

FOREWORD

The Development Indicators released during the last months of 2010, are a product of a variety of official statistics, government data bases and research by various institutions and like previous editions are clustered into about ten themes, namely economic growth and transformation, employment, poverty, inequality, household and community assets, health, education, social cohesion, safety and security, international relations and good governance.

The Development Indicators are important in that they are measures that assist in understanding the impact of various government policies and programmes on the country and its citizens. In many spheres there are improvements generally, for example access to basic services, remains on the increase. In some cases though the improvements are not as much as we would have liked, for example the Infant Mortality rate at 44.7 deaths per 1000 live births is not likely to reduce to the MDG target of 18 deaths per 1000 live births by 2014. Others show a negative trend:

- Maternal Mortality is on the increase largely due to HIV/AIDS, hypertension and obstetric haemorrhage.
- The economic crisis has also had a negative effect on growth and employment, poverty reduction, and public finances. It will take some time before employment, growth and investment rises to pre crises levels especially as global economy remains weak and fraught with risk.

The indicators come at a right time with the launch of the outcomes methodology under the leadership of the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, complementing the data that enables government to improve its performance and for citizens to hold us accountable for our performance.

This publication was put together by staff in both the National Planning Commission Secretariat and the Department of Performance monitoring and Evaluation. We would like to thank them for their effort, attention to detail and perseverance.



Trevor A Manuel, MP
Minister in The Presidency: National Planning Commission

SOUTH AFRICA

Development Indicators

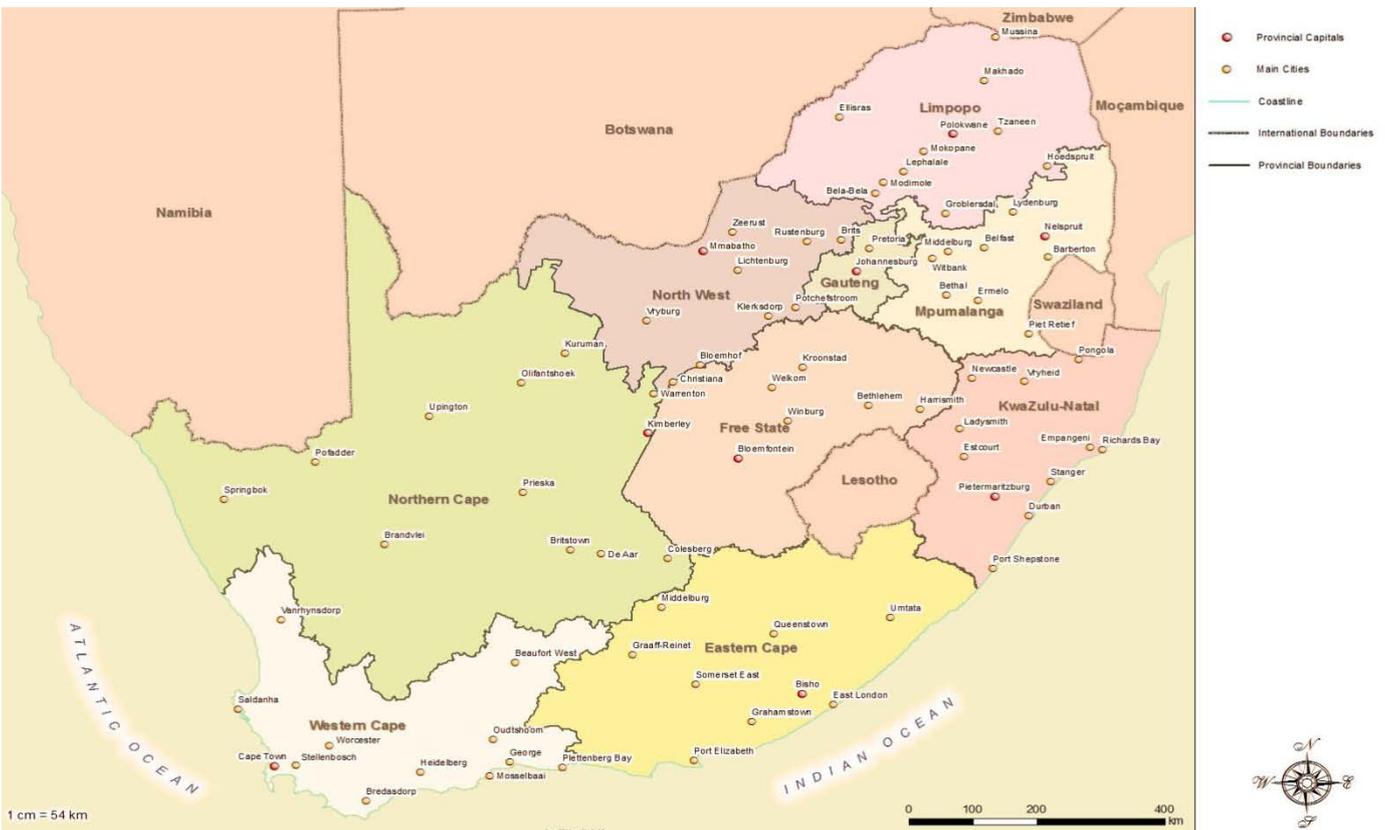
| 1 | GDP 2009 | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Real | | Nominal | |
| | R 1 782 262 bn | \$ 211 239 bn | R 2 407 689 bn | \$ 285 366 bn |
| GDP per Capita 2009 | | | | |
| | R 48 510 | \$ 5 750 | R 35 909 | \$ 4 256 |

| 2 | Mid-year Population Estimates 2010 | Total | 49 991 300 |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Male | 24 329 000 |
| | | Female | 25 662 300 |
| | | 0-14 years | 15 504 200 |
| | | 15-29 years | 14 751 600 |

| 3 | Households | 13.8 million |
|---|----------------|---------------------|
| | Household size | average 3.6 persons |

| 4 | Land Surface area | 1 219 090 km ² |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|

SOUTH AFRICA



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Data source | 1. South African Reserve Bank (SARB) data supplied by National Treasury 2. Statistics South Africa Mid-year population estimates 2010 (Statistical release P0302) 3. www.info.gov.za |
| Data note | Real GDP & GDP per capita figures are annualised. The exchange rate of R8.44 for the first quarter of 2010 is used to compare with the US dollar. |

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| | |
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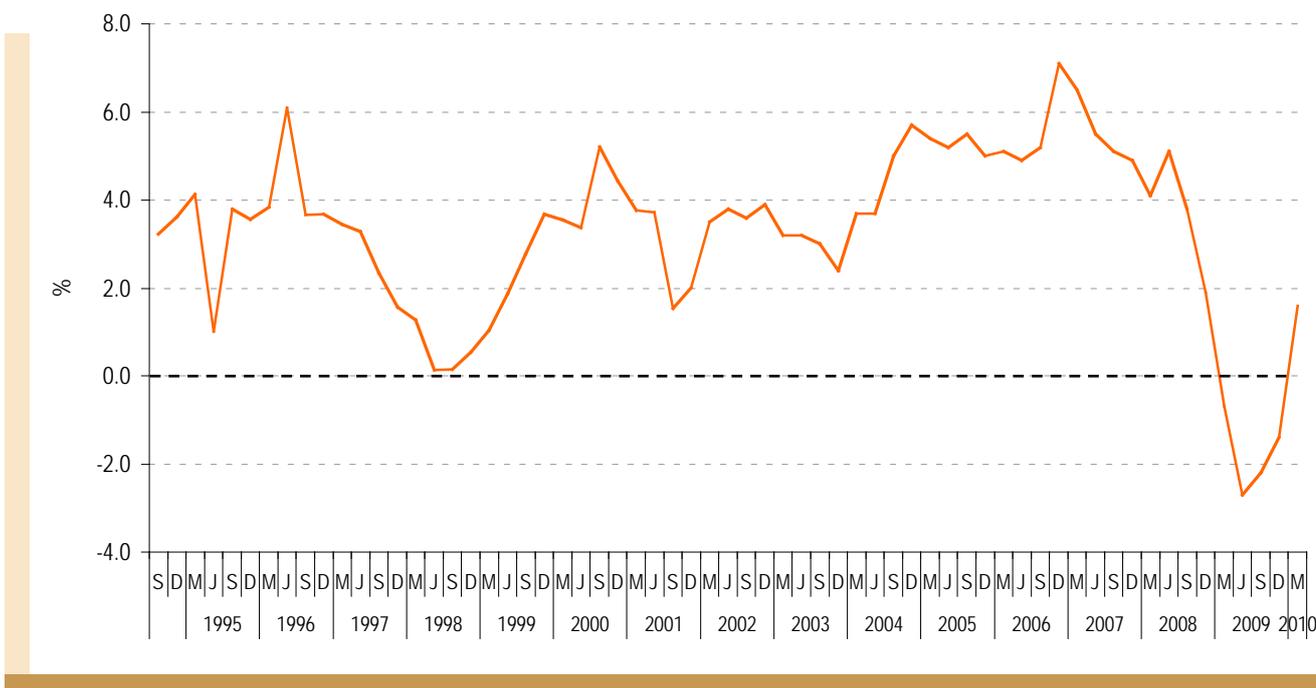
1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) GROWTH

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | GDP growth of 6% per annum |
| Trend analysis | The quarterly data series given represents current growth in GDP over a 16 year period (1993 to 2010). In this period, the highest GDP growth was at 5.6% in 2006; while the lowest was in 2009 at -1.8%. The fall in growth from 5.5% in 2007 to 3.7% in 2008 and then to -1.8% may be attributed to the global financial and economic crisis which affected all sectors, but especially demand for exports. South Africa emerged from the recession in the third quarter of 2009 with growth for the second quarter of 2010 at 2.8%. |

REAL GDP GROWTH

| % | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| GDP growth | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 3.7 | -1.7 |

GDP (YEAR ON YEAR)



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | 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 | South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data. Data supplied by National Treasury, Year on Year |
| Data note | The quarterly data series is used for the graph, while the table uses annual data (see dataset below) |

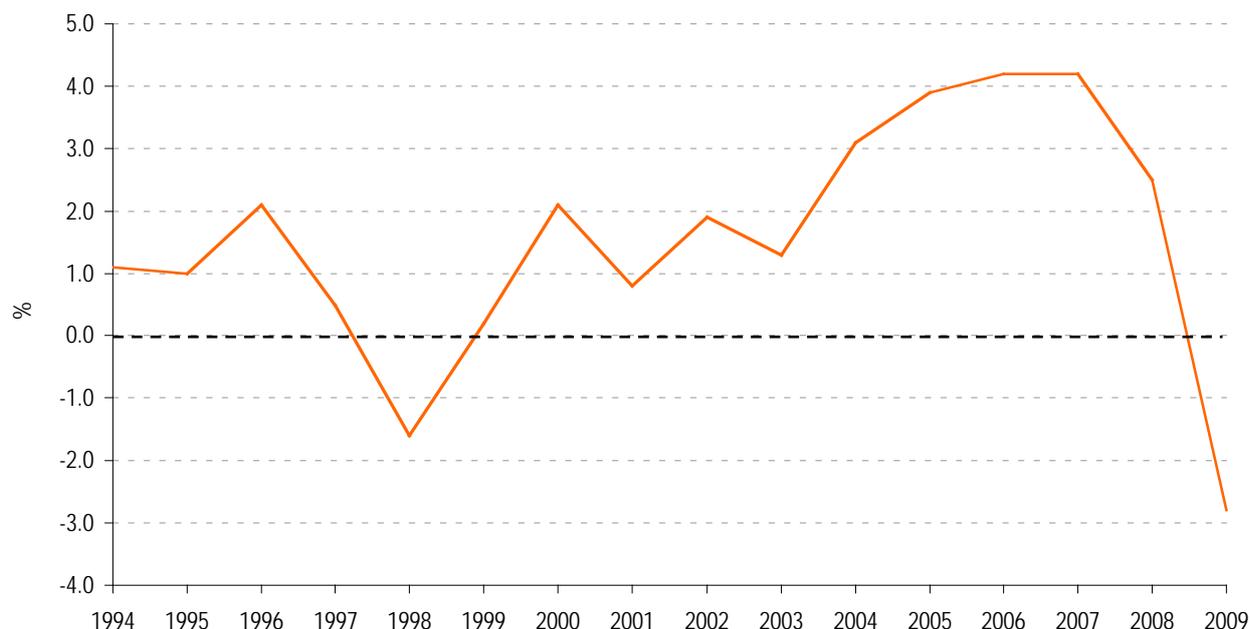
2 REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To grow per capita income by 3 per cent or more annually |
| Trend analysis | The target real per capita GDP growth in the period 1994 to 2009 was 3% or more annually. This growth target was met annually in the period 2004 to 2007. The highest per capita GDP growth was in 2006 and 2007 at a steady 4.2%. The lowest per capita GDP growth was in 2009 at -2.8% due to the decline in GDP as a result of the global financial and economic crisis. |

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

| % | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Per Capita GDP | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | -1.6 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 2.5 | -2.8 |

REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | GDP divided by population |
| Data source | South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins based on Statistics South Africa's data. Data supplied by National Treasury |

3 FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

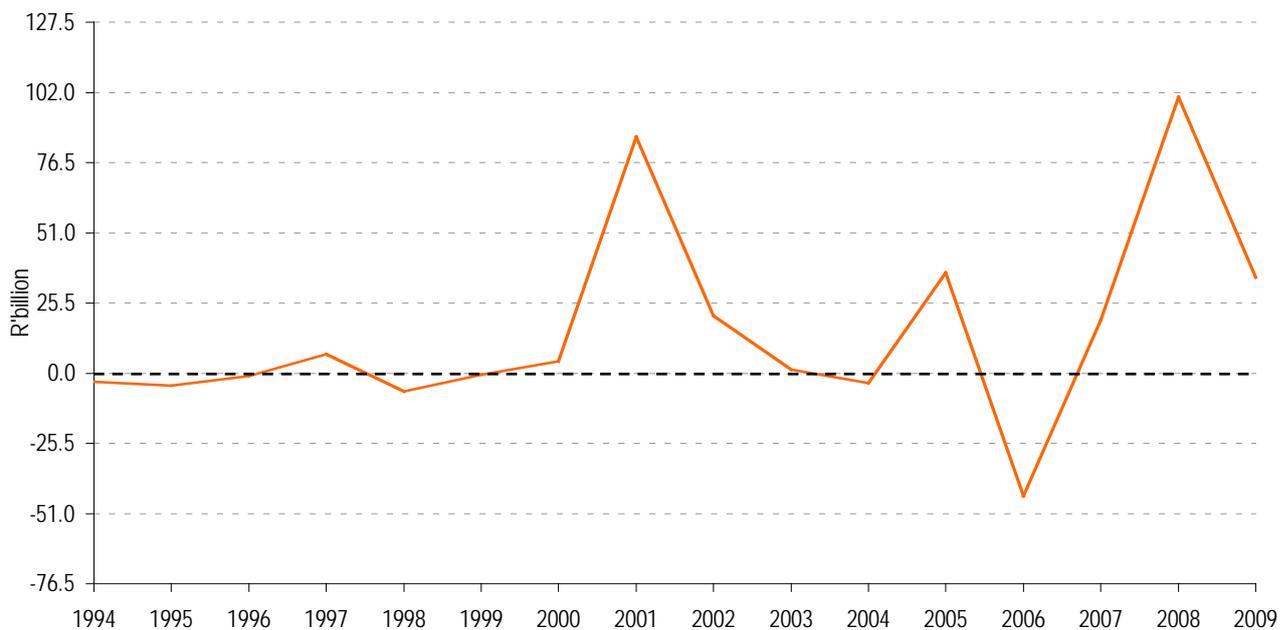
Goal To increase greenfield investment in South Africa

Trend analysis FDI trends are not too clear especially since there are massive jumps caused in part by large investments. For example the boost in 2005 was mainly due to British Bank Barclays purchasing 60% stake in Absa, South Africa's fourth-largest bank, and the one in 2007/8 due to China's largest commercial bank, state owned Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), buying a 20% stake in Standard Bank.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| FDI R'billions | -3.040 | -4.557 | -0.970 | 6.756 | -6.737 | -0.475 | 4.280 | 85.763 | 20.753 | 1.275 | -3.566 | 36.354 | -44.625 | 19.224 | 100.291 | 34.845 |

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)



Definition Long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy

Data source South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury

4 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

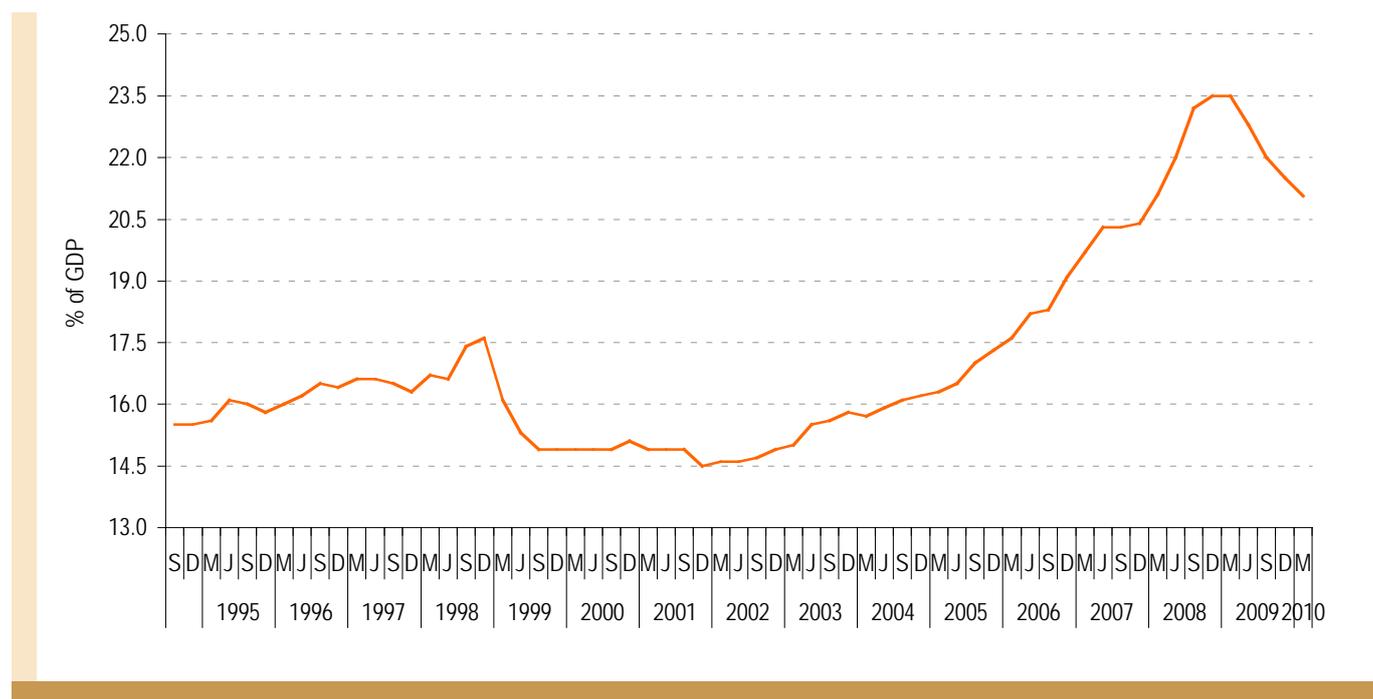
| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| Goal | To reach 25% per year by 2014 |
|------|-------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The goal set for GFCF is to reach a GFCF figure of 25% per year by 2014. Government and public enterprises led the recent capital formation drive. The period (2001 to 2009) showed a steady increase in GFCF reaching the highest GFCF of the 16 year period of 22.5% in 2008. Since the global recession there has been a decline in fixed investment but it is expected to pick-up once growth re-emerges. |
|----------------|---|

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

| % | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| GFCF | 15.2 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.8 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 18.3 | 20.2 | 22.5 | 22.4 |

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Total fixed investment by private companies and individuals, state owned enterprises and government, including depreciation |
| Data source | South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury |
| Data Note | The quarterly data series is used to update the graph, while the table uses annual data |

5 BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

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

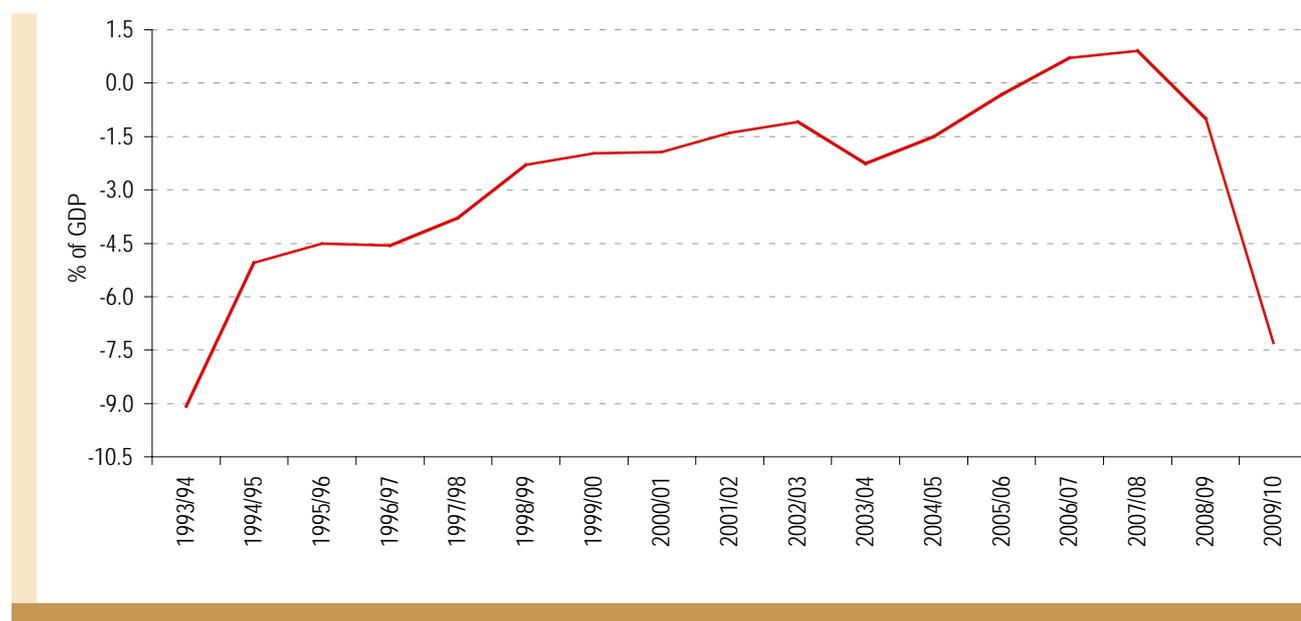
Trend analysis

The 16 year period under review shows negative budget deficit percentages across all the years except for the low budget surpluses witnessed in 2006/7 and 2007/8 of 0.7% and 0.9% respectively. The highest year of government deficit in this series is -9.1% in 1993/4 before the transition to democracy. The second highest government deficit year is 2009/10 at -7.3%; this may be attributed to the counter cyclical policy stance adopted by government during and post the financial and economic crisis.

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

| % | 1993/94 | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Budget Deficit | -9.1 | -5.1 | -4.5 | -4.6 | -3.8 | -2.3 | -2.0 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -1.1 | -2.3 | -1.5 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | -1.0 | -6.7 |

BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



Definition

Difference between total government revenue and expenditure as percentage of GDP

Data source

National Treasury Medium Term Budget Policy Statement Budget Review and National Treasury Budget Vote debate.

