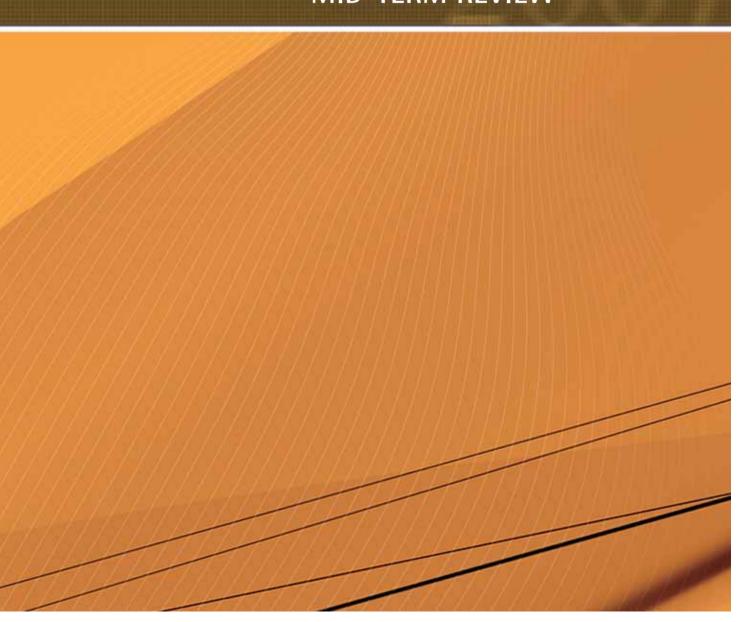THE PRESIDENCY
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS
MID–TERM REVIEW

FOREWORD

In the Ten Year Review done towards the end of the First Decade of Freedom, government emphasised the need for better monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of its programmes.

Monitoring and evaluation is the life-blood of sound and efficient planning and implementation. For it to add value to government work and to the broader process of social transformation, it should be based on objective measurements that reflect the ideals in our Constitution: to improve the quality of life of all South Africans and ensure that South Africa contributes to the creation of a better Africa and a better world.

Cabinet has approved a set of key development indicators to provide evidence-based pointers to the evolution of our society. Based in part on Ten Year Review's human development indicators, they are markers that help define the milestones in the journey of social change.

The Policy Coordination and Advisory Services (PCAS) in The Presidency, working with the Clusters of Directors-General and with Departments compiled data on each of the 72 indicators, informed by international good practice adapted to South African conditions.

This publication summarises the data on trends mainly for the period leading up to the middle of this government's term, two-and-half years after the April 2004 elections. The information, sourced from official statistics and research by local and international institutions, has been clustered into ten broad themes:

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

We do hope that South Africans will examine the data against the backdrop of their lived experience and research work conducted independently of government.

This will help enrich public discourse on who we are and where we are going as a nation. It will also lay the basis for national consensus on how we should measure the progress we are making towards a better life for all.

Joel Netshitenzhe
Head: Policy Unit (PCAS)

CONTENTS

1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

Goal	Gross Domestic Product growth of 4.5 per cent per annum for 2005 - 2009 and then 6 per cent per annum till 2014.
Trend analysis	Since 1999, the economy has grown continuously and growth continues to trend to a higher level. Since 2004, growth has averaged over 4.5 per cent, and thus we seem likely to achieve the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA) target of at least 4.5 per cent to 2009, and 6 per cent for 2010 - 2014. However, faster growth is giving rise to new strains in the economy, with shortages of material and skilled labour. If AsgiSA policies are successfully implemented, there will be greater scope for even faster growth.

GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP growth	3.2	3.1	4.3	2.6	0.5	2.4	4.2	2.7	3.7	3.1	4.8	5.1	5.0

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 Quarterly Bulletin (QB) (S-148).
Data note	The quaterly data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table uses annual data
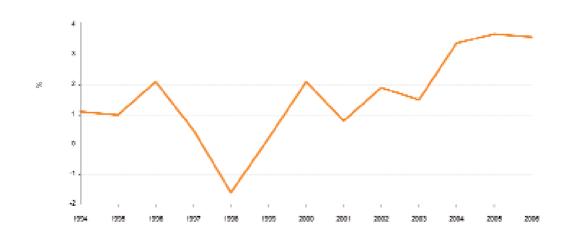
2 REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

Goal	To grow per capita income by 3 per cent or more annually (an informal target).
Trend analysis	The data shows that since 2000, average output per person has been growing more rapidly. With annual GDP growth of over 4.5 per cent, and the overall population growth rate for 2005/06 estimated at 1.06 per cent, average wealth per person can be expected to continue to rise at over 3 per cent per year for the foreseeable future. This wealth is not automatically distributed evenly among South Africans, but it represents funds available, some considerable proportion of which can be redistributed through the budget and by other means to reduce poverty and inequality.

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH (2000 CONSTANT PRICES)

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
per capita GDP	1.1	1	2.1	0.5	-1.6	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.9	1.5	3.4	3.7	3.6

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH (2000 CONSTANT PRICES)

Definition	GDP divided by population
Data source	South African Reserve Bank QB (S-149)

3 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)
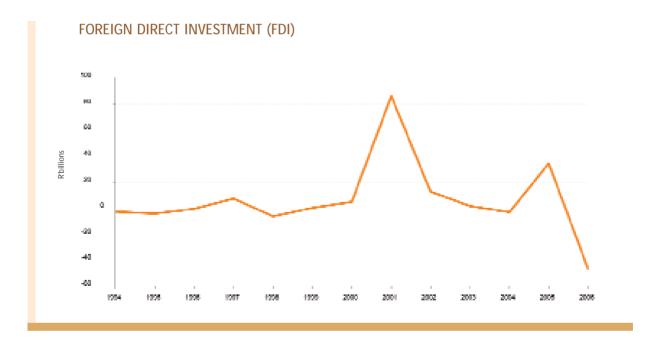
Goal	To increase greenfield investment in South Africa.

Trend analysis	Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has not been a major part of our foreign capital inflows not including for some exceptional years like 1997 (Telkom privatisation), 2001 (De Beers restructuring) and 2005 (purchases of several major South African companies, including Absa). This calculation shows the nett and the negative trend in 2005 - 2006 that is due to a number of South African companies investing abroad. Most of our foreign investment is received as purchases of shares in South African companies on various stock exchanges and not reflected as FDI. South Africa is the third highest recipient of equity (share) portfolio investment among developing countries behind China and India in 2005 and China and Brazil in 2006, but FDI needs to be strengthened too.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

R'billions	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
FDI	-3.040	-4.557	-0.970	6.756	-6.737	-0.475	4.280	85.763	12.153	1.275	-3.566	33.854	-47.350

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

Definition	Long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy
Data source	South African Reserve Bank QB (S-78)

4 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

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

Trend analysis	Fixed investment has been rising since 2002. Since 2004, it has begun to accelerate - this lays the basis for strong GDP growth as long as funds are efficiently invested. Private-sector and state-owned-enterprise investments are strong, but the rate of government investment remains relatively slow. To continue the strong upward trend in investment, capacity to invest must improve urgently in all spheres of government. Risks to the positive trend include skills shortages and supply constraints.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GFCF	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.3	17.6	15.1	15.1	14.8	15.4	16	16.3	17.3	19.2

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 RBQN; RB6282L
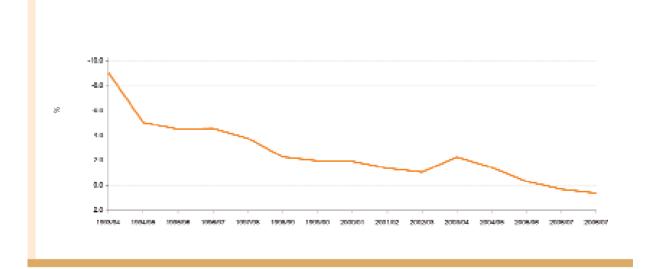
5 BUDGET DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal	Government's target has been to keep the deficit around 3 per cent of GDP. Fiscal policy now also aims to smooth economic cycles.
Trend analysis	Government has reduced the amount it has to borrow recently due to rising revenue receipts. Government plans a surplus - more revenue than expenditure in the financial year 2007/08 - to contribute to savings to raise our investment capacity and to guard against overheating the economy. Government's saving also allows the Reserve Bank not to raise interest rates too high.

BUDGET DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTGE OF GDP

%	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
budget 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	0.3	0.6

BUDGET DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTGE OF GDP

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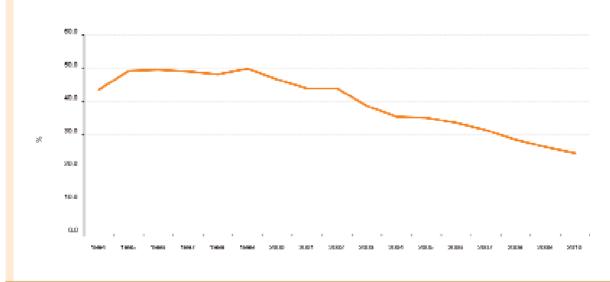
6 GOVERNMENT DEBT

Goal	Government aims to limit its debt and reduce its demands on the financial markets. This leads to lower interest rates and higher private-sector borrowing, hopefully for investments.
Trend analysis	Government debt includes the net loan debt by the Government to cover the high levels of expenditure. The debt was relatively stable from 1994 to 1999 and has been decreasing since 2002. It is projected that this decreasing trend will continue slightly longer.

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gov debt	43.5	49.1	49.5	48.9	48.0	49.9	46.6	43.9	43.9	38.6	35.3	35.1	33.5	31.3	28.4	26.2	24.3

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

Definition	In this definition, government includes national and provincial spheres. Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections
Data source	National Treasury Budget Review 2007, p. 93

7 INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL
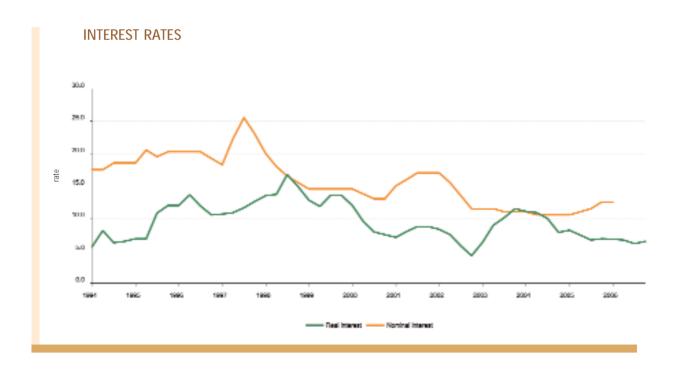
Goal	Government would like to have the lowest real interest rate that does not undermine the sustainability of growth.
Trend analysis	The real interest rate remains relatively high at about six percent, though the decline in nominal interest rates (interest rates before inflation) has contributed to rising investment and consumption. As the economy strengthens, lower real interest rates will be achievable, without endangering the balance of payments or inflation. High real interest rates remain a drag on small business investment.

INTEREST RATES

rate	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Real interest	6.5	11.9	10.5	12.6	14.9	13.6	7.5	8.7	4.2	11.5	7.8	6.8	6.5
Nominal interest	16.3	18.5	20.3	19.3	23.0	15.5	14.5	13.0	17.0	11.5	11.0	10.5	12.5

INTEREST RATES

Definition	Nominal interest rate is = prime overdraft rate. Real inflation rate is = prime less CPI.
Data source	South African Reserve Bank money market interest rates - prime overdraft rate less Consumer Price Index
Data note	The quaterly data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table uses the annual data

8 INFLATION MEASURES: CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX EXCLUDING (CPIX)

Goal	Inflation target is 3 - 6 per cent for CPIX. CPI tends to be more volatile than CPIX.
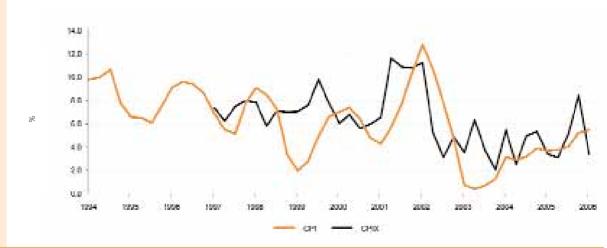
Trend analysis	Inflation was below 6 per cent for nearly four years, which led to declining expectations of inflation. This leads to greater economic stability and a stronger platform for growth. It has also led to lower nominal interest rates and lower debt service burdens for government, companies and individuals. Recently inflation breached the 6 per cent level due mainly to high oil prices.

INFLATION MEASURES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
CPI	9.8	6.6	9.1	6.9	9.1	2.0	7.0	4.3	12.8	0.7	3.2	3.7	5.5
CPIX					7.0	6.9	7.8	6.6	9.3	6.8	4.3	3.9	4.6

INFLATION MEASURES

Definition	Rise in prices of a typical basket of goods, as measured by Statistics South Africa. CPIX excludes interest rates on mortage bonds
Data source	Statistics South Africa P0141.1: Table 1
Data note	The quaterly data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table uses the annual data

9 BOND POINTS SPREAD
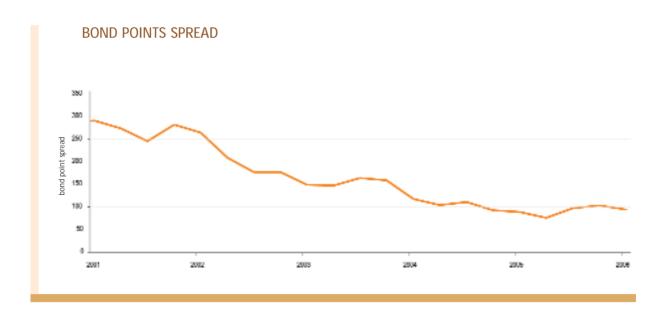
Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issued.

Trend analysis	The amount that the South African Government has to pay its creditors above the rate paid by the United States of America Government (a benchmark) has been declining quite rapidly since 2002. This shows that the risk attributed to investing in South Africa has fallen in relative terms. South Africa now has an unusually low points spread compared with other emerging markets, due to its strong macroeconomic performance. This lowers the costs of borrowing for government and the private sector.

