	19	19	17	13	11	12	11	10	10	9	8	

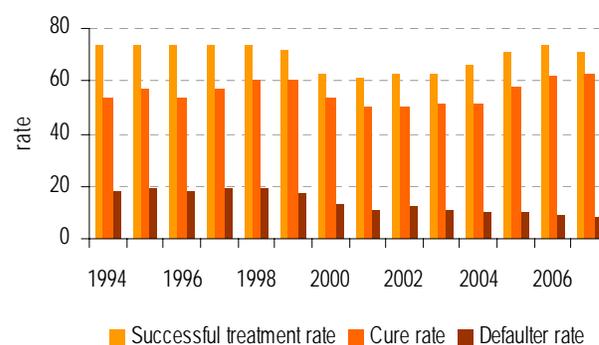
TB PREVALANCE- WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION ⁵

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
DOTS coverage (%)	77	77	98	100	93	94	100	100
Notification rate (new and relapse cases/ 1000 000 pop)	333	322	462	483	562	564	628	649
% notified new and relapse cases reported under DOTS	82	78	99	100	97	96	100	100
Notification rate (new ss+ cases/ 100 000 pop)	167	182	212	247	266	262	272	279
% notified new ss+ cases reported under DOTS	82	85	99	100	96	96	100	100
Case detection rate (all new cases, %)	43	44	53	53	56	55	60	62
Case detection rate (new ss+ cases, %)	76	70	72	77	78	75	77	78
Treatment success (new ss+ patients, %)	63	61	68	67	69	71	74	-
Re-treatment cases success (ss+ patients,%)	50	50	53	52	56	58	67	-

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 DOTS - Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (the basic package that underpins the stop TB strategy), ss+ TB means smear positive tuberculosis, MDR-TB is multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (resistance to, at least isoniazid and rifampicin), GLC- Green light committee.

Data source 1) World Health 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, 5) World Health Organisation 2009

39 MALARIA

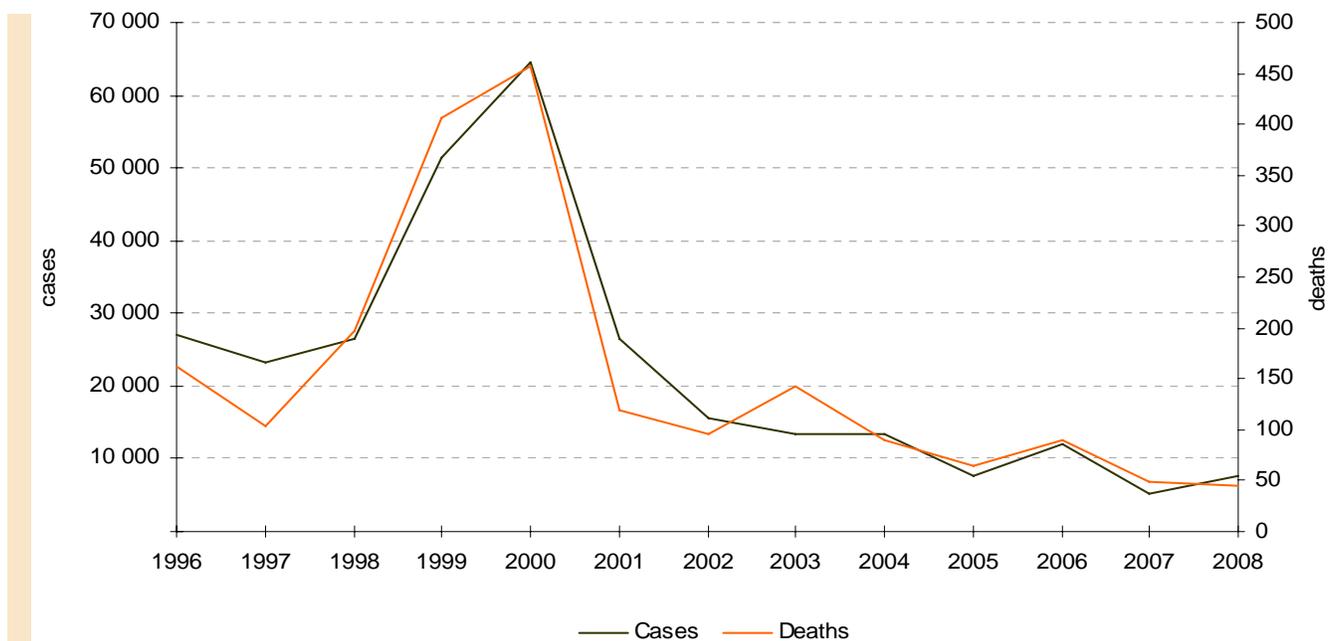
Goal To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 per cent each year

Trend analysis A 48% increase in the number of malaria cases was observed in 2008, compared to 2007. In 2007 5 210 malaria cases were reported compared to 7 727 in 2008. Forty-four malaria deaths were reported during 2008, compared to 48 in 2007, which reflects an 8% decrease. This was almost consistent with the 2008/09 target of a 10% reduction in deaths annually. However, the 10% target in the reduction of malaria cases was not met. South Africa continues to collaborate with neighbouring countries on malaria control.

MALARIA

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cases	27 035	23 121	26 445	51 444	64 622	26 506	15 649	13 459	13 399	7 755	12 163	5 210	7 727
Deaths	163	104	198	406	458	119	96	142	89	64	89	48	44
Fatality Rate	0.60%	0.45%	0.75%	0.79%	0.71%	0.45%	0.61%	1.06%	0.66%	0.83%	0.73%	0.92%	0.57%

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 LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

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

Trend analysis The learner-to-educator ratio contributes to the quality of education. The more crowded the classrooms, the less educators are able to give personal attention to learners to help them along in the learning process. The average learner-to-educator ratio in 2008 is 31:1 in ordinary public schools – down from 34:1 in 1999. It appears that the learner-to-educator ratio has stabilized below the set target of 32:1. However, it is critical also to pay attention to disparities within provinces and districts.

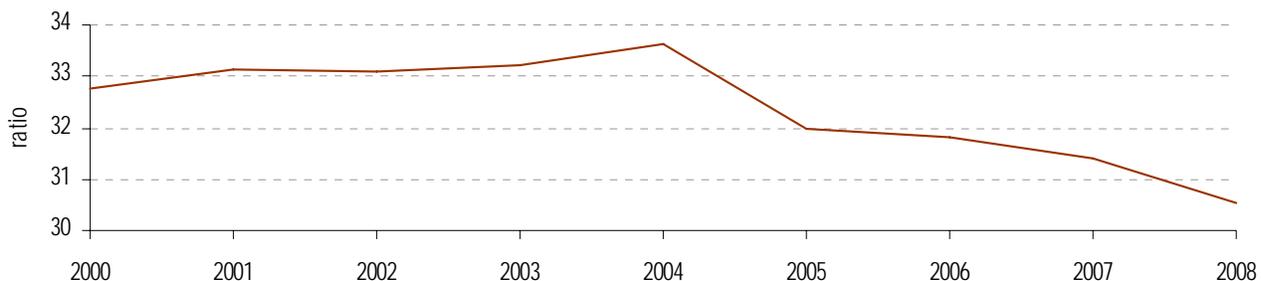
LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Educator	365 447	363 343	354 201	360 155	362 598	362 042	382 133	386 595	395 452	400 953
Learners	12 313 899	11 903 455	11 738 126	11 917 017	12 038 922	12 176 391	12 217 765	12 302 236	12 410 501	12 239 363
Learner: Educator Ratio	34	33	33	33	33	34	32	32	31	31

LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL PER PROVINCE (2008)

	Learners	As % of National Total	Educators	As % of National Total	Schools	As % of National Total	Learner: Educator Ratio
Eastern Cape	2 079 994	17	66 536	17	5 825	23	31
Free State	670 588	6	23 383	6	1 675	7	29
Gauteng	1 894 027	16	64 307	16	2 405	9	29
KwaZulu-Natal	2 771 420	23	86 983	22	5 938	23	32
Limpopo	1 764 669	14	57 083	14	4 122	16	31
Mpumalanga	1 051 531	9	33 644	8	1 959	8	31
North West	779 260	6	26 620	7	1 784	7	29
Northern Cape	265 866	2	9 019	2	617	2	29
Western Cape	962 008	8	33 378	8	1 550	6	29
National	12 239 363	100	400 953	100	25 875	100	31

LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO



Definition The average number of learners per teachers in a given school year, based on headcounts for both learners and teachers (Public ordinary schools data includes independent schools, schools that are subsidised by the DoE. The number of teachers includes both those that are paid by DoE and SGBs)

Data source 1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February 2000 data from DoE Statistics at a glance 2000; 2001 data from DoE (2003), Education Statistics at a Glance in 2001; 2002-2005 data from Education Statistics in SA at a Glance(2005), published November 2006 with data originally sources from 2001-2005 SNAP Survey; 2006 data from DoE , 2006 School Realities, October, 2007 data from DoE. 2008 data from DoE , 2008 School Realities

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

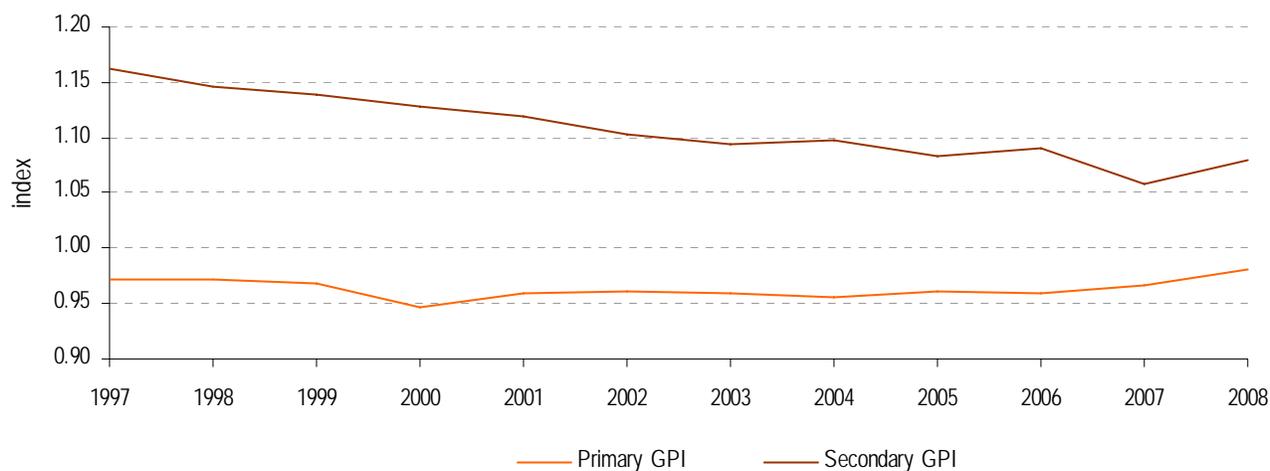
Goal To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities

Trend analysis The Gender Parity Index (GPI) reflects females' level of access to education compared to that of males' access. In South Africa, girls – by and large – don't experience discrimination with regards to access to education, as is commonly seen in other parts of the world. The GPI for total school enrolment (Grade 1 to Grade 12) indicates that for 2008, gender parity was achieved. Generally there are less females participating at primary school level than males, although the differences are barely significant. This pattern shifts at a secondary school level as there are more female than male learners in this phase. This may indicate that more males than females are inclined to drop out of secondary school.

GER AND GPI

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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	96.6
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	99.1
Primary GPI	0.972	0.973	0.969	0.948	0.960	0.962	0.959	0.955	0.962	0.960	0.966	0.980
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	87.9
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	81.6
Secondary GPI	1.162	1.146	1.139	1.127	1.119	1.103	1.094	1.097	1.082	1.090	1.058	1.080
Total 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	93.0
Total 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	91.9
Overall GPI	1.030	1.027	1.023	1.006	1.013	1.009	1.005	1.004	1.000	1.010	1.006	1.010

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 NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

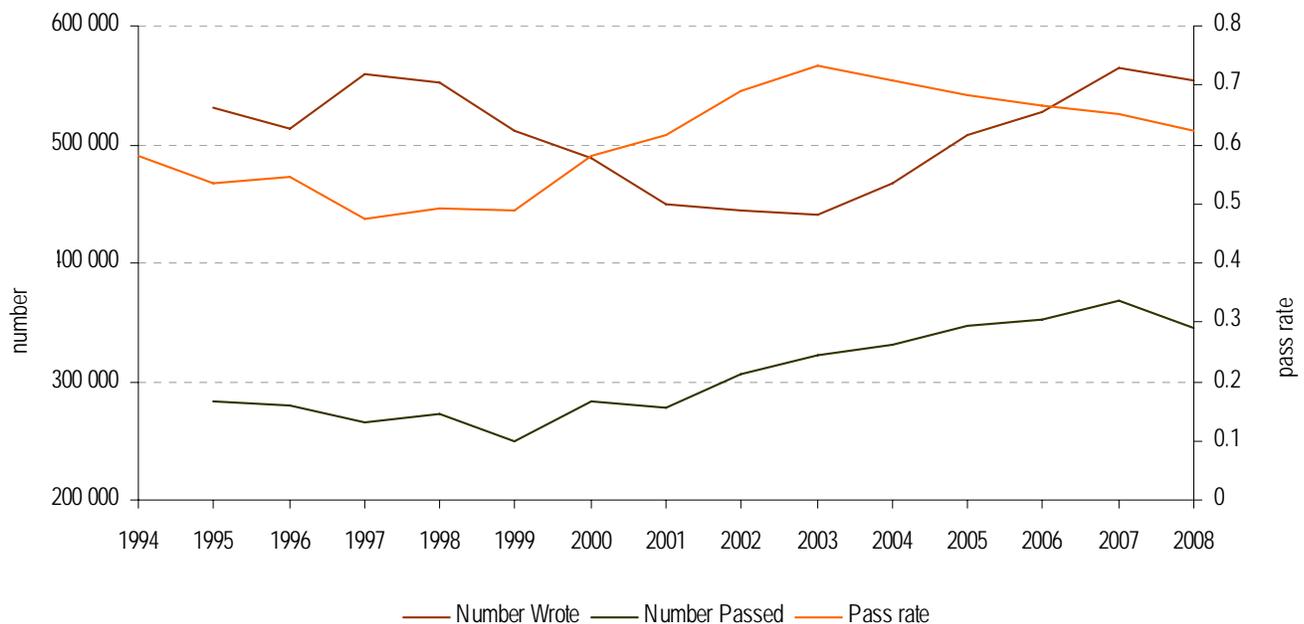
Goal To improve the quality of education as reflected in the National Senior Certificate Examinations

Trend analysis In 2008 the percentage pass rate was 62.2%, compared with the 2007 pass rate of 65.2% – representing a 3% drop. The number of those who sat for matric examinations also dropped to 554 664 in 2008 from 564 381 in 2007, because of a reduction in the number of those repeating the grade and more rigorous testing in grade 11.