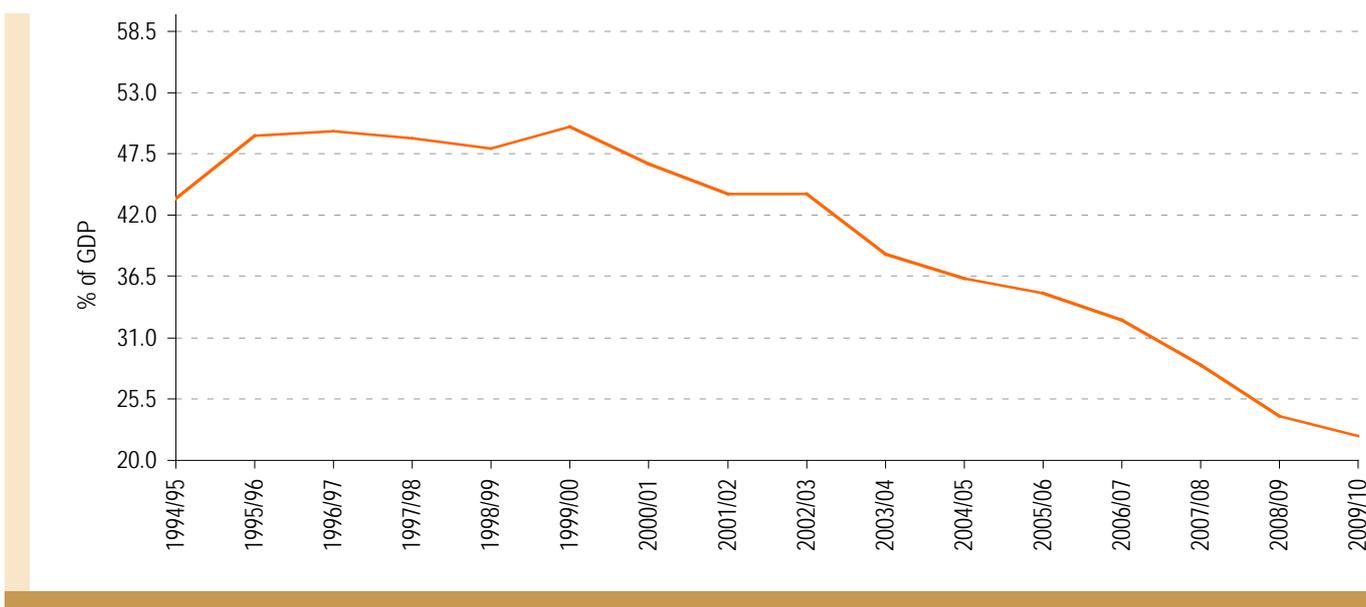
6 GOVERNMENT DEBT

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | Government aims to limit its debt and reduce its demands on the financial markets. This normally leads to lower interest rates and higher private-sector investment |
| Trend analysis | In the 16 year period at hand, government managed to reduce government debt as a percentage of GDP from 43.5% in 1994 to 22.2% in 2009. The debt to GDP ratio is expected to rise as a result of the deficit financing employed following the 2008/9 financial and economic crisis, but will still be low in international terms. |

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

| % | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Government Debt | 43.5 | 49.1 | 49.5 | 48.9 | 48.0 | 49.9 | 46.6 | 43.9 | 43.9 | 38.5 | 36.3 | 35.0 | 32.6 | 28.6 | 24.0 | 22.2 |

GOVERNMENT DEBT AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | In this definition government includes national and provincial spheres. Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections |
| Data source | South African Reserve Bank. Data supplied by National Treasury |
| Data Note | Net loan debt is gross loan debt minus National Revenue Fund bank balances and is calculated with due account of the bank balances of the National Revenue Fund (balances of government's accounts with the Reserve Bank and the tax and loans accounts with commercial banks). Fiscal year starting April 1 |

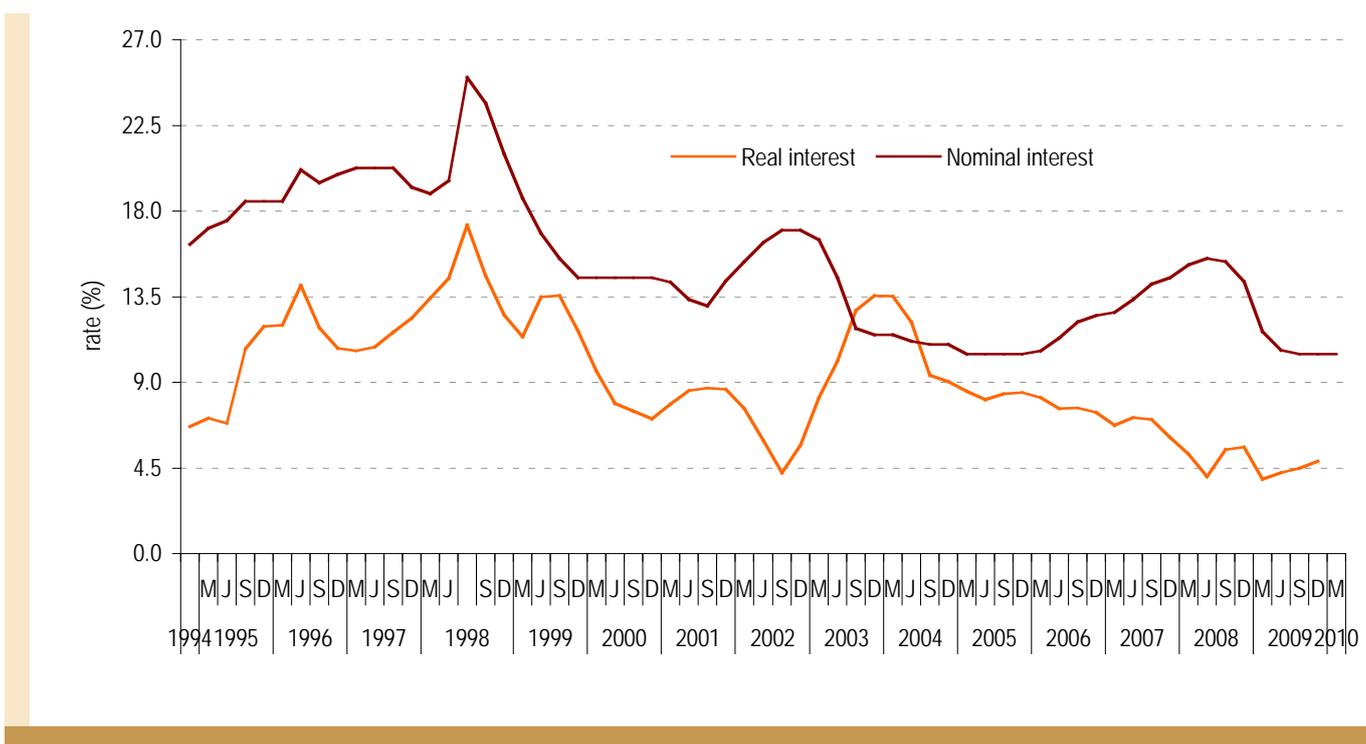
7 INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | Government would like to have low real interest rate that does promote the sustainability of growth and employment creation |
| Trend analysis | The real interest rate fell gradually in the period during which the economy grew rapidly, rising slightly in 2008 in response to inflationary demands. It is trending downwards again. The advantages of a low real interest rate is that the cost of capital is reduced and therefore investment is stimulated and jobs created. It could also facilitate an undesirable and unsustainable increase in household debt. |

INTEREST RATES

| Average | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Real Interest | 6.6 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Nominal Interest | 15.6 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 18.0 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 11.3 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 11.8 |

INTEREST RATES



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Nominal interest rate is = prime overdraft rate. Real interest rate is = prime less Consumer Price Index |
| Data source | South African Reserve Bank (SARB). Data supplied by National Treasury |

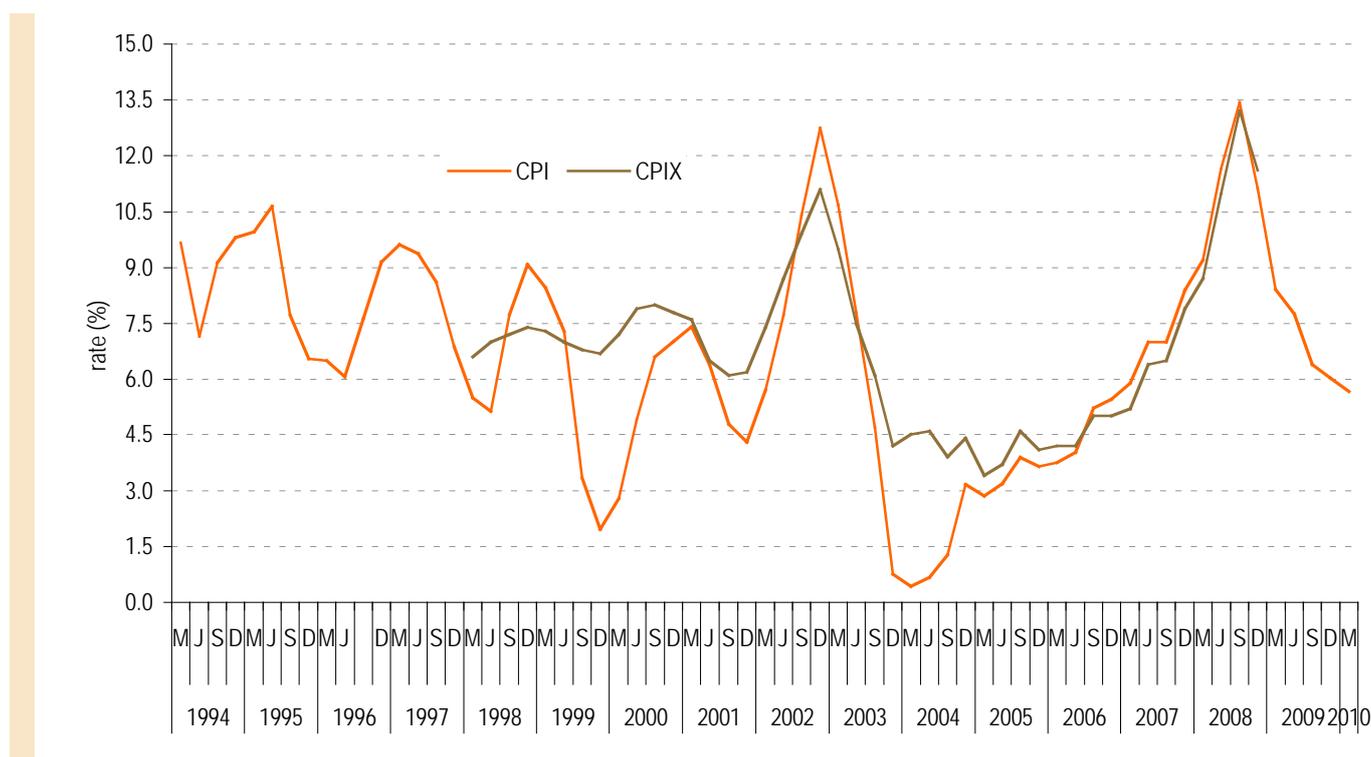
8 INFLATION MEASURES: CPI AND CPIX

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | Inflation measures: Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Consumer price index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds (CPIX) |
| Trend analysis | StatsSA recently changed the CPIx to reflect changes in consumption patterns and to exclude luxury items that may record high expenditure because they are expensive, but are only bought by a small number of households. The CPI basket now includes the price of transport by minibus taxi, funeral costs, funeral insurance, internet service provider fees and laptops. Inflationary pressures in the South African economy has been on a slow downward trend since 2000 with some spikes for example in 2008 mainly as a result of exogenous factors. This has allowed the monetary authorities space to relax monetary policy. |

INFLATION MEASURES

| Average | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| CPI: All urban | 8.9 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 11.5 | 7.2 |
| CPIX: Metro & other urban | | | | | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 11.3 | |

INFLATION MEASURES



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Rise in prices of a typical basket of goods as measured by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA). The previously targeted CPIX (metro and other urban areas) excluded interest rates on mortgage bonds. The currently targeted index is the headline CPI for all urban areas |
| Data source | Statistics South Africa's CPI and CPIX data. Data supplied by National Treasury |
| Data Note | The quarterly data series is used for the graph to bring it up to date while the table used the annual data. Only CPI data is presented for 2009 |

9 BOND POINTS SPREAD

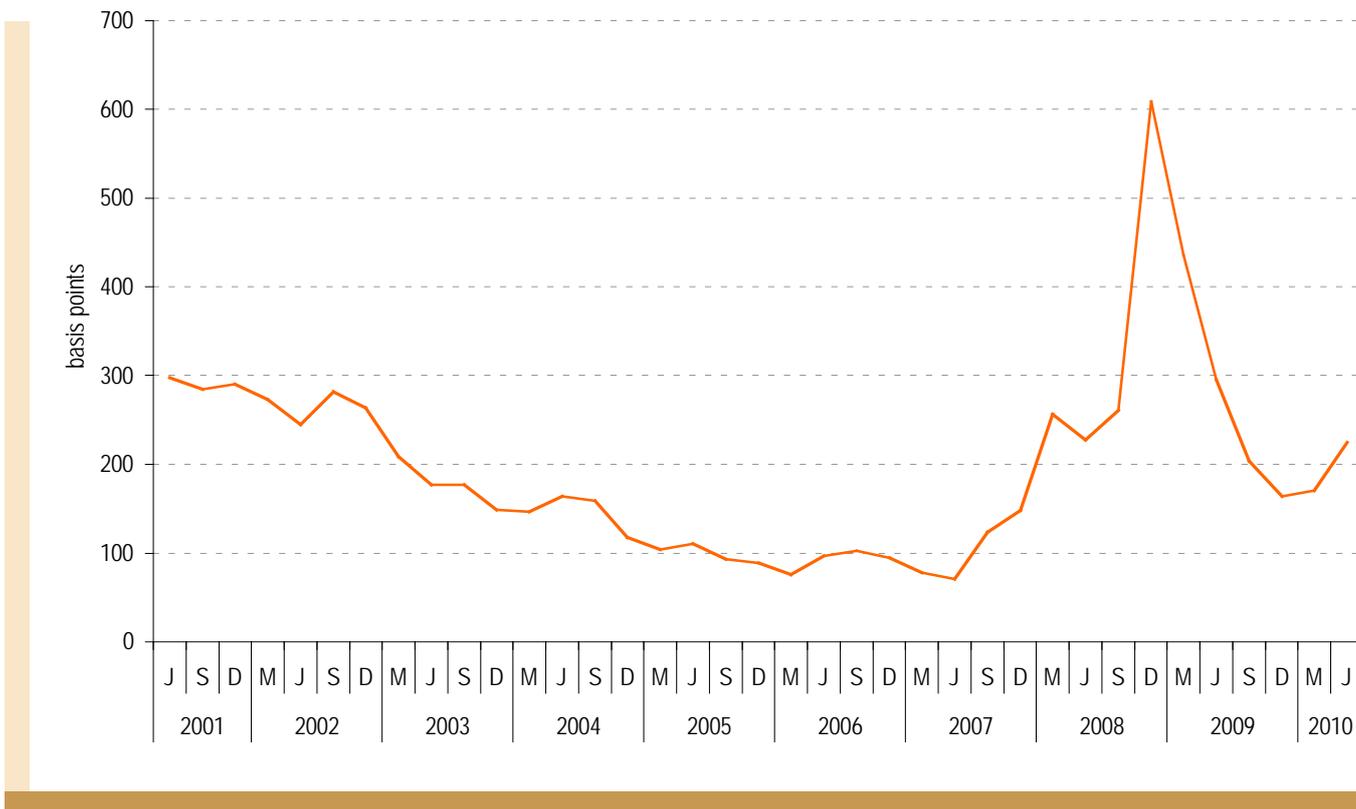
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The bond points spread increased from 93 in 2006 to 600 basis points in the first quarter of 2009 indicating a rise in perceptions of risk in all emerging economies as perceived among investors, especially during the economic and financial crisis. Its decline to 200 indicates more realistic levels for an economy that has its economic fundamentals in place. (is not highly indebted (relatively speaking) and has a robust financial and banking system) |
|----------------|---|

BOND POINTS SPREAD

| Average | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bond Points Spread | 291 | 266 | 178 | 147 | 99 | 93 | 105 | 339 | 275 |

BOND POINTS SPREAD



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Measurement of risk between developed and developing economy in terms of difference paid for borrowing |
| Data source | JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index South African data via Bloomberg (JPBSGDSA index). Data supplied by National Treasury |
| Data Note | The quarterly data series is used for the graph while the table uses annual data |

10 EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)

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

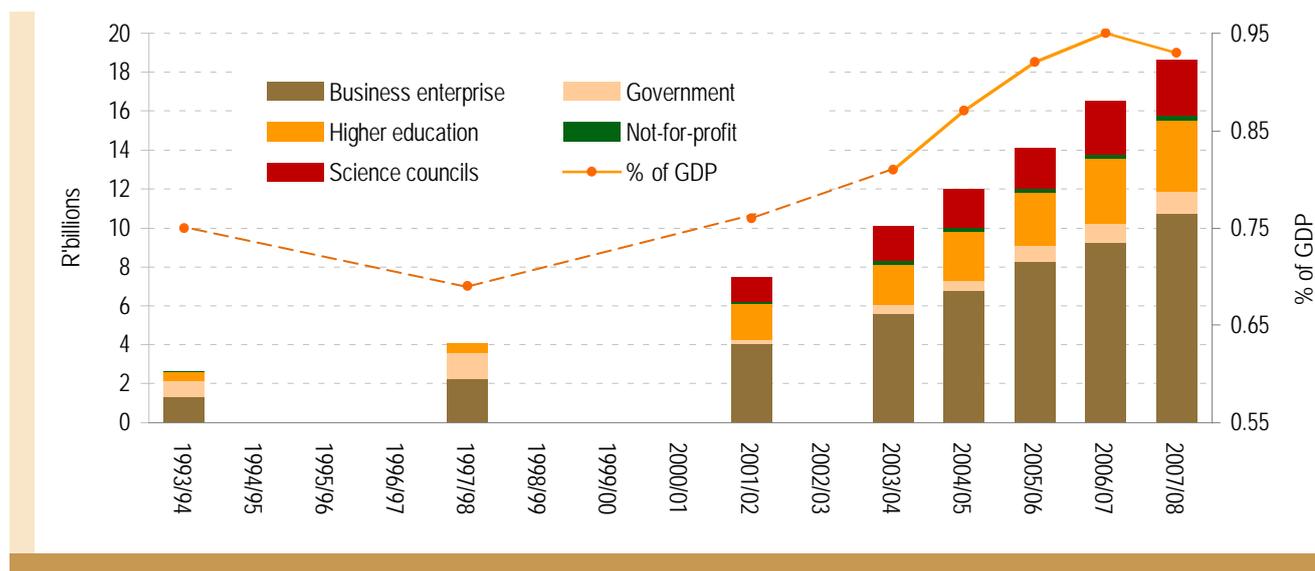
Trend analysis

R&D is vital to a country's economic growth as it determines its future competitiveness. South Africa seeks to maintain R&D expenditure of at least 1% of GDP. The series at hand tracks the period 1991/92 to 2007/8, and shows that Gross Expenditure on R&D figure had a steady increase over the years, from R2.7billion to a high of R18.6billion in 2007/8. Gauteng is the highest contributor to the total R&D expenditure, followed by Western Cape and then KwaZulu Natal, while the other provinces lag behind. The goal of at least 1% R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP was almost realized in 2005/6, 2006/7, 2007/8 (0.92, 0.95, 0.93 respectively) but the negative trend since 2006/07 is a matter of concern. As indicated in the 2008 development indicators report, the greatest threat to R&D is the low rate of passes in Mathematics and Science in high schools and the relatively low proportion of Science, Engineering and Technology (SET) graduates from universities. Policies are now in place to address that.

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP

| R' thousands | 1991/92 | 1993/94 | 1997/98 | 2001/02 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Business enterprise | | 1 336 227 | 2 216 000 | 4 023 576 | 5 591 325 | 6 766 361 | 8 243 776 | 9 243 165 | 10 738 456 |
| Government | | 810 618 | 1 380 000 | 203 110 | 465 367 | 515 331 | 844 640 | 1 021 355 | 1 154 399 |
| Higher education | | 415 648 | 496 000 | 1 896 156 | 2 071 351 | 2 533 971 | 2 732 215 | 3 298 808 | 3 621 862 |
| Not-for-profit | | 31 615 | 11 000 | 70 778 | 209 023 | 198 268 | 226 514 | 212 538 | 223 202 |
| Science councils | | | | 1 294 454 | 1 745 493 | 1 996 050 | 2 102 094 | 2 744 718 | 2 886 094 |
| Gross Expenditure on R&D | 2 786 087 | 2 594 107 | 4 103 000 | 7 488 074 | 10 082 559 | 12 009 981 | 14 149 239 | 16 520 584 | 18 624 013 |
| % of GDP | 1.04 | 0.75 | 0.69 | 0.76 | 0.81 | 0.87 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 0.93 |
| Total researchers (headcount) | | | | 26 913 | 30 703 | 37 001 | 39 264 | 39 591 | 40 084 |
| Total researchers (FTE) | | | | 14 182 | 14 129 | 17 915 | 17 303 | 18 572 | 19 320 |
| Total researchers per 1000 total employment (FTE) | | | | 3.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

EXPENDITURE ON R&D AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Amount of private and public funds spent on Research and Development |
| Data source | National Survey of Research and Experimental Development 2006/07 HRSC; 1991-1998 FRD commissioned by DASCT 2001-2006 CeSTII-HSRC R&D survey commissioned by Department of Science and Technology. Data supplied by Department of Science and Technology |
| Data Note | Expenditure on Research and Development for the government sector for the years 1993/94 and 1997/98 includes Science Councils. FTE = Full Time Equivalent. This conversion is used to express the amount of time a researcher spent conducting R&D. Doctoral students are included as researchers. Total employment is based on the Labour Force Surveys of Statistics South Africa and is not restricted to the formal non-agricultural sectors |

11 PATENTS

| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To improve Competitiveness of South Africa economy |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | Like R&D expenditure, patents contribute towards a country's future competitiveness. From 2002 to 2007, the highest number of patents granted to South Africa by another patent office was 604 patents and these were granted by the United States of America, followed by Australia and then the European patent office. The total number of patents, according to the South African Patent Office, increased steadily between 2003 and 2008, from 52 215 to 62 367. |
|----------------|---|

SOUTH AFRICAN PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| New Applications | 10 029 | 10 493 | 10 464 | 10 753 | 10 830 | 10 191 |
| Certificates | 5 806 | 6 709 | 5 432 | 6 513 | 7 285 | 7 740 |
| Renewals | 36 194 | 35 942 | 38 395 | 39 194 | 41 379 | 44 310 |
| Patent Cooperation Treaty | 186 | 179 | 168 | 124 | 96 | 126 |

SOUTH AFRICAN PATENTS GRANTED BY OTHER PATENT OFFICES

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| United States of America | 114 | 112 | 100 | 87 | 109 | 82 |
| Australia | 52 | 64 | 59 | 55 | 34 | 44 |
| European Patent Office | 35 | 35 | 56 | 55 | 59 | 58 |
| China | 8 | 32 | 21 | 37 | 28 | 37 |
| Canada | 11 | 11 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 23 |
| United Kingdom | 19 | 16 | 24 | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| New Zealand | 8 | 18 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 10 |
| Singapore | 10 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 9 |
| Russian Federation | 5 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 11 |
| Mexico | 5 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 9 |
| Republic of Korea | 1 | 6 | - | 10 | 12 | 12 |
| Japan | 8 | 9 | - | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Total | 276 | 334 | 312 | 321 | 306 | 312 |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | a Patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state (national government) to an inventor or their assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for a public disclosure of an invention |
| Data source | 1. Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO) 2. http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/index.html : National advisory council innovation, 2009/10 |
| Data Note | Twelve of a total of 56 patent offices data are given in descending order of total number of patents granted during 2002 to 2007 |

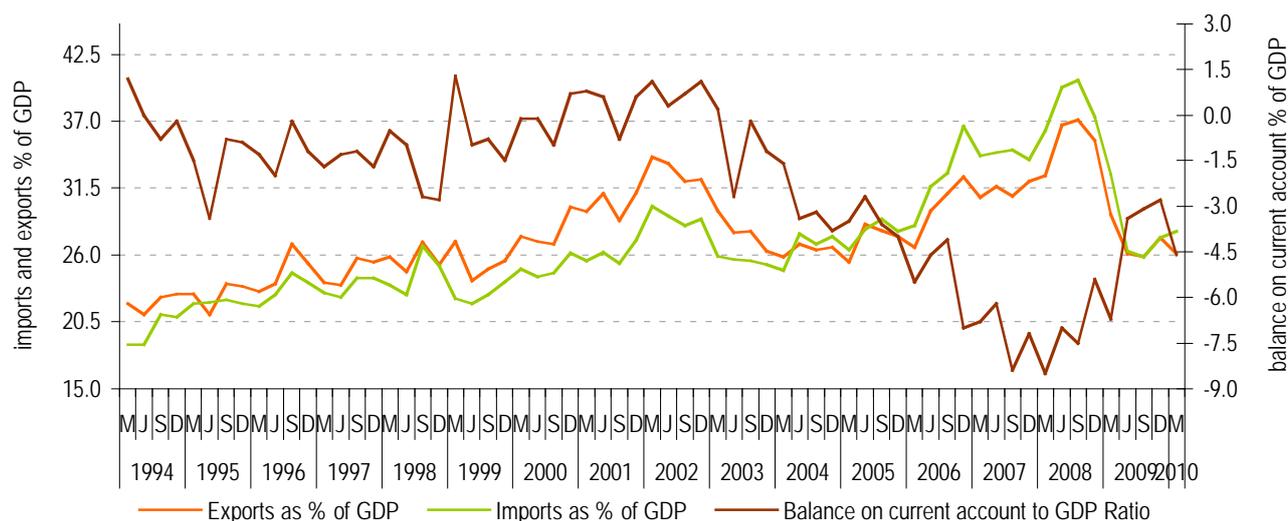
12 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To increase the ratio of exports to GDP |
| Trend analysis | In the period 1994 to 2009, exports as a percentage of GDP increased steadily from 22.1% in 1994 to a high of 32.9% in 2002, and then fell to 27.9% in 2003, only to climb steadily from 26.4% in 2004 to 35.5% in 2008. The general trend is upward with a slight decline in 2009 as a result of the global economic downturn. Imports fuelled by the consumer spending and fixed capital investments also increased from 19.9% in 1994 to 28% in 2009 having peaked in 2008 at 38.5%. The current account deficit reached worrying levels of 7.2% in 2007 but is now reducing as better growth prospects/returns in emerging economies such as South Africa and low interest rates in the North encourage capital inflows. Excessive capital inflows can have un-intended consequences such as asset-price bubbles, overheating economies, exchange rate volatility and financial system instability. |

