DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

planning, monitoring and evaluation

Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Development Indicators 2014 present an update on the state of South Africa's development in economic growth and transformation, employment, poverty and inequality, household and community assets, health, education, social cohesion, safety and security, international relations and good governance, transport infrastructure and energy. This is the seventh edition of the Development Indicators, which was first published in 2007 as a medium term strategic document.

An overview of the 20-year period since 1994 is provided by 86 indicators, of which many span the period from 1994 to 2013 and 2014. Positive trends include increased life expectancy and decreasing infant and child mortality, improved living standards, increased access of households to basic services, increasing number of five-year-olds included in the education system, improved adult literacy, increased enrolment in technical and vocational training and artisans qualifying, decline in serious crime and sexual offences reported, improved court performance, better outcomes achieved by parolees, sustained good international performance in budget transparency, more effective revenue collection and increasing tourism.

The challenges still facing our country are immense. The Twenty Year Review published in 2014 and the National Development Plan underscore the adverse impact of poverty, inequality and unemployment on the lives of many people.

The domestic economy has remained in a low growth trajectory since 2012. Global economic growth remains weak, affecting South Africa's major trading partners. This is reflected by indicators on government debt, the percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) spent on research and development and competitiveness in the global arena. Certain categories of crime, service-delivery protests and public opinion of service delivery by government are not progressing in the desired direction. Some indicators were stable or improved slightly, but not at desired levels. These include GDP growth, unemployment, income inequality, and the perception of corruption, audit outcomes across all levels of government, and the number of Grade 12 learners who passed with Mathematics and Physical Science as subjects.

The Development Indicators were used as a key data source for the Twenty Year Review, which was published in 2014. The indicators are, as their name suggests, numerical indications of changes in highly complex and interrelated systems. They should be interpreted jointly, beyond the number and within the broader, socio-economic and historical context. To this end, the Twenty Year Review provided a comprehensive overview and analysis of South Africa's progress since 1994.

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

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

Mr Jeff Radebe, MP
Minister in The Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

CONTENTS

Development Indicators 2014 present the progress South Africa has made in different areas of development since 1994. Our progress is measured against targets set in the National Development Plan Vision 2030, the Medium Term Strategic Framework and other key plans and policies. This is the seventh in a series of annual publications which started in 2007.

In assessing progress, we are mindful that South Africa is in a developmental phase. Large portions of our resources are used to build a nation that is better educated, healthier and living in better conditions. The Development Indicators provide a perspective on the impact of our investments. Current investment may take many years to manifest in the numbers. Lack of progress in some areas is an area of concern and inspires us to better understand the problems, and to respond more effectively.

The focus in this report is on South Africa's development. The Twenty Year Review published by the Presidency in 2014 drew data from the Development Indicators and other sources to provide an in-depth review of the strides South Africa has made since 1994 in governance and administration, social transformation, economic transformation, infrastructure, sustainable development, safety and security and in the global arena. The Millennium Development Goals and our country progress report will provide a perspective on our progress relative to that of other countries.

The Development Indicators assess our progress against national priority outcomes. The Development Indicators provide our progress regarding economic growth and transformation, poverty and inequality, employment, household and community assets, education, health, safety and security, social cohesion, international relations and good governance.

Data is sourced from government administrative datasets, official statistics, and research undertaken by local and international institutions. Many of the indicators have data ranging from 1994 to 2014, which allows for a longer term perspective on progress.

Previous releases of the Development Indicators contributed to strategic national discussion. The Development Indicators are distributed in hard copy format to a broad audience, including Cabinet, Parliament and all provincial legislatures, senior government officials, embassies represented in South Africa and South African embassies abroad, South African delegations visiting other countries, university and community libraries, think tanks and major non-governmental organisations, research institutions, media and international bodies like the World Bank and United Nations agencies. The full report and an extensive dataset in spreadsheet format are published on DPME's website (www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za).

The report provides goal statements, definitions, trend analyses, graphs and tables for 86 indicators. The indicators were classified in good, poor and low performers based on the trends and progress against the targets.

Key areas of good performance are:

- South Africans' life expectancy increased by 9 years from 52 years in 2004 to 61 years in 2014.
- Infant mortality dropped from 58 to 34 deaths per 1 000 live births between 2002 and 2014. Over the same period under-5 mortality dropped from 85 to 44 deaths per 1 000 live births.
- South Africa contributed to halting and reversing the spread of HIV (MDG 6). The number of HIV positive persons on anti-retroviral treatment in South Africa was at 2.8 million in 2014, which is a significant portion of the global target of 15 million. The global target was achieved ahead of schedule in 2015.
- The percentage of households in low living standards (LSM 1 to 3) decreased from 40% to 11% over the period 2000 to 2013.
- The number of households has expanded from 10.8 million to 15.6 million between 2002 and 2014. Over the same period, the share of households accessing basic services increased from 77% to 86% in the case of electricity, from 80% to 86% for water infrastructure exceeding RDP standards and the share of households accessing sanitation went up from 62% to 80%.
- The share of 5-year olds attending early childhood development facilities more than doubled from 39% in 2002 to 87% in 2014.
- In 2014, 84% of adults in South Africa were literate, up from 73% in 2002. South Africa reflects favourably compared to other African and Middle Eastern countries in international comparisons.
- Combating the unacceptably high levels of crime remains a priority. Between 2002 and 2013, the number of serious crimes reported was reduced from over 5 thousand to 3.5 thousand per 100 000 population.
- Since first assessed in 2006, South Africa persistently performed well in terms of the public having access to budget information and provided with the opportunity to participate in budget process at national level. In 2012 we were rated second out of one hundred countries, with our strongest competition coming from New Zealand, UK, Sweden, Norway, France and the US.
- Tax revenue has grown significantly due to economic growth, a broader tax base and more effective revenue collection. The income tax register has been expanded from 3 million taxpayers in 1996 to almost 20 million in 2014.
- Almost 15 million international travellers arrived in South Africa in 2013, double the number in 2005. Tourism generated 4.6% of total employment in 2012, up from 4% in 2005 and contributed R93 billion to GDP in 2012, more than double the R45 billion in 2005.

In assessing performance, we should be mindful that indicators should each be analysed in detail and interpreted within the broader context provided by other indicators. Government regularly assesses its performance in order to address areas of weakness. The challenges still facing our country are immense. The Twenty Year Review and the National Development Plan underscored the adverse impact of poverty, inequality and unemployment on the lives of many people and outlined what needed to be done to turn this around.

The domestic economy has remained in a low growth trajectory since 2012. Global economic growth remains weak, affecting South Africa's major trading partners. The electricity supply constraint significantly hampers economic growth. Unemployment remains stubbornly high and virtually unchanged. The weak state of the economy hampers our efforts to reach our development goals.

The National Development Plan and its first five year implementation plan - the Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014-2019 (MTSF) - provide the framework for radical socio-economic transformation. The MTSF recognises the need for a capable and developmental state, a thriving business sector and strong civil society institutions with shared and complementary responsibilities. It identifies decent work, education and the capacity of the state as particularly important priorities. It also highlights the need to improve the quality of administration of many government activities. The MTSF has two over-arching strategic themes - radical economic transformation and improving service delivery. It focuses on achieving radical socio-economic transformation by:

- Ensuring a stable macroeconomic and financial framework to support employment-creating growth.
- Crowding in productive investment through infrastructure build programme.
- Enhancing competitiveness in the productive sectors of the economy.
- Addressing spatial imbalances in economic opportunities.
- Elimination of unnecessary regulatory burdens.
- Improving workers' education and skills development.
- Reducing workplace conflict and improving cooperation between government, business and labour.
- Enhancing opportunities for small businesses and historically excluded and vulnerable groups.
- Expanding public employment schemes.
- Improving service delivery.

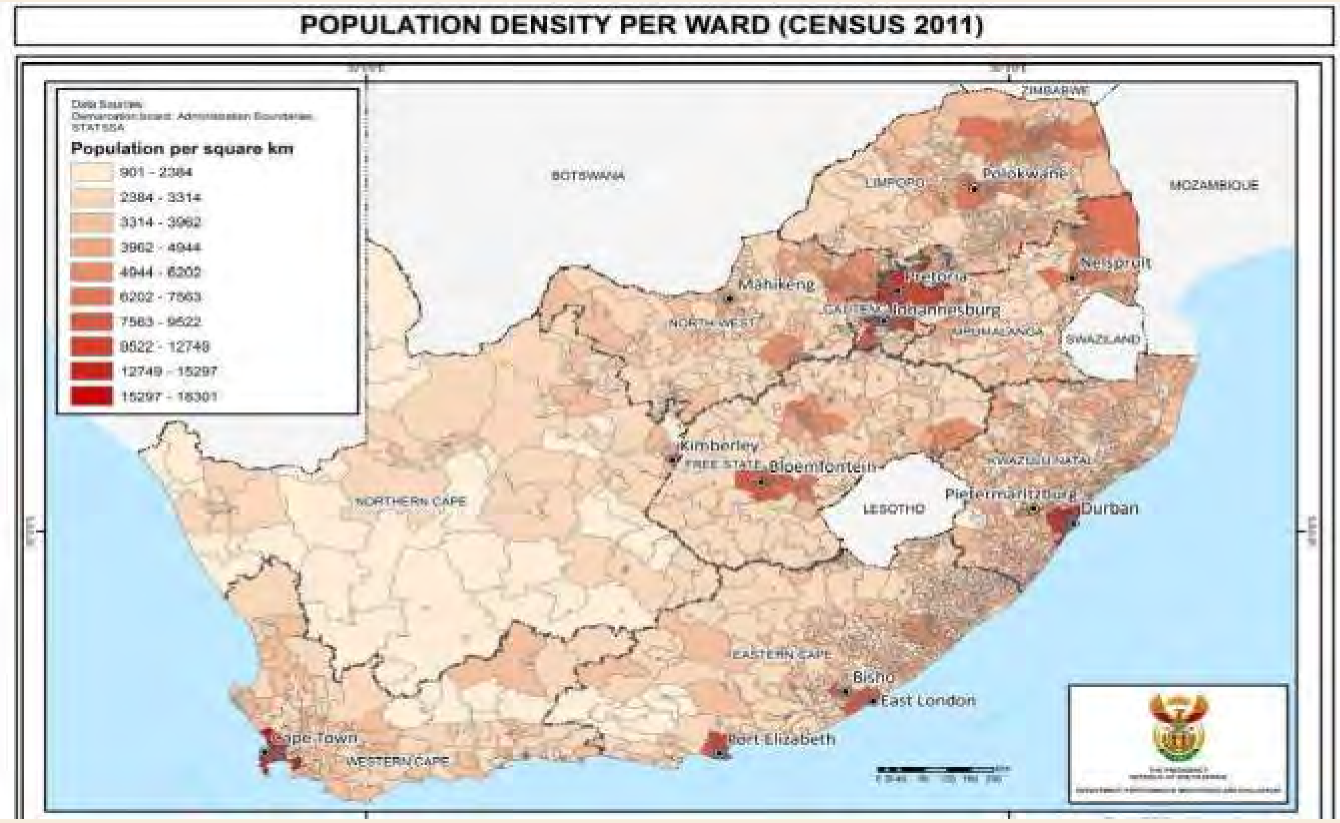
Detailed updates on the implementation of the Medium Term Strategic Framework are available on the Programme of Action website: www.poa.gov.za.

The National Development Plan is a plan for the whole country. Effective implementation of both the Medium-Term Strategic Framework and the National Development Plan requires the involvement of all sectors of society and an active citizenry.

1.			
		Real GDP 2014	
		R3 008 576 m	$259 808 m
		Real GDP per Capita 2014	
		R56 122	$ 4 846

2.		Mid term population Estimates 2014	
		Total	54 001 954
		Male	26 366 011
		Female	27 635 943
		0 -14 years	16 179 764
		15 -29 years	15 799 209
3.		Households	15 106 551
4.		Household size	3.6
5.		Land Surface area	*1 220 813 km^2

MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA



Data source	1) South African Reserve Bank (SARB). 2) Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Mid-term population estimates 2014. 3) Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS) 2014. 4) Own calculation. 5) Census 2011.
Data note	Real GDP and GDP per capita figures are annualised. The exchange rate of R11.58 for 2014 was used to compare with the US dollar. *The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the North East corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

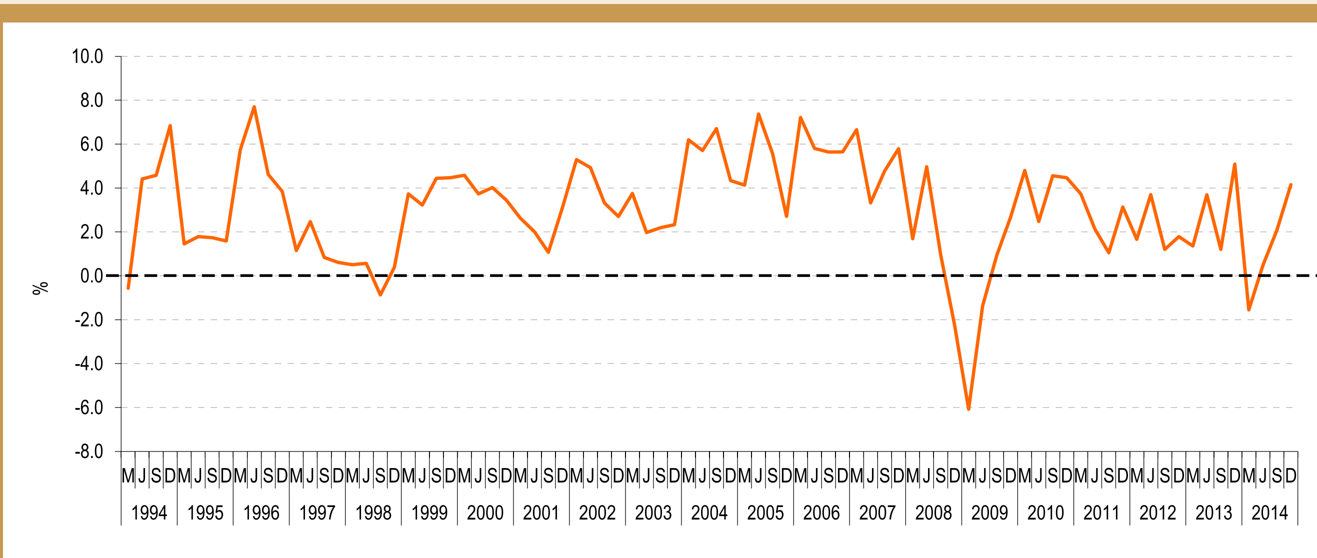
Goal	GDP growth of 5% per year

Analysis	GDP growth rate in South Africa averaged 3.0% in the past 10 years; while the annual growth rate averaged 1.5% in 2014. Lower growth has largely been as a result of weaker global growth and is likely to remain so in the short to medium term. This has a major impact on our export markets in Europe and China. In addition, the impact of the industrial action in the mining and manufacturing industries have not resulted in the full recovery of these sectors. The economy still depends largely on the tertiary industries such as financial and business services to stimulate economic growth.

REAL GDP GROWTH

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP growth	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.5

GDP GROWTH (YEAR-ON-YEAR)



Definition	GDP is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time. Real GDP is the nominal GDP adjusted for inflation.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins based on Stats SA's data.
Data note	Quarterly data series is used for updating the graph, while the table presents annual data. Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices. Quarterly percentage growth rates based on constant 2010 rand prices. Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

2. REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

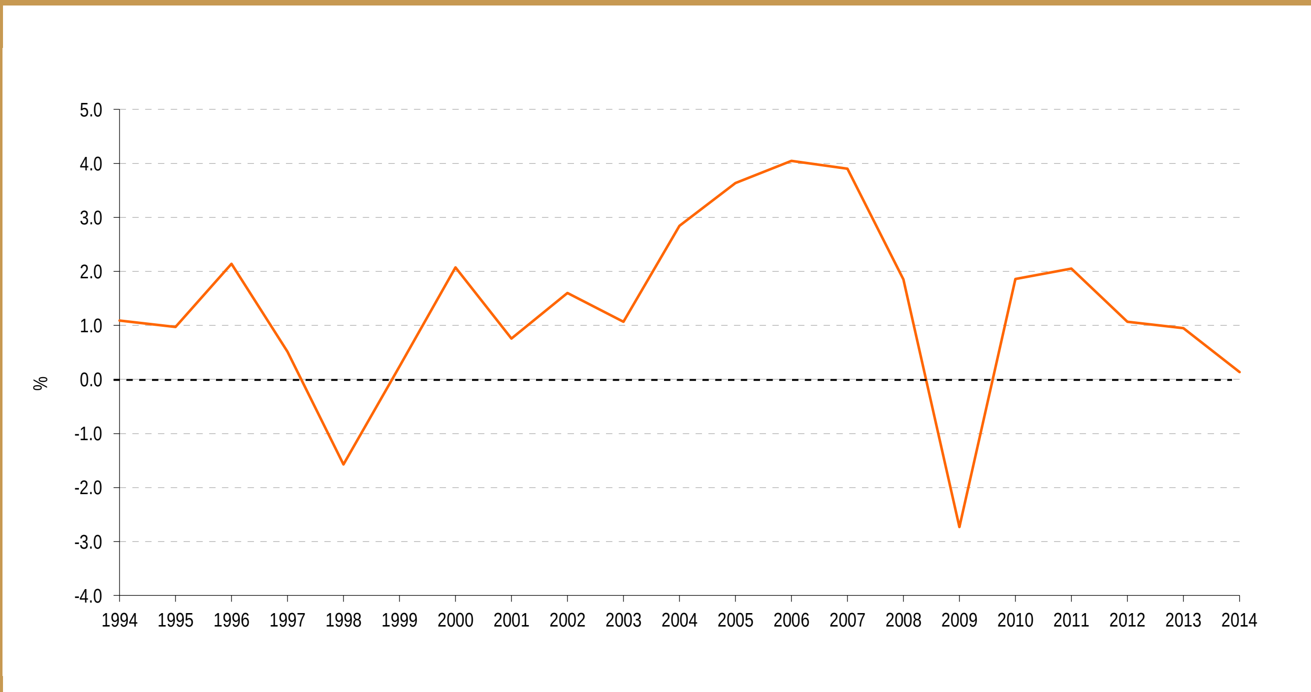
Goal	To grow per capita income by 3% or more annually.

Analysis	GDP per capita growth (which averaged less than 1% per year between 1994 and 2002) has averaged 2% since 2003 despite per capita decline from 2012. It should be noted that, while GDP per capita is an important indicator of wealth, it is not an indication of how well or poorly that wealth is distributed.

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Per Capita GDP growth	1.6	1.1	2.8	3.6	4.0	3.9	1.9	-2.7	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.1

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH



Definition	Annual percentage growth of per capita GDP.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins based on Stats SA's data.
Data note	Annual GDP per capita at 2010 constant prices: percentage change.

3. NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (NET FDI)

Goal	To increase greenfield investment in South Africa.

Analysis	Lower global growth continues to impact on the overall size of the net FDI flows into South Africa. Statistics published by the SARB indicate that the lack of net investment income has been a large contributor to the South African current account deficit in recent years.

NET FDI

R'bn	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FDI	20.74	1.28	-3.57	36.35	-38.95	25.17	101.97	53.81	27.17	32.67	12.90	15.94	-13.30

NET FDI

Definition	Net Foreign Direct Investment is long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins, data provided by National Treasury.
Data note	Annual figures in Rand billion are used.

4. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

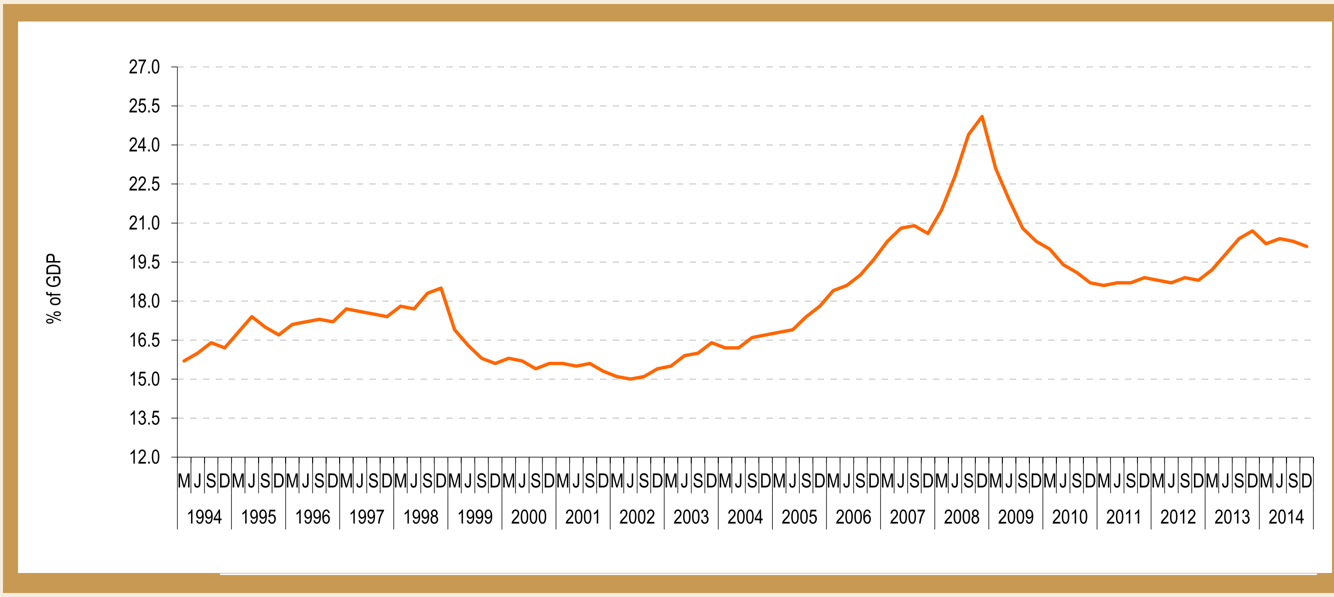
Goal	To reach 25% per year by 2014.

Analysis	Fixed capital investment is lower than at its 2008 peak, but it is still higher than it was since the early 1980s. Government and state-owned enterprises' (SOEs) investments have been important in ensuring a positive trend, even during the global financial crisis. While constituting less than a fifth of the country's overall fixed capital formation, real capital spending by general government advanced at a brisk pace in the final quarter of 2013, broadly maintaining its momentum of the previous quarter. Overall total investment as a percentage of GDP increased slightly to 20.4% reported in the third quarter 2014. Priority areas included construction such as upgrading of roads, schools and hospitals, with the provincial governments and local authorities in particular stepping up their expenditure. At the same time the level of real fixed capital expenditure is mainly reflecting ongoing spending by the electricity and transport sectors. Lower than expected private sector investment as a percentage of GDP remains a challenge to increasing overall investment.

GFCF AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GFCF	15.2	16.0	16.5	17.2	18.9	20.6	23.5	21.5	19.3	18.7	18.8	20.0	20.3

GFCF AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



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

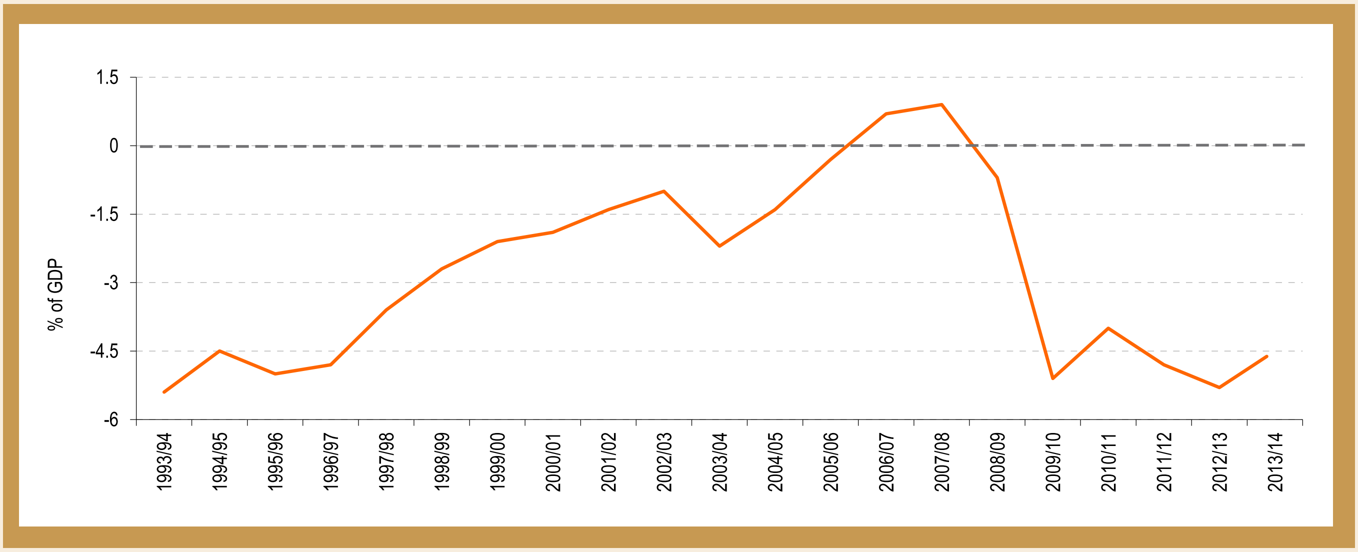
5. BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal	Fiscal policy aims to smooth economic cycles while increasing expenditure on government priorities.
Analysis	From 2004 to 2007, the economy was growing at the rate above 5%, which boosted the budget to surplus between 2006/07 to 2007/08. Despite some recovery, the global economy remains weak and our economy has continued to grow at a moderate pace, reflecting global and domestic factors. As a result, the budget deficit increased to 5.3% in 2012/13. In response to a worsening debt outlook, government introduced tighter fiscal stance that will reduce the budget deficit and stabilise debt. With the increasing fiscal constraint environment, our interventions and priorities must be properly targeted to ensure we support growing our economy.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Budget surplus	-1.4	-1	-2.2	-1.4	-0.3	0.7	0.9	-0.7	-5.1	-4	-4.8	-5.3	-4.6

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



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

6. GOVERNMENT DEBT

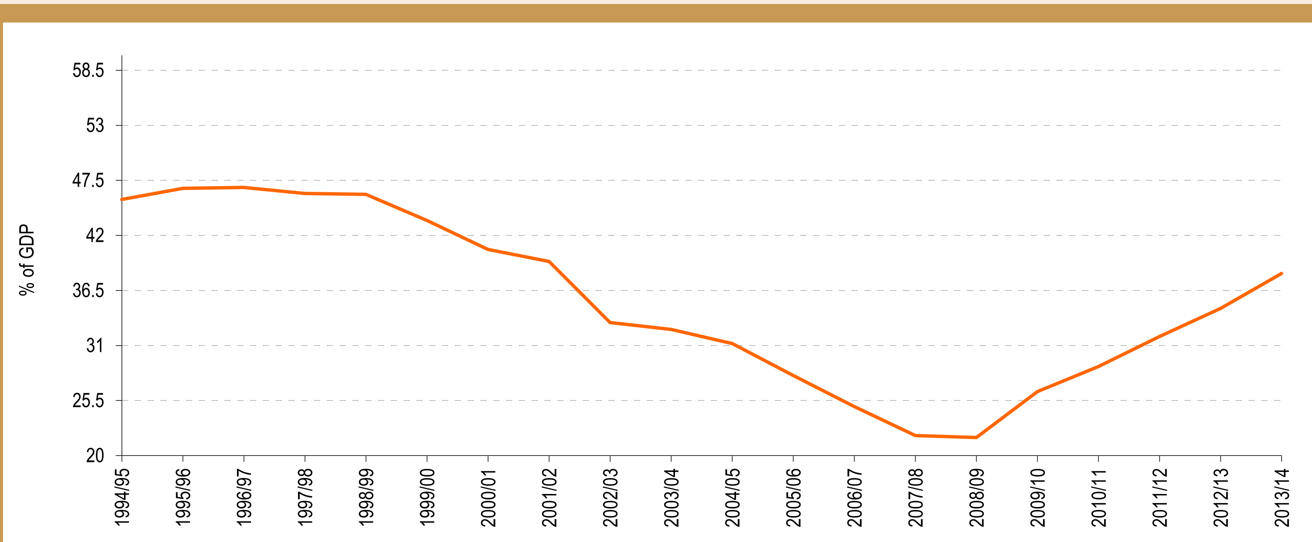
Goal	Government aims to limit its debt and reduce its demands on the financial markets. This normally leads to lower interest rates and higher private-sector investment.

Analysis	Government debt continued to rise as a percentage of GDP but remains within manageable levels. Current debt levels remain sustainable with ongoing measures to ensure our debt-to-GDP ratio remains within acceptable limits.

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

%	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Government debt	33.3	32.6	31.2	28	24.9	22	21.8	26.4	28.9	31.9	34.7	38.2

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition	Net loan debt is gross loan debt minus National Revenue Fund (NRF) bank balances. It is calculated with due account of the bank balances of the NRF (balances of government's accounts with the SARB and the tax and loans accounts with commercial banks). Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections, which are based on fiscal years starting from 1 April every year.
Data note	SARB data provided by National Treasury. Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

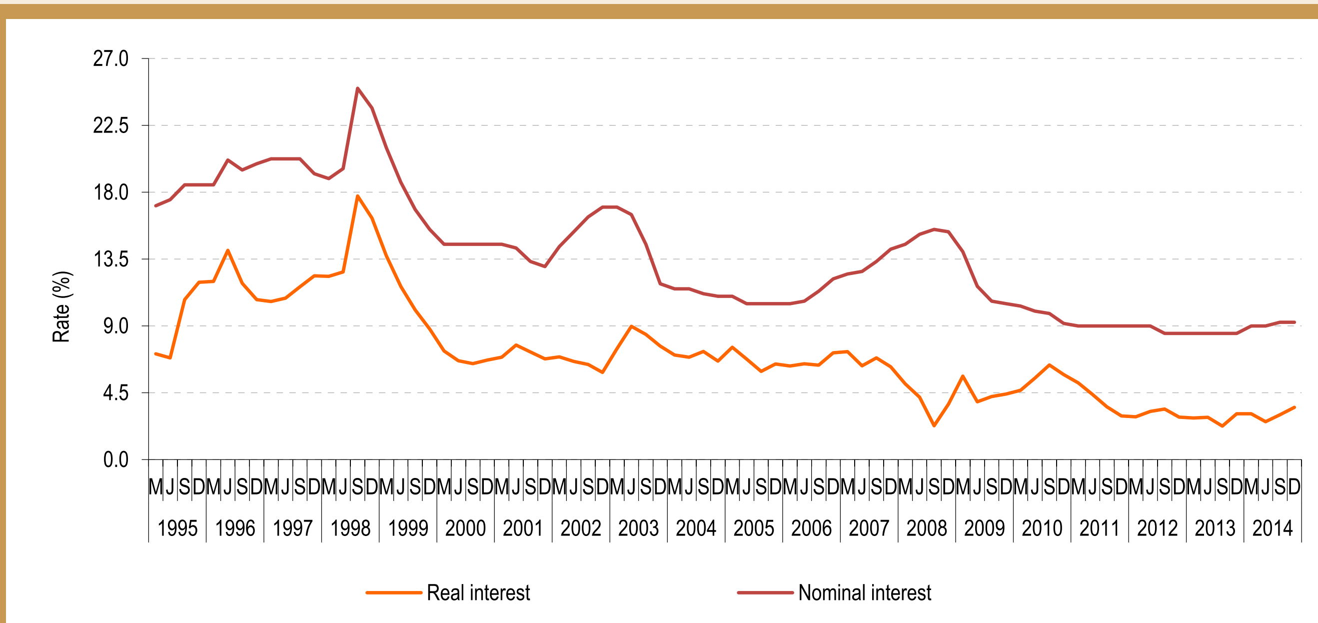
7. INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

Goal	Low real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation.
Analysis	Nominal and real interest rates remained at very low levels by historical standards. The combination of the subdued growth outlook and the lower inflation environment resulted in a low interest rate. Lower interest rates can lead to higher investment and increased demand by consumers. This is likely to support increased growth.

INTEREST RATES

Average	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Real interest	6.4	8.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	3.8	4.6	5.6	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.1
Nominal interest	15.8	15.0	11.3	10.6	11.2	13.2	15.1	11.7	9.8	9.0	8.8	8.5	9.1

INTEREST RATES



Definition	Nominal interest rate is prime overdraft rate. Real interest rate is prime less Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) rate.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins. Data provided by National Treasury.
Data note	Quarterly data series (annualised rate as a percentage of GDP) is used to update the graph, while the table presents annual data. Real interest rates calculated in the past using CPI as the deflator (See indicator 8: Inflation Measures). Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

8. INFLATION MEASURES

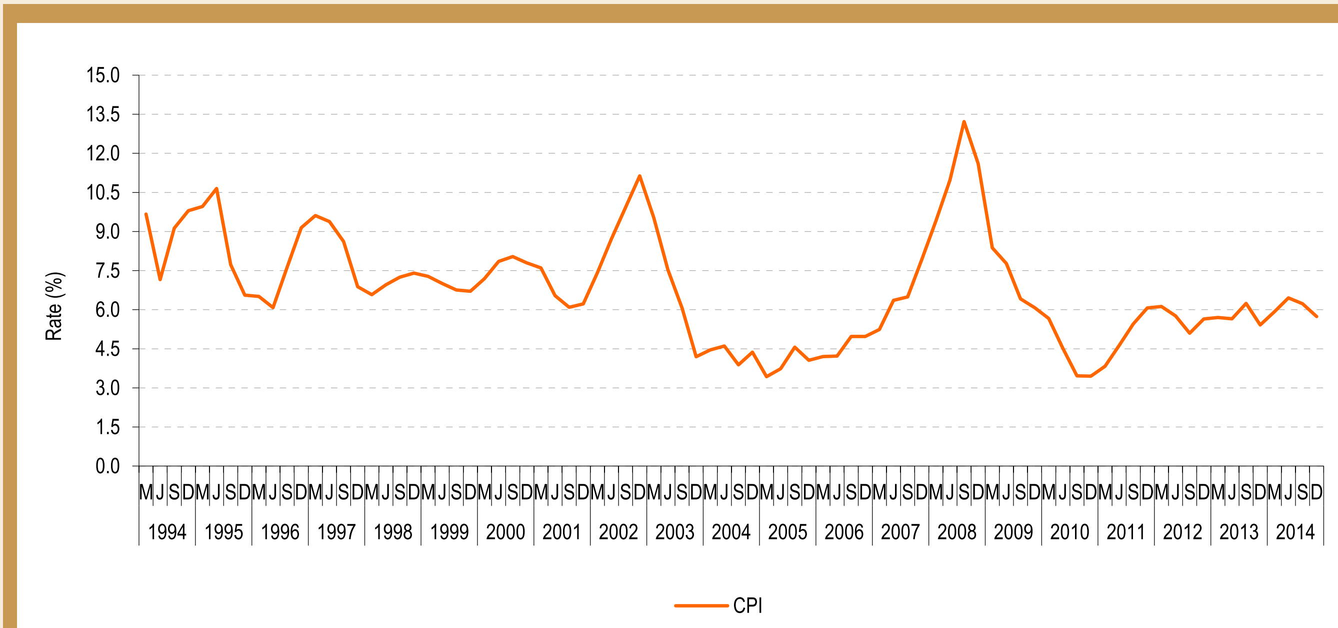
Goal	Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) should be between 3% and 6%.

Analysis	Within an environment of slowing output growth in 2014, the annual average headline CPI rate in South Africa breached the upper limit of the inflation target range at 6.1% on average over 2014, having accelerated marginally compared with the preceding year. Recent movements in CPI can largely be ascribed to fluctuations in food and energy prices, with underlying inflationary pressures remaining fairly stable. Key barometers of underlying inflation remained significantly below the upper limit of the inflation target range of 3 to 6%, despite the protracted depreciation in the exchange rate of the Rand.

INFLATION MEASURES

Average	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer Price Inflation Rate	6.6	9.3	6.8	4.3	3.9	4.6	6.5	11.3	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.7	5.8	6.1

CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION RATE



Definition	CPI is the rise in prices of a typical basket of goods, as measured by Stats SA. The currently targeted inflation is the headline CPI for all urban areas.
Data source	Stats SA. Data provided by National Treasury.
Data note	Quarterly data series is used for bringing the graph up to date while the table presents annual data. CPIX was used between 2000 and 2009 as a measure of inflation. CPI was not the target measure of inflation prior to 2009. Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

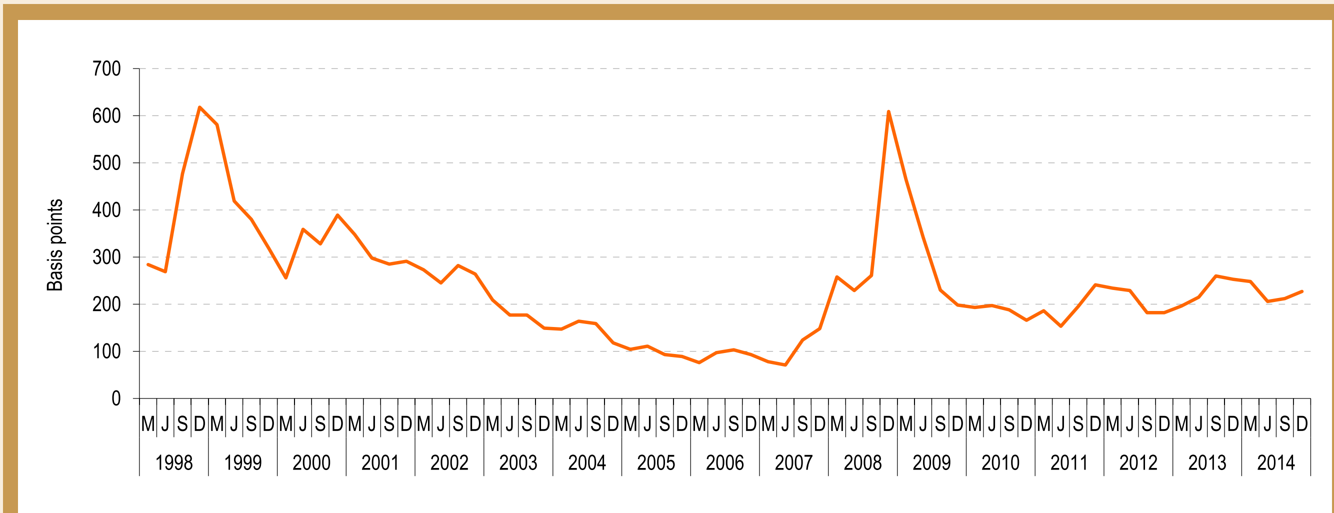
9. BOND POINTS SPREAD

Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue.
Analysis	In 2014, the margin that South Africa had to pay for debt above the international benchmark was approximately 223 basis points, which reflects current fiscal and monetary policies. However, after the recent lowering of credit ratings for South Africa, the bond points spread is unlikely to fall to the pre-2008/09 crisis level until market perceptions improve.