BOND POINTS SPREAD

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bond points spread	291	264	149	118	89	94

BOND POINTS SPREAD

Definition	Measurement of risk between developed and developing economy in terms of difference paid for borrowing
Data source	JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index, South African data via Bloomberg (JPBSGDSA Index)
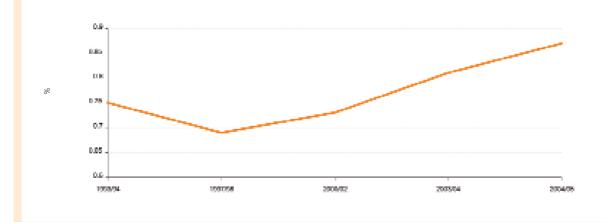
10 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

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

Trend analysis	Current trends are positive and suggest that the 2008 target is attainable, particularly in the light of a tax incentive recently introduced. The time is approaching to determine what the next target should be. The biggest risk to achieving R&D objectives is the low rate of passes in Mathematics and Science in high schools and the relatively low proportion of Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) graduates from universities.

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1993/94	1997/98	2000/02	2003/04	2004/05
R&D expendture	0.75	0.69	0.73	0.81	0.87

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP
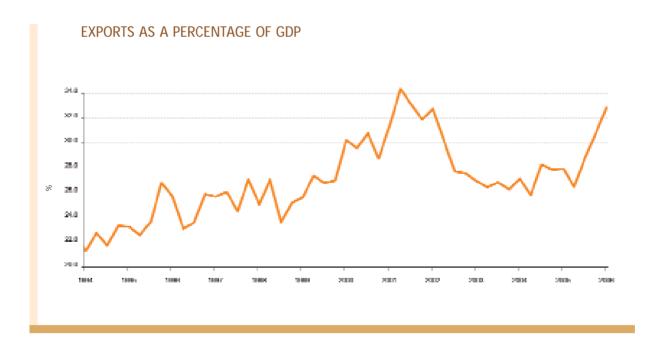
Definition	Amount of private and public funds spent on R&D
Data source	Annual Science, Engineering and Technology Institute Survey, Department of Science and Technology

11 EXPORTS

Goal	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP.
Trend analysis	The trend shows that while there was gradual improvement in the rate of exporting in the 1990s, the situation reversed after 2001. One major reason was the sustained increase in the value of the currency that made conditions more difficult for exporters. Exports remain at a relatively low level, though the softening of the currency in the recent period seems to have helped, and exports are beginning to rise.

EXPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Exports	23.3	23.3	26.8	25.9	27.0	25.2	27.0	28.7	31.9	27.5	26.3	27.9	30.8

EXPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP
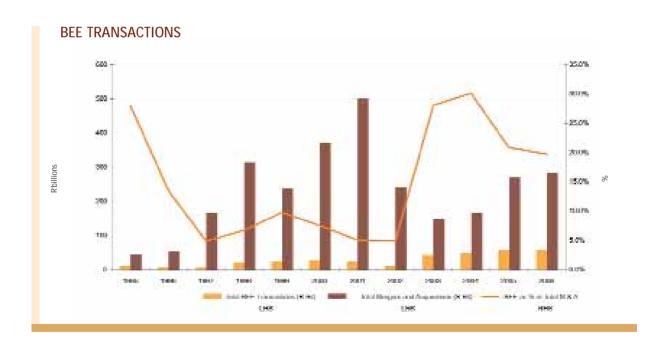
Definition	Total exports as percentage of GDP
Data source	South African Reserve Bank QB (S-108))
Data note	The quaterly data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table uses the annual data

15

12 BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (BEE) TRANSACTIONS

Goal	To increase the number and value of BEE transactions

Trend analysis	After a promising start, the value of BEE transactions in relation to all Mergers and Acquisitions fell after 1995. Since 1998 the value of these transactions have been steadily rising to peak at R56 billion in 2006. The average share of BEE in transactions is approximately 15 per cent of mergers and acquisitions.

BEE TRANSACTIONS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total BEE Transaction (R Bn)	12	7	8	21	23	28	25	12	42	50	56	56
Total M&A Transaction (R Bn)	43	52	166	314	236	371	502	242	150	166	269	284
BEE as % of All M&A Transaction	27.9%	13.5%	4.8%	6.7%	9.7%	7.5%	5.0%	5.0%	28.0%	30.1%	20.8%	19.7%

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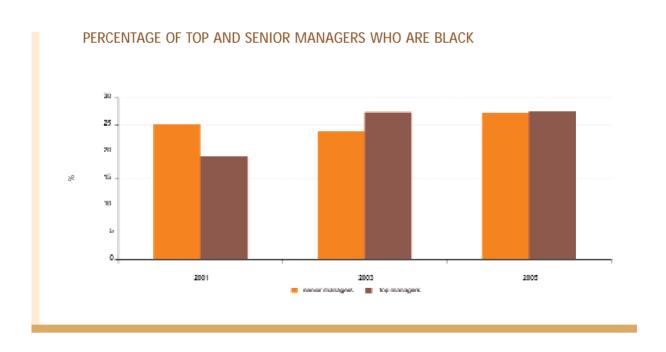
Definition	Value of recorded BEE transactions
Data source	Ernest & Young handbook on Mergers and Acquisitions (2005, 2006)

13 BLACK MANAGERS

Goal	The goal is to broadly reflect the demographic make-up of the country.

Trend analysis	The rate of growth of black representation in the ranks of management grew in the 1990s as public-sector institutions approached representivity. The current slow pace of improvement suggests that the private sector is lagging behind.

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

%	2001	2003	2005
senior managers	25.1	23.8	27.2
top managers	19.1	27.3	27.5

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

Definition	Number of top managers and senior managers who are black
Data source	Department of Labour's Employment Equity Reports, Statistics South Africa's Labour Force Survey (LFS)

14 EMPLOYMENT

Goal	To halve unemployment by 2014. Numerical target is approximately 16 million employed.

Trend analysis	The recent improvement in job creation coincides with the period during which economic growth accelerated to over 4.5 per cent per year. If the employment creation performance achieved since March 2004 is maintained, the target will be met. This is only likely if the growth rate continues to improve, especially in areas with higher rates of labour absorption. Growth in the number of employed people has been particularly strong in the two years to September 2006 when over one million additional people were employed.

EMPLOYMENT

million	Sep-01	Mar-02	Sep-02	Mar-03	Sep-03	Mar-04	Sep-04	Mar-05	Sep-05	Mar-06	Sep-06
Employment	11.18	11.62	11.30	11.30	11.42	11.39	11.64	11.91	12.30	12.45	12.80

EMPLOYMENT

Definition	Number of people employed
Data source	Statistics South Africa Labour Force Survey

15 UNEMPLOYMENT
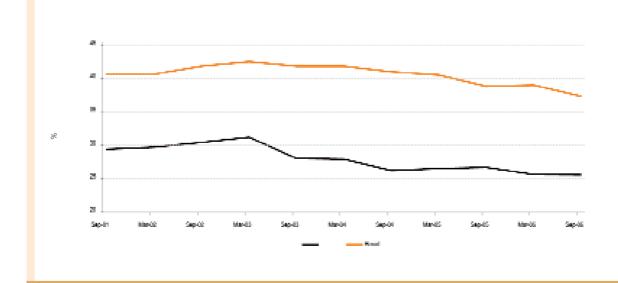
Goal	The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half between 2004 and 2014, and to a maximum of 14 per cent in 2014.

Trend analysis	The unemployment rate rose until 2003, at which point it began to fall. If unemployment continues to fall at the rate achieved since January 2003, we could halve unemployment by 2014. This would depend on a further acceleration of the rate of economic growth to 6 per cent between 2010 and 2014, increased investment in labour-intensive sectors, as well as further expansion of public works programmes and other second economy interventions. Unemployemnt remains particularly high with young people (under 35 years), African people and women, requiring targetting of employment programmes.

UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)

%	Sep-01	Mar-02	Sep-02	Mar-03	Sep-03	Mar-04	Sep-04	Mar-05	Sep-05	Mar-06	Sep-06
narrow	29.4	29.7	30.4	31.2	28.0	27.9	26.2	26.5	26.7	25.6	25.5
broad	40.6	40.6	41.8	42.5	41.8	41.8	41.0	40.5	38.8	39	37.3

UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)

Definition	Number of people seeking employment and could not find any in last two weeks (narrow definition). Broad definition includes people who have been discouraged from seeking employment.
Data source	Statistics South Africa Labour Force Survey

16 EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Goal	To create one million work opportunities over the first five years of implementation (i.e. by 2009).

Trend analysis	The Expanded Public Works Programme is implemented across four sectors, the infrastructure, environment and culture, social and economic sectors. Approximately 485 000 nett work opportunities were created since the inception of this programme.

NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

	Target	2004/05	2005/06	Dec 2006/07	Total	Total as % of 2009 target
Infrastructure	750 000	109 712	100 475	110 581	320 768	42.8%
Environment and culture	200 000	58 796	78 855	58 741	196 392	98.2%
Social	150 000	1 650	17 858	13 870	33 378	22.3%
Economic	12 000	4 687	1 833	1 263	7 783	64.9%
Annual total	174 845	199 021	184 455			
Cumulative total	1 000 000	174 845	373 866	558 321	558 321	55.8%

Definition	Net jobs = total jobs created - jobs created using machine-intensive methods
Data source	Department of Public Works, Expanded Public Works Programme quarterly reports

17 PER CAPITA INCOME

Goal	To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014.

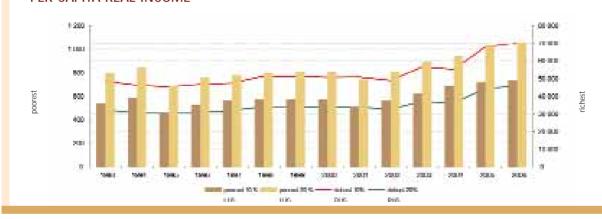|	
Trend analysis	Since 2002, strong overall income growth, including the expansion of social grants, resulted in the rise of the income of the poorest 10 and 20 per cent of the population. However, the rate of improvement of income for the poor has not matched that of the rich, and thus while income poverty is declining, inequality has not been reduced.

PER CAPITA REAL INCOME

Rand	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
poorest 10 %	534	584	460	522	560	577	578	577	519	566	628	684	716	734
poorest 20 %	794	843	688	758	778	799	812	808	741	806	889	940	1 026	1 051
richest 10%	48 412	46 113	45 320	46 746	47 508	51 355	51 338	50 692	50 745	48 928	56 685	55 293	68 048	70 144
richest 20%	32 211	30 772	30 208	30 908	31 818	34 138	34 152	33 703	33 777	32 725	36 847	36 250	44 350	45 539

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
poorest 10 %	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.63%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
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%
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%	55.9%
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%

PER CAPITA REAL INCOME

Definition	Annual per capita income (2000 constant Rand)
Data source	Van der Berg, et al (2006) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2004). AMPS income is recorded in more than 30 household income brackets. Incomes were converted to per capita levels by applying household size. Pareto estimates of income were estimated in the open interval for each race and household size category. Income was assumed to be distributed equally within income brackets.
Notes on calculations	AMPS income data show very strong growth for 2005 and this income level was maintained and even grew in 2006. This is probably more the result of better capturing of incomes in the survey rather than real income shifts. To rather err on the side of being conservative regarding poverty trends, AMPS incomes for these two years were adjusted downwards to give growth rates of income consistent with the National Accounts. Without these adjustments, poverty falls by another 3 percentage points in these years. These adjustments do not affect distribution estimates. Adjustment of AMPS income in 2005: Adjusted AMPS 2005 income / Unadjusted AMPS 2004 income = National Account 2005 current income / National Account 2004 current income. Adjustment of AMPS income in 2006: Adjusted AMPS 2006 income / Unadjusted AMPS 2004 income = National Account 2006 current income / National Account 2004 current income.
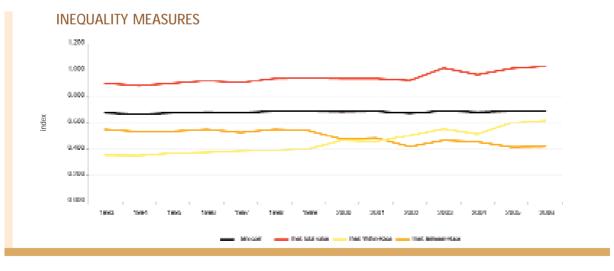
18 INEQUALITY MEASURES

Goal	To reduce inequality.

Trend analysis	The Gini Coefficient measures income inequality and increased over most of the period. The overall increase in inequality shows that the beneficial impact of social grants and some job expansion was not enough to overcome widening income inequality, particularly between more and less skilled black workers. This points to a growing scarcity of high level skills and the need for more and better education. Large fluctuations in single years (e.g. 2002) can probably be ascribed to sampling and data issues rather than to real changes. The Theil index is another measure of inequality. While inequality by this measure has been rising, it has changed in nature. Inequality between races has declined, while inequality within race groups has grown. In 1993, 61 per cent of inequality was between race groups, however, by 2006 inequality between race groups had declined to 40 per cent. Over the same period, inequality within race groups has become much more prominent.

INEQUALITY MEASURES

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Gini coefficient	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
Theil: total value	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
Theil: Within-Race	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
Theil: Between-Race	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

INEQUALITY MEASURES
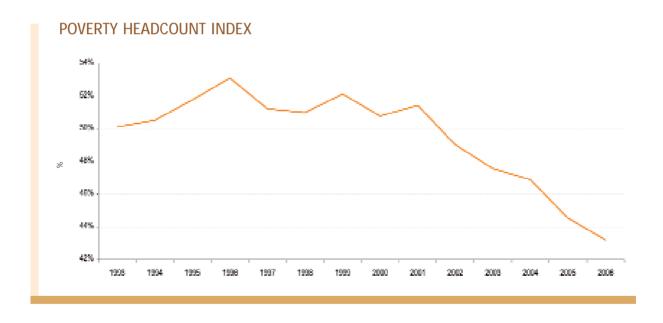
Definition	Gini coefficient: It measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient can range from 0 (no inequality) to 1 (complete inequality). Theil: This index calculate the weighted sum of inequality within subgroups
Data source	Van der Berg, et al (2006) based on AMPS of various years (1993 - 2004)
Notes on calculations	Gini coefficients calculated from data recorded in income brackets and without prodding on all individual income sources (such as census data or AMPS) are usually somewhat higher. Trends, however, should not be affected.