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number Wrote		531 453	513 868	558 970	552 384	511 159	489 298	449 332	443 765	440 096	467 890	508 180	527 950	564 381	554 664
Number Passed		283 742	279 487	264 795	272 488	249 831	283 294	277 206	305 774	322 492	330 717	347 184	351 503	368 217	344 794
Pass rate	58.0%	53.4%	54.4%	47.4%	49.3%	48.9%	57.9%	61.7%	68.9%	73.3%	70.7%	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%

SENIOR CERTIFICATE PASSES



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

Data source Department of Education

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

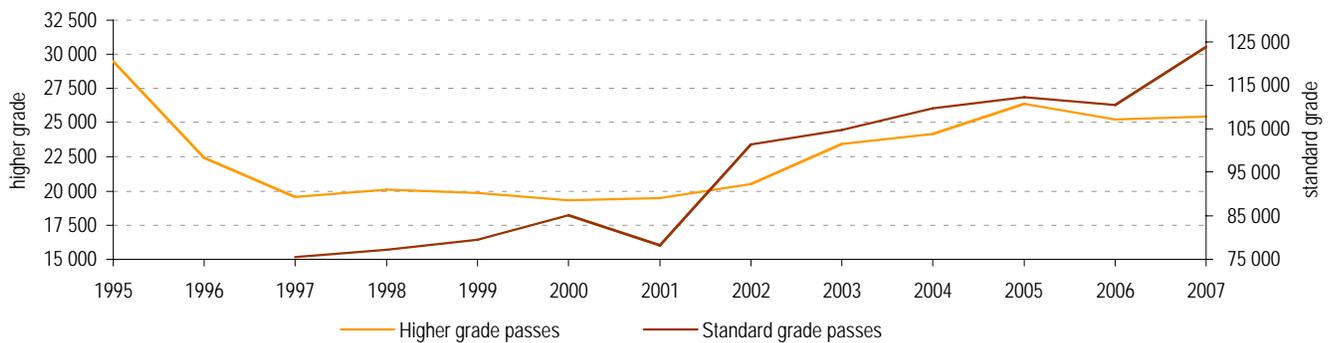
Goal To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics

Trend analysis Higher grade mathematics pass rates increased from 19 575 in 1997 to 25 415 in 2007 and standard grade from 75 543 in 1997 to 123 813 in 2007. From 2008, the numeracy and mathematical ability prerequisite for further training in technological and science subjects compared per country, South Africa has to improve the quality and number of mathematical passes in the NSC exam. The distinction between higher and standard grade maths was phased out; and replaced by Mathematics and Mathematical Literacy. In 2008, 45.4% of learners who wrote Mathematics passed the exams; whilst 78.6% of learners who wrote Mathematics Literacy passed.

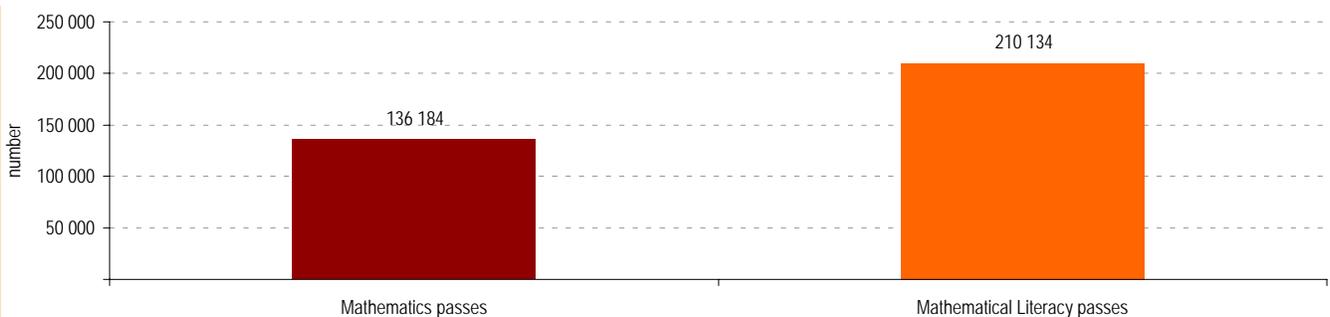
NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Higher grade passes	29 475	22 416	19 575	20 130	19 854	19 327	19 504	20 528	23 412	24 143	26 383	25 217	25 415	
Standard grade passes			75 543	77 210	79 512	85 181	78 181	101 289	104 707	109 664	112 279	110 452	123 813	
Mathematics passes														136 184
Mathematical literacy passes														210 134

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES UP TO 2007



MATHEMATICS AND MATHEMATICS LITERACY PASSES 2008



Definition Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics on the higher grade and standard grade

Data source Department of Education

44 ADULT LITERACY RATE

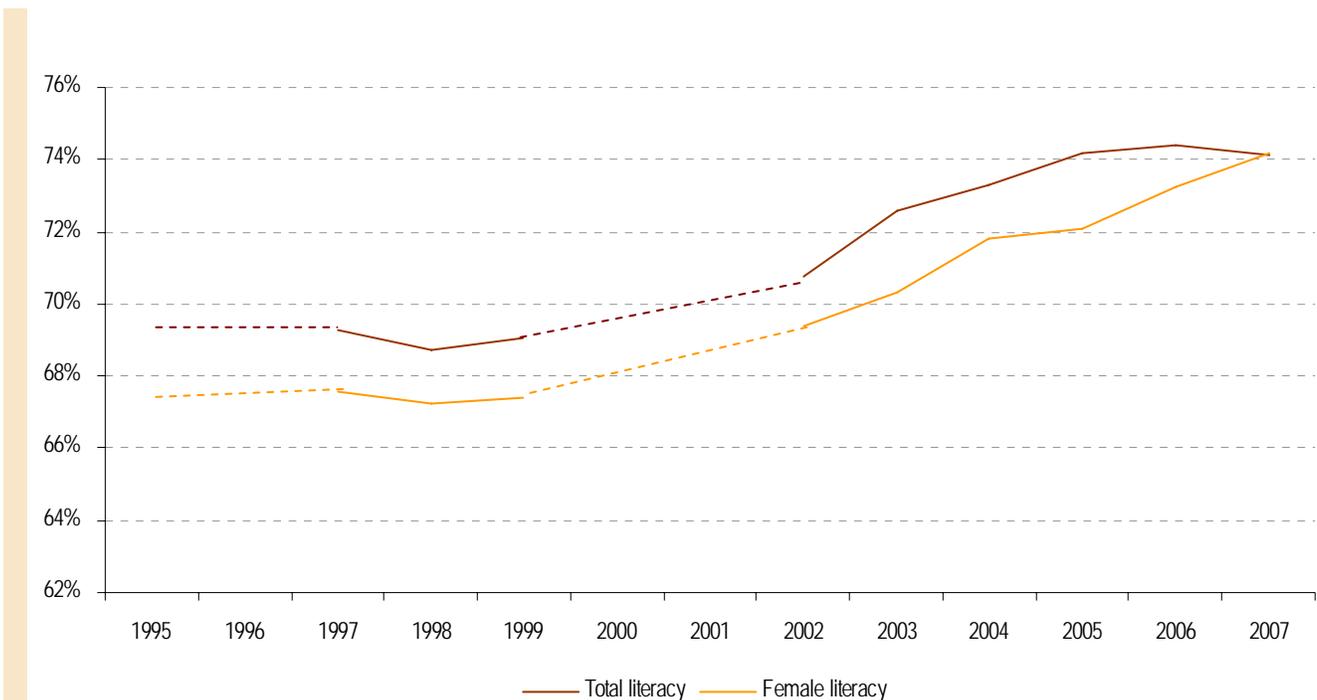
Goal To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50 per cent between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDGs target

Trend analysis South Africa is committed to fulfil the 2000 Dakar commitment of reducing illiteracy by 50% by 2015. From 2002 the literacy rate increased to reach 74% in 2005, and has remained at that level until 2008. The stagnation of the literacy rate between 2005 and 2008 confirms the need for more vigorous programmes to address the illiteracy challenge facing society. In order to increase the levels of adult literacy, the Kha Ri Gude Literacy Campaign was initiated to enable 4.7 million adults to become literate between the 2008 and the end of 2012. Enrolments to the Campaign have surpassed expectations and presently the Campaign has in excess of 360 000 learners enrolled.

ADULT LITERACY RATE

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Total literacy - GHS								70.7%	72.6%	73.3%	74.2%	74.4%	74.1%
2 Total literacy - OHS	69.6%		69.3%	68.7%	69.0%								
3 Female literacy - GHS								69.4%	70.3%	71.8%	72.1%	73.2%	74.2%
4 Female literacy - OHS	67.2%		67.6%	67.2%	67.4%								
Illiteracy	30.4%	100.0%	30.7%	31.3%	31.0%			29.3%	27.4%	26.7%	25.8%	25.6%	25.9%

ADULT LITERACY RATE



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

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

45 GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

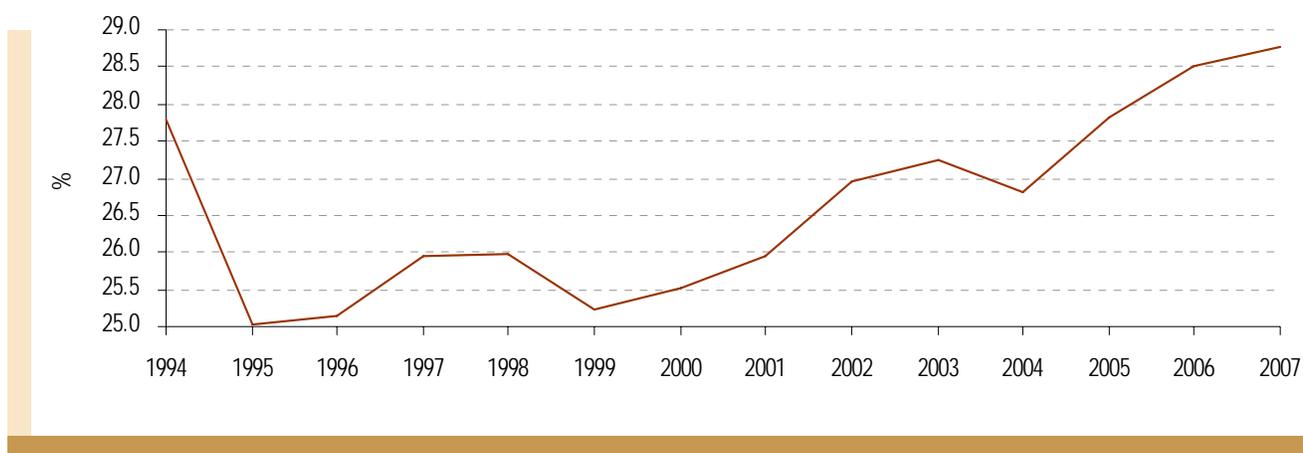
Goal To increase the percentage graduating student that are qualifying in the SET disciplines

Trend analysis Since 2000, there has been a steady increase on the number of graduating SET students. The number of graduates rose from 23 679 in 2000 to reach 36 429 in 2007. Despite the evident increase, the total number of graduating SET students remains significantly low, as compared to the enormity of the scientific skills shortages in South Africa.