BOND POINTS SPREAD

Average	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bond Points Spread	266	178	147	99	92	105	339	309	186	193	207	231	223

BOND POINTS SPREAD



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

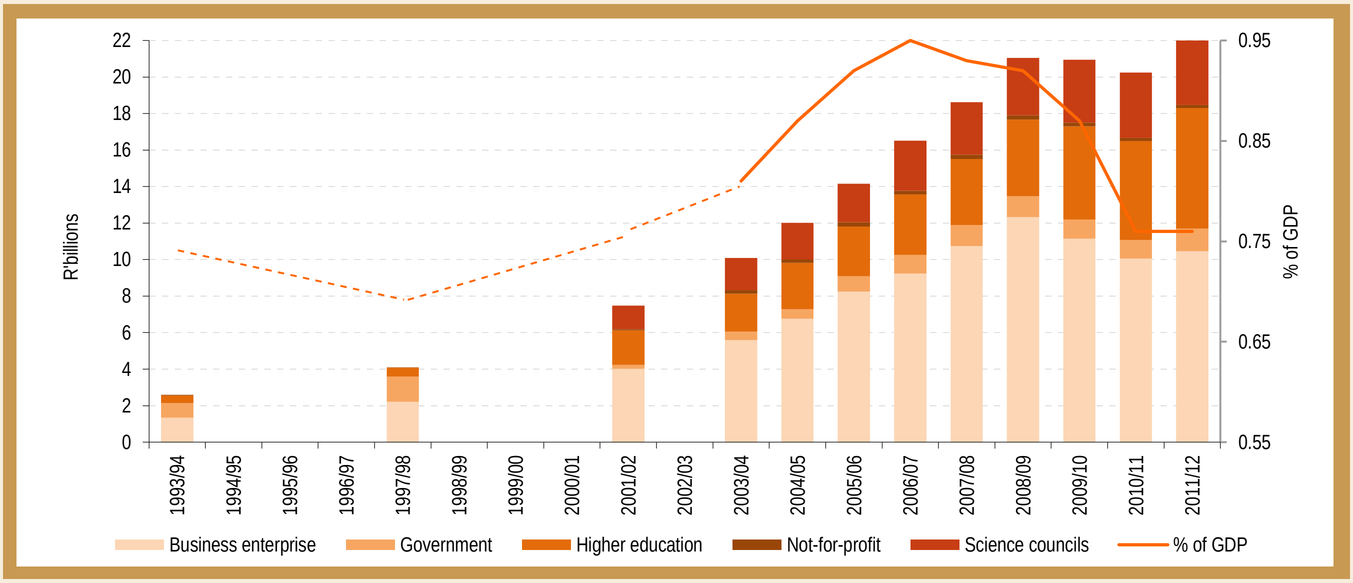
10. EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

Goal	To achieve R&D expenditure of at least 1.5% of GDP by 2019.
Analysis	R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP has remained at 0.76% for the second consecutive year since 2010. All the sectors increased their R&D expenditure in nominal terms, with a notable increase coming from the higher education sector. The business sector remains the largest performer of R&D in the country, accounting for 47.1% in 2011/12. There have been some shifts in the overall composition of Gross Expenditure on R&D (GERD) compared to the situation five years ago, primarily due to the fact that the government has become the largest source of funds for R&D, and that the bulk of such funds are expended in the higher education institutions and science councils.

EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

R' thousands	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Gross Expenditure on R&D	12 009 981	14 149 239	16 520 584	18 624 013	21 041 046	20 954 677	20 253 805	22 209 192
As % of GDP	0.87	0.92	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.76

EXPENDITURE ON R&D



Definition	Amount of private and public funds spent on research and experimental development. R&D expenditure for the government sector for the years 1993/94 and 1997/98 includes science councils.
Data source	National Surveys of Research and Experimental Development 2001-2012 commissioned by the Department of Science and Technology to Human Sciences Research Council's (HSRC) Centre for Science Technology and Innovation Indicators.

11. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Goal	To improve ICT infrastructure of South Africa, particularly broadband penetration to 100% by 2020.

Analysis	In 2013, approximately 148 mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 people were reached. Internet users per 100 people increased rapidly from 5.3 per 100 people in the year 2000 to 48.9 per 100 people in the year 2013. Despite these gains and continued recent investments in broadband infrastructure by ICT companies, the digital divide remains wide. Interventions are underway to ensure greater reduction in the cost of broadband required so that we expand ICT access in South Africa.

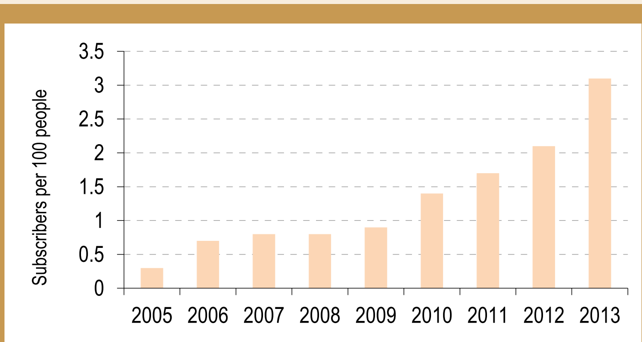
TABLE 1) TELEPHONE, CELLULAR, INTERNET AND BROADBAND SUBSCRIBERS

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Mobile cellular subscriptions (000)	39 662	42 300	45 000	46 436	50 372	64 000	68 394	77 826
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	81.1	85.3	89.5	91.2	97.9	123.2	130.6	147.5
Telephone lines (000)	4 889	4 882	4 875	4 868	4 861	4 854	4 847	4 836
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.2
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers	335 112	378 000	426 000	481 000	743 000	907 000	1 107 200	1 615 210
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers (per 100 people)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.1
Secure Internet servers	1 104	1 477	1 792	1 994	3 129	3 737	4 287	4 575
Secure Internet servers (per one million people)	22.9	30.2	36.2	39.7	61.5	72.5	82.0	86.4
Internet users (per 100 people)	7.6	8.1	8.4	10.0	24.0	34.0	41.0	48.9

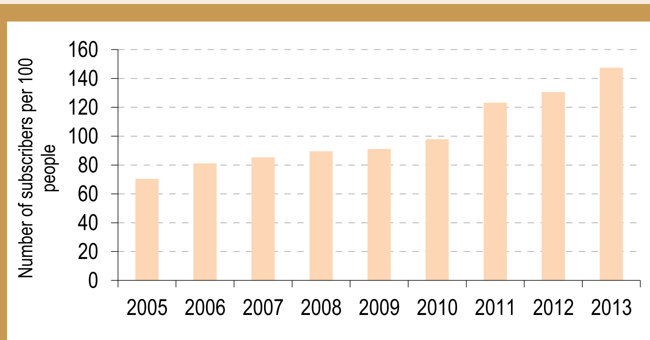
TABLE 2) RANK IN NETWORK READINESS INDEX

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rank	34	37	47	51	52	62	61	72	70

FIXED BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS



MOBILE CELLULAR



Definition	Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provide access to the public switched telephone network. Post-paid and prepaid subscriptions are included. Telephone lines are fixed telephone lines that connect a subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network and that have a port on a telephone exchange. Integrated services digital network channels and fixed wireless subscribers are included. Fixed broadband Internet subscribers are the number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed technology. Secure servers are servers using encryption technology in Internet transactions. Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network. The network readiness index details an economics' performance in each of the 54 indicators that are organized by pillars. These indicators are measured on a scale of one to seven (where one corresponds to the worst and seven correspond to best outcomes). In terms of country ranking, a rank of one represents strong performance in network readiness while a ranking of 144 represents weak performance.
Data source	Table 1) World Development Indicators. www.worldbank.org Table 2) World Economic Forum (WEF) (www.weforum.org) Global Information Technology Report 2012-13.
Data note	Additional data on the network readiness index and households owning various ICT goods is available in Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

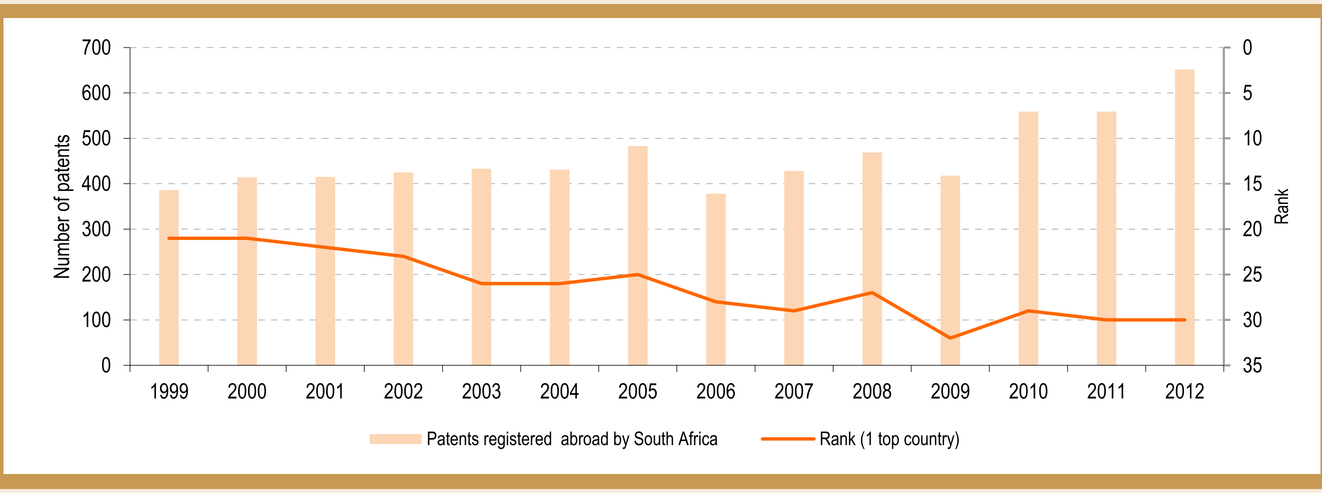
12. PATENTS

Goal	To improve the competitiveness of South Africa's economy.
Analysis	South African patent registration continues to grow at a very modest rate by global standards, reflecting mediocre domestic trends in R&D expenditure. This will impact negatively on South African's competitiveness and employment creation capacity over time.

NATIONAL PATENTS GRANTED – WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION (WIPO)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Resident	140	902	968	983	924	957	1 010	868	918	863	833	822	567	685
Rank	*43*	*21*	*20*	*18*	*22*	*19*	*23*	*25*	*23*	*22*	*25*	*25*	*29*	*25*
Non-resident	6 179	2 497	1 858	4 167	4 835	846	821	572	537	879	806	4 509	4 729	5 520
Rank	*7*	*15*	*18*	*11*	*11*	*24*	*26*	*31*	*29*	*31*	*29*	*12*	*12*	*11*
Abroad	386	414	415	425	433	431	483	378	428	469	418	559	559	652
Rank	*21*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*26*	*26*	*25*	*28*	*29*	*27*	*32*	*29*	*30*	*30*

PATENTS REGISTERED ABROAD



Definition	A patent is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides, in general, a new way of doing something, or offers a new technical solution to a problem. To get a patent, technical information about the invention must be disclosed to the public in a patent application. A resident filing refers to an application filed in the country by its own resident; whereas a non-resident filing refers to one filed by a foreign applicant. An abroad filing refers to an application filed by this country's resident at a foreign office.
Data source	WIPO statistics database, 2014.
Data note	The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the Worldwide Patent Statistical (PATSTAT) Database (for statistics by field of technology). Data might be missing for some years and offices or may be incomplete for some origins. Where an office provides total filings without breaking them down into resident and non-resident filings, WIPO divides the total count using the historical share of resident filings at that office. Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

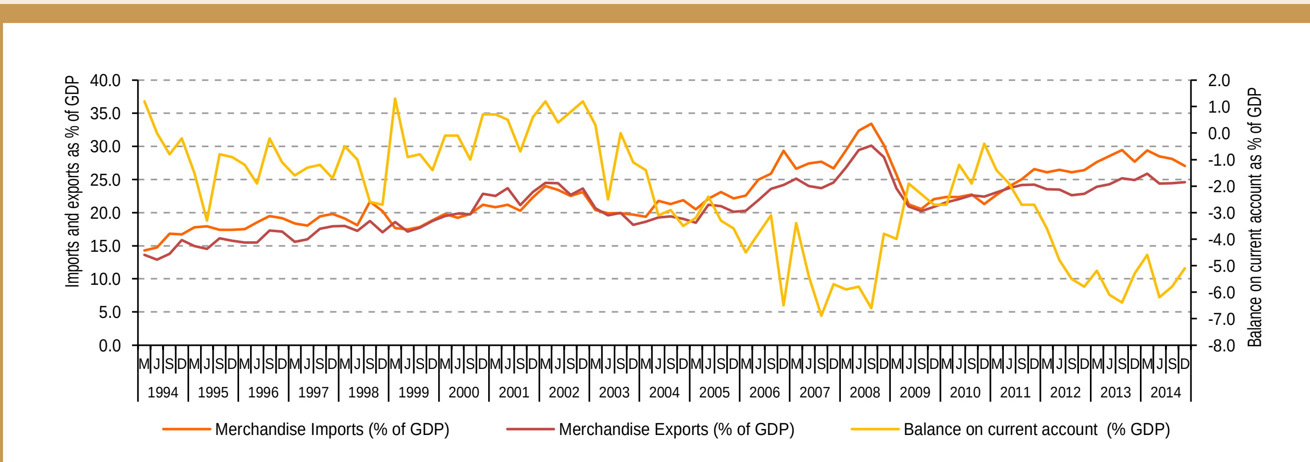
13. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Goal	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP.
Analysis	Some recovery during the period has contributed to improvements in our balance of payments in 2013. These favourable developments coincided with a meaningful decline in the value of merchandise imports, following a surge in imports in the third quarter of 2013. As a result, South Africa's seasonally adjusted and annualised trade deficit narrowed notably from R91 billion in the third quarter of 2013 to R45 billion in the fourth quarter. At the same time, global economic risks remain as our traditional export partners continue to face lower growth that will impact on our export sector.

BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

% of GDP	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Imports	21.1	23.2	20.0	21.1	22.0	25.8	27.1	31.4	22.4	22.2	24.6	26.3	28.3	28.2
Exports	22.6	23.8	19.6	19.1	20.2	22.5	24.3	28.7	21.4	22.2	23.8	23.1	24.6	24.8
Trade balance	4.3	4.1	2.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	1.1	2.2	1.7	-1.0	-1.9	-1.8
Balance on current account	0.3	0.9	-0.8	-2.8	-3.1	-4.5	-5.4	-5.5	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-5.0	-5.8	-5.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



Definition	Trade balance refers to: Merchandise exports plus Net gold exports minus Merchandise imports (free on board). Balance on current account refers to: Trade balance + net income payments + net service payments + current transfers. Exports refer to the quantity or value of all that is exported from a country. Imports refer to the quantity or value of all that is imported into a country. Exports to GDP ratio excludes net gold exports.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.
Data note	The quarterly data is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table provides the annual data up to December of each year. Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

14. SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Goal	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy.

Analysis	South Africa's overall competitiveness remains a challenge. Factors contributing to lower levels of competitiveness are broader economic performance, low levels of efficiency, lack of skills and poor industrial relations.

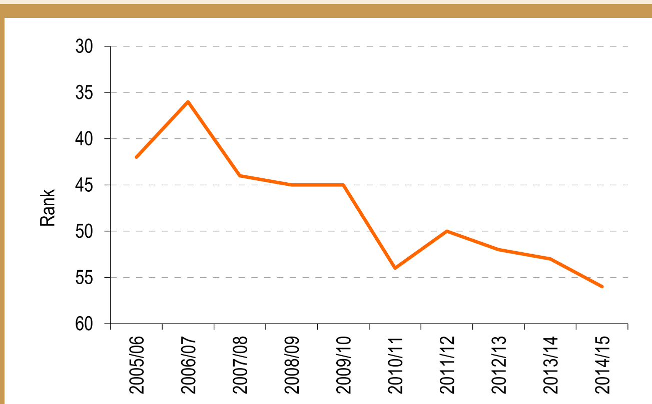
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WEF

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
South Africa	42	36	44	45	45	54	50	52	53	56
Total number of countries	117	125	131	134	133	139	142	144	148	144

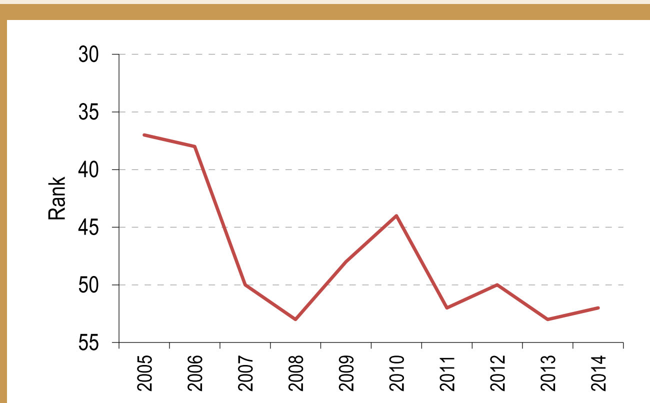
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT (IMD)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
South Africa	37	38	50	53	48	44	52	50	53	52
Total number of countries	50	52	55	55	57	58	59	59	60	60
IMD's Ranking by category – South Africa										
Economic performance	37	40	54	55	56	56	54	57	57	56
Government efficiency	29	25	35	28	26	21	32	29	35	21
Business efficiency	35	32	32	38	30	31	40	37	43	51
Infrastructure	49	52	55	55	54	51	56	54	55	51

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WEF



GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – IMD



Definition	In its Global Competitiveness Index WEF defines competitiveness as a set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Data format is based on normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income Economies. The World Competitiveness Yearbook ranks and analyses the ability of nations to create and maintain an environment in which enterprises can compete. The lower the rank the more competitive.
Data source	The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2014; WEF. www.weforum.org/reports International Institute for Management Development (IMD) , Switzerland.
Data note	Normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income Economies. It should be noted that the methodologies employed by these global indices have limitations, particular in their use of limited samples of large business leaders and their use of opinion-based data, where hard numbers could arguably provide better measurements. Additional data on ranking by country as well as ranking by category is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

15. KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

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

Analysis	South Africa continues to slip on the Knowledge-Based Economy Index. Most middle-income countries like South Africa will continue to grow if they can strengthen human resource (HR),especially skills and innovation, and the use of information and communication technologies. Growth would be higher now and in the future, if South Africa could strengthen its knowledge base.

KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

	1995	2007	2008	2009	2012
Estonia	29	25	21	21	19
Hungary	31	28	28	27	27
Lithuania	44	31	30	31	32
Slovakia	34	36	37	36	33
Latvia	43	33	32	32	37
Poland	37	35	36	37	38
Chile	36	39	40	42	40
Romania	57	48	43	47	44
Malaysia	48	40	48	48	48
Brazil	64	54	54	54	60
Mauritius	62	64	64	64	62
South Africa	49	50	55	65	67
Mexico	55	59	59	67	72
Botswana	78	84	85	95	85

Definition	Countries are ranked in order from "best" to "worst" using their actual scores on each variable. Then, their scores are normalised on a scale of 0 to 100 against all countries in the comparison group, 100 is the top score for the top performers and 0 the worst for the laggards.
Data source	2012 KAM Report; (www.worldbank.org/kam).
Data note	The Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) takes into account whether the environment is conducive for knowledge to be used effectively for economic development. It is an aggregate index that represents the overall level of development of a country or region towards the Knowledge Economy. The KEI is calculated based on the average of the normalised performance scores of a country or region on all four pillars related to the knowledge economy - economic incentive and institutional regime, education and human resources, the innovation system and information and communication technology.

16. BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

Goal	To broadly reflect the demographic composition of the country in the management of companies and organisations.

Analysis	Steady rise in the percentages of black managers continue to be reflected in top and senior managers. While there is an almost constant rise over time for the black senior management cohort, percentage improvements for the female senior managers shows a decline in representation of female senior managers from 30.7% to 29.9% in 2013. Both black and female managers show upward trends while the proportions female top and senior managers are lower than the males. Changes in representation in both top and senior management have largely been driven in the public sector and larger firms.

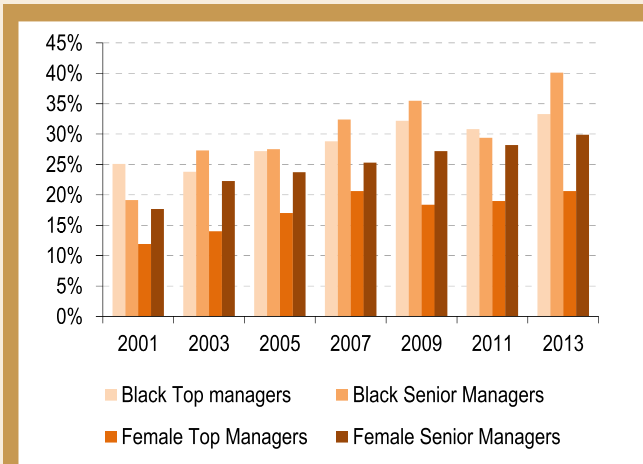
PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Top managers	12.7	25.1	18.4	23.8	21.1	27.2	22.2	28.8	24.2	32.2	24.1	30.8	24.2	33.3
Senior managers	18.5	19.1	22.8	27.3	25.7	27.5	26.9	32.4	32.5	35.5	24.1	29.4	35.0	40.1

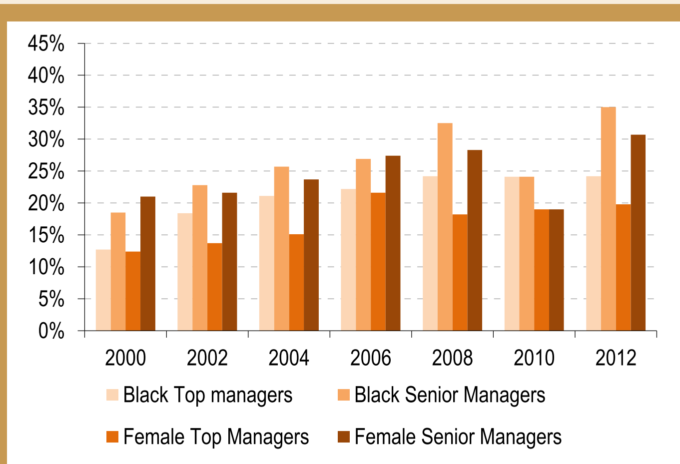
PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Top managers	12.4	11.9	13.7	14.0	15.1	17.0	21.6	20.6	18.2	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.8	20.6
Senior managers	21.0	17.7	21.6	22.3	23.7	23.7	27.4	25.3	28.3	27.2	19.0	28.2	30.7	29.9

BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS LARGE COMPANIES



BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS – ALL COMPANIES



Definition	Black managers include Africans, Coloureds and Indians, but data does not include male and female foreign nationals.
Data source	Department of Labour, Commission on Employment Equity Annual Report, Appendix A Table on number of employees (including employees with disabilities).
Data note	For odd years (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013) data is based on large companies only For even years (2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012) data is based on all companies (large and small). Employers with 150 or more employees (large employers) are required to submit reports annually and employers with less than 150 employees (small employers) are expected to submit reports every two years to the Department of Labour.

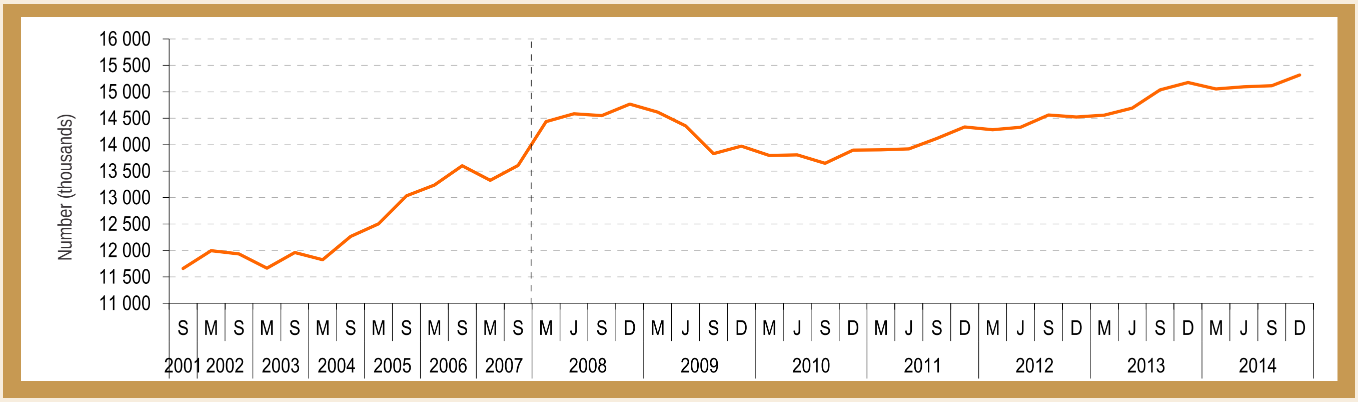
17. EMPLOYMENT

Goal	Annual employment to increase by 350 000 a year in 2014/15 and thereafter the rate of employment growth to increase, with targets set annually.
Analysis	Overall employment continued to increase but not at the pace required to absorb new and existing labour market entrants. Total employment has reached the highest peak of above 15 million in 2014. The labour absorption rate remained low around 42.7% since 2008 which means there is a high number of new entrants entering the job market but low numbers of new entrants being absorbed into employment.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

Thousands	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Informal sector employment (excl. agric.)	2 006	1 998	2 441	2 573	2 325	2 380	2 221	2 259	2 270	2 275	2 366	2 393
Formal sector employment (excl. agric.)	7 725	8 039	8 337	8 676	9 147	10 083	9 967	9 627	9 942	10 222	10 524	10 822
Agriculture	851	801	740	860	737	819	715	665	644	696	740	702
Private households	1 231	1 207	1 252	1 311	1 259	1 303	1 291	1 237	1 214	1 232	1 236	1 230
Total Employment	11 812	12 044	12 769	13 419	13 467	14 585	14 194	13 788	14 070	14 425	14 866	15 146
Labour absorption rate	41.5	41.6	43.4	44.9	44.4	45.9	43.9	41.8	41.9	42.2	42.7	42.8
Labour force participation rate	57.0	55.2	57.0	58.0	57.2	59.3	57.5	55.7	55.7	56.2	56.8	57.1

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



Definition	Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview. Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed. Labour absorption rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. For international comparisons Stats SA uses the United Nations (UN) definition of youth as those aged between 15 and 24 years. According to the South African Youth Commission (SAYC) Act, 1996 (Act 19 of 1996), youth is defined as young people between the ages of 15 to 34 years.
Data source	Stats SA's LFS (2001-2007) and QLFS (2008-2014).
Data note	Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. For LFS annual data is obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September). Additional data disaggregated by province and gender available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

18. UNEMPLOYMENT

Goal	The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half to a maximum of 14% in 2020.
Analysis	One in four working adults remains unemployed. Narrow unemployment is 68% for young people between 15 and 24 years. The percentage of discouraged work seekers remained at 35.3%. These trends reflect the weakness of the labour market to sufficiently absorb working adults. High unemployment for young people reflects in part the large number of young people entering the labour market and not finding employment as well as the shortage of suitable post-school education opportunities.

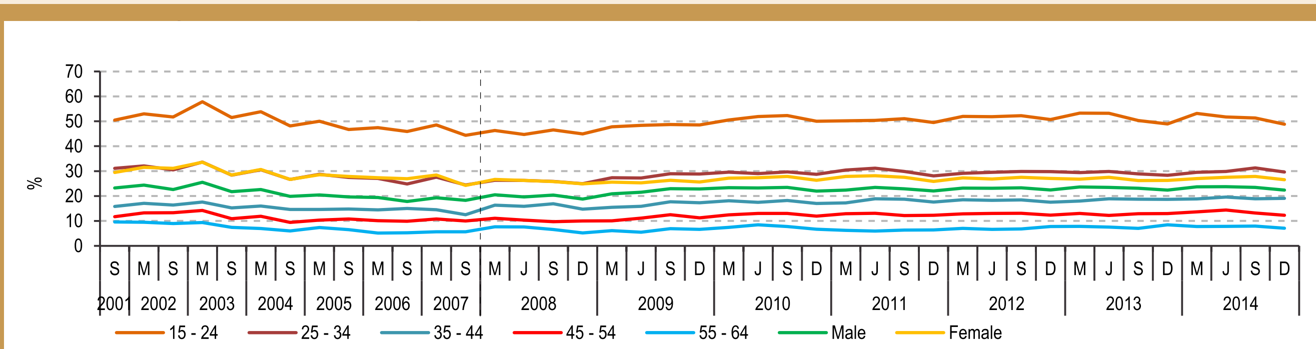
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (BROAD AND NARROW)

Rate	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Narrow (official)	27.1	24.7	23.9	22.6	22.3	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1
Broad (unofficial)	39.9	39.0	36.9	35.0	35.3	29.7	32.4	35.4	35.6	35.6	35.3	35.3

NUMBER OF DISCOURAGED WORK SEEKERS BY AGE

Thousands	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
15-24 yrs	819	877	820	819	887	357	484	619	697	705	711	705
25-34 yrs	795	878	862	839	890	419	558	741	826	832	839	880
35-44 yrs	332	382	361	366	418	208	292	386	445	464	449	474
45-54 yrs	212	214	222	227	264	122	157	215	221	241	257	272
55-64 yrs	77	78	73	80	97	40	44	65	63	72	75	91
Total	2 234	2 429	2 337	2 331	2 557	1 146	1 535	2 026	2 252	2 314	2 331	2 422

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE - NARROW DEFINITION



Definition	Narrow (official): Number of people who were without work in the reference week, have taken steps to look for work or start a business and were available to work. Broad (unofficial): Number of people who were without work in the reference week and were available to work. Persons in short-term unemployment have been unemployed, available for work, and looking for a job for less than one year. Persons in long-term unemployment have been unemployed, available for work, and looking for a job one year or longer. For international comparisons Stats SA uses the UN definition of the youth as those aged between 15 and 24 years. According to the SAYC Act of 1996, youth is defined as people between the ages of 15 to 34 years.
Data source	Stats SA's LFS (2001-2007) and QLFS (2008-2014).
Data note	Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. Individual weights are divided by four and reported numbers are the averages for the year. For LFS annual data obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September). Additional data disaggregated by province and gender available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

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

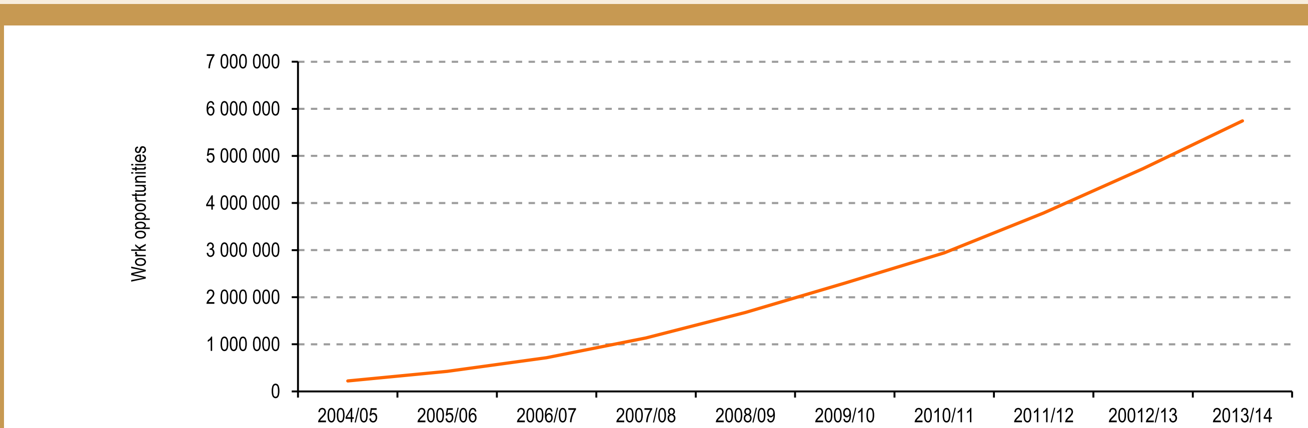
Goal	To provide six million work opportunities by 2019 through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services.

Analysis	Employment in the EPWP continues to expand steadily. Short-term employment opportunities through the EPWP remain an important intervention to support unemployed working-age adults. In the year 2013/14, the EPWP created more than one million work opportunities. Infrastructure has created more work opportunities than other sectors.

EPWP OVERALL WORK OPPORTUNITIES PER SECTOR FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2004 TO MARCH 2014

	Phase1 (1 Apr 2004 - 31 March 2009)	Phase2 (Gross = NET) (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2014)						
Sector	Total (Year 1 - 5) (04/05 - 08/09)*	Year 1 (09-11)	Year 2 (10-11)	Year 3 (11-12)	Year 4 (12-13)	Year 5 (13-14)	TOTAL	Total Phase 1 +Phase 2
Infrastructure	1 011 962	263 457	277 100	374 591	340 676	391 555	1 647 379	2 659 341
Environment and Culture	467 720	95 942	107 189	164 475	244 112	205 870	817 588	1 285 308
Social	174 366	206 421	131 979	164 662	171 668	191 516	866 246	1 040 612
Economic	20 377							20 377
Non-state sector		60 039	126 848	139 731	185 137	228 324	740 079	740 079
Grand total	1 674 426	625 859	643 116	843 459	941 593	1 017 265	4 071 292	5 745 718

EPWP WORK OPPORTUNITIES (CUMULATIVE)



Definition	A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.
Data source	Department of Public Works' (DPW) EPWP.
Data note	*Work opportunities created with adjustments to account for multiple-year projects. Graph presents accumulated work opportunities from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2014. Additional up-to-date data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

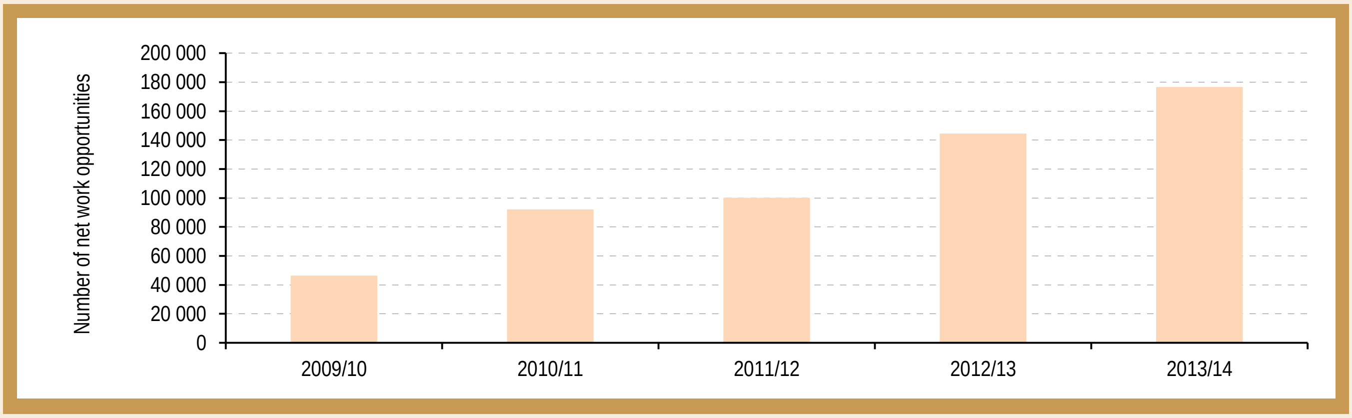
20. NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY COMMUNITY WORKS PROGRAMME (CWP)

Goal	One million work opportunities created through the CWP by 2019.
Analysis	The CWP continues to be successfully implemented under our public employment programmes. The CWP encapsulates the concept of community-driven approaches towards public employment and investment, and ensures a localised approach towards dealing with structural poverty by targeting local investment into asset building, allowing communities to set priorities based on resource allocations, and investing in localised public employment programmes that promote greater cohesion and participation in decision making. The CWP has grown substantially from its modest roots in 2009/10 with more than three-fold growth in four years.

NUMBER OF WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED PER PROVINCE

						Demographics consolidated for Phase 2: April 2009 - March 2014		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Eastern Cape	20 344	23 070	18 350	32 206	42 904	49	60	0.49
Free State	5 634	8 863	9 064	18 525	21 535	62	69	0.36
Gauteng	1 842	25 966	25 758	17 815	9 363	54	67	0.82
KwaZulu-Natal	3 590	10 437	14 101	25 379	38 952	55	67	0.26
Limpopo	2 684	4 783	5 499	12 259	10 593	59	69	0.62
Mpumalanga	9 656	5 965	8 062	9 582	6 972	53	66	0.12
North West		2 660	4 091	5 164	13 997	53	65	0.98
Northern Cape	1 350	8 096	7 320	13 776	22 300	58	67	0.44
Western Cape	1 293	2 296	7 934	9 832	10 063	54	60	0.8
South Africa	46 393	92 136	100 179	144 538	176 679			

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED



Definition	A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.
Data source	DPW; EPWP's five-year report 2004/05-2008/09; EPWP Phase 2 data.
Data note	Figures do not add up due to double counting, for instance a participant could be a woman with special needs (disabilities). Additional up-to-date data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

21. PER CAPITA INCOME

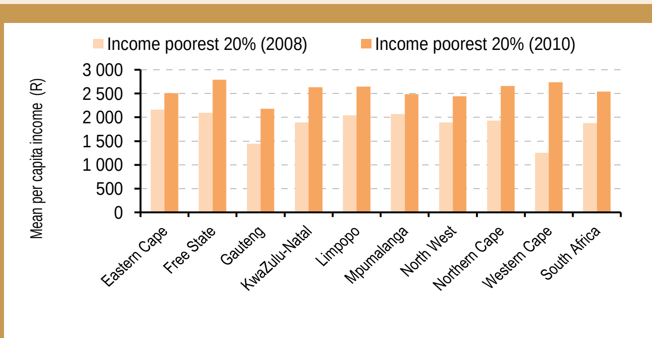
Goal	To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014.

Analysis	Generally, the average per capita income and expenditure has been improving for South Africans. Gross national income per capita has risen even faster, at an average of 2.6% since 2003, with the average per capita income and expenditure of all the income groups improved from 2008/09 to 2010/11 when measured in constant 2011 prices. The average income gaps by race categories remain high.