EXPORTS, IMPORTS TRADE BALANCE AND BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

| % of GDP | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Exports | 22.1 | 22.8 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 25.7 | 25.3 | 27.9 | 30.1 | 32.9 | 27.9 | 26.4 | 27.4 | 30.0 | 31.3 | 35.5 | 27.1 |
| Imports | 19.9 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 22.7 | 24.9 | 26.1 | 29.1 | 25.8 | 27.1 | 28.3 | 32.5 | 34.2 | 38.5 | 28.0 |
| Trade balance | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 2.1 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -2.5 | -2.9 | -3.0 | -0.9 |
| Balance on current account | 0.0 | -1.7 | -1.2 | -1.5 | -1.8 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | -1.0 | -3.0 | -3.5 | -5.3 | -7.2 | -7.1 | -4.0 |

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS



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

13 SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | To promote international competitiveness of South Africa's economy |
| Trend analysis | According to this index, South Africa is still to reach and better the heights of 2006/07 where it ranked 36 in global competitiveness. South Africa's internal competitiveness indices is generally weakened by low labour market efficiency, poor labour-employer relations, low educational performance, high crime levels and high unemployment. South Africa strength is in ease of doing business, robust financial markets, quality of institutions, strong intellectual property protection and accountability of private institutions. The country's reporting and auditing systems are the second best in the world, with only Hong Kong scoring higher. |

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – WEF

| | 2005-2006 | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 | 2009-2010 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Malaysia | 26 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 24 |
| Chile | 27 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 30 |
| Estonia | 25 | 26 | 27 | 32 | 35 |
| Lithuania | 40 | 39 | 38 | 44 | 53 |
| Slovakia | 37 | 37 | 41 | 46 | 47 |
| South Africa | 45 | 36 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| Latvia | 36 | 44 | 45 | 54 | 68 |
| Hungary | 41 | 38 | 47 | 62 | 58 |
| Poland | 48 | 45 | 51 | 53 | 46 |
| Mexico | 58 | 52 | 52 | 60 | 60 |
| Mauritius | 55 | 55 | 60 | 57 | 57 |
| Brazil | 66 | 66 | 72 | 64 | 56 |
| Romania | 68 | 73 | 74 | 68 | 64 |
| Botswana | 81 | 57 | 76 | 56 | 66 |
| Total number of countries | 117 | 125 | 131 | 134 | 133 |

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS – IMD

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Overall rankings | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | - | 22 | 23 | 19 | 18 | 10 |
| Chile | - | 23 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 28 |
| Estonia | - | 19 | 22 | 23 | 35 | 34 |
| Lithuania | - | - | 31 | 36 | 31 | 43 |
| Slovakia | - | 33 | 34 | 30 | 33 | 49 |
| South Africa | 37 | 38 | 50 | 43 | 48 | 44 |
| Hungary | 31 | 35 | 35 | 38 | 45 | 42 |
| Poland | 48 | 50 | 52 | 44 | 44 | 32 |
| Mexico | 47 | 45 | 47 | 50 | 46 | 47 |
| Brazil | - | 44 | 49 | 43 | 40 | 38 |
| Ranking by category- South Africa only | | | | | | |
| Economic performance | 37 | 40 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 56 |
| Government efficiency | 29 | 25 | 35 | 28 | 26 | 21 |
| Business efficiency | 35 | 32 | 32 | 38 | 30 | 31 |
| Infrastructure | 49 | 52 | 55 | 55 | 54 | 51 |
| Total number of Countries | 50 | 52 | 55 | 55 | 57 | 58 |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | In its Global Competitiveness Index The World Economic Forum (WEF) defines competitiveness as the set of institutions policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. -Means there is no data for those countries |
| Data source | The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2009 - World Economic Forum (WEF) International Institute for Management Development (IMD) (www.imd.ch); Productivity Institute South Africa |

14 KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | Transforming South Africa from a resource-based economy to become a knowledge-based economy |
| Trend analysis | South Africa's ranking has slipped gradually on the Knowledge based economy index from 49th in 1995 to 65th in 2009. This is a reflection of the low-university throughput, slow internet penetration and decreasing funding for research and development. |

KNOWLEDGE-BASED ECONOMY INDEX

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

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Countries are ranked in order from "best" to "worst" using their actual scores on each variable. Then their scores are normalized on a scale of 0 to 10 against all countries in the comparison group. 10 is the top score for the top performers and 0 the worst for the laggards |
| Data source | 2008 KAM Report (www.worldbank.org/kam) |

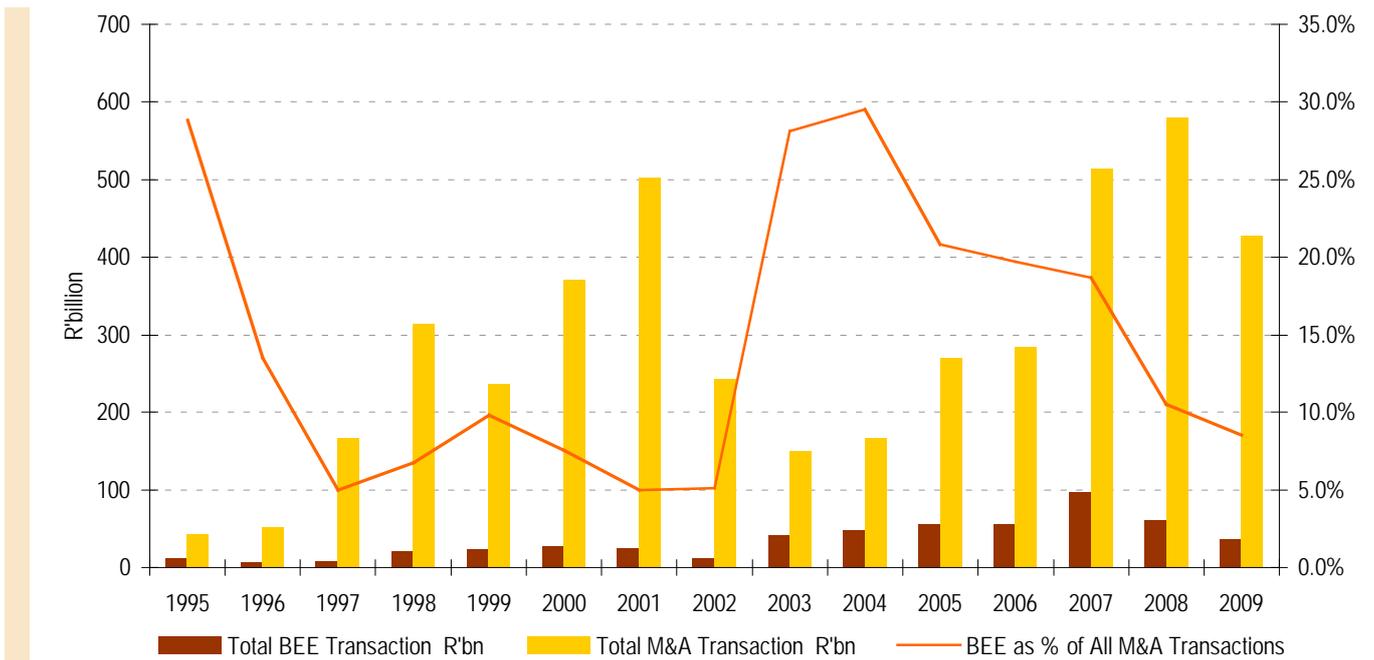
15 BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (BEE) TRANSACTIONS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To empower historically disadvantaged South Africans |
| Trend analysis | BEE transactions peaked in 2003 and 2004, after the BBBEE Act was passed and several industry chapters were adopted. BEE levels of ownership however still remain relatively low overall. The Presidential BEE Advisory Council will assist in advising the state and even the private sector on how to fast track sustainable BEE. |

BEE TRANSACTIONS

| | | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Total BEE Transaction | R'bn | 12 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 23 | 28 | 25 | 12 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 56 | 96 | 61 | 37 |
| Total M&A Transaction | R'bn | 43 | 52 | 166 | 314 | 236 | 371 | 502 | 242 | 150 | 166 | 269 | 284 | 514 | 580 | 428 |
| BEE as % of All M&A Transactions | | 28.8% | 13.5% | 5.0% | 6.8% | 9.8% | 7.5% | 5.0% | 5.1% | 28.1% | 29.5% | 20.8% | 19.7% | 18.7% | 10.5% | 8.5% |

BEE TRANSACTIONS



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Value of recorded BEE transactions |
| Data source | Ernst and Young handbooks on Mergers and Acquisitions |

16 BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To broadly reflect the demographic make-up of the country in the management of companies and organisations |
| Trend analysis | There is a positive trend in employment of black managers, but less so for black women. Companies must intensify their efforts to improve representativity and drive transformation |

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE BLACK

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Top managers | 12.7% | 25.1% | 18.4% | 23.8% | 21.1% | 27.2% | 22.2% | 28.8% | 24.2% | 32.2% |
| Senior Managers | 18.5% | 19.1% | 22.2% | 27.3% | 25.7% | 27.5% | 26.9% | 32.4% | 32.5% | 35.5% |

PERCENTAGE OF TOP AND SENIOR MANAGERS WHO ARE FEMALE

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Top Managers | 12.4% | 11.9% | 13.8% | 14.1% | 15.1% | 16.5% | 21.6% | 17.8% | 17.8% | 18.0% |
| Senior Managers | 21.0% | 17.7% | 21.6% | 22.3% | 23.7% | 23.6% | 27.4% | 24.9% | 27.8% | 26.7% |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Black managers include African Coloured and Indian |
| Data source | For odd years (2001 2003 2005 2007) data is based on large companies only because small companies report once in 2 years For even years (2002 2004 2006 2008) data is based on all companies (large and small) |
| Data note | Department of Labour Commission for Employment Equity (CEE) annual reports up to 2007-2008 |

17 Employment

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

Trend analysis The number of total employed increased from 11,2 million in 2001 to 13,8 million in 2008 and then declined to 12,7 million in 2010. The decline in the total number of jobs is a result of the global economic crisis, such that the unemployment rate – which had peaked at 31,2% in March 2003 – dropped to 23% in 2007 has again increased to 24,2% in 2009. The number of jobs lost during the economic crisis is yet to be regained.

EMPLOYMENT

| Thousands ('000) | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Mar | Sep | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | June |
| Informal sector employment (excl agric) | 1 824 | 1 780 | 1 830 | 1 903 | 1 766 | 1 946 | 2 071 | 2 462 | 2 190 | 2 379 | 2 131 | 2 122 | 2 319 | 2 340 | 2 175 | 2 246 | 2 150 | 2 109 | 1 993 | 2 109 | 2 009 | 2 122 |
| Formal sector employment (excl agric) | 7 097 | 7 181 | 7 228 | 7 373 | 7 483 | 7 692 | 7 750 | 7 987 | 8 059 | 8 384 | 8 423 | 8 785 | 9 342 | 9 415 | 9 439 | 9 537 | 9 449 | 9 356 | 9 073 | 9 114 | 8 974 | 8 848 |
| Agriculture | 1 739 | 1 420 | 1 288 | 1 212 | 1 258 | 1 063 | 1 170 | 925 | 1 318 | 1 088 | 1 075 | 1 164 | 799 | 790 | 767 | 764 | 738 | 710 | 653 | 615 | 650 | 620 |
| Domestic | 877 | 844 | 884 | 895 | 847 | 881 | 850 | 859 | 850 | 886 | 936 | 1 057 | 1 163 | 1 185 | 1 274 | 1 298 | 1 299 | 1 194 | 1 166 | 1 135 | 1 169 | 1 152 |
| Total Employment | 11 617 | 11 296 | 11 304 | 11 424 | 11 392 | 11 643 | 11 907 | 12 301 | 12 451 | 12 800 | 12 648 | 13 234 | 13 623 | 13 729 | 13 655 | 13 844 | 13 636 | 13 369 | 12 885 | 12 974 | 12 803 | 12 742 |
| Population 15-64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Labour absorption rate | 43.1 | 42.5 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 45.3 | 44.1 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 44.8 | 44.0 | 43.0 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 40.6 |
| Labour Force participation rate | 59.7 | 57.9 | 58.3 | 55.6 | 55.7 | 54.8 | 56.3 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 58.2 | 57.7 | 56.7 | 58.2 | 58.1 | 57.7 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 56.3 | 54.8 | 54.8 | 54.6 | 54.3 |

LABOUR ABSORPTION RATE BY PROVINCE

| | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 | |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Mar | Sep | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun |
| Eastern Cape | 40.0 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 29.0 | 26.2 | 31.3 | 34.6 | 33.4 | 39.4 | 34.6 | 32.2 | 34.0 | 33.4 | 34.5 | 33.2 | 34.2 | 32.9 | 33.8 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 30.8 | 30.8 |
| Free State | 47.4 | 46.5 | 46.6 | 47.1 | 47.1 | 44.1 | 43.5 | 45.5 | 43.3 | 44.6 | 44.5 | 45.9 | 45.3 | 44.8 | 45.3 | 44.6 | 43.6 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 42.3 | 41.0 | 41.5 |
| Gauteng | 50.4 | 52.3 | 49.0 | 52.4 | 51.0 | 52.9 | 54.3 | 57.0 | 55.2 | 58.1 | 55.7 | 57.8 | 56.9 | 57.4 | 57.3 | 57.4 | 56.5 | 55.3 | 51.9 | 52.2 | 51.4 | 51.2 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 38.5 | 40.8 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 40.8 | 43.0 | 41.5 | 39.8 | 41.0 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 41.6 | 39.7 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 36.7 |
| Limpopo | 29.6 | 28.4 | 26.8 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 30.6 | 27.8 | 29.3 | 27.2 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 30.8 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 27.2 | 28.5 |
| Mpumalanga | 42.1 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 41.8 | 42.8 | 42.3 | 42.2 | 43.7 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 38.2 | 38.8 |
| North West | 38.0 | 37.4 | 36.5 | 35.3 | 36.5 | 37.8 | 39.5 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 38.6 | 40.1 | 39.8 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 40.0 | 41.1 | 40.6 | 38.9 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 35.4 | 35.3 |
| Northern Cape | 48.2 | 48.1 | 47.8 | 45.3 | 48.7 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 41.8 | 45.6 | 44.4 | 45.6 | 43.0 | 43.6 | 42.2 | 43.8 | 44.8 | 39.4 | 40.1 | 36.1 | 41.0 | 37.7 | 36.3 |
| Western Cape | 52.9 | 52.6 | 52.9 | 54.2 | 52.6 | 53.2 | 51.1 | 54.7 | 54.0 | 56.9 | 55.1 | 55.1 | 55.3 | 54.8 | 53.9 | 55.6 | 56.4 | 54.3 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 54.3 | 52.9 |
| South Africa | 43.1 | 42.5 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 41.0 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 45.3 | 44.1 | 44.7 | 44.5 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 44.8 | 44.0 | 43.0 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 40.8 | 40.6 |

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

Data source Statistics South Africa Labour Force Surveys

18 UNEMPLOYMENT (broad and narrow)

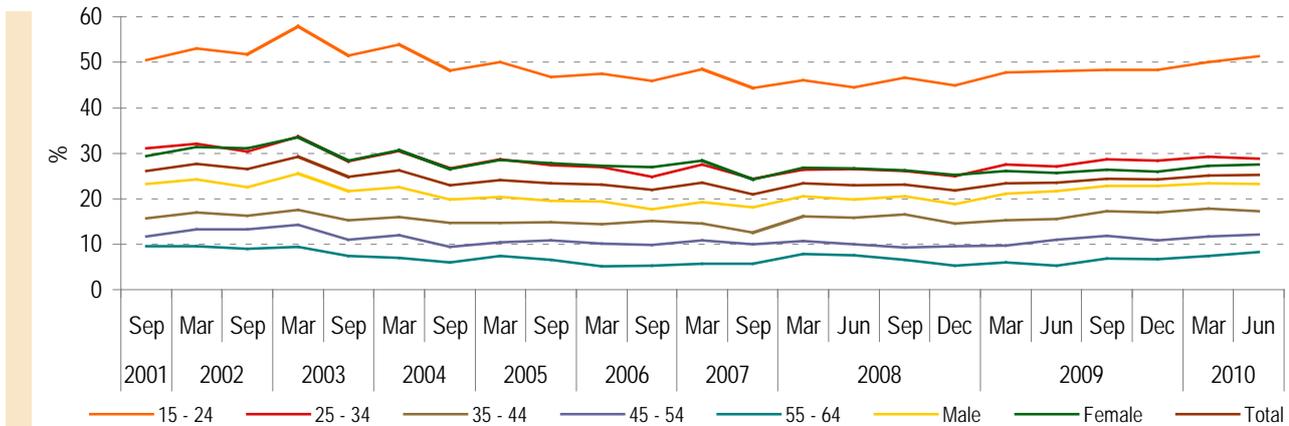
Goal The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half to a maximum of 14 per cent in 2014

Trend analysis Unemployment in the strict sense of the term, increased from 2 million in 1995 to 4,4 million in 2003, has decreased to 3,9 million in 2007 and increased to 4,1 million in second quarter of 2009. This is a result of the fact that the number of jobs created since 2003 has started to outstrip the growth in the labour force with a reversal in the trend since the start of the global economic crisis of 2007. If this trend prior to financial crisis continues we should see a continuous decline in unemployment rate going forward.

UNEMPLOYMENT (BROAD AND NARROW)

| | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | | | 2009 | | | | 2010 | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Mar | Sep | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun |
| narrow (official) | 27.7 | 26.6 | 29.3 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 23 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 23.2 | 21.9 | 23.5 | 23.6 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 25.2 | 25.3 |
| broad (unofficial) | 38.4 | 38.3 | 40.6 | 39.1 | 40.0 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 34.6 | 31.5 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 29.3 | 31.2 | 32.5 | 34.4 | 34.2 | 35.4 | 35.9 |

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Definition | Narrow (official) - Number of people who were without work in the week preceding the interview have taken active steps to look for work and were available for work. Broad (unofficial) - Number of people who were without work in the week preceding the interview and were available for work |
| Data source | Statistics South Africa's Labour Force Survey and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys |

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

| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To create temporary work opportunities for the unskilled marginalized unemployed(a minimum of 4.5 million work opportunities per annum) |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The extension of temporary employment opportunities through the EPWP has improved since the programmes introduction in 2004, and can be expected to continue to improve due to the introduction of the Community Work Programme as a supplementary programme. Soft and hard infrastructure has been put in place to ensure that the EPWP target of providing employment opportunities and training to at least one million targeted unemployed people in its first five years is met. |
|----------------|---|

PHASE 1 (2004/05 to 2008/09): NET WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED

| | Target | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 (Q2) | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | Cumulative Total | Total as % of 2009 Target |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Infrastructure | 750 000 | 158 277 | 103 343 | 136 035 | 236 951 | 377 356 | 1 011 962 | 134.9% |
| Environment and culture | 200 000 | 58 796 | 78 855 | 117 502 | 115 686 | 96 882 | 467 720 | 233.9% |
| Social | 150 000 | 1 650 | 17 858 | 34 332 | 61 018 | 59 508 | 174 366 | 116.2% |
| Economic | 12 000 | 4 687 | 1 833 | 3 231 | 3 697 | 6 930 | 20 378 | 169.8% |
| Annual total | | 223 410 | 201 889 | 291 100 | 417 351 | 540 676 | 1 674 426 | 167.4% |
| Cumulative total | 1 000 000 | 223 410 | 425 299 | 716 399 | 1 133 750 | 1 674 426 | | |

PHASE 2 (From 2010): EPWP OVERALL NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED REPORT PER SECTOR FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 2009 TO MARCH 2010

| | Number of Projects | Person-years of work including training | Person-Years of training | Gross number of work opportunities created | % of youth | % of women | % of people with disabilities |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Infrastructure | 2 898 | 78 802 | 146.74 | 263 457 | 45 | 25 | 0.642 |
| Environment and Culture | 1 392 | 14 792 | 317.52 | 95 942 | 33 | 31 | 0.5 |
| Non-State | 79 | 4 532.70 | 270.09 | 60 039 | 44 | 54 | 0.5 |
| Social | 7 473 | 36 724 | 999.84 | 206 421 | 26 | 45 | 0.264 |
| South Africa | 11 842 | 134 851 | 1 734 | 625 859 | 37 | 35 | 0.482 |

PHASE 2 (From 2010): EPWP REPORT PER PROVINCE FOR PERIOD APRIL 2009 TO MARCH 2010

| Province | Number of Projects | Person-years of work including training | Person-Years of training | Gross number of work opportunities created | % of youth | % of women | % of people with disabilities |
|---------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Eastern Cape | 1 024 | 20 505 | 181.66 | 99 933 | 41 | 30 | 1.02 |
| Free State | 1 384 | 6 540 | 95.64 | 38 467 | 43 | 36 | 0.484 |
| Gauteng | 996 | 33 219 | 233.00 | 108 401 | 46 | 20 | 0.209 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 1 076 | 32 758 | 368.80 | 172 280 | 26 | 40 | 0.485 |
| Limpo | 2 476 | 11 371 | 111.04 | 53 581 | 35 | 44 | 0.276 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 726 | 6 523 | 7.70 | 43 549 | 32 | 47 | 0.301 |
| North West | 2 152 | 9 215 | 115.30 | 37 611 | 41 | 45 | 0.596 |
| Northern Cape | 291 | 4 864 | 18.02 | 22 667 | 32 | 29 | 0.353 |
| Western Cape | 717 | 9 855 | 603.03 | 49 370 | 43 | 40 | 0.336 |
| Total | 11 842 | 134 851 | 1 734 | 625 859 | 37 | 35 | 0.482 |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 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 A work opportunity in the Infrastructure sector has a average duration of four (4) months and in the Environmental and Culture sector an average of duration of six (6) months One Person-Year of work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days. The calculated wages paid out to employees on EPWP projects have been calculated by multiplying the minimum wage rate with the person-day's work |
| Data source | Department of Public Works; Expanded Public Works Programme five year report 2004/05-2008/09. Personal communication |

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

20 PER CAPITA INCOME

| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To halve poverty between 2004 and 2014 |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | GDP per capita (which averaged less than 1% per annum in period 1994 to 2003), has averaged 3.7% since 2003, with gross national income per capita (measured at 2005 prices) increasing from R28 536 in 1994 to R35 905 in 2010. For the poorest 10% of the population (using AMPS data-constant 2008 prices) monthly income increased from R783 to R1041 between 1994 to 2009. Whilst for the richest 10% of the population monthly income increased from R71 055 per month to R97 899. There are huge income inequalities with the richest 70% of income accruing to the richest 20% and the poorest 10% getting less than 0.6%. The inequality is still of a racial nature as well, with the mean income for an African at R775.46, the median at R406.95 whilst for white the mean is R7,645.58 and median at R5,331.61, with coloureds and Asian a distant in-between. |
|----------------|---|

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

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|------|
| poorest 10 % | 783 | 857 | 676 | 766 | 822 | 847 | 849 | 847 | 761 | 830 | 921 | 1 004 | 977 | 1 037 | 1 092 | 1 041 | |
| poorest 20 % | 1 165 | 1 237 | 1 010 | 1 112 | 1 142 | 1 172 | 1 191 | 1 185 | 1 088 | 1 183 | 1 305 | 1 379 | 1 401 | 1 486 | 1 564 | 1 486 | |
| richest 10% | 71 055 | 67 680 | 66 515 | 68 609 | 69 728 | 75 374 | 75 349 | 74 401 | 74 479 | 71 811 | 83 197 | 81 153 | 92 952 | 99 177 | 104 385 | 97 899 | |
| richest 20% | 47 276 | 45 164 | 44 336 | 45 364 | 46 700 | 50 104 | 50 124 | 49 466 | 49 574 | 48 030 | 54 080 | 53 205 | 60 581 | 64 388 | 67 770 | 64 565 | |

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

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| poorest 10% | 0.63% | 0.71% | 0.57% | 0.63% | 0.66% | 0.64% | 0.63% | 0.64% | 0.56% | 0.62% | 0.63% | 0.69% | 0.59% | 0.59% | 0.59% | 0.57% | |
| poorest 20% | 1.8% | 2.0% | 1.7% | 1.82% | 1.8% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 1.6% | 1.8% | 1.8% | 1.9% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.7% | 1.6% | |
| richest 10% | 54.8% | 53.9% | 54.4% | 55.59% | 54.3% | 55.4% | 55.4% | 55.3% | 55.2% | 53.5% | 56.3% | 55.4% | 55.5% | 55.8% | 55.8% | 53.1% | |
| richest 20% | 72.9% | 72.0% | 72.5% | 73.41% | 72.8% | 73.6% | 73.7% | 73.5% | 73.4% | 71.6% | 73.2% | 72.7% | 72.4% | 72.5% | 72.5% | 70.0% | |