HIGHER EDUCATION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Enrolment							578 134	627 277	667 182	705 255	744 478	735 073	741 380	760 889
Female							303 794	336 541	359 250	378 960	403 454	401 042	408 718	422 402
Male							274 159	290 539	307 922	326 294	341 019	334 030	332 662	338 481
Total number of graduates							92 819	95 940	101 047	108 263	117 240	120 385	124 676	126 618
Female							52 389	54 978	58 561	62 397	68 157	70 845	73 959	74 845
Male							40 296	40 955	42 485	45 866	49 083	49 540	50 717	51 773
Total number of SET graduates	20 598	20 456	21 682	22 904	22 506	23 269	23 679	24 907	27 240	29 495	31 436	33 506	35 562	36 429
SET as % of total graduates	27.8	25.0	25.2	26.0	26.0	25.2	25.5	26.0	27.0	27.2	26.8	27.8	28.5	28.8

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

Data Note The small disparity between the total enrolment and the sum of male and female students are due to the unreported gender

46 STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

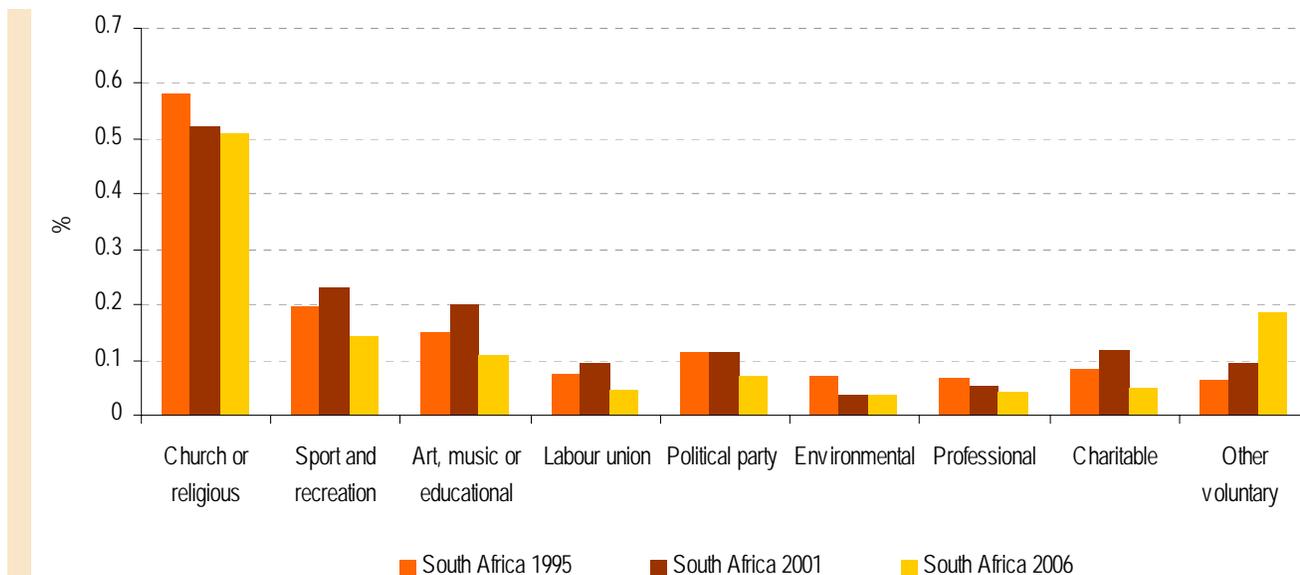
Goal To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations

Trend analysis South Africa compares favourably with similar countries with regard to citizen membership in 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%	

SA MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS



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

Data source World Values Survey, University of Stellenbosch, 2006

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 in the past four democratic elections in South Africa has been very high as compared to other countries. During the elections in April 2009 there was a 3 million increase in registration of the voting age population (VAP), which increased from 20 million in 2004 to 23 million in 2009. However, in 2004 there was a percentage decline in the turnout of the registered VAP. This changed in 2009, with a percentage turnout of all eligible voters improving to 65% compared to 58% in 2004. While there may be many reasons for explaining the decline in voter turnout, international experience suggests that with the maturity of a democracy there tends to be a decline in the percentage of citizens who vote. The local government elections have shown steady results over the past two elections. In both the 2000 and 2006 elections, 48 per cent of registered VAP cast their votes and this is a good average when compared it to other democracies.

VOTER PARTICIPATION

	1994	%	1999	%	2004	%	2009	%
Voting age population (VAP)	22 709 152		22 798 845		27 436 898		27 574 414	
VAP registered	no registration		18 172 751	79.7%	20 674 926	75.4%	23 181 997	84.1%
Turnout	19 533 498		16 228 462		15 863 558		17 919 966	
% Turnout of VAP		86.0%		71.2%		57.8%		65.0%
% Turnout of registered VAP		no registration		89.3%		76.7%		77.3%
Under 35 years								
VAP under 35			11 768 544		14 162 663		13 923 366	
VAP under 35 registered			8 667 832	73.7%	9 193 845	64.9%	9 253 537	66.5%
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				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 Voter turnout on average per province has tended to be very high in every election since the advent of democracy in 1994. The turnout in 2009, which was 77.3% is a slight increase from the turnout of 76.7% in 2004, which suggests that interest in the recently-held elections was high.

VOTERS IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	1994			1999			2004			2009		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2 454 543	2 177 266	88.7%	2 849 486	2 310 226	81.1%	3 056 559	2 344 098	76.7%			
Free State	1 226 730	1 090 908	88.9%	1 321 195	1 042 120	78.9%	1 388 588	1 069 127	77.0%			
Gauteng	4 158 087	3 662 790	88.1%	4 650 594	3 553 098	76.4%	5 555 159	4 391 699	79.1%			
KwaZulu-Natal	3 443 978	2 963 358	86.0%	3 819 864	2 807 885	73.5%	4 475 217	3 574 326	79.9%			
Limpopo	1 847 766	1 658 694	89.8%	2 187 912	1 686 757	77.1%	2 256 073	1 570 592	69.6%			
Mpumalanga	1 277 783	1 129 536	88.4%	1 442 472	1 157 963	80.3%	1 696 705	1 363 836	80.4%			
North West	1 527 672	1 305 441	85.5%	1 749 529	1 353 963	77.4%	1 564 357	1 135 701	72.6%			
Northern Cape	377 173	327 772	86.9%	433 591	329 707	76.0%	554 900	421 490	76.0%			
Western Cape	1 864 019	1 587 978	85.2%	2 220 283	1 621 839	73.0%	2 634 439	2 049 097	77.8%			
Total	18 177 751	15 903 743	87.5%	20 674 926	15 863 558	76.7%	23 181 997	17 919 966	77.3%			

VOTERS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	1995			2000			2006		
	Registered	Voted	%	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	622 816	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 the South African Parliament has increased from 27.8% in 1994 to 43.3% in 2009. Similarly, the representation of women in Provincial Legislatures has increased from 25.4% to 42.4% respectively. The 2009 female representation in Parliament as well as in Provincial Legislatures puts South Africa amongst the leading countries in the world in terms of the number of women in important leadership positions. Local government is also showing good performance; after the 2006 local government elections, female representation in Local Government Councils was at 40%.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LEGISLATURES

	1994			1999			2004			2009		
	Female	Total	%									
	111	400	27.8%	120	400	30.0%	131	400	32.8%	173	400	43.3%

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

	1994			1999			2004			2009		
	Female	Total	%									
Eastern Cape	13	56	23.2%	15	63	23.8%	21	63	33.3%	28	63	44.4%
Free State	7	30	23.3%	7	30	23.3%	8	30	26.7%	12	30	40.0%
Gauteng	25	86	29.1%	26	73	35.6%	31	73	42.5%	33	73	45.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	11	81	13.6%	22	80	27.5%	21	80	26.3%	30	80	37.5%
Limpopo	11	40	27.5%	16	49	32.7%	16	49	32.7%	23	49	46.9%
Mpumalanga	6	30	20.0%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%	12	30	40.0%
North West	9	33	27.3%	9	33	27.3%	11	33	33.3%	14	33	42.4%
Northern Cape	7	30	23.3%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%	13	30	43.3%
Western Cape	10	42	23.8%	11	42	26.2%	13	42	31.0%	14	42	33.3%
Total	210	828	25.4%	242	830	29.2%	270	830	32.5%	352	830	42.4%

WOMEN MEMBERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

Province	2000									2006								
	Proportional Representation			Ward			Overall			Proportional Representation			Ward			Overall		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Eastern Cape	266	701	37.9	94	601	15.6	360	1 302	27.6	348	743	46.8	236	636	37.1	584	1 379	42.3
Free State	125	319	39.2	51	291	17.5	176	610	28.9	141	334	42.2	113	300	37.7	254	634	40.1
Gauteng	206	479	43.0	86	446	19.3	292	925	31.6	201	454	44.3	190	423	44.9	391	877	44.6
KwaZulu-Natal	292	858	34.0	97	748	13.0	389	1 606	24.2	341	880	38.8	143	771	18.5	484	1 651	29.3
Mpumalanga	187	463	40.4	63	401	15.7	250	864	28.9	254	593	42.8	235	513	45.8	489	1 106	44.2
North West	153	382	40.1	78	327	23.9	231	709	32.6	186	423	44.0	152	365	41.6	338	788	42.9
Northern Cape	82	202	40.6	43	173	24.9	125	375	33.3	183	423	43.3	167	365	45.8	350	788	44.4
Northern Province	194	499	38.9	57	436	13.1	251	935	26.8	87	205	42.4	92	174	52.9	179	379	47.2
Western Cape	122	382	31.9	68	330	20.6	190	712	26.7	148	400	37.0	97	348	27.9	245	748	32.8
Total	1 627	4 285	38.0	637	3 753	17.0	2 264	8 038	28.2	1 889	4 455	42.4	1 425	3 895	36.6	3 314	8 350	39.7

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 OF IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

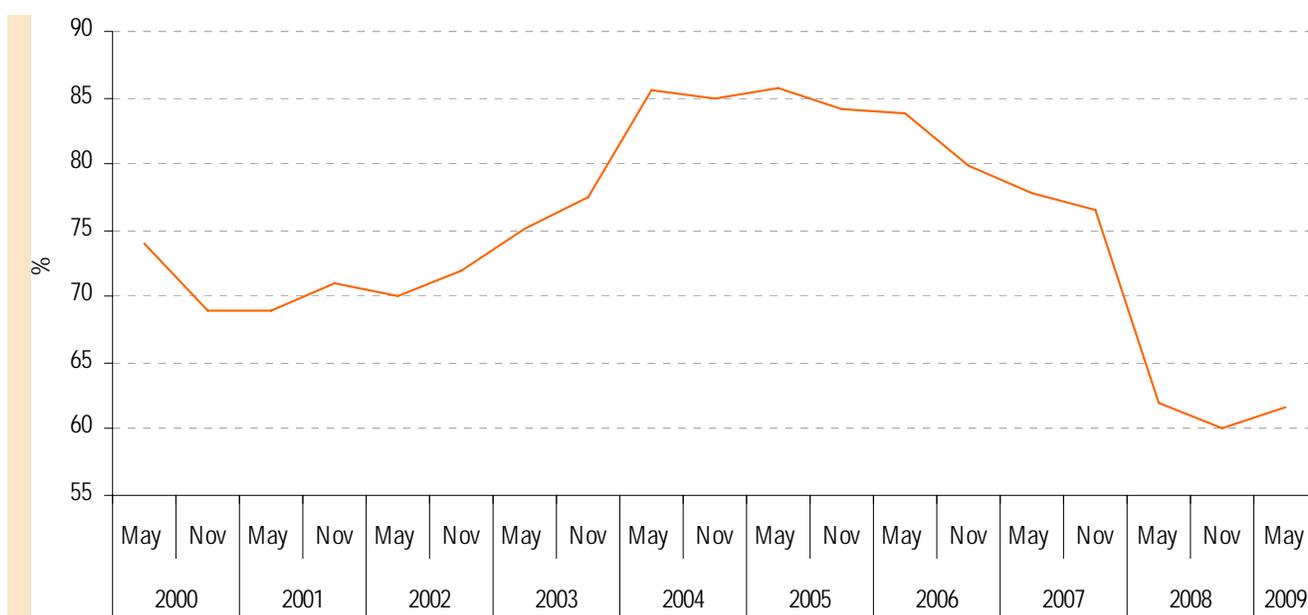
Goal To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation

Trend analysis Greater levels of confidence in a happy future for all races can be observed from 2004 to 2006. However, from 2006 confidence levels in a happy future for all races decreased dramatically. Levels dropped from 84% in May 2006 to 60% in November 2008. Although 2009 saw a slight increase to 62% from the preceding year, incidents such as the 2008 attacks against foreigners and high-profile incidents of racist assaults in the same year may have contributed to the steep decline.