MEAN PER CAPITA REAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE BY PROVINCE – (2011 CONSTANT RAND PRICES)

	2008/09								2010/11							
	Mean per capita Income				Mean per capita Expenditure				Mean per capita Income				Mean per capita Expenditure			
Province	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%
Eastern Cape	1 159	2 162	118 296	175 929	2 475	3 307	81 511	122 361	1 526	2 506	145 467	229 476	2 645	3 589	107 663	171 260
Free State	1 069	2 097	112 949	170 749	2 528	3 398	76 390	114 565	1 625	2 788	139 103	219 681	2 866	3 783	94 623	148 617
Gauteng	601	1 446	146 280	207 961	2 695	3 542	102 798	141 094	1 095	2 179	170 314	236 118	2 625	3 891	133 781	189 051
KwaZulu-Natal	1 004	1 892	112 498	185 226	2 458	3 258	85 786	139 343	1 639	2 631	139 467	219 075	2 684	3 606	116 361	182 091
Limpopo	1 082	2 041	94 412	157 385	2 404	3 137	88 544	145 501	1 590	2 646	116 029	206 114	2 614	3 528	92 919	150 466
Mpumalanga	996	2 068	105 720	176 730	2 438	3 259	84 315	138 638	1 562	2 489	140 022	217 893	2 684	3 735	109 635	163 386
North West	949	1 890	102 940	162 615	2 390	3 343	89 654	130 115	1 532	2 441	173 124	273 005	2 662	3 630	123 293	185 280
Northern Cape	843	1 932	107 470	173 983	2 476	3 356	85 211	131 134	1 584	2 661	131 776	205 123	2 865	3 769	92 373	143 103
Western Cape	418	1 257	130 179	185 649	2 570	3 597	107 598	149 657	1 399	2 740	156 053	222 137	2 869	4 074	116 733	164 693
South Africa	910	1 879	126 978	191 194	2 474	3 310	96 052	139 674	1 508	2 543	155 774	230 531	2 676	3 667	120 845	178 369

MEAN PER CAPITA INCOME



MEAN PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

Definition	Income per capita per annum.
Data source	Stats SA's Living Conditions Survey (LCS) data sets for 2008/09 and Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) for 2010/11.
Data note	The sampling frame for the LCS was obtained from Stats SA's master sampling (MS) based on the 2001 population census enumeration areas. The LCS was conducted during the period September 2008 to August 2009, thus the data collection for the survey coincided with the global recession, and this may have had an impact on the survey results. Since the survey took place over a period of 12 months, it was necessary to benchmark the reported expenditure to March 2009, which was midway into the survey year. Expenditure which took place before the end of February 2009 was inflated to March 2009 prices and expenditure, which took place after March 2009, was deflated back to March 2009 prices using Consumer Price Index (CPI) data. For the LCS and IES expenditure does not include taxes while income encompasses wages, social grants and salaries. The household income was converted to per capita by dividing household income by household size. The income was converted to 2011 constant prices by applying a factor derived from CPI. The household consumption expenditure was converted to per capita by dividing household consumption expenditure by household size. The consumption expenditure was converted to 2011 constant prices by applying a factor derived from CPI. Data is annualised. Additional data is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

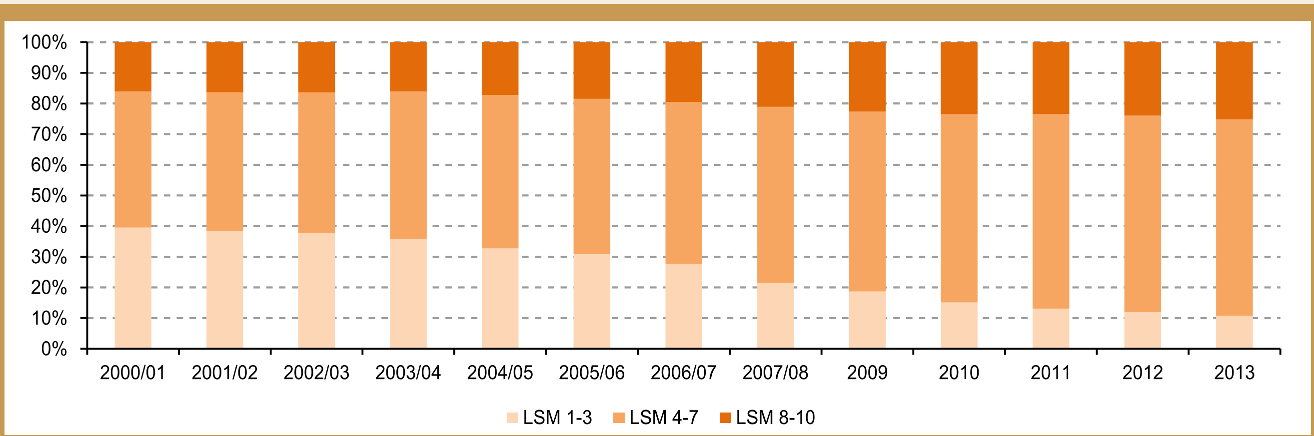
22. LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

Goal	Reducing inequalities.
Analysis	In general the trend between 2000/01 and 2013 reflects an increase in estimated average monthly income. However, in 2013 there was a marginal decrease in estimated average monthly income for LSM 1. The continued reduction of the number of people in LSM 1-3 categories provides evidence of continued reduction of multidimensional poverty levels.

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income	No (000)	Imputed avg. monthly household income
LSM 1	1 031	R 1 386	808	R 1 448	661	R 1 369	575	R 1 641	526	R 1 480
LSM 2	2 436	R 1 564	1 944	R 1 859	1 793	R 1 952	1 422	R 2 155	1 342	R 2 218
LSM 3	2 610	R 2 116	2 394	R 2 153	2 117	R 2 545	2 171	R 2 465	2 140	R 2 585
LSM 4	4 641	R 2 580	4 744	R 2 966	4 248	R 3 141	4 526	R 3 355	4 332	R 3 205
LSM 5	5 153	R 3 627	5 636	R 3 965	6 080	R 4 200	5 965	R 4 259	6 087	R 4 344
LSM 6	6 086	R 5 990	6 891	R 6 573	7 828	R 6 454	7 898	R 6 680	8 836	R 6 822
LSM 7	3 182	R 9 694	3 621	R 10 081	4 014	R 11 022	4 003	R 11 244	4 572	R 11 882
LSM 8	2 449	R 13 188	2 830	R 13 979	2 921	R 14 877	2 994	R 15 736	3 276	R 16 754
LSM 9	2 895	R 17 809	3 038	R 18 860	3 093	R 20 667	3 278	R 21 555	3 703	R 23 539
LSM 10	2 015	R 26 602	2 114	R 28 038	2 177	R 30 559	2 102	R 31 111	2 400	R 36 883

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE



Definition	LSM provides a segmentation of the South African market according to living standards using criteria such as degree of urbanisation and ownership of cars and major appliances.
Data source	South African Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF).
Data note	LSM divides the population into 10 LSM groups, 10 (highest) to 1 (lowest) and LSMs are calculated using 29 variables taken directly from the SAARF All Media and Products Survey (AMPS). It calculates an imputed average monthly income and breaks the population of SA (37 214 000 adults 15+ years; AMPS Jun 13) into manageable and meaningful subgroups). Additional data is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

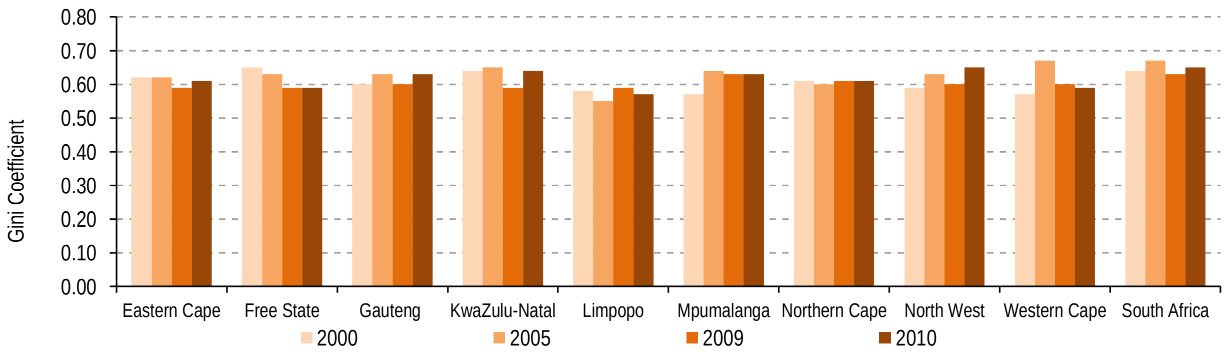
23. INEQUALITY MEASURES

Goal	To reduce income inequality.
Analysis	South Africa still ranks among one of the most unequal societies in the world. When using the Gini-coefficient measurement, inequality increased from 0.64 in 1995 to 0.67 in 2005 but has since improved to 0.65 in 2010/11. The decline in inequality is largely as a result in the share of household income by the highest income decile declining from 54.4% to 50.6% between 2005 and 2010. This declining share of income by the richest 10% of households did not, however, cascade into a more equitable distribution amongst the remaining groups. In fact, the poorest 40% of households saw their share in income fall from 6.0% of the total to 5.6%. In contrast, households from the 40th percentile to the 89th percentile increased their share in income from 39.65 to 43.8%.

INEQUALITY MEASURES

Gini Coefficient	2000		2005		2009		2010	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Eastern Cape	0.70	0.62	0.69	0.62	0.69	0.59	0.70	0.61
Free State	0.72	0.65	0.69	0.63	0.69	0.59	0.67	0.59
Gauteng	0.65	0.60	0.69	0.63	0.66	0.60	0.64	0.63
KwaZulu-Natal	0.70	0.64	0.73	0.65	0.69	0.59	0.68	0.64
Limpopo	0.65	0.58	0.67	0.55	0.66	0.59	0.68	0.57
Mpumalanga	0.63	0.57	0.71	0.64	0.68	0.63	0.69	0.63
Northern Cape	0.73	0.61	0.66	0.60	0.66	0.61	0.65	0.61
North West	0.67	0.59	0.68	0.63	0.66	0.6	0.73	0.65
Western Cape	0.62	0.57	0.67	0.67	0.61	0.6	0.62	0.59
South Africa	0.70	0.64	0.72	0.67	0.70	0.63	0.69	0.65

GINI COEFFICIENT BASED ON EXPENDITURE



Definition	Gini coefficient measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient can range from 0 (no inequality) to one (complete inequality).
Data source	Stats SA. Gini coefficient calculations for 2000, 2005 and 2010 are based on IES data, 2009 calculations based on 2008/09 LCS data.
Data note	For the LCS and IES expenditure does not include taxes while income encompasses wages, social grants and salaries at constant 2011 prices. Additional data is available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

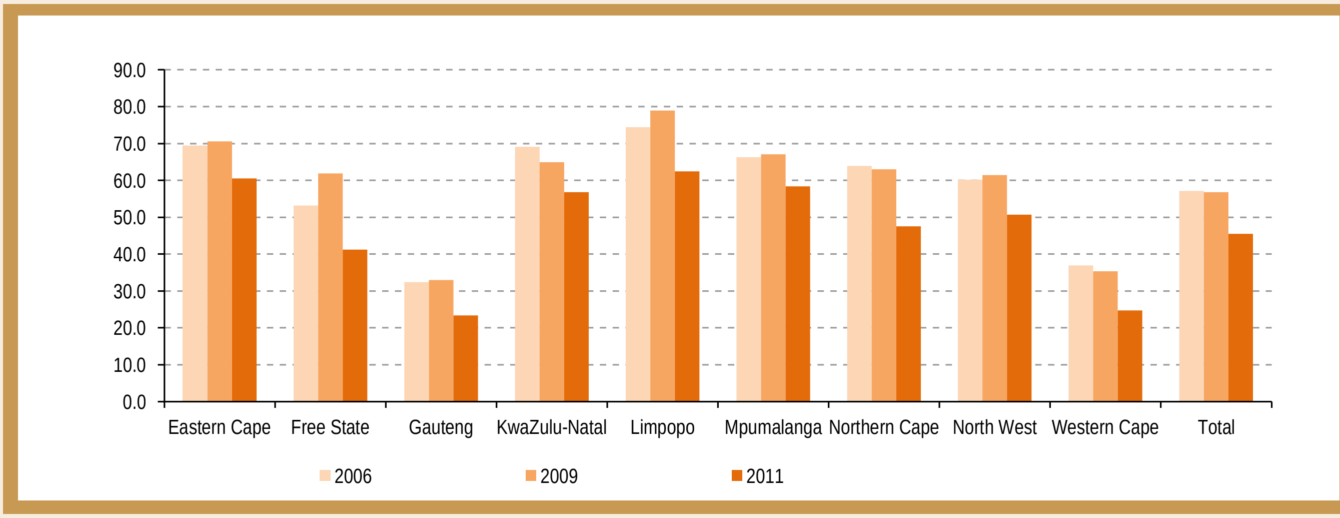
24. POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

Goal	Meeting basic needs of all South Africans.
Analysis	The percentage of households living in poverty declined between 2006 and 2011 but is still high. Out of 100 households, 45 live below the poverty line. Limpopo and the Eastern Cape have the highest and Gauteng and Western Cape the lowest percentages of poor households.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

	2006	2009	2011
Eastern Cape	69.5	70.6	60.8
Free State	53.2	61.9	41.2
Gauteng	32.4	33	22.9
KwaZulu-Natal	69.1	65	56.6
Limpopo	74.4	78.9	63.8
Mpumalanga	66.3	67.1	52.1
Northern Cape	63.8	63	46.8
North West	60.2	61.4	50.5
Western Cape	36.9	35.4	24.7
Total	57.2	56.8	45.5

POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX



Definition	Poverty headcount index is the share of the population whose in-kind consumption is below the upper bound poverty line; that is, the share of the population that cannot meet its basic needs (this is also referred to as P0).
Data source	Poverty trends in SA. An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2011, Stats SA, 2014, based on IES 2006 and 2011 and LCS 2009 data.
Data note	The upper bound poverty line was used to determine the poverty headcount index. Cost of goods (food, clothing, etc.) and services (taxi fare, electricity, etc.), as well as consumption patterns are key drivers in the design of the poverty lines. The prices of goods and services are expected to change over time, though in different ways and at different rates. With time, changes in the cost of living affect purchasing power or value implied by poverty lines. To maintain integrity in the absolute poverty lines, two types of updates are required. These include adjustments by means of inflation index (updating happens annually based on CPI data) or construction of new lines (done once every five years based on new household expenditure data collected through an IES or LCS).

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

Goal	To reduce the poverty gap and the severity of poverty.

Analysis	The poverty gap (depth of poverty) has decreased between 2006 and 2011 within provinces and overall. Limpopo and Eastern Cape have the highest poverty gaps. The inequality amongst the poor (severity of poverty) has also dropped overall. Independent studies show evidence of the positive impact of social grants and other interventions in fighting poverty.

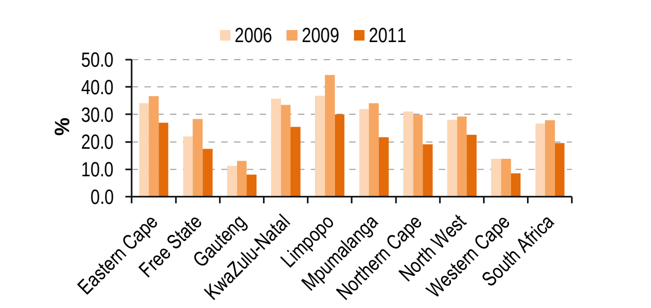
DEPTH OF POVERTY (P1)

	2006	2009	2011
Eastern Cape	34.1	36.7	27.0
Free State	22.0	28.4	17.5
Gauteng	11.3	13.1	8.1
KwaZulu-Natal	35.7	33.4	25.5
Limpopo	36.8	44.4	30.0
Mpumalanga	32.0	34.1	21.7
Northern Cape	31.1	29.9	19.1
North West	28.1	29.3	22.6
Western Cape	13.8	13.8	8.5
South Africa	26.7	27.9	19.6

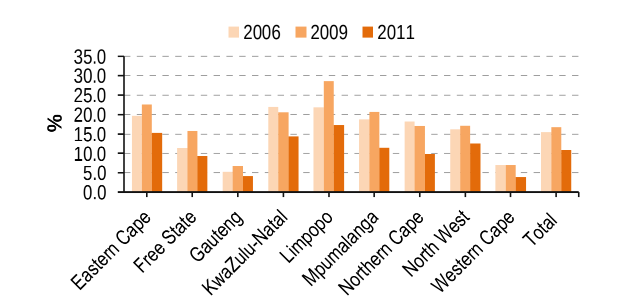
SEVERITY OF POVERTY (P2)

	2006	2009	2011
Eastern Cape	19.7	22.6	15.3
Free State	11.4	15.8	9.3
Gauteng	5.3	6.8	4.1
KwaZulu-Natal	22	20.6	14.4
Limpopo	21.9	28.6	17.3
Mpumalanga	18.8	20.7	11.5
Northern Cape	18.2	17.1	9.9
North West	16.2	17.2	12.6
Western Cape	7.0	7.0	3.9
South Africa	15.4	16.7	10.8

DEPTH OF POVERTY (P1)



SEVERITY OF POVERTY (P2)



Definition	Depth of poverty (P1) is based on how far below the poverty line the average income, i.e. how deep their poverty is. This provides the mean distance of the population from the poverty line relative to the poverty line. Severity of poverty (P2) is based on the square of the gap between the poverty line and the incomes of the poor, thus it gives great weight to those who are most deeply in poverty. This takes into account not only the distance separating the population from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. That is, a higher weight is placed on those households/individuals who are further away from the poverty line.
Data source	Poverty trends in SA. An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2011, Stats SA, 2014, based on IES 2006 and 2011 and LCS 2009 data.

26. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal	Improved access to social security including social assistance.
Analysis	Social grants have played a significant role in reducing poverty levels. Social assistance provision represents a sustained redistribution of resources to the poor and remains the most effective poverty alleviation programme. Social assistance programmes have been expanding at an unprecedented rate from covering just 2.7 million people in 1994 to over 16 million in 2014. The Child Support Grant had the largest growth of all grants, expanding from just under 22 000 in 1998 to more than 11.7 million child beneficiaries in 2014. South Africa now spends close on 3.1% of GDP on social grants.

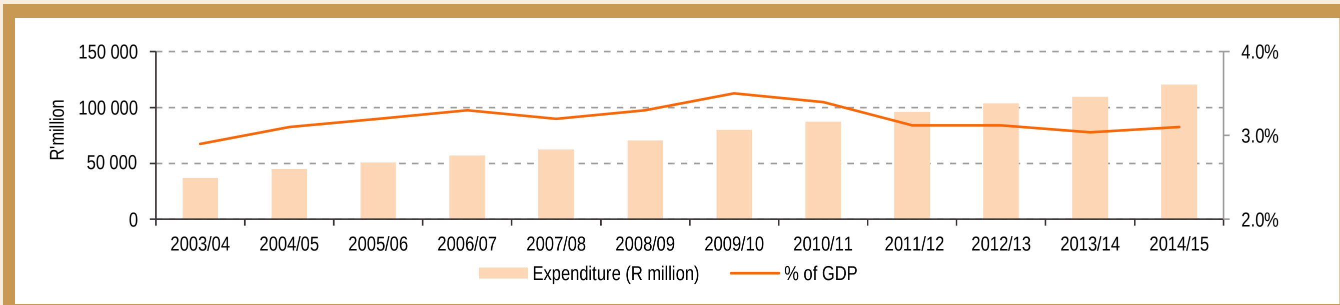
TABLE 1) SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS

Number	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Old Age Grant	2 195 018	2 229 550	2 390 543	2 546 657	2 678 554	2 750 857	2 873 197	2 969 933	3 086 851
War Veterans Grant	2 340	1 924	1 500	1 216	958	753	587	429	326
Disability Grant	1 422 808	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663
Foster Child Grant	400 503	454 199	474 759	510 760	512 874	536 747	532 159	512 055	499 774
Child Dependency Grant	98 631	102 292	107 065	110 731	112 185	114 993	120 268	120 632	126 777
Child Support Grant	7 863 841	8 189 975	8 765 354	9 570 287	10 371 950	10 927 731	11 341 988	11 125 946	11 703 165
Total	11 983 141	12 386 396	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212	16 032 391	15 849 414	16 642 643
Grant-in-Aid	31 918	37 343	46 069	53 237	58 413	66 493	73 719	83 059	119 541

TABLE 2) SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Expenditure (R million)	57 032	62 467	70 715	80 080	87 493	95 973	103 899	109 597	120 502
% of GDP	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE



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

27. PEOPLE WITH DISABILTIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa.

Analysis	According to Census 2011, people with disabilities make up 3.4% of the population. The Disability-Grant beneficiaries as a percentage of total social grant beneficiaries is declining because there has been a massive increase in the Child Support Grant. That the percentage of people with disabilities varies across census periods could be a consequence of unclear definition of disability during the administration of the census questionnaire. The pass rate of learners in special schools is higher than average, which implies that there could be good practice that can be shared. Representation of people with disabilities in top management could be improved.

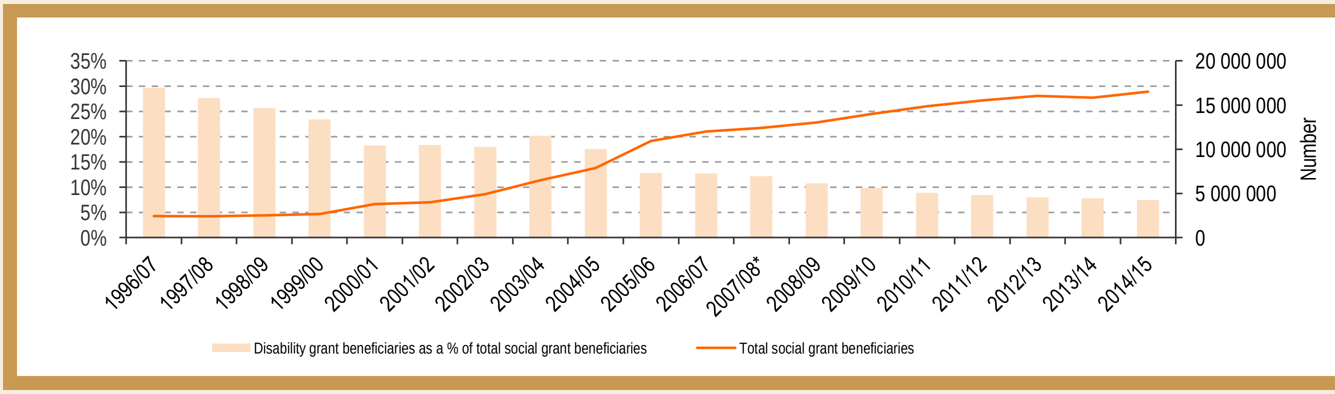
TABLE 1) SPECIAL SCHOOL MATRIC PASS RATE

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of learners who wrote matric in special schools	562	519	777	754	692	727	804	872	792	890	1 053	1 086
Total pass	383	416	563	528	528	492	636	697	633	745	929	960
Pass rate	68.1%	80.2%	72.5%	70.0%	76.3%	67.7%	79.1%	79.9%	79.9%	83.7%	88.2%	88.4%

TABLE 2) DISABILITY GRANT RECIPIENTS

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Number of Care Dependency Grant beneficiaries	102 292	107 065	110 731	112 185	114 993	120 268	120 632	127 869
Number of Disability Grant beneficiaries	1 408 456	1 286 883	1 264 477	1 200 898	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 106 425
Total number of beneficiaries with disabilities	1 510 748	1 393 948	1 375 208	1 313 083	1 313 124	1 284 460	1 241 051	1 234 294
Disability Grant beneficiaries as a % of total social grant beneficiaries	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%
Total social grant beneficiaries	12 386 396	13 026 104	14 004 128	14 877 419	15 529 212	16 032 391	15 849 414	16 529 556

DISABILITY GRANT RECIPIENTS



Definition	Grants include disability grant, old age grant, war veteran grant, care dependency grant, child support grant, foster care grant and does not include grant-in-aid. The current definition of disability is "the loss or elimination of opportunities to take part in the life of the community, equitably with others that is encountered by persons having physical, sensory, psychological, developmental, learning, neurological or other impairments, which may be permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, thereby causing activity limitations and participation restriction with the mainstream society. These barriers may be due to economic, physical, social, attitudinal and/or cultural factors".
Data source	Table 1) Department of Basic Education's (DBE) Inclusive Education. Table 2) South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).
Data note	Additional data on number of people with disabilities as well as number of employees with disabilities available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

28. MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

Goal	Meeting housing needs of the poor by creating sustainable human settlements and improving the quality of life for all residents.
Analysis	South Africa has progressively accommodated an additional 4.1 million households in formal dwellings, an upward growth from 74.4% in 2003 to 79.4% in 2014. The government subsidy housing programme run through several thousand projects country-wide contributed some 1 367 870 formal houses between 2004 and 2014. The number of households in traditional structures has declined from 10.3% to 6.8% over roughly a similar period indicating a shift away from traditional housing. Whilst informal dwellings as a proportion of total households have decreased, there has been an absolute increase in the number of households living in informal settlements. There are two associated processes that have impacted on the nature and growth of informal settlements; first, that new household formation has outpaced population growth, with the national average household size reducing from 4.6 in 1996 to 3.4 in 2011 (Stats SA Census) and a distinct reduction of average household size in informal settlements down to 2.64 people. The second process relates to the pull factor of economic opportunity in urban areas, instigating accelerated urban migration and a growth of informal settlements (IUDF 2014). Whilst the contribution of subsidised housing units have decreased as a proportion of formal housing delivery, better structuring of programmes and projects have been initiated to better respond to new household and settlement formation. This targets the upgrading of informal settlements to immediately impact on living conditions, improved syndication of other housing programmes into catalytic projects, a renewed emphasis on rental housing (some 21.6 % of the population rent and of those, 713 000 households stay and or rent in both formal and informal backyard dwellings) into the broader housing delivery systems, to enable better socio-economic integration of settlements in South African towns and cities.

TABLE 1) NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS STATS SA

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Number of households	11 113 078	11 425 278	11 753 564	12 106 893	12 485 207	12 885 627	13 302 549	13 730 738	14 173 335	14 631 095	15 106 553	15 602 251
2. Households in formal dwelling	8 260 510	8 501 661	8 334 121	8 880 291	9 079 070	9 584 952	10 050 000	10 630 000	11 010 000	11 140 000	11 740 000	12 386 953
%	*74.4*	*74.5*	*71.0*	*73.5*	*73.3*	*74.6*	*75.5*	*77.4*	*78.5*	*76.9*	*77.7*	*79.4*
3. Households in informal dwellings	1 449 982	1 384 963	1 876 663	1 815 649	1 918 174	1 878 101	1 847 405	1 805 861	1 689 596	2 036 439	2 058 146	2 018 717
%	*13.1*	*12.1*	*16.0*	*15.0*	*15.5*	*14.6*	*13.9*	*13.2*	*12.0*	*14.1*	*13.6*	*12.9*
4. Households in traditional structures	1 145 998	1 282 004	1 241 457	1 133 817	1 145 162	1 265 695	1 288 223	1 218 447	1 294 430	1 170 575	1 173 549	1 053 187
%	*10.3*	*11.2*	*10.6*	*9.4*	*9.2*	*9.9*	*9.7*	*8.9*	*9.2*	*8.1*	*7.8*	*6.8*
5. Tenure status for households living in formal dwellings (%)												
Fully owned	*56.4*	*54.7*	*56.8*	*59.2*	*57.5*	*61.4*	*55.3*	*57.5*	*53.5*	*54.5*	*54.9*	*55.3*
Partially Owned	*13.4*	*11.7*	*12.1*	*10.5*	*9.8*	*12.4*	*11.1*	*11.5*	*10.5*	*11.1*	*11.5*	*10.6*
Renting	*19.8*	*21.2*	*20.8*	*20.2*	*22.7*	*18.6*	*21.2*	*20.7*	*21.0*	*21.3*	*21.6*	*21.7*
Other	*10.4*	*12.4*	*10.3*	*10.1*	*10.0*	*7.7*	*12.4*	*10.3*	*15.1*	*13.1*	*12.0*	*12.4*

TABLE 2) HOUSING UNITS – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
6. Subsidised housing units completed / in progress (cumulative)	1 831 860	2 047 993	2 319 212	2 568 062	2 806 647	3 036 372	3 244 715	3 383 998	3 544 775	3 698 904
Serviced sites completed	87 284	109 666	117 845	82 298	68 469	64 362	63 546	58 587	45 698	48 193
Houses completed	148 253	134 023	153 374	146 465	160 403	161 854	121 879	120 610	115 079	105 936

TABLE 3) STATE SUBSIDISED RENTAL UNITS

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
7. Affordable rental housing units	8 655	8 693	4 076	3 516

Definition	Formal dwelling refers to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere. Contrasted with informal dwelling and traditional dwelling. Informal dwelling is a makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards. Subsidies 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. Houses/units completed: Refers to separate houses and residential units (top structures) developed across any of the housing programmes whether built as separate houses or as units in multi-floor structures, including affordable rental and community residential units (CRU). This excludes units rebuilt in the Rectification Programme.
Data source	Table 1) Household figures are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2014. Table 2) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements. Table 3) National Department of Human Settlements's quarterly performance reports.

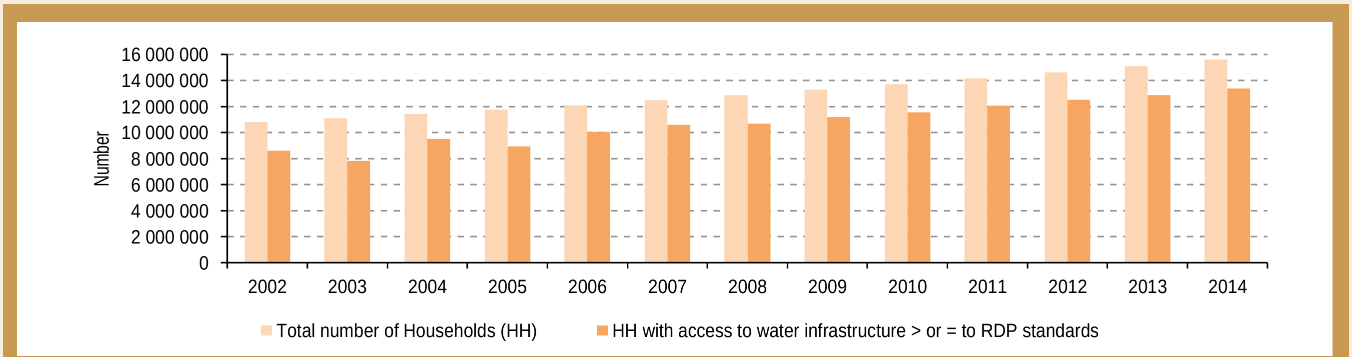
29. POTABLE WATER

Goal	90% households have access to water infrastructure by 2019.
Analysis	Households with access to water infrastructure above or equal to RDP standards increased by almost 520 000 between 2013 and 2014 giving an overall access of 86%. While this has been significant, the pace of delivery has not matched the increase in the number of households putting the target of 90% by 2019 at risk. The number of households with no access to water infrastructure and with infrastructure below RDP standards stands at over 2.1 million. Under expenditure of infrastructure grants and capital budgets by municipalities may also be a contributing factor for the slow pace of delivery of infrastructure. Not reflected in the figures is that neglect of routine operations and maintenance has rendered much of the existing infrastructure non-operational and unreliable resulting in frequent and lengthy disruptions in supply.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of households	12 106 894	12 485 206	12 885 628	13 302 549	13 730 737	14 173 334	14 631 096	15 106 552	15 602 251
Households with access to water infrastructure exceeding RDP standards	10 046 553	10 602 799	10 690 262	11 193 306	11 569 799	12 053 558	12 517 033	12 868 254	13 387 750
	83%	*85%*	*83%*	*84%*	*84%*	*85%*	*86%*	*85%*	*86%*
Households with access to water infrastructure below RDP standards	1 131 213	927 537	1 156 908	1 129 514	1 122 454	1 136 957	1 140 373	1 154 155	1 143 725
	9.3%	*7.4%*	*9.0%*	*8.5%*	*8.2%*	*8.0%*	*7.8%*	*7.6%*	*7.1%*
Households with no access to water infrastructure	909 466	878 841	983 665	979 729	1 038 485	981 640	962 314	1 084 143	1 070 776
	7.5%	*7.0%*	*7.6%*	*7.4%*	*7.6%*	*6.9%*	*6.6%*	*7.2%*	*6.9%*
Households with access as per Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	9 017 046	9 516 291	9 594 791	10 046 287	10 384 199	10 818 385	11 234 366	11 549 596	12 015 858

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER



Definition	The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 metres of a household, not interrupted for more than seven days in any year. 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.
Data source	Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2014.
Data note	Data source for basic services data was changed from Department of Water Affairs to Stats SA's GHS.

30. SANITATION

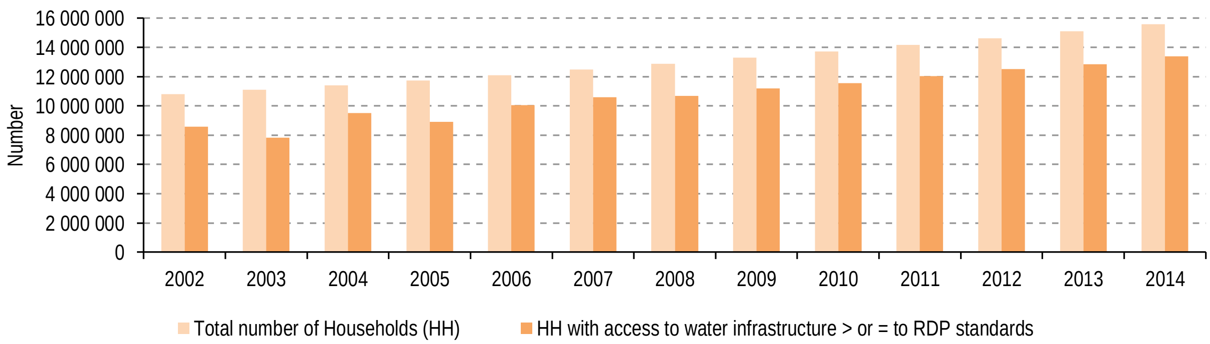
Goal	90% of households in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2019 with no household in formal areas using a bucket sanitation.

Analysis	Households that reported using a bucket system are much higher when using census or household survey data than using data reported by municipalities (Stats SA). The discrepancy flows from the fact that during the census, households report using bucket-type or potty sanitation at night because they are scared to go to the facility outside. Households in formal areas using the bucket sanitation has decline from about 88 000 to 65 000. Access to sanitation continues to improve but at slow pace putting the target of 90% access to decent sanitation by 2019 at risk. Over 3.2 million households have no access to sanitation. Under-expenditure on infrastructure grants and capital budgets as well as neglect of routine operations and maintenance by municipalities are major problems.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of households	11 753 563	12 106 894	12 485 206	12 885 628	13 302 549	13 730 737	14 173 334	14 631 096	15 106 552	15 602 251
Households with access to sanitation	7 860 980	8 277 386	8 729 585	8 984 900	9 634 325	10 014 372	10 598 549	11 041 137	11 714 054	12 360 793
	67.0%	68.5%	70.4%	70.1%	72.4%	75.4%	76.0%	76.9%	77.9%	79.5%
MDG	9 537 123	9 823 825	10 130 796	10 455 708	10 794 008	11 141 450	11 500 584	11 872 023	12 257 819	12 660 041
Households with bucket systems	263 694	284 791	211 454	189 791	145 615	93 127	73 889	136 782	176 909	196 499

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



Definition	A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine MDG (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation.
Data source	Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2014.
Data note	Data source for basic services data was changed from Department of Water Affairs to Stats SA's GHS.

31. ELECTRICITY

Goal	1.4 million additional households connected to grid between 2014 and 2019.

Analysis	Households with access to electricity increased from 10 205 387 in 2007 to 13 403 107 in 2014, an increase of over 3.2 million households over the six year period putting the country at 86% access in 2014. While households with no access to electricity decreased by 65 829 over the last six years from 2 240 968 in 2007 to 2 175 139 in 2014 and despite a significant increase in new electrical connections (about 1.3 million in the last six years from 2007/08 to 2013/14), this is not sufficient to achieve the 2014 target of 92% of households with access to electricity. A key factor at play is that new connections are not keeping pace with the growth in number of households. Under expenditure of infrastructure grants and capital budgets by municipalities may also be a contributing factor negatively affecting household access to basic infrastructure.

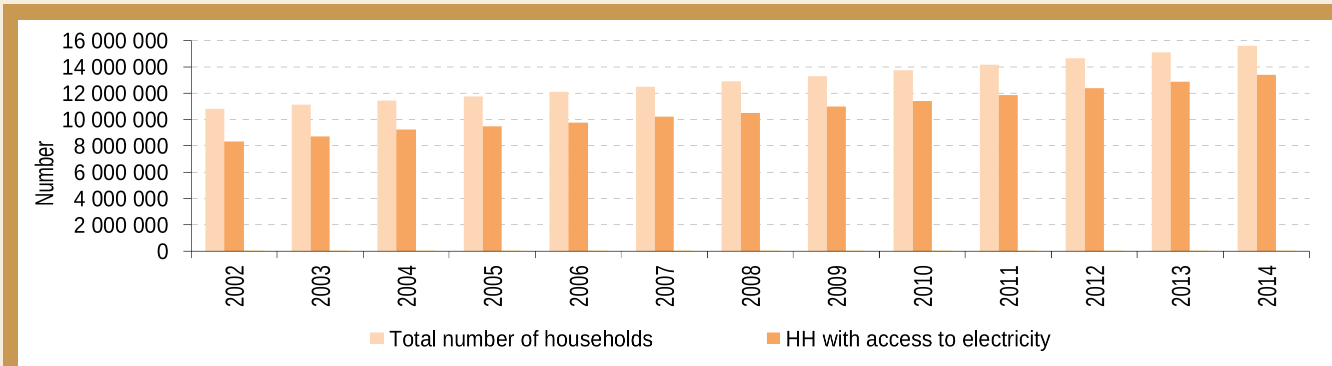
TABLE 1) HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of households	11 753 564	12 106 893	12 485 207	12 885 627	13 302 549	13 730 738	14 173 335	14 631 095	15 106 553	15 602 251
Households with access to electricity	9 496 902	9 741 605	10 205 387	10 507 268	10 990 206	11 385 699	11 863 208	12 382 880	12 868 860	13 403 107
%	*80.9*	*80.7*	*82.0*	*81.9*	*82.7*	*82.9*	*83.8*	*85.3*	*85.4*	*86.0*
Households with no access to electricity	2 238 815	2 327 557	2 240 968	2 320 584	2 312 342	2 345 038	2 309 659	2 130 819	2 207 027	2 175 139

TABLE 2) ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS GRID ELECTRICITY

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
New electrical connections	248 451	241 703	185 833	122 711	295 470	181 873	167 322	202 835	306 773
New electrical connections(cumulative)	4 635 801	4 877 504	5 063 337	5 186 048	5 481 518	5 663 391	5 830 713	6 033 548	6 340 321

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



Definition	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities.
Data source	Table 1) Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's data GHS 2002-2014 Table 2) Department of Energy.
Data note	Cumulative figures calculated by adding figure for previous year to current figure. Household figures based on Department of Energy's projection using census data. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za. Data source for basic services data was changed from Department of Energy to Stats SA's GHS.