19 POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Goal	Meeting basic needs of all South Africans.
Trend analysis	This index measures the number of people living below a poverty line of R3 000 per capita per annum (in 2000 constant Rand). The strong decline in the headcount poverty rate (P0) after 2001 is mainly due to the expansion of social grants, and more jobs created in the economy.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW R3 000 PER ANNUM

%	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Poverty headcount index	50.1%	50.5%	51.7%	53.1%	51.2%	51.0%	52.1%	50.8%	51.4%	49.0%	47.6%	46.9%	44.5%	43.2%

POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Definition	Headcount index (P0), the proportion of the population below the poverty line, at a poverty line of R3 000 in 2000 constant Rand
Data source	Van der Berg, et al (2006) based on AMPS of various years (1993 - 2004). AMPS income is recorded in more than 30 household income brackets. Incomes were converted to per capita levels by applying household size. Pareto estimates of income were estimayed in the open interval for each race and household size category. Income was assumed to be distributed equally within income brackets.
Notes on calculation	See notes on calculation Indicator 17.
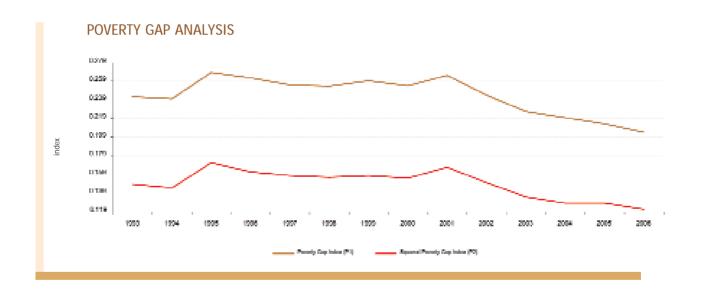
20 POVERTY GAP ANALYSIS: POVERTY GAP INDEX (P1) AND SQUARED POVERTY GAP INDEX (P2)

Goal	To reduce the poverty gap and the severity of poverty
Trend analysis	The P1 measures the depth of income poverty compared to a poverty line of R3 000 per capita per annum (in 2000 constant Rand). The declining P1 shows that the incomes and/or expenditure of those in poverty improved, bringing the very poor closer to the poverty line. In addition, the declining P2 shows that the severity of poverty has been reduced, especially since 2002.

POVERTY GAP ANALYSIS: POVERTY GAP INDEX (P1) AND SQUARED POVERTY GAP INDEX (P2)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
P1	0.2419	0.2397	0.2678	0.2624	0.2549	0.2535	0.2591	0.2539	0.2649	0.2440	0.2262	0.2193	0.2130	0.2039
P2	0.1482	0.1441	0.1711	0.1615	0.1574	0.1554	0.1574	0.1547	0.1661	0.1499	0.1346	0.1276	0.1278	0.1211

POVERTY GAP ANALYSIS

Definition	Depth of poverty (P1), at a poverty line of R3 000 in constant 2000 constant Rand. It is based on how far the poor are from the poverty line, i.e. how deep their poverty is. Severity of poverty (P2), at a poverty line of R3 000 in constant 2000 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 (2006) based on AMPS of various years (1993 - 2004). AMPS income is recorded in more than 30 household income brackets. Incomes were converted to per capita levels by applying household size. Pareto estimates of income were estimmayed in the open interval for each race and household size category. Income was assumed to be distributed equally within income brackets.
Notes on calculation	See notes on calculation Indicator 17.

21 SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

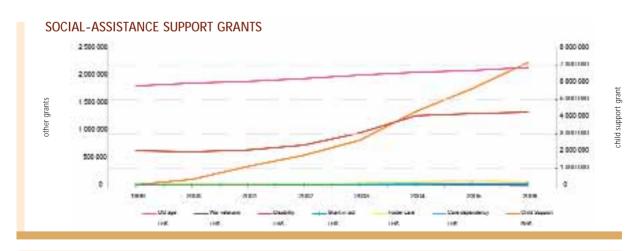| Goal	To provide appropriate social-assistance support to all eligible beneficiaries.

Trend analysis	At present, nearly 12 million people receive social grants, and 3.2 per cent of GDP is spent on social grant assistance. The increase in the number of beneficiaries over the years has been as a result of increased government efforts to reach out to those people that are eligible to receive social assistance grants. The strong growth in grants in aid, care dependency grant and disability grant, is a reflection of government's programme of social assistance and poverty reduction for persons with disabilities. The strong growth in the uptake of grants has stabilised over the past two years as the majority of eligible beneficiaries have been registered.

SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE SUPPORT GRANTS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Old age	1 812 695	1 860 710	1 896 932	1 946 313	2 009 419	2 060 421	2 093 075	2 149 406	2 187 985
War veterans	9 197	7 554	6 175	5 266	4 594	3 961	3 340	2 795	2 340
Disability	633 778	612 614	641 459	732 928	953 965	1 270 964	1 307 459	1 332 547	1 429 593
Grant in aid	8 496	8 748	8 529	10 435	12 787	18 170	23 131	27 252	31 722
Foster care	71 901	79 937	85 315	108 207	138 763	200 340	256 325	209 093	398 264
Care dependency	16 835	24 438	33 545	43 325	58 140	77 934	85 818	88 997	98 336
Child support	34 471	352 617	1 102 957	1 751 563	2 630 826	4 309 772	5 633 647	7 170 564	7 873 314
Total beneficiaries	2 587 373	2 946 618	3 774 912	4 598 037	5 808 494	7 941 562	9 402 795	10 980 654	12 021 554
Growth rate		13.9%	28.1%	21.8%	26.3%	36.7%	18.4%	16.8%	9.5%

SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Expenditure (R million)	36 982	44 885	50 708	57 720	62 238
% of GDP	2.9%	31.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%

SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE SUPPORT GRANTS

Definition	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded at April of each year
Data source	Social Security Pension System (Socpen); Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) 2007 National Treasury
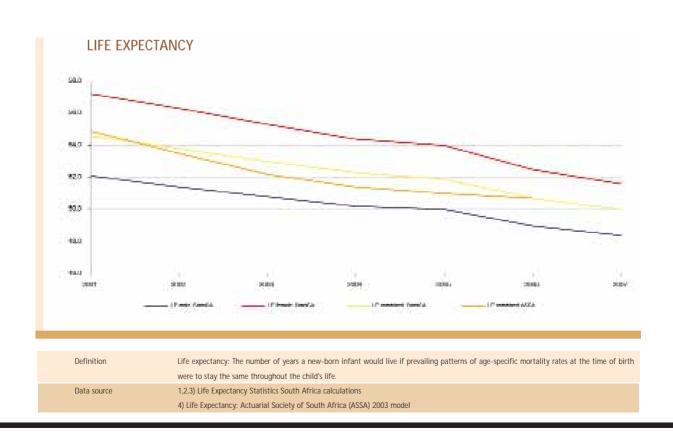
22 LIFE EXPECTANCY

Goal	Building a healthy, well-educated and prosperous nation.

Trend analysis	There are competing positions on calculating Life Expectancy in South Africa. Given the limitation of reliable data before 20000, Life Expectancy calculations before 2000 needs to be further investigated. However, since 2000, there is a trend of increasing mortality, especially of the young. This seems to be related to HIV prevalence rates that have been increasing relatively significantly since 1998.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

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

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 calculations
	4) Life Expectancy: Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) 2003 model

23 LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

Goal	Reducing income inequalities.
Trend analysis	Between 2000 and 2005, the LSM data shows a significant decrease of the number of people in the poorest categories (LSM 1-3), with a marked reduction of the number of people living in LSM 1. The number of people living in LSM 4-10 shows an increase and in part reflects the growth of the middle classes.

TABLE LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

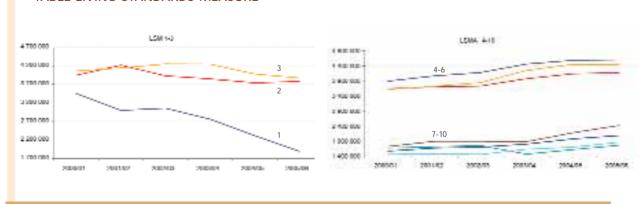|	2001/02		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	
	nu	imputed avg monthly income	nu	imputed avg monthly income	nu	imputed avg monthly income	nu	imputed avg monthly income	nu	imputed avg monthly income	nu	imputed avg monthly income
LSM 1	3 456 000	R 742	3 003 000	R 804	3 059 000	R 860	2 764 000	R 878	2 317 000	R 911	1 895 000	R 999
LSM 2	3 950 000	R 883	4 221 000	R 963	3 935 000	R 1 129	3 848 000	R 1 076	3 745 000	R 1 103	3 784 000	R 1 214
LSM 3	4 062 000	R 1 092	4 149 000	R 1 200	4 257 000	R 1 355	4 250 000	R 1 412	3 979 000	R 1 434	3 878 000	R 1 521
LSM 4	3 896 000	R 1 541	4 066 000	R 1 596	4 179 000	R 1 761	4 465 000	R 1 792	4 582 000	R 1 888	4 603 000	R 1 940
LSM 5	3 634 000	R 2 195	3 703 000	R 2 239	3 725 000	R 2 421	3 978 000	R 2 436	4 132 000	R 2 518	4 176 000	R 2 681
LSM 6	3 621 000	R 3 555	3 716 000	R 3 625	3 842 000	R 3 970	4 246 000	R 4 057	4 451 000	R 4 194	4 454 000	R 4 404
LSM 7	1 717 000	R 5 349	1 886 000	R 5 662	1 886 000	R 5 991	1 877 000	R 6 437	2 174 000	R 6 444	2 413 000	R 6 841
LSM 8	1 663 000	R 7 212	1 705 000	R 7 537	1 745 000	R 8 396	1 462 000	R 8 429	1 609 000	R 9 174	1 759 000	R 9 252
LSM 9	1 559 000	R 9 568	1 666 000	R 10 234	1 699 000	R 11 561	1 799 000	R 11 499	1 971 000	R 11 864	2 085 000	R 12 558
LSM 10	1 455 000	R 13 416	1 469 000	R 15 072	1 446 000	R 17 173	1 621 000	R 18 643	1 695 000	R 18 822	1 857 000	R 19 817

TABLE LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

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

24 DWELLINGS

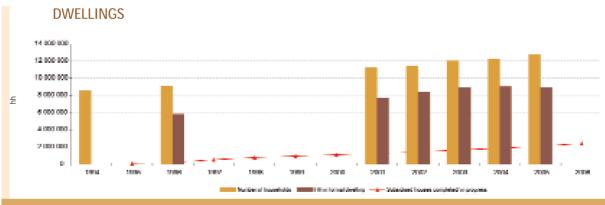| Goal	Meeting housing needs.
Trend analysis	The indication, from the table and the graph, is that of a sustained growth in the delivery of housing units, albeit low relative to the backlogs. Houses completed since 1994 amount to 2,3 million (till March 2006). It is important to note that planned units exceed delivery for the reason that it usually takes many years for the planned units to be realised, depending on the project and construction cycles.

DWELLINGS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1 Number of households (HH)	8 584 556		9 059 606					11 205 705	11 479 000	12 020 221	12 194 000	12 726 000	
2 HH in formal dwelling			5 794 386					7 680 422	8 349 000	8 865 000	8 974 000	8 878 000	
3 HH not in formal dwelling			1 453 015					1 836 232	1 462 000	1 506 000	1 377 000	2 026 000	
			16.0%					16.4%	12.7%	12.5%	11.3%	15.9%	
4 HH in traditional structures			1 812 205					1 689 051	1 668 000	1 649 221	1 843 000	1 822 000	
			20.0%					15.1%	14.5%	13.7%	15.1%	14.3%	
5 Planned units		227 811	458 127	717 528	940 709	1 230 868	1 501 782	1 772 187	2 299 988	2 489 590	2 739 631	2 877 377	3 042 032
6 Subsidised housing units completed/in progress		74 409	177 611	473 422	721 813	883 385	1 074 028	1 217 309	1 420 897	1 614 512	1 831 860	2 084 694	2 358 667
7 Approved beneficiaries		51 065	154 593	325 086	508 992	716 384	906 348	1 052 157	1 230 070	1 421 585	1 586 594	1 740 122	1 935 087

DWELLINGS

| Definition	APPROVED PROJECTS refer to housing projects that have been approved by provinces in a specific period, including social housing, the People's Housing Process (PHP), rural, hostel redevelopment and emergency projects. PLANNED UNITS refer to the number of units that are planned for an approved project in the relevant period. APPROVED BENEFICIARIES refer to the numbers of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. This includes individual subsidies, persons benefitting from rural housing and PHP projects, hostels and emergency housing projects. SUBSIDISED HOUSING UNITS COMPLETED AND HOUSING UNITS IN PROGRESS include all top structures completed in the reporting period and sites serviced, number of houses at foundation level or wall plate level constructed on already serviced sites. It also includes construction in greenfields developments and in rural areas with services.
Data source	Department of Housing. 1,2,3) Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey. 5,6) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), national Department of Housing, 7) Provincial housing plans from provincial housing departments, national Department of Housing
Data note	It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing, to actually receive such housing. It would be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year.