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009
	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	60	62

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES



Definition Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races

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

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

51 PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

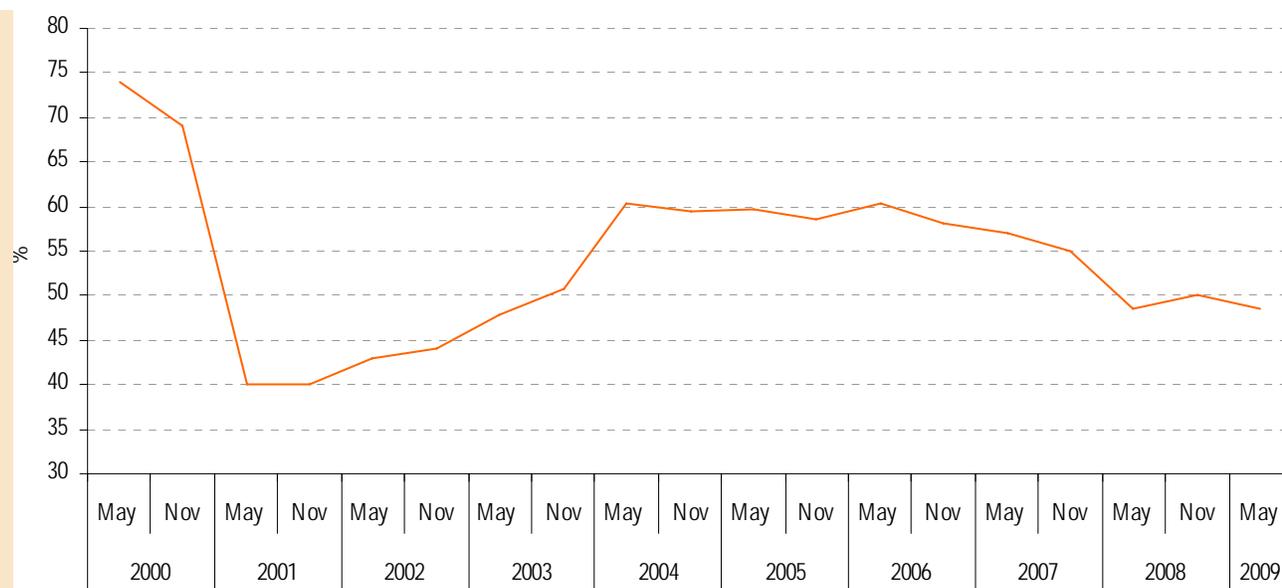
Goal To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation

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		2009
	May	Nov	May																
Race relations improving	74	69	40	40	43	44	48	51	60	59	60	59	60	58	57	55	49	50	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 Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data

Data note Markinor's regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3,300, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year

52 COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal To promote social cohesion while building the nation

Trend analysis Survey results demonstrate that in the period of intense interaction and discourse around public policy issues, such as occurs during election period, there is a strong sense of the country going in the right direction. The trend in the current cycle (2004-2009) depicts a similar trend as in the three previous cycles. The performance of the economy also impact on levels of optimism

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
1994-1999	76.0	62.0	64.0	66.0	57.0	56.0			43.0	48.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	54.0
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	65.0	69.0	50.5	59.6	54.3	45.5	38.4
2009-2014	42.8									

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



Definition Proportion of SA adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction

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

Data note 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). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year

53 IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

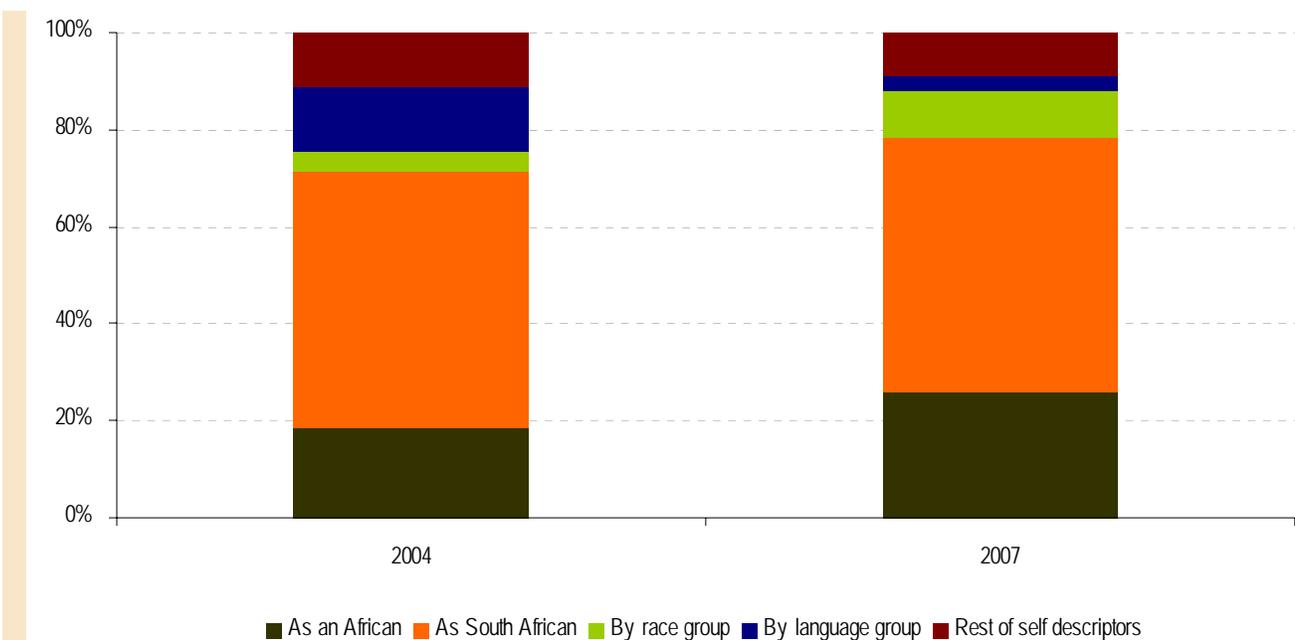
Goal To promote social cohesion and national identity

Trend analysis Survey results indicate that 52% of respondents identify themselves as South African, indicating that South Africans are evincing a strong sense of national identity, at least in terms of association with the geographic and state entity.

HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

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

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 2004 there were more categories included compared to 2007, but given that the figure is not very high the extra categories have been grouped under "rest of self-descriptors", including "uncertain/don't know" category

54 PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

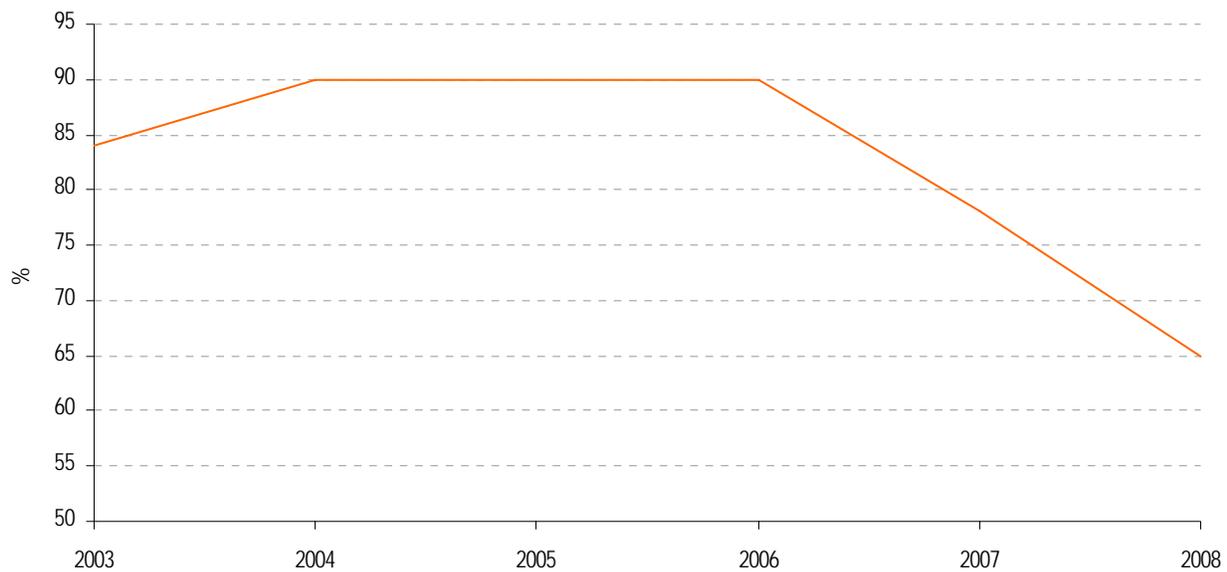
Goal To promote social cohesion and national identity

Trend analysis Surveys on pride in being South African have depicted a general increase from 2003 to 2004 and remained constant for the next two years, i.e. at 90% over the period of 2004 and 2006. It should also be noted that during this period the country's economic and global performance improved. Achievements such as winning the right to hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup may have partly contributed to instilling this sense of pride among South Africans. Post 2006, the graph reflects a decrease of 12% during the period of 2006/07 and 13% decrease during the period of 2007/08. 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	2008
Pride in being South African	84	90	90	90	78	65

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN



Definition Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African

Data source Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey

Data note The GCIS tracker survey is conducted on a weekly basis and results presented on a quarterly basis. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 800 respondents per year

55 NUMBER OF ALL CRIMES

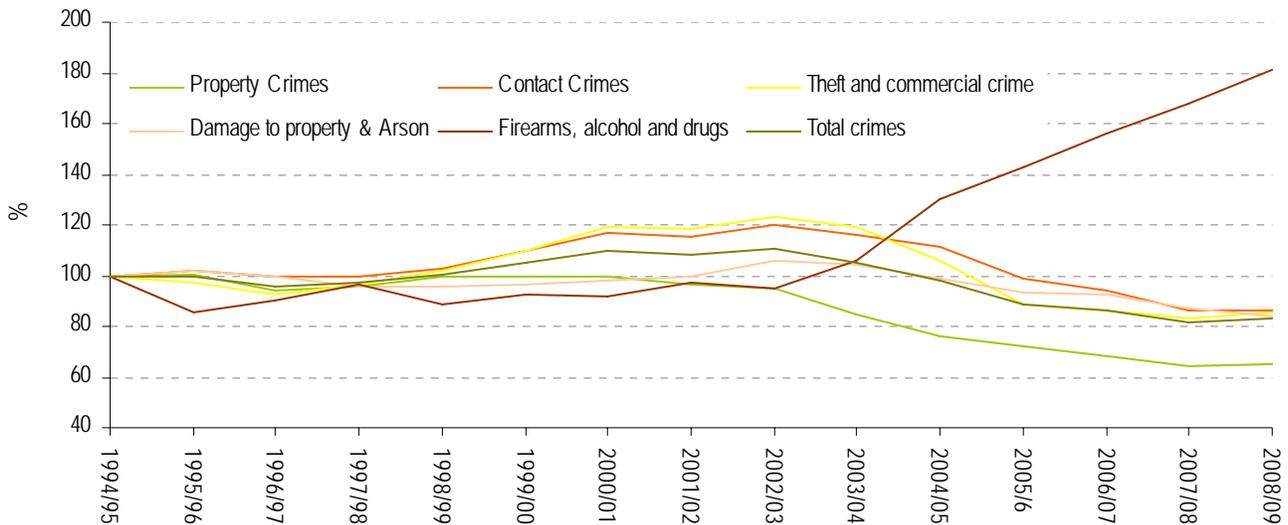
Goal To reduce the level of crime

Trend analysis The recent crime statistics show that although crime rates are falling, the crime rate remains unacceptably high. With the sharp increase in especially violent crimes, feelings of personal safety are declining.

ALL CRIMES RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Property Crimes	1 689.1	1 693.4	1 591.3	1 615.9	1 684.8	1 679.0	1 686.4	1 623.3	1 605.4	1 434.3	1 282.0	1 217.1	1 154.7	1 090.0	1 093.0
Contact Crimes	1 625.8	1 656.3	1 618.5	1 624.4	1 675.1	1 790.7	1 901.9	1 873.9	1 951.7	1 910.5	1 818.8	1 612.6	1 541.1	1 447.4	1 407.4
Theft and commercial crime	1 328.9	1 293.4	1 229.9	1 277.3	1 356.1	1 463.9	1 588.4	1 569.7	1 640.1	1 582.8	1 409.7	1 175.8	1 144.4	1 102.5	1 134.5
Damage to property and arson	346.0	352.0	344.7	331.4	331.5	334.3	339.7	344.0	365.8	360.2	341.3	324.0	319.1	301.7	289.9
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	384.9
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	5 512.9	5 129.6	4 632.9	4 491.2	4 299.1	4 309.7

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 by 7-10% p.a. with the major focus being on crime prevention, integrated law-enforcement operations and the reduction of repeat offending

Trend analysis In line with other crimes, five out of seven of the contact-type crimes including murder, attempted murder, assault grievous bodily harm, common robbery, have continued to show a downward trend. Levels of murder and aggravated robbery still remain very high. It has been noted that a large portion of contact crimes, in particular assaults and murder, involve interpersonal violence between victim and offender known to one another and this poses a challenge regarding police efforts to prevent and combat these crime types. The rise in the rate of sexual offences, needs further investigation as the new amended Sexual Offences Act has broadened the definition of sexual offences to include matters relating to prostitution.

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	2008/09
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	37.3
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	37.6
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	396.1
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	418.5
Sexual Offences										142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	146.9
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	249.3
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	121.7

PROVINCIAL CONTACT CRIME

	Assault GBH		Common Assault		Aggravated Robbery		Common Robbery		Sexual offences		Attempted Murder		Murder	
	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09
Eastern Cape	499.2	477.7	287.8	256.8	129.4	149.2	102.6	90.6	131.6	143.8	31.3	30.3	50.9	49.5
Free State	568.9	552	672	681.3	152.1	179.4	141.7	123.6	148.6	157	31.7	32	29.7	31.6
Gauteng	485.1	451.9	589.9	552.4	526.1	487.1	228.7	192.4	155.6	182.9	54.3	49.1	37.9	37.2
KwaZulu-Natal	305.6	298	293.7	295.9	242.5	255.9	92.5	84.9	113.4	131	49.4	48.7	47.1	47
Limpopo	253	250.6	204	184.9	45.3	53.4	69.6	63.2	83.8	88.8	13.4	13.3	12.9	14.2
Mpumalanga	476.5	475.3	345	320.1	167	193.6	134.4	121.9	117.9	130.3	35.9	35.2	23.6	25.1
North West	467.3	461.5	306.6	297.5	162.9	173.9	113.8	105	142.5	152.5	26	25.2	27	27.4
Northern Cape	898	884.7	492.7	497.9	106.4	108.3	121.3	115.7	158.7	169.4	70.3	64.9	38.3	36.5
Western Cape	514.8	438.7	674.9	602.1	300.7	241.9	177.2	160.4	178.2	165	38.1	33.6	58.6	44.6
Total	439.1	418.5	413.9	396.1	247.3	249.3	135.8	121.7	133.4	146.9	39.3	37.6	38.6	37.3