32. LAND RESTITUTION

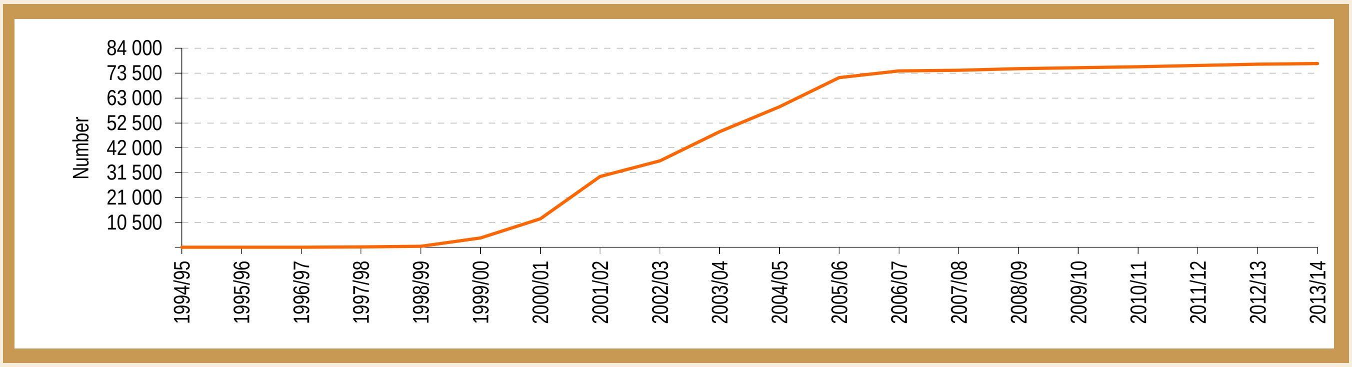
Goal	Finalise restitution claims.

Analysis	While much has been accomplished over the past 20 years, there is growing consensus that land reform, especially restitution, has been slow, and has not resulted in robust development outcomes. Though a large number of the claims have been settled, few have been finalised, with an estimated 4 000 of the remaining land claims on high value production land and much too complex to be resolved speedily. Following the reopening for lodgement of new claims in June 2014, 19 454 new claims had been lodged and completed by December of the same year, whilst 246 were incomplete due to missing documents. The process of lodging and completing new land claims is presently much faster than in the previous lodgement period due to e-lodgement procedures and systems.

LAND RESTITUTION CUMULATIVE TRENDS

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Cumulative settled claims	36 488	48 825	59 345	71 645	74 417	74 747	75 400	75 844	76 228	76 705	77 334	77 622
Cumulative finalised claims									1 495	1 835	2 211	2 503

CUMULATIVE CLAIMS SETTLED



Definition	Settled claims are claims that have been resolved with an approved signed section 42D submission or land claims court order. Implementation thereof is still ongoing. Finalised / Settled claims are claims that have been brought to completion with the transfer of land/funds to the relevant beneficiaries' i.e. all actions pertaining to a specific claim have been dealt with.
Data source	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's Office of the Chief Land Claims Commissioner.
Data note	Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the Database of Settled Restitution Claims. The database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit. Approximately 80 000 claims were received by the cut-off date of 31 December 1998.

33. LAND REDISTRBUTION

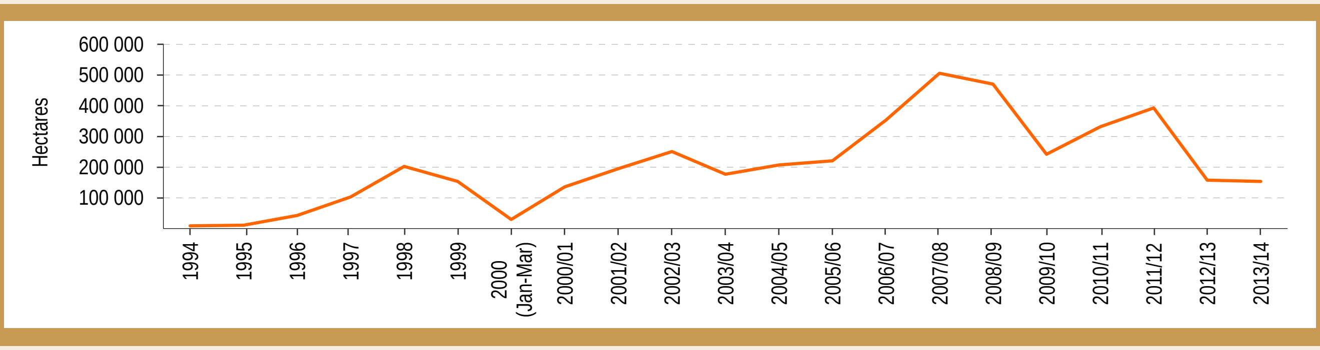
Goal	To promote equitable access to and sustainable use of land for development by redistributing strategically allocated land.

Analysis	Land reform in South Africa encompasses three distinct components, namely Restitution, Tenure Reform and Land Redistribution programmes. The Land Redistribution programme, in turn, has different subprogrammes namely: Agricultural Development: to make land available to people for agricultural purposes and provide people with land for settlement purposes; and Non-agricultural Enterprises: to provide people with land for non-agricultural enterprises, for example ecotourism projects. As determined back in 1994, all these programmes together collectively aim to ensure the transfer of 30% of all agricultural land over a period of 15 years. However, the 15-year due date has passed. Since 1994 up to March 2014, 4 345 602 hectares of land has been distributed to previously disadvantaged people. The acceleration on redistribution was largely attributed to the introduction in 2009 of the Recapitalisation and Development Programme. In addition, government has put in place mechanism to trace beneficiaries and increase the number of claims finalised. A key challenge, however, is the under-use of the newly acquired farms, inadequate support services to the new beneficiaries and control of newly acquired farms by strategic partners and reducing beneficiaries to farmworkers on their own lands. The legislation to protect farmworkers from unfair evictions introduced by government, i.e., Extension of Security of Tenure Act (ESTA), 1997 (Act 62 of 1997); Extension of Security of Tenure Amendment Bill of 2013; Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act (LTA), 1996 (Act 3 of 1996) have not succeeded in securing the rights of farm dwellers and farmworkers. Evictions are ongoing, with expert estimates of those forcibly removed from farms exceeding 1.5 million since 1994. Notably, a majority of evictions happen without a court order, as procedural provisions in ESTA to safeguard illegal evictions of farmworkers and/or farm dwellers are poorly enforced. Both LTA and ESTA do not give adequate recognition to and protection of the rights of long-term occupiers and labour tenants. The proposed Strengthening the Relative Rights of People Working the Land policy document currently in the public domain is aimed, in part, at addressing some of these systemic challenges.

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Annual target	236 268	2 500 000	2 500 000	1 500 000	656 000	283 592	303 612	321 122	311 917
Hectares per year	220 766	353 472	506 036	470 376	242 051	331 794	392 859	157 556	153 586
Cumulative total	1 737 874	2 091 346	2 597 382	3 067 757	3 309 808	3 641 602	4 034 461	4 192 017	4 345 602

HECTARES DISTRIBUTED PER YEAR



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

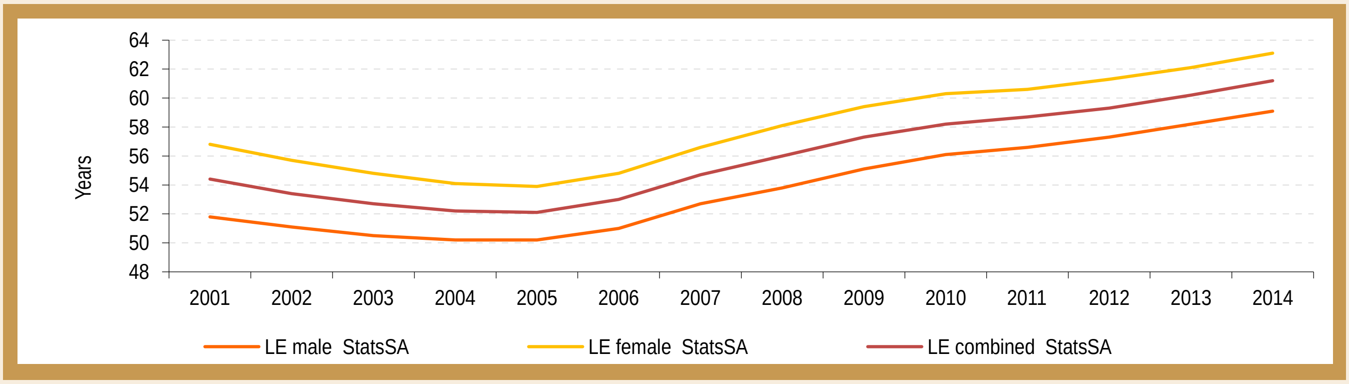
34. LIFE EXPECTANCY (LE)

Goal	Build a healthy and prosperous nation indicated by higher life expectancy (LE).
Analysis	The LE of South Africans has improved steadily over the last decade. Data from Stats SA's mid-year population estimates 2014 reflect a net increase of 8.6 years in LE between 2003 and 2014. The Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2013 published by the Medical Research Council of South Africa also reflects consistently improving trends over a five-year period, with a net increase in LE of 5.1 years between 2009 and 2013. The increase in LE could be attributed to the constant improvement in implementation of the comprehensive strategies to combat the quadruple burden of diseases inclusive of communicable disease - primarily HIV and AIDS and TB. The target set in the NDP is a LE of at least 70 years by 2030.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	LE male Stats SA	50.5	50.2	50.2	51.0	52.7	53.8	55.1	56.1	56.6	57.3	58.2	59.1
2	LE female Stats SA	54.8	54.1	53.9	54.8	56.6	58.1	59.4	60.3	60.6	61.3	62.1	63.1
3	LE combined Stats SA	52.7	52.2	52.1	53.0	54.7	56.0	57.3	58.2	58.7	59.3	60.2	61.2
4	LE male RMS							54.6	56.0	57.8	58.5	59.4	
5	LE female RMS							59.7	61.2	63.2	64.0	65.1	
6	LE combined RMS							57.1	58.5	60.5	61.3	62.2	

LIFE EXPECTANCY-– STATS SA



Definition	LE is the number of years a newborn 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) Stats SA's mid-year population estimates 2014, Page 6 - Table 5. 4, 5, 6) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2011, 2014.
Data note	Data from Stats SA as presented is based on calculation for LE at birth with HIV. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

35. INFANT AND UNDER-5 MORTALITY RATES

Goal	To reduce infant and under-five morbidity and mortality.
Analysis	South Africa has achieved remarkable progress in improving child and infant health, with the country's Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) declining significantly over the last decade. This has resulted from the implementation of a suite of interventions to improve child health, including strengthening of the Expanded Programme of Immunisation which steered improvements in the routine immunisation coverage, providing Vitamin A supplementation, introducing two new vaccines - rotavirus and pneumococcal vaccines - to curb diarrhoea and pneumonia amongst children, and effectively implementing the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV programme. Notwithstanding this, much more needs to be done to reduce U5MR to the MDG levels of 19 deaths per 1 000 live births by 2015, from a 1998 baseline of 59 per 1 000 deaths or less.

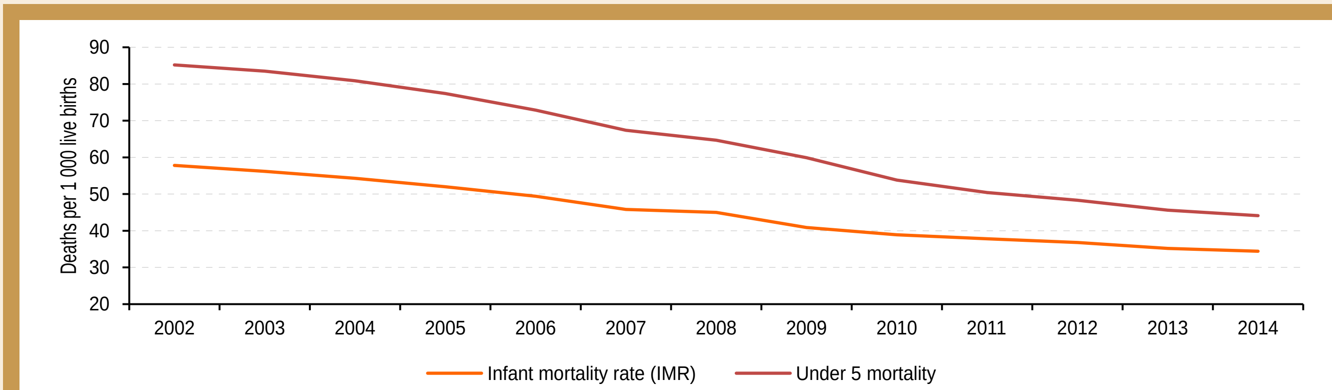
TABLE 1) INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY (DEATHS PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS)

		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Infant mortality rate(IMR)-Stats SA	57.8	56.2	54.3	52	49.4	45.8	45	40.9	38.9	37.8	36.8	35.2	34.4
2	Under-five mortality-Stats SA	85.2	83.5	80.9	77.4	72.9	67.4	64.7	59.9	53.8	50.4	48.3	45.6	44.1
3	Infant mortality rate(IMR) RMS								39	35	28	27	29	
4	Under-five mortality-RMS								56	52	40	41	41	

TABLE 2) PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION (PMTCT)

		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
5	Perinatal mother-to-child HIV transmission rate at 4-8 weeks			3.5	2.7		
6	Percentage Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) tests under two months positive (%)	8.4	5.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.2

INFANT MORTALITY AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES – STATS SA



Definition	IMR refers to the number of children less than one year old who die in a year per 1 000 live births during that year. U5MR refers to the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year. PCR refers to Polymerase Chain Reaction tests that are used to diagnose HIV and other viruses. This indicator measures percentage of early infants PCR tests that have positive results and is used as a proxy for early vertical transmission for those infants who receive early PCR tests.
Data source	1, 3) Stats SA's Mid-year population estimates 2014, Page 6 - Table 5. 2, 4) Medical Research Council's Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Reports 2011 and 2013. 5) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the national prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programme measured at six weeks postpartum in South Africa 2010. 6) Annual health statistics 2012, District health barometer 2012/13 and 2013/14.
Data note	Additional data on estimates by other data sources available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

36. SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

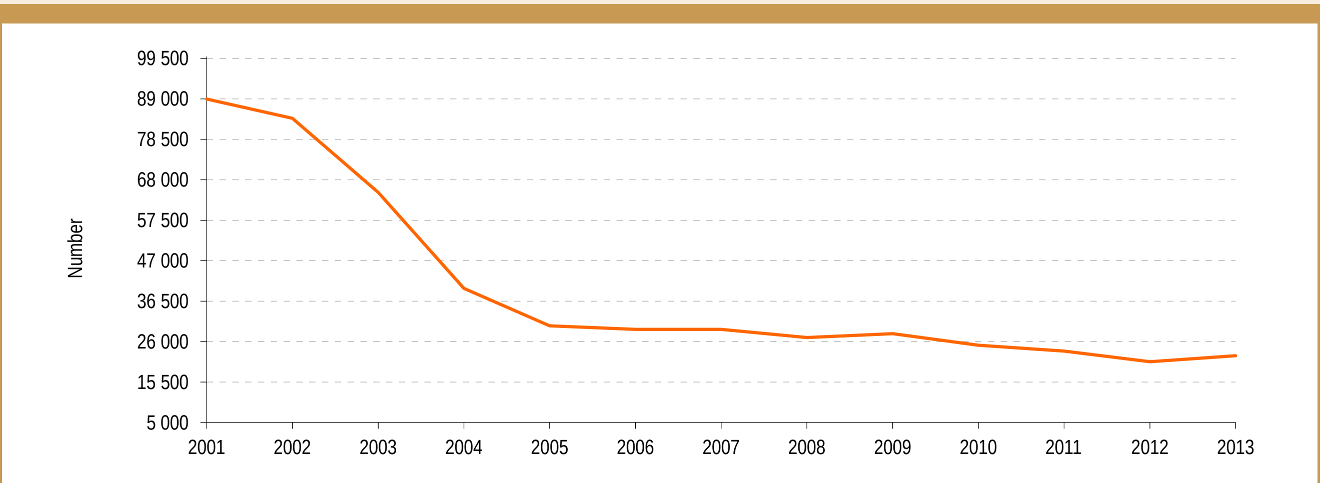
Goal	To reduce infant and under five child morbidity and mortality.

Analysis	The nutritional status of children is determined in terms of body measurements, anthropometry, of weight and height/length in relation to the age of the child. Underweight for age provides a good indication of acute shortage of good nutrition whilst stunting, low height for age, indicate sustained condition of adverse nutritional environment. Prior to the 2005 National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS), there has been a dearth of credible data on the anthropometric status of children under five years in South Africa. The NFCS estimated that underweight is about 10% and stunting is about 21% of children under five years. The South African National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (SANHANES) 2012 noted that there has been a slight increase in stunting but a clear decrease in underweight for children under five years in South Africa.

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS – NEW AMBULATORY

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Severe malnutrition under five years	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082	29 176	29 165	27 064	28 029	25 057	23 521	20 786	22 313

SEVERE MALNUTRITION – UNDER FIVE YEARS



Definition	Severe malnutrition is a newborn found to weigh less than 60% of estimated weight for age, or to suffer from marasmus, kwashiorkor or similar illnesses, excluding newborn babies.
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS).
Data note	Calculations include the impact of antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. Additional data available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

37. IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

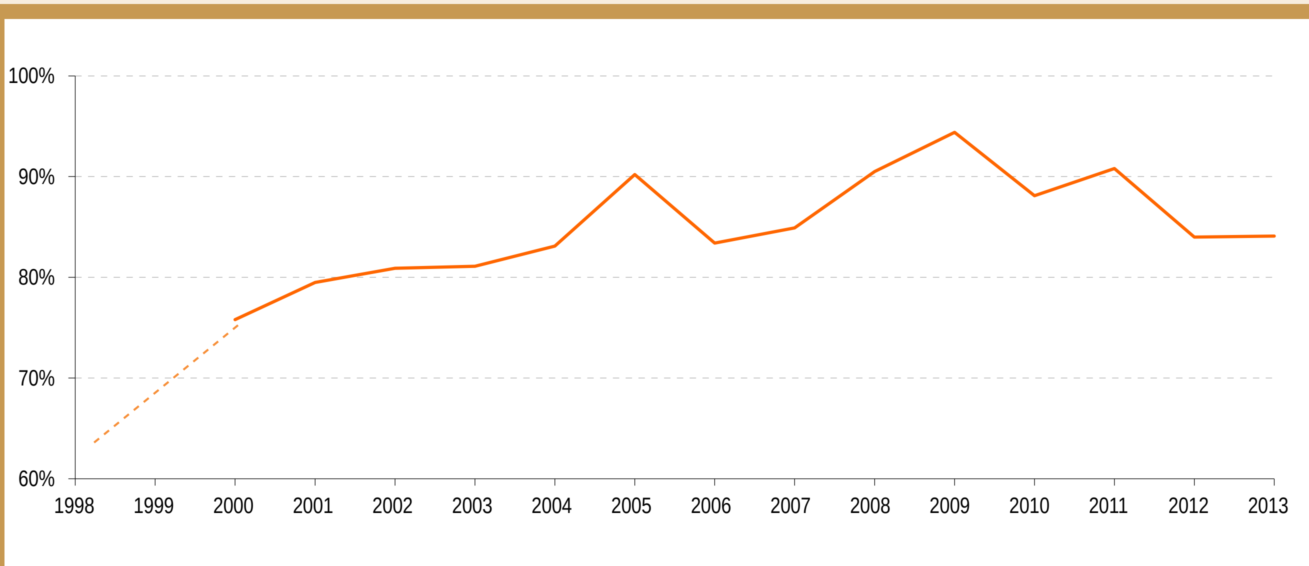
Goal	To protect South African children against vaccine preventable disease, improve child health and contribute towards reducing infant and under-five mortality and morbidity.

Analysis	South Africa has consistently recorded improved immunisation coverage for infants (children under one year of age) and young children over the last decade, with highest immunisation coverage of 94.4% attained in 2009 and in 2012. Subsequent years saw fluctuations and decreases in immunisation coverage, South Africa has made significant but inadequate progress.

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Immunisation coverage	80.9	81.1	83.1	90.2	83.4	84.9	90.5	94.4	88.1	90.8	84	84

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE



Definition	Percentage of children under one year who received all their primary vaccines for tuberculosis (TB), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenzae.
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS). Annual reports of the National Department of Health for 2012/13 and 2013/14.
Data note	Provincially disaggregated data is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

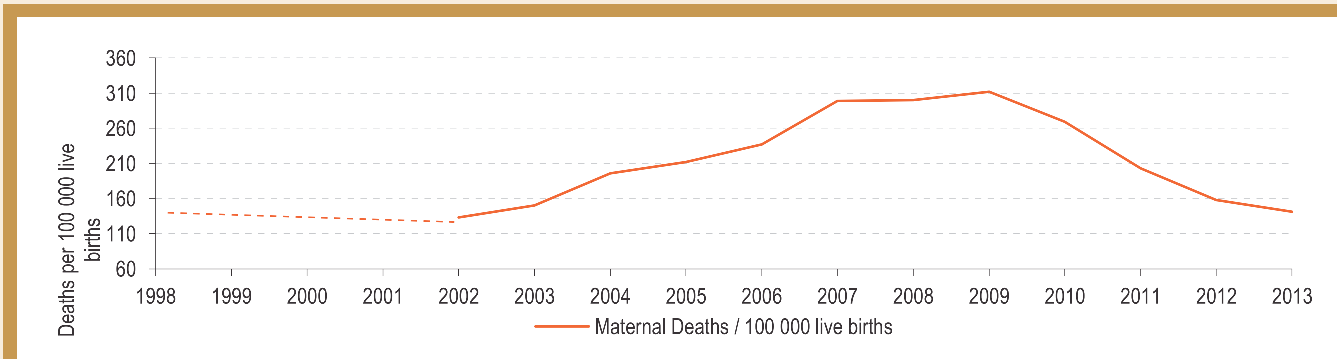
38. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

Goal	To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity.
Analysis	South Africa's MMR is much higher than those of countries of similar socio-economic development. The country's MMR shows some progress, albeit not fast enough, as it has declined from 281 per 100 000 in 2008 to 197 per 100 000 in 2011. With the time limit for the attainment of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) drawing to a close in September 2015, a need exists to scale up the pace and quality of interventions to accelerate progress towards the health-related MDGs. The South African public health sector, working in collaboration with development partners, academic institutions and non-governmental organisations has developed an MDG Countdown Project, which aims to increase significantly the number of maternal lives saved by 2015, though the country will not reach the MDG target of 38 per 100 000.

MATERNAL DEATHS PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	150.00				133.00	150.00	196.00	212.00	237.00	299.00	300.00	312.00	269	203.0	158.0	141.0
2	73.80					165.50										
3		88.40	116.80	114.50	135.60											
4								400.00								
5				578.00												
6									300.00							
7											281.00	302.00	267.00	197.00		

MATERNAL DEATHS PER 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS



Definition	Deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.
Data source	1) Stats SA's calculations based on civil registration and vital statistics system, data presented on the graph and in the 2013 MDG report, page 74. 2) Department of Health: 1998, 2003 Demographic Survey. 3) Saving Mothers, 3rd report on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in SA, 2002-2004, Department of Health, 2006. 4) UNICEF Maternal and Newborn Health, 2009. 5) Population Health Metrics, 2008 (6)4. 6) Dorrington, R. E. and Bradshaw, D. 2011. "Maternal mortality in South Africa - lessons from a case study in the use of deaths reported by households in censuses and surveys", Journal of Population Research 28(1): 49-73. 7) Rapid mortality surveillance report 2011, 2014.
Data note	Following a maternal death in a public hospital, it is standard requirement that a confidential inquiry is held. The Department of Health MMR calculation uses the reports that are completed in this process.

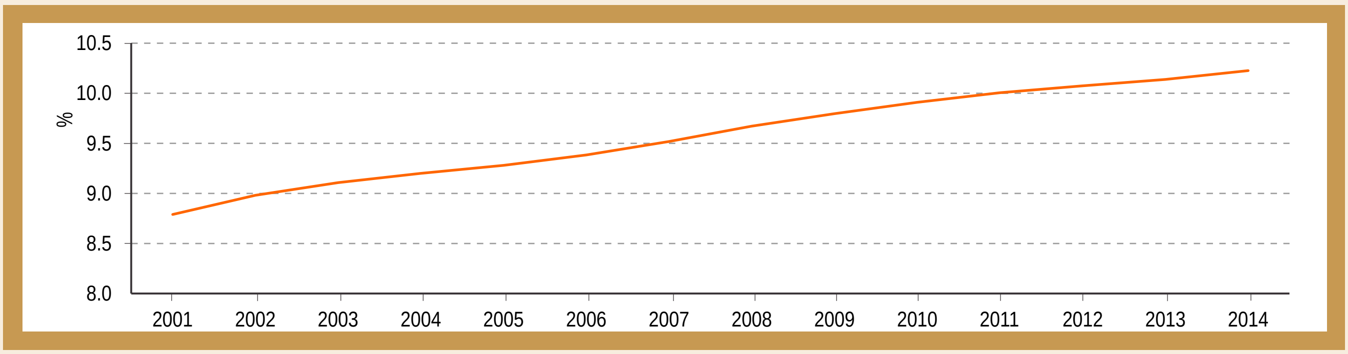
39. HIV PREVALENCE

Goal	To reduce the prevalence of HIV and expand the PMTCT coverage to pregnant women.
Analysis	Overall HIV prevalence in the total population showed a slight increase from 8.8% to 9.9% during the 2001-2010 decade. However, it subsequently stabilised at around 10% from 2011 in 2014. A similar trend is observed in other population segments, for instance, adult women, 15-49 years of age, where HIV prevalence increased from 16.7% in 2002 to 18% in 2010, and remained at that level until 2014. Amongst pregnant women attending antenatal care in the public sector, HIV prevalence shows an increase from 24.8% in 2001, which is the data point for this analysis, to 29.1% in 2006. HIV prevalence rates subsequently stabilised at 29% from 2007 to 2012, except for 2010 where prevalence reached 30%. These trends reflect the dividends of a massive and largely successful ARV therapy (ART) programme, which has seen the number of patients on treatment rapidly scaled up from 113 375 in 2005 to 2.8 million in 2014. Another important positive trend is the decline in HIV prevalence amongst youth 15-24 years, from 15% in 2001 to 8.7% in 2014.

HIV PREVALENCE

	%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Youth 15-24		15.0	14.1	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.7
2	Adult women 15-49			16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5
3	All adults 15-49		15.6	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8
	Total female population		9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8
4	Total male population		8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
5	Total population		8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2
6	Women attending antenatal care	24.5	24.8	26.5	27.9	29.5	30.2	29.1	29.4	29.3	29.4	30.2	29.5	29.5		

HIV PREVALENCE FOR TOTAL POPULATION



Definition	6) Number of sampled pregnant women attending antenatal clinics whose HIV-test results are positive divided by a number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics who tested for HIV.
Data source	1-5) Stats SA's calculations. Mid-year population estimates. 6) The 2012 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa, Department of Health. Page 18.
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by province and by age is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

40. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT (ART)

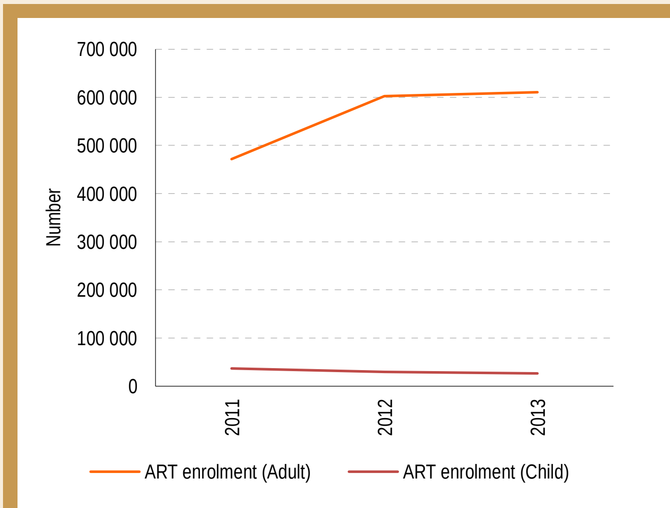
Goal	Providing quality and an appropriate package treatment, care and support to 80% of HIV-positive people and their families.

Analysis	The provision of ART treatment to HIV-positive persons has increased considerably from about 471 790 in 2011 and seems to have since levelled off. The increase in ART enrolment can be attributed to the revision of policy on enrolment from 2009 - the enrolment threshold has been increased from a CD4 count 250 to 350 and 500 for pregnant women. The enrolment of children in the programme has, however, been declining in the corresponding period. The decline shown by the enrolment data for children could be attributed to considerate implementation of the PMTCT programme as evidenced by declining infant first PCR test positive around six weeks.

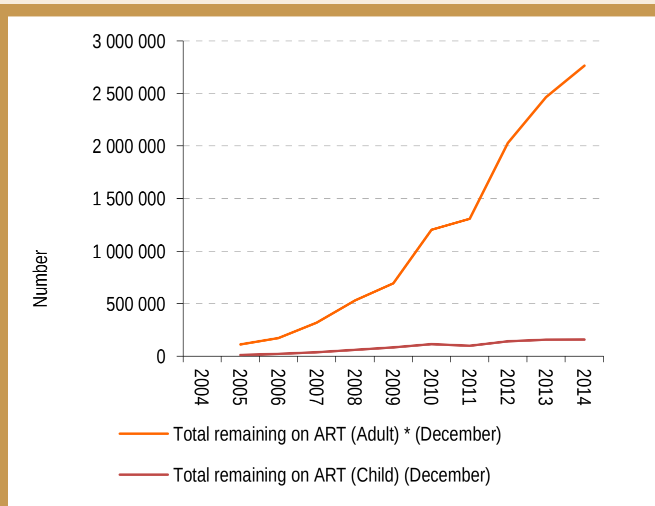
ENROLMENT AND TOTAL REMAINING ON ART

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ART enrolment (Adult)							471 790	602 211	610 319	
ART enrolment (Child)							36 863	29 827	26 008	
Total remaining on ART (Adult) * (December)	113 375	173 705	318 447	532 693	695 293	1 204 269	1 308 602	2 029 233	2 463 593	2 762 405
Total remaining on ART (Child) (December)	11 959	22 369	37 694	59 523	85 630	113 759	98 188	142 023	156 679	159 726

ENROLMENT



TOTAL REMAINING ON ART



Definition	Total remaining on ART is defined as all patients started ART, all patients transferred in, minus patients died, lost to follow up and transferred out. It is the sum of adults and children remaining on ART. Reporting year refers to the year in which patient reach a duration on treatment. Patients reaching one year on treatment in a given reporting year will have started in the previous year, whereas those who could have reached five years on ART will have started five years previously. The national statistics on total remaining on ART for children and adults in the period 2005 to 2010 were cumulative. During this period, the various data collection systems in provinces varied widely and inconsistently accounted for transfer out, deaths and lost to follow-ups.
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS) (Total remaining on ART data for 2005 - 2009 drawn from South African National AIDS Council report).

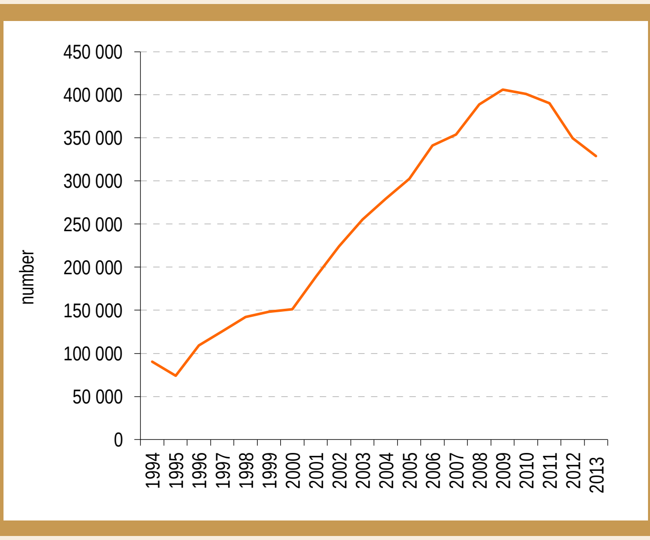
41. TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

Goal	To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015. TB new client treatment success rate of 85% by 2019. TB (new pulmonary) defaulter rate less than 5% by 2019.
Analysis	The number of TB cases notified to the public health sector has increased during the period 2003 to 2009 and started declining in 2010. This increase has been accompanied by an increase in the cure rate and a decline in the number of people who default from treatment over the same period, between 10% in 2005 to 6% in 2012. These achievements have resulted from a combination of interventions, including community-based advocacy for TB, household case finding and rapid TB diagnosis using the Genexpert technology.

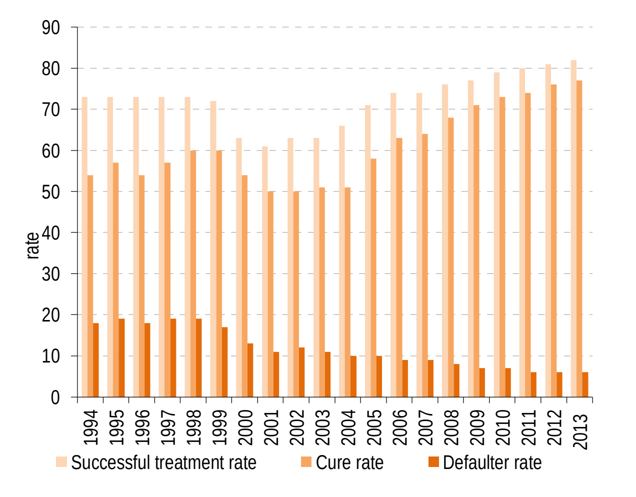
TB PREVALENCE

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	TB case notification	255 422	279 260	302 467	341 165	353 879	388882	406 082	401 048	389 974	349 582	328 896
2	Successful treatment rate	63	66	71	74	74	76	77	79	80	81	82
3	Cure rate	51	51	58	63	64	68	71	73	74	76	77
4	Defaulter rate	11	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	6	6	6

TB CASE NOTIFICATION



TB TREATMENT



Definition	TB Case Notification - Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health, 2) Successful Treatment Rate - Successful completion of treatment, 3) Cure rate - Percentage of patients who have shown to have been cured at the end of treatment, 4) Defaulter rate - The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment.
Data source	1) World Health Organisation (WHO), drawing upon the National TB Control Programme (NTCP), Department of Health. 2, 3, 4) NTCP, Department of Health and South African Health Review.
Data note	Additional data sourced from WHO is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

42. MALARIA

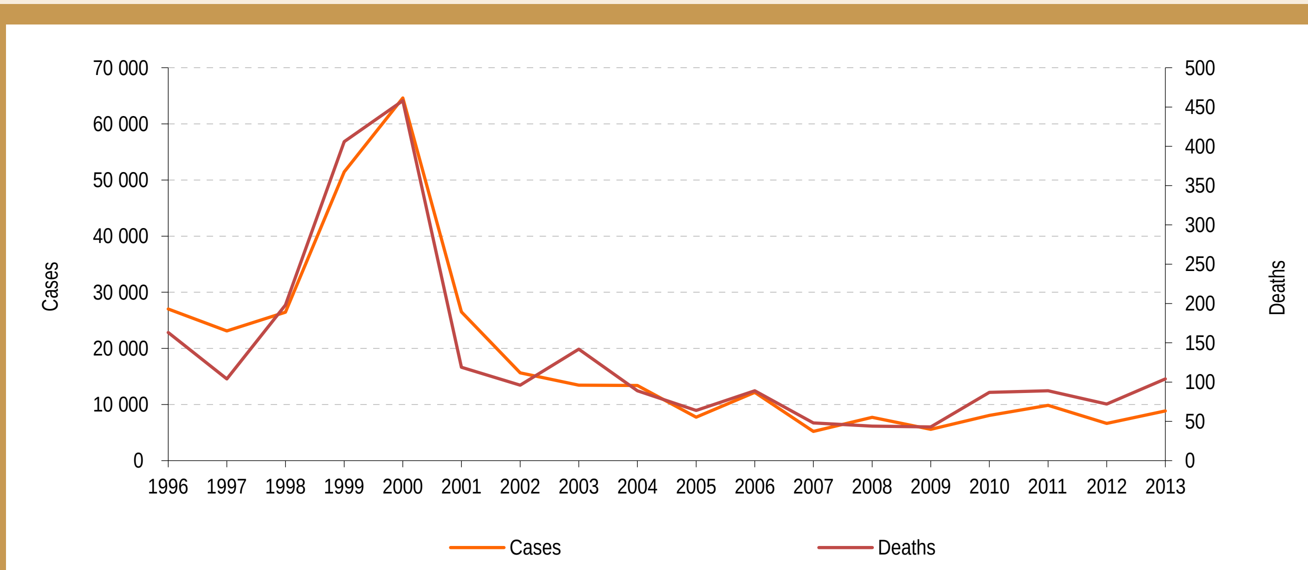
Goal	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10% each year.

Analysis	Malaria cases and related deaths have been steadily in decline from 2001 to reach the lowest point in 2007 and 43 deaths in 2009. However, there has been a noticeable increase from a fatality rate of 0.77% in 2009 to fatality rate of 1.18% in 2013. The achievements in reducing malaria morbidity and mortality are attributable to changes in the prevention and treatment policies, which ensured that the most effective insecticides and combination anti-malaria treatment are implemented. Whilst South Africa has experienced the steady decline in malaria morbidity and mortality, and has adopted an elimination programme to reduce transmission of malaria to zero cases, it is still at risk of imported malaria by travellers and migrants from malaria-endemic countries.