25 POTABLE WATER
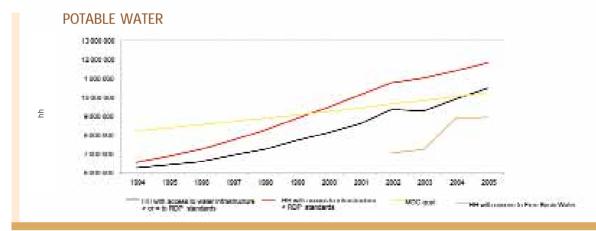
Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to potable water by 2008.

Trend analysis	Since 1994, the percentage of households with access to water at equal or above the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) standard increased from 61,7 per cent to 84,7 per cent. This rate of delivery has been achieved in the face of a 26 per cent increase in household numbers. The present delivery rate is 0.25 million households per year and it will need to improve to achieve the target of all people to have access to functioning basic water by 2008.

POTABLE WATER

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
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
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
	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%
3 HH with access to water infrastructure													
< RDP standards	276 343	459 457	646 116	809 252	992 437	1 151 715	1 342 866	1 537 324	1 410 177	1 743 907	1 498 979	1 343 458	1 196 504
	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%
4 HH with no access to water infrastructure													
	3 614 884	3 487 591	3 322 962	3 036 684	2 755 867	2 346 212	1 970 011	1 537 501	1 199 989	1 132 772	1 003 361	843 344	765 176
	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 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
6 HH with access to Free Basic Water									7 042 178	7 224 578	8 868 007	8 944 630	9 542 104

POTABLE WATER

| Definition	The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 metres of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by the 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, DWAF internal processes. 2,3) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes, Department of Provincial and Local Government (dplg) Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 4) Calculation DWAF. 5. Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes, dplg SNUs
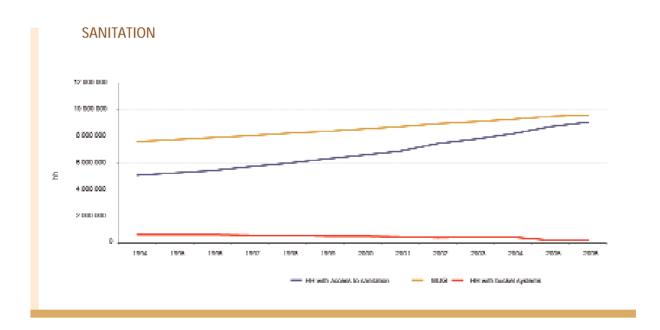
26 SANITATION

Goal	All people in South Africa to have access to a functioning basic sanitation facility by 2010.
Trend analysis	Households with access to basic sanitation increased from 50 per cent in 1994 to 71 per cent in 2006. In April 2006, the backlog (access to sanitation infrastructure) was more than 3.7 million households, therefore, to achieve the target, the delivery rate should increase. Progress is being made to eliminate the bucket system in established settlements by the end of 2007.

SANITATION

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
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
2 HH with access to sanitation	5 065 626	5 268 320	5 439 152	5 720 997	5 966 326	6 295 492	6 582 297	6 905 086	7 468 555	7 786 436	8 197 075	8 742 015	9 057 241
	49.9%	50.9%	51.6%	53.2%	54.4%	56.2%	57.6% 5	9.2%	62.5%	64.1%	66.1%	69.1%	70.7%
3 MDG	7 608 052	7 756 013	7 908 157	8 064 618	8 225 442	8 390 931	8 561 204	8 736 525	8 956 928	9 098 621	9 291 660	9 486 129	9 595 755
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

SANITATION

Definition	A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine. MDG (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation
Data source	1) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes. 2) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes, dplg MIG 3) Calculation DWAF 4) Census 1991, 1996, 2001, DWAF internal processes, dplg SNUs

27 ELECTRICITY
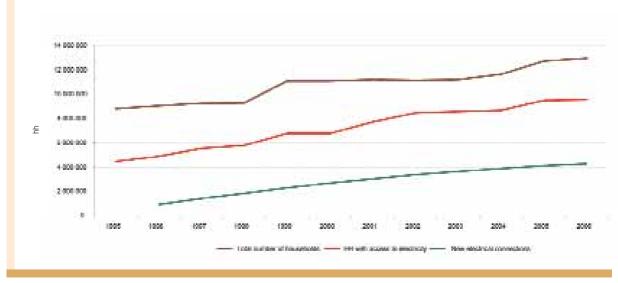
Goal	Promoting universal access to electricity.

Trend analysis	The provision of electricity, even though it has fluctuated in some years, overall presents a steady picture of progress over the years. A key objective is the electrification of all households and the provision of free basic electricity to poor households. The electrification programme has seen 3,5 million homes electrified since 1994. In line with the Integrated National Electrification Programme, government has established the Free Basic Electricity Programme where people earning below a certain income bracket receive a free monthly allocation of 50 KWh.

ELECTRICITY

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total number of households	8 802 000	9 059 571	9 258 000	9 288 000	11 077 100	11 098 642	11 205 705	11 147 900	11 205 706	11 634 817	12 726 000	12 980 520
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	8 459 895	8 571 043	8 677 400	9 508 000	9 563 987
	50.9%	54.1%	59.9%	62.5%	61.2%	61.1%	69.0%	75.9%	76.5%	74.6%	74.7%	73.7%
New electrical connections		932 762	1 432 073	1 859 499	2 302 789	2 699 808	3 036 726	3 375 298	3 654 060	3 900 899	4 124 912	4 283 396

ELECTRICITY
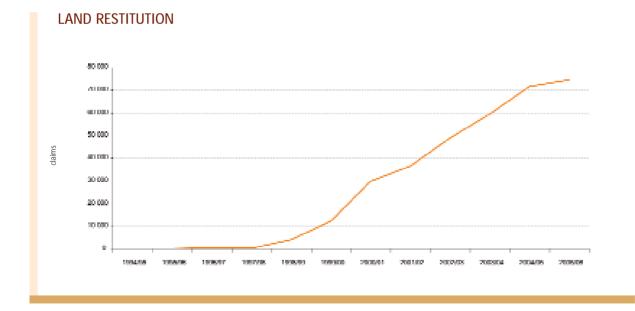
Definition	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities
Data source	National Electricity Regulator of South Africa; Statistics South Africa

28 LAND RESTITUTION

Goal	Complete the restitution process by 2008.

Trend analysis	After an initial phase in which the institutional mechanisms were put in place, the pace of land restitution has picked up considerably since 1998. To date, 73 292 claims have been settled. As the process nears the end, the pace of restitutions is expected to slow down as the remaining more complicated cases are dealt with.

LAND RESTITUTION

	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Settled clains	1	3	408	208	3 916	12 094	29 877	36 489	48 825	59 345	71 645	74 417

LAND RESTITUTION
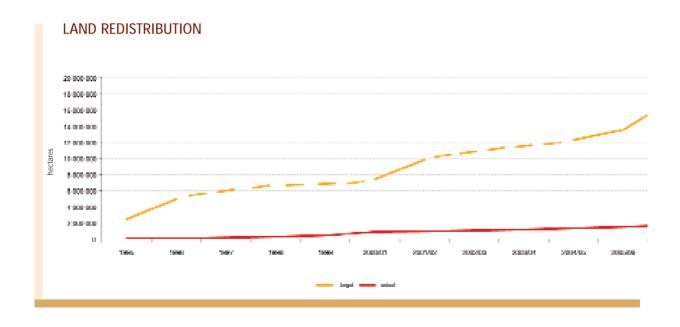
Definition	Number of land claims settled
Data source	Commission on Restitution and Land Rights Annual Reports

29 LAND REDISTRIBUTION

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

Trend analysis	Progress with regard to land redistribution has been slow and various measures are being introduced to speed this up. The cost of land is only about 30 per cent of the production cost needed to create a successful farm. Mindful of this, government is expanding the level of support programmes that aim to enhance agri-expertise and financial support to first-time farmers. The mutually supportive relationship between the Land Affairs and Agriculture departments is also receiving further attention.

LAND REDISTRIBUTION

hectares	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
target	2 466 000	4 932 000				7 398 000	9 864 000			12 330 000	13 563 000
actual	15 395	48 527	157 063	286 635	452 971	888 002	988 002	1 065 209	1 189 771	1 333 954	1 486 399

LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Definition	Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals
Data source	Department of Land Affairs, Annual Reports
Data note	Dotted line reflects data not avalaible for that period

30 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE

Goal	To reduce infant (under one year) and child (under five years) morbidity and mortality.

Trend analysis	Infant mortality rate, together with the under-five mortality rate, is a good indicator of the health of children. The Health Systems Trust (HST) and Medical Research Council (MRC) data seem to point to an increase in infant and child deaths, while the Statistics South Africa data and the ASSA 2002 and 2003 models points to a declining trend.

INFANT AND CHILD DEATHS/ 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS

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

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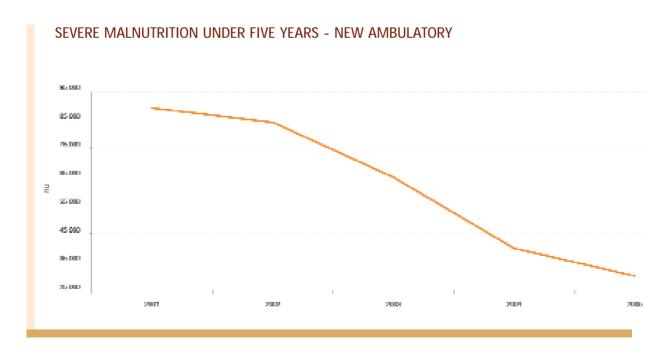
31 SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE

Goal	To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality.
Trend analysis	The trend shows a decrease in the number of children with a weight less than 60 per cent of their estimated weight for age from 2001 to 2005. Malnutrition remains one of the contributors to child morbidity and mortality in South Africa. The Poverty Alleviation and Food Security Strategy (national nutrition promotion programmes, including the Integrated Nutrition Programme and the Primary School Feeding Scheme) are some of the nutritional interventions that have been made. Improvement of child health also focuses on the promotion of breastfeeding, early detection of malnutrition, providing nutritional supplements for children and fortifying staple foods.

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY

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

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY

Definition	A new child found to weigh less than 60 per cent 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.
Data source	District Health Information System (DHIS) various issues
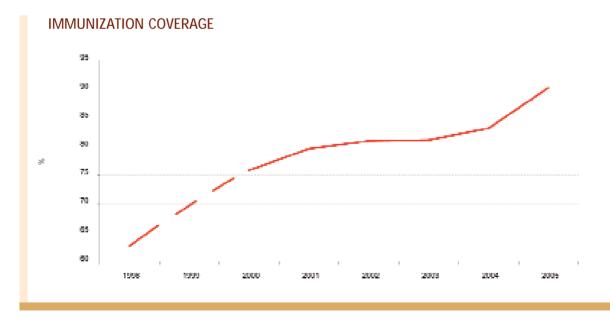
32 IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

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	The improvement of immunisation coverage has been one of the notable success stories of the health sector with a steadily improving coverage over the past five years, culminating in reaching the target of 90 per cent in 2005. In addition, in 2006, South Africa was declared a polio-free country, having satisfied the stringent international requirements.

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

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

IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE

Definition	Proportion of children under one year who received all their primary vaccines for tuberculosis (TB), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenza
Data source	District Health Information System; Statistics South Africa for demographic data
Data note	Dotted line reflects data not avalaible for 1999

33 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 (MMR) measures the well-being of mothers and is a key MDG indicator. Statistics South Africa and Department of Health have both calculated maternal mortality, and although drawing from different sources, these calculations show a consistent pattern. The South African Maternal Mortality Ratio is increasing and has more than doubled between 1998 and 2003. It should be noted that the period between 1994 and 2003 also witnessed an increase in the number of deliveries in hospitals and clinics and better recording of causes of death, thus ensuring better recording of data.
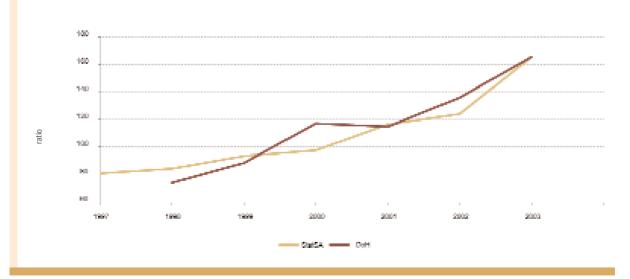
MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

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

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	Statistics South Africa calculations based on 'Causes of Death' reports from Department of Home Affairs

34 HIV PREVALENCE

Goal	To reduce the prevalence of HIV

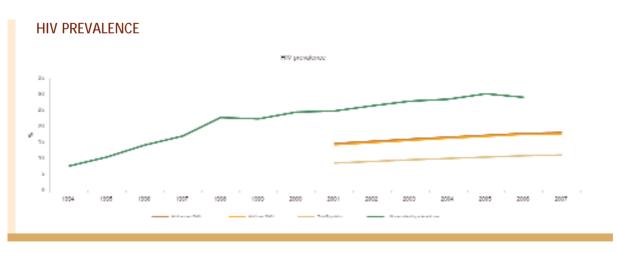| Trend analysis	HIV prevalence has increased from 7.6 per cent in 1994 to 30.2 per cent in 2005 in antenatal surveys and is seen as a marker of the trend in the occurence of HIV in the population as a whole. The rate of prevalence in the past three years has been levelling off, compared to the steep rise of the 1990s. The infection rates of the 15 - 19 year-old age category has been fairly constant in recent years, implying that prevention programmes are having some impact in this population. There are also geographic variations with some provinces such as KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Gauteng and Free State more severely affected.