Definition Ratio of contact crimes per 100 000 of the population

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

57 PROPERTY CRIME

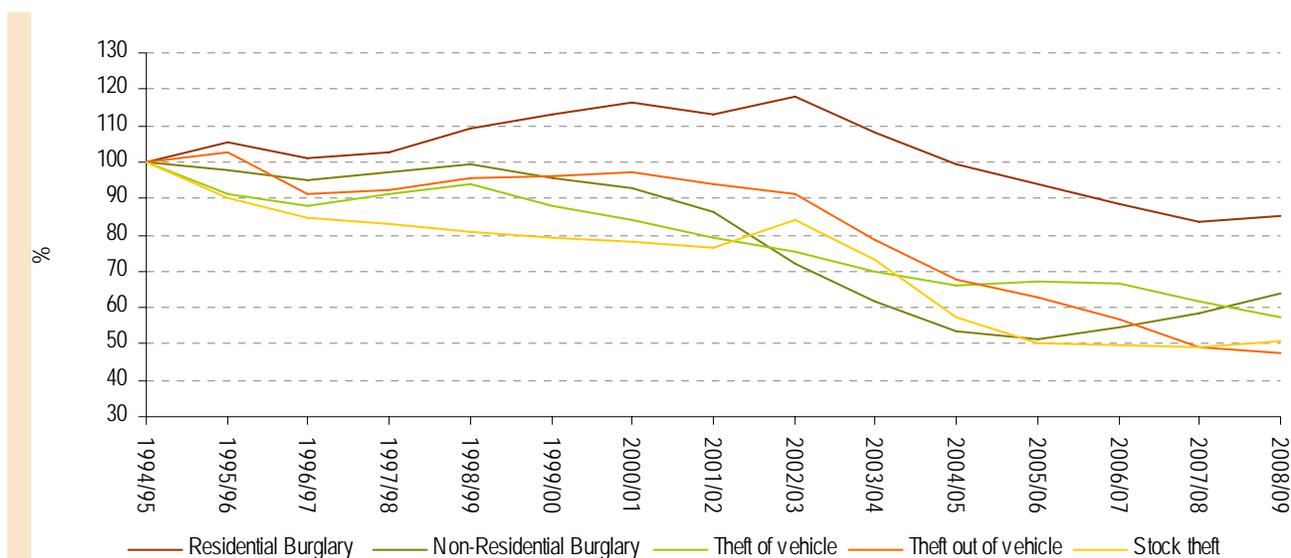
Goal To reduce the levels of property crime

Trend analysis The property crime rate was steadily decreasing since 2002/03, but started to rise again in 2007/08. The increase in residential burglary is worrying, especially since a similar growth trend is also visible in house robberies, despite an increase in visible policing strategy. Although all communities are impacted by property crime, poor communities are most vulnerable as they cannot afford private security support.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	1994	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Residential burglary	596.2	628.9	602.9	611.1	652.7	673.4	694.0	675.3	704.0	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5
Non-residential burglary	225.7	220.8	214.7	219.3	224.5	216.2	209.3	194.4	162.8	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8
Theft of vehicle	272.8	249.3	239.8	249.2	255.9	239.3	229.0	216.1	204.9	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0
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	225.0
Stock theft	121.9	109.7	103.5	101.0	98.8	96.2	95.1	92.9	102.7	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7

PROPERTY CRIME



Definition Ratio of property crimes per 100 000 of the population

Data source Property crimes reported and recorded by police

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

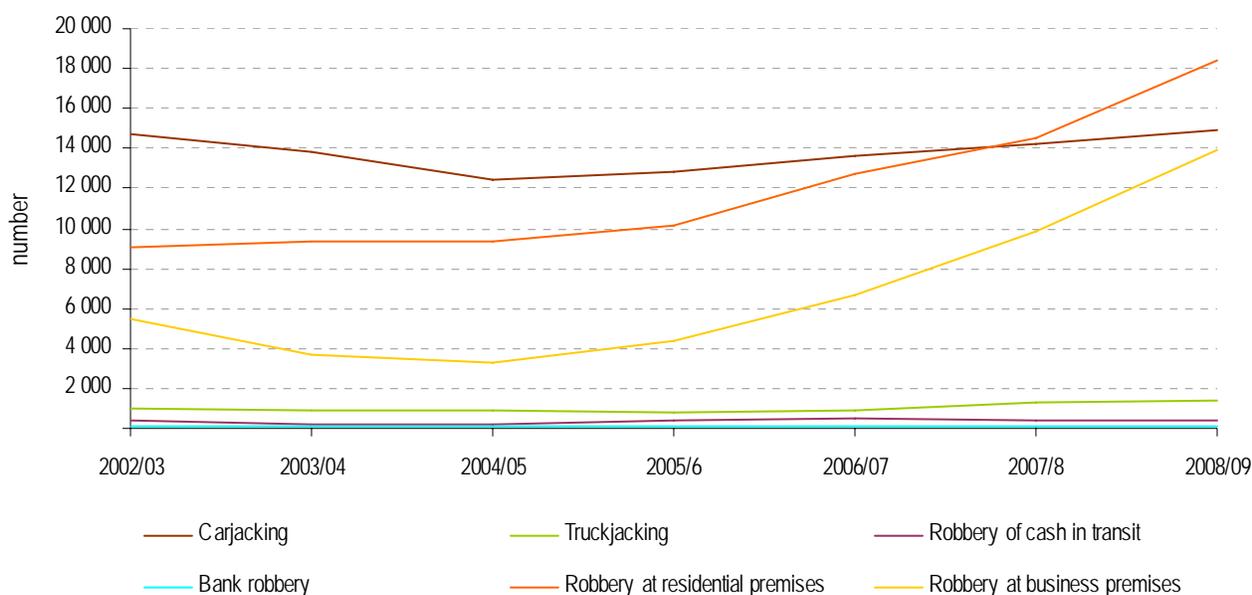
Goal To reduce level aggravated robberies

Trend analysis Robberies continue to rise sharply and have a serious impact on the feelings of safety of all citizens. Government believes that the trio-crimes of carjacking, residential and business robberies can be reduced with focused policing. The trio crimes are mostly effected by semi-organised and organised syndicates and appropriate crime intelligence and crime scene forensic analysis, would lead to more perpetrators being apprehended.

SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES - NUMBER

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/8	2008/09	% increase/decrease 07/08 vs 08/09
Carjacking	14 691	13 793	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	5.0%
Truckjacking	986	901	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	15.4%
Robbery of cash in transit	374	192	220	383	467	395	386	-2.3%
Bank robbery	127	54	58	59	129	144	102	-29.3%
Robbery at residential premises	9 063	9 351	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	27.3%
Robbery at business premises	5 498	3 677	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	41.1%

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 There is a marginal increase in the detection rate of almost all crimes. The increases range from about 1 to 2.86 percentage points. These figures point to the urgency of improving without delay the detection capacity of the police as well as ratcheting up their forensic expertise. Integrated action between the police and the prosecution also requires urgent attention. While the rate of detection of crimes is heavily dependent on police action [e.g. illegal possession of firearms and drug-related crimes] is high (96.17%), it shows some marginal decline when compared to the 2006/2007 (96.32%).

DETECTION RATE FOR ALL CRIMES

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Property crimes	14.4	15	14.2	15.3	14.8	15.1	16.05
Other theft and fraud			33.2	41.2	36.1	36.9	39.76
Damage to property	35.2	36.8	40.3	42.2	43.7	44.4	45.46
Contact crimes	39.5	40.6	49.1	51.8	60	54.5	56.85
Firearms/drugs and alcohol	78.1	85.0	88.0	89.7	92.6	96.3	96.2

DETECTION RATE FOR CONTACT CRIME

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Aggravated robbery	12.9	12.9	12.3	13.2
Murder	26.1	26.7	27.2	28.0
Common robbery	29.3	30.1	30.4	33.2
Attempted murder	41.9	42.8	41.8	42.5
Rape	55.6	57.0	55.1	57.5
Common assault	65.9	67.6	69.5	71.6
Assault GBH	67.3	69.3	71.8	74.3

DETECTION RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIME

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Theft of motor vehicle	6.4	6.7	6.2	6.4
Theft out of motor vehicle	8.8	8.6	8.5	10.1
Non residential burglary	18.6	18.4	16.6	17.3
Residential burglary	20.3	19.8	18.5	20.1
Stock theft	23.9	24.4	23.1	24.0

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

Data source South African Police Service annual reports. Data for 2008/09 not yet available

Data note Since 2007/08 information on crime statistics as well as indicators 59 and 60 are being drawn simultaneously from the Crime Administration System. The data for 2006/07 as published in the 'Development indicators 2008' will differ slightly from the 2007/2008 annual report information where the 2007/2008 data are compared with the revised 2006/2007 data

60 CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

Goal To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system

Trend analysis Since 2004, the number of charges that have been referred to the courts have shown a marked increase. In 2004 the percentage of charges referred to court in respect of all crimes was 27.2%. In 2007/08 this figure averaged 34.4%. About a third of cases carried over and new complaints were referred to the courts. There is a high disposal rate for crimes that depend on police action (drug and alcohol and firearms related cases). In most of these cases the police would have evidence that they present in the courts and they will be more likely to arrest offenders with evidence.

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

	Ongoing investigations	New complaints	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	168 073	704 449	872 522	6 888	116 125	409 508	340 001	39.0%
Property crime	106 009	547 258	653 267	6 163	18 872	556 704	71 528	10.9%
Damage to property	16 730	151 194	167 924	2 896	21 297	94 826	48 905	29.1%
Firearms drugs and alcohol	4 686	157 304	161 990	831	1 873	5 918	153 368	94.7%
Other theft and fraud	99 509	542 342	641 851	11 723	54 453	406 793	168 882	26.3%
All crimes	395 007	2 102 547	2 497 554	28 501	212 620	1 473 749	782 684	31.3%
2007/08								
Contact crimes	138 837	664 922	803 759	7 102	94 988	365 178	336 491	39.9%
Property crime	71 545	521 513	593 058	6 042	17 603	496 834	72 579	12.5%
Damage to property	14 546	144 382	158 928	2 970	18 595	88 217	49 146	30.9%
Firearms drugs and alcohol	4 748	171 015	175 763	660	1 310	6 753	167 040	95.0%
Other theft and fraud	74 234	527 574	601 808	11 976	48 326	364 248	177 258	29.5%
All crimes	303 910	2 029 406	2 333 316	28 750	180 822	1 321 230	802 514	34.4%

Definition Charges referred to court by the SAPS

Data source SAPS annual reports

Data note Note that the published total number of complaints (Indicator 60) is not the same as the published number of cases in court provided in Indicator 61. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system. Since 2007/08 information on crime statistics as well as indicators 59 and 60 are being drawn simultaneously from the Crime Administration System. The data for 2006/07 as published in the 'Development indicators 2008' will differ slightly from the 2007/2008 annual report information where the 2007/2008 data are compared with the revised 2006/2007 data. Data for 2008/09 not yet available

61 CONVICTION RATE

Goal To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system

Trend analysis The number of convictions shows a downward trend and has dropped 23% since 2003. This trend could be attributed to the inadequate case preparation by both the police and the prosecution. Noteworthy however is the sharp increase in the number of diversions which indicates that increasingly the courts prefer to impose other sentencing option as opposed to custodial sentence. The majority of these diversions involve children in conflict with the law.

SAPS DATA ON CRIME AND CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	growth
1 No of crimes reported to SAPS	2 560 132	2 523 169	2 357 257	2 168 952	2 102 547	2 029 406	-21%
2 Charges referred to court		705 073	757 574	745 973	782 684	802 514	14%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ) DATA ON STEPS IN COURT SYSTEM

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	growth
3 New cases in court	1 117 879	1 117 488	1 084 137	1 069 724	1 062 497	1 037 481	-7.2%
4 No of withdrawals	414 211	363 391	318 840	311 078	587 037	305 836	-26.2%
5 No of diversion	14 808	17 952	18 946	37 422	37 225	46 469	213.8%
6 New cases remaining in the system	688 860	736 145	746 351	721 224	438 235	685 176	-0.5%
7 No of finalised cases	407 530	396 536	381 021	376 860	313 702	342 063	-16.1%
8 No of convictions	331 933	329 530	321 418	321 604	267 477	254 651	-23.3%

VARIOUS RATIOS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Conviction as % new cases	29.7%	29.5%	29.6%	30.1%	30.6%	24.5%
Finalised cases as % of new cases	36.5%	35.5%	35.1%	35.2%	35.9%	33.0%
Withdrawals+Diversions+Finalised (WDF)	836 549	777 879	718 807	725 360	937 964	694 368
WDF as % of new cases	74.8%	69.6%	66.3%	67.5%	93.3%	66.9%
Convictions as % of remaining cases after WDF	48.2%	44.8%	43.1%	44.3%	28.5%	36.7%
Convictions as % of finalised cases	81.4%	83.1%	84.4%	85.3%	85.3%	74.4%

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 Justice and 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. Data for 2008/09 not yet available

62 TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders

Trend analysis The prison detainee figures show that the number of those detained for between 5 and 10 years from 2004 to 2008 has shown a substantial decrease while those detained for between 10 and 20 years has grown sharply. Possible reasons for this could be the imposition of longer sentences as a result of the amendment of relevant legislation and the expansion of the jurisdiction of regional courts thereby enabling them to impose stiffer sentences. Inmate totals remained steady in the 2007/8 financial year compared to 2006/7. The trend during the financial year has been characterised by an overall downward movement and most in the sentenced population. There is an increasing number of awaiting-trial detainees which significantly contributes to overcrowding