MALARIA

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cases	15 649	13 459	13 399	7 755	12 163	5 210	7 727	5 586	8 066	9 866	6 646	8 851
Deaths	96	142	89	64	89	48	44	43	87	89	72	104
Fatality rate	0.61%	1.06%	0.66%	0.83%	0.73%	0.92%	0.57%	0.77%	1.08%	0.90%	1.05%	1.18%

MALARIA



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

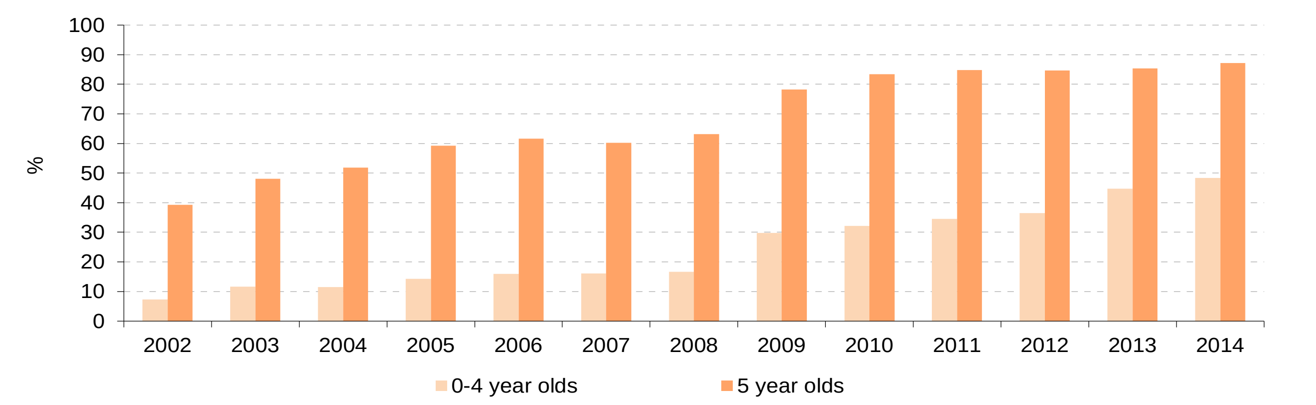
43. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Goal	50% increase in the number of children aged 0-4 accessing quality ECD programmes and services by 2019 and ensure universal access to Grade R by 2019.
Analysis	The ECD is broader than Grade R; it covers the period from birth until Grade R. The increase in the enrolment of the five-year-olds attending formal ECD centres over the past five years (from 2009 to 2013) has led to the increase of Grade 1 learners who have attended Grade R from 80% in 2009 to 94% in 2013. Even though more learners are attending Grade R, its quality and impact vary as shown by the joint evaluation by DBE and DPME. Improving the quality of ECD is an essential requirement for improving the results of learners in the whole education system. To this effect, the first phase of the implementation of the NDP Vision 2030 is focusing on the improvement of the quality of Grade R. A strategy for the supply of appropriately qualified Grade R practitioners and a system to assess Grade R quality will be implemented. In addition, a uniform curriculum will be provided to all Grade R learners.

CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
0-4 year olds	7.3	11.6	11.5	14.3	16.0	16.1	16.7	29.8	32.2	34.5	36.5	44.7	48.3
Five-year-olds	39.3	48.1	51.9	59.3	61.6	60.2	63.2	78.3	83.4	84.8	84.6	85.3	87.2
Apparent intake rate								122.8	113.2	112.1	111.7	104.6	101.4

CHILDREN ATTENDING ECD FACILITIES



Definition	The ECD programme comprises a set of activities, which are meant to provide stimulation and learning appropriate to children's developmental needs, including children with disabilities, chronic illness and other special needs. Apparent Intake Rate (AIR) is defined as the total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school-entrance age (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation(UNESCO)Institute of Statistics 2010).
Data source	Data provided by the DBE, calculations are based on Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS).

44. CLASS RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

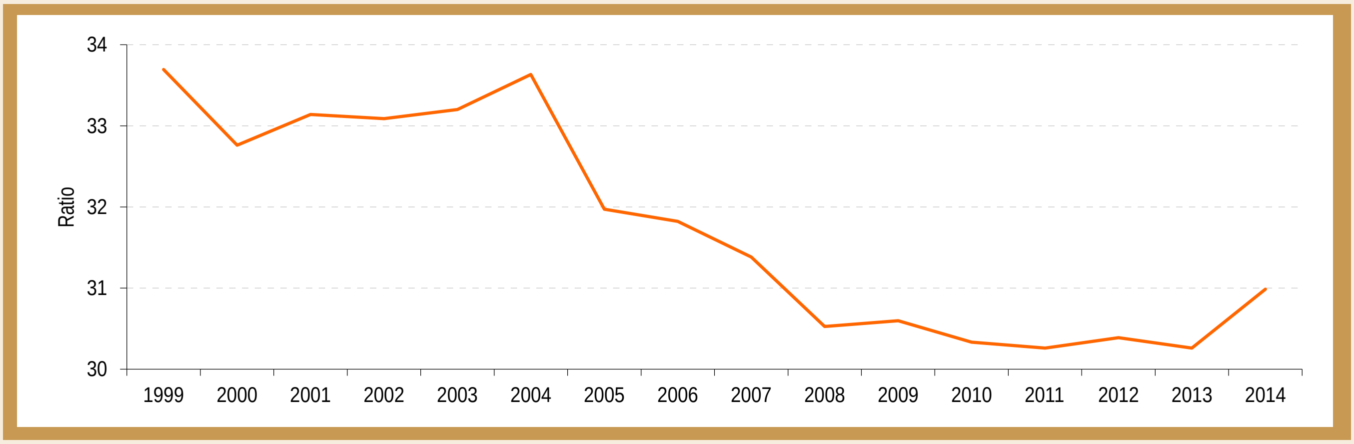
Goal	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with relevant international standards.

Analysis	The learner to educator ratio has slightly increased in 2014 compared to the previous four years, when it was approximately 30:1. Provincially, the Free State has the lowest teacher to learner ratio at 28:1, in contrast to Gauteng, Western Cape and Northern Cape that are slightly higher at 32:1. This ratio is different from class ratios, which are higher than this norm, reflecting a limited number of classes. The fluctuating learner to educator ratio reflects the challenge of effective teacher utilisation in some provinces. It is important to note that the DBE and provincial education departments (PEDs) have effectively been able to reduce the learner to educator ratio from the high levels of the 1990's to the current lower levels.

LEARNER TO EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL S

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Educator	386 595	395 452	400 953	386 587	389 329	390 074	392 377	391 829	390 608
Learners (thousands)	12 302 236	12 410 501	12 239 363	11 828 747	11 809 355	11 804 066	11 923 674	11 975 844	12 117 015
Learner: Educator Ratio	31.8	31.4	30.5	30.6	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.3	31.0

LEARNER TO EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL S



Definition	The average number of learners per teacher in a given school year based on headcounts for both learners and teachers in public ordinary schools and independent schools that are subsidised by the DBE.
Data source	1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February 2000 data from DoE Statistics at a glance 2000; 2001 data from DoE (2003), Education Statistics at a Glance in 2001; 2002-2005 data from Education Statistics in SA at a Glance (2005), published November 2006 with data originally sourced from 2001-2005 SNAP Survey; 2006 data from DoE, 2006 School Realties, October, 2007 data from DoE. 2008 data from DoE, School Realties. 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014 data from the DBE.
Data note	This data are from the survey conducted on the 10th school day. Approximately 99.7% of functional ordinary schools submitted the survey forms, and imputation was done to establish a data set of 100%. Additional data disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

45. ENROLMENT RATES: GENDER PARTY INDEX (GPI)

Goal	To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities.

Analysis	Near-parity between boys and girls has been achieved in public schools. Overall the GPI in education has moved closer to equality over the last several years. GPI shows that at primary school level there are marginally fewer girls than boys. This trend reverses at secondary level where boys are becoming fewer than girls. The secondary school trend continues to higher education levels where the gap becomes more pronounced. From 2005, there has been a steady increase in females enrolling at institutions of higher learning compared to males. Gross enrolment rate at secondary for boys shows a reduced number of males participating in the secondary school education compared to primary school education.

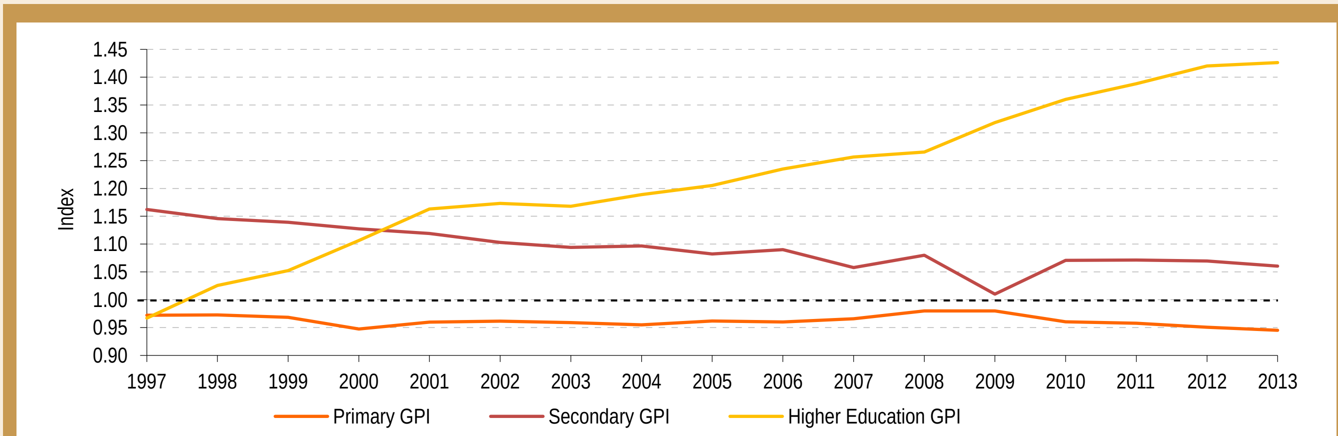
TABLE 1) GPI FOR BASIC EDUCATION

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary GPI	0.962	0.959	0.955	0.962	0.960	0.966	0.980	0.980	0.960	0.958	0.950	0.945
Secondary GPI	1.103	1.094	1.097	1.082	1.090	1.058	1.080	1.010	1.071	1.071	1.070	1.060
Overall GPI	1.009	1.005	1.004	1.000	1.010	1.006	1.010	1.020	1.002	1.000	0.989	0.989

TABLE 2) GPI FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Higher Education GPI	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.39	1.42	1.43

GPI FOR BASIC AND HIGHER EDUCATION



Definition	GPI is the ratio of GER for female learners to the GER of male learners regardless of age, in public and independent ordinary schools for a given year. GPI ratio measures the progress towards gender parity in education participation / learning opportunities available for females in relation to those available to males. A GPI equal to one indicates parity between females and males. A value less than one indicates disparity in favour of males, while a GPI greater than one indicates disparity in favour of females.
Data source	Table1) Education Statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2006), published February 2008, with data originally sourced from 2001-2006 SNAP surveys (conducted on the 10th school day), School Realities publications 2005 to 2013, DBE. Table2) Department of Higher Education and Training's (DHET) Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) database.
Data note	Additional data on GER and disaggregation by gender is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

46. NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

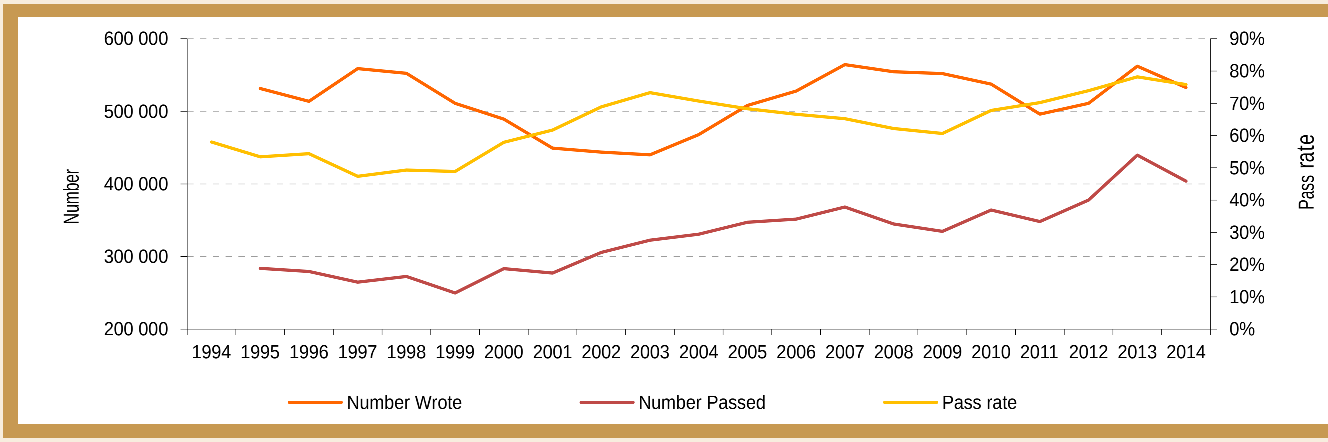
Goal	To improve the quality of education as reflected in the NSC examinations.

Analysis	The NSC has consistently improved from 2008 (62%) to 2013 (78%), but decreased to 75.8% in 2014. The 2014 decrease coincided with the first class to write Grade 12 Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement (CAPS) examinations. CAPS came with certain changes from National Curriculum Statement (NCS) in: i) subject content; ii) cognitive demand of questions as well as, iii) format and design of question papers in certain subjects, including Mathematics and Physical Science. The first Grade 12 examinations of the NCS were written in 2008. Data indicates that between 2007 and 2008 there was a decrease in matric learners and pass rate. This trend is the same as between 2013 and 2014 examinations when the first Grade 12 CAPS examinations were written. As CAPS matures, and the provision of matric support programmes intensifies, the NSC pass rate is envisaged to improve as the trend reflects. Although matric support programmes have proven to improve the NSC pass rate, the unfortunate increased numbers of learners taking Mathematics Literacy (instead of Mathematics) and Life Orientation also contributed to this. While this is contributing to the improved pass rate, it is negative in terms of developing critical skills. Improving pass rates is not necessarily an indication of improving quality of the system. A better indicator is the number of learners achieving passes with marks above 50%, and an increased number of learners enrolling for Mathematics and Science. Interventions such as Annual National Assessment (ANA) and increased monitoring of curriculum coverage in the long run will contribute to increasing the performance of the system. This needs to be coupled with effective accountability systems to PEDs (provincial education departments) and parents. The fact that the system still exhibits an inverse relation between the number of enrolled learners and those passing shows the system is not operating optimally.

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number wrote	440 096	467 890	508 180	527 950	564 381	554 664	552 073	537 543	496 090	511 152	562 116	532 860
Number passed	322 492	330 717	347 184	351 503	368 217	344 794	334 716	364 147	348 117	377 829	439 779	403 874
Pass rate	73.3%	70.7%	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%	60.6%	67.8%	70.2%	73.9%	78.2%	75.8%

SENIOR CERTIFICATE PASSES



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

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

Goal	To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with Mathematics.

Analysis	There is a decline in the number of learners passing Mathematics and Physical Science from 2013 to 2014, which may be partially explained by the decline in total examination enrolments from 2013 to 2014. More detailed data on learners passing at 50% and above are required to analyse the quality of passes in these two subjects. The low rate of passes coupled with less students registering for these subjects is worrying because these are critical in providing the skills needed by the country to grow the economy. It is an indication that the system is not operating optimally. Intensified teacher training and continuous subject development, increased monitoring of curriculum coverage and the strengthening of partnerships with the private sector, community and parents will in the long run improve performance.

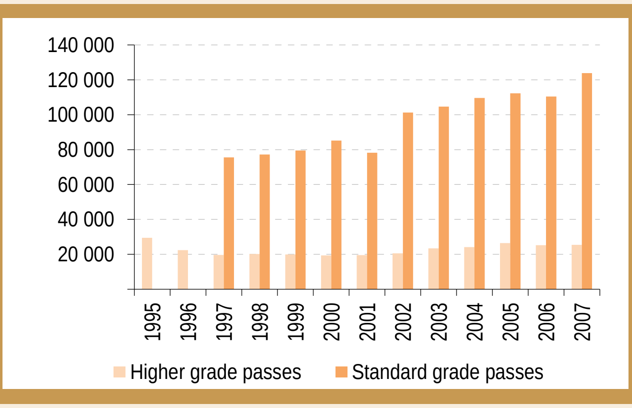
TABLE 1) NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NSC EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

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

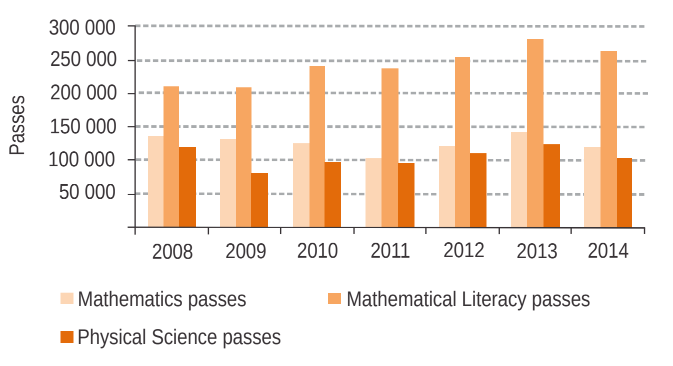
TABLE 2) NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NSC EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Mathematics passes	136 184	133 505	124 749	104 033	121 970	142 666	120 523
Achieved at 40% and above		85 356	81 374	67 541	80 716	97 790	79 050
Mathematics Literacy passes	210 134	207 326	241 576	236 548	254 611	282 270	262 495
Physical Science passes	119 206	81 356	98 260	96 441	109 918	124 206	103 348
Achieved at 40% and above		45 452	60 917	61 109	70 076	78 677	62 032

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICAL PASSES UP TO 2007



MATHS, SCIENCE AND MATHS LITERACY PASSES (2008-2014)



Definition	Total number of matriculants who passed Mathematics on the higher grade and standard grade. Total number of matriculants who passed Mathematics and Mathematics Literacy. Total number of matriculants who passed Physical Science.
Data source	Department of Basic Education.

48. ADULT LITERACY RATE

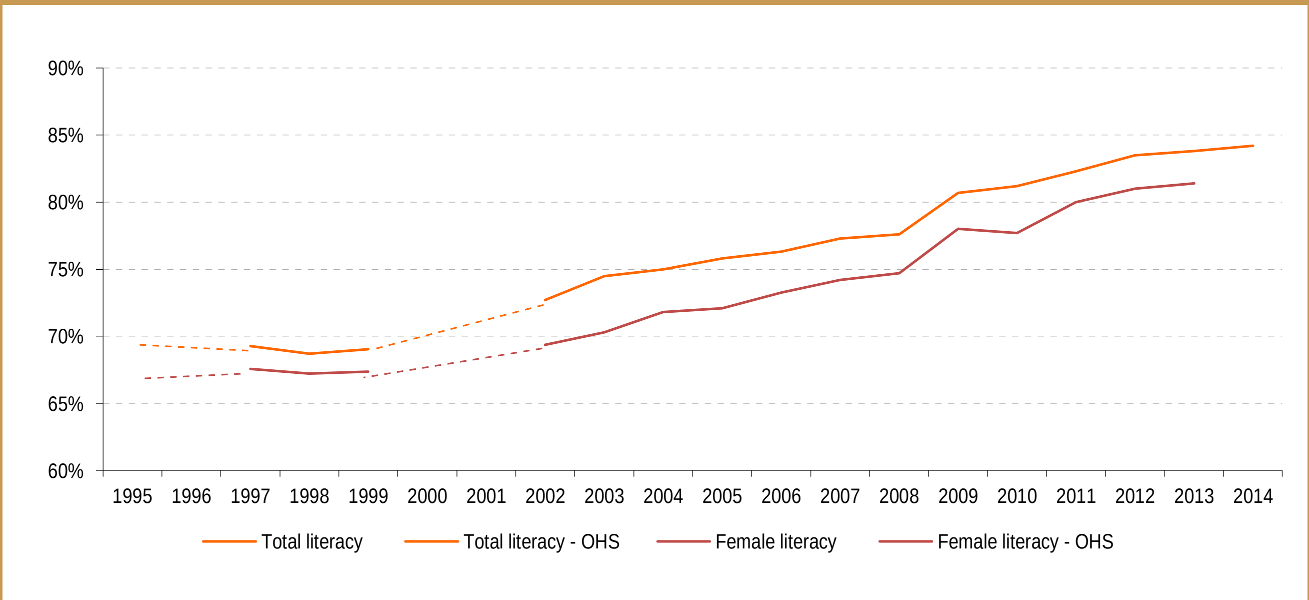
Goal	To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50% between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDG target.

Analysis	Overall, the rate of adult illiteracy has been declining from 27.3% to 16% between 2002 and 2014. The adult literacy rate has increased to 84% in 2014 with females at 83%. Provincially, over the past ten years, Gauteng and the Western Cape have achieved the highest literacy levels, almost 90% in Gauteng and 87% in Western Cape. Eastern Cape and North West have the lowest levels, at 74%.

ADULT LITERACY RATE

%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total literacy	72.7	74.5	75.0	75.8	76.3	77.3	77.6	80.7	81.2	82.3	83.5	83.8	84.2
Illiteracy	27.3	25.5	25.0	24.2	23.7	22.7	22.4	19.3	18.8	17.7	16.5	16.2	15.8

ADULT LITERACY RATE



Definition	Illiteracy: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education or highest level of education less than grade 7 Literacy: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with highest level of education higher than grade 7
Data source	Stats SA's General Household Surveys (GHS) 2002-2014.
Data note	Data reviewed by Stats SA resulted in changes in trends as compared to previous publications.

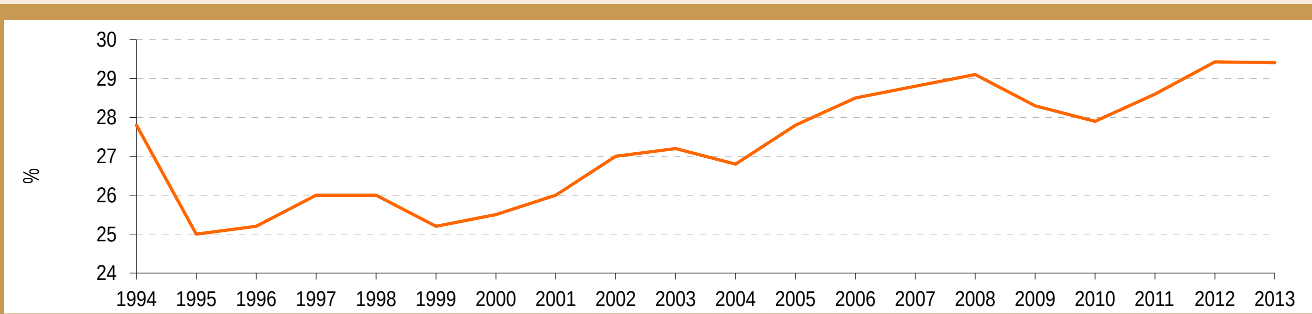
49. GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

Goal	Increase the number of SET graduates. Increase the number of Engineering Sciences graduates to 15 000 per annum by 2014.
Analysis	University enrolments and graduates have been increasing steadily since 2009. SET graduates have also been increasing with more females graduating than males. The target of 15 000 Engineering Sciences graduates per annum by 2014 has not been met yet. The DHET is exploring options of developing a mechanism for articulation and improving lecturer capacity in Engineering studies of the National Certificate (Vocational) and proposing funding options for the candidacy programme that will enable professional registration.

GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Total number of under and post-graduates	108 263	117 240	120 385	124 676	126 618	133 241	144 852	153 325	160 300	165 995	180 823
2	Total number of SET under and post-graduates	29 495	31 436	33 506	35 562	36 429	38 819	40 973	42 760	45 841	48 849	53 176
3	SET as % of total under and post-graduates	*27.2*	*26.8*	*27.8*	*28.5*	*28.8*	*29.1*	*28.3*	*27.9*	*28.6*	*29.4*	*29.4*
4	Number of Engineering Sciences (excluding Technology) under-graduates							8 424	8 792	9 193	9 974	11 441

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GRADUATES



Definition	Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET (Science, Engineering and Technology). SET refers to the following fields of study: Agricultural Studies, Computer and Information Technology, Engineering, Health and related Sciences, Consumer Science, Life and Physical Science, Mathematics, Statistics and Military Science.
Data source	Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS).
Data note	During the years 1994 to 1998 several institutions submitted incomplete data. Additional data disaggregated by gender is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

50. EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE BELOW HIGH SCHOOL

Goal	To improve the performance of learners in basic education.
Analysis	The ANA is a tool to diagnose bottlenecks towards improved learner performance in languages and in numeracy or Mathematics in the primary education phases. In the State of the Nation Address of 2010, it was announced that by 2014, at least 60% of learners in grades 3, 6 and 9 should perform at 50% and above in Mathematics (Maths), Home Language (HL) and in First Additional Language (FAL) in ANA tests. The 2014 target was achieved in Grade 3 in both Maths (65%) and in HL (66%). In Grade 6, about 77% of learners performed above 50%, but [performed below the required level in languages (HL and FAL). Grade 9 learners performed below the required level in all priority subjects. Grade 3 performance has shown an upward trend in both literacy and numeracy since 2012. This is an indication that the system is showing signs of improvement at foundation phase even though there are still bottlenecks as indicated by low performance of grades 6 and 9 learners, particularly in Mathematics. The ANA results confirm that the majority of learners operate at low levels, indicating the extent of the educational challenge. Amongst the main challenges for the education system is the quality of teaching, general weak district oversight to schools and lack of accountability for poor results. The MTSF has targeted these areas to improve the system. Low performance levels are also revealed in the findings of the Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality (SACMEQ) III project in Mathematics, demonstrated by majority of learners in this country. The South African education system performs below countries with smaller GDP and who spend less on education. South African learners were outperformed by Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique but did better than Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Improvement in these basic skills, literacy and numeracy at the foundation phase, will further improve performances in higher phases in later years.

TABLE 1) PERFORMANCE OF LEARNERS IN MATHEMATICS AND READING (SACMEQ)

scores	SACMEQ II		SACMEQ III	
	Reading	Mathematics	Reading	Mathematics
South Africa	492.3	486.1	494.9	494.8

TABLE 2) PERFORMANCE OF LEARNERS ACHIEVING 50% AND ABOVE (ANA)

Average percentage scores (%)	2013								2014							
	Grade 3		Grade 6			Grade 9			Grade 3		Grade 6			Grade 9		
	Lang	Maths	HL	FAL	Maths	HL	FAL	Maths	Lang	Maths	HL	FAL	Maths	HL	FAL	Maths
Eastern Cape	50	55	41	36	16	21	19	3	59	58	62	35	23	39	21	3
Free State	66	63	80	45	27	61	17	4	72	71	79	52	44	59	22	4
Gauteng	63	70	72	57	38	39	26	5	71	73	80	61	52	48	25	4
KwaZulu-Natal	65	64	64	45	30	31	15	3	71	71	77	42	36	49	16	3
Limpopo	50	44	54	35	15	22	13	1	57	49	60	34	21	27	11	1
Mpumalanga	51	50	68	35	16	58	19	2	63	60	78	42	27	61	24	2
Northern Cape	49	54	57	29	21	34	18	2	59	60	67	37	28	45	27	3
North West	50	52	67	43	21	49	21	2	60	54	75	39	27	57	20	1
Western Cape	55	66	77	46	38	46	19	7	68	73	82	51	51	49	24	6
South Africa	57	59	68	41	27	37	17	2	66	65	77	42	35	48	18	3

Definition	SACMEQ - Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality, ANA - Annual National Assessments, FAL - First Additional Language and HL - Home Language.
Data source	Table 1) SACMEQ II and III Pupil achievement levels in reading and Mathematics, website: www.SACMEQ.org Table 2) Report on ANA, 2014.
Data note	Table 1) SACMEQ II undertaken from 1984 to 2004 and SACMEQ III undertaken from 2005 to 2010, targeted all pupils in Grade 6 level (at the first week of the eighth month of the school year) who were attending registered mainstream primary school. The desired target population definition for the project was based on a grade-based description and not age based description of pupils. Table 2 provides average percentage score per subject. Direct comparison between Home Language (HL) and First Additional Language (FAL) should be done with extreme caution as the Language tests done in 2011 in Grades 1 to 6 were pitched at the level of language of learning and teaching.

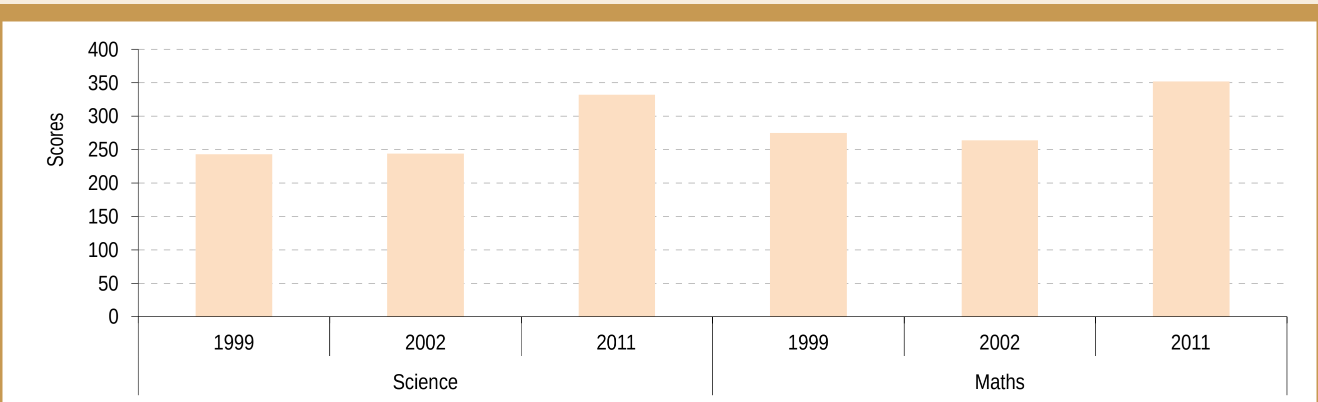
51. MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

Goal	To increase the percentage of potential students for SET disciplines.
Analysis	South Africa continues to perform at low levels in Science and Mathematics compared to other countries. However, the results show an upward trajectory. Most importantly, the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) shows an increase in performance and this is largely driven by schools catering for the poor, though the scores are not competitive.

CHANGE IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE FROM TIMSS 1999, 2002 AND 2011

	Science				Maths			
Country	1999	2002	2011	change in achievement	1999	2002	2011	change in achievement
Indonesia	435	420	406	-	403	411	386	-
Tunisia	420	413	439	+	448	410	425	+
Chile	430	404	461	+	392	387	416	+
Philippines	345	377			345	378		
South Africa	243	244	332	+	275	264	352	+

SOUTH AFRICA'S SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS PERFORMANCE



Definition	International Mathematics and Science achievement and South Africa's performance in relation to the other participating countries.
Data source	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) 2011. TIMSS media release December 2012, Website www.hsrc.ac.za
Data note	TIMSS was administered to Grade 8 learners in 1999, administered to grades 8 and 9 in 2002 and 2011. For 2011 the HSRC conducted the study in 285 schools among 11 969 learners. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

52. SKILLS AND TRAINING

Goal	Increase participation in post-school education, training and skills development and thereby providing the workplace with necessary skills.

Analysis	The total headcount enrolments in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges has increased between 2011 and 2013. This shows a significant and steady growth in the enrolment of students from year-to-year. (The headcount enrolment is expected to grow to above one million by 2019 and 2.5 million by 2030). Historically, most of the artisan training was predominately carried out by SOEs, but the commercialisation of SOEs compromised training. This has resulted in a dire need or shortage in the construction and engineering sectors because the system is not producing the required number of artisans to meet the need. Since the training of artisans through SOEs has been revived, this has improved the intake of learners because they provide employment opportunities too. The number of artisans produced or completing has increased steadily between 2007/08 and 2013/14. Sector education and training authorities (SETAs) have a critical role to play in ensuring that there is an effective relationship between workplace and learning institutions in order to facilitate the transition between learning and work. (Artisan intake is supposed to grow to 30 000 per year as per the NDP expectations). There is a steady increase in the number of unemployed registering for learnership, increasing from 27 523 in 2011/12 to 46 012 in 2013/14. However, this progress is not reflected in the number passing the learnership. There is actually a decline between 2012/13 and 2013/14 in the completion rate, a worrying turn of events if it is not arrested. The percentage of learners completing has declined to 46%, which is a clear indication that few learners are exiting the system to find work opportunities.

TABLE 1) ENROLMENT IN FURTHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TVET) COLLEGES

	2011	2012	2013
National Vocational Certification NC (V)	124 658	140 575	154 960
Engineering N1 – N6	70 253	205 274	248 932
Business Studies N4 – N6	100 061	154 350	193 355
Total	347 412	500 199	597 247

TABLE 2) APPRENTICESHIPS

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

TABLE 3) INTERNSHIPS AND LEARNERSHIPS

	2011/12			2012/13			2013/14		
	Entered	Completed	Completion rate	Entered	Completed	Completion rate	Entered	Completed	Completion rate
Learnerships									
Workers	17 795	9 500	53.4%	20 108	14 333	71.3%	30 511	14 500	47.5%
Unemployed	27 523	19 205	69.8%	29 601	21 983	74.3%	46 012	21 372	46.4%
Internships	2 993	901	30.1%	5 164	2 337	45.3%	7 747	2 129	27.5%

Definition	Headcount enrolment refers to an enrolment of a student whereby a student is counted as a unit, regardless of the course load he/she is carrying. Learnerships: A learning programme that leads to an occupational qualification or part qualification and includes an appreciates Internships: refers to the structured work experience component of an occupational qualification registered by the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO). Worker: An individual who has entered into or works under a contract of service or a training contract with an employer (whether by way of manual labour, clerical work or otherwise, and whether the contract is expressed or implied, and whether the contract is oral or in writing).
Data source	Table1) Department of Higher Education and Training's Management Information Support. Table 2, 3) Department of Higher Education and Training's Indlela and Seta administrative systems.

53. STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

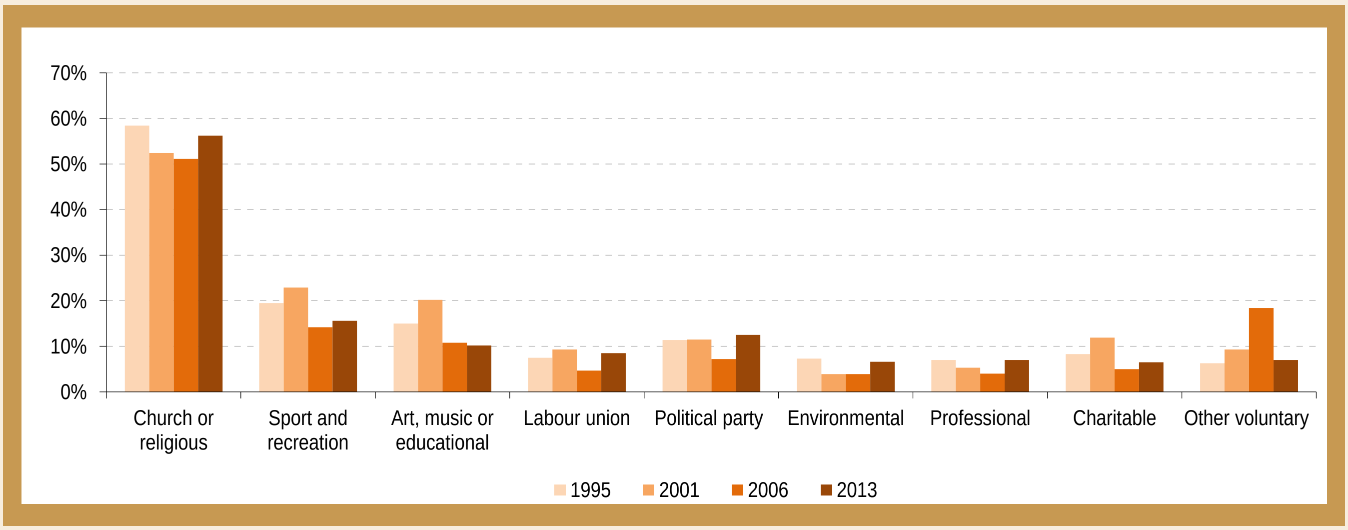
Goal	To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations.

Analysis	South Africa surpasses Chile, Korea and Poland when it comes to membership of religious organisations and labour unions. If the strength of civil society and inclusion is measured by belonging to some voluntary organisations then South Africa exhibits a strong sense of belonging. It also means that it should not be difficult for government to drive the participatory mandate without needing to create "new participatory forums".

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

	South Africa				Chile				Korea				Poland			
%	1995	2001	2006	2013	1995	2001	2006	2011	1995	2001	2006	2012	1995	2001	2006	2010
Church or religious	58.4	52.4	51.1	56.2	28.1	20.7	23.0	23.1	15.5	43.0	17.5	22.5		5.7	12.9	15.2
Sport and recreation	19.5	22.9	14.2	15.6	16.2	14.9	13.2	18.2	14.4	19.9	13.8	10.0		3.1	4.2	6.0
Art, music or educational	15.0	20.2	10.8	10.2	12.8	9.0	10.3	8.6	7.1	16.4	7.4	5.7		2.2	4.6	6.0
Labour union	7.5	9.3	4.7	8.5	5.6	3.0	3.6	5.0	1.9	4.7	2.2	1.6	2.1	10.3	4.4	4.3
Political party	11.4	11.5	7.2	12.5	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1
Environmental	7.3	3.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	3.0	1.6	1.6	6.2	5.8	1.6	2.6		1.2	1.6	1.6
Professional	7.0	5.3	4.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	3.1	1.3	6.0	7.2	1.6	3.6		4.3	2.6	3.3
Charitable	8.3	11.9	5.0	6.5	7.9	6.7	7.8	5.8	6.2	10.4	1.4	1.8		3.0	3.1	3.9
Other voluntary	6.3	9.3	18.4	7.0	5.4	1.4	1.8	4.6	4.6	7.9	1.6	6.4		2.7	3.3	3.7

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS



Definition	The percentages in columns do not add up to 100% as respondents could indicate that they were "active members or belong to" more than one organisation.
Data source	World Values Survey, University of Stellenbosch.
Data note	In the 1995, 2006 and 2013 surveys, respondents indicated whether they were "Active members"; whereas in the 2001 survey, they indicated whether they "belong to" various voluntary organisations.

54. VOTER PARTICIPATION

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

Analysis	Voter registration and participation is declining over time. Young people in particular are increasingly exercising their right not to register to vote or even to vote. An explanation could be that South Africa is reaching political maturity and like many mature democracies voter turnout is decreasing over time. Research done by various organisations, including the HSRC, indicates that shorter queues, closer polling stations and an increased belief that voting would make a difference could contribute to changing this trend. The Institute for Security Studies also suggests that introducing an automatic registration system where the state automatically registers eligible voters could help increase participation.