HIV PREVALENCE

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

HIV PREVALENCE

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

35 TUBERCULOSIS (TB)
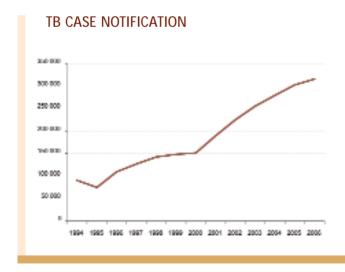
Goal	To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015.
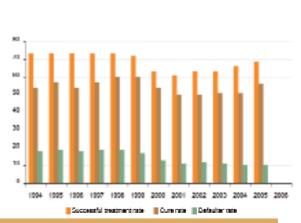
Trend analysis	Since 2001, the number of TB cases has increased rapidly. In addition, there has been the emergence of drug resistant TB strains (MDR-TB) and recently of the extremely drug resistant TB (XDRTB). These strains have been linked to immune suppression which might be caused by HIV and AIDS in addition to low adherence to treatment regimes. The South African cure rate is about 56 percent with a wide divergence between provinces - some districts in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga have a cure rate below 40 per cent.

TB PREVALENCE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
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	315 315
2 Successful treatment rate	73	73	73	73	73	72	63	61	63	63	66	69	
3 Cure rate	54	57	54	57	60	60	54	50	50	51	51	56	
4 Defaulter rate	18	19	18	19	19	17	13	11	12	11	10	10	

TB CASE NOTIFICATION

TB TREATMENT

Definition	1: Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health. 2: Successful completion of treatment rate 3: Percentage of patients who have shown to have been cured at the end of treatment 4: The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment
Data source	Department of Health, National TB Control Programme (NTCP)

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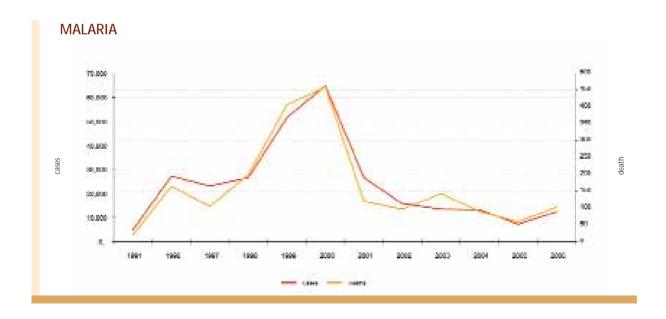
Goal	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 per cent each year.

Trend analysis	Malaria affects the population in the eastern parts of Mpumalanga and Limpopo, and the north-eastern parts of KwaZulu-Natal. The incidence is seasonal and is also linked to high rainfall years. Since 2000, South Africa has collaborated with Swaziland and Mozambique and has reintroduced the use of Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane (DDT) with great success. Future challenges include crossborder movement of people, vector resistance to insecticide and drug resistance.

MALARIA

	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cases	4 693	27 035	23 121	26 445	51 444	64 622	26 506	15 649	13 459	13 290	7 100	12 322
Deaths	19	163	104	198	406	458	119	96	142	89	58	103
Fatality rate	*0.40*	*0.60*	*0.45*	*0.75*	*0.79*	*0.71*	*0.45*	*0.61*	*1.06*	*0.67*	*0.82*	*0.84*

MALARIA

Definition	Fatality rate: The number of reported deaths due to malaria divided by number of malaria reported cases
Data source	Department of Health's Malaria Notification System
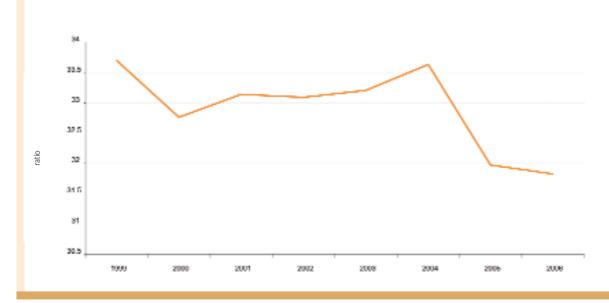
37 EDUCATOR: LEARNER RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Goal	To achieve a 40:1 ratio for primary school learners per teacher and 35:1 ratio for secondary school learners per teacher.
Trend analysis	The average educator: learner ratio is below the norm of 40:1 in primary schools and 35:1 in secondary schools. Overall, the combined primary and secondary educator: learner ratio has remained stable since 1999.

EDUCATOR: LEARNER RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Educator	365 447	363 343	354 201	360 155	362 598	362 042	382 133	386 595
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
Educator: Learner ratio	34	33	33	33	33	34	32	32

EDUCATOR: LEARNER RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Definition	The average number of learners per teachers in a given school year, based on headcounts for both learners and teachers
Data source	1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February 2000 data from DoE (2002) Education Statistics at a Glance in 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 Surveys; 2006 data from Department of Education, 2006 School Realities, October

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

Goal	To eliminate gender disparities in education.

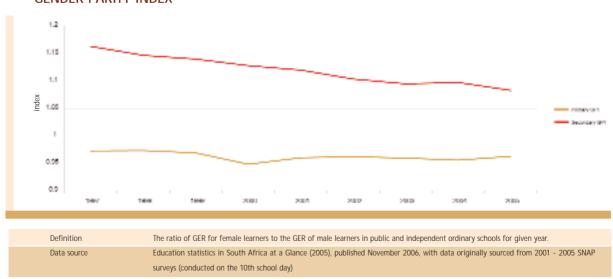| Trend analysis	The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for total school enrolment (Grade 1 to Grade 12) indicates that gender parity has been achieved. However, it is important to also consider the difference in enrolment patterns between a primary and secondary school. While gender parity had been achieved between males and females in primary schools between 1997 and 1999, since 2000, gender disparity has occurred with many more male learners enrolled in primary education than females. One of the main reasons for this disparity, is the high repetition rate among boy learners in primary school, rather than a problem of access to schooling. The GPI for secondary education shows a disparity in favour of girls as a large number of secondary school-aged boys are still enrolled in primary school or drop out of secondary school before completing their schooling.

GER AND GPI

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

GENDER PARITY INDEX

Definition	The ratio of GER for female learners to the GER of male learners in public and independent ordinary schools for given year.
Data source	Education statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2005), published November 2006, with data originally sourced from 2001 - 2005 SNAP surveys (conducted on the 10th school day)
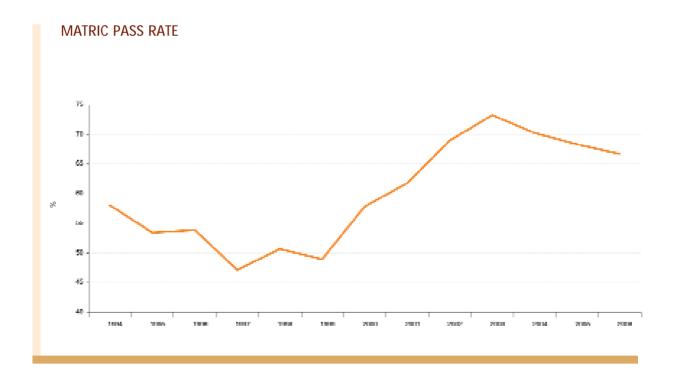
39 MATRIC PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the matric pass rate and the quality of learner performance.

Trend analysis	Between 1994 and 1999, the senior certificate pass rate fluctuated between 47 per cent and 58 per cent. After 1999, the pass rate improved substantially, reaching 73 per cent in 2003. From 2004 onwards, there has been a slight drop in the pass rate each year. This decline in pass rates may be related to rising standards of the quality of exams relative to preparedness of students and the effectiveness of teaching.

MATRIC PASS RATE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Matric pass rate	58.0%	53.4%	53.8%	47.1%	50.6%	48.9%	57.8%	61.7%	68.9%	73.2%	70.2%	68.3%

MATRIC PASS RATE

Definition	Number of people who passed the matric examination as a percentage of those that wrote the examinations
Data source	Department of Education
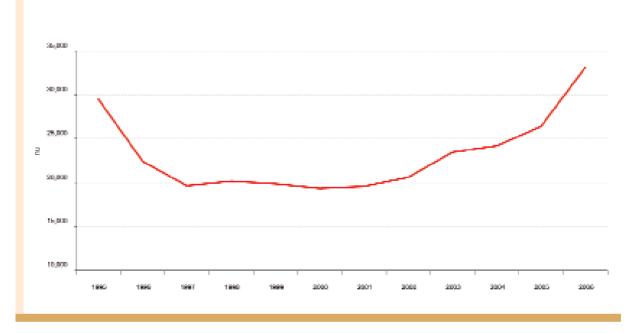
40 MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS HIGHER GRADE PASSES

Goal	To increase higher grade passes in Mathematics. The target is to reach 50 000 in 2008.

Trend analysis	The performance of schools in producing higher grade passes in Mathematics has been below expectations. However, it has begun to improve since 2001. There, however, remain too few learners studying Mathematics and Science at higher grade and not all teachers are fully equipped. Thus expanding mathematical and scientific capacity in schools remains an important educational priority.

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS HIGHER GRADE PASSES

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
matriculants maths 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	33 112

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS HIGHER GRADE PASSES
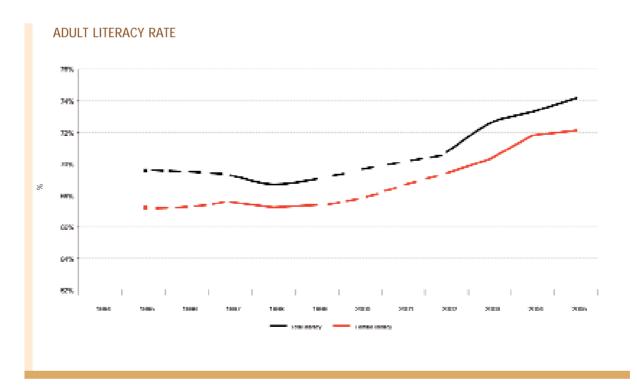
Definition	Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics on the higher grade
Data source	Department of Education

41 ADULT LITERACY RATE

Goal	To increase literacy and reduce the adult illiteracy rate by 50 per cent between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDGs target.
Trend analysis	The number of literate people in the country has increased between 1995 and 2005. Despite progress made, the number of illiterate adults in South Africa is still large.

ADULT LITERACY RATE

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total literacy		69.6%		69.3%	68.7%	69.0%			70.7%	72.6%	73.3%	74.2%
Female literacy		67.2%		67.6%	67.2%	67.4%			69.4%	70.3%	71.8%	72.1%

ADULT LITERACY RATE
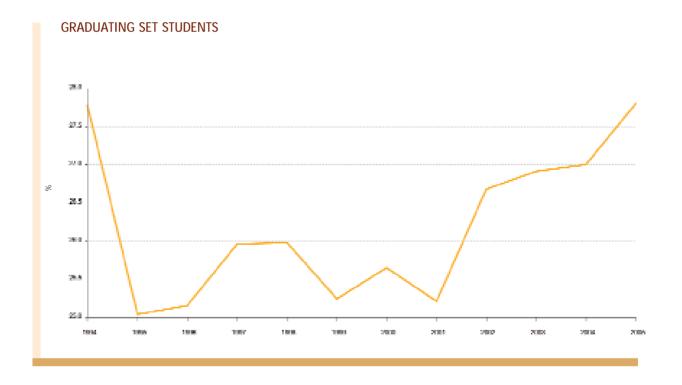
Definition	The number of people in a country who can read and write as percentage of total population. In the data obtained from the General adult is defined as a person 20 years and older who has achieved at least seven years of education (i.e. passed grade 7)
Data source	Statistics South Africa, various October Household Surveys and General Household Surveys
Data note	Dotted lines reflect data not avalaible for that period

42 GRADUATING SCIENCE ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS

Goal	To increase the percentage graduating student that are qualifying in the Science Engineering and Technology disciplines.

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

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
% SET of total Graduates	27.8	25.0	25.2	26.0	26.0	25.2	25.7	25.2	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.8

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS

Definition	Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET
Data source	Department of Education, Higher Education Management Information System

43 STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Goal	To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations.

Trend analysis	South Africa compares very favourably with other similar countries with regard to membership of citizens of voluntary organisations. South Africa surpasses Chile, South Korea and Poland when it comes to membership of religious organisations; and membership of labour unions and political parties is also high in South Africa when compared to these three countries.

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

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

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS - SOUTH AFRICA

Data source	World Values Survey, Centre for International and Comparative Politics, University of Stellenbosh 2006
Data note	The percentages in the 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

44 VOTER PARTICIPATION

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

Trend analysis	Voter participation in national and provincial elections has been relatively high in the past three elections. Even though there has been a slight decline in participation in each subsequent election, experience suggests that as a democracy matures, participation by citizens in elections tends to decline. This slight decline should be viewed in this context, but it should also be measured against the increase of about five million voters between 1999 and 2004 which requires further interrogation. Experiences from other democracies also show that voter participation in local government elections tends to be much lower than the average 48 per cent registered in our local government elections, which should explain the lower percentages in South Africa

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

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

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

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

Definition	Total population of citizens and older than 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006)
Data source	Independent Electoral Commission

45 VOTERS PER PROVINCE

Goal	To equally promote the participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces.

Trend analysis	The turnout of registered voters in the 1999 and 2004 national and provincial elections was quite high across all the provinces. The table shows that while the average voter turnout was 87.5 per cent in the 1999 elections, there was a slight decline to 76,7 per cent in the 2004 elections. This decline was experienced across all the provinces. Even with the decline, South Africa still compares quite favourably to other democracies. The trend regarding local elections shows stability in voter participation at about 48 per cent. This percentage also compares well with other democracies, where voter turnout in local elections tends to be much lower still.