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (2008 CONSTANT RAND PRICES) – IES DATA

| | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2008 | |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | Plutocratic | Democratic |
| African: mean | 615.36 | 575.64 | 775.46 | 845.83 | 824.44 |
| African: median | 333.23 | 278.46 | 406.95 | 453.85 | 441.84 |
| Coloured: mean | 935.65 | 1 141.80 | 1 384.95 | 1 495.53 | 1 459.06 |
| Coloured: median | 583.72 | 655.11 | 651.47 | 712.23 | 693.62 |
| Asian: mean | 2 299.15 | 2 021.84 | 2 785.50 | 2 986.67 | 2 916.10 |
| Asian: median | 1 596.02 | 1 306.92 | 1 583.09 | 1 713.07 | 1 666.89 |
| White: mean | 4 436.18 | 5 129.21 | 7 645.56 | 8 141.15 | 7 962.24 |
| White: median | 3 442.72 | 3 544.50 | 5 331.61 | 5 667.50 | 5 545.80 |
| Total: mean | 1 101.48 | 1 074.29 | 1 514.81 | 1 631.33 | 1 592.81 |
| Total: median | 428.74 | 356.27 | 483.87 | 537.19 | 523.06 |

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE (2009 CONSTANT RAND PRICES)

| | 2005 | 2009 | GHS Income | GHS Expenditure |
|------------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------------|
| | | | 2005 | 2009 |
| African: mean | 570.28 | 1 205.06 | 620.46 | 734.30 |
| African: median | 240.00 | 452.00 | 294.73 | 329.38 |
| Coloured: mean | 1 048.10 | 2 290.92 | 1 089.65 | 1 366.28 |
| Coloured: median | 525.71 | 1 050.00 | 597.63 | 667.73 |
| Asian: mean | 2 031.00 | 4 634.08 | 2 061.29 | 2 650.40 |
| Asian: median | 1 289.17 | 3 000.00 | 1 100.04 | 1 433.17 |
| White: mean | 3 997.13 | 8 018.82 | 3 898.18 | 4 581.79 |
| White: median | 2 650.00 | 5 750.00 | 2 455.71 | 3 244.53 |
| Total: mean | 928.78 | 1 930.16 | 1 089.69 | 1 297.32 |
| Total: median | 290.00 | 576.84 | 398.20 | 442.53 |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Definition | Monthly per capita income (2008 constant Rand). The method of deriving plutocratic expenditure weights for official consumer price indices entails the aggregation of expenditure on a specific item across all households and then calculating the share of this aggregate within total consumer expenditure. An alternative method of calculating weights eliminates the bias that arises from the fact that plutocratic weights are a weighted mean of individual household price indices where the weight is that household's expenditure. Democratic weights entail a change in the unit of analysis from the product to the household. In order to arrive at an index that approximates the inflation experience of households in the middle of the expenditure distribution differential weighting of households must be eliminated so that each household's structure of expenditure contributes equally to the overall weights. |
| Data source | Van der Berg <i>et al</i> (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008) Bhorat (2009) based on Statistics SA's Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) data (1995 - 2008). |
| Notes on calculations | For the AMPS data income is recorded in more than 30 household income brackets. Incomes were converted to per capita levels by applying household size. Pareto estimates of income were estimated in the open interval for each race and household size category. Income was assumed to be distributed equally within income brackets. AMPS income data show very strong growth for 2005 and this income level was maintained and even grew in subsequent years. This is probably more the result of better capturing of incomes in the survey rather than of real income shifts. To rather err on the side of being conservative regarding poverty trends AMPS incomes for these later years were adjusted proportionately downwards to give growth rates of income consistent with the national accounts. Without these adjustments estimated poverty would have fallen even faster. These adjustments do not affect distribution estimates. Adjustment of AMPS income in each year: Adjusted AMPS that for year's income / Unadjusted AMPS2004 income = National account for that year's current income / National account for the 2004 current income. For the IES data the poverty lines have been inflated from their 2000 values using CPI (all items) to 2008 constant Rand. The population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size (and based on the 2001 Census). The 2008 "plutocratic" estimates were calculated by adjusting the expenditure recorded in the 2005/06 IES for inflation that has been calculated using plutocratic weights. This is the conventional method of deriving expenditure weights for official consumer price indices employed by Statistics South Africa and entails the aggregation of expenditure on a specific item across all households and then calculating the share of this aggregate within total consumer expenditure. As a result the plutocratic index is biased towards the upper end of the expenditure distribution (Oosthuizen 2007). The 2008 "democratic" estimates were calculated by adjusting the expenditure recorded in the 2005/06 IES for inflation that has been calculated using democratic weights. According to this method expenditure weights are first calculated for all households individually with the overall weight calculated as the mean across all households. This method attaches equal weight to each household in calculating the weight of the item in the index and is more representative of household expenditure across the distribution (Oosthuizen 2007). For both the plutocratic and democratic estimates expenditures were adjusted using expenditure decile-specific inflation rates. |

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

21 LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE (LSM)

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | Reducing inequalities |
| Trend analysis | The monthly real income of the poorest 10% of the population increased from R742 in 1995 to R1386 in 2008/09. Whilst for the richest 10% it almost doubled increasing from R13 416 to R26 602. The richest provinces Gauteng and Western Cape have no one falling in LSM1. The largest number of LSM 1 are in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal. |

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE

| | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | | 2002/03 | | 2003/04 | | 2004/05 | | 2005/06 | | 2006/07 | | 2007/08 | | 2008/09 | |
|--------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | no (000) | imputed avg monthly |
| LSM 1 | 3 456 | R 742 | 3 003 | R 804 | 3 059 | R 860 | 2 764 | R 878 | 2 317 | R 911 | 1 895 | R 999 | 1 493 | R 1 058 | 1 062 | R 1 080 | 1 031 | R 1 386 |
| LSM 2 | 3 950 | R 883 | 4 221 | R 963 | 3 935 | R 1 129 | 3 848 | R 1 076 | 3 745 | R 1 103 | 3 784 | R 1 214 | 3 407 | R 1 261 | 2 732 | R 1 401 | 2 436 | R 1 564 |
| LSM 3 | 4 062 | R 1 092 | 4 149 | R 1 200 | 4 257 | R 1 355 | 4 250 | R 1 412 | 3 979 | R 1 434 | 3 878 | R 1 521 | 3 693 | R 1 613 | 2 953 | R 1 795 | 2 610 | R 2 116 |
| LSM 4 | 3 896 | R 1 541 | 4 066 | R 1 596 | 4 179 | R 1 761 | 4 465 | R 1 792 | 4 582 | R 1 888 | 4 603 | R 1 940 | 4 488 | R 2 022 | 4 557 | R 2 536 | 4 641 | R 2 580 |
| LSM 5 | 3 634 | R 2 195 | 3 703 | R 2 239 | 3 725 | R 2 421 | 3 978 | R 2 436 | 4 132 | R 2 518 | 4 176 | R 2 681 | 4 320 | R 2 903 | 4 843 | R 3 122 | 5 153 | R 3 627 |
| LSM 6 | 3 621 | R 3 555 | 3 716 | R 3 625 | 3 842 | R 3 970 | 4 246 | R 4 057 | 4 451 | R 4 194 | 4 454 | R 4 404 | 4 976 | R 4 723 | 5 597 | R 5 386 | 6 086 | R 5 990 |
| LSM 7 | 1 717 | R 5 349 | 1 886 | R 5 662 | 1 886 | R 5 991 | 1 877 | R 6 437 | 2 174 | R 6 444 | 2 413 | R 6 841 | 2 653 | R 7 579 | 2 957 | R 8 677 | 3 182 | R 9 694 |
| LSM 8 | 1 663 | R 7 212 | 1 705 | R 7 537 | 1 745 | R 8 396 | 1 462 | R 8 429 | 1 609 | R 9 174 | 1 759 | R 9 252 | 1 928 | R 10 015 | 2 158 | R 12 337 | 2 449 | R 13 188 |
| LSM 9 | 1 559 | R 9 568 | 1 666 | R 10 234 | 1 699 | R 11 561 | 1 799 | R 11 499 | 1 971 | R 11 864 | 2 085 | R 12 558 | 2 228 | R 13 507 | 2 546 | R 16 296 | 2 895 | R 17 809 |
| LSM 10 | 1 455 | R 13 416 | 1 469 | R 15 072 | 1 446 | R 17 173 | 1 621 | R 18 643 | 1 695 | R 18 822 | 1 857 | R 19 817 | 1 923 | R 20 278 | 1 898 | R 23 054 | 2 015 | R 26 602 |

LIVING STANDARDS MEASURE BY PROVINCE (2007/08)

| | Eastern Cape | | Free State | | Gauteng Province | | KwaZulu Natal | | Limpopo | | Mpumalanga | | North West | | Northern Cape | | Western Cape | | Total | |
|--------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income | no (000) | imputed avg monthly income |
| LSM 1 | 507 | R1 279 | 3 | R 1 050 | 0 | R 0 | 327 | R 1 682 | 128 | R 995 | 31 | R 2 100 | 27 | R 971 | 7 | R 1 042 | 0 | R 0 | 1031 | R 1 386 |
| LSM 2 | 742 | R1 438 | 23 | R 1 212 | 49 | R 1 655 | 811 | R 1 882 | 391 | R 1 355 | 190 | R 1 435 | 147 | R 1 449 | 74 | R 1 038 | 9 | R 1 685 | 2436 | R 1 564 |
| LSM 3 | 607 | R2 104 | 113 | R 1 494 | 111 | R 2 833 | 727 | R 2 403 | 527 | R 1 873 | 188 | R 2 174 | 211 | R 2 195 | 95 | R 1 063 | 31 | R 1 773 | 2610 | R 2 116 |
| LSM 4 | 780 | R2 954 | 355 | R 1 864 | 370 | R 2 468 | 1083 | R 2 878 | 895 | R 2 414 | 429 | R 2 918 | 439 | R 2 391 | 173 | R 1 328 | 116 | R 2 451 | 4641 | R 2 580 |
| LSM 5 | 659 | R3 689 | 720 | R 2 574 | 719 | R 3 688 | 767 | R 4 030 | 809 | R 4 078 | 564 | R 3 640 | 506 | R 3 824 | 167 | R 2 116 | 240 | R 4 229 | 5153 | R 3 627 |
| LSM 6 | 751 | R5 368 | 483 | R 4 691 | 1570 | R 5 927 | 940 | R 6 792 | 477 | R 6 985 | 502 | R 7 071 | 449 | R 5 734 | 105 | R 4 098 | 810 | R 5 659 | 6086 | R 5 990 |
| LSM 7 | 293 | R8 968 | 102 | R7 909 | 1154 | R 10 750 | 486 | R 10 049 | 110 | R 9 934 | 220 | R 10 846 | 143 | R 10 261 | 38 | R 9 544 | 636 | R 7 567 | 3182 | R 9 694 |
| LSM 8 | 214 | R11 584 | 72 | R 13 226 | 886 | R 14 137 | 436 | R 13 941 | 78 | R 17 483 | 128 | R 14 629 | 100 | R 15 232 | 32 | R 12 951 | 504 | R 10 124 | 2449 | R 13 188 |
| LSM 9 | 207 | R 15 303 | 110 | R 15 063 | 1116 | R 19 711 | 574 | R 18 701 | 75 | R 20 837 | 123 | R 19 806 | 92 | R 19 064 | 65 | R 15 499 | 532 | R 13 573 | 2895 | R 17 809 |
| LSM 10 | 120 | R 23 008 | 88 | R 21 708 | 832 | R 29 195 | 477 | R 27 459 | 60 | R 26 192 | 47 | R 28 492 | 31 | R 23 925 | 47 | R 25 750 | 315 | R 21 372 | 2015 | R 26 602 |

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

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

22 INEQUALITY MEASURES

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | To reduce income inequality |
| Trend analysis | Poverty and inequality remain major challenges for South Africa. Using the gini-coefficient, inequality worsened from 0.64 to 0.66 in 2008. The driver of the increase in inequality has been between-group inequality. For the realisation of the constitutional mandate of "Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms" deliberate programmes that will optimally reduce inequality need to be driven on all fronts and by all social partners. |

INEQUALITY MEASURES

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Gini coefficient | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AMPS | 0.672 | 0.665 | 0.674 | 0.678 | 0.674 | 0.683 | 0.685 | 0.682 | 0.685 | 0.670 | 0.686 | 0.678 | 0.683 | 0.685 | 0.660 | 0.666 | |
| IES | | | 0.640 | | | | | 0.680 | | | | | 0.690 | | | 0.679 (Plutocratic) | 0.679 (Democratic) |
| GHS Income | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.712 | | | | 0.720 |
| GHS Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.686 | | | | 0.683 |
| Theil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Within - Race | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AMPS | 0.350 | 0.349 | 0.366 | 0.370 | 0.382 | 0.389 | 0.400 | 0.464 | 0.456 | 0.502 | 0.550 | 0.514 | 0.597 | 0.613 | 0.574 | 0.618 | |
| IES | | | 0.433 | | | | | 0.554 | | | | | 0.511 | | | 0.499 (Plutocratic) | 0.500 (Democratic) |
| GHS Income | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.721 | | | | 0.720 |
| GHS Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.598 | | | | 0.590 |
| Between n-Race | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AMPS | 0.549 | 0.532 | 0.533 | 0.548 | 0.524 | 0.548 | 0.538 | 0.471 | 0.480 | 0.418 | 0.463 | 0.453 | 0.415 | 0.416 | 0.342 | 0.331 | |
| IES | | | 0.381 | | | | | 0.441 | | | | | 0.504 | | | 0.491 (Plutocratic) | 0.493 (Democratic) |
| GHS Income | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.328 | | | | 0.305 |
| GHS Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.395 | | | | 0.361 |
| Total value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AMPS | 0.899 | 0.880 | 0.899 | 0.918 | 0.906 | 0.937 | 0.938 | 0.935 | 0.937 | 0.921 | 1.013 | 0.967 | 1.012 | 1.030 | 0.917 | 0.950 | |
| IES | | | 0.814 | | | | | 0.995 | | | | | 1.014 | | | 0.990 (Democratic) | 0.993 (Democratic) |
| GHS Income | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.049 | | | | 1.025 |
| GHS Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.992 | | | | 0.950 |

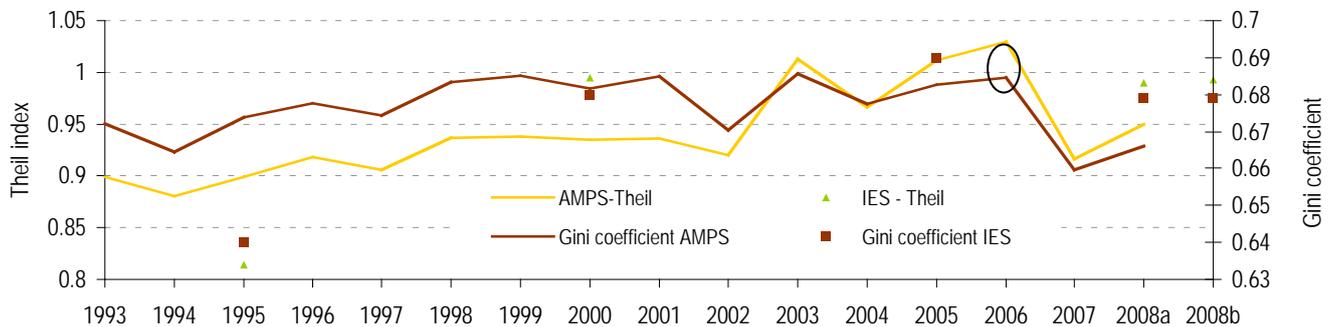
NIDS GINI COEFFICIENT FOR INCOME & EXPENDITURE, 2009

| Province | Income | Expenditure |
|---------------|--------|-------------|
| Eastern Cape | 0.66 | 0.68 |
| Free State | 0.67 | 0.62 |
| Gauteng | 0.66 | 0.60 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 0.73 | 0.77 |
| Limpopo | 0.68 | 0.65 |
| Mpumalanga | 0.68 | 0.65 |
| Northern Cape | 0.58 | 0.56 |
| North West | 0.63 | 0.64 |
| Western Cape | 0.60 | 0.63 |

NIDS GINI COEFFICIENT FOR INCOME & EXPENDITURE, 2009

| Race | Income | Expenditure |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| African | 0.60 | 0.59 |
| Coloured | 0.53 | 0.57 |
| Asian/Indian | 0.59 | 0.53 |
| White | 0.48 | 0.45 |
| Overall | 0.68 | 0.69 |

INEQUALITY MEASURES



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Gini coefficient: It measures the inequality as a proportion of its theoretical maximum. The Gini coefficient can range from 0 (no inequality) to 1 (complete inequality). |
| Data source | Van der Berg et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008) Bhorat (2008) based on Statistics SA's IES data (1995 - 2008).. |
| Data note | AMPS data - Gini coefficients calculated from data recorded in income brackets and without probing on all individual income sources (such as census data or AMPS) are usually somewhat higher. Trends however should not be affected. For IES data the changes in the values of the Gini coefficients between 1995 and 2005 are statistically significant at the 95 percent level with the exception of Africans. The changes in the values of the Gini coefficients between 2000 and 2005 are not statistically significant at the 95 percent level for the total Asians and Whites. The population in 1995 and 2000 has been weighted by population weights according to the 1996 Census. Population weights are not available for the 2005 dataset and the population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size - these weights are based on the 2001 Census. It has not been possible to calculate confidence intervals or t-statistics for the Theil measures and as such it becomes impossible to evaluate if the change in the contribution of the two components to total inequality is statistically significant. In 2008 the population has been weighted by the household weight multiplied by the household size (and based on the 2001 Census). None of the changes in Gini coefficients are statistically significant. Expenditures were adjusted using expenditure decile-specific inflation rates. See also Indicator 19 |

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

23 POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX

| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | Meeting basic needs of all South Africans |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | Using a R524 poverty line poverty headcount index decreased from 58% in 2000 to 49% in 2008. Using a R283 poverty line poverty headcount decreased from 38% in 2000 to 22% in 2008. The decline in poverty headcount is largely due to an increase in social grant uptake. |
|----------------|--|

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW VARIOUS POVERTY LINES (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

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

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

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 70% | | | | 65% |
| Income Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 59% | | | | 46% |
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 54% | | | | 49% |
| Income Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40% | | | | 27% |
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31% | | | | 25% |
| Income Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23% | | | | 12% |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Definition | Headcount index (P0) the proportion of the population living below a poverty line using 2008 constant Rand |
| Data source | Van der Berg et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008) Bhorat (2009) based on Statistics SA's IES data (1995 - 2008). |
| Notes on calculations | See indicator 19 and 21 |

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

| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To reduce the poverty gap and the severity of poverty |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | Using the latest available data and comparing it with the Income and Expenditure Survey of 1995, it can be concluded that while absolute and relative poverty has declined inequality has worsened. Using a poverty line of R524 a month or a poverty line of R283 a month, poverty depth has declined, over the years. However after the initial success between 1995 and 2005 (if using the R283 per month poverty line), the severity of poverty has not been dented. This could signal that the poverty reduction policies and the social security net is failing the poorest. |
|----------------|--|

P1: DEPTH OF POVERTY (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

| | | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------------|
| P1 : Depth of poverty | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R524 a month poverty line | IES | | | 26% | | | | | 31% | | | | | 21% | | | 21% (Plutocratic) 21% (Democratic) |
| R388 a month poverty line | AMPS | 24% | 24% | 27% | 26% | 25% | 25% | 26% | 25% | 26% | 24% | 23% | 22% | 21% | 20% | 19% | 19% |
| R283 a month poverty line | IES | | | 12% | | | | | 16% | | | | | 7% | | | 6% (Plutocratic) 7% (Democratic) |

P1: DEPTH OF POVERTY (GHS)

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45% | | | | 40% |
| Income Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36% | | | | 24% |
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29% | | | | 24% |
| Income Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23% | | | | 12% |
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14% | | | | 9% |
| Income Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14% | | | | 4% |

P2: SEVERITY OF POVERTY (IN 2008 CONSTANT RAND)

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

P2: SEVERY OF POVERTY (GHS)

| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33% | | | | 28% |
| Income Poverty Line [R551.78 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26% | | | | 15% |
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19% | | | | 15% |
| Income Poverty Line [R298.17 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17% | | | | 7% |
| Expenditure Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8% | | | | 5% |
| Income Poverty Line [R149.08 per person per month] | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11% | | | | 2% |

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Definition | Depth of poverty (P1) at a poverty line of R388 per month in constant 2008 Rand. It is based on how far below the poverty line the average income for an average poor person is i.e. how deep their poverty is Severity of poverty (P2) at a poverty line of R388 per month in constant 2008 constant Rand. It is based on the square of the gap between the poverty line and the incomes of the poor thus it gives great weight to those who are most deeply in poverty |
| Data source | Van der Berg et al (2009) based on All Media and Products Survey (AMPS) of various years (1993 - 2008) Bhorat (2009) based on Statistics SA IES data (1995 - 2008) |
| Notes on calculations | See indicator 19 and 21 |

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty and inequality

Development Indicators

25 SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To provide appropriate social-assistance support to all eligible beneficiaries |
| Trend analysis | The majority of grant recipients are the 9.57 million recipients of the Child Support Grant - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. The Foster Child Grant provides support for families that have taken in orphaned children and it continues to show strong growth. Uptake of the Old Age Grant remains stable as most of the intended beneficiaries are being reached. It is the provinces with the highest poverty incidence levels that have the highest number of grant recipients, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. Northern Cape has the lowest number of recipients because of the very low population density. |

SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS

| | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08* | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Old Age Grant (OAG) | 1 637 934 | 1 697 725 | 1 812 695 | 1 848 726 | 1 900 406 | 1 903 042 | 1 943 348 | 2 050 572 | 2 124 984 | 2 146 344 | 2 195 018 | 2 229 550 | 2 390 543 | 2 546 657 |
| War Veterans Grant (WVG) | 13 473 | 10 525 | 9 197 | 7 908 | 5 617 | 5 336 | 4 638 | 3 996 | 2 963 | 2 817 | 2 340 | 1 924 | 1 500 | 1 216 |
| Disability Grant (DG) | 711 629 | 660 528 | 633 778 | 607 537 | 655 822 | 694 232 | 840 424 | 1 228 231 | 1 293 280 | 1 315 143 | 1 422 808 | 1 408 456 | 1 286 883 | 1 264 477 |
| Foster Child Grant (FCG) | 42 999 | 43 520 | 46 496 | 49 843 | 66 967 | 67 817 | 83 574 | 120 571 | 195 454 | 317 434 | 400 503 | 454 199 | 474 759 | 510 760 |
| Child Dependency Grant (CDG) | 2 707 | 8 172 | 16 835 | 22 789 | 33 574 | 34 978 | 42 355 | 76 494 | 86 917 | 90 112 | 98 631 | 102 292 | 107 065 | 110 731 |
| Child Support Grant (CSG) | | | 21 997 | 150 366 | 1 111 612 | 1 277 396 | 1 998 936 | 2 996 723 | 4 165 545 | 7 075 266 | 7 863 841 | 8 189 975 | 8 765 354 | 9 570 287 |
| Total | 2 408 742 | 2 420 470 | 2 540 998 | 2 687 169 | 3 773 998 | 3 982 801 | 4 913 275 | 6 476 587 | 7 869 143 | 10 947 116 | 11 983 141 | 12 386 396 | 13 026 104 | 14 004 128 |
| Growth Rate | | 0.5% | 5.0% | 5.8% | 40.4% | 5.5% | 23.4% | 31.8% | 21.5% | 39.1% | 9.5% | 3.4% | 5.2% | 7.5% |
| Grant-in-aid | | 9 183 | 8 496 | 8 570 | 10 107 | 10 332 | 12 625 | 17 528 | 25 667 | 26 960 | 31 918 | 37 343 | 46 069 | 2 546 657 |

SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS RECIPIENTS PER PROVINCE 31 MARCH 2009

| | Eastern Cape | Free State | Gauteng | KwaZulu-Natal | Limpopo | Mpumalanga | North-West | Northern Cape | Western Cape | Total |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| OAG | 469 573 | 154 034 | 326 409 | 536 260 | 389 804 | 175 991 | 215 359 | 67 260 | 211 967 | 2 546 657 |
| WVG | 154 | 27 | 317 | 173 | 109 | 49 | 34 | 49 | 304 | 1 216 |
| DG | 201 361 | 97 364 | 128 371 | 364 266 | 106 673 | 76 571 | 94 908 | 46 553 | 148 410 | 1 264 477 |
| Permanent disability | 188 595 | 78 813 | 109 397 | 279 975 | 83 326 | 66 662 | 78 889 | 37 167 | 109 569 | 1 032 393 |
| Temporary disability | 12 766 | 18 551 | 18 974 | 84 291 | 23 347 | 9 909 | 16 019 | 9 386 | 38 841 | 232 084 |
| Grant-in-aid | 7 134 | 842 | 815 | 23 029 | 7 014 | 1 126 | 1 923 | 3 530 | 7 824 | 53 237 |
| FCG | 100 810 | 44 478 | 62 023 | 141 404 | 54 314 | 26 164 | 38 656 | 14 716 | 28 195 | 510 760 |
| CDG | 18 915 | 4 577 | 13 248 | 33 866 | 12 844 | 5 877 | 8 553 | 3 952 | 8 899 | 110 731 |
| CSG | 1 668 408 | 527 077 | 1 153 481 | 2 439 781 | 1 460 328 | 750 661 | 715 997 | 224 346 | 630 208 | 9 570 287 |
| Total 2006/07 | 2 244 303 | 723 698 | 1 406 445 | 2 931 722 | 1 751 512 | 901 386 | 1 001 629 | 232 102 | 790 344 | 11 983 141 |
| Total 2007/08 | 2 228 201 | 752 763 | 1 450 009 | 3 119 502 | 1 802 325 | 924 958 | 982 904 | 303 974 | 821 760 | 12 386 396 |
| Total 2008/09 | 2 325 456 | 752 694 | 1 530 018 | 3 302 953 | 1 905 435 | 974 645 | 1 020 906 | 329 367 | 884 630 | 13 026 104 |
| Total 2009/10 | 2 459 221 | 827 557 | 1 683 849 | 3 515 750 | 2 024 072 | 1 035 313 | 1 073 507 | 356 876 | 1 027 983 | 14 004 128 |

SOCIAL - ASSISTANCE GRANTS EXPENDITURE

| | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Expenditure (R million) | 36 982 | 44 885 | 50 708 | 57 032 | 62 467 | 70 715 | 80 080 |
| % of GDP | 2.9% | 3.1% | 3.2% | 3.3% | 3.2% | 3.2% | 3.5% |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year |
| Data source | South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen) National Treasury's Estimates of National Expenditure (2006/07) |
| Data note | The total figures does not include Grant-in-Aid as Grant-in-Aid is an additional type of grant awarded to persons who might already be receiving other forms of grants such as Old age grants Disability or War veteran's grants as a result of being unable to care for themselves. Grant-in-Aid may create duplicates in terms of head counts. Disability Grant Total consists of Temporary Disability Grant which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period no less than 6 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 |

26 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa |
| Trend analysis | The tables below shows various aspects of people with disabilities in terms of composition, provision of services and labour composition in the work place. The 2009 General household Survey estimated that people with disability constitute 7.9% of South Africa's population. Despite a gradual decline in grant recipients as a % of total social grants recipients between 1996/7 and 2009/10, the total number of recipients of disability grants increased significantly. The representation of people with disability in the workplace has almost doubled and so has the number of learners in special schools who have passed matric. |

STATISTICS SA DATA ON PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

| | Census 1996 | Census 2001 | Community Survey 2007 | GHS 2009 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Male | 1 194 349 | 1 082 044 | 1 000 558 | 1 834 000 |
| Female | 1 463 364 | 1 173 938 | 915 661 | 2 067 000 |
| Total | 2 657 714 | 2 255 982 | 1 916 219 | 3 901 000 |
| % of total population | 6.5 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 7.9 |

SASSA DATA ON DISABILITY GRANTS RECIPIENTS

| | 1996/07 | 1997/08 | 1998/09 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08* | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Disability Grant Recipients | 711 629 | 660 528 | 633 778 | 607 537 | 655 822 | 694 232 | 840 424 | 1 228 231 | 1 293 280 | 1 315 143 | 1 422 808 | 1 408 456 | 1 286 883 | 1 264 477 |
| % of total | 30% | 27% | 25% | 23% | 17% | 17% | 17% | 19% | 16% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 10% | 9% |
| Total Grants Recipients | 2 408 742 | 2 420 470 | 2 540 998 | 2 687 169 | 3 773 998 | 3 982 801 | 4 913 275 | 6 476 587 | 7 869 143 | 10 947 116 | 11 983 141 | 12 386 396 | 13 026 104 | 14 004 128 |

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION DATA ON SPECIAL SCHOOL MATRIC PASS RATE

| In special schools | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number of Learners who wrote Matric in Special Schools | 562 | 519 | 777 | 754 | 692 | 727 | 804 | 872 |
| Total Pass | 383 | 416 | 563 | 528 | 528 | 492 | 636 | 697 |

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DATA ON EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES

| | 2005 | | | 2006 | | | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Top Management | 225 | 98 | 323 | 143 | 34 | 177 | 62 | 12 | 74 | 192 | 43 | 235 | 210 | 50 | 260 |
| Senior Management | 236 | 70 | 306 | 193 | 72 | 265 | 161 | 45 | 206 | 303 | 109 | 412 | 530 | 174 | 704 |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Grants include Disability grant Old age grant War veteran grant Care Dep Child support Foster child and does not include Grant-in-aid |
| Data source | Statistics South Africa Census 1996 2001: Community Survey 2007 South African Social Security Agency(SASSA) Department of Education: Further Education and Training Assessment and Examinations Department of Labour Commission for Employment Equity(CEE) annual report |
| Data note | The current definition of disability is "the loss or elimination of opportunities to take part in the life of the community equitably with others that is encountered by persons having physical sensory physiological developmental learning neurological or other impairments which may be permanent temporary or episodic in nature thereby causing activity limitations and participation restriction with the mainstream society. These barriers may be due to economic physical social attitudinal and/or cultural factors" |

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

27 MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | Meeting housing needs and building decent human settlements |
| Trend analysis | Since 1994, Government has intensified its efforts to accelerate the delivery of housing to the poor, as reflected in the cumulative total number of housing units completed or in progress under the subsidised housing programme that has now reached a cumulative total just over 3 million. The 2009 GHS reported that approximately 76.2% of South African households now live in formal dwellings, up from 64.4% in 1996. |

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS – STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Number of households (HH) | 8 584 556 | No data | 9 059 606 | 9 256 707 | 9 287 696 | 10 770 793 | No data | 11 205 705 | 11 479 000 | 12 041 000 | 12 194 000 | 12 726 000 | 12 972 000 | 12 500 610 | 13 448 000 | 13 812 000 |
| 2. HH in formal dwelling | | | 5 794 386 | 6 832 119 | 6 624 273 | 7 957 934 | | 7 680 422 | 8 349 000 | 8 865 000 | 8 974 000 | 8 878 000 | 9 111 000 | 8 812 930 | 9 879 000 | 10 429 985 |
| | | | 64.0% | 73.8% | 71.3% | 73.9% | | 68.5% | 72.7% | 73.6% | 73.6% | 69.8% | 70.2% | 70.5% | 73.5% | 76.2% |
| 3. HH not in formal dwelling | | | 1 453 015 | 1 041 189 | 983 203 | 1 329 078 | | 1 836 232 | 1 462 000 | 1 506 000 | 1 377 000 | 2 026 000 | 2 484 000 | 1 816 995 | 1 800 000 | 1 845 438 |
| | | | 16.0% | 11.2% | 10.6% | 12.3% | | 16.4% | 12.7% | 12.5% | 11.3% | 15.9% | 19.1% | 14.5% | 13.4% | 13.5% |
| 4. HH in traditional structures | | | 1 812 205 | 1 253 286 | 1 161 001 | 1 173 445 | | 1 689 051 | 1 668 000 | 1 670 000 | 1 843 000 | 1 822 000 | 1 377 000 | 1 461 601 | 1 417 000 | 1 416 655 |
| | | | 20.0% | 13.5% | 12.5% | 10.9% | | 15.1% | 14.5% | 13.9% | 15.1% | 14.3% | 10.6% | 11.7% | 10.5% | 10.4% |

HOUSING UNITS – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

| | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 5. Planned units | 221 982 | 334 948 | 538 012 | 780 261 | 945 729 | 1 187 539 | 1 472 417 | 1 695 300 | 2 164 318 | 2 528 437 | 2 986 704 | 3 248 672 | 3 438 295 | 3 690 359 | 3 850 199 | 3 930 666 |
| 6. Subsidised Housing units completed / in progress | | 135 229 | 264 422 | 473 422 | 721 813 | 883 385 | 1 074 028 | 1 217 309 | 1 420 897 | 1 614 512 | 1 831 860 | 2 047 993 | 2 319 212 | 2 568 062 | 2 806 647 | 3 036 372 |
| 7. Approved beneficiaries | 15 880 | 48 773 | 142 830 | 293 777 | 462 024 | 664 729 | 843 210 | 970 546 | 1 122 242 | 1 314 318 | 1 471 564 | 1 659 815 | 1 851 510 | 1 962 330 | 2 117 462 | 2 232 564 |

HOUSING UNITS PER PROVINCE – DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

| | 2004/05 | | | 2005/06 | | | 2006/07 | | | 2007/08 | | | 2008/09 | | | 2009/10 | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | Planned units | Subsidised units | Beneficiaries |
| Eastern Cape | 11 791 | 37 524 | 24 087 | 2 197 | 19 825 | 10 671 | 4 952 | 16 526 | 8 625 | 27 700 | 12 684 | 4 351 | 22 241 | 22 180 | 10 705 | 39 758 | 29 463 | 12 757 |
| Free State | 15 993 | 16 447 | 18 028 | 8 877 | 20 536 | 9 932 | 15 614 | 19 662 | 13 307 | 28 129 | 12 482 | 5 855 | 8 458 | 14 667 | 28 252 | 22 395 | 20 184 | 16 171 |
| Gauteng | 232 447 | 66 738 | 41 042 | 136 931 | 59 310 | 66 864 | 81 883 | 77 044 | 64 802 | 72 644 | 90 886 | 39 016 | 47 307 | 80 469 | 26 007 | 14 560 | 47 462 | 28 777 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 76 266 | 36 734 | 24 482 | 20 829 | 35 872 | 38 353 | 22 980 | 38 290 | 37 407 | 20 032 | 34 471 | 15 280 | 11 827 | 36 068 | 18 121 | 12 297 | 28 337 | 21 233 |
| Limpopo | 18 793 | 16 514 | 14 248 | 24 771 | 10 112 | 14 885 | 2 768 | 23 609 | 14 543 | 17 435 | 18 970 | 10 170 | 21 888 | 16 686 | 12 306 | 1 606 | 23 082 | 4 038 |
| Mpumalanga | 2 295 | 18 000 | 8 735 | 2 016 | 14 986 | 1 924 | 12 668 | 10 651 | 10 357 | 7 858 | 16 569 | 7 725 | 6 115 | 16 678 | 7 726 | 9 076 | 8 296 | 6 745 |
| North West | 4 306 | 3 598 | 4 397 | 2 903 | 8 667 | 2 150 | 3 117 | 3 880 | 3 301 | 2 268 | 8 686 | 2 746 | 8 860 | 4 914 | 4 272 | 2 496 | 5 967 | 4 212 |
| Northern Cape | 24 299 | 10 037 | 7 632 | 31 791 | 35 515 | 29 227 | 21 317 | 46 972 | 26 228 | 47 698 | 19 945 | 11 270 | 14 857 | 15 912 | 33 041 | 5 196 | 32 971 | 21 243 |
| Western Cape | 72 077 | 11 756 | 14 595 | 31 653 | 11 310 | 14 245 | 24 324 | 34 585 | 13 125 | 28 300 | 34 157 | 14 407 | 18 287 | 31 011 | 14 702 | 9 722 | 33 015 | 17 225 |
| Total | 458 267 | 217 348 | 157 246 | 261 968 | 216 133 | 188 251 | 189 623 | 271 219 | 191 695 | 252 064 | 248 850 | 110 820 | 159 840 | 238 585 | 155 132 | 117 106 | 228 777 | 132 401 |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Approved projects refer to housing projects that have been approved by province in a specific period including social housing the People's Housing Process (PHP) rural hostel development and emergency projects. Planned units refer to the number of units that are planned for an approved project in the relevant period. Approved beneficiaries refer to the numbers of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. This includes individual subsidies persons benefiting from rural housing and PHP projects hostels and emergency housing projects. 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. It also includes construction in greenfield's developments and in rural areas with services. |
| Data source | 1 2 3 4 Household figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data (OHS 1997-1999) (Census 1996 and 2001), GHS 2002-2009 5 6) Housing Subsidy System (HSS) National Department of Human Settlements 7) Provincial housing plans from provincial housing departments National Department of Human Settlements |
| Data Note | It takes between one and three years for a beneficiary who has been approved to receive housing to actually receive such housing. It would be inaccurate to draw a direct correspondence between planned units and housing units completed (and in progress) in the same year. Housing delivery in the first five years of democracy varied greatly from year to year and from province to province as different systems of reporting and monitoring had to be unified. The difference in household figures is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via a vie the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA |

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

28 POTABLE WATER

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | All people in South Africa to have access to potable water by 2014 |
| Trend analysis | The percentage of households with access to water infrastructure above or equal to the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) standard increased to 93.8% by March 2010. Although the rate of increase in the percentage of households with access to water is gradually slowing down, South Africa is likely to achieve the 2014 Millennium Development Goal of Universal Access to potable water. |

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

| | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Total number of Households(HH) | 10 150 478 | 10 347 884 | 10 550 871 | 10 759 617 | 10 974 185 | 11 194 976 | 11 422 150 | 11 656 059 | 11 950 115 | 12 139 159 | 12 396 707 | 12 656 163 | 12 802 423 | 12 879 070 | 13 028 214 | 13 104 966 | 13 283 883 |
| 2. HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards | 6 259 251 | 6 400 836 | 6 581 793 | 6 913 681 | 7 225 881 | 7 697 049 | 8 109 273 | 8 581 234 | 9 339 949 | 9 262 480 | 9 894 367 | 10 469 361 | 10 840 743 | 11 229 758 | 11 691 203 | 12 035 814 | 12 466 544 |
| | 61.7% | 61.9% | 62.4% | 64.3% | 65.8% | 68.8% | 71.0% | 73.6% | 78.2% | 76.3% | 79.8% | 82.7% | 84.7% | 87.2% | 89.7% | 91.8% | 93.8% |
| 3. HH with access to water infrastructure | 6 535 594 | 6 860 293 | 7 227 909 | 7 722 933 | 8 218 318 | 8 848 764 | 9 452 139 | 10 118 558 | 10 750 126 | 11 006 387 | 11 393 346 | 11 812 819 | 12 037 247 | 12 232 156 | 12 470 663 | 12 640 515 | 12 923 825 |
| | 64.4% | 66.3% | 68.5% | 71.8% | 74.9% | 79.0% | 82.8% | 86.8% | 90.0% | 90.7% | 91.9% | 93.3% | 94.0% | 95.0% | 95.7% | 96.5% | 97.3% |
| 4. HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards | 276 343 | 459 457 | 646 116 | 809 252 | 992 437 | 1 151 715 | 1 342 866 | 1 537 324 | 1 410 177 | 1 743 907 | 1 498 979 | 1 343 458 | 1 196 504 | 1 002 398 | 779 460 | 604 701 | 457 292 |
| | 2.7% | 4.4% | 6.1% | 7.5% | 9.0% | 10.3% | 11.8% | 13.2% | 11.8% | 14.4% | 12.1% | 10.6% | 9.3% | 7.8% | 6.0% | 4.6% | 3.4% |
| 5. HH with no access to water infrastructure | 3 614 884 | 3 487 591 | 3 322 962 | 3 036 684 | 2 755 867 | 2 346 212 | 1 970 011 | 1 537 501 | 1 199 989 | 1 132 772 | 1 003 361 | 843 344 | 765 176 | 646 914 | 557 551 | 464 451 | 360 058 |
| | 35.6% | 33.7% | 31.5% | 28.2% | 25.1% | 21.0% | 17.2% | 13.2% | 10.0% | 9.3% | 8.1% | 6.7% | 6.0% | 5.0% | 4.3% | 3.5% | 2.7% |
| 6. Millennium Development Goal (MDG) | 8 204 865 | 8 364 432 | 8 528 511 | 8 697 246 | 8 870 686 | 9 049 156 | 9 232 786 | 9 421 860 | 9 659 552 | 9 812 361 | 10 020 543 | 10 230 267 | 10 348 493 | 10 410 448 | 10 531 005 | 10 593 045 | 10 737 668 |
| 7. HH with access to Free Basic Water | | | | | | | | | 7 042 178 | 7 224 578 | 8 868 007 | 8 944 630 | 9 542 104 | 10 862 205 | 10 933 395 | 11 155 208 | 11 284 326 |

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER PER PROVINCE

| | 2007/08 | | | | | | 2008/09 | | | | | | 2009/10 | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|------------------------------------|
| | Total number of Households (HH) | HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards | HH with access to infrastructure < RDP standards | HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards | HH with no access to water infrastructure | HH with access to Free Basic Water | Total number of Households (HH) | HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards | HH with access to infrastructure < RDP standards | HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards | HH with no access to water infrastructure | HH with access to Free Basic Water | Total number of Households (HH) | HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards | HH with access to infrastructure < RDP standards | HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards | HH with no access to water infrastructure | HH with access to Free Basic Water |
| Eastern Cape | 1 601 199 | 1 346 486 | 1 438 973 | 92 487 | 162 226 | 1 147 413 | 1 610 463 | 1 403 510 | 1 475 085 | 70 788 | 135 378 | 1 179 973 | 1 511 419 | 1 366 095 | 1 414 890 | 48 832 | 96 529 | 1 208 348 |
| Free State | 795 900 | 784 565 | 793 803 | 9 238 | 2 097 | 731 147 | 800 681 | 798 424 | 800 241 | 1 809 | 440 | 738 181 | 810 141 | 810 141 | 810 141 | 0 | 0 | 743 709 |
| Gauteng | 3 388 989 | 3 279 188 | 3 364 621 | 85 433 | 24 368 | 2 941 164 | 3 409 315 | 3 349 160 | 3 399 693 | 50 495 | 9 622 | 2 988 084 | 3 787 327 | 3 749 742 | 3 781 167 | 31 430 | 6 160 | 3 008 932 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 454 606 | 2 005 882 | 2 234 619 | 228 737 | 219 987 | 1 989 265 | 2 468 422 | 2 072 614 | 2 272 428 | 197 755 | 195 994 | 2 020 682 | 2 417 006 | 2 091 375 | 2 253 826 | 162 416 | 163 180 | 2 053 053 |
| Limpopo | 1 259 743 | 1 007 911 | 1 194 617 | 186 706 | 65 126 | 1 006 221 | 1 267 240 | 1 049 150 | 1 212 265 | 163 020 | 54 975 | 1 018 076 | 1 174 278 | 1 007 153 | 1 133 207 | 126 051 | 41 071 | 1 027 964 |
| Mpumalanga | 904 383 | 795 372 | 873 463 | 78 091 | 30 920 | 796 908 | 909 813 | 821 658 | 884 588 | 62 880 | 25 225 | 821 875 | 900 757 | 834 907 | 881 917 | 46 995 | 18 840 | 835 298 |
| North West | 925 893 | 827 708 | 884 883 | 57 175 | 41 010 | 755 159 | 931 411 | 852 993 | 896 148 | 42 995 | 35 263 | 771 503 | 909 748 | 851 712 | 880 988 | 29 291 | 28 760 | 777 071 |
| Northern Cape | 265 365 | 245 921 | 259 275 | 13 354 | 6 090 | 240 578 | 266 917 | 250 848 | 262 116 | 11 258 | 4 801 | 251 104 | 271 739 | 258 676 | 268 015 | 9 345 | 3 724 | 253 357 |
| Western Cape | 1 432 136 | 1 398 170 | 1 426 409 | 28 239 | 5 727 | 1 325 540 | 1 440 704 | 1 434 145 | 1 437 951 | 3 701 | 2 753 | 1 365 730 | 1 501 468 | 1 496 743 | 1 499 674 | 2 932 | 1 794 | 1 376 594 |
| Total | 13 028 214 | 11 691 203 | 12 470 663 | 779 460 | 557 551 | 10 933 395 | 13 104 966 | 12 032 502 | 12 640 515 | 604 701 | 464 451 | 11 155 208 | 13 283 883 | 12 466 544 | 12 923 825 | 457 292 | 360 058 | 11 284 326 |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 meters of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 litres per year for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as 20 litres of potable water per person per day within 1 000 metres of a household. MDG goal (Target 10): Halve between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to an improved water source |
| Data source | 1) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes. 2 3) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 4 5 6) Calculation Department of Water Affairs. 7) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs SNU's (Special Needs Users) |
| Data Note | The difference in household figures between indicator 27 28 29 is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced via the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA |

29 SANITATION

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | All people in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2014 |
| Trend analysis | The target date for universal access to sanitation is 2014. Despite efforts to eradicate the bucket system, 8 421 households were still dependent on it in March 2010. The overall number of households with access to sanitation have however increased to 79.9%. It is likely that South Africa will achieve the MDGs related to sanitation. |

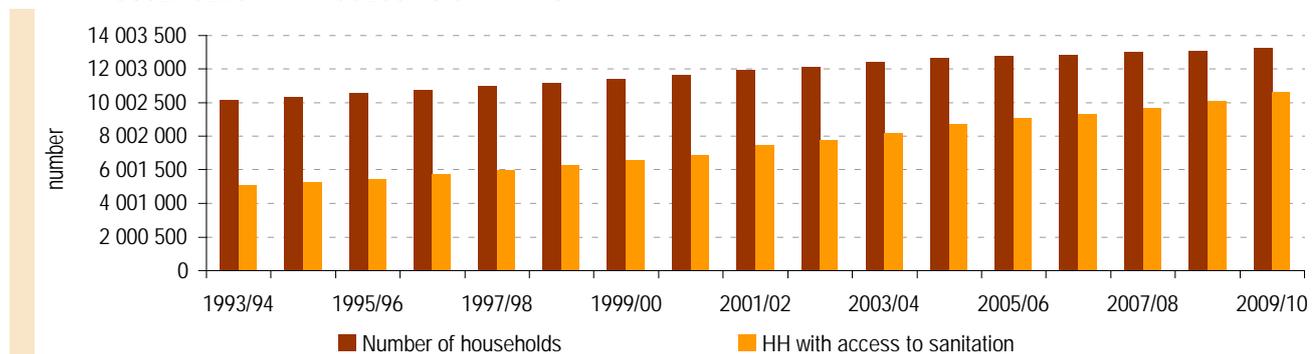
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION

| | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Number of households | 8 802 000 | 9 059 571 | 9 258 000 | 9 288 000 | 11 077 100 | 11 098 642 | 11 320 614 | 11 205 705 | 11 429 819 | 11 658 236 | 11 891 395 | 12 129 192 | 12 317 505 | 12 495 077 | 12 675 275 |
| 2. HH with access to sanitation | 4 477 400 | 4 900 694 | 5 544 968 | 5 801 242 | 6 774 207 | 6 777 997 | 7 735 748 | 7 841 000 | 7 959 862 | 8 391 031 | 8 610 706 | 8 714 221 | 8 819 835 | 9 106 921 | 9 245 357 |
| | 50.9% | 54.1% | 59.9% | 62.5% | 61.2% | 61.1% | 68.3% | 70.0% | 69.6% | 72.0% | 72.4% | 71.8% | 72.0% | 73.0% | 74.5% |
| 3. Millennium Development Goal (MDG) | 4 324 600 | 4 158 877 | 3 713 032 | 3 486 758 | 4 302 893 | 4 320 645 | 3 584 866 | 3 364 705 | 3 469 957 | 3 267 205 | 3 280 689 | 3 414 971 | 3 497 670 | 3 388 156 | 3 429 918 |
| 4. HH with bucket systems | 478 767 | 932 762 | 1 432 073 | 1 859 499 | 2 302 789 | 2 699 808 | 3 036 726 | 3 375 298 | 3 654 060 | 3 902 511 | 4 144 214 | 4 330 047 | 4 452 758 | 4 748 228 | 4 930 101 |

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION PER PROVINCE

| Province | 2007/08 | | | 2008/09 | | | 2009/10 | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Number of households | HH with access to sanitation | HH with bucket systems | Number of households | HH with access to sanitation | HH with bucket systems | Number of households | HH with access to sanitation | HH with bucket systems |
| Eastern Cape | 1 601 199 | 1 086 451 | 1 812 | 1 610 463 | 1 170 954 | 438 | 1 511 419 | 1 173 672 | 363 |
| Free State | 795 900 | 530 383 | 19 604 | 800 681 | 548 654 | 7 279 | 810 141 | 564 389 | 6 945 |
| Gauteng | 3 388 989 | 2 963 371 | 0 | 3 409 315 | 3 001 410 | 0 | 3 787 327 | 3 349 750 | 0 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 454 606 | 1 850 361 | 0 | 2 468 422 | 1 942 249 | 0 | 2 417 006 | 1 975 853 | 0 |
| Limpopo | 1 259 743 | 593 962 | 0 | 1 267 240 | 663 705 | 0 | 1 174 278 | 672 862 | 0 |
| Mpumalanga | 904 383 | 544 782 | 0 | 909 813 | 574 411 | 0 | 900 757 | 591 170 | 0 |
| North West | 925 893 | 601 465 | 0 | 931 411 | 635 015 | 0 | 909 748 | 653 146 | 0 |
| Northern Cape | 265 365 | 206 389 | 1 667 | 266 917 | 212 361 | 1 327 | 271 739 | 220 857 | 1 113 |
| Western Cape | 1 432 136 | 1 339 487 | 0 | 1 440 704 | 1 353 945 | 0 | 1 501 468 | 1 416 032 | 0 |
| Total | 13 028 214 | 9 716 651 | 23 083 | 13 104 966 | 10 102 704 | 9 044 | 1 511 419 | 1 173 672 | 363 |