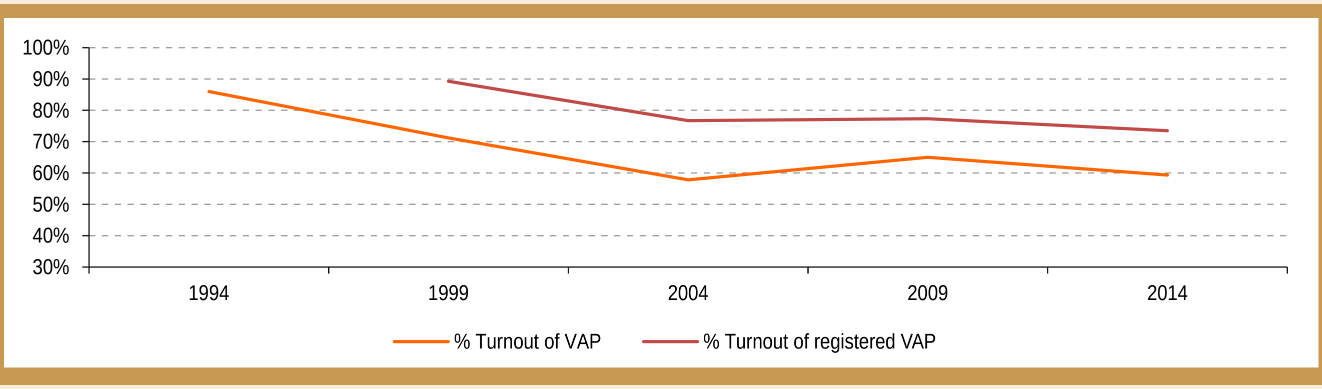
VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

	1994	%	1999	%	2004	%	2009	%	2014	%
Voting age population (VAP)	22 709 152		22 798 845		27 436 898		27 574 414		31 434 035	
VAP registered	*		18 177 751	79.7	20 674 926	75.4	23 181 997	84.1	25 390 150	80.8
Turnout	19 533 498		16 228 462		15 863 558		17 919 966		18 654 771	
% Turnout of VAP		86.0		71.2		57.8		65.0		59.3
% Turnout of registered VAP		*		89.3		76.7		77.3		73.5

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

	2000	%	2006	%	2011	%
Voting age population (VAP)	23 532 308		25 364 801			
VAP registered	18 476 516	78.5	21 054 957	83.0	23 655 046	
Turnout	8 882 734		10 186 795		13 664 914	
% Turnout of VAP		37.7		40.2		
% Turnout of registered VAP		48.1		48.4		57.8

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS



Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006). VAP refers to Voting Age Population.
Data source	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).
Data note	Voter turnout percentages are slightly different from what is published on the IEC website due to the difference in calculation. IEC uses Max Votes/ (Registered Voters + MEC7 Votes) where MEC7 votes relates to a situation where a person has applied for registration, has the receipt of proof but was not included on the voter's roll. * No registration for the specific years.

55. VOTERS PER PROVINCE

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

Analysis	Percentage voter participation is decreasing in all provinces. Limpopo shows the highest decline. The IEC and political parties must increase their outreach to rural provinces using media and forums most suitable for rural areas. Provinces that fare best in relation to voting are those with large metropolitan areas such as Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

VOTERS IN NATIONAL AND PROVI NCIAL ELECTIONS DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2 454 543	2 177 266	88.7	2 849 486	2 310 226	81.1	3 056 559	2 344 098	76.7	3 240 059	2 278 555	70.3
Free State	1 226 730	1 090 908	88.9	1 321 195	1 042 120	78.9	1 388 588	1 069 127	77.0	1 449 488	1 051 027	72.5
Gauteng	4 158 087	3 662 790	88.1	4 650 594	3 553 098	76.4	5 555 159	4 391 699	79.1	6 063 739	4 638 981	76.5
KwaZulu-Natal	3 443 978	2 963 358	86.0	3 819 864	2 807 885	73.5	4 475 217	3 574 326	79.9	5 117 131	3 935 771	76.9
Limpopo	1 847 766	1 658 694	89.8	2 187 912	1 686 757	77.1	2 256 073	1 570 592	69.6	2 440 348	1 543 986	63.3
Mpumalanga	1 277 783	1 129 536	88.4	1 442 472	1 157 963	80.3	1 696 705	1 363 836	80.4	1 860 834	1 408 269	75.7
North West	1 527 672	1 305 441	85.5	1 749 529	1 353 963	77.4	1 564 357	1 135 701	72.6	1 669 349	1 147 786	68.8
Northern Cape	377 173	327 772	86.9	433 591	329 707	76.0	554 900	421 490	76.0	601 080	443 714	73.8
Western Cape	1 864 019	1 587 978	85.2	2 220 283	1 621 839	73.0	2 634 439	2 049 097	77.8	2 941 333	2 188 236	74.4
Out of country										6 789	18 446	
Total	18 177 751	15 903 743	87.5	20 674 926	15 863 558	76.7	23 181 997	17 919 966	77.3	25 390 150	18 654 771	73.5

VOTERS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

	2000			2006			2011		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2 552 287	1 428 259	56.0	2 908 106	1 630 284	56.1	3 111 535	1 813 802	58.3
Free State	1 227 578	602 618	49.1	1 318 408	622 816	47.2	1 386 521	767 327	55.3
Gauteng	4 375 372	1 891 473	43.2	4 785 955	2 033 674	42.5	5 592 676	3 127 671	55.9
KwaZulu-Natal	3 508 154	1 637 255	46.7	3 964 817	2 005 008	50.6	4 648 733	2 865 855	61.6
Limpopo	1 419 315	635 427	44.8	2 145 186	959 971	44.8	2 341 498	1 172 855	50.1
Mpumalanga	1 263 004	565 699	44.8	1 546 728	716 908	46.3	1 718 309	960 748	55.9
North West	452 218	260 522	57.6	1 554 864	709 484	45.6	1 576 898	845 093	53.6
Northern Cape	1 758 593	746 698	42.5	528 657	282 884	53.5	572 140	363 361	63.5
Western Cape	1 955 454	1 131 621	57.9	2 301 371	1 191 880	51.8	2 706 736	1 748 208	64.6
Total	18 511 975	8 899 572	48.1	21 054 092	10 152 909	48.2	23 655 046	13 664 920	57.8

Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004, but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006).
Data source	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).
Data note	The data does not include changes that occur after the first results have been published and by elections. Out of country registrations do not include other registered voters applying to vote abroad.

56. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Goal	To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies.
Analysis	There has been a vast improvement in gender representivity at all levels of the legislature since 1994. However, there is a danger of the gains being reversed. While at a national level representation showed a slight decline from 43.3% to 43%, at a provincial level Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Gauteng show a decline in representation. None of the legislatures are close to approaching 50% representation; the closest are Limpopo and Mpumalanga. At local government level women representation is even more unimpressive. This is not a good scenario because it is at this level where public service provision and women roles interface the most. For example it is local government that deals with the provision of water.

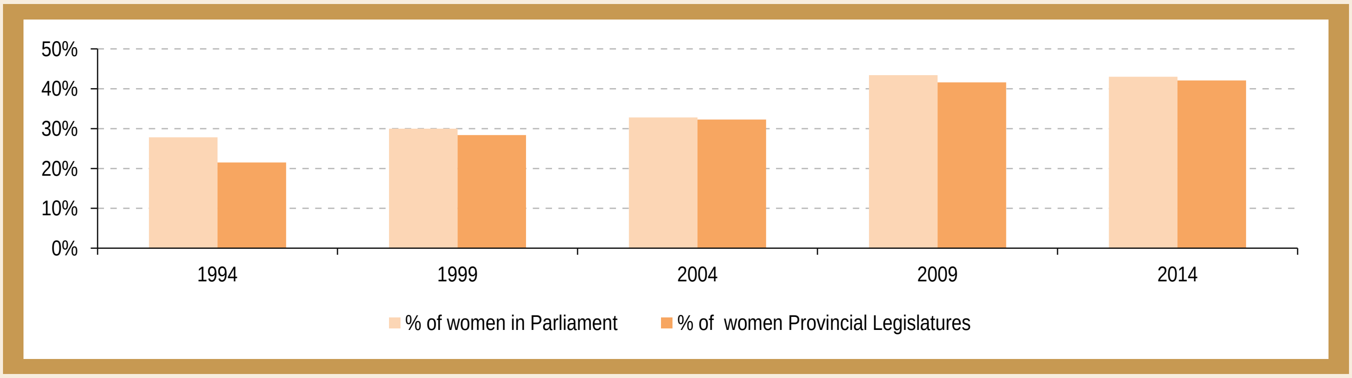
WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

	1994			1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Parliament	111	400	27.8	120	400	30.0	131	400	32.8	173	400	43.3	172	400	43.0
Provincial legislatures	92	428	21.5	122	430	28.4	139	430	32.3	179	430	41.6	181	430	42.1
Total	203	828	24.5	242	830	29.2	270	830	32.5	352	830	42.4	353	830	42.5

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

	2000			2006			2011-onwards		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Proportional representation (PR)	1 627	4 285	38	1 889	4455	42.4	2 123	4 811	44.1
Ward	6 37	3 753	17	1 425	3 895	36.6	1 411	4 277	33.0
Overall	2 264	8 038	28.2	3 314	8 350	39.7	3 534	9 088	38.9

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES



Definition	Member of national and provincial legislatures; member of Cabinet, provincial executive councils and local government councils as per each major election. PR refers to Proportional Representation.
Data source	Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).
Data note	Additional data aggregated at provincial level available in the Excel version.

57. CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

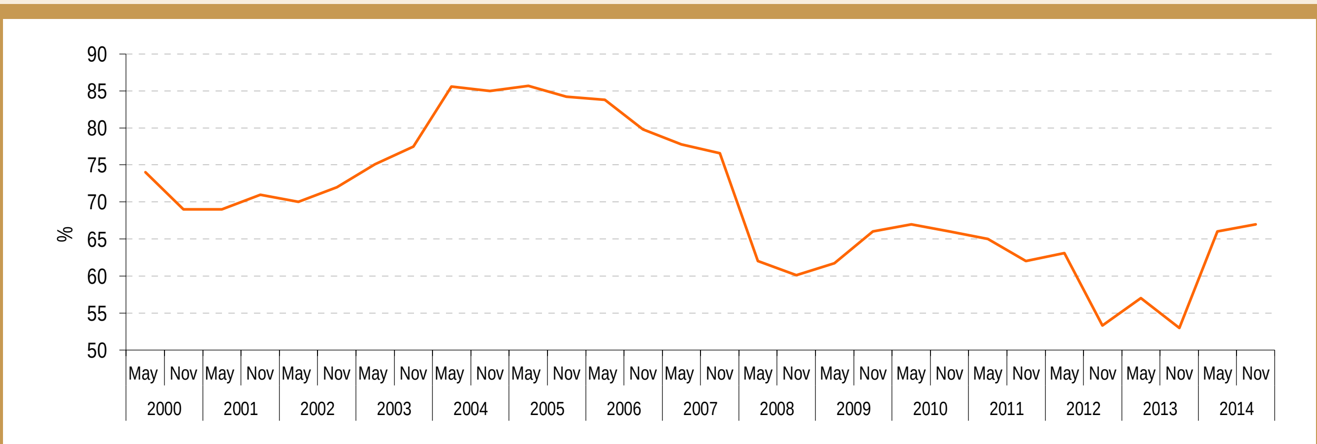
Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.

Analysis	This index has been on the decline since 2000, even the 2010 FIFA World Cup did not manage to impact significantly on this index.

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Confident in a happy future for all races	72	70	71	76	85	85	82	77	61	64	67	64	58	55	67

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES



Definition	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS).
Data note	Ipsos' (former Markinor's) regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 500 respondents, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio-Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five-point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year.

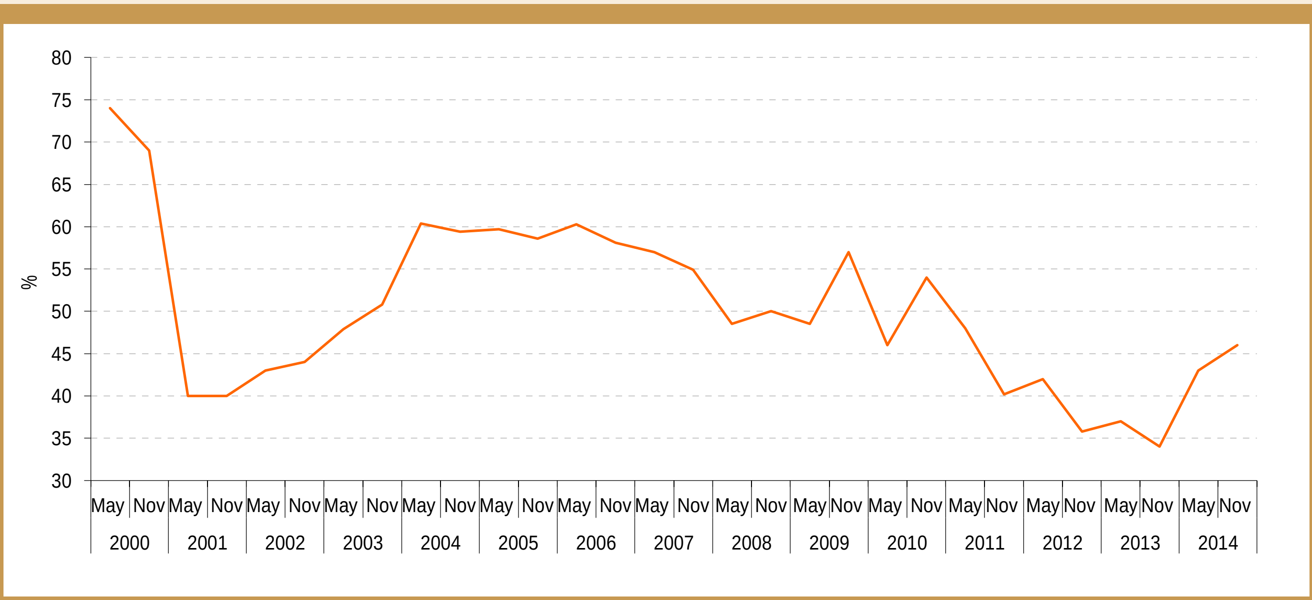
58. PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation. By 2019, 65% of the population should be of the opinion that race relations are improving.
Analysis	The index has improved slightly but has not reached the level of 2000. Sustained nation-building initiatives aimed at improving social cohesion and economic inclusion must continue.

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

%	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Race relations improving	72	40	44	49	60	59	59	56	49	53	50	44	39	36	45

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS



Definition	Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS).
Data note	Biannual series has been used for the graph while the table provides annual data. The annual data has been obtained by averaging the two points as obtained in May and November. Ipsos' (former Markinor) regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 500 respondents, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five-point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Fieldwork for this survey is done during April/May and October/November of each year.

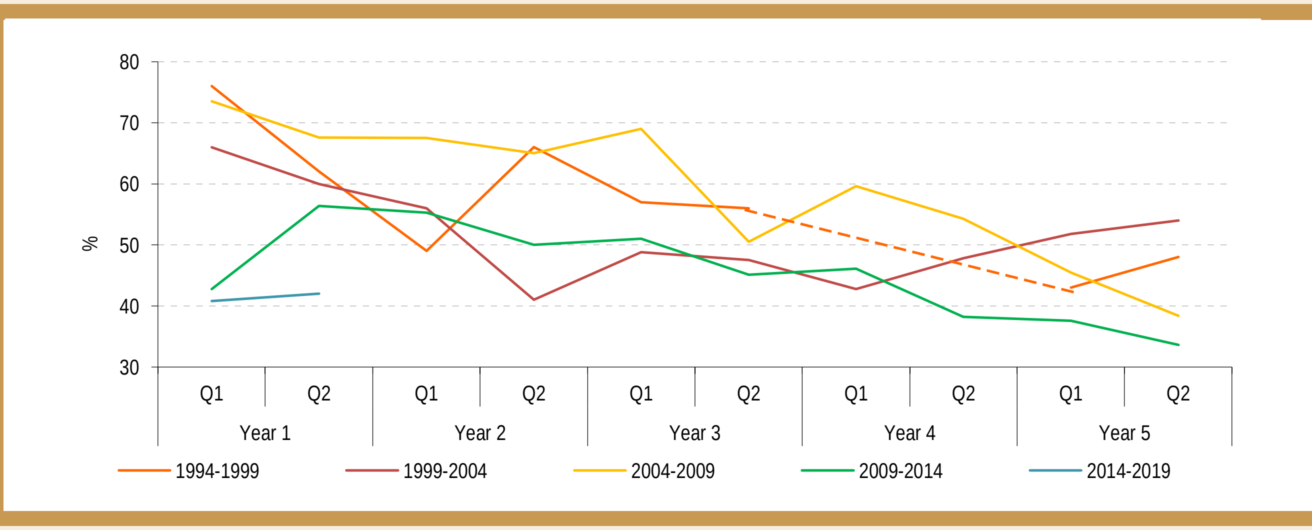
59. COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion while building the nation.
Analysis	From the early years of 1994 when 76% felt that the country was going in the right direction, fewer people are now feeling South Africa is heading in the right direction. This calls for leadership at all levels. The NDP defines the following attributes for leadership: integrity, honesty, trustworthiness, ability to listen, to innovate and to build enough support to drive an "essential" and not necessarily popular agenda.

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
1994-1999	76.0	62.0	49.0	66.0	57.0	56.0			43.0	48.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	54.0
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	65.0	69.0	50.5	59.6	54.3	45.5	38.4
2009-2014	42.8	56.4	55.3	50.0	51.0	45.1	46.1	38.2	37.6	33.6
2014-2019	40.8	42.0								

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



Definition	Proportion of SA adult population who feel the country was going in the right direction.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data.
Data note	Ipsos' (former Markinor's) regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 500 respondents, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five-point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Fieldwork for this survey is done during April/May and October/November of each year.

60. IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

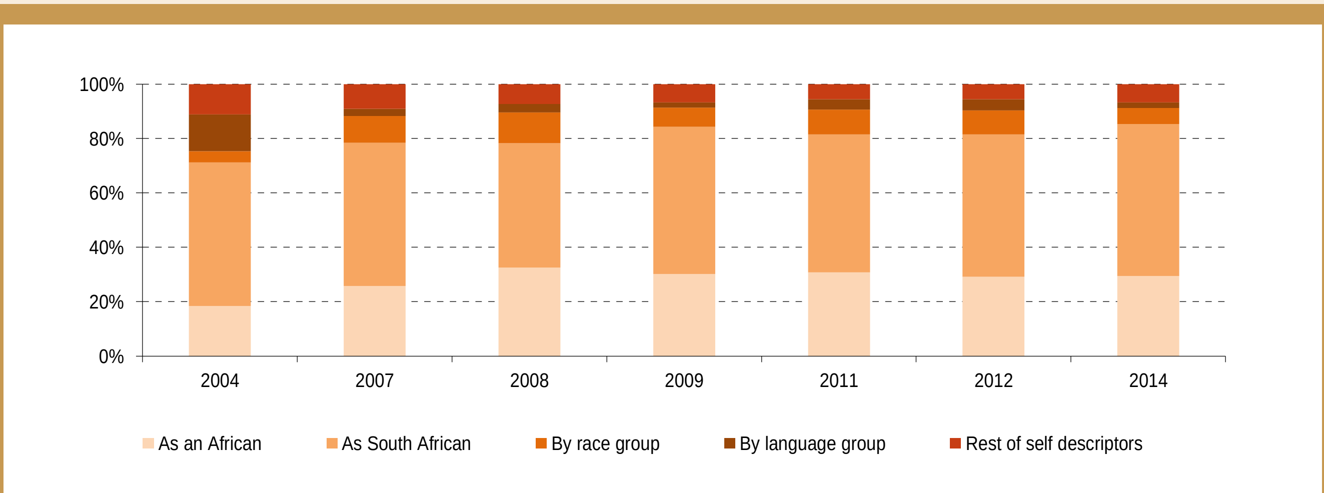
Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 60% of the population prefers to associate with their South African identity.

Analysis	The percentage of people who see themselves as Africans increased from 18.4% in 2004 to 29.1% in 2012. The proportion of people who identify themselves as South Africans has remained more or less constant at around 50%. The creation of an overarching identity that celebrates the many individual identities that make South Africans is what the NDP calls for so that the new citizens are able to unite towards working for a more prosperous and equitable society.

HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

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

IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION



Definition	First self-descriptors by South Africa's adult population as a form of primary identity.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Future Fact Mindset Surveys.
Data note	In 2007 there were more categories included compared to 2004, but given that the figure is not very high they have been grouped under "rest of self-descriptors", including "uncertain/don't know" category. Data for 2010 and 2013 is not available since the self-description questions were not part of the survey in these years.

61. PRIDE IN BEING A SOUTH AFRICAN

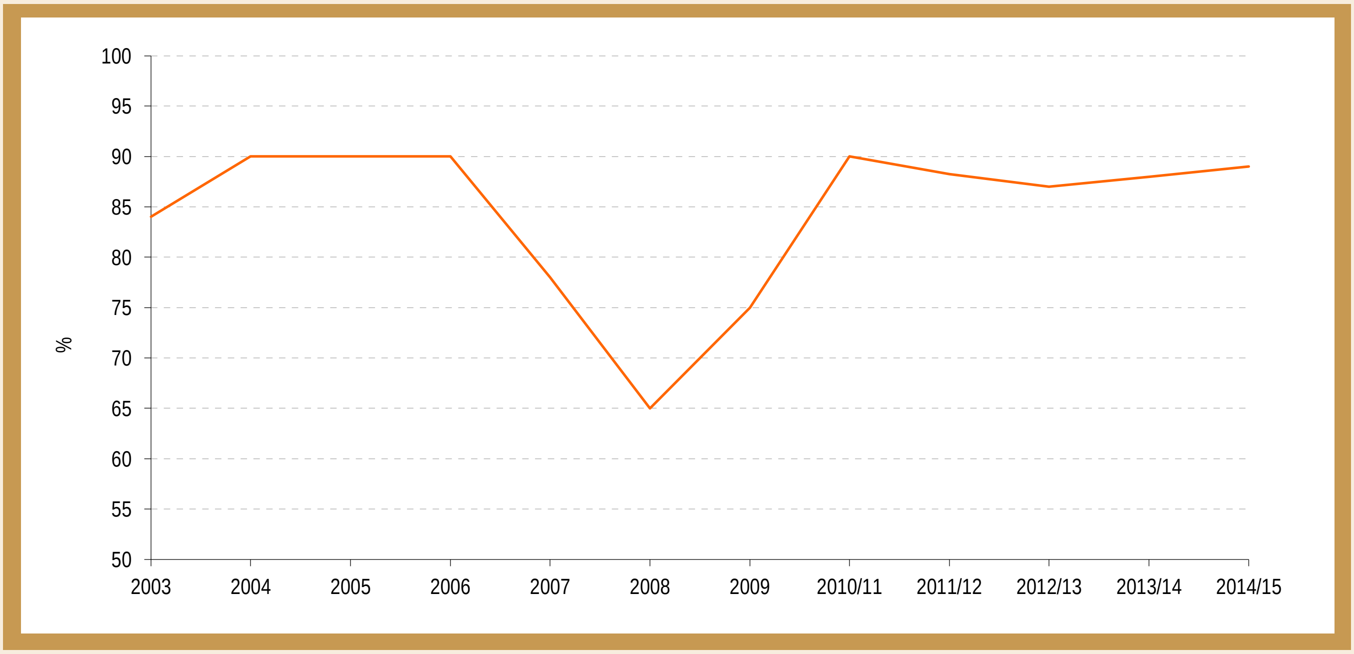
Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 75% of South Africans should reflect pride in being South African.

Analysis	National pride was at its highest (90%) during the economic boom years and at its lowest at the height of the economic crisis (65%). The rise of pride in being South African even when the economy is not yet performing optimally and the electricity crisis has not been weathered could signal that other nation building initiatives are effective.

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2015/16
Pride in being South African	84	90	90	90	78	65	75	90	88	87	88	89

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN



Definition	Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African.
Data source	Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey.
Data note	The GCIS tracker survey is conducted weekly and results presented quarterly. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 840 until mid-2010. From mid-2010 to mid-2011, the annual sample size is 9 600 with 2 400 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. From mid-2012 to mid-2014, the annual sample size is 14 000 with 3 500 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. Quarterly data for the years 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 were averaged to obtain an annual data point. Sample for 2014 included younger youth (15+), after weighting there was no statistical difference.

62. VICTIMS OF CRIME

Goal	Perception of crime among the population managed and improved.
Analysis	The increases in certain types of serious crimes such as murder in the last two years have had some impact on the perceptions of levels of crime and safety among the citizens. As the data indicates, the percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day has displayed a slight increase while the percentage of those who feel safe walking alone in the dark has decreased by 1.7%. Regarding changes in serious crimes levels, compared to the period 2008-2010, in the period 2010-2013 the percentage of households who felt levels of serious crime had increased rose from 32.1% to 41.3%. In relation to perceptions about satisfaction with the police in their areas, the percentage of households who were satisfied with the police in their area has shown a decline since 2011. Perceptions about the satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime have remained the same.

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

%	1998	2003	2007	2011	2012	2013/14
Safe during the day	85.0	85.0	76.0	88.2	85.7	86.5
Safe at night	56.0	23.0	23.0	37.0	36.5	34.8

PERCEPTION OF CHANGES IN VIOLENT CRIME LEVELS DURING THE PERIOD 2008 TO 2013 IN THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE BY PROVINCE

Province	2008-2010			2009-2011			2010-2013		
%	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Eastern Cape	38.2	36.4	25.4	39.4	32.2	28.3	40.3	27.4	32.3
Free State	42.5	34.1	23.4	43.2	27.5	29.2	50.3	28.8	20.9
Gauteng	22.5	52.0	25.5	20.1	49.1	30.8	33.6	41.5	24.8
KwaZulu-Natal	30.7	44.8	24.4	30.3	44.0	25.6	38.7	34.4	26.9
Limpopo	38.4	33.6	28.1	42.2	33.4	24.3	46.1	32.7	21.2
Mpumalanga	29.5	49.5	21.0	30.3	48.3	21.4	37.3	32.2	30.6
North West	36.2	41.1	22.8	37.3	26.4	36.2	49.3	25.7	25.0
Northern Cape	33.8	25.9	40.3	42.1	29.5	28.4	50.8	21.5	27.8
Western Cape	37.3	29.0	33.7	44.1	21.3	34.6	51.7	13.8	34.4
South Africa	32.1	41.8	26.1	33.1	38.1	28.8	41.3	31.6	27.0

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO WERE SATISFIED WITH POLICE IN THEIR AREA

Province	2011	2012	2013/14
Eastern Cape	62.8	65.6	65.8
Free State	64.1	61.0	61.3
Gauteng	66.2	65.3	59.1
KwaZulu-Natal	63.0	60.1	56.3
Limpopo	66.7	62.4	59.7
Mpumalanga	57.1	58.2	55.4
North West	62.4	51.1	50.7
Northern Cape	60.9	61.1	58.7
Western Cape	71.1	66.1	63.9
South Africa	64.6	62.4	59.2

Definition	Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) is a countrywide households-based survey that examines perceptions of crimes and also reports on perceptions of activities of the criminal justice sector from the view of the victims and households.
Data source	Stats SA, VOCS 2011, 2012 and 2013/14.
Data note	VOCS 2013/14 covers estimates of crimes as from April 2012 to February 2014 thus covering more years than previous surveys. Data collection for VOCS 2011 and 2012 was conducted from January to March of that year and referred to incidents of crime experienced during the previous year (January to December). Since 2013, Stats SA has changed the data collection methodology to continuous data collection. Data collection for 2013/14 started in April 2012 and was concluded in March 2014 with reference to the crimes that were experienced during the past 12 months (April 2012 to February 2014).

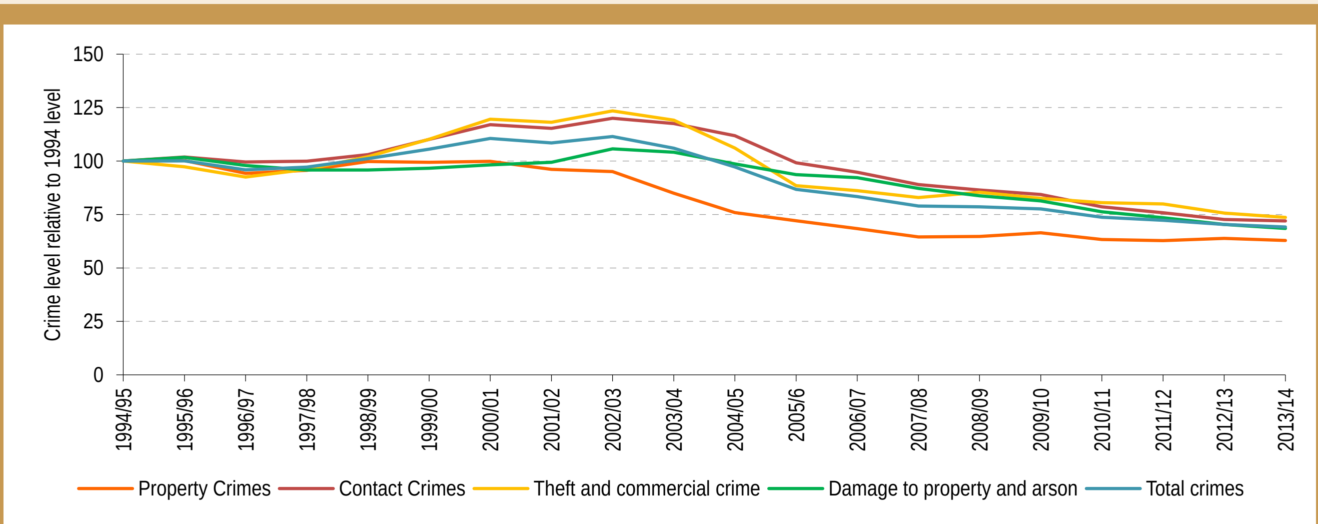
63. SERIOUS CRIMES

Goal	To reduce the level of overall serious crime by 10% between 2014 and 2019.
Analysis	The ratio per 100 000 of all reported crime has consistently shown a decline since 2003/04. Compared to 2012/13, levels of serious crime reduced from 3 508.2 to 3 448.2 in 2013/14.

SERIOUS CRIME RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Property crimes	1 605.4	1 434.3	1 282.0	1 217.1	1 154.7	1 090.0	1 093.0	1 122.0	1 069.0	1 059.8	1 078.4	1 062.1
Contact crimes	1 951.7	1 910.5	1 818.8	1 612.6	1 541.1	1 447.4	1 405.3	1 371.4	1 277.2	1 232.5	1 180.8	1 170.9
Theft and commercial crime	1 640.1	1 582.8	1 409.7	1 175.8	1 144.4	1 102.5	1 134.5	1 096.7	1 069.9	1 062.2	1 005.7	978.2
Damage to property and arson	365.8	360.2	341.3	324.0	319.1	301.7	289.9	281.5	263.8	254.3	243.3	237.0
Total crimes	5 563.0	5 287.8	4 851.8	4 329.5	4 159.3	3 941.6	3 922.7	3 871.6	3 679.9	3 608.8	3 508.2	3 448.2

SERIOUS CRIME – CHANGE OVER TIME



Definition	Serious crime is a combination of contact crimes, contact related crimes, and property related crimes and other serious crimes. Crimes dependent on police action were previously measured under this category, but from 14/15 onwards crimes dependent on police action will be measured separately. Statistics on firearms, alcohol and drugs are not included in these totals; these types of crime are mostly detected as a result of police action.
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and crime statistics.
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 1994/95 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table presents ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population.

64. PROPERTY CRIME

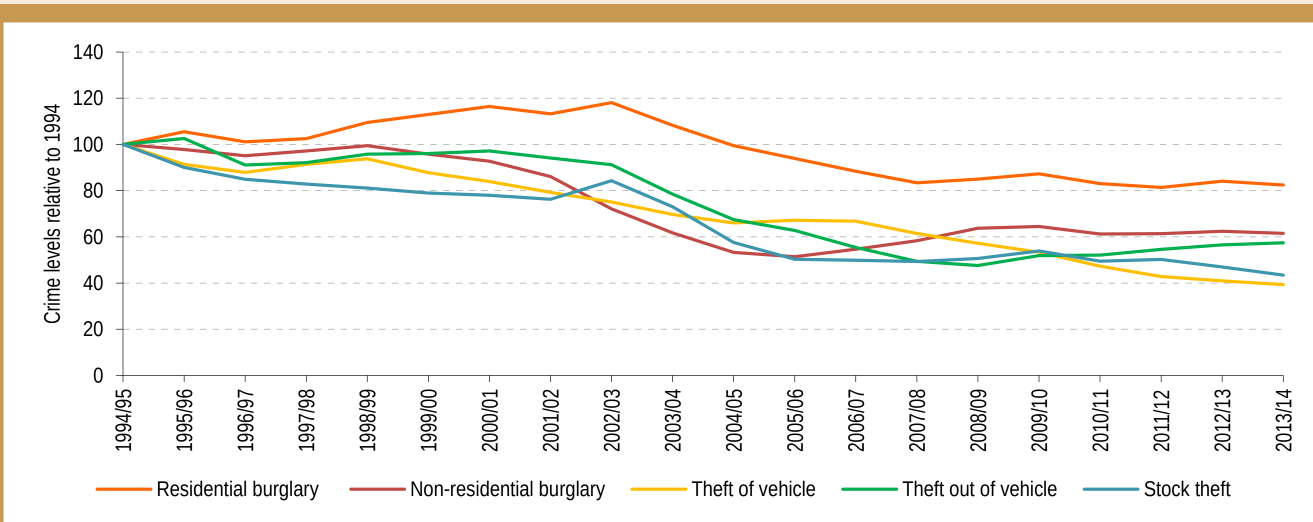
Goal	To reduce the levels of property crime.

Analysis	Total reported property crime per 100 000 of the population has declined. This trend is displayed in residential and non-residential burglary, vehicle theft and stock theft. Of concern is the fluctuation in the category of non-residential burglary which contributes to feelings of being unsafe by business people, and their clients and customers.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Residential burglary	704.0	645.2	592.8	559.9	526.8	497.1	506.5	520.2	495.3	485.4	501.4	491.6
Non-residential burglary	162.8	139.3	120.3	116.0	123.3	131.7	143.8	145.5	138.2	138.5	140.9	138.9
Theft of vehicle	204.9	190.0	180.0	183.3	182.1	167.7	156.0	145.5	129.0	116.8	111.7	107.3
Theft out of vehicle	431.0	370.8	318.8	296.6	261.7	233.4	225.0	245.1	246.2	257.9	267.2	271.4
Stock theft	102.7	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	65.7	60.3	61.2	57.2	52.9
Total property crimes	1 605.4	1 434.3	1 282.0	1 217.1	1 154.7	1 090.0	1 093.0	1 122.0	1 069.0	1 059.8	1 078.4	1 062.1

PROPERTY CRIME – CHANGE OVER TIME



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

65. CONTACT CRIME

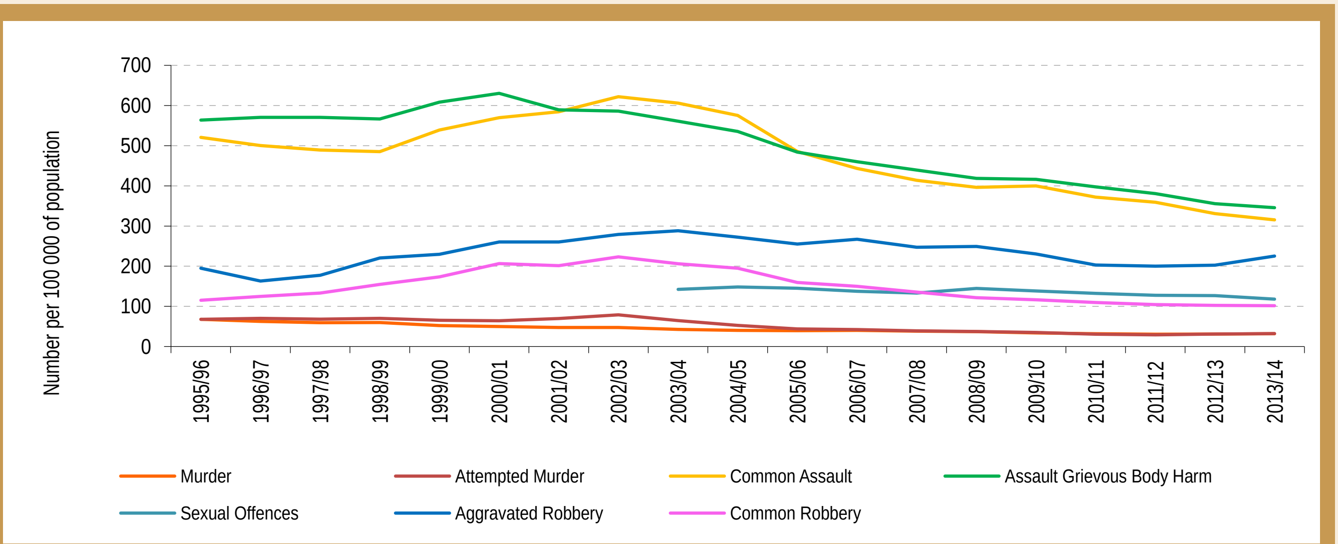
Goal	To reduce contact crime by 10% between 2014 and 2019.

Analysis	The crime ratio per 100 000 of the population in respect of most of the categories of contact crime continues to decrease, except for aggravated robbery which is analysed separately. This is probably attributable to the increased efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system (CJS) as a whole. Despite this relatively impressive outcome, the levels of contact crime remain unacceptably high. This rubric of crimes contributes to feelings of being unsafe and poses threats to human life.

CONTACT CRIMES RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Contact crimes											
Murder	42.7	40.3	39.6	40.5	38.6	37.3	34.1	31.9	30.9	31.1	32.2
Attempted murder	64.8	52.6	43.8	42.5	39.3	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.4	31.3	32.3
Common assault	605.7	575.0	485.3	443.2	413.9	396.1	400.0	371.8	359.1	330.8	315.5
Assault – grievous bodily harm	560.7	535.3	484.0	460.1	439.1	418.5	416.2	397.3	380.8	355.6	345.7
Sexual offences	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	127.0	118.2
Aggravated robbery	288.1	272.2	255.3	267.1	247.3	249.3	230.6	203.0	200.1	202.6	225.3
Common robbery	206.0	195.0	159.4	150.1	135.8	121.7	116.7	109.8	104.7	102.4	101.7
Total contact crimes	1 910.5	1 818.8	1 612.6	1 541.1	1 447.4	1 405.3	1 371.4	1 277.2	1 232.5	1 180.8	1 170.9

CONTACT CRIMES RATE – PER 100 000 OF POPULATION



Definition	The category of contact crime is made up of murder, attempted murder aggravated robbery, common robbery, assault causing grievous bodily harm, common and sexual offences.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.
Data note	See indicator 68 for further analysis of aggravated robbery. Data on sexual offences from 2000/01 to 2002/03 is not published in the crime statistics. Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

66. AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

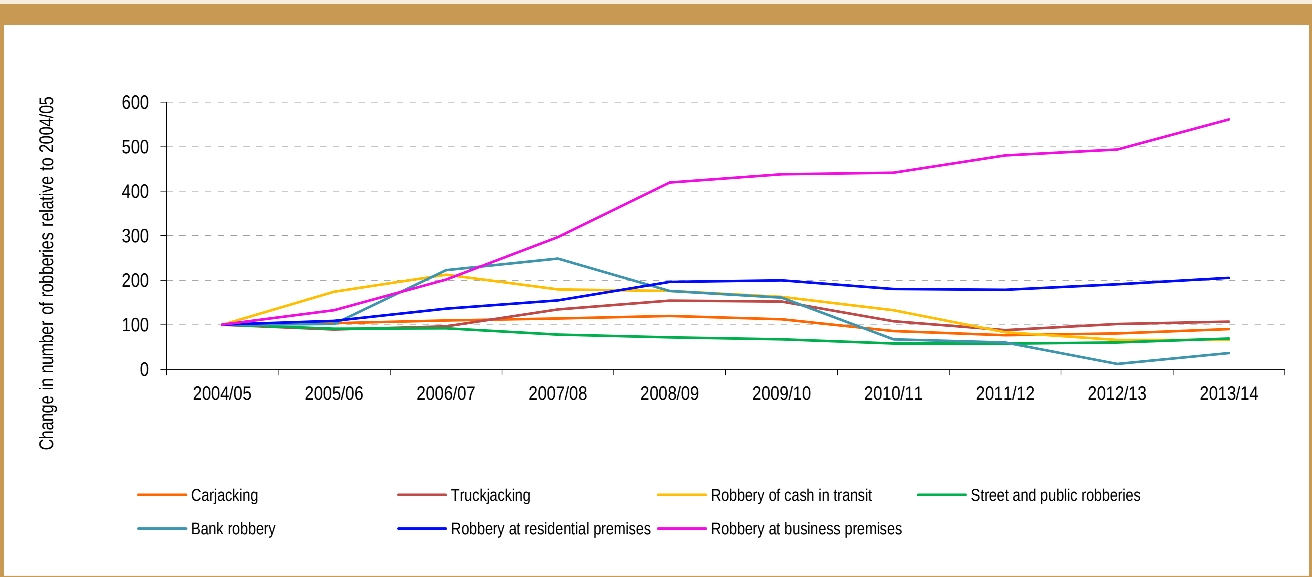
Goal	To reduce the level of aggravated robberies.