VOTERS IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

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

VOTERS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS, DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	1995	2000			2006		
		Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape		2 552 287	1 428 259	56.0%	2 908 106	1 630 284	56.1%
Free State		1 227 578	602 618	49.1%	1 321 195	6 22 816	47.2%
Gauteng		4 375 372	1 891 473	43.2%	4 785 955	2 033 674	42.5%
KwaZulu-Natal		3 508 154	1 637 255	46.7%	3 964 817	2 005 008	50.6%
Limpopo		1 419 315	635 427	44.8%	2 145 186	959 971	44.8%
Mpumalanga		1 263 004	565 699	44.8%	1 546 728	716 908	46.3%
North West		452 218	260 522	57.6%	1 554 864	709 484	45.6%
Northern Cape		1 758 593	746 698	42.5%	528 657	282 884	53.5%
Western Cape		1 955 454	1 131 621	57.9%	2 301 371	1 191 880	51.8%
Total		18 511 975	8 899 572	48.1%	21 054 092	10 152 909	48.2%

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

46 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

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

Trend analysis	The representation of women in Parliament and all provincial legislatures has been increasing from an average of 25.4 per cent in 1994 to an average of 32.5 per cent in 2004. This increase puts South Africa in a league of few countries that have passed the 30 per cent mark in terms of women representation. While the table below does not show women representation at local government level, their representation in municipalities increased markedly to about 40 per cent after the 2006 elections. The presence of women has also increased dramatically in the executive branches across the three spheres of government.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

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

Definition	Member of national and provincial legislatures; member of Cabinet and provincial executive councils at the end of each electoral term
Data source	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), special calculations 2006

47 CONFIDENT OF A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

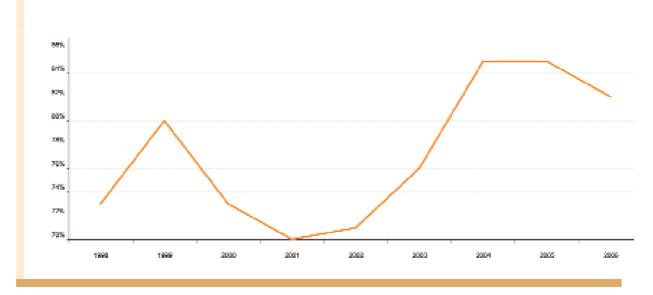|	
Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.

Trend analysis	Optimism amongst South Africans tends to vary with the electoral cycle. This is probably linked to the active engagement of the public with national leadership in shaping the direction of the country during election period. The trend in the current cycle is higher than previous ones.

CONFIDENT OF A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Confident of a happy future	73%	80%	73%	70%	71%	76%	85%	85%	82%

CONFIDENT OF A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

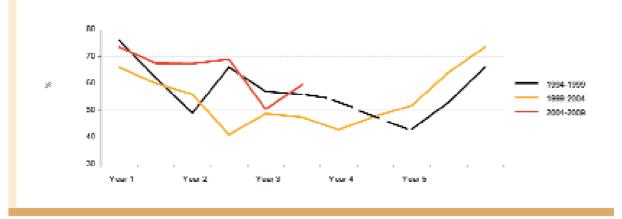|	
Definition	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races
Data source	Markinor Socio-Political Trends
Data note	Field work for this survey is normally done during April / May and Oct/ Nov of each year

48 COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion while building the nation.
Trend analysis	The various surveys on optimism show that South Africans exhibit greater levels of confidence about the future during periods of national elections. This is probably linked to the active engagement of the public with national leadership in shaping the direction of the country. The trend of the current cycle is higher than previous ones.

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4			Year 5	
1994-1999	76.0	62.0	49.0	66.0	57.0	56.0			43.0	53.0	66.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	64.1	73.5
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	69.0	50.5	59.6					

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Definition	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction
Data source	Markinor Socio-Political Trends
Data note	Dotted line reflects data not available for that period

49 IDENTITY IN THE FORM OF CLASS

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity.

Trend analysis	The few data points that are available depict a trend showing that class identity is rising in prominence: in 2000, 14 per cent used class or occupational descriptions as main self-definition. In 2004, 37 per cent defined themselves in this way – in 1994, this figure was only 3 per cent. This is not surprising given the declining trend in race and language identities as primary self-definition.

IDENTITY IN THE FORM OF CLASS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006
Identity in the form of class	3%						14%			37%		

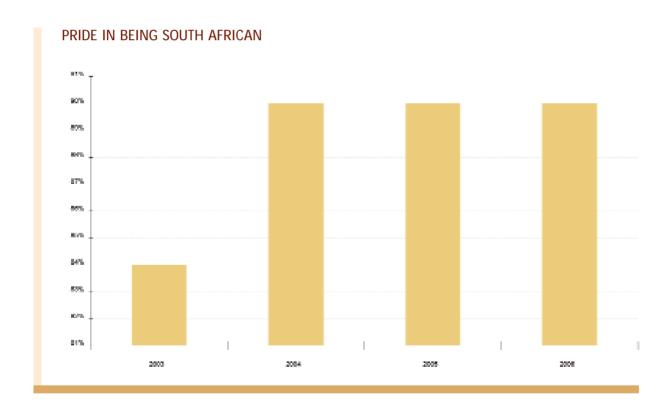| Definition	Number of those who use identity in the form of race, nationality and language expressed as proportion of the total sample
Data source	FutureFact Mindset Surveys 2000, 2001 and PeopleScape Survey 2004

50 PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity.

Trend analysis	With regard to the personal level of pride to be South African, there is a high level of pride (from 84 per cent in 2003 to 90 per cent for the subsequent years 2004 - 2006). This may be atributed to the good performance in the economy and in other areas, which inspires many South Africans to look forward to a bright future.

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

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

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Definition	Number of those who take pride to be South African expressed as proportion of the total sample
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)- Tracker Research
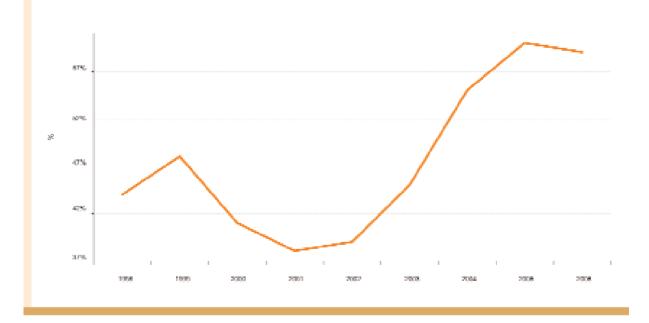
51 PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

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

Trend analysis	The number of people who were of the opinion that race relations are improving was 44 per cent in 1998. For three years (between 2000 and 2002), positive opinion on race relations declined, and only started to improve in 2003. Experiences and networks such as sporting events, the Truth and Reconcilliation Commission, the church and legislative interventions are seen as having made a critical contribution. This improvement could also be partly attributed to various campaigns and programmes aimed at building social cohesion.

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATION

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Race relations have improved	44%	48%	41%	38%	39%	45%	55%	60%	59%

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATION

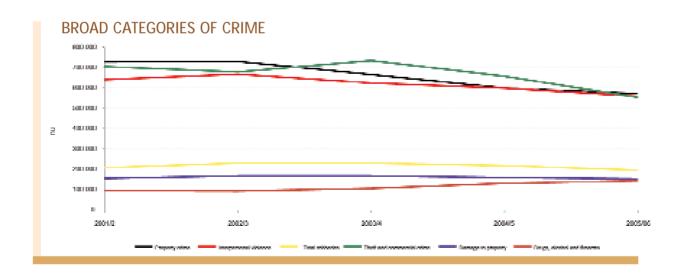| Definition	Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population
Data source	Markinor Socio Political Trends

52 BROAD CATEGORIES OF CRIME

Goal	To reduce the level of crime by 7-10 per cent per annum.

Trend analysis	Although the incidence of crime is generally decreasing in South Africa, it remains high at above two million cases per annum. Property crime, interpersonal violence, theft and commercial crime are all decreasing. Increased police activities to prohibit crimes such as drug possession, illegal firearm possession and drunken driving have resulted in an increase in arrests and this reflects positively on the improved ability of law-enforcement agencies and intelligence structures.

BROAD CATEGORIES OF CRIME

	2001/2	2002/3	growth	2003/4	growth	2004/5	growth	2005/06	growth
Property crime	727 547	729 668	0.3%	665 318	-8.8%	597 256	-10.2%	570 698	-4.4%
Social contact crime	640 572	667 501	4.2%	652 959	-2.2%	624 772	-4.3%	558 325	-10.6%
Robbery	206 941	228 442	10.4%	229 209	0.3%	217 614	-5.1%	194 449	-10.6%
Theft and commercial crime	703 542	745 477	6.0%	734 217	-1.5%	656 737	-10.6%	551 334	-16.0%
Damage to property and arson	154 190	166 256	7.8%	167 053	0.5%	158 969	-4.8%	151 887	-4.5%
Drugs, alcohol and firearms	92 947	91 793	-1.2%	104 414	13.7%	129 425	24.0%	142 259	9.9%
Total	2 525 739	2 629 137		2 553 170		2 384 773		2 168 952	

BROAD CATEGORIES OF CRIME

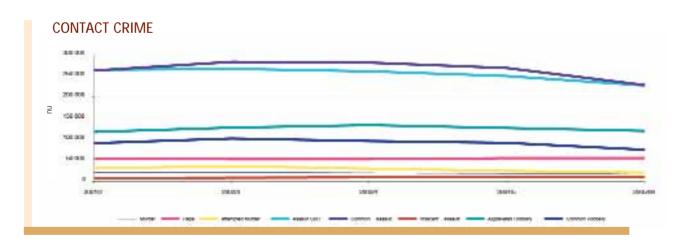| Definition	Reported and recorded crimes as at 1 May 2006
Data source	South African Police Service Annual Report 2005/06
Data note	Note that the published total number of crimes reported (indicator 57) are not the same as the published number of crimes provided in this table. The South African Police Service indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system

53 CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crimes by 7 - 10 per cent per annum, 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, contact crime trends have been slowly decreasing since 2003/04. Although rape and murder declined marginally, the numbers reported for crimes remain unacceptably high. Robbery is also showing a declining trend over the past three years but is also remaining unacceptably high. It should be noted that robberies generally cause high levels of fear and destabilise communities - aggravated robberies such as cash-in-transit heists, robberies in convenient stores and house robberies add to a general climate of fear. Also of concern is the high level of incidents of interpersonal violence. Internationally, most countries display high levels of property crime and low levels of interpersonal violence. However, in South Africa, especially interpersonal violence is high.

CONTACT CRIMES

		2001/2	2002/3	growth	2003/4	growth	2004/5	growth	2005/06	growth
Social contact crime - Interpersonal	Murder	21 405	21 553	0.7%	19 824	-8.0%	18 793	-5.2%	18 528	-1.4%
	Rape	54 293	52 425	-3.4%	52 733	0.6%	55 114	4.5%	54 926	-0.3%
	Attempted Murder	31 293	35 861	14.6%	30 075	-16.1%	24 516	-18.5%	20 571	-16.1%
	Assault grievous bodily harm	264 012	266 321	0.9%	260 082	-2.3%	249 369	-4.1%	226 942	-9.0%
	Common Assault	261 886	282 526	7.9%	280 942	-0.6%	267 857	-4.7%	227 553	-15.0%
	Indecent Assault	7 683	8 815	14.7%	9 302	5.5%	10 123	8.8%	9 805	-3.1%
	Aggravated Robbery	116 736	126 905	8.7%	133 658	5.3%	126 789	-5.1%	119 726	-5.6%
	Common Robbery	90 205	101 537	12.6%	95 551	-5.9%	90 825	-4.9%	74 723	-17.7%
	Total contact crimes	847 513	895 943	5.7%	882 167	-1.5%	843 386	-4.4%	752 774	-10.7%
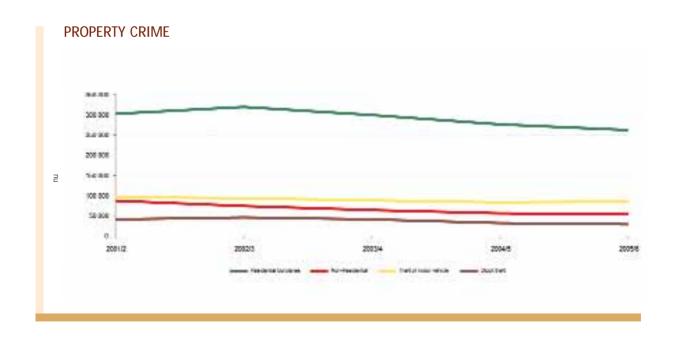
CONTACT CRIME

Definition	Reported and recorded crimes as at 1 May 2006
Data source	South African Police Service Annual Report 2005/06

54 PROPERTY CRIME

Goal	To reduce the levels of crime.

Trend analysis	Property crimes have decreased significantly in 2003/04 (9 per cent) and 2004/05 (18 per cent). A decrease in property crimes is not surprising, taking into consideration high spending by individual households and business on 'target hardening' and private security companies. This is supplemented by visible policing and targeted patrols by South African Police Service members. However, increased security to prevent property crimes could be correlated with an increase in robberies such as car hijacking and house rob-beries. It should be noted that poor communities are more vulnerable to property crimes, in particular home burglaries, since most households in these areas cannot afford the high cost of private security.

PROPERTY CRIME

	2001/02	2002/03	growth	2003/04	growth	2004/05	growth	20050/6	growth
Residential burglaries	302 657	319 984	5.7%	299 290	-6.5%	276 164	-7.7%	262 535	-4.9%
Non-residential	87 114	73 975	-15.1%	64 629	-12.6%	56 048	-13.3%	54 367	-3.0%
Theft of motor vehicles	96 859	93 133	-3.8%	88 144	-5.4%	83 857	-4.9%	85 964	2.5%
Stock theft	41 635	46 680	12.1%	41 273	-11.6%	32 675	-20.8%	28 742	-12.0%
Total property crimes	528 26	533 772	21.0%	493 336	-7.6%	448 744	-9.0%	431 608	-3.8%

PROPERTY CRIME

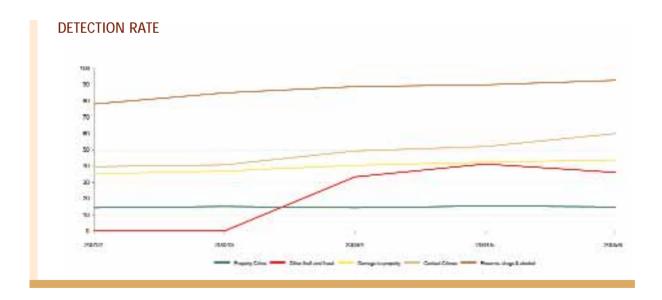| Definition	Property crime includes theft and burglary without any threat of violence
Data source	South African Police Service Annual Report 2005/06

55 DETECTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Trend analysis	The detection rate for crimes dependent on police action is high and has been steadily increasing over the past five years. However, the detection rate for other crimes is low - in most cases below 50 per cent. Over the years, the detection rate for contact crimes has been increasing with a sharp increase in 2003/04 and 2005/06. The detection rate for property crimes is worse (about 15 per cent) and throughout the years way below the quarter mark. This suggests that the majority (about 75 per cent) of victims of property crimes are unlikely to recover property lost and or see offenders being prosecuted. To reduce crime levels, the police will have to upgrade the standards of the investigation of cases and increase detection rates.