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | A basic acceptable sanitation facility is defined as a ventilated improved pit latrine Millennium Development Goal (Target 10): Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to improved sanitation |
| Data source | 1) Census 1991-1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes. 2) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). 3) Calculation Department of Water Affairs. 4) Census 1991 1996 2001 Department of Water Affairs internal processes Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) SNU's (Special Needs Users) |
| Data Note | The difference in household figures between indicator 27 28 and 29 is due to the different methodologies used by the departments where data is sourced vis a vis the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA |

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Basic services

Development Indicators

30 ELECTRICITY

| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | Universal access to electricity by 2014 |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The estimated number of households with access to electricity has increased from 4.5 million (50.9%) in 1994 to 9.4 million in 2010 (74.9%). The rate of new electricity connections is slowing down considerably as it now has to be preceded by the establishment of bulk infrastructure in areas that were not previously serviced. The construction and improvement of energy infrastructure forms an important element of government's focus on infrastructure development, particularly in rural areas. As such, better long-term planning of generation, distribution and maintenance is critical for the achievement of the 2014 goal of universal access to electricity. |
|----------------|---|

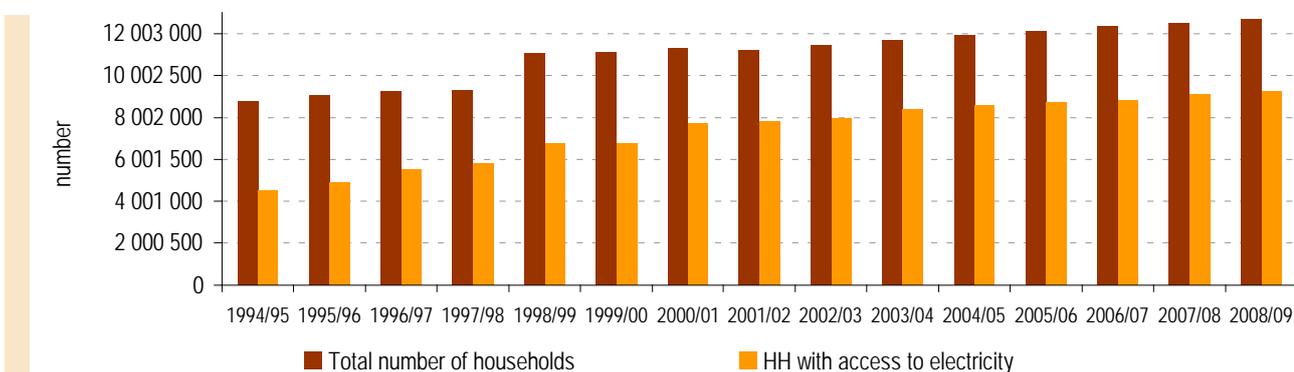
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

| | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/2000 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. Total number of households | 8 802 000 | 9 059 571 | 9 258 000 | 9 288 000 | 11 077 100 | 11 098 642 | 11 320 614 | 11 205 705 | 11 429 819 | 11 658 236 | 11 891 395 | 12 129 192 | 12 317 505 | 12 495 077 | 12 675 275 |
| 2. HH with access to electricity | 4 477 400 | 4 900 694 | 5 544 968 | 5 801 242 | 6 774 207 | 6 777 997 | 7 735 748 | 7 841 000 | 7 959 862 | 8 391 031 | 8 610 706 | 8 714 221 | 8 819 835 | 9 106 921 | 9 245 357 |
| % | 50.9% | 54.1% | 59.9% | 62.5% | 61.2% | 61.1% | 68.3% | 70.0% | 69.6% | 72.0% | 72.4% | 71.8% | 72.0% | 73.0% | 74.5% |
| 3. HH with no access to electricity | 4 324 600 | 4 158 877 | 3 713 032 | 3 486 758 | 4 302 893 | 4 320 645 | 3 584 866 | 3 364 705 | 3 469 957 | 3 267 205 | 3 280 689 | 3 414 971 | 3 497 670 | 3 388 156 | 3 429 918 |
| 4. New electrical connections (cumulative) | 478 767 | 932 762 | 1 432 073 | 1 859 499 | 2 302 789 | 2 699 808 | 3 036 726 | 3 375 298 | 3 654 060 | 3 902 511 | 4 144 214 | 4 330 047 | 4 452 758 | 4 748 228 | 4 930 101 |

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY PER PROVINCE

| | 2005/06 | | | | 2006/07 | | | | 2007/08 | | | | 2008/09 | | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Total number of households | HH with access to electricity | % | New electrical connections | Total number of households | HH with access to electricity | % | New electrical connections | Total number of households | HH with access to electricity | % | New electrical connections | Total number of households | HH with access to electricity | % | New electrical connections |
| Eastern Cape | 1 603 724 | 896 266 | 55.9% | 776 458 | 1 624 652 | 918 574 | 56.5% | 800 125 | 1 645 887 | 972 193 | 59.1% | 853 927 | 1 667 435 | 998 014 | 59.9% | 883 226 |
| Free State | 793 731 | 592 421 | 74.6% | 327 879 | 803 671 | 596 626 | 74.2% | 334 463 | 813 751 | 613 117 | 75.3% | 351 146 | 823 972 | 622 053 | 75.5% | 361 554 |
| Gauteng | 2 960 843 | 2 311 111 | 78.1% | 509 097 | 3 015 504 | 2 319 953 | 76.9% | 521 123 | 3 071 214 | 2 356 019 | 76.7% | 557 226 | 3 127 991 | 2 387 422 | 76.3% | 588 629 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 291 787 | 1 455 236 | 63.5% | 679 014 | 2 337 623 | 1 488 420 | 63.7% | 715 309 | 2 371 125 | 1 557 810 | 65.7% | 626 721 | 2 405 165 | 1 586 457 | 66.0% | 813 664 |
| Limpopo | 1 211 137 | 846 277 | 69.9% | 717 024 | 1 224 726 | 864 869 | 70.6% | 737 981 | 1 238 481 | 898 418 | 70.0% | 666 996 | 1 250 716 | 921 276 | 73.7% | 802 785 |
| Mpumalanga | 849 598 | 617 359 | 72.7% | 408 950 | 859 304 | 622 041 | 72.4% | 415 534 | 869 132 | 646 377 | 70.0% | 691 340 | 879 082 | 647 597 | 73.7% | 452 394 |
| North West | 263 298 | 207 324 | 78.7% | 96 996 | 266 475 | 210 852 | 79.1% | 100 796 | 269 695 | 220 320 | 80.0% | 701 219 | 272 958 | 222 553 | 81.5% | 113 922 |
| Northern Cape | 885 088 | 684 426 | 77.3% | 546 747 | 894 639 | 689 065 | 77.0% | 553 056 | 903 585 | 710 811 | 78.7% | 723 687 | 914 070 | 717 465 | 78.5% | 584 671 |
| Western Cape | 1 269 986 | 1 103 790 | 86.9% | 286 031 | 1 290 910 | 1 109 435 | 85.9% | 293 815 | 1 312 208 | 1 131 856 | 86.3% | 746 108 | 1 333 886 | 1 142 520 | 85.7% | 329 256 |

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



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

31 LAND RESTITUTION

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | Complete the restitution process |
| Trend analysis | Ninety-five percent of the 79 696 land claims that were lodged since 1994 have been settled. Financial compensation totalled R5.7 billion and Land cost about R12 billion and beneficiaries were 1.6 billion. |

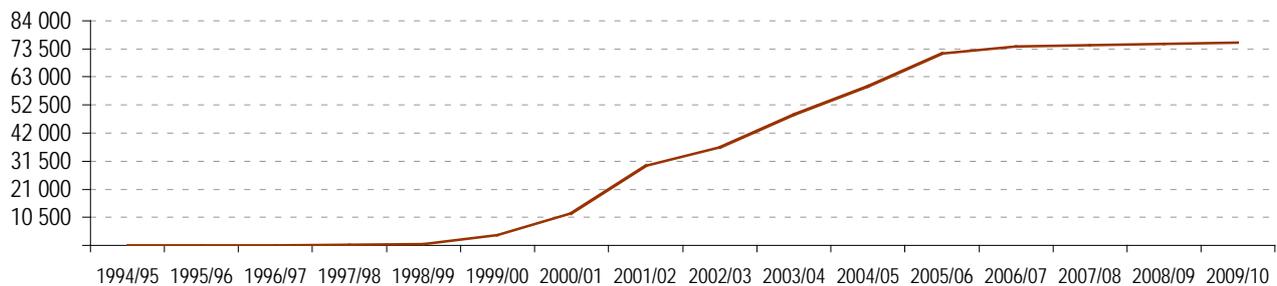
LAND RESTITUTION CUMULATIVE TRENDS

| | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Cumulative Settled claims | 0 | 1 | 3 | 208 | 408 | 3 916 | 12 094 | 29 877 | 36 488 | 48 825 | 59 345 | 71 645 | 74 417 | 74 747 | 75 400 | 75 844 |

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

| | Claims | HHs | Beneficiaries | Ha | Land Costs | Financial Compensation | GRANTS IN RANDES | | | | TOTAL |
|---------------|--------|---------|---------------|-----------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | Development | RDG | SPG | RSG | |
| Eastern Cape | 16 201 | 62 548 | 215 468 | 94 889 | 217 735 504 | 1 303 231 054 | 94 357 553 | 93 420 000 | 44 841 600 | 44 463 470 | 1 798 049 181 |
| Free State | 2 661 | 5 938 | 40 893 | 47 615 | 9 428 300 | 131 492 316 | 26 670 503 | 9 192 000 | 4 099 680 | 2 466 530 | 183 349 329 |
| Gauteng | 13 159 | 15 153 | 70 179 | 9 476 | 117 283 196 | 635 320 714 | 62 827 001 | 8 617 000 | 2 926 440 | 1 813 625 | 828 787 976 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 15 065 | 72 860 | 433 168 | 642 447 | 3 783 495 709 | 1 343 066 819 | 1 103 899 765 | 107 313 000 | 48 345 840 | 49 514 965 | 6 442 003 099 |
| Limpopo | 3 070 | 41 223 | 220 227 | 513 024 | 2 523 249 735 | 152 193 040 | 600 168 678 | 90 843 000 | 41 427 360 | 21 394 180 | 3 429 275 993 |
| Mpumalanga | 2 755 | 48 666 | 225 877 | 400 050 | 3 794 808 869 | 362 212 108 | 215 795 913 | 102 986 640 | 49 614 510 | 22 858 270 | 4 548 276 309 |
| North West | 3 709 | 35 914 | 173 321 | 373 751 | 1 243 488 767 | 255 068 518 | 382 162 481 | 81 587 000 | 39 089 472 | 34 699 325 | 2 036 095 564 |
| Northern Cape | 3 696 | 18 305 | 100 554 | 539 620 | 410 480 455 | 660 744 512 | 96 567 907 | 15 599 890 | 12 071 495 | 13 124 050 | 1 208 588 309 |
| Western Cape | 15 528 | 24 105 | 119 795 | 3 769 | 22 673 169 | 824 058 058 | 308 299 975 | 15 765 540 | 3 427 452 | 2 163 160 | 1 176 434 353 |
| Total 2008/09 | 75 844 | 324 712 | 1 599 482 | 2 624 641 | 12 122 643 703 | 5 667 387 139 | 2 890 749 777 | 525 324 070 | 245 843 849 | 192 497 575 | 21 650 860 113 |

CUMMULATIVE CLAIMS



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Number of land restitution claims settled; Development grant is where claimants have opted to become part of a housing development building of clinic or an electrification project or any infrastructure development; Restitution Discretionary Grant (RDG) is R3000 per restitution beneficiary household where restoration of original land or alternative land was opted for; Settlement Planning Grant (SPG) is R1 440 per restitution beneficiary household used to enlist the services of planners and other professionals; Restitution Settlement Grant (RSG) is this grant replaces the RDG and SPGs and is calculated at R6 595 per restitution beneficiary household; Financial Compensation - where claimants have opted for monetary compensation and not restoration of original or alternative land |
| Data source | Department of Rural Development and Land Reform |
| Data Note | Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the Database of Settled Restitution claims the database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit |

HOUSEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSETS

Assets

Development Indicators

32 LAND REDISTRIBUTION

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | The redistribution of 30 per cent of the country's agricultural land over 15 years (2000 - 2015) |
| Trend analysis | Since 1994, approximately 3.1 million hectares of agricultural land has been redistributed. The goal of distributing 30% of the country's agricultural land by 2014 remains a challenge. |

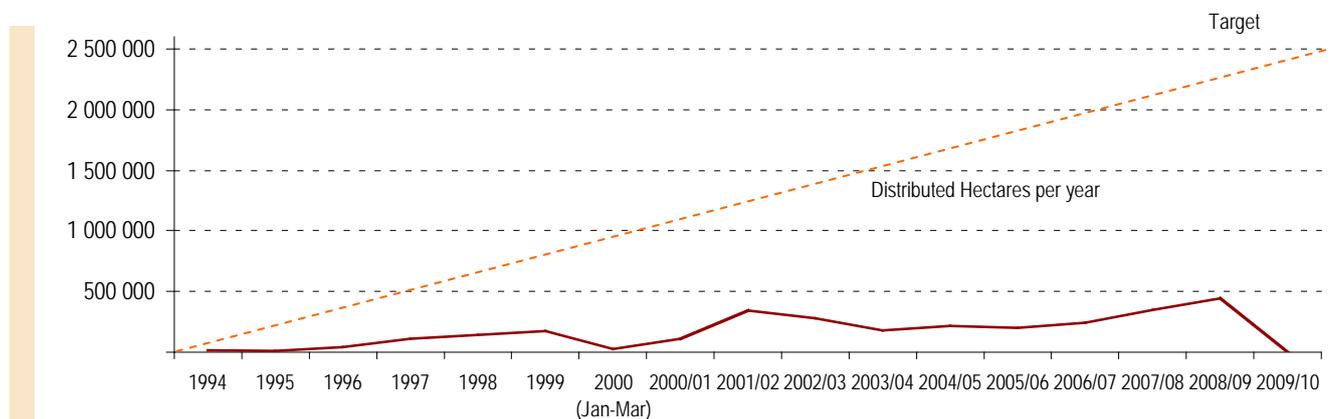
LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 (Jan-Mar) | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Annual target | | | | | | | | | 214 228 | 193 504 | 130 810 | 262 751 | 236 268 | 2 500 000 | 2 500 000 | 1 500 000 | 656 000 |
| Hectares per year | 16 009 | 10 336 | 44 410 | 108 146 | 141 249 | 174 616 | 28 928 | 111 560 | 344 435 | 279 838 | 176 871 | 214 998 | 197 891 | 241 526 | 345 442 | 443 600 | 240 156 |
| Cumulative Total | 16 009 | 26 345 | 70 755 | 178 901 | 320 150 | 494 766 | 523 693 | 635 254 | 979 689 | 1 259 527 | 1 436 398 | 1 651 396 | 1 849 287 | 2 090 814 | 2 436 255 | 2 879 856 | 3 120 011 |

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED PER PROVINCE

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 (Jan-Mar) | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | Total |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Eastern Cape | - | - | 5 210 | 4 037 | 9 443 | 13 840 | 7 452 | 6 739 | 11 602 | 43 185 | 43 267 | 38 302 | 26 516 | 34 097 | 27 535 | 47 523 | 40 589 | 359 337 |
| Free State | - | - | 6 905 | 12 935 | 36 822 | 25 055 | 1 087 | 1 182 | 13 518 | 35 686 | 19 032 | 26 758 | 24 452 | 23 862 | 33 674 | 64 242 | 30 702 | 575 988 |
| Gauteng | - | - | - | 84 | 211 | 1 967 | 1 208 | 1 329 | 70 | 833 | 2 680 | 1 349 | 2 017 | 8 905 | 9 941 | 2 555 | 1 818 | 34 967 |
| Kwazulu-Natal | 16 009 | 10 336 | 19 468 | 6 557 | 18 786 | 15 031 | 8 918 | 12 320 | 152 843 | 25 119 | 27 718 | 36 269 | 41 945 | 28 391 | 33 735 | 65 539 | 43 582 | 562 566 |
| Limpopo | - | - | 71 | 2 734 | 7 036 | 2 616 | 1 173 | 9 812 | 7 050 | 5 244 | 3 448 | 2 392 | 3 758 | 8 128 | 11 082 | 14 601 | 15 230 | 94 375 |
| Mpumala | - | - | 12 417 | 6 637 | 4 522 | 3 250 | 4 522 | 21 017 | 30 048 | 58 761 | 19 758 | 19 212 | 6 162 | 11 566 | 49 214 | 52 273 | 29 081 | 318 440 |
| North West | - | - | - | 72 795 | 57 768 | 90 561 | 4 479 | 54 968 | 113 358 | 66 567 | 27 770 | 57 180 | 62 334 | 81 947 | 107 451 | 125 363 | 57 809 | 980 350 |
| Northern Cape | - | - | 338 | 2 219 | 3 973 | 8 560 | 82 | 2 919 | 8 665 | 33 514 | 21 283 | 26 053 | 27 088 | 34 915 | 42 252 | 52 868 | 13 037 | 277 766 |
| Western Cape | - | - | - | 148 | 2 689 | 13 735 | 5 | 1 275 | 7 282 | 10 930 | 11 915 | 7 482 | 3 619 | 9 715 | 30 558 | 18 637 | 8 309 | 126 299 |
| Total | 16 009 | 10 336 | 44 410 | 108 146 | 141 249 | 174 616 | 28 928 | 111 560 | 344 435 | 279 838 | 176 871 | 214 998 | 197 891 | 241 526 | 345 442 | 443 600 | 240 156 | 3 120 011 |

LAND REDISTRIBUTION-HECTARES DELIVERED



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Hectares of land redistributed to previously disadvantaged individuals |
| Data source | Department of Rural Development and Land Reform Annual reports |

33 LIFE EXPECTANCY

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

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | There is a lack of consensus about the calculation of Life Expectancy. Given limitations on reliable data before 2000, Life Expectancy calculations before 2000 need to be further investigated. Based on StatsSA figures, male life expectancy declined between 2001 and 2004 and started improving gradually from 2006 onwards. Female life expectancy also declined between 2001 and 2005, but has also witnessed marginal improvement from 2006 onwards. Combined life expectancy are almost back at the levels of 2001, despite a slight improvement in male life expectancy between 2001 and 2010. ASSA figures also show life expectancy reaching its lowest point around 2005. Life expectancy which is heavily influenced by infant mortality seems to have declined mainly because of HIV/AIDS. |
|----------------|---|

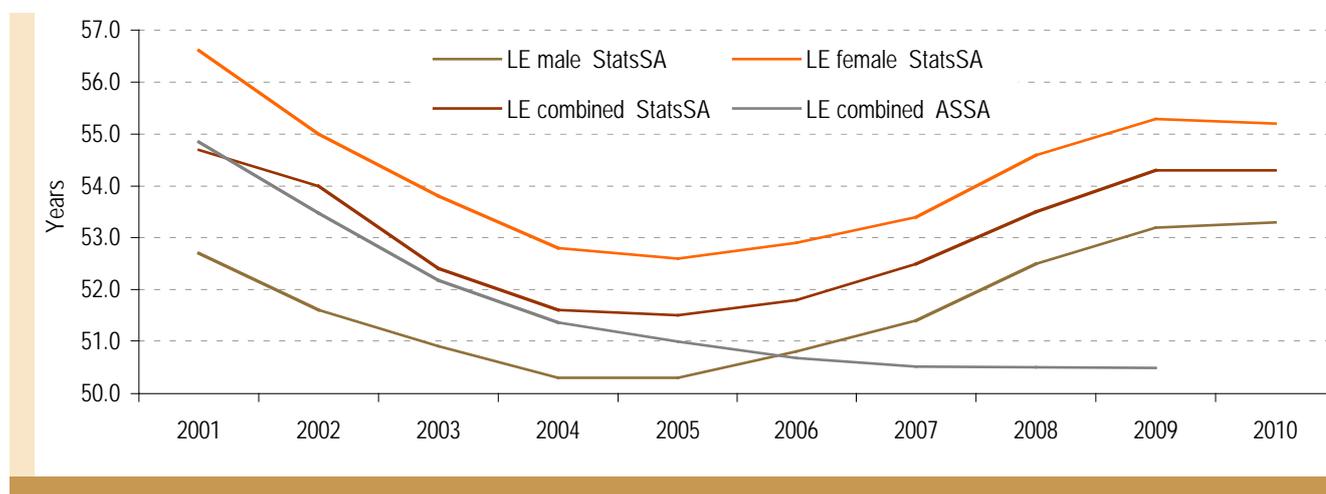
LIFE EXPECTANCY

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 LE male StatsSA | 52.3 | 51.4 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 51.4 | 52.2 | 53.3 | 53.5 | 53.3 |
| 2 LE female StatsSA | 57.5 | 56.3 | 55.3 | 54.6 | 54.7 | 55.5 | 56.1 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 55.2 |
| 3 LE combined StatsSA | 54.9 | 53.9 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 52.7 | 53.3 | 53.9 | 55.3 | 54.6 | 54.3 |
| 4 LE combined ASSA | 54.9 | 53.5 | 52.2 | 51.4 | 51.0 | 50.7 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 50.5 | 50.4 |

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

| | Male | | Female | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 | 2001-2006 | 2006-2011 |
| Eastern Cape | 49.9 | 51.3 | 53.1 | 53.1 |
| Free State | 44.8 | 46.2 | 48.3 | 48.4 |
| Gauteng | 55.1 | 55.9 | 58.7 | 58.7 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 48.8 | 49.1 | 50.3 | 50.2 |
| Limpopo | 54.3 | 55.0 | 57.8 | 58.0 |
| Mpumalanga | 49.6 | 50.3 | 51.5 | 51.6 |
| Northern Cape | 52.9 | 53.5 | 55.0 | 54.9 |
| North West | 46.1 | 47.5 | 50.5 | 50.5 |
| Western Cape | 56.2 | 57.6 | 60.7 | 60.8 |
| South Africa | 51.2 | 52.2 | 54.2 | 54.3 |

LIFE EXPECTANCY



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Life expectancy: The number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life |
| Data source | 1 2 3 5) Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations 4) Life Expectancy: Actuarial Society of South Africa (ASSA) 2003 model |

34 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To reduce infant (under one year) and child (under five years) morbidity and mortality |
| Trend analysis | In South Africa data from different sources suggest rising infant and child mortality to 2004 and a decline thereafter but the nature of this data does not allow for unambiguous conclusions. Internationally, infant and child mortality have been dropping in most countries, with sub-Saharan Africa being the exception. South Africa is unlikely to reduce infant mortality to the MDG target of 18 deaths per 1000 live births. There are three major killers of children under five years of age in South Africa: HIV & AIDS, neonatal causes and childhood infections such as pneumonia and diarrhoea. |

INFANT (UNDER ONE YEAR) DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS - STATS SA ESTIMATES

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Black | 68.1 | 65.7 | 63.1 | 59.9 | 55.8 | 52.7 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 48.2 | 46.9 |
| Coloured | 44.1 | 43.8 | 43 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 37.9 |
| Asian | 33.8 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 30.7 | 30 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28 |
| White | 22.2 | 21.9 | 21.4 | 21 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 19.5 |
| 1 South Africa | 55.5 | 54.8 | 54.4 | 53.7 | 52.9 | 50.6 | 49.3 | 47.3 | 46.1 | 44.7 |

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

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2 Health Systems Trust | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality (under one year) | | | | 28.8 | 33.1 | 36.5 | 38.1 | | | | | | |
| Child mortality (under five years) | | | | 39.6 | 44.7 | 49.3 | 52.8 | | | | | | |
| 3 Medical Research Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality (under one year) | 55 | 56 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 59 | | | | | | |
| Child mortality (under five years) | 81 | 86 | 91 | 96 | 100 | 104 | 106 | | | | | | |
| 4 ASSA 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality (under one year) | | | | 63 | 60 | 58 | 55 | 52.3 | 50.5 | 48.6 | | | |
| 5 ASSA 2003 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality (under one year) | 57 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 58 | 56 | 52 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 43 |
| Child mortality (under five years) | 80 | 85 | 88 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 82 | 77 | 73 | 71 | 69 | 68 | 67 |
| 6 Dept of Health | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality (under one year) | 45 | | | | | 43 | | | | | | | |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | The number of children less than one year old who die in a year per 1 000 live births during that year; the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year |
| Data source | 1) Statistics South Africa mid-year estimates 2009 2) Statistics South Africa Causes of Death 2004 as published by the Health Systems Trust 3) MRC calculations 4 5) Actuarial Society SA models 6) South African demographics and health surveys |
| Data Note | Note that Statistics South Africa calculations and ASSA model include the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment |

35 SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality. |
| Trend analysis | The trend shows a decrease in the number of children with a weight less than 60% of their estimated 'normal' weight for age. The MDG target is to reduce incidence of severe malnutrition in children under 5 years of age to 0.7 per 1000. Thanks in part to the child support grant, it is possible for South Africa to reach this target. |

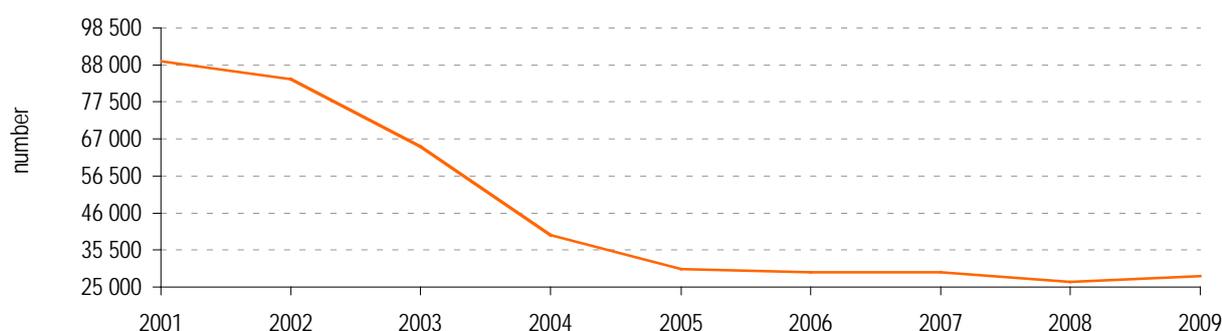
SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY*

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. Severe malnutrition under five years | 88 971 | 83 957 | 64 718 | 39 785 | 30 082 | 29 176 | 29 165 | 26 373 | 28 109 |

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

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

SEVERE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS - NEW AMBULATORY*



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | A new born found to weigh less than 60% of estimated weight for age or to suffer from marasmus kwashiorkor or similar illnesses excluding new born babies. Severe malnutrition might also be denoted as clinically malnourished. New ambulatory Z score Height-for-age (HAZ): HAZ<=-3 = severely stunted; HAZ<=-2 = stunted Z score Weight-for-age (WAZ): WAZ<=-3 = severely underweight; WAZ<=-2 = underweight Z score Weight-for Height (WHZ): WHZ<=-3 = severely wasted; WHZ<=-2 = wasted |
| Data source | 1) District Health Information System (DHIS) various issues* 2) Labadarios D. Van Middelkoop A. (Eds.). 1995. The South African Vitamin A Consultative Group (SAVACG). Children aged 6 to 71 months in South Africa 1994: Their anthropometric vitamin A iron and immunisation coverage status. Isando: SAVACG 3) Labadarios D. (editor) Steyn NP Mauner E MacIntyre U Swart R Gericke G Huskisson J Dannhauser A Vorster HH Nesamvuni AE. The National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS): children aged 1-9 years South Africa 1999. Pretoria: Department of Health 2000. www.sahealthinfo.org/nutrition/nfcs/chapter4 . Accessed December 7 2005 4) Labadarios D Swart R Mauner EMW Kruger HS Gericke GJ Kuzwayo PMN Ntse PR Steyn NP Schloss I Dhansay MA Jooste PL Dannhauser A Nel JH Molefe D Kotze TJW. The National Food Consumption Survey- Fortification Baseline (NFCS-FB-I): South Africa 2005. Directorate: Nutrition Department of Health. Pretoria. 2007 |

36 IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To improve child health and reduce infant and under-five mortality and morbidity and attain a coverage rate of 90 per cent. |
| Trend analysis | Immunisation coverage has been increased from 63% in 1998 to 95.5% in 2009. This shows remarkable progress. It seems as though the implementation of the WHO strategy known as Reach Every District, aimed at improving coverage and protecting children against vaccine preventable diseases, is successful. |

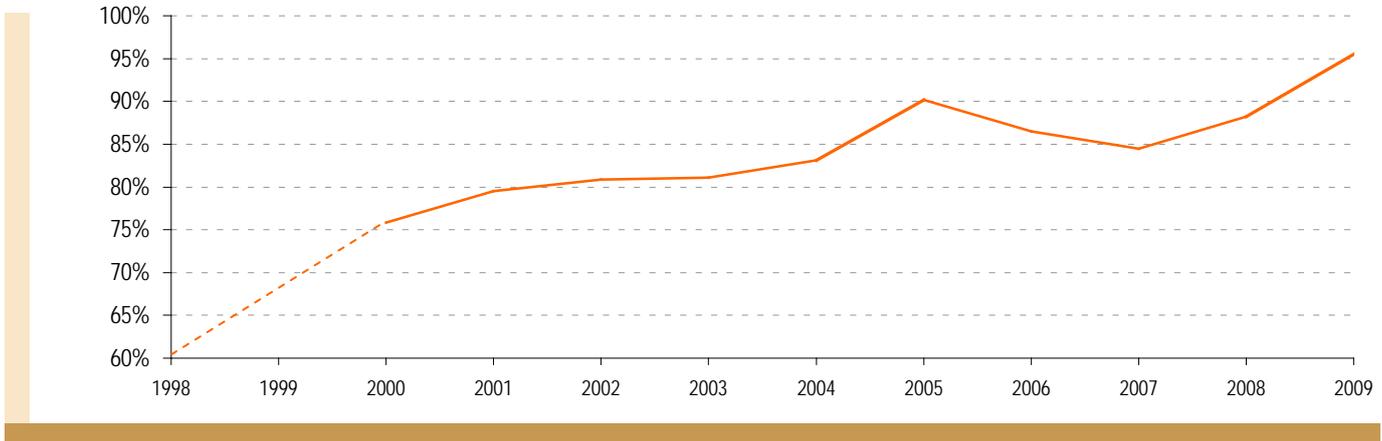
IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Immunisation Coverage | 63.0% | | 75.8% | 79.5% | 80.9% | 81.1% | 83.1% | 90.2% | 86.5% | 84.5% | 88.2% | 95.5% |

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE PER PROVINCE

| % | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Eastern Cape | 65 | 66.3 | 71.7 | 70.9 | 75.8 | 76.5 | 78.2 | 80.3 | 88.3 |
| Free State | 68.3 | 68.8 | 68.1 | 70.7 | 78.2 | 79.5 | 78.1 | 83.1 | 86.7 |
| Gauteng | 64.3 | 66.5 | 70.4 | 75.2 | 91.8 | 101.1 | 105.5 | 112.6 | 115.7 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 62.6 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 61.9 | 66.5 | 77.3 | 77.9 | 82.1 | 85.7 |
| Limpopo | 72.2 | 78.9 | 77.4 | 76.4 | 81.2 | 88.6 | 82.1 | 90.7 | 98.3 |
| Mpumalanga | 62.2 | 62.5 | 65.5 | 68.8 | 77.2 | 81.3 | 87.7 | 86.2 | 90.8 |
| North West | 73.7 | 66 | 65.1 | 66.5 | 72.4 | 69.6 | 74 | 93 | 85.8 |
| Northern Cape | 70 | 69.7 | 72.9 | 76.1 | 81.3 | 87.8 | 91.1 | 91.6 | 97.6 |
| Western Cape | 71.1 | 73.3 | 75.9 | 78.4 | 84.4 | 95.3 | 99.8 | 100.9 | 104.2 |

IMMUNISATION COVERAGE



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

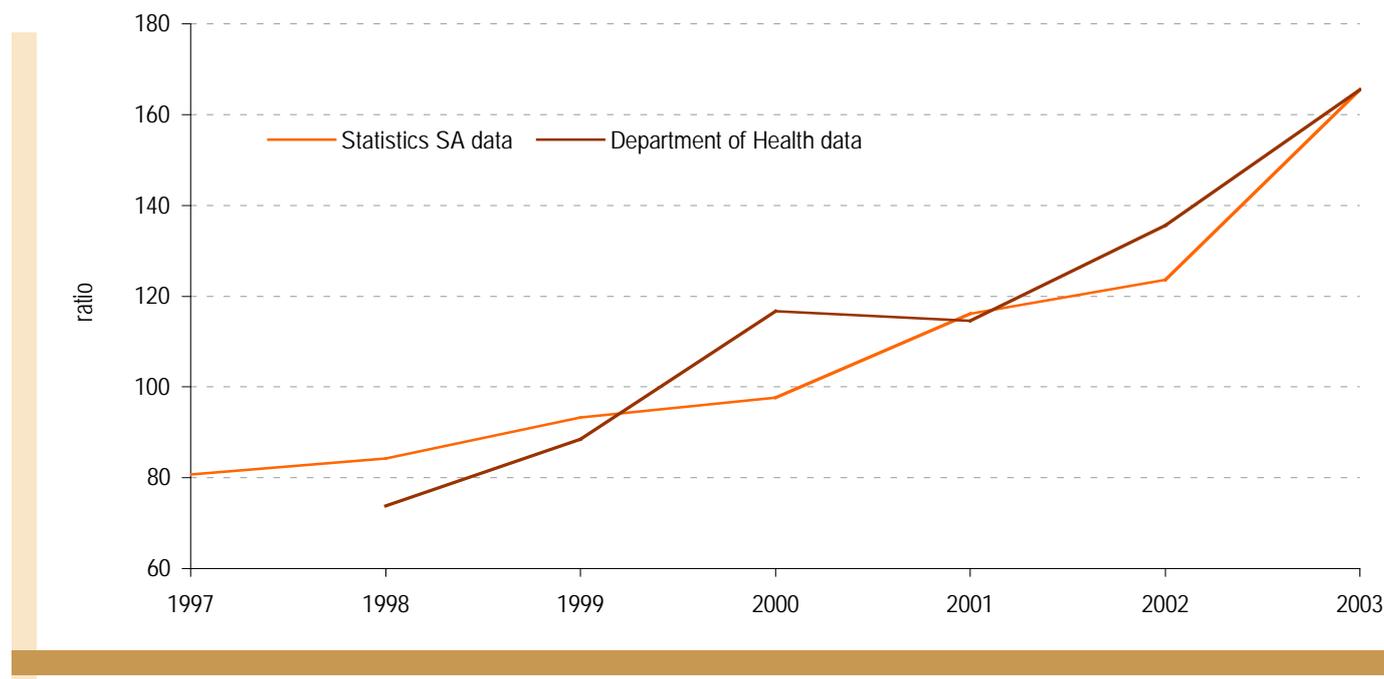
37 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity |
| Trend analysis | Trends in the Maternal Mortality Ratio measure the well-being of mothers and are a key MDG indicator. South Africa is one of 12 countries globally who had an increase in maternal mortality since 1990. According to the latest MDG Country report for South Africa, the Maternal Mortality Ratio could be as high as 625. Given the target of 38, it is highly unlikely that South Africa will achieve the MDG for maternal mortality. The five main causes of maternal mortality in South Africa remained the same during 2002-2004 and 2005-2007, with non-pregnancy related infections, mainly HIV/AIDS, hypertension and obstetric haemorrhage being the most common. |

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS

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

MATERNAL DEATHS / 100 000 LIVE BIRTHS



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes |
| Data source | 1) Statistics SA's calculations based on 'Causes of Death' reports from Department of Home Affairs; 2) DOH: 1998-2003 Demographic survey; 3) Saving Mothers 3rd report on Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in SA 2002-2004 Department of Health 2006; 4) UNICEF Maternal and Newborn Health 2009; 5) www.MDGmonitoring.org UN estimates; 6) Population Health Metrics 2008 (6)4 |
| Data Note | Following a maternal death in a public hospital, it is standard requirement that a confidential inquiry is held. The DoH MMR calculation uses the reports that are completed in this process. |

38 HIV PREVALENCE

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | To reduce the prevalence of HIV |
| Trend analysis | HIV prevalence amongst youth increased slightly between 2009 and 2010, but is generally levelling off. Similar trends are evident for other age groups as well. Variation exist between different data sources. South Africa would probably meet the MDG targets for HIV prevalence in youth, but are unlikely to reach targets for access to antiretroviral drugs, despite significant increases in access to drugs across all Provinces in recent years. |

HIV PREVALENCE

| % | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Youth 15-24 | | | | | | | | 9,2 | 9,9 | 9,9 | 10,4 | 10,5 | 10,3 | 10,2 | 10,0 | 9,9 | 10,1 |
| Adult women 15-49 | | | | | | | | 18,7 | 19,2 | 19,4 | 19,6 | 19,7 | 19,7 | 19,7 | 19,7 | 19,6 | 19,7 |
| Adult women 20-64 | | | | | | | | 19,2 | 19,3 | 19,6 | 19,9 | 20,0 | 20,2 | 20,3 | 20,3 | 20,3 | 20,4 |
| Adult men 20-64 | | | | | | | | 14,2 | 14,0 | 14,0 | 14,0 | 13,9 | 13,9 | 13,8 | 13,8 | 13,7 | 13,8 |
| All adults 15-49 | | | | | | | | 15,4 | 15,8 | 16,1 | 16,3 | 16,5 | 16,6 | 16,7 | 16,9 | 17,0 | 17,3 |
| All adults 20-64 | | | | | | | | 16,8 | 16,8 | 17,0 | 17,1 | 17,1 | 17,2 | 17,2 | 17,2 | 17,2 | 17,2 |
| Total Female Population | | | | | | | | 10,8 | 11,2 | 11,5 | 11,7 | 11,8 | 11,9 | 12,0 | 12,1 | 12,2 | 12,4 |
| Total Male Population | | | | | | | | 7,8 | 7,9 | 8,0 | 8,1 | 8,1 | 8,2 | 8,2 | 8,3 | 8,3 | 8,5 |
| Total Population | | | | | | | | 9,4 | 9,6 | 9,8 | 9,9 | 10,0 | 10,1 | 10,2 | 10,3 | 10,3 | 10,5 |
| Women attending antenatal care | 7,6 | 10,4 | 14,2 | 17,0 | 22,8 | 22,4 | 24,5 | 24,8 | 26,5 | 27,9 | 28,5 | 30,2 | 29,10 | 29,40 | 29,30 | | |
| HIV Prevalence: ASSA 2008 Model | | | | | | | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 |

ESTIMATES OF HIV INCIDENCE RATE IN SOUTH AFRICA

| | Age | 2002-2005 | 2005-2008 |
|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| All | 15-49 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| | 15-24 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Men | 25-49 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| | 15-24 | 5.5 | 2.2 |
| Women | 25-49 | 1.3 | 1.0 |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | 10) Number of sampled pregnant women attending antenatal clinics whose HIV test results are positive divided by a number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics who tested for HIV. PYAR = Persons-years at risk |
| Data source | 1-9) Statistics SA's calculations 10) National HIV and Syphilis Antenatal Sero-Prevalence Survey in South Africa Department of Health 2009 HIV Incidence Rehle TM Hallett TB Shisana O Pillay-van Wyk V Zuma K et al. (2010) A Decline in New HIV Infections in South Africa: Estimating HIV Incidence from Three National HIV Surveys in 2002 2005 and 2008. PLoS ONE 5(6): e11094. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011094 |

39 TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015 |
| Trend analysis | One of the priorities of Government is to increase the national tuberculosis cure rate to 70% in 2010 by improving interventions for tuberculosis control and management. Although there is a time lag between notification and successful treatment, it is likely that this target will be achieved. South Africa is also most likely going to achieve the MDG goal related to detection and cure of TB related cases. There is however a number of additional TB related MDG targets, that South Africa will most likely not achieve i.e. incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with T.B largely because of the high HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection rates. |

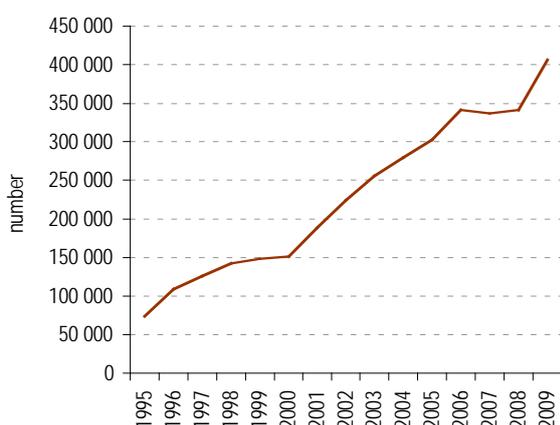
TB PREVALENCE

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1.TB case notification | 90 292 | 73 917 | 109 328 | 125 913 | 142 281 | 148 164 | 151 239 | 188 695 | 224 420 | 255 422 | 279 260 | 302 467 | 341 165 | 336 328 | 340 559 | 406 082 |
| 2 Successful treatment rate | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 72 | 63 | 61 | 63 | 63 | 66 | 71 | 73 | 71 | 71 | |
| 3.Cure rate | 54 | 57 | 54 | 57 | 60 | 60 | 54 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 58 | 62 | 63 | 69 | |
| 4 Defaulter rate | 18 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | |

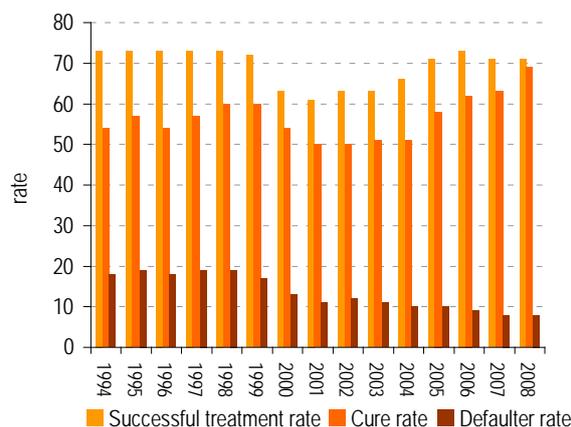
TB PREVALANCE- WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION ⁵

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| DOTS coverage (%) | 77 | 77 | 98 | 100 | 93 | 94 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Notification rate (new and relapse cases/ 1000 000 pop) | 333 | 333 | 322 | 462 | 483 | 562 | 564 | 628 | 649 | 799 |
| % notified new and relapse cases reported under DOTS | 82 | 82 | 78 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Notification rate (new ss+ cases/ 100 000 pop) | 167 | 182 | 212 | 247 | 266 | 262 | 272 | 279 | 285 | 286 |
| % notified new ss+ cases reported under DOTS | 82 | 85 | 99 | 100 | 96 | 96 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Case detection rate (all new cases %) | 43 | 44 | 53 | 53 | 56 | 55 | 60 | 62 | | |
| Case detection rate (new ss+ cases %) | 76 | 70 | 72 | 77 | 78 | 75 | 77 | 78 | | |
| Treatment success (new ss+ patients %) | 63 | 61 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 71 | 74 | - | 76 | |
| Re-treatment cases success (ss+ patients %) | 50 | 50 | 53 | 52 | 56 | 58 | 67 | - | 64 | |

TB CASE NOTIFICATION



TB TREATMENT



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | 1) Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health. 2) Successful completion of treatment rate. 3) Percentage of patients who have shown to have been cured at the end of treatment. 4) The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment DOTS - Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (the basic package that underpins the stop TB strategy) ss+ TB means smear positive tuberculosis MDR-TB is multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampicin) GLC- Green light committee. |
| Data source | 1) World Health Organisation 2007 drawing upon the National TB Control Programme (NTCP) Department of Health 2 3 4) NCTP Department of Health and South African Health Review 5) World Health Organisation 2009 |

40 MALARIA

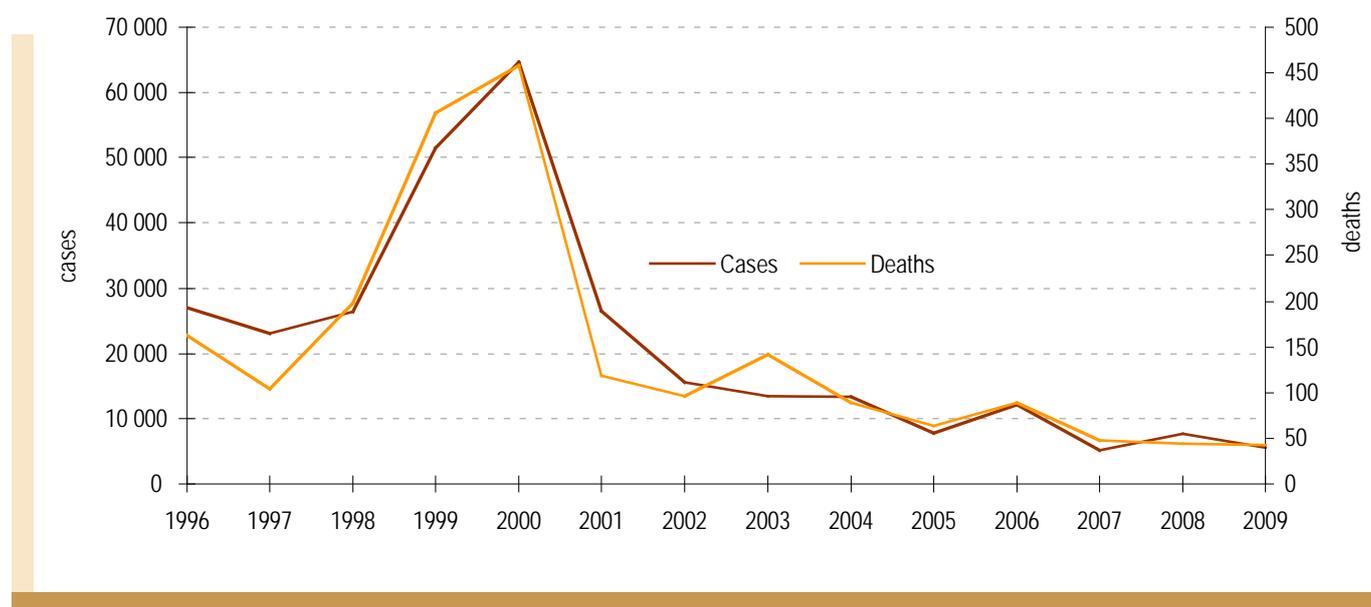
Goal To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 per cent each year

Trend analysis The total number of malaria cases reduced by 2 141 cases between 2008 and 2009, but with the fatality rate for the same period increasing from 0.57 to 0.77%. Although the total number of cases reported decreased between 2008 and 2009, overall levels were still higher than for 2007. The peak in 1999/2000 was due to the resistance of the *Anopheles funestus* to synthetic pyrethroids which was used at that time instead of DDT and the high levels of resistance to malaria treatment by the malaria parasite (*Plasmodium falciparum*).