Analysis	Since 2009 the total number of aggravated robberies has been showing a downward trend. This category of crime has, however, shown an increase in 2013 and 2014. Almost all the subcategories of aggravated robberies except robbery of cash in transit have increased since 2013.

SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES – NUMBERS

	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/8	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	% increase /decrease 2012/13 vs. 2013/14
Carjacking	12 434	12 825	13 599	14 201	14 915	13 902	10 627	9 475	9 990	11 221	12.3%
Truckjacking	930	829	892	1 245	1 437	1 412	999	821	943	991	5.1%
Cash-in-transit robbery	220	383	467	395	386	358	291	182	145	145	0.0%
Public street robbery	100 436	91 070	92 021	77 984	72 194	67 670	57 951	57 973	60 476	69 240	14.5%
Bank robbery	58	59	129	144	102	93	39	35	7	21	200.0%
Robbery at residential premises	9 391	10 173	12 761	14 481	18 438	18 786	16 889	16 766	17 950	19 284	7.4%
Robbery at business premises	3 320	4 387	6 689	9 862	13 920	14 534	14 667	15 951	16 377	18 615	13.7%

AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES



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

67. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Goal	To increase the reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs by 13% over the period 2014 to 2019.

Analysis	Reported cases of drug-related crime have exhibited a steady increase since 2003/04 and by 2011/12 this number had almost doubled. There are two possible explanations for this upward trend. In the first instance, this could be due to the increase in and the effectiveness of police initiated actions resulting in the detection of these crimes and confiscation of narcotics. The other possibility is that there could be an increase in the number of syndicates and dealers involved in the production, distribution and possession of narcotics and this in turn resulting in an increase in the number of users of narcotics.

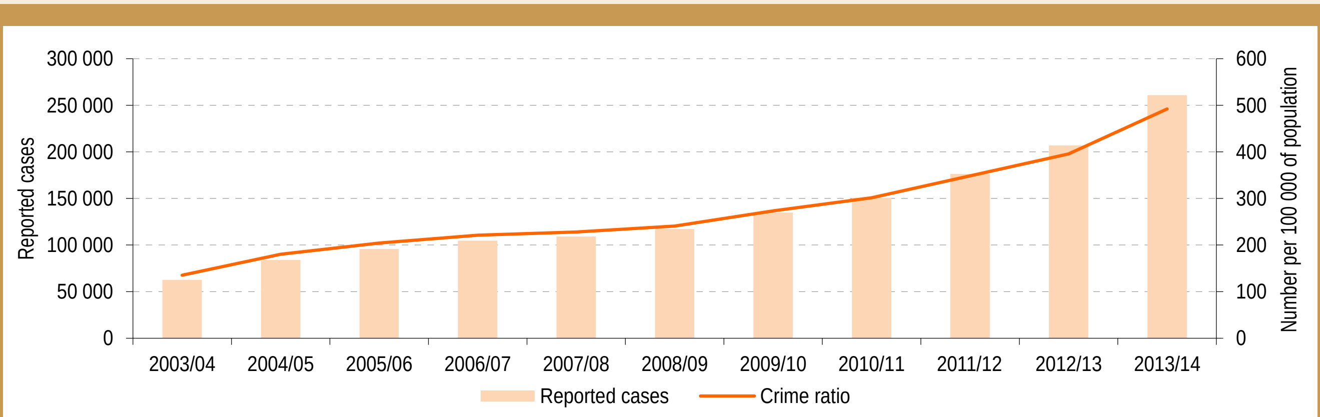
REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Reported cases	62 689	84 001	95 690	104 689	109 134	117 172	134 840	150 673	176 307	206 825	260 732
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 of the population	135.1	180.3	204.1	220.9	228.1	240.7	273.4	301.4	348.5	395.6	492.1

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN REPORTED CASES

%	2003/04 – 2004/05	2004/05 – 2005/06	2005/06 – 2006/07	2006/07 – 2007/08	2007/08 – 2008/09	2008/09 – 2009/10	2009/10 – 2010/11	2010/11 – 2011/12	2011/12 – 2012/13	2012/13 – 2013/14
Percentage difference on drug reported cases per 100 000 of the population	34.0	13.2	8.2	3.3	5.5	13.6	10.2	15.6	13.5	24.4

REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 POPULATION



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

68. SEXUAL OFFENCES

Goal	To reduce sexual offences.

Analysis	The number of reported sexual offences per 100 000 of the population since 2003/04 has continued to decline. In 2013/14 the ratio dropped to 118.2 when compared to 127 in 2012/13. The downwards trend could be due to the resuscitation of specialised units in the SAPS such as Family Violence, Child Protection, and Sexual Offences Unit as well as increased campaigns by the Department of Social Development and civil society. It is worth noting that most of the sexual offences involve interpersonal relationships between the victims and the offenders.

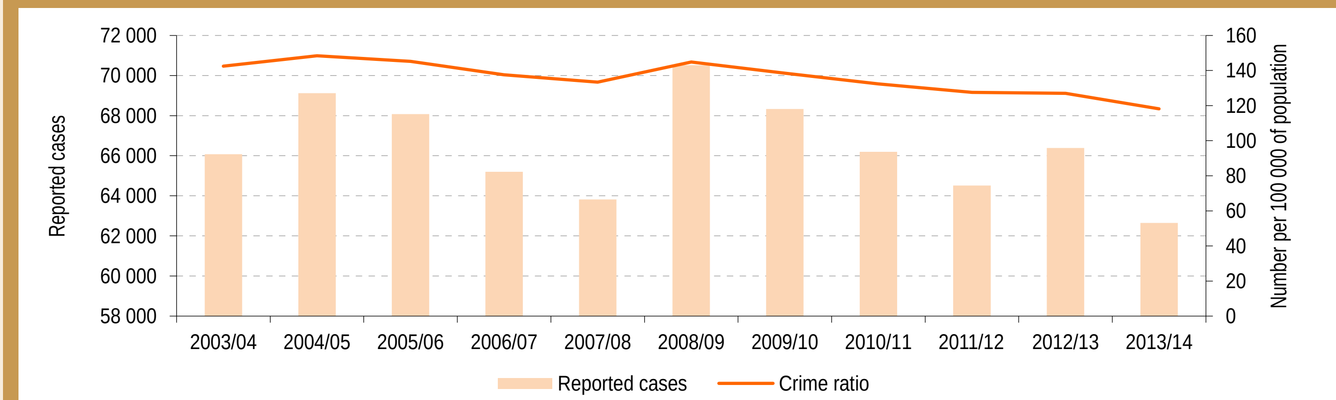
REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Reported cases	66 079	69 117	68 076	65 201	63 818	70 514	68 332	66 196	64 514	66 387	62 649
Sexual offences reported per 100 000 population	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	127	118.2

PERCENTAGE INCREASE/DECREASE IN REPORTED CASES

%	2003/04 – 2004/05	2004/05 – 2005/06	2005/06 – 2006/07	2006/07 – 2007/08	2007/08 – 2008/09	2008/09 – 2009/10	2009/10 – 2010/11	2010/11 – 2011/12	2011/12 – 2012/13	2012/13 – 2013/14
Percentage difference on sexual offences per 100 000 population	4.6	-2.2	-5.2	-3.1	8.5	-4.4	-4.4	-3.7	-0.4	-6.9

REPORTED CASES AND NUMBER PER 100 000 POPULATION



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

69. TRIAL READY DOCKET RATE

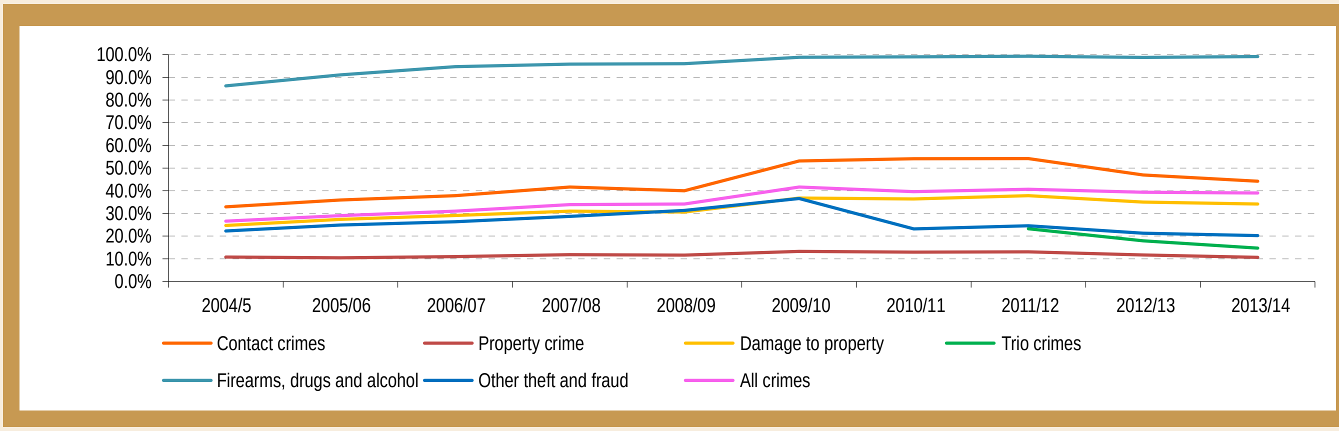
Goal	To increase the court-ready dockets, especially contact crimes, to 75% by 2019 and to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Analysis	Overall, the percentage of charges referred to court has shown an upward trend between 2004/05 and 2009/10, but has stabilised or declined since then. The disposal rate of crimes dependent on police action (firearms, drugs and alcohol) is high, as the police are usually in a better position to present evidence in courts as they are most likely to arrest offenders with evidence. Most of the property crimes remain unsolved and this calls for a focused, dedicated and integrated case management, especially in improving forensic expertise.

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

	2004/5	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Contact crimes	32.9%	35.9%	37.8%	41.6%	40.0%	53.1%	54.1%	54.2%	46.9%	44.2%
Property crime	10.8%	10.4%	10.9%	11.8%	11.6%	13.3%	12.9%	13.1%	11.7%	10.7%
Damage to property	24.7%	27.4%	29.1%	31.0%	30.6%	36.8%	36.4%	37.8%	35.0%	34.2%
Trio crimes								23.2%	18.0%	14.7%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	86.3%	91.1%	94.7%	95.8%	96.0%	98.9%	99.1%	99.3%	98.8%	99.2%
Other theft and fraud	22.3%	24.9%	26.3%	28.7%	31.3%	36.6%	23.2%	24.6%	21.3%	20.2%
All crimes	26.6%	29.0%	31.0%	33.9%	34.1%	41.7%	39.6%	40.7%	39.4%	39.0%

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT



Definition	Percentage of charges referred to court by the SAPS refers to the number of charges where an arrest was made and that were sent to court in a specific month expressed as a percentage of total charges where an arrest was made within the month.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and crime statistics.

70. CONVICTION RATE

Goal	To reduce the number of criminal backlog cases in all courts by 21% between 2014 and 2019.

Analysis	Since 2010 the number of cases enrolled in court has remained stable even though the number has dropped by about 80 000 since 2009. Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 the number of cases enrolled in court increased by 14 882 cases. Finalised cases showed an 8.3% year-on-year growth between 2012/13 and 2013/14. There is also a 4.1% year-on-year growth on the conviction rate between 2012/13 and 2013/14. Worth noting that there is sharp increase in the number of diversions. However, the impact of the use of ADRM is still to be determined. The majority of these diversions involve children in conflict with the law.

NATIONAL PROSECUTING AUTHORITY (NPA) COURT PERFORMANCE DATA

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Year-on-Year growth 2012/13 vs. 2013/14
1. New cases in court	1 069 724	1 062 497	1 037 309	1 058 210	1 044 346	962 317	897 842	916 917	931 799	1.6%
2. Cases disposed	1 168 936	1 101 395	1 043 373	1 070 435	1 065 292	996 320	937 357	949 397	962 632	1.4%
2.1 Cases removed from the roll	757 519	722 361	655 029	638 795	595 751	535 429	488 564	482 597	457 290	-5.2%
2.2 Finalised cases	411 417	379 034	388 344	431 640	469 541	460 891	448 793	466 800	505 342	8.3%
2.2.1 Verdict cases	373 995	334 551	326 506	349 883	350 910	331 045	316 098	323 390	329 153	1.8%
2.2.1.1 Convictions	322 687	286 861	284 620	307 089	310 951	293 673	280 658	289 789	301 798	4.1%
2.2.2 ADRM	37 422	44 483	61 838	81 757	118 631	129 846	132 695	143 410	176 189	22.9%
3. Cases remaining in the system	198 990	206 508	232 518	234 606	230 477	218 660	200 532	189 810	182 979	-3.6%

VARIOUS RATIOS

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	growth
Conviction rate	86.3%	85.7%	87.2%	87.8%	88.6%	88.7%	88.8%	89.6%	91.7%	10.2%
Clearance rate	9.3%	3.7%	0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	4.4%	3.5%	3.3%	17.7%
Success rate	35.2%	34.4%	37.2%	40.3%	44.1%	46.3%	47.9%	49.2%	52.5%	8.3%

Definition	The indicators show the steps in the CJS. Cases disposed includes cases removed from the roll and finalised cases. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM and include Child Justice Court matters. Cases disposed includes cases removed from the roll and finalised cases. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM. ADRM includes enrolled matters finalised through either diversion programmes or informal mediation as well as matters diverted in terms of Child Justice Act before enrolment in a criminal court. Conviction rate is the percentage of cases finalised with a verdict in which a guilty verdict was obtained. Clearance rate is the number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases. Success rate is the percentage of cases litigated: it is calculated by total number of cases finally won divided by all cases which were finally won or lost.
Data source	National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).
Data note	2.2.1 (Verdict cases) + 2.2.2 (ADRM) = 2.2 (Finalised cases). 2.2.1.1 (Convictions) + Acquittals (Not presented here) = 2.2.1 (Verdict cases). The definition of number of verdict cases has been amended from 2009/10 to regard Section 57A payments as convictions.

71. TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders.

Analysis	There is a slight increase in the number of sentenced offenders between 2012/13 and 2013/14. There is a downward trend in the number of remand detainees. This is positive as it will somehow lessen the burden of overcrowding. It is also worth noting that about 54% of sentenced offenders in 2013/14 (59 9614 out of 111 008) were convicted of crimes involving aggression.

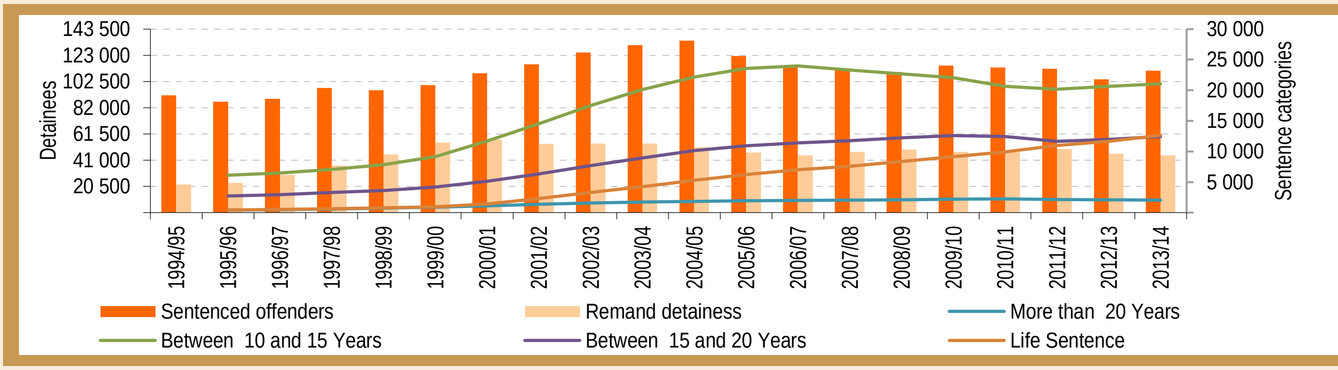
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES DETAINEES

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sentenced detainees	125 322	130 940	134 487	122 410	113 711	111 230	109 877	114 972	113 571	112 535	104 335	111 008
Remand detainees	53 996	53 901	51 020	46 971	44 884	47 595	49 150	47 602	47 350	49 696	46 090	44 702
Female	1 215	1 159	1 052	969	920	961	1 016	1 022	978	1 030	988	1 005
Male	52 686	52 832	50 096	46 274	44 087	47 735	48 756	47 185	47 253	44 868	44 742	43 853
Total	179 318	184 841	185 507	169 381	158 595	158 825	159 027	162 574	160 921	162 231	150 425	155 710

SENTENCE CATEGORIES – AVERAGE PER YEAR

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Between 5 and 7 years	12 854	12 509	12 240	10 762	8 576	7 704	7 878	8 150	8 020	8 220	7 746	7 908
Between 7 and 10 years	21 174	21 411	21 403	20 010	17 526	15 532	14 672	14 770	14 777	14 993	15 134	15 432
Between 10 and 15 years	17 519	20 131	22 161	23 539	23 956	23 292	22 672	22 033	20 625	20 156	20 631	21 035
Between 15 and 20 years	7 669	8 948	10 120	10 920	11 375	11 740	12 251	12 597	12 435	11 663	11 973	12 441
More than 20 years	7 452	8 312	8 934	9 332	9 583	9 743	10 155	10 583	10 761	10 304	10 134	9 790
Life sentence	3 296	4 249	5 284	6 214	6 998	7 574	8 354	9 141	9 947	10 981	11 660	12 658

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES DETAINEES



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

72. REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

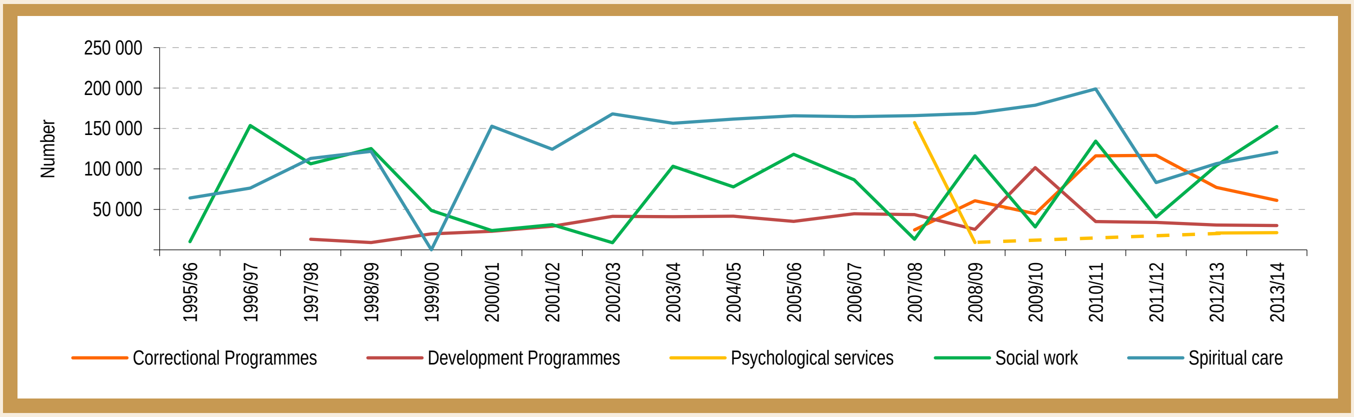
Goal	Transform offenders into law-abiding citizens by providing correctional and development programmes.

Analysis	Participation in correctional programmes and development programmes has decreased since 2011/12. Participation in social work and spiritual care programmes is highly variable from year to year.

OFFENDERS THAT ATTENDED SOCIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Correctional programmes						24 657	60 543	44 481	116 097	116 716	77 087	61 049
Development programmes	41 392	40 938	41 546	35 162	44 663	43 593	25 238	101 620	34 875	33 807	30 657	29 965
Psychological services						157 444	9 073				20 865	21 120
Social work	8 851	103 380	77 858	118 057	86 571	13 034	116 115	28 187	134 358	40 469	104 073	152 406
Spiritual care	168 009	156 457	161 618	165 615	164 582	165 965	168 784	178 776	198 859	83 198	106 478	120 668

OFFENDERS THAT ATTENDED SOCIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES



Definition	Rehabilitation in the Department of Correctional Services context is a holistic process where offenders are encouraged to discard negative values and change their offending behaviours to take responsibility for the harm they caused to victims and society in general. Correctional programmes provide need-based correctional programmes in line with the correctional sentence plans, which entail targeting all elements associated with offending behaviours and focusing on the offences for which persons are incarcerated. Development programmes provide programmes and services aimed at developing competencies by providing opportunities for skills and social development. Psychological services, social work, spiritual care services need-based programmes and services are aimed at maintaining the personal well-being of the incarcerated persons by facilitating social functioning, spiritual, moral and psychological well-being.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services.
Data note	Additional data on disaggregated correctional programmes available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

73. PAROLE AND PROBATION

Goal	To increase the percentage of offenders and parolees without violations.

Analysis	The percentages of parolees and probationers without violations have continued to rise since 1994/95. Between 2012/13 and 2013/14 the percentages of parolees and probationers without violations increased by 9% and 5% respectively. The MTSF target for both indicators is likely to be achieved.

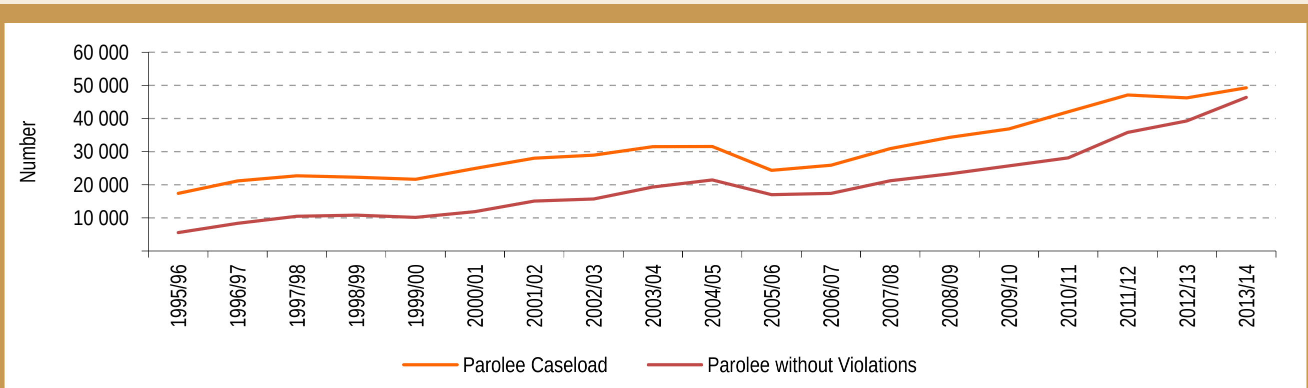
PAROLEES

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Parolee caseload	28 941	31 491	31 562	24 387	25 899	30 914	34 299	36 862	42 059	47 095	46 259	49 282
Parolee without violations	15 725	19 354	21 471	17 046	17 411	21 239	23 309	25 722	28 107	35 819	39 269	46 380
Percentage of parolees without violations	54%	61%	68%	70%	67%	69%	68%	70%	67%	76%	85%	94%

PROBATION

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Probationer caseload	19 248	20 656	20 680	15 470	16 044	17 708	18 886	18 370	19 627	19 437	15 943	16 744
Probationer without violations	13 956	15 758	16 585	12 653	13 188	14 674	15 548	15 304	16 443	16 636	14 029	15 543
Percentage of probationers without violations	73%	76%	80%	82%	82%	83%	82%	83%	84%	86%	88%	93%

PAROLEE AND PROBATION CASELOAD



Definition	Parolee refers to a person who has been placed out of correctional centre before the expiry of the sentence to serve the remainder of his/her sentence of imprisonment in the community under the supervision and control of community corrections. Probationer refers to a person who is serving a sentence of correctional supervision and was sentenced by a court of law to correctional supervision or has been placed on correctional supervision by the Correctional Supervision and Parole Board/National Commissioner or his/her delegate.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services.

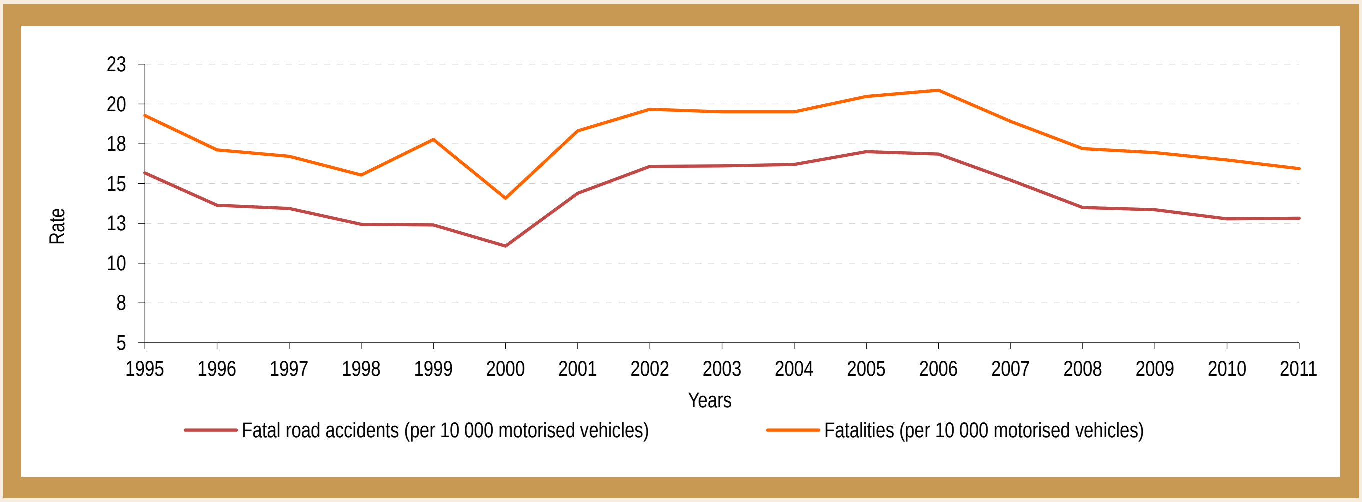
74. ROAD ACCIDENTS

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-to-year basis.
Analysis	Despite a noteworthy increase in registered motorised vehicles in South Africa, the number of fatalities and road accidents has remained relatively stable. This is probably due to infrastructure development and acceleration of the implementation of the road safety strategy. The lack of new data is a concern.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Motorised vehicles registered	6 417 484	6 677 239	7 128 791	7 653 044	8 133 723	8 357 564	8 600 031	8 816 366	9 150 805
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	16.11	16.20	17.00	16.85	15.22	13.50	13.36	12.79	12.83
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	19.51	19.51	20.48	20.86	18.90	17.20	16.94	16.48	15.94
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Fatal road accidents	10 197	10 607	11 736	12 456	12 011	10 805	10 857	10 837	11 228
Road fatalities	12 353	12 772	14 135	15 419	14 920	13 768	13 768	13 967	13 954
Road traffic offence index	11.4	10.1	8.4	7.7	4.7	6.8	5.6	4.2	-

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES



Definition	Fatalities refer to road accidents that resulted in death; fatal road accidents refer to motor vehicle crashes in which at least one person was killed. Road traffic offence index refers to a combination of critical offences (speed, alcohol and some driver and vehicle fitness aspects) expressed in terms of pre-set standards for the various offences.
Data source	Additional data on available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

75. PEACE OPERATION

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

Analysis	Contribution to peace, stability and post-conflict transaction in Africa is an integral part to South Africa's post-apartheid policy. The country has earned a reputation for being an accomplished mediator in conflict-resolution. Over the years the number of troops to Africa on peacekeeping missions has been fluctuating, mainly due to demand. Number of personnel deployed from 2013 excludes Operation Vimbezela due to the South African National Defence Force withdrawing from the Central African Republic.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of personnel deployed	870	925	7 966	2 894	2 846	3 071	2 632	3 054	2 242	2 207	2 141	2 468	2 190	2 213

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL DEPLOYED

Definition	Peacekeeping incorporates a complex model of many elements such as military, police and civilians, working together to help lay foundations of a sustainable peace, with the purpose to maintain ceasefires, implementation of comprehensive peace settlements and the protection of humanitarian operations (Chapter VI of the UN Charter). Tasks such as the protection of civilians in imminent threat of physical violence are mandated under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.
Data source	Department of Defence and Military Veterans - Joint Operations Division.
Data note	The data that has been provided reflects the maximum number of personnel that were deployed in the specific peacekeeping operations during the specific year. Additional data on specific peace keeping operations available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

76. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

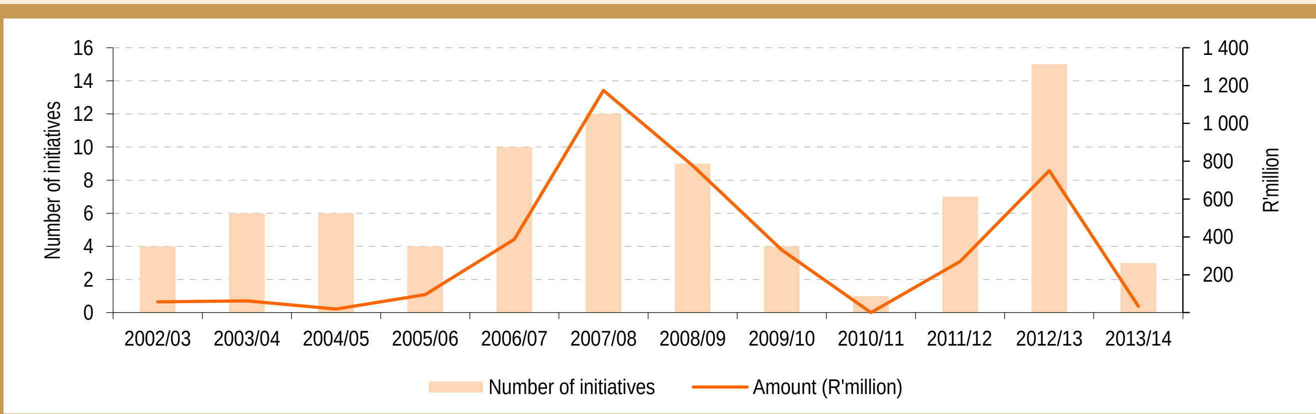
Goal	Contribute to sustainable development and an economically integrated Africa by supporting regional and continental processes so as to significantly increase intra-African trade and to champion sustainable development and opportunities in Africa.

Analysis	To contribute to a sustainable, developed and economically integrated Africa, South Africa has continued to disburse funds from the African Renaissance Fund (ARF) as part of its development cooperation assistance programme.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ASSISTANCE

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Number of initiatives	4	6	6	4	10	12	9	4	1	7	15	3
Amount (R'million)	57	62	19	95	387	1 174	777	331	4*	271	778	51

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ASSISTANCE



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

77. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

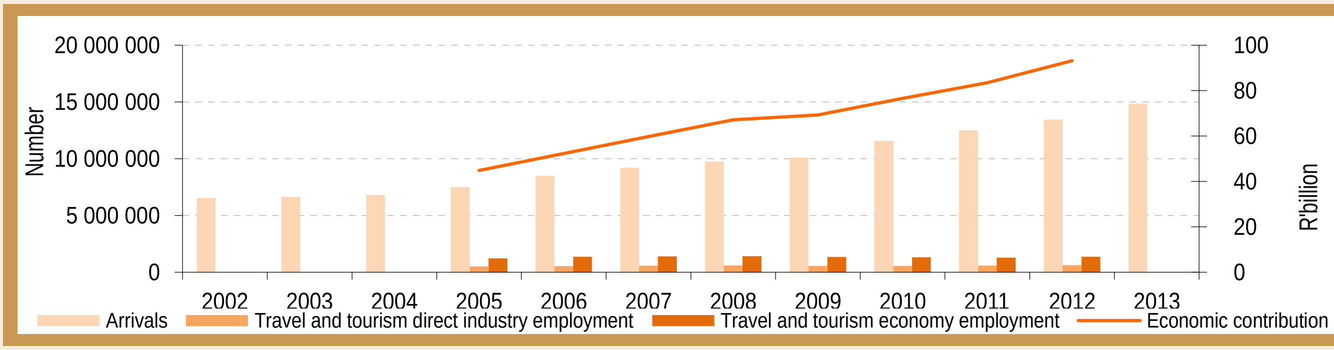
Goal	To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth.

Analysis	Number of foreign tourists has continued to increase, the 2013 figure represents an increase of 4,5% as compared to 2012 - from 9 188 368 to 9 616 965. Economic contribution has continued to increase thereby contributing to travel and tourism direct industry employment.

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Foreign travellers									
1	Arrivals	7 518 317	8 508 805	9 207 697	9 728 860	10 098 306	11 574 540	12 495 743	13 451 565	14 860 216
2	Foreign tourists					7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354	9 188 368	9 616 965
	Employment									
3	Direct tourism employment as a % of total SA employment	4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	
4	Travel and tourism direct industry employment	507 384	553 712	569 688	609 934	553 990	567 313	591 785	617 287	
5	Travel and tourism economy employment	1 228 700	1 378 700	1 408 700	1 425 700	1 350 100	1 322 300	1 290 800	1 3785 00	
	Economic contribution									
6	Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) (R'bn)	44.9	52.3	59.8	67.2	69.3	76.6	84	93	
7	TDGDP as % of GDP	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	3%	

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



Definition	UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organisation) defines a traveller as someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose or duration. A foreign traveller refers to a traveller who is not a South African citizen or permanent resident. Total employment in the tourism industry refers to employees who supply goods and services to both tourists and non-tourists while tourism-direct employment refers to employees who are directly engaged in producing goods and services consumed by tourists only. A foreign tourist is any visitor travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for more than one night but less than 12 months, and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. Foreign arrivals excluding workers and contract workers.
Data source	1. Stats SA's South African annual report, 2013 tourism (Foreign arrivals excluding workers and contract workers). 2. Stats SA's South African Tourism Annual Tourism report, 2013. 3. 4. Stats SA's national accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2010 and provisional 2011 and 2012). 5. World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC): September 2014 Travel and Tourism Economic Data. 6. Stats SA's national accounts, Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa, (Final 2010 and provisional 2011 and 2012).

78. MISSION OPERATIONS

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

Analysis	The number of missions remained stable at 125 from 2010/11 to 2013/14. Through this stability South Africa is able to maintain a strong diplomatic presence. By 2014, the number of diplomatic missions, consulates-general, consulates and international organisations in South Africa had increased to 326 making South Africa a country with the second largest number of diplomatic offices accredited to a country.

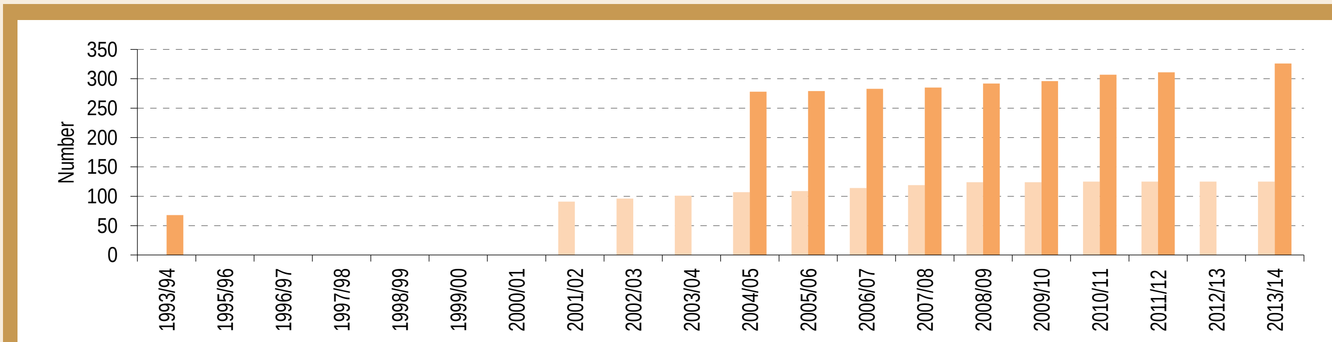
MISSION OPERATIONS

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Africa	27	28	32	37	38	39	43	46	46	47
Latin America	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
Asia/ Australasia	22	26	27	27	28	30	31	32	32	32
North America	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28	28	28
All missions	91	96	101	107	109	114	119	124	124	125

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

	1993/94	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2013/14
Diplomatic missions		113	118	122	121	121	122	125	129	136
Non-resident representatives		16	11	11	11	16	16	18	19	19
Consular posts		53	53	53	53	53	53	52	50	57
Honorary consular posts		73	73	73	73	73	73	80	82	82
International organisations		22	23	23	26	28	31	30	30	31
Other (Taipei Liaison Office)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	68	278	279	283	285	292	296	307	311	326

MISSION OPERATIONS AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH AFRICA



Definition	A mission is defined as an important assignment carried out for political, religious or commercial purposes, typically involving travel.
Data source	Department of International Relations and Cooperation.
Data note	No new missions were opened from the 2009/10 financial year to recent. Additional data on diplomats trained available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

79. AGREEMENTS

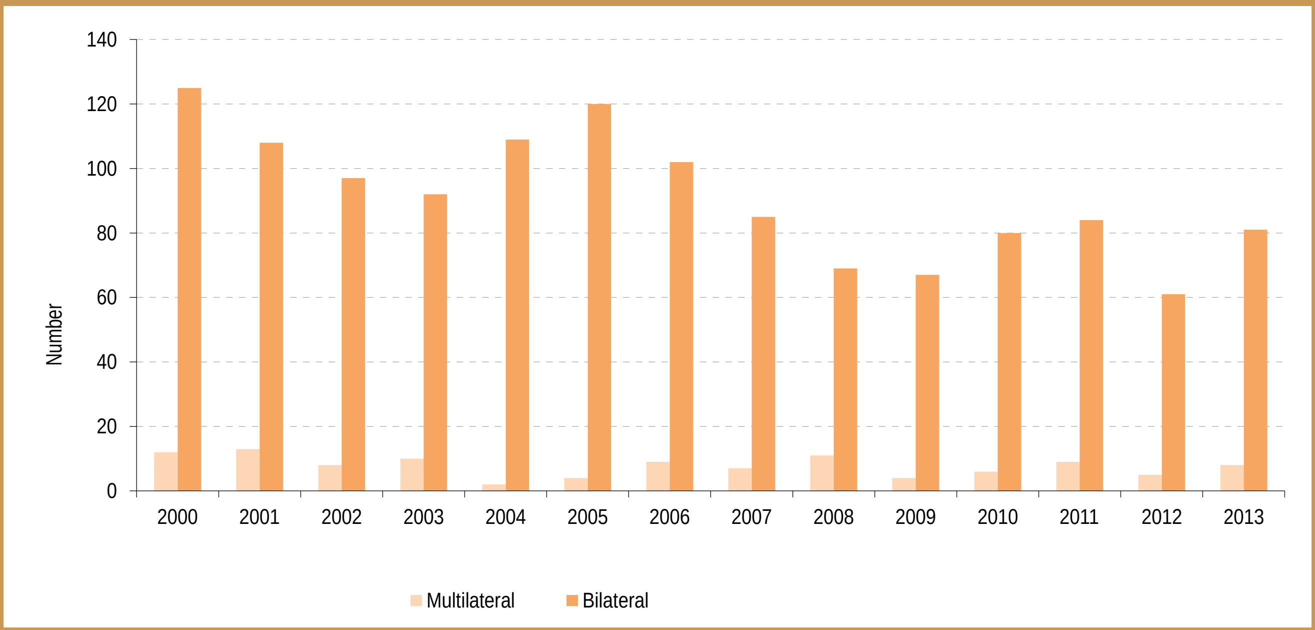
Goal	To conduct and coordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives.