DETECTION RATE

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/06
Property crime	14.4	15	14.2	15.3	14.8
Other theft and fraud			33.2	41.2	36.1
Damage to property	35.2	36.8	40.34	42.2	43.7
Contact crimes	39.5	40.59	49.1	51.8	60
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	78.1	85	88.8	89.7	92.6

DETECTION RATE

Definition	Detection rate = (total number of charges referred to court charges withdrawn before court charges closed as unfounded)/number of charges investigated
Data source	South African Police Service Annual Report 2005/06

56 CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Trend analysis	The table below presents data that illustrates the investigation load of the South African Police Service and its investigation performance. On average, about a quarter (27% and 29%) of complaints were referred to the courts. There is a high disposal rate for crimes that depend on police action (firearms, drugs and alcohol- related crimes). This is not surprising since in most of these cases the police would have evidence to present in courts. The disposal of all other crimes seems to be a challenge and police are required to work hard to obtain evidence, sustain victim participation and secure witnesses. Research con ducted by the South African Police Service on contact crimes shows high withdrawal rate of charges before the court by the vitims. The disposal of these cases is further delayed by the longer periods it usually takes the police to analyse forensic evidence. However, it is envisaged that the situation will improve with new forensic capacity.

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT-2004/05

	Investigations ongoing	New number of complaints	Total	Charges referred to court	%
Contact crimes	202 455	801 830	1 004 285	345 459	34.4%
Property crime	114 105	581 414	695 519	76 795	11.0%
Damage to property	21 392	158 966	180 358	44 534	24.7%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	8 142	129 390	137 532	118 655	86.3%
Other theft and fraud	115 685	653 230	768 915	172 131	22.4%
Total for all crimes	461 779	2 324 830	2 786 609	757 574	461 779

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT-2005/06

	Investigations ongoing	New number of complaints	Total	Charges referred to court	%
Contact crimes	183 988	711 325	895 313	333 129	37.2%
Property crime	104 484	555 788	660 272	70 539	10.7%
Damage to property	19 950	151 883	171 833	46 141	26.9%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	7 803	142 364	150 167	134 730	89.7%
Other theft and fraud	111 094	549 312	660 406	161 434	24.4%
Total for all crimes	427 319	2 110 672	2 537 991	745 973	29.4%

Definition	Charges referred to court by the South African Police Service
Data source	South African Police Services 2005/06 annual report, p.85

57 CONVICTION RATE

Goal	To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.
Trend analysis	The table below shows the number of reported and recorded crimes in relation to the number of cases in court, number of cases finalised and number of convictions. The data show a huge gap of about one million between reported crimes and cases reaching courts. At present, nearly 30 per cent of cases are withdrawn by courts although, in the past four years, the number of cases withdrawn by court has been steadily decreasing. In the past four years, only about 35 per cent of cases were finalised as a percentage of new cases in court. The number of cases diverted from the courts has been increasing and increased by nearly half (49 per cent) between 2004/05 and 2005/06. This shows that courts are increasingly using alternative methods of sentencing. However, the number of diversions remains too low at about 1 per cent of new cases in court.

CRIMES REPORTED AND CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT - SAPS DATA

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	growth
1 No of crimes reported to SAPS	2 560 132	2 523 169	2 357 257	2 168 952	-15%
2 Charges referred to court		705 073	757 574	745 973	6%

STEPS IN COURT SYSTEM - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DATA

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	growth
3 New cases in court	1 117 879	1 117 488	1 084 137	1 074 581	-3.9%
4 No of withdrawals	414 211	363 391	318 840	311 078	-24.9%
5 No of diversion	14 808	17 952	18 946	37 422	152.7%
6 New cases remaining in the system	688 860	736 145	746 351	726 081	5.4%
7 No of finalised cases	407 530	396 536	381 021	376 860	-7.5%
8 No of convictions	331 933	329 530	321 418	321 604	-3.1%

VARIOUS RATIOS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
Conviction as % new cases	29.7%	29.5%	29.6%	29.9%
Finalised cases as % of new cases	36.5%	35.5%	35.1%	35.1%
Withdrawals+Diversions+Finalised (WDF)	836 549	777 879	718 807	725 360
WDF as % of new cases	74.8%	69.6%	66.3%	67.5%
Convictions as % of remaining cases after WDF	48.2%	44.8%	43.1%	44.3%
Convictions as % of finalised cases	81.4%	83.1%	84.4%	85.3%

|	
Definition	The indicators show the steps in the criminal justice system
Data source	1) South African Police Service Annual Report 2005/06, p.51-52, 2) South African Police Service Annual Report 2005/06, p85-86, 3, 4, 5, 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 definitional diferences. Note that the published total number of crimes reported (indicator 52) are not the same as the published number of crimes 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

58 INMATES
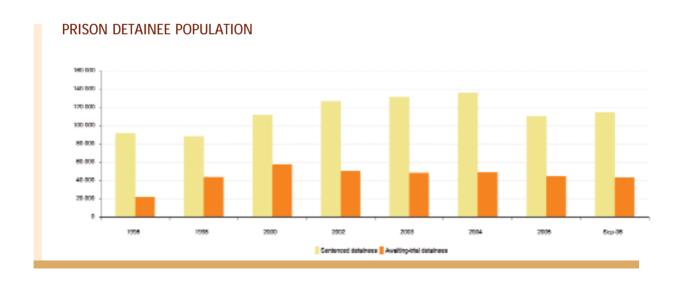
Goal	To reduce prison overcrowding and reduce the number of awaiting-trial prisoners.

Trend analysis	Correctional facilities remain overcrowded. Prisoner population significantly decreased in 2005 after the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) administered the remission programme. However, in late 2006 the numbers started to increase again. One of the main causes of overcrowding in DCS facilities is the accommodation of awaiting-trail detainees. In this regard, the department is developing a programme that will separate the management of awaiting-trial detainees from sentenced detainees. As soon as the awaiting-trial detainees are removed from the mainstream correctional facilities, this will free over 30 000 beds for sentenced detainees. Although speeding up such an exercise is highly recommended, it is a short-term solution. The detainee population will continue to be a challenge since the number of detainees serving long-term sentences has been increasing, reflecting the seriousness of crime and the application of minimum sentence legislation.

PRISON DETAINEE POPULATION

	1995	1998	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	Sep-06
Sentenced detainees	91 853	88 302	111 948	126 862	131 240	136 436	110 736	114 875
Awaiting-trial detainees	22 021	44 138	57 538	50 758	48 433	49 373	44 936	43 626
Total	113 856	132 440	169 486	177 620	179 673	185 809	155 673	158 501

PRISON DETAINEE POPULATION

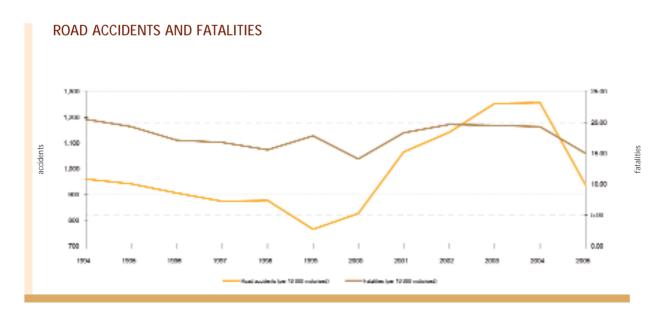|	
Definition	Number of inmates in South African prisons, both sentence and unsentenced
Data source	Department of Correctional Services, Annual Report 2005/05, communication with Department

59 ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities.

Trend analysis	Despite a steady increase in the number of motorised vehicles on South African roads, the number of fatalities and road accidents has remained relatively stable. Although the data does not show much progress, in real terms, road accidents and fatalities are decreasing. Compared to 1994, the number of motorised vehicles registered in 2004 and 2005 increased by 25 per cent and 29 per cent respectively and yet the number of crashes decreased slightly by 0.1 per cent and 0.6 per cent, respectively. Recent studies have shown that in over 75 per cent of road accident fatalities, drivers blood alcohol levels exceeded the legal limit.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Motorised vehicles registered	4 900 121	5 728 701	5 771 592	5 814 483	5 850 566	5 954 949	6 049 964	6 136 522	6 207 978	6 332 684	6 547 142	6 912 367
Road accidents (per 10 000 motorised)	960.06	940.49	904.91	872.71	876.79	764.89	825.81	1,064.13	1,139.85	1,252.63	1,255.58	936.44
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised)	20.48	19.28	17.11	16.71	15.54	17.77	14.08	18.31	19.67	19.51	19.30	14.97
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.4

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

Definition	Fatalities refer to road accidents which resulted into death; road accidents refer to motor vehicle crashes in general
Data source	Department of Transport, communication with Department

60 PEACE OPERATIONS

Goal	To contribute towards peace, security and stability in Africa, and also to contribute towards post-conflict reconstruction and development in Africa.

Trend analysis	There has been a significant decrease in conflict on the continent. South Africa, as a member of the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council, has increasingly become a significant actor and troop-contributor in peacekeeping processes on the continent. Its involvement in Africa includes the contribution of troops for peacekeeping missions and mediation (Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC], Sudan, Ethiopia-Eritrea, Comoros and Cote d' Ivoire). South Africa is also major player in post-conflict reconstruction and development processes: capacity-building, and financial, administrative and technical assistance (Burundi, DRC and Sudan). South Africa was also elected without dissent as a temporary member of the United Nations (UN) Security Council. This is a reflection of the confidence the continent and the world have in South Africa's ability to deal with major issues facing humanity.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA, 2000 - 2007

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
ONUB (Burundi)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
AMIS (Dafur region, Sudan)												1	1	1
MONUC (DRC)						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia)							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3

Definition	To assist countries torn by conflict to create conditions for sustainable peace. Such assistance comes in various forms, including confidence-building measures, power-sharing arrangements, electoral support, strengthening the rule of law, and economic and social development
Data source	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Data note	On completion of the UN operations in Burundi (ONUB) in 2006, the African Union (AU) deployed an AU Special Task Force in December 2006 to provide scurity to the returining leadership and competence of the Palipehutu-FNL. Soutrh Africa contributed forces and equip-ment to this deployment.

61 DEMOCRACTICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

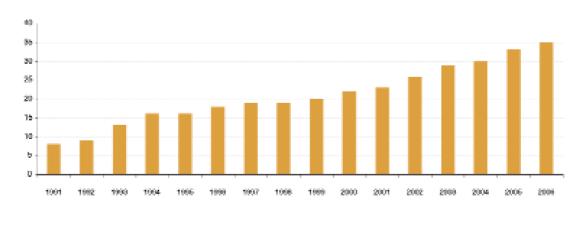| Goal	To contribute towards a peaceful, democratic African continent, which contributes to a world that is just and equitable.

Trend analysis	The number of elections held in the past two-and-a-half years is an indication that the continent's governments subscribe to the AU objectives and principles. According to AllAfrica.com the percentage of democratically elected governments increased from 30 per cent in 1994 to 64 per cent in 2006, showing a steady increase over the years. Between 2004 and 2006, there was a sharp increase in the number of elections held on the continent. The projected decline in the next two years can be attributed to the fact that most of the elections took place between 2004 and 2006 and that most terms in office span over four to five years, therefore an increase in electoral processes is expected in three to four years' time.

DEMOCRACTICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

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

DEMOCRACTICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

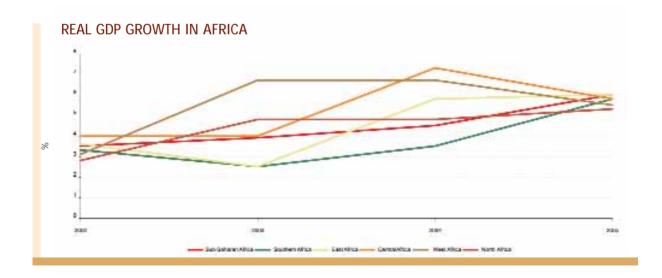| Definition	A formal process by which voters make their political choices on public issues or candidates for public office
Data source	AllAfrica.com

62 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 economy of the African continent has been performing strongly and has been growing over the past four years. Africa continued to perform well due to external and internal factors. Factors on the external front, were strong global recovery, higher commodity prices, higher oil production and prices, continued donor support in the form of aid and debt relief, growth in the tourism sector and rising FDI were contributing factors. The internal factors driving high growth were good macro-economic management, better performance in agriculture across the continent, expansion in the industrial sector, particularly in construction and mining, and the improved political situation in many countries. Ideally, growth should reduce poverty in Africa.