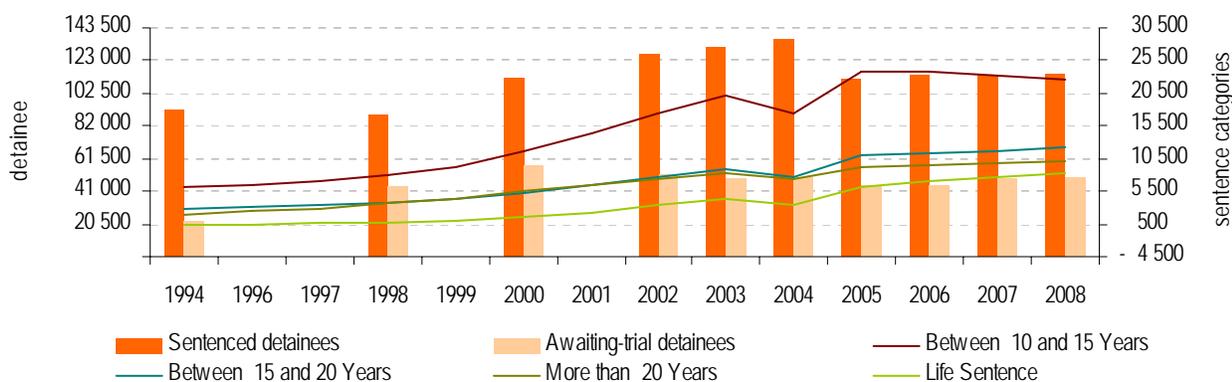
PRISON DETAINEES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sentenced detainees	91 853			88 302		111 948		126 862	131 240	136 436	110 736	113 781	113 024	114 301
Awaiting-trial detainees	22 021			44 138		57 538		50 758	48 433	49 373	44 936	45 080	48 187	49 802
Total	113 874			132 440		169 486		177 620	179 673	185 809	155 672	158 861	161 211	164 103

SENTENCE CATEGORIES - AVERAGE PER YEAR

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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	7 878
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	14 672
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	22 672
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	12 251
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	10 155
Life Sentence	433	518	638	793	928	1 436	2 313	3 296	4 249	3 296	6 214	6 998	7 547	8 354

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

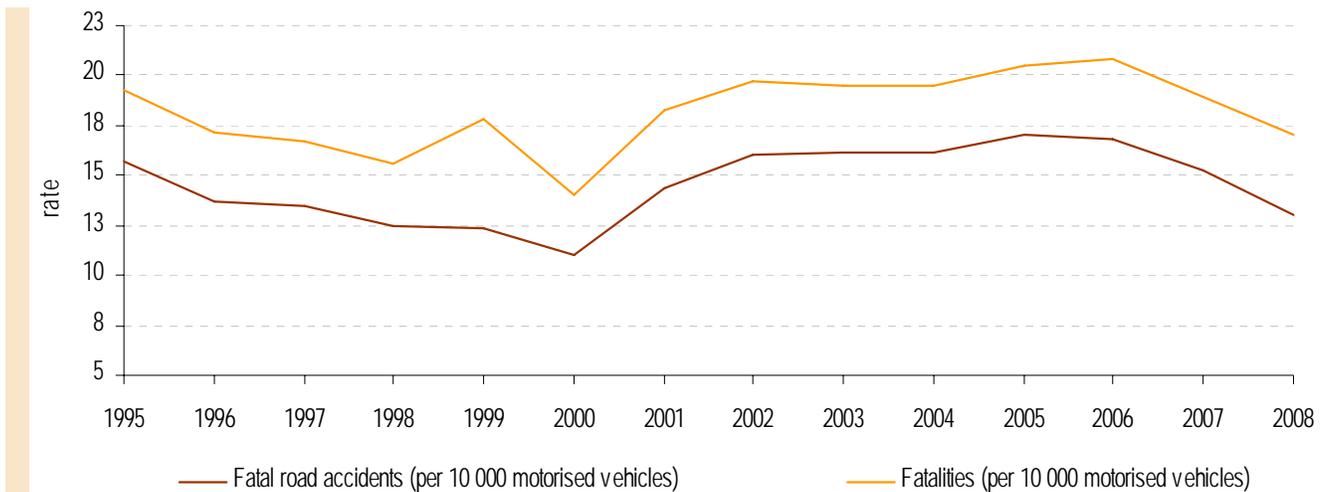
Goal To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-to-year basis

Trend analysis There has been a significant increase in a number of motorized vehicles registered in South Africa roads over the years. Although the number of road accidents and fatalities remain at high levels, they started decreasing since 2006 possibly due to improvement of the roads and intensification of law enforcement by the security departments. Figures show some decrease in the number of road traffic offences committed on national roads especially during the festive seasons.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorised vehicles registered	5 733 497	5 776 424	5 819 351	5 850 566	5 992 057	6 074 201	6 159 679	6 245 392	6 417 484	6 677 239	7 128 791	7 653 044	8 133 723	8 357 564
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	15.67	13.64	13.44	12.44	12.40	11.07	14.39	16.08	16.11	16.20	17.00	16.85	15.22	13.04
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	19.28	17.11	16.71	15.54	17.77	14.08	18.31	19.67	19.51	19.51	20.48	20.86	18.90	17.05
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	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	0.13
Fatal road accidents	8 335	7 850	7 790	7 260	7 342	6 679	8 802	9 973	10 197	10 607	11 736	12 456	12 011	10 753
Road fatalities	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	14 057
Road traffic offence index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	11.4	10.1	8.4	7.7	4.7	6.8

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES



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

Data source Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC)

64 PEACE OPERATIONS

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

Trend analysis

South Africa remains a significant actor and a major contributor in peacekeeping operations on the continent and elsewhere in the world, despite the fact that the number of South African peacekeeping operations on the African continent has not increased in the past two years. Our involvement in Africa includes troop contributions (military staff officers and observers, police and civilian officers) and mediation in, for instance, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and Sudan (South Sudan and Darfur). The missions in Ethiopia-Eritrea (UNMEE/OLMEE) and AU Special Task Force in Burundi have since expired and withdrawal of troops is in progress. The deployment outside of the continent includes the support of the United Nations' Political Mission in Nepal (UNMIN). South Africa also continued to render humanitarian support to a number of countries during disasters most notable in Mozambique and Zimbabwe and also electoral support. South Africa also plays a role in supporting post-conflict reconstruction and development in the DRC and Sudan.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MONUC (DRC)	1	113	161	1 430	1 430	1 230	1 242	1 248	1 958	1 198
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)-AUSTF (Burundi)					337	337	337	750	950	1 042
UNMIL (Liberia)					3	3				
UNMIS (Southern Sudan)								4	4	
AMIS (Southern Sudan)					10	339	620	620		
UNAMID (Sudan-Darfur)								651	614	
Southern Sudan-Uganda								2		2
Total number of personnel deployed	118	870	925	7 966	2 894	2 846	3 071	2 632	3 054	2 242
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP (CAR)									66	
NEPAL								5	1	
OTHER PEACE OPERATIONS								2	2	3

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. Other peace operation includes special envoys in Burundi, Sudan and Uganda

65 DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

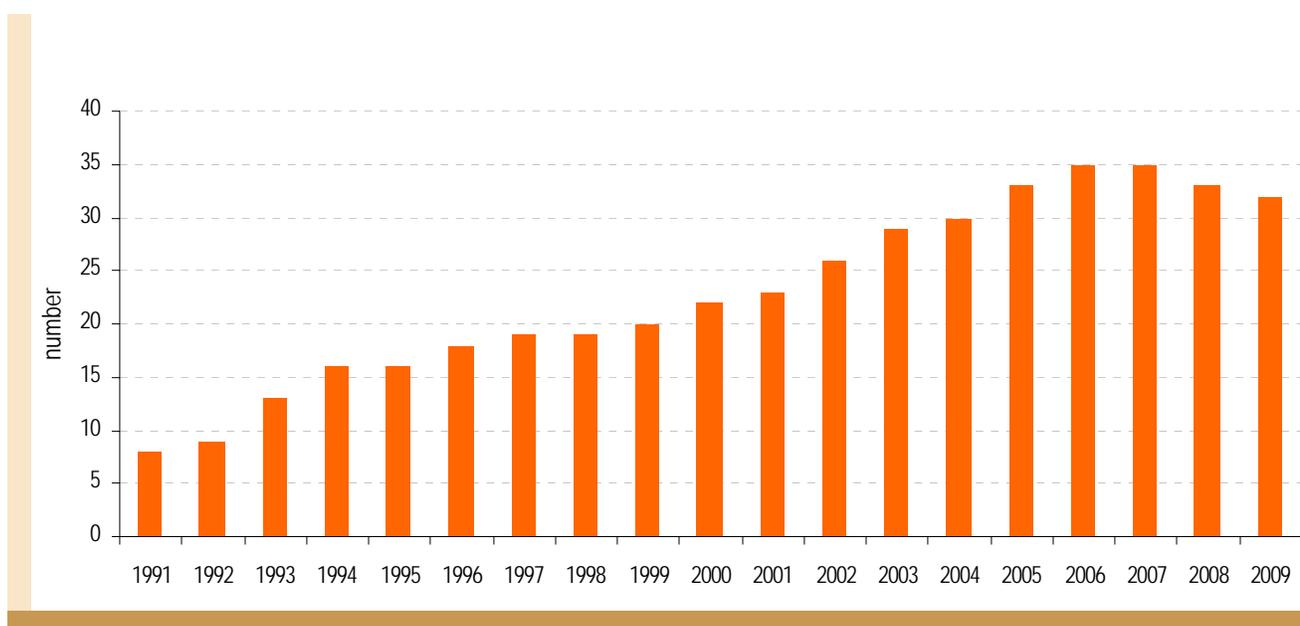
Goal To contribute towards a peaceful, democratic African continent, which contributes to a world that is just and equitable

Trend analysis A significant number of free and fair elections were held on the African continent in the past two to three years, the most recent being in South Africa and Malawi. African leaders continue to strive to subscribe to the AU objectives and principles, reiterating the importance of reinforcing commitments collectively taken by member states to promote good governance and democracy on the continent. However, in the recent period there have been some shortfalls in this regard which is demonstrated by a steady decline in the number of democratically elected governments in the continent. Recent military coup d'états experienced in Mauritania (August 2008), Guinea (December 2008) and Madagascar (March 2009) are a cause for concern.

DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

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

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA



Definition A formal process by which voters make their political choices on public issues or candidates for public office

Data source Eisa.org, Consultancy Africa Intelligence, International Foundation for Electoral Systems Election Guide, Communication with South Africa's Department of International Relations and Co-operation

66 REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

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

Trend analysis The economies of the African continent have been growing significantly over the past seven years. This positive performance has been sustained in various regions of the continent despite the external and internal factors that have negative spin-offs on the economies. It should be noted however that the current global economic crisis is likely to impact negatively on future growth of these economies. African countries are working hard to counter these negative spin-offs by improving investment environments, implementing better macro-economic management policies, expanding industrial sectors and diversifying their economies.

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

%	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
North Africa	4.4	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.7	4.3	4.9
Southern Africa	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.5	4.7	3.4	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.9	8.9
East Africa	3.3	3.6	2.6	4.3	2.4	1.8	3.9	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.4
Central Africa	7.1	3.4	4.3	12.5	6.9	4.7	11.7	5.1	2.3	4.4	5.3
West Africa	2.8	3.9	2.4	5.8	5.0	5.3	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.4	2.6	3.6	5.0	7.0	4.9	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.6	5.5
Total Africa	3.3	2.7	3.5	4.9	6.1	5.3	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.2	5.6

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA



Data source International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database (www.imf.org)

67 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

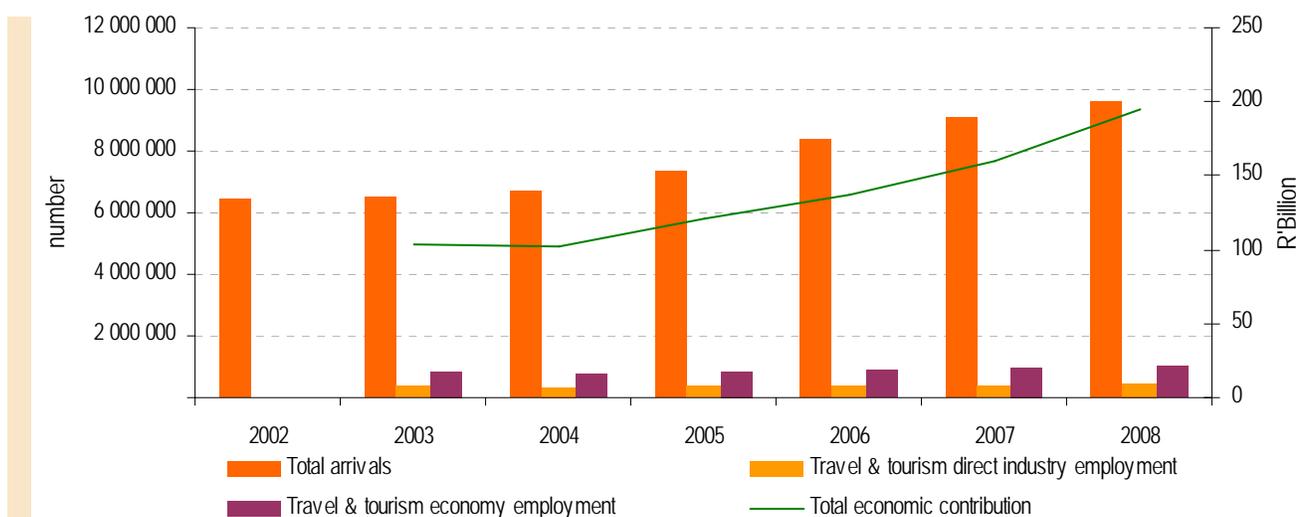
Goal To increase foreign tourism in South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth

Trend analysis The tourism sector continues to contribute significantly to the South African economy and outperforms most economic sectors in terms of entrepreneurial opportunities and the creation of jobs. Foreign arrivals reached an all-time high of 9.6 million in 2008, with 500 947 more foreign arrivals to South Africa than in 2007. The 5.5% increase exceeds the global growth rate of 1.3% and brings the compound average growth rate of arrivals to South Africa between 2002 and 2008 to 6.9%. The good performance of the tourism sector should be boosted further by various international sporting events in 2009 and South Africa's hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Foreign arrivals								
Rest of the world		1 803 887	1 897 110	1 884 336	1 939 214	2 078 704	2 175 518	2 182 130
African countries		4 455 971	4 453 250	4 642 087	5 373 667	6 284 344	6 867 728	7 348 627
Total		6 429 583	6 504 890	6 677 844	7 368 742	8 395 833	9 090 881	9 591 828
Employment								
Travel & tourism direct industry employment			389 600	344 800	398 900	404 800	413 100	438 500
Travel & tourism economy employment			841 000	749 600	859 400	896 900	941 000	1 041 700
Economic contribution								
Direct	R'bn		43.2	42.0	50.7	55.7	62.8	72.3
Indirect	R'bn		60.8	60.3	70.9	81.9	96.8	121.3
Total	R'bn		104.0	102.3	121.6	137.6	159.6	194.5

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 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

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Bilateral politics and economic relations

Development Indicators

68 MISSION OPERATIONS AND DIPLOMATS TRAINED

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

Trend analysis During the 2008/9 financial year South Africa opened new diplomatic missions bringing the total to 124 diplomatic missions worldwide while maintaining a strong diplomatic presence in Africa. The establishment and opening of diplomatic missions in Africa and Latin America specifically, is in line Government's strategic objectives of strengthening relations and co-operation with the developing world, prioritising of Africa and enhancing South-South co-operation. The number of diplomats trained continues to grow annually in response to the need for human resource capacity in South Africa's missions abroad.