Analysis	Agreements are used to advance South Africa's socio-economic and political interests. The number of bilateral agreements decreased between 2005 and 2009 from 120 to 67. The decrease is attributed to the lapse, full implementation and review of a range of agreements. Since 2010, the number of these agreements has averaged 70 per year.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Number per year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Multilateral	12	13	8	10	2	4	9	7	11	4	6	9	5	8
Bilateral	125	108	97	92	109	120	102	85	69	67	80	84	61	81

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



Definition	International agreements concluded by South Africa with one or more states/organisations, these include treaties, conventions, protocols, memoranda of understanding and covenants.
Data source	Official South African Treaty Register of the Republic of South Africa, data supplied by Department of International Relations and Cooperation.
Data note	Number of agreements (bilateral or multilateral) refers to annual aggregated total agreements per year that are cumulative. For example, in 2010 there were 80 agreements in existence and in 2011, four new agreements were added, aggregating the figure to 84. Where there are fewer agreements, it means that some have lapsed compared to the previous year.

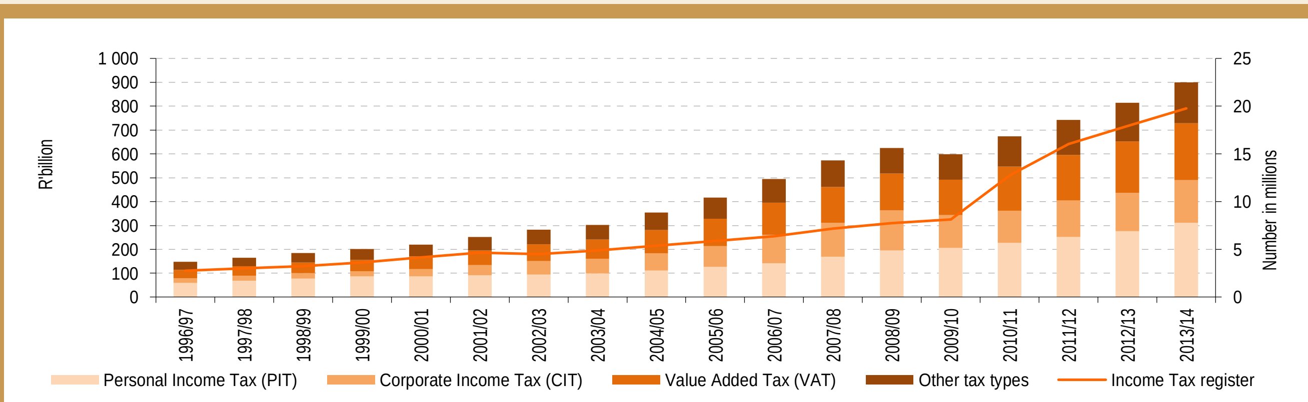
80. REVENUE COLLECTION

Goal	To strengthen the revenue collection capacity of government.
Analysis	Tax revenue collections have been trending upwards over the period 1996/97-2008/09 as a result of a growing economy, broadening tax base and greater efficiency in tax collections. The decline in tax revenue in 2009/10 permeated most major tax categories, mirroring sluggish domestic economic conditions emanating from the global financial crisis. All taxes, with the exception of Corporate Income Tax (CIT), rebounded strongly over the period 2010/11-2012/13, following the slump in collections observed during the recession. CIT remains depressed though, due to the many companies still carrying assessed losses from which they have not recovered fully to the levels preceding the recession. However, CIT rebounded in 2013/14 (R180 billion) to above the pre-recession peak of R167 billion. The number of individuals registered for Income Tax has increased since 2009/10, due to the new employer filing process (compulsory registration of employees by their employers). Over the period 2010/11-2013/14, the number of tax payers registered for Income Tax increased by about seven million (55.2%) (the register for individuals grew by 6.4 million (62.2%) while the register for companies increased by 0.6 million (29.2%).

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Annual tax relief (R'bn)	9.4	19.1	12.4	10.5	4.6	0.4	4.1	2.3	2.4
Income Tax register (no)	5 876 112	6 357 421	7 173 554	7 766 915	8 131 422	12 751 006	16 039 801	17 926 869	19 787 304
Personal Income Tax (PIT (no)	4 476 261	4 764 105	5 204 805	5 540 646	5 920 612	10 346 175	13 703 717	15 418 920	16 779 711
Revenue collection									
Total (R'bn)	417.2	495.5	572.8	625.1	598.7	674.2	742.6	813.8	900.0

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



Definition	Income tax register is the sum of individual, companies and trusts registered with South African Revenue Service (SARS) for Income Tax. Revenue is the sum of taxes collected in terms of tax laws. Total revenue collection is a sum of PIT, CIT, Value Added Tax (VAT) and Other forms of tax. Suspense cases are inactive tax cases awaiting deregistration from the tax register.
Data source	South African Revenue Service.
Data note	VAT is an indirect tax on economic activities. Income tax register included suspense cases from 1996/97 to 2001/02 and excluded suspense cases from 2002/03 until present. Bar graph reflects disaggregated revenue collection according to different tax types.

81. AUDITS

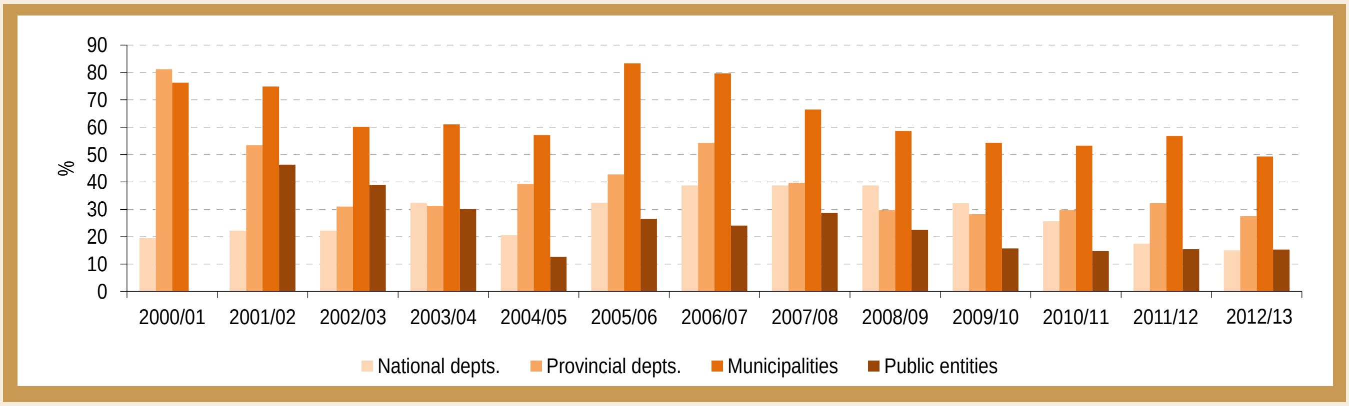
Goal	To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources. The MTSF target for municipalities is at least 75% of municipalities with unqualified audit opinions by 2019.

Analysis	There are steady improvements in the audit outcomes across national and provincial departments as well as in municipalities and public entities between 2011/12 and 2012/13. In 2012/13, the number of qualified audits for national departments decreased by 2.5%, provincial departments by 4.7%, municipalities by 7.5% and public entities by 7.5%. The total average percentage decrease of the qualified audits across all spheres recorded at 26.8% in 2012/13 compared to approximately 30.5% in 2011/12. However, a high decrease in the percentage of qualified audits for public entities (7.5%) could be attributed to the decrease in the number of public entities (from 382 to 313) that were audited for 2012/13.

PERCENTAGE OF QUALIFIED AUDITS

%	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
National departments	22.2	22.2	32.4	20.6	32.4	38.7	38.7	38.7	32.3	25.6	17.5	15.0
Provincial departments	53.4	31.0	31.3	39.3	42.7	54.3	39.6	29.7	28.2	29.8	32.2	27.5
Municipalities	74.9	60.2	61.1	57.1	83.3	79.6	66.4	58.6	54.3	53.2	56.8	49.3
Public entities	46.3	39.0	30.1	12.7	26.6	24.1	28.8	22.5	15.7	14.7	15.4	15.3

QUALIFIED AUDITS



Definition	Qualified audit as defined by Auditor-General (AG) includes qualified, adverse and disclaimer opinions, where qualified audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain material misstatements in specific amounts or there is insufficient evidence for the auditor to conclude that specific identified amounts included in the financial statements are not materially over or understated. Adverse audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain misstatements that are not confined to specific amounts or the misstatements that represent a substantial portion of the financial statements. Disclaimer of audit opinion occurs when a department or public entity has provided insufficient evidence on which to form an audit opinion. The lack of sufficient evidence is not confined to specific amounts or represents a substantial portion of the information contained in the financial statement. Misstatements refer to incorrect or omitted information in the financial statements transactions or incorrect values placed on assets, liabilities or financial obligations and commitments.
Data source	General reports of the Auditor-General (AG).
Data note	Additional data available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

82. CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

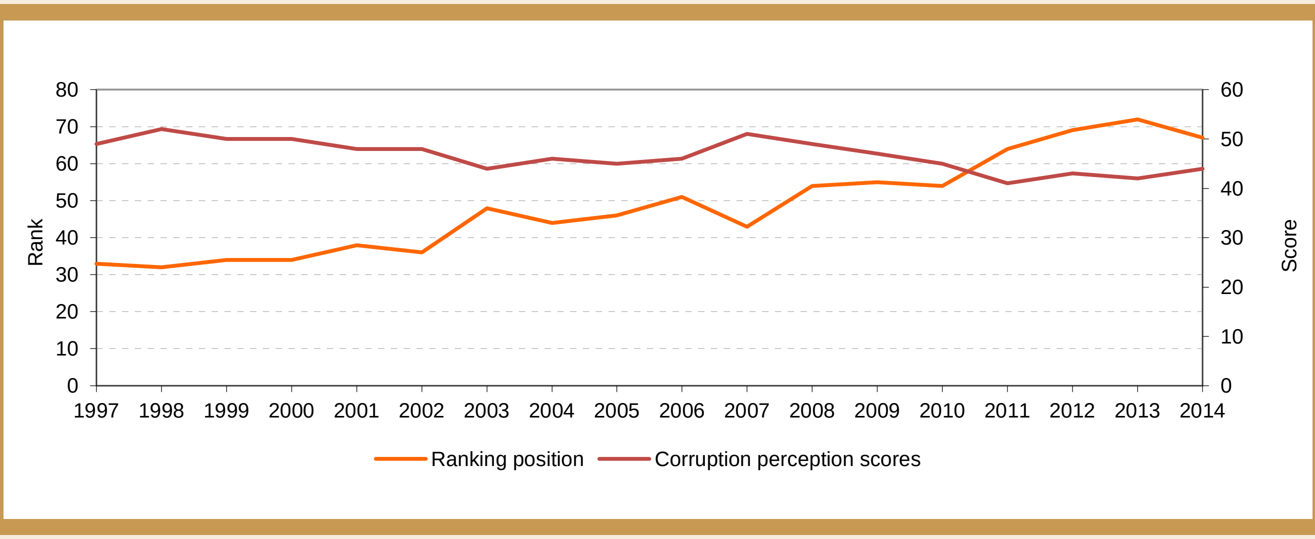
Goal	Ensure transparency and effective oversight. Improve South Africa's overall ranking position to below 50 by 2019.

Analysis	South Africa's corruption perception score improved from 42 to 44 out of 100 and the ranking improved from 72nd to 67th out of 175 countries in 2014. Fluctuations in perception scores could be attributed to a number of variables such as intensified public awareness campaigns, and transparency initiatives aimed at publicly exposing corrupt practices. Despite the slight improvement, the perception of corruption in South Africa and our consequent poor performance when compared to other countries are not favorable and should be attended to with urgency.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL (TI) CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX (CPI)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ranking position	34	38	36	48	44	46	51	43	54	55	54	64	69	72	67
Corruption perception scores	50	48	48	44	46	45	46	51	49	47	45	41	43	42	44
Number of countries	90	91	102	133	146	159	163	180	180	180	178	183	176	177	175

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION



Definition	TI defines corruption as the abuse on entrusted power for private gain. This definition encompasses corrupt practices in both the public and private sectors. The corruption perception Index (CPI) ranks countries according to perception of corruption in the public sector. The CPI is an aggregate indicator that combines different sources of information about corruption, making it possible to compare countries.
Data source	Transparency International (www.transparency.org).

83. BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	Ensure transparency and effective oversight.

Analysis	According to the Open Budget Index (OBI), South Africa continued its impressive record. South Africa continues to be in the top-six countries for institutionalising transparency initiatives in the budgetary processes. South Africa maintained the second position both in 2008 and 2012.

OPEN BUDGET INDEX

Provides extensive information to citizens (OBI Scores 81 – 100)	2006	2008	2010	2012
	France	United Kingdom	South Africa	New Zealand
	Slovenia	South Africa	New Zealand	South Africa
	United Kingdom	France	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
	New Zealand	New Zealand	France	Sweden
	South Africa	United Kingdom	Norway	Norway
	United States		United States	France

Definition	The International Budget Partnership's (IBP) Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country of eight key budget documents, as well as the apprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents. The survey also examines the extent of effective oversight provided by legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAI), and the opportunities available to the public to participate in national budget decision-making processes. The International Budget Partnership's (IBP's) Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country of eight key budget documents and the comprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents.
Data source	www.openbudgetindex.org
Data note	The rating is based on a questionnaire with 92 questions relating to categories of availability of budget documentation, the executive's budget proposal and the budget process. Additional data on to what extent a country provides information to its citizen, is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

84. PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

Goal	Public trust and confidence in local government.
Analysis	Since 2004 there has been a significant decline in public trust and confidence in local government, reaching a low point of less than 50% in 2011. From the latter part of 2011, there has been a slight uptick but public opinion on delivery of basic services is a far cry from the highs recorded in the early 2000s peaking at 81% in May 2004. The graph shows an increase of 6% since the local government elections in 2011 in positive opinions about government performance in delivering services. Service-delivery protests accelerated after the local government elections in 2011, peaking at an all-time high of 173 protests in 2012. The graph below shows that in the first half of 2014, the number of service-delivery protests recorded was 134 against a total of 155 for the whole of 2013; meaning that there has been slightly more than one protest every second day in the first half of 2014. At this rate the number of protests in 2014 will outstrip the number recorded in previous years.

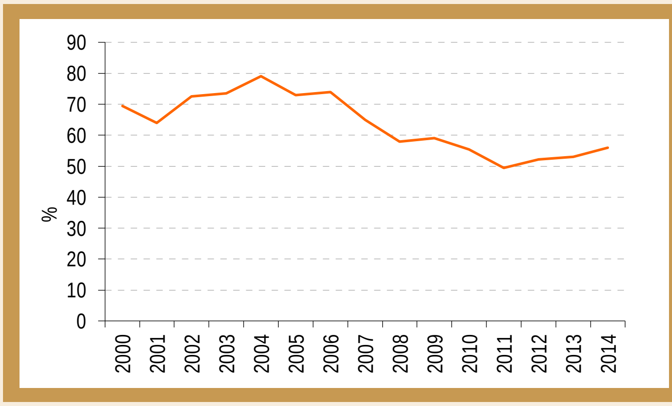
TABLE 1) PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Performing well	74	79	73	74	65	58	59	55	50	52	53	56

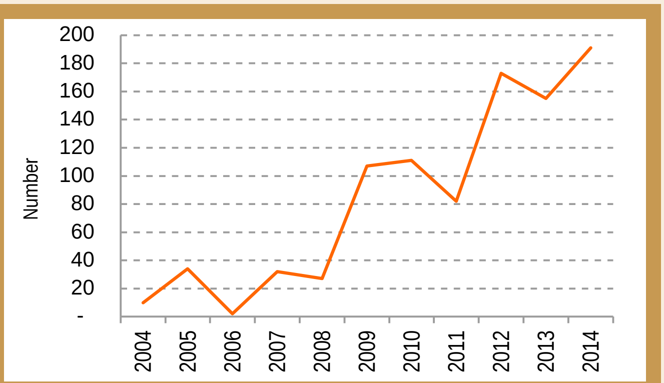
TABLE 2) MAJOR SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of major service delivery protests	10	34	2	32	27	107	111	82	173	155	191

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



MAJOR SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS



Definition	1. GCIS, based on Ipsos survey data. 2. Municipal IQ press release. www.MunicipalIQ.co.za
Data source	Data is based on Ipsos' (former Markinor) regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 500, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five-point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Fieldwork for this survey is normally done during April/May and October/November of each year. The graph presents annual average while the table presents biannual data. Data for major service-delivery protests for 2014 is up to 31 September 2014. Municipal IQ records major protests staged by community members against a municipality, as recorded by the media, raising issues that are the responsibility or perceived responsibility of local government. Not included are issues falling outside of local government's service-delivery mandate such as demarcation, industrial-relation disputes or internal political party issues (including candidate lists). Where protests are sustained over several days or weeks, these are recorded as a single entry, with qualitative details updated on the database.

85. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Goal	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation.
Analysis	South Africa's position in the world ranking regarding the ease of doing business in the country has worsened from position 46 in 2013 to 49 in 2014 while the country's position regarding doing business with reference to protecting investors and providing electricity infrastructure remains the same as position 10 in both 2013 and 2014. There have been slight improvements in mechanisms implemented to ensure payment of taxes, trading across borders and enforcement of contracts.

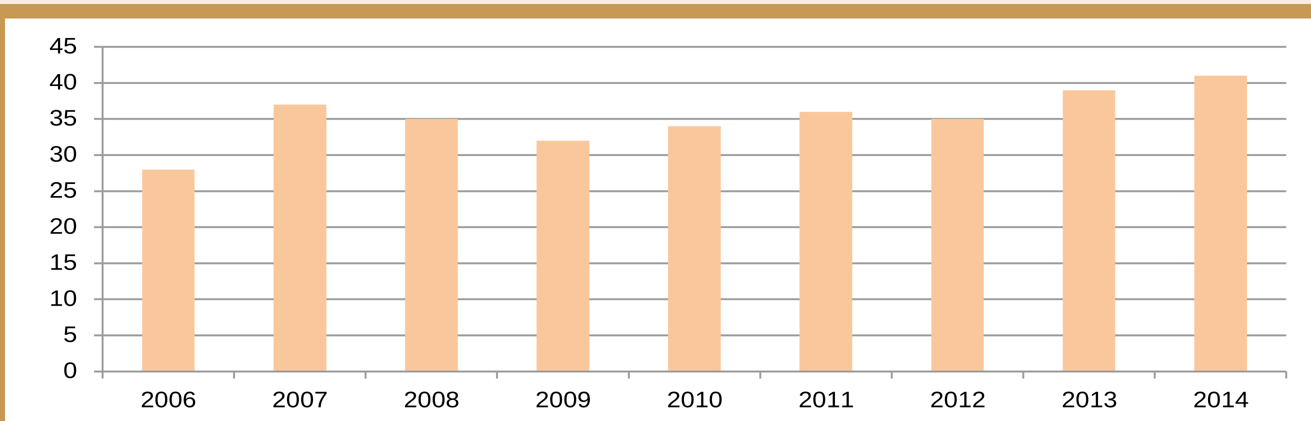
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Rank	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change in global rank
South Africa	28	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	41	-
No of countries	178	178	178	178	183	183	183	185	189	

DOING BUSINESS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Key indicators (Rank)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change in Global Rank
Getting credit	32	2	2	2	2	1	1	28	-
Protecting investors	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	no change
Paying taxes	59	65	23	23	24	44	32	24	+
Resolving insolvency	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	82	-
Starting a business	58	57	47	67	75	44	53	64	-
Getting electricity							150	150	no change
Enforcing contracts	85	83	82	85	85	81	82	80	+
Registering property	69	78	87	90	91	76	79	99	-
Trading across borders	130	137	147	148	149	144	115	106	+

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (SOUTH AFRICA'S RANK)



Definition	The ease of doing business index ranks economies from one to 189. The index is calculated as the ranking on the simple average of country percentile rankings on each of the 10 topics covered in Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked and reported in the country tables. This year's rankings on the ease of doing business are the average of the economy's rankings on the 10 topics included in this year's aggregate ranking.
Data source	www.doingbusiness.org - Doing Business Database.

86 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

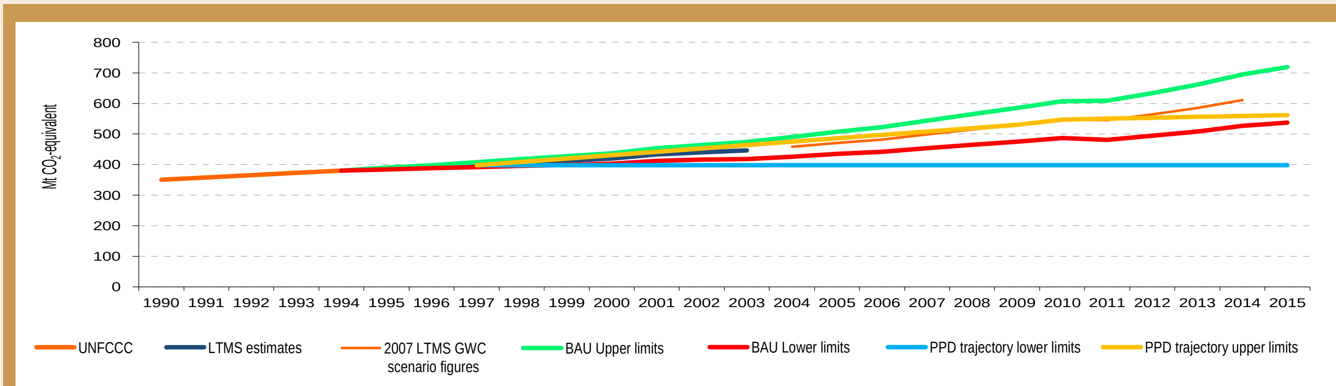
Goal	To reduce GHG emissions in line with international protocols. Total CO2 emissions reduced by 34% from business as usual by 2020 and 42% by 2025.

Analysis	Climate change is a globally recognised challenge, and along with other African countries, South Africa is particularly vulnerable to its impacts. South Africa's strategic response to climate change is set out in the National Climate Change Response White Paper (October 2011), which describes two key objectives: (i) effectively manage the inevitable climate change impacts (adaptation); and (ii) make a fair contribution to the global effort to stabilise GHG concentrations in the atmosphere in order to keep the temperature increase well below 2°C. As a contribution to the global mitigation effort, South Africa has committed to implementing nationally appropriate mitigation actions that will collectively result in a 34% and a 42% deviation below its business as usual emissions growth trajectory, by 2020 and 2025 respectively. With financial, capacity building and technology support, this level of effort will enable South Africa's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to peak between 2020 and 2025, plateau for approximately a decade and decline in absolute terms thereafter.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR SIX GASES UNDER KYOTO PROTOCOL

	Mt CO2-eq)	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	UNFCC	350	365	380											
2	LTMS Estimates				393	407	420	440							
3	2007 LTMS GWC scenario figures								458	482	515	547	545	564	585
4	BAU Upper limits			380	398	418	437	464	490	522	565	607	609	634	662
5	BAU Lower limits			380	388	396	403	416	426	442	465	487	481	494	508
6	PPD trajectory lower limits					398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398
7	PPD trajectory upper limits					409	431	453	475	497	519	547	550	553	556

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Definition	GHG under the Convention are CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, CF_4, C_2F_6. Millions of tons of GHG expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents emitted in a specific year. PPD - the Peak, Plateau and Decline greenhouse gas emissions trajectory (PPD trajectory) is based on the 6 December 2009 Presidential announcement that South Africa would undertake a range of voluntary national appropriate mitigation actions to ensure that the country's emissions deviate below the Business as Usual (BAU).
Data source	1) 1990 to 1994 from National GHG inventory, based on SA initial communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC), 2004; 2000 Figure based on 2009 UNFCC. 2) 1995 to 2003 estimates from Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios (LTMS), Department of Environmental Affairs. 3) 2004 onwards, long-term Mitigation Scenarios model, based on Growth without Constraints scenario (LTMS GWS). 2007 emission scenario from the LTMS (GWC). 4, 5, 6, 7) BAU and PPD trajectory contained in the Minister of Environmental Affairs. GHG emissions by gas from SA's 2nd national communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2011

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

PORTS: TONNAGE HANDLED AT SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Change 2003–2009
Richards Bay	87 798	85 688	86 624	86 319	84 517	84 534	82 622	-5.90%
Durban	41 274	40 026	40 778	43 861	41 883	41 403	40 119	-2.80%
East London	1 417	1 478	1 648	1 506	1 833	1 983	1 935	36.56%
Port Elizabeth	3 683	4 297	4 190	4 871	5 522	5 427	4 687	27.26%
Mossel Bay	1 221	1 629	1 598	1 519	1 803	1 996	2 014	64.95%
Cape Town	4 731	3 701	3 509	4 135	4 082	3 205	2 969	-37.24%
Saldanha Bay	31 497	31 931	35 209	37 773	43 687	46 533	50 283	59.64%
Total	171 621	168 750	173 556	179 984	183 327	185 081	184 628	7.58%

ROADS: THE SOUTH AFICAN ROADS NETWORK

	Kilometres
Urban roads	168 000
Non-urban roads	366 872
Total length of proclaimed roads in SA	534 872

NON-URBAN ROADS

Design	Kilometres
Dual carriageway	2 160
Four lane, divided	940
Two lane, surfaced	62 794
Two lane, unsurfaced	300 978
Total	366 872

TOLL ROADS

	Kilometres
Total length of toll roads	2 400
Total length of non-toll roads	13 600

RAILWAYS: THE SOUTH AFRICAN RAIL NETWORK

	Kilometres
General freight and long distance passenger routes	6 000
Secondary arterial routes	12 000
Sishen-Saldanha	861
Richards Bay coal line	580
Suburban routes	2 500
Total length of rail in SA	22 000

AIRPORTS: AIRCRAFTS MOVEMENTS AT SOUTH AFRICA'S 10 MAJOR AIRPORTS

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2002/03–2012/13
Domestic aircraft movements	240 975	251 351	294 104	263 076	246 238	250 768	256 151	253 183	20.40%
Regional aircraft movements	24 453	23 525	24 196	22 879	23 784	22 983	24 243	22 578	-11.60%
International aircraft movements	53 992	59 128	65 701	56 928	65 892	69 742	69 246	70 255	57.30%
Total aircraft movements	426 744	493 438	554 833	559 584	448 571	343 493	349 640	346 016	35.90%

Data source	South Africa Survey 2012/13, South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).
Data note	The Sishen-Saldanha ore line is used to transport iron ore from Sishen in the Northern Cape to the port of Saldanha Bay in the Western Cape. The Richards Bay coal line is used to transport coal from Mpumalanga to the port of Richards Bay in KwaZulu-Natal. Total length of non-toll roads refers to national roads managed by the South African National Roads Agency Limited. The airports are the 10 airports run by Airports Company of South Africa, namely OR Tambo International, Cape Town International, Durban International, Pilanesberg International and the regional airports of Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, East London, Upington, Kimberley and George. Total for the aircrafts movements will not add up, as unscheduled movements are included in the final tally.

ENERGY PROFILE

TABLE 1) PETROLEUM (THOUSAND BARRELS PER DAY)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total oil supply	211	202	234	215	201	196	194	183	181	181	181	181	160
Total petroleum consumption	475	490	504	537	551	569	589	548	584	616	638	612	NA
Total imports of refined petroleum products	22	30	31	48	48	85	60	50	114	127	138	NA	
Total exports of refined petroleum products	143	201	218	264	124	48	49	168	84	82	82	NA	

TABLE 2) SOUTH AFRICAN FUEL SALES VOLUME/CONSUMPTION (VOLUMES IN LITRES)

Product Name	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Q3
Petrol (All grades)	11 321 186 218	11 570 240 221	11 963 310 914	11 713 764 408	11 890 350 007	8 261 706 670
Diesel (All grades)	9 437 131 324	10 284 019 398	11 224 553 285	11 262 058 625	11 152 866 181	9 580 498 849
Jet fuel (Aviation kerosene)	2 348 650 872	2 334 763 649	2 433 518 764	2 367 400 250	2 223 444 585	1 573 990 486
Paraffin	551 372 360	552 881 571	580 691 899	537 801 867	529 971 037	423 294 559
LPG	554 343 665	629 148 582	717 263 865	656 342 377	523 171 500	269 726 172
Furnace oil	723 546 553	504 276 707	477 339 589	568 482 751	484 932 089	357 950 377
Aviation gasoline	19 322 971	19 648 253	22 662 040	31 477 290	29 542 366	17 342 374
Grand total	24 955 553 963	25 894 978 381	27 419 340 356	27 137 327 568	26 834 277 765	20 484 509 487

TABLE 3) NATURAL GAS (BILLION CUBIC FEET)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gross natural gas production	64	80	87	87	84	83	102	54	48	37	34	45	41	41
Dry Natural Gas Consumption	58	74	81	81	79	78	148	140	146	127	142	162	175	173

TABLE 4) COAL (KILOTONS)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production	223 495	220 270	237 872	243 372	244 988	244 832	247 666	252 699	250 538	257 206	250 706	259 012	256 282
Local sales (mass)	152 162	157 614	168 942	178 675	173 437	177 049	182 770	197 033	184 677	186 366	177 889	185 548	183 914
Export sales (mass)	69 304	69 438	71 556	67 947	71 442	68 747	67 675	60 631	60 539	66 770	68 807	76 009	74 566
Total sales (mass)	221 466	227 052	240 499	246 621	244 879	245 796	250 445	257 664	245 216	253 136	246 697	261 556	258 480

TABLE 5) ELECTRICITY (THOUSAND GIGAWATTS-HOURS)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total electricity generation	210.7	210.1	220.6	234.2	244.6	244.9	253.8	263.5	258.3	249.6	259.6	262.5	257.9	256.1	252.6
Total electricity consumption	195.7	196.1	206.0	213.5	221.9	223.3	231.3	241.2	235.9	229.6	238.3	240.5	234.2	233.1	231.4
Total electricity imports	4.7	7.2	7.9	6.7	8.0	9.2	9.8	11.3	10.6	12.3	12.2	11.9	10.0	9.4	11.2
Total electricity exports	4.0	6.5	7.0	10.1	12.5	12.9	13.8	14.5	14.2	14.1	14.7	15.0	15.0	13.9	13.8

Data source	Table 1, 3, 4 EIA www.eia.gov Table 2) Department of Energy: www.energy.gov.za Table 5) StatsSA P4141: Electricity generated and available for distribution

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

MID-YEAR POPULATION ESTIMATES – BY AGE GROUP

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Male	2 892 220	2 692 434	2 580 229	2 624 165	2 662 830	2 515 096	2 034 227	1 739 687	1 482 087	1 270 868
Female	2 827 109	2 644 276	2 543 496	2 593 395	2 604 288	2 439 435	2 056 054	1 763 529	1 639 736	1 482 603
African	4 936 601	4 541 523	4 303 892	4 357 984	4 417 106	4 157 465	3 312 893	2 724 316	2 356 708	2 017 513
Coloured	420 171	428 867	444 983	451 117	427 547	385 298	369 065	378 600	361 452	299 183
Indian or Asian	99 256	96 953	93 862	101 608	109 668	118 704	123 323	114 524	100 606	90 233
White	263 301	269 367	280 988	306 851	312 797	293 064	285 000	285 776	303 057	346 542
Total	5 719 329	5 336 710	5 123 725	5 217 560	5 267 118	4 954 531	4 090 281	3 503 216	3 121 823	2 753 471

	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
Male	1 089 942	907 807	703 922	492 791	327 812	202 623	147 271	26 366 011
Female	1 287 789	1 086 583	866 258	683 675	503 451	328 254	286 012	27 635 943
African	1 700 413	1 392 387	1 070 988	825 550	578 011	363 395	276 964	43 333 709
Coloured	256 919	201 062	145 679	85 773	55 224	36 102	24 507	4 771 549
Indian or Asian	79 319	68 130	56 888	36 761	24 721	15 466	11 855	1 341 877
White	341 080	332 811	296 625	228 382	173 307	115 914	119 957	4 554 819
Total	2 377 731	1 994 390	1 570 180	1 176 466	831 263	530 877	433 283	54 001 954

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

	Census 1996			Census 2001			Census 2011			1996-2011	Mid-Year
	Population	Households	HH Size	Population	Households	HH Size	Population	Households	HH Size	% change in population	Population Estimates 2014
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	1 303 287	4.9	6 278 651	1 481 640	4.2	6 562 053	1 687 385	3.9	6.7%	6 786 900
Free State	2 633 504	625 011	4.2	2 706 775	733 302	3.6	2 745 590	823 316	3.3	4.3%	2 786 800
Gauteng	7 624 893	2 030 117	3.9	9 178 873	2 735 168	3.2	12 272 263	3 909 022	3.1	60.9%	12 914 800
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	1 689 995	5.3	9 584 129	2 117 274	4.4	10 267 300	2 539 429	4.0	19.8%	10 694 400
Limpopo	4 576 133	909 306	5.3	4 995 534	1 117 855	4.3	5 404 868	1 418 102	3.8	18.1%	5 630 500
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	669 844	4.9	3 365 885	785 433	4.1	4 039 939	1 075 488	3.8	29.3%	4 229 300
Northern Cape	1 011 864	218 339	4.6	991 919	245 086	3.7	1 145 861	301 405	3.8	13.2%	1 166 700
North West	2 936 554	630 657	4.9	3 193 676	815 543	3.9	3 509 953	1 062 015	3.3	19.5%	3 676 300
Western Cape	3 956 975	938 015	4.1	4 524 335	1 173 304	3.7	5 822 734	1 634 000	3.6	47.2%	6 116 300
South Africa	40 583 573	9 059 571	4.6	44 819 778	1 205 705	3.9	51 770 561	14 450 162	3.4	27.6%	54 002 000

Data source	Stats SA's Census 1996, 2001 and 2011 and mid-year population estimates.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AG – Auditor-General
AMPS – All Media and Products Survey
ANA – Annual National Assessment
ARF – African Renaissance Fund
ART – Antiretroviral therapy
ARV – Antiretroviral
BAU – Business as Usual
CAPS – Curriculum and Assessment Policy Statement
CIT – Corporate Income Tax
CJS – Criminal Justice System
CPI – Consumer Price Inflation
CPIX – Consumer Price Index
CWP – Community Work Programme
DBE – Department of Basic Education
DHET – Department of Higher Education and Training
DHIS – District Health Information System
DIRCO – Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DPME – Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPW – Department of Public Works
ECD – Early Childhood Development
EPWP – Expanded Public Works Programme
ESTA – Extension of Security of Tenure Act
FAL – Additional Language
GCIS – Government Communication and Information System
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GERD – Gross Expenditure on Research and Development
GFCF – Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHG – Greenhouse Gas
GHS – General Household Survey
GPB – Government Performance Barometer
GPI – Gender Parity Index
GWC – Growth without Constraints
HEMIS – Higher Education Management Information System
HL – Home Language
HSRC – Human Sciences Research Council
IBP – International Budget Partnership
ICT – Information and Communications Technology
IEC – Independent Electoral Commission
IES – Income and Expenditure Survey
IMD – International Institute For Management Development
KEI – Knowledge Economy Index
LCS – Living Conditions Survey
LE – Life expectancy
LFS – Labour Force Survey
LSM – Living Standards Measure
LTA – Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act
LTMS – Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios
MDG – Millennium Development Goal
MMR – Maternal Mortality Ratio
MTSF – Medium Term Strategic Framework
NCS – National Curriculum Statement
NDP – National Development Plan
NFCS – National Food Consumption Survey
NRF – National Revenue Fund
NSC – National Senior Certificate
NTCP – National Tuberculosis Control Programme
OBI – Open Budget Index
PCR – Polymerase Chain Reaction
PEDs – Provincial Education Departments
PMTCT – Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
QLFS – Quarterly Labour Force Survey
R&D – Research and Development
RMS – Rapid Mortality Surveillance
SAARF – South African Advertising Research Foundation
SACMEQ – Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SAIRR – South African Institute of Race Relations
SAPS – South African Police Service
SARB – South African Reserve Bank
SARS – South African Revenue Service
SASSA – South African Social Security Agency
SAYC – South African Youth Commission
SET – Science, Engineering and Technology
SETA–Sector Education and Training Authority
SOE– State Owned Enterprise
SPT – Socio-Political Trends
Stats SA – Statistics South Africa
TDGDP – Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
TIMSS – Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
TVET – Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN – United Nations
UNFCC – Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAP – Voting Age Population
VOCS – Victims of Crime Survey
WHO – World Health Organisation
WIPO – World Intellectual Property Organisation

Data Suppliers

Department of Basic Education
Department of Correctional Services
Department of Defence
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Department of Health
Department of Higher Education and Training
Department of Human Settlements
Department of International Relations and Cooperation
Department of Labour
Department of Public Works
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
Department of Science and Technology
Government Communication and Information Systems
National Prosecuting Authority
National Treasury
South African Advertising Research Foundation
South African Institute of Race Relations
South African Police Service
South African Reserve Bank
South African Revenue Services
South African Social Security Agency
Statistics South Africa
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NOTES

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