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

%	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.5	3.9	4.5	6.0
Southern Africa	3.3	2.5	3.5	5.8
East Africa	3.6	2.5	5.8	6.0
Central Africa	4.0	4.0	7.3	5.8
West Africa	3.1	6.7	6.7	5.5
North Africa	2.8	4.8	4.8	5.3
Africa	3.2	4.3	4.6	5.4

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

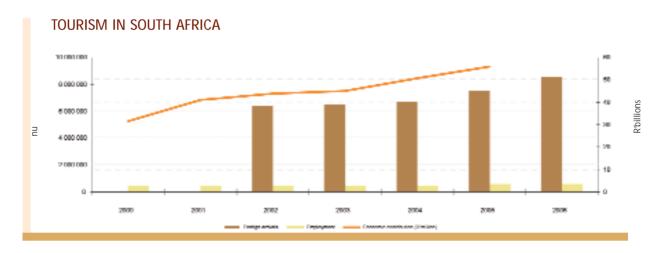| Definition	All goods and services produced within a country (a good measure for the size of an economy)
Data source	International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook

63 TOURISM

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

Trend analysis	Tourism grew rapidly between 1994 and 1998 at a rate of 11.8 per cent. Arrivals grew at a steady rate of 5 per cent since 1998. There was a strong growth of 12.9 per cent between 2004 and 2006. South Africa had 765 675 more visitors in the first nine months of 2006 than in the first nine months of 2005. Over eight million people (8 508 806) visited South Africa between January and December 2006, suggesting that the industry is well on track to surpass the record that was set in 2005. South African tourism statistics for 2006 showed a 14.5 per cent increase in tourism arrivals compared with 2005 figures. Despite the contribution to the economy, the industry still has to be transformed to benefit more previously disadvantaged individuals. Tourism outperforms most economic sectors in terms of job and entrepreneurial opportunities created. Tourism growth can be attributed to market-related forces and also the aggressive marketing strategies that the new SA Tourism and other parastatals and private companies have embarked upon internationally.

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Foreign arrivals			6 429 583	6 504 890	6 677 844	7 518 320	8 508 806
Employment	414 310	467 480	472 830	465 710	478 630	585 060	600 000
Economic contribution (R'billion)	31.3	40.7	43.0	44.9	50.5	55.8	

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

|	
Definition	'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
Data source	Statistics South Africa, GCP Skills Review Interviews, 2004, WTTC (The 2003 T&T Economic Research): 2003, 2004 are estimates of employment Statistics South Africa, South Africa Tourism and Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

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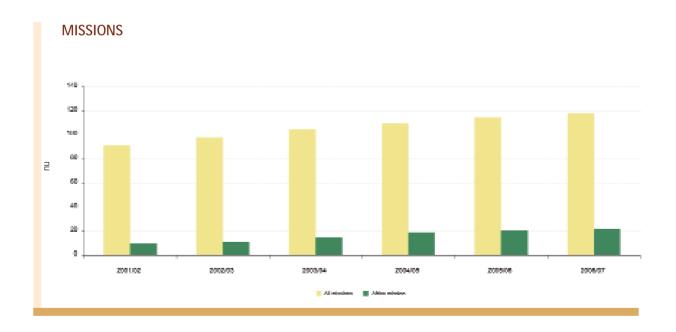
Goal	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives.

Trend analysis	In the fiscal year 2006/07, the number of missions totalled 118. The number of missions has been steadily increasing from 2004/05 to 2006/07. Six new missions will be opened in 2007. The increase in trends with regard to the opening of missions and establishing diplomatic representation on the continent is in line with the strategic objectives of the Government of prioritising Africa (since 2004, 10 missions have been opened in Africa alone). The opening of missions also in developing countries is in line with government's policy of enhancing South-South co-operation.

MISSION

	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/06	2006/07
All missions	92	98	105	110	115	118
Africa mission (cumulative)	28	29	33	37	39	42

MISSIONS

Definition	Mission operation can be explained as the policy of any government to establish diplomatic representation in foreign countries to conduct and co-ordinate international relations and also to promote foreign-policy objectives
Data source	Department of Foreign Affairs' Assets and Lease Section

65 DIPLOMATS TRAINED

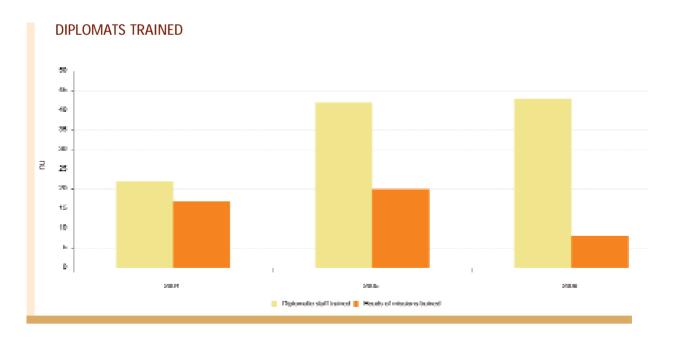|		
Goal	To promote and protect, through bilateral and multilateral interactions, South Africa's national interests and values.	

Trend analysis	The number of diplomats trained in South Africa between 2004 and 2006 totalled 107 while heads of missions amounted to 45. Over the years, the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) has seen a steady increase in the training of diplomats. The number of diplomats trained in 2005 increased by almost 50% from the diplomats trained in 2004. The Department of Foreign Affairs had to address critical staff shortages - almost 150 vacancies in 2006. This can attributed also to the fact that more missions were opened in Africa and Asia and that in some instances our diplomats were deployed as others completed their tour of duty.

DIPLOMATS TRAINED

	2004	2005	2006
Diplomatic staff trained	22	42	43
Heads of missions trained	17	20	8

DIPLOMATS TRAINED

Definition	Training that is offered to potential candidates (foreign service officers) and ambassadors who have been appointed to represent government in enhancing and promoting relations with other governments.
Data source	The Foreign Service Training institute

66 TAX RETURNS

Goal	To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government.

Trend analysis	Revenue collected quadrupled between 1996 and 2006 and the number of tax payers in the tax register also more than doubled in the same period. Tax collection is an area in which government effectiveness has improved considerably.

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Revenue collection	R'billion	147.3	165.3	184.8	201.4	220.3	252.3	282.2	302.5	355.0	417.3	486.4
Annual tax relief	R'billion	2.40	0.91		3.57	8.48	9.06	15.17	15.06	2.30	9.38	19.30
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	7 277 006

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION

Data source	South African Revenue Service, communication as at November 2006

67 AUDITS

Goal	To promote good governance in public institutions.
Trend analysis	There is a mixed record in terms of the auditing performance of state institutions. While noticeable progress has been achieved in relation to public entities such as state-owned enterprises, the record of national and provincial departments and the local sphere of government has been uneven and slightly trending towards negative. The trend in performance should also be seen against the increasingly high standards that the Auditor General's Office is using in auditing departments.

AUDITING

National depts.	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
No of nat depts. Audited	36	36	36	34	34	34
No of qualified audits	7	8	8	11	7	11
% of qualified audits	*19%*	*22.2%*	*22.2%*	*32.4%*	*20.6%*	*32.4%*
Provincial depts.						
No of provincial depts. audited	117	116	116	115	117	117
No of qualified audits	95	62	36	36	46	41
% of qualified audits	*81%*	*53.4%*	*31.0%*	*31.3%*	*39.3%*	*35.0%*
Municipalities						
No of municipalities audited	543	175	128	95	126	186
No of qualified audits	414	131	77	58	72	not available
% of qualified audits	*76.2%*	*74.9%*	*60.2%*	*61.1%*	*57.1%*	
Public entities						
No of public entities audited	136	136	186	158	122	
No of qualified audits	63	53	56	20	25	
% of qualified audits	*46.3%*	*39.0%*	*30.1%*	*12.7%*	*20.5%*	

Definition	Qualified audit as so defined by Auditor General (AG)
Data source	General Reports of the Auditor-General 2000/1 till 2005/6 / www.agsa.co.za

68 CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

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

Trend analysis	The ranking position of South Africa in the Transparency International Corruption Index has deteriorated over time. While this is a negative trend, it is important to note that the corruption index only measures perception, which does not necessarily indicate an increase in the actual levels of corruption. What it may indicate is that measures introduced by government to expose corruption are becoming effective, which may then drive the perception that corruption levels are increasing. Perceptions of firms surveyed by the World Bank's International Finance Corporation on the levels of corruption in South Africa show that South Africa compares quite impressively with other countries when it comes to firms' perceptions of corrupt conduct when dealing with public institutions. What is particularly important to note is that firms deal with public institutions on a regular basis. Thus, their perceptions of corruption are likely to be credible though it should be underlined that these are just perceptions.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Ranking position	33	32	34	34	38	36	48	44	46	51

WORLD BANK PRIVATE FIRMS CORRUPTION SURVEY

2003	South Africa	Sub- Saharan	All Countries
Unofficial payments for typical firm to get things done (% of sales)	0.05	1.94	1.39
Firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax inspectors (%)	0.61	20.74	32.3
Value of gifts expected to secure government contract (% of contract value)	0	4.04	2.3

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL RANKING POSITION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Data source	www.transparency.org
	Entrerprisesurvey.org, World Bank, International Finance Corporation, 58 000 firms surveyed in 91 countries

69 BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	To ensure transparency in the budgetary process through availing extensive information about the budget to citizens.

Trend analysis	Even though this is the first Open Budget Index by the International Budget Project (IBP), the ranking of South Africa among the top six countries whose budgetary processes are the most open and transparent, indicates the country's good standing in the category of good governance

OPEN BUDGET INDEX 2006

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

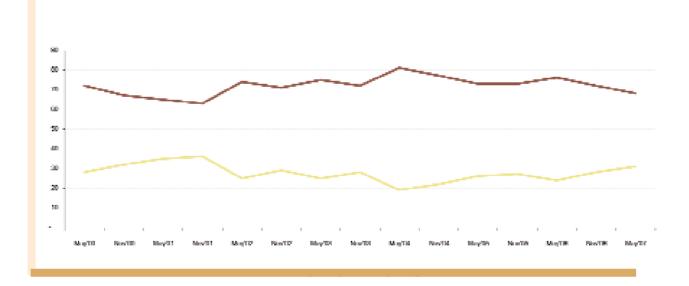|	
Definition	The rating is based on a questionnaire with 91 questions relating to categories of availability of budget documentation, the executive's budget proposal and the budget process.
Data source	www.openbudgetindex.org

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70 PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

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

Trend analysis	There is a generally upward trend in the opinions of citizens who think the Government's delivery of basic services has improved. What bears noticing is that public opinion tends to improve around the period of elections (see the year 2004, when national elections took place), which is likely to be as a result of the mass of information about public services during the elections period.

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

	May'00	Nov'00	May'01	Nov'01	May'02	Nov'02	May'03	Nov'03	May'04	Nov'04	May'05	Nov'05	May'06	Nov'06	May'07
performing well	72	67	65	63	74	71	75	72	81	77	73	73	76	72	68
not performing well	28	32	35	36	25	29	25	28	19	22	26	27	24	28	31

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

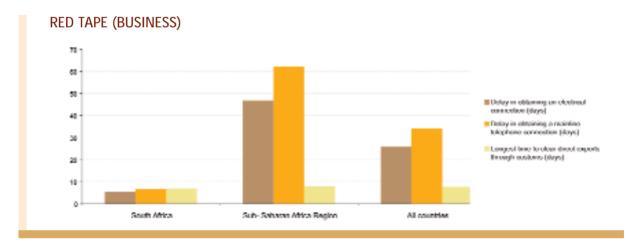|	
Definition	National Survey of South African Adult Population (a sample of 3 500 South Africans 18 years and above is selected)
Data source	Markinor Government Performance Barometer

71 RED TAPE (BUSINESS)

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

Trend analysis	The table below shows that the South African Government fares impressively in terms of providing impor tant services to citizens, especially the business sector compared with other countries in the world. For instance, in terms of business perceptions, while it takes an average of 26 days to connect electricity in all the other countries surveyed; the delay takes only an average of five days in South Africa. Similarly, while the longest time it takes to clear direct exports through customs is seven days in South Africa, the delay is a day longer in other countries. As a result, business' perception is that there is less red tape in South Africa.

RED TAPE (BUSINESS)

2003	South Africa	Sub- Saharan	All countries
Senior management time spent in dealing with requirements of government regulation (%)	9.19	9.32	6.58
Consistency or predictability of officials interpretations of regulations affecting the firm (%)	61.53	50.89	49.10
Delay in obtaining an electrical connection(days)	5.26	46.88	25.82
Delay in obtaining a mainline telephone connection (days)	6.58	62.42	34.1
Average time firms spent in meetings with tax officials (days)	2.88	5.08	3.46
Average time spent to clear direct exports through customs (days)	4.25	4.09	4.07
Longest time to clear direct exports through customs (days)	6.95	8.01	7.59
Average time to claim imports from customs (days)	6.23	7.68	6.35
Longest time to claim imports from customs (days)	11.54	15.77	12.70

RED TAPE (BUSINESS)

Data source	Enterprisesurvey.org, World Bank, International Financial Corporation, 58 000 firms surveyed from 91 countries

72   BIODIVERSITY

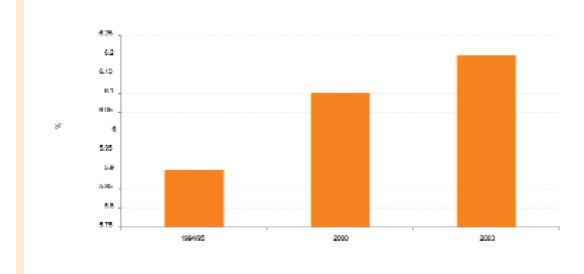| Goal	To integrate the principles of sustainable development into the country's policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environment resources.

Trend analysis	South Africa has been at the forefront of global biodiversity conservation through the active involvement of government and civil society, as well as mainstreaming by business and industry. With large areas of natural habitat still remaining in the country, conservation and biodiversity-friendly land uses such as game ranching have the chance to develop and flourish. The tourism industry provides an excellent incentive for better biodiversity management and for exploring the economic benefits of such an approach.

PERCENTAGE OF AREA PROTECTED TO MAINTAIN BIODIVERSITY TO SURFACE AREA

%	1994/95	2000	2003
	5.9	6.1	6.2

PERCENTAGE OF AREA PROTECTED TO MAINTAIN BIODIVERSITY TO SURFACE AREA

Definition	Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms (plants and animals) from all sources including terrestrial marine and other aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes of which they are part/surface area
Data source	South Africa Environment outlook: p.337 Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), Statistics South Africa, Environment Accounts; Earth Trends 2003; Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), National Land Cover