MISSION OPERATIONS

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

DIPLOMATS TRAINED

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Foreign Service/Diplomatic training: Foreign Affairs	47	59	69	93	130
Heads of Mission training	17	20	8	15	14
Foreign Language training	44	95	82	256	817

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

Data source 1) Department of International Relations and Cooperation Assets and Lease Section, and 2) Diplomatic Academy

69 AGREEMENTS

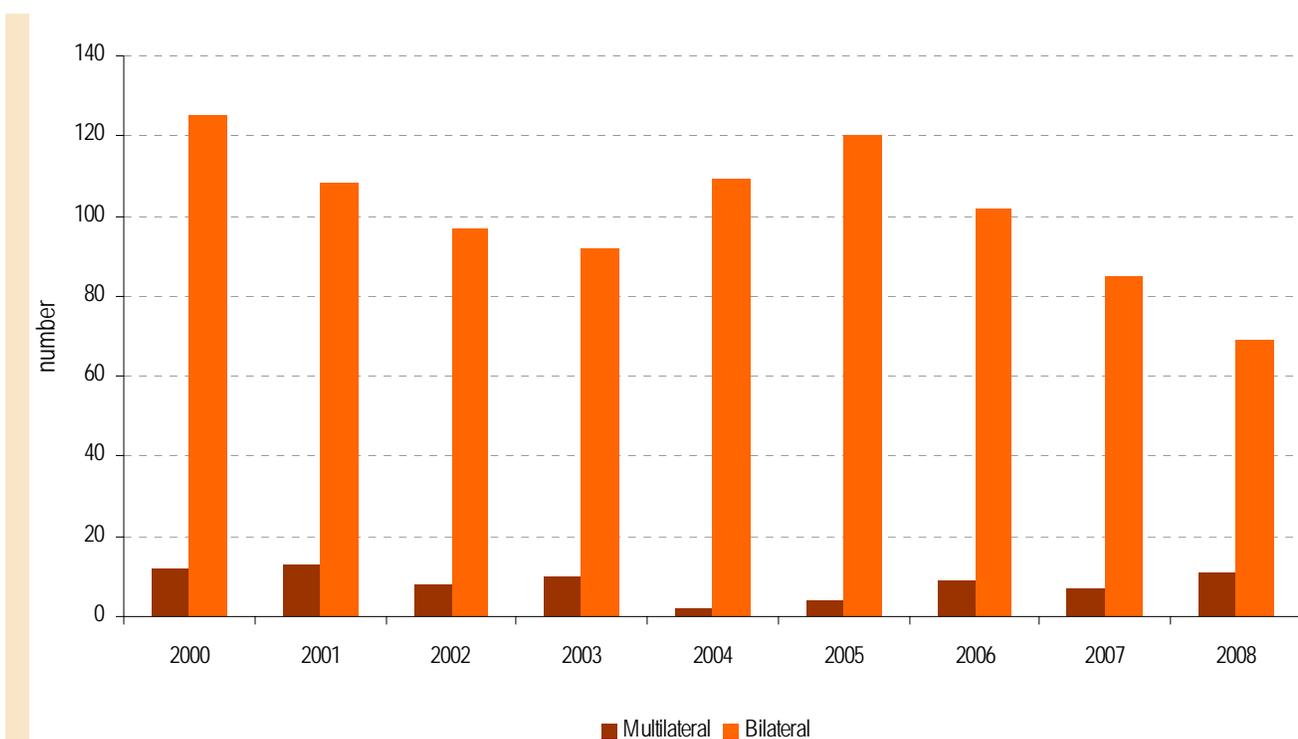
Goal To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives

Trend analysis South Africa's relations in various regions of the world have been sustained and enhanced through the signing of several bilateral, trilateral and multilateral agreements. Sustaining of relations with strategic partners and priority countries has improved. The conclusion, review and implementation of a range of agreements has allowed South Africa to advance its policy priorities to meet specific objectives that underpin South African's national, regional and continental interests.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

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

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL 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

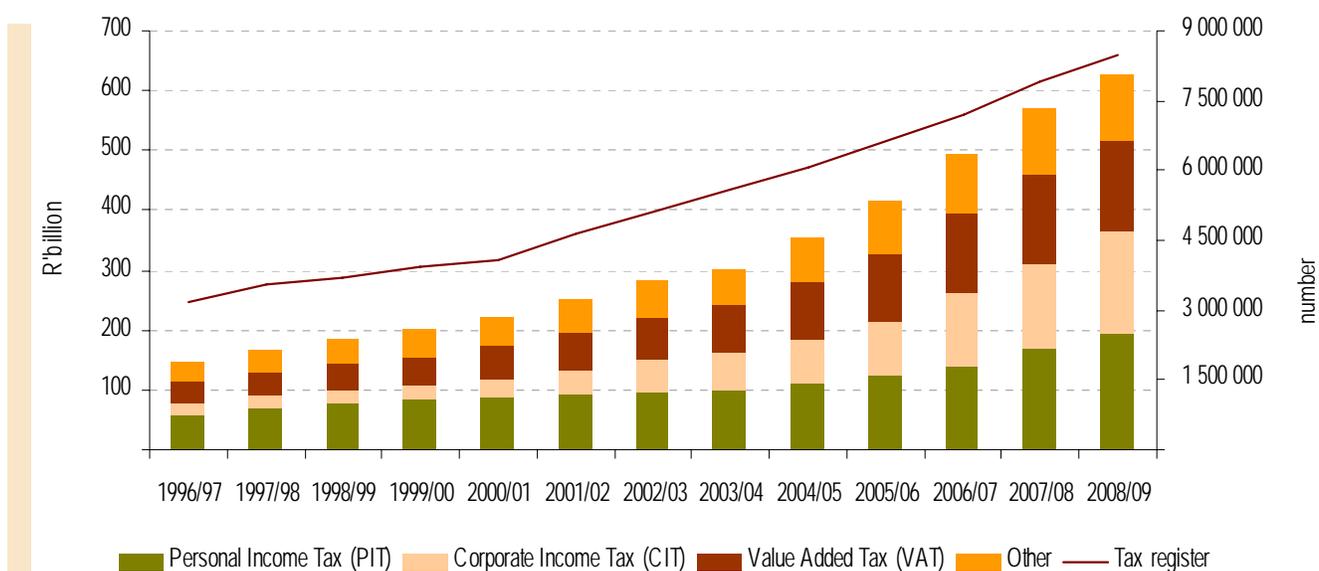
Goal To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government.

Trend analysis The main contributors to the total revenue of 2008/09 were personal income tax (31%), company income tax (27%) and Value Added Tax (25%). The increase of revenue collected to R850 billion represents a 9% growth and is attributed to SARS' efficient system of tax collection and better performance of the economy in the period leading up to 2009. However, when compared with the average growth of 17% achieved in the past four years (2004/05-2007/08), there has been a slowdown in revenue collection. This is mainly as a result of the negative impact of the global economic crisis on the South African economy, and this can be expected to worsen in 2009/10.

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
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	10.50
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	8 487 502
Revenue collection														
Personal Income Tax (PIT)	R'bn	59.9	68.7	78.2	86.4	86.9	91.0	94.9	99.2	111.7	126.4	141.4	169.5	196.1
Corporate Income Tax (CIT)	R'bn	19.1	21.6	22.8	21.3	30.0	43.0	56.3	61.7	71.6	87.3	120.1	141.6	167.2
Value Added Tax (VAT)	R'bn	35.9	40.1	44.0	48.4	54.5	61.1	70.1	80.7	98.2	114.4	134.5	150.4	154.3
Other forms of tax	R'bn	32.4	34.9	39.8	45.2	48.7	57.2	60.6	60.8	73.5	89.1	99.5	111.3	107.5
Total	R'bn	147.3	165.3	184.8	201.4	220.3	252.3	282.2	302.5	355.0	417.3	493.5	572.9	625.1

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



Definition n/a
Data source South African Revenue Service
Data note Total revenue collection is a sum of Personal Income Tax, Corporate Income Tax, Value Added Tax and Other forms of tax

71 AUDITS

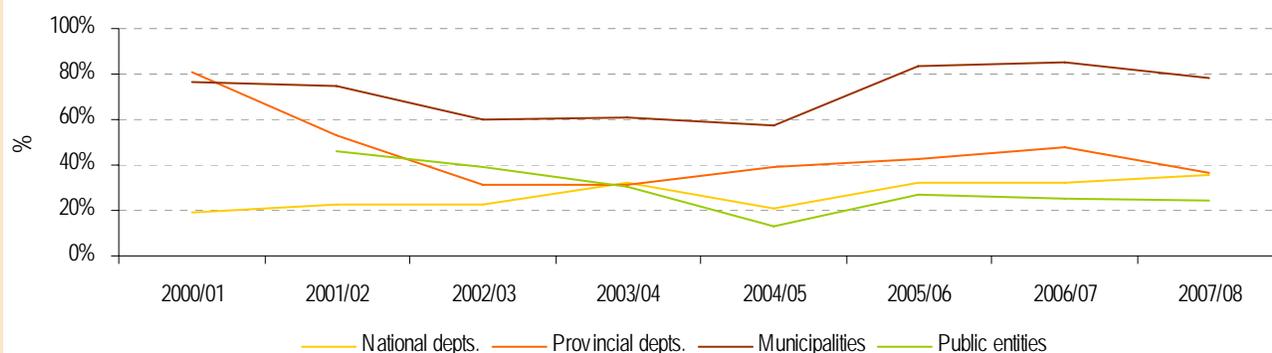
Goal To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources

Trend analysis Overall there has been little improvement in the number of national government departments and public entities that received unqualified audit opinions in 2007/08 as compared to 2006/07. The most notable difference concerns the number of provincial departments that received qualified audit opinions, where there has been a significant decrease. These figures show that there is a lot of work that remains to be done to improve management in government institutions in order to improve audit outcomes.

AUDITS

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
National depts.								
No of nat depts. Audited	36	36	36	34	34	34	34	34
No of qualified audits	7	8	8	11	7	11	11	12
% of qualified audits	19%	22.2%	22.2%	32.4%	20.6%	32.4%	32.4%	35.3%
Provincial depts.								
No of provincial depts. audited	117	116	116	115	117	117	107	119
No of qualified audits	95	62	36	36	46	50	51	43
% of qualified audits	81%	53.4%	31.0%	31.3%	39.3%	42.7%	47.7%	36.1%
Municipalities								
No of municipalities audited	543	175	128	95	126	270	245	245
No of qualified audits	414	131	77	58	72	225	208	192
% of qualified audits	76.2%	74.9%	60.2%	61.1%	57.1%	83.3%	84.9%	78.4%
Public entities								
No of public entities audited		136	136	186	158	177	271	229
No of qualified audits		63	53	56	20	47	69	56
% of qualified audits		46.3%	39.0%	30.1%	12.7%	26.6%	25.5%	24.5%

AUDITS



Definition Qualified audit as defined by Auditor General (AG) (Includes qualified adverse and disclaimer opinions)

Data source General Reports of the Auditor-General up to December 2008

72 CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Goal To reduce the levels of corruption in government and in society as whole

Trend analysis The 2008 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) results show a setback in perception regarding the fight against corruption in South Africa. According to CPI, perceptions about corruption in South Africa have increased between 2007 and 2008, pushing the ranking of South Africa downwards from the 43rd place to the 54th. And for the first time in many years South Africa's score fell below the midpoint (which is 5) to 4.90. While South Africa's worsening scores are a cause for concern and require urgent attention, it should also be considered that more incidents of corruption are being publicly exposed, which increases public awareness about corruption.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

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

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION



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 According to the 2008 Open Budget Index, South Africa continued its impressive record. Out of the 78 countries included in the index, South Africa is ranked amongst the top five that provide extensive budgetary information to citizens, which confirms government's commitment to transparency and openness.

OPEN BUDGET INDEX 2006

OPEN BUDGET INDEX 2008

2006				2008			
Provides extensive information to citizens							
	France	Slovenia	United Kingdom		France	South Africa	United States
	New Zealand	South Africa	United States		New Zealand	United Kingdom	
Provides significant information to citizens							
	Botswana	Norway	Romania		Botswana	Germany	Poland
	Brazil	Peru	South Korea		Brazil	Norway	Romania
	Czech Republic	Poland	Sweden		Czech Republic	Peru	Slovenia
Provides some information to citizens							
	Colombia	Indonesia	Namibia	Sri Lanka	Argentina	Egypt	Kenya
	Costa Rica	Jordan	Pakistan	Tanzania	Bangladesh	Georgia	Macedonia
	Croatia	Kazakhstan	Papua New Guinea	Turkey	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ghana	Mexico
	Ghana	Kenya	Philippines		Bulgaria	Guatemala	Namibia
	Guatemala	Malawi	Russia		Colombia	India	Nepal
					Costa Rica	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea
					Croatia	Jordan	Philippines
Provides minimal information to citizens							
	Albania	Bangladesh	Georgia	Zambia	Albania	Khazakistan	Mongolia
	Algeria	Cameroon	Honduras		Azerbaijan	Lebanon	Morocco
	Argentina	Ecuador	Nepal		Ecuador	Malawi	Niger
	Azerbaijan	El Salvador	Uganda		El Salvador	Malaysia	Pakistan
Provides scant or no information to citizens							
	Bolivia	Egypt	Nicaragua		Afghanistan	Chad	Kyrgyz Republic
	Burkina Faso	Mongolia	Nigeria		Algeria	China	Liberia
					Angola	Democratic Republic of Congo	Mongolia
					Bolivia	Dominican Republic	Nicaragua
					Burkina Faso	Equatorial Guinea	Nigeria
					Cambodia	Fiji	Rwanda
					Cameroon	Honduras	Sao Tome e Principe

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

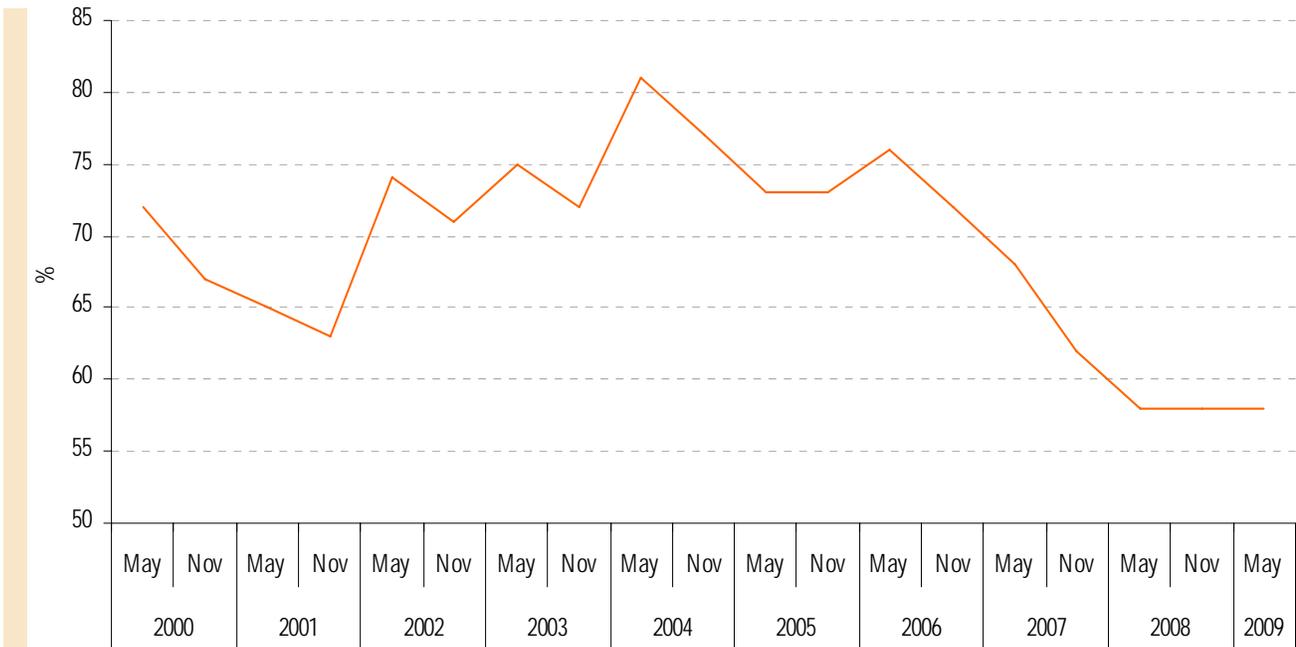
Goal To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in providing services to citizens

Trend analysis The percentages and the graph below show that there has been a general decline since November 2006 in positive public opinions about government's performance in delivering services. The decline stabilised somewhat from May 2008, although at lower percentage levels. Previous experience has shown that public opinion about government's performance in delivering basic services tends to become positive during election periods and then decline between election periods. There tends to be better communication about services during elections periods, which then positively affects public perceptions, and weak communication between elections. The decline from 2006 (which is a time during which the last countrywide local government elections took place) seems to suggest that we may be witnessing another instance of poor post-elections communication by government.

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009
Performing well	May	Nov	May																
	72	67	65	63	74	71	75	72	81	77	73	73	75	72	68	62	58	58	58

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



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

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

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 The 2009 Doing Business Index ranked South Africa 32 out of 181 economies, which is an improvement from position 35 where South Africa was ranked in 2008. The improvement is due to the introduction of reforms in two areas that the Doing Business survey considers, which are: Starting a Business and Paying Taxes. As a result of these reforms, entrepreneurs starting a business in South Africa no longer have to obtain legal assistance or have their incorporation documents not raised, which is a consequence of amendments to the Corporate Laws Amendment Act, 2006. These amendments also allow electronic submission of documents and publication, making it easy to start a business. In addition, government reduced the tax burden by eliminating the regional establishment levy and regional services levy.

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS-RANK

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change in global rank
Malaysia	21	21	25	20	+
Estonia	16	18	18	22	-
Mauritius	23	30	29	24	+
Lithuania	15	24	28	28	no change
Latvia	26	20	26	29	-
South Africa	28	37	35	32	+
Slovakia	37	31	37	36	+
Botswana	40	49	52	38	+
Chile	25	28	36	40	-
Hungary	52	51	50	41	+
Romania	78	55	47	47	no change
Mexico	73	41	42	56	-
Oman	51	43	57	57	no change

DOING BUSINESS IN SA 2007-2009

Key Indicators	2007	2008	2009	Change in Global Rank
Getting Credit	32	2	2	no change
Protecting Investors	9	9	9	no change
Paying Taxes	59	65	23	+
Ease of Doing Business	37	35	32	+
Starting a business	58	57	47	+
Dealing with Licenses	46	47	48	-
Closing a Business	66	71	73	-
Enforcing contracts	85	83	82	+
Registering Property	69	78	87	-
Employing Workers	93	96	102	-
Trading across borders	130	137	147	-

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 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

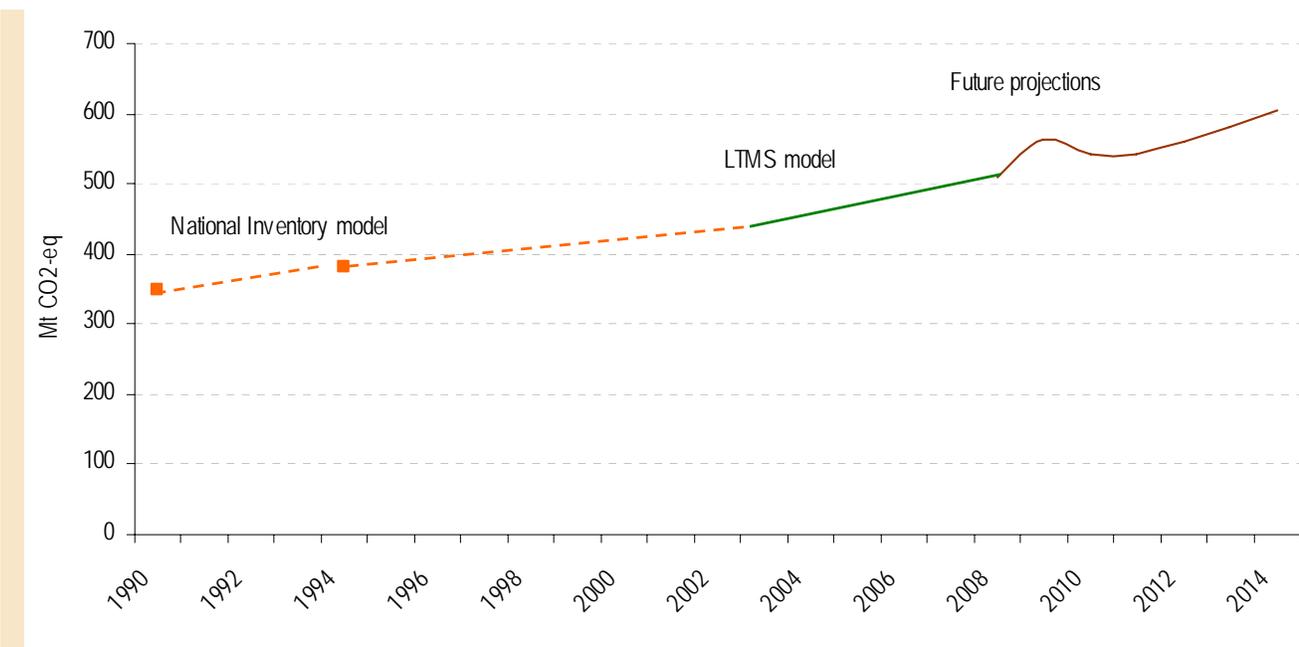
Goal To reduce green house gas emissions in line with international protocols

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. It is however worth mentioning that emissions per unit of economic output (GDP) are declining, as South Africa's economy diversifies away from energy-intensive industries.

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	562.2	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							

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Definition Six greenhouse gases under the Kyoto Protocol are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC's, PFC's, SF₆

Data source

- 1) 1990 & 1994 FROM National Green House Gas inventory, based on SA initial communication under the UNFCC, 2004
- 2) 2003-2007 estimates from Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios, Department of Environmental Affairs
- 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

As per the latest mid-year population estimates, in 2008 the total population of South Africa was 48.7 million, which is an increase of about 0.4% from the 48.5 million figure recorded by the 2007 community survey. There has been a significant increase in the number of households from 9 million in 1996 to 12.5 million in 2007. Since 1994, there has been an increase in the number of new households that were formed which outpaced the increase in the population. It is clear that over time the South African society went through a period where a large number of citizens chose to form new households that are also smaller in size. The large number of new households - especially in provinces like Gauteng and the KwaZulu-Natal - 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	2 602 500	2 658 400	2 666 300	2 596 500	2 369 300	2 122 000	1 893 300	1 457 900	1 082 300	1 009 000
Female	2 537 300	2 595 700	2 612 600	2 556 200	2 414 400	2 245 400	2 020 200	1 689 300	1 307 600	1 231 500
African	4 371 300	4 470 900	4 456 800	4 310 900	3 969 300	3 585 600	3 150 300	2 406 400	1 672 200	1 558 500
Coloured	420 000	421 500	418 200	407 200	381 800	377 300	387 900	358 000	299 500	259 700
Asian	96 000	91 400	102 100	108 600	117 100	120 900	105 100	88 900	81 300	76 400
White	252 500	270 300	301 800	326 000	315 500	283 600	270 200	293 900	336 900	345 900
Total	5 139 800	5 254 100	5 278 900	5 152 700	4 783 700	4 367 400	3 913 500	3 147 200	2 389 900	2 240 500

	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
Male	869 900	699 700	548 200	390 000	249 400	138 000	92 100	23 444 800
Female	1 072 900	868 400	700 400	535 500	387 800	250 200	216 800	25 242 200
African	1 328 600	1 040 400	807 000	600 700	412 900	247 500	175 800	38 565 100
Coloured	205 400	153 400	109 600	75 500	52 900	30 600	20 700	4 379 200
Asian	69 300	60 700	47 700	33 200	21 800	13 200	9 800	1 243 500
White	339 500	313 600	284 300	216 100	149 600	96 900	102 600	4 499 200
Total	1 942 800	1 568 100	1 248 600	925 500	637 200	388 200	308 900	48 687 000

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

	Census 1996			Census 2001			Community Survey 2007			2008 Mid-year estimates
	Population	Households	HH Size	Population	Households	HH Size	Population	Households	HH Size	Population
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	1 303 287	4.9	6 278 651	1 481 640	4.2	6 527 747	1 586 739	4.1	6 579 245
Free State	2 633 504	625 011	4.2	2 706 775	733 302	3.6	2 773 059	802 872	3.5	2 877 694
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	10 447 246
Kwazulu Natal	8 572 302	1 689 995	5.3	9 584 129	2 117 274	4.4	10 259 230	2 234 129	4.6	10 105 437
Limpopo	4 576 133	909 306	5.3	4 995 534	1 117 855	4.3	5 238 286	1 215 935	4.3	5 274 836
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	669 844	4.9	3 365 885	785 433	4.1	3 643 435	940 403	3.9	3 589 909
Northern Cape	1 011 864	218 339	4.6	991 919	245 086	3.7	1 058 060	264 653	3.7	1 125 881
North West	2 936 554	630 657	4.9	3 193 676	815 543	3.9	3 271 948	911 120	4.0	3 425 153
Western Cape	3 956 975	938 015	4.1	4 524 335	1 173 304	3.7	5 278 585	1 369 180	3.8	5 261 922
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	48 687 323

Data source: Statistics SA's Mid-year population estimates 2008 (Statistical release P0302)

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