MALARIA

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cases | 27 035 | 23 121 | 26 445 | 51 444 | 64 622 | 26 506 | 15 649 | 13 459 | 13 399 | 7 755 | 12 163 | 5 210 | 7 727 | 5 586 |
| Deaths | 163 | 104 | 198 | 406 | 458 | 119 | 96 | 142 | 89 | 64 | 89 | 48 | 44 | 43 |
| Fatality Rate | 0.60% | 0.45% | 0.75% | 0.79% | 0.71% | 0.45% | 0.61% | 1.06% | 0.66% | 0.83% | 0.73% | 0.92% | 0.57% | 0.77% |

MALARIA



Definition Fatality rate: The number of reported deaths due to malaria divided by number of malaria reported cases multiplied by 100

Data source Department of Health's Malaria Notification System

41 LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOLS

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

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The learner-educator ratio is an education quality indicator (input). At a national level the average learner to educator ratio in 2009 remained at 31:1. It appears that the learner-to-educator ratio has stabilised below the set target of 32:1. However, it is critical to pay attention to disparities within provinces and districts, particularly in poor schools. It is interesting to note that the best performing provinces (Western Cape and Gauteng) do not necessarily have the lowest educator pupil ratio. |
|----------------|---|

LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Educator | 365 447 | 363 343 | 354 201 | 360 155 | 362 598 | 362 042 | 382 133 | 386 595 | 395 452 | 400 953 | 386 587 |
| Learners | 12 313 899 | 11 903 455 | 11 738 126 | 11 917 017 | 12 038 922 | 12 176 391 | 12 217 765 | 12 302 236 | 12 410 501 | 12 239 363 | 11 828 747 |
| Learner: Educator Ratio | 34 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 31 | 31 |

LEARNER: EDUCATOR RATIO IN PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL PER PROVINCE (2009)

| | Learners | As % of National Total | Educators | As % of National Total | Schools | As % of National Total | Learner: Educator Ratio |
|---------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Eastern Cape | 2 032 198 | 17% | 67 409 | 17% | 5 668 | 23% | 30 |
| Free State | 642 234 | 5% | 23 583 | 6% | 1 547 | 6% | 27 |
| Gauteng | 1 720 243 | 15% | 54 586 | 14% | 1 970 | 8% | 32 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 2 773 336 | 23% | 85 901 | 22% | 5 907 | 24% | 32 |
| Limpopo | 1 671 672 | 14% | 56 766 | 15% | 3 988 | 16% | 29 |
| Mpumalanga | 1 016 479 | 9% | 33 984 | 9% | 1 844 | 7% | 30 |
| North West | 264 857 | 2% | 8 888 | 2% | 600 | 2% | 30 |
| Northern Cape | 764 493 | 6% | 25 762 | 7% | 1 716 | 7% | 30 |
| Western Cape | 943 235 | 8% | 29 708 | 8% | 1 453 | 6% | 32 |
| National | 11 828 474 | 100% | 386 587 | 100% | 24 693 | 100% | 31 |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | The average number of learners per teachers in a given school year based on headcounts for both learners and teachers (Public ordinary schools data includes independent schools that schools that are subsidised by the DoE. The number of teachers includes both those that are paid by DoE and SGBs. |
| Data source | 1999 data from Department of Education (DoE) (undated) Education Statistics 1999 at a Glance; February 2000 data from DoE Statistics at a glance 2000; 2001 data from DoE (2003), Education Statistics at a Glance in 2001; 2002-2005 data from Education Statistics in SA at a Glance(2005) published November 2006 with data originally sources from 2001-2005 SNAP Survey; 2006 data from DoE 2006 School Realities October 2007 data from DoE. 2008 data from DoE 2008 School Realities. 2009 data from Department of Basic Education |

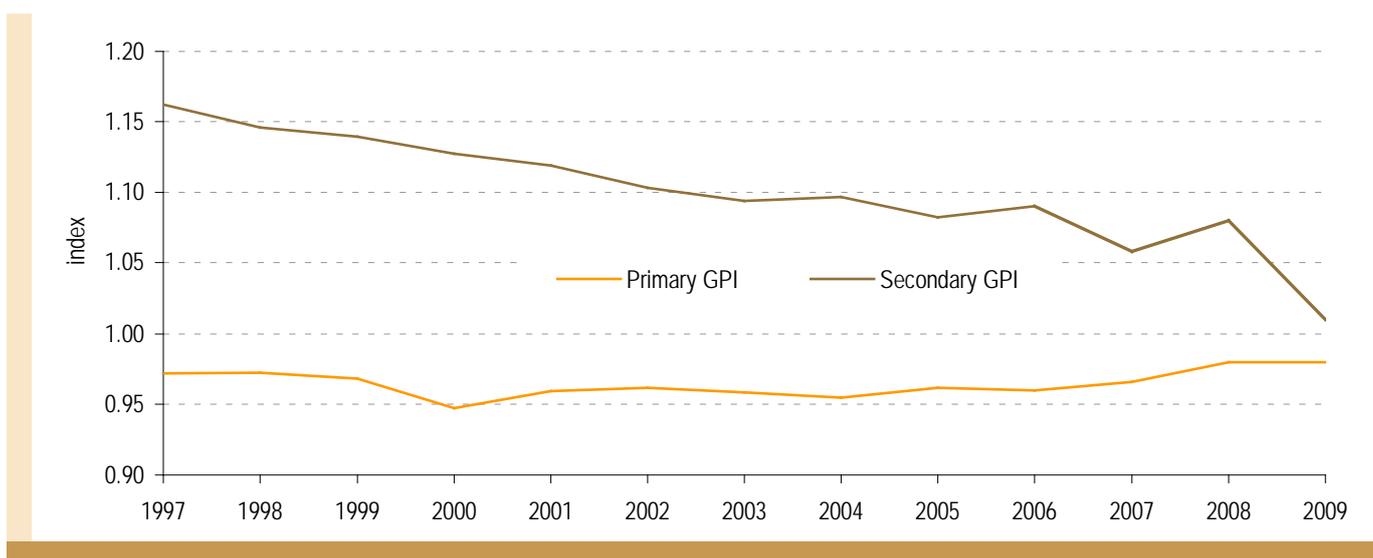
42 ENROLMENT RATES: GROSS ENROLMENT RATE (GER) GENDER PARITY INDEX (GPI)

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities |
| Trend analysis | Both the primary and secondary GPI is between .980 (primary) and 1.020 (secondary) and thus parity has been reached. Gender parity is considered reached when the GPI is between .97 and 1.03. In addition the primary enrolment rate is close to universal. However at secondary school there is a decline for boy learners from the height of 88.2 in 2007 and for girls from 97.6 in 2006. Effort should be put into ensuring that learners complete at least the basic years of school, otherwise they will not be able to participate in the economy in their adult years. |

GER AND GPI

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Primary | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary GER of girl learners | 116.5 | 114.6 | 112.7 | 103.2 | 102.8 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 106.5 | 101.6 | 96.6 | 96.0 |
| Primary GER of boy learners | 119.8 | 117.9 | 116.3 | 108.9 | 107.1 | 107.1 | 107.0 | 106.8 | 105.0 | 101.4 | 105.2 | 99.1 | 99.0 |
| Primary GPI | 0.972 | 0.973 | 0.969 | 0.948 | 0.960 | 0.962 | 0.959 | 0.955 | 0.962 | 0.960 | 0.966 | 0.980 | 0.980 |
| Secondary | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary GER of girl learners | 89.8 | 91.6 | 90.6 | 87.4 | 88.7 | 89.7 | 90.6 | 92.8 | 92.0 | 97.6 | 93.3 | 87.9 | 83.0 |
| Secondary GER of boy learners | 77.3 | 80.0 | 79.6 | 77.5 | 79.3 | 81.3 | 82.8 | 84.6 | 85.0 | 80.8 | 88.2 | 81.6 | 82.0 |
| Secondary GPI | 1.162 | 1.146 | 1.139 | 1.127 | 1.119 | 1.103 | 1.094 | 1.097 | 1.082 | 1.090 | 1.058 | 1.080 | 1.010 |
| Total GER of girl learners | 105.6 | 105.2 | 103.7 | 96.8 | 97.1 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 98.3 | 97 | 94.0 | 98.45 | 93.0 | 92.0 |
| Total GER of boy learners | 102.51 | 102.39 | 101.31 | 96.16 | 95.84 | 96.71 | 97.28 | 97.81 | 97.00 | 93.00 | 97.85 | 91.9 | 90.0 |
| Overall GPI | 1.030 | 1.027 | 1.023 | 1.006 | 1.013 | 1.009 | 1.005 | 1.004 | 1.000 | 1.010 | 1.006 | 1.010 | 1.020 |

GENDER PARITY INDEX



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

43 NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

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

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | Between 1994 to 1999 the pass rate hovered in the 50% of the children that wrote matric, the results improved in 2000 reaching their peak in 2003 at 73.3%, when the least number of children wrote. At a glance the pass rate seems to be negatively related to the quantity of learners that wrote. The worst pass performance of 47.4% was in the year when the most number of pupils wrote matric. This then should signal that with a gross enrolment rate of close to 1, the shift should be on improving quality rather than access. |
|----------------|---|

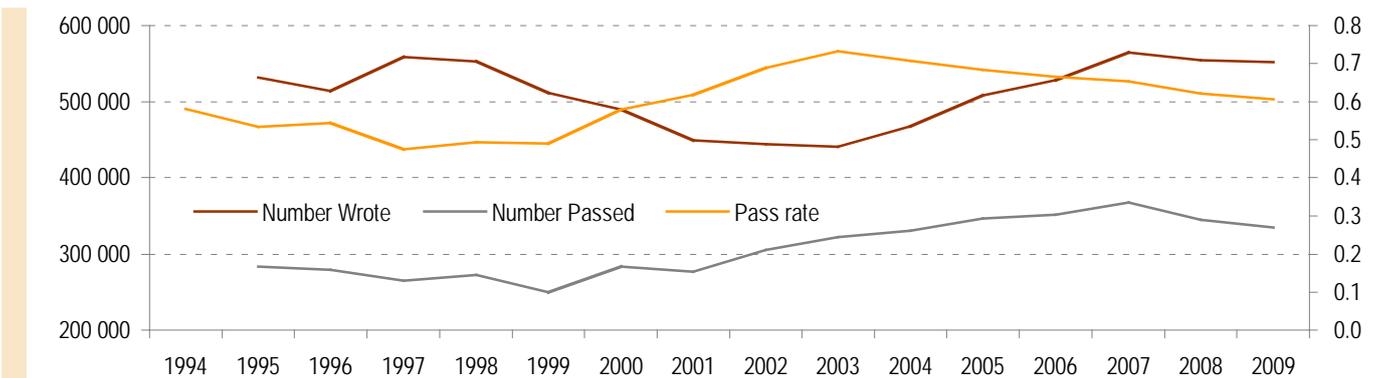
NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number Wrote | | 531 453 | 513 868 | 558 970 | 552 384 | 511 159 | 489 298 | 449 332 | 443 765 | 440 096 | 467 890 | 508 180 | 527 950 | 564 381 | 554 664 | 552 073 |
| Number Passed | | 283 742 | 279 487 | 264 795 | 272 488 | 249 831 | 283 294 | 277 206 | 305 774 | 322 492 | 330 717 | 347 184 | 351 503 | 368 217 | 344 794 | 334 718 |
| Pass rate | 58.0% | 53.4% | 54.4% | 47.4% | 49.3% | 48.9% | 57.9% | 61.7% | 68.9% | 73.3% | 70.7% | 68.3% | 66.6% | 65.2% | 62.2% | 60.6% |

NSC EXAM PASS RATE PER PROVINCE

| | Eastern Cape | | Free State | | Gauteng | | KwaZulu-Natal | | Limpopo | | Mpumalanga | | North West | | Northern Cape | | Western Cape | |
|---------------|--------------|--------|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|---------------|-------|--------------|--------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Number Wrote | 60384 | 68129 | 30214 | 29808 | 94081 | 98576 | 140472 | 132175 | 88782 | 83350 | 53977 | 53975 | 33085 | 30664 | 9977 | 10377 | 43692 | 44886 |
| Number Passed | 30 525 | 34 731 | 21 644 | 20 680 | 71 797 | 70 871 | 80 301 | 80 733 | 48 530 | 40 776 | 27 883 | 25 854 | 22 470 | 20 700 | 7 251 | 6 356 | 34 393 | 34 017 |
| Pass rate | 50.6% | 51.0% | 71.6% | 69.4% | 76.3% | 71.9% | 57.2% | 61.1% | 54.7% | 48.9% | 51.7% | 47.9% | 67.9% | 67.5% | 72.7% | 61.3% | 78.7% | 75.8% |

SENIOR CERTIFICATE PASSES



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

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

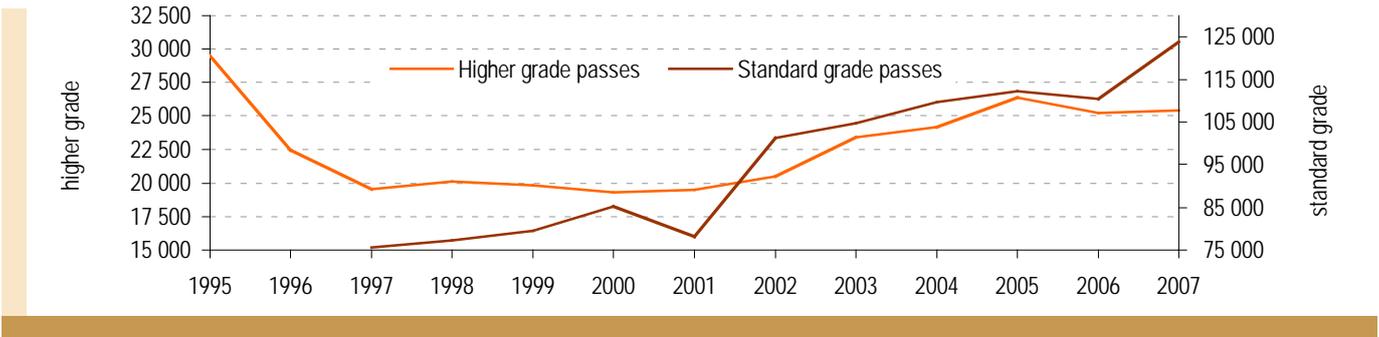
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | After the initial huge improvement in Mathematic passes between 2001 and 2003, the rate of improvement is not that impressive. Between 2008 and 2009 mathematic passes even decreased, but this too could be related to the fact that less children wrote matric in 2009 than in 2008, sample was smaller. However for South Africa to be competitive at a global level there is a need to focus on improving the quality of education and of the maths outcomes in particular. This increase in passes will go a long way in feeding the Higher education institutions with quality learners and thus accelerate the reduction in the skills shortage. |
|----------------|---|

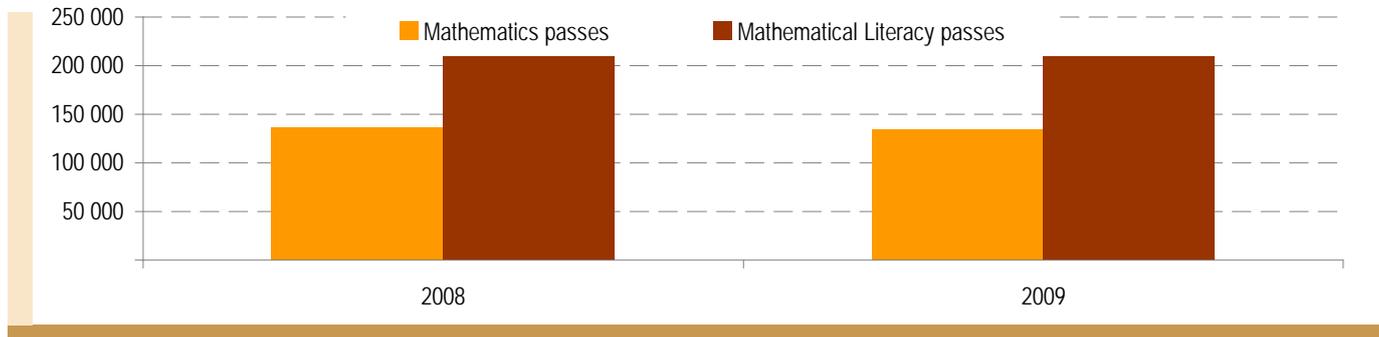
NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Higher grade passes | 29 475 | 22 46 | 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 29 | 104 707 | 109 664 | 112 279 | 110 452 | 123 813 | | |
| Mathematics passes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 136 184 | 133 789 |
| Mathematical Literacy passes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 210 134 | 209 053 |

MATRICULANTS WITH MATHEMATICS PASSES



MATHEMATICS AND MATHEMATICS LITERACY



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

45 ADULT LITERACY RATE

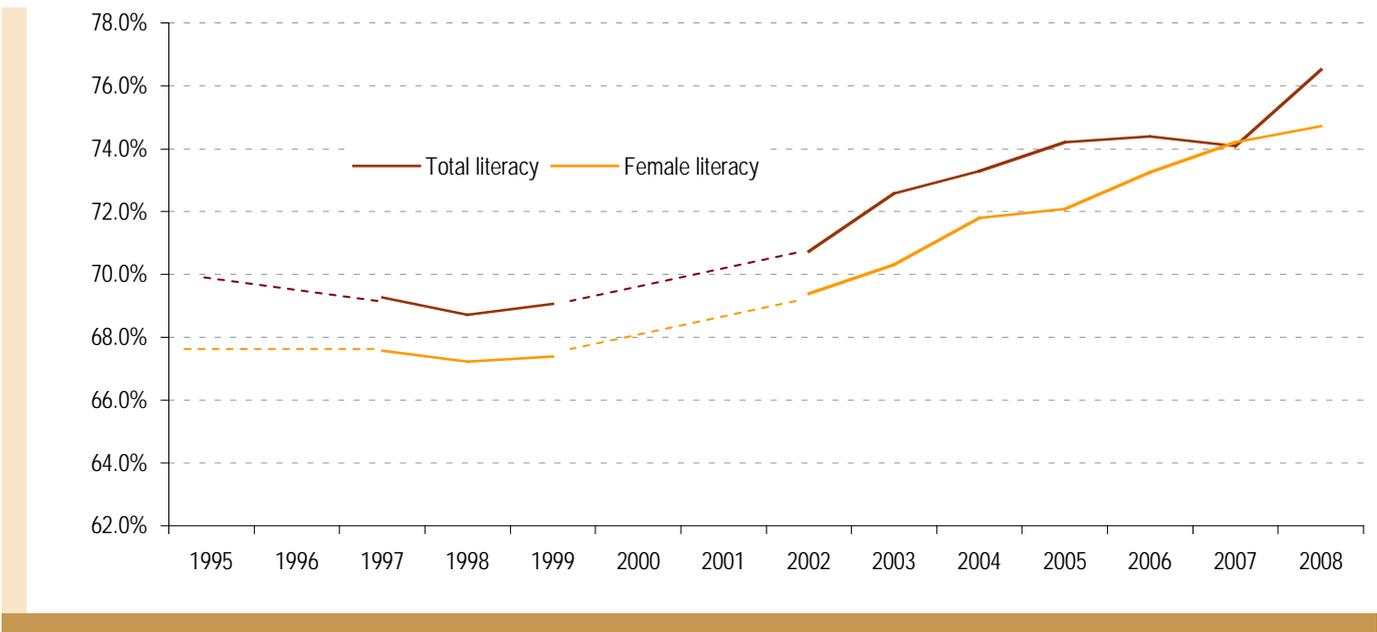
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50 per cent between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDGs target |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | From 2002 literacy levels have been increasing steadily. However after being at par with the average in 2007, female literacy fell below average again. However the fact that over a quarter of the population is unable to read and write is a blight for a middle income country such as South Africa. This is one of the extremely negative apartheid legacies and thus access to Adult literacy programmes such as Kgarikgude should be widened and the implementation of the programme accelerated in view of the huge socio-economic benefits associated with literacy. |
|----------------|---|

ADULT LITERACY RATE

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total literacy - GHS | | | | | | | | 70.7% | 72.6% | 73.3% | 74.2% | 74.4% | 74.1% | 76.5% |
| Total literacy - OHS | 69.6% | | 69.3% | 68.7% | 69.0% | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy - GHS | | | | | | | | 69.4% | 70.3% | 71.8% | 72.1% | 73.2% | 74.2% | 74.7% |
| Female literacy - OHS | 67.2% | | 67.6% | 67.2% | 67.4% | | | | | | | | | |
| Illiteracy | 30.4% | 100.0% | 30.7% | 31.3% | 31.0% | | | 29.3% | 27.4% | 26.7% | 25.8% | 25.6% | 25.9% | 23.5% |

ADULT LITERACY RATE



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

46 GRADUATING SCIENCE ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (SET) STUDENTS

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

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | The increase in the number of students graduating in the sciences, engineering and technology fields is welcomed especially if viewed against countries that exhibit high and sustained growth rates such as South Korea that have over 50% of graduates being in the SET fields. It is these fields that will anchor the new growth path. |
|----------------|--|

HIGHER EDUCATION

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Enrolment | | | | | | | 578 134 | 627 277 | 667 182 | 705 255 | 744 478 | 735 073 | 741 380 | 760 889 | 799 490 |
| Female | | | | | | | 303 794 | 336 541 | 359 250 | 378 960 | 403 454 | 401 042 | 408 718 | 422 402 | 450 651 |
| Male | | | | | | | 274 159 | 290 539 | 307 922 | 326 294 | 341 019 | 334 030 | 332 662 | 338 481 | 348 814 |
| Unreported gender | | | | | | | 181 | 197 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 6 | 25 |
| Total number of graduates | | | | | | | 92 819 | 95 940 | 101 047 | 108 263 | 117 240 | 120 385 | 124 676 | 126 618 | 133 241 |
| Female | | | | | | | 52 389 | 54 978 | 58 561 | 62 397 | 68 157 | 70 845 | 73 959 | 74 845 | 79 320 |
| Male | | | | | | | 40 296 | 40 955 | 42 485 | 45 866 | 49 083 | 49 540 | 50 717 | 51 773 | 53 921 |
| Unreported gender | | | | | | | 134 | 7 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Total number of SET graduates | 20 598 | 20 456 | 21 682 | 22 904 | 22 506 | 23 269 | 23 679 | 24 907 | 27 240 | 29 495 | 31 436 | 33 506 | 35 562 | 36 429 | 38 819 |
| SET as % of total graduates | 27.8 | 25.0 | 25.2 | 26.0 | 26.0 | 25.2 | 25.5 | 26.0 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 26.8 | 27.8 | 28.5 | 28.8 | 29.1 |

GRADUATING SET STUDENTS



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

47 EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE

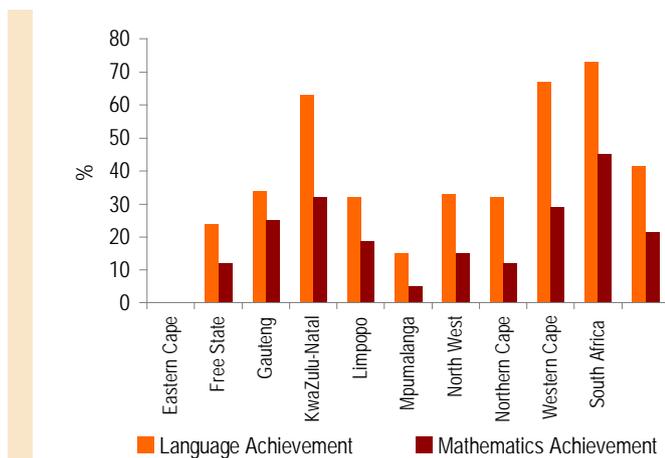
| | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| Goal | To improve quality of education |
|------|---------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | This does not show a good picture. The system fails the children as early as grade 3, whereby even in the best performing province, the Western Cape, less than 50% of grade 3 learners are at the level they should be. Serious effort should be put into improving quality of outcomes, if the skills shortage which is a stranglehold to growth and achieving greater equity is to be overcome. There is some improvement though between 2001 and 2007 in literacy achievements of grade 3 meaning the existing interventions are working and should be strengthened in line with the new ones dictated by the outcomes approach. The grade 6 picture is even more dire, with special attention needed for schools in general but even more so for Mpumalanga and the Eastern Cape. |
|----------------|--|

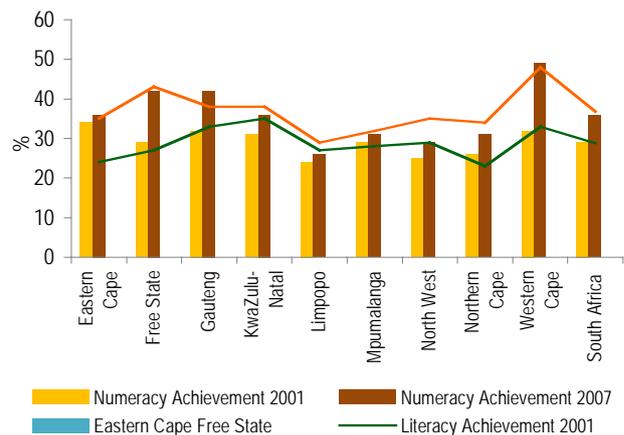
GRADE 3 AND 6 LANGUAGE, LITERACY AND MATHEMATICS OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT

| Grade 6 Language and Mathematics Overall Achievement | | | | Grade 3 Literacy and Numeracy Overall Achievement (2001 & 2007) | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|-------------------------|---|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| Province (%) | Language Achievement | | Mathematics Achievement | | Literacy Achievement | | Numeracy Achievement | |
| | 2004 | | 2004 | | 2001 | 2007 | 2001 | 2007 |
| Eastern Cape | 24 | | 12 | | 24 | 35 | 34 | 36 |
| Free State | 34 | | 25 | | 27 | 43 | 29 | 42 |
| Gauteng | 63 | | 32 | | 33 | 38 | 32 | 42 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 32 | | 19 | | 35 | 38 | 31 | 36 |
| Limpopo | 15 | | 5 | | 27 | 29 | 24 | 26 |
| Mpumalanga | 33 | | 15 | | 28 | 32 | 29 | 31 |
| North West | 32 | | 12 | | 29 | 35 | 25 | 29 |
| Northern Cape | 67 | | 29 | | 23 | 34 | 26 | 31 |
| Western Cape | 73 | | 45 | | 33 | 48 | 32 | 49 |
| South Africa | 41.4 | | 21.6 | | 28.8 | 36.9 | 29.1 | 35.8 |

GRADE 6 LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT



GRADE 3 LITERACY AND NUMERACY OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Achieved means achieved the minimum required level for a Grade 6 learner to function effectively |
| Data source | Human Science Research Council (HSRC), Department of Basic Education |

48 MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

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

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | No matter what index is used South Africa performs poorly in maths and science scores albeit there is a slight improvement in science scores. There is still a huge provincial discrepancy with the provinces that inherited the most former homelands performing the worst. |
|----------------|--|

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ACHIEVEMENTS IN MATHS AND SCIENCE AVERAGE SCALE SCORE (GRADE8)

| Country | Science | | | Maths | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | 1999 | 2003 | change in achievement | 1999 | 2003 | change in achievement |
| Indonesia | 435 (4.5) | 420 (4.1) | + | 403 (4.9) | 411 (4.8) | + |
| Tunisia | 420 (3.7) | 413 (2.9) | - | 448 (2.4) | 410 (2.2) | - |
| Chile | 430 (3.4) | 404 (2.1) | - | 392 (4.4) | 387 (3.3) | - |
| Philippines | 345 (7.5) | 377 (5.8) | + | 345 (6.0) | 378 (5.2) | + |
| South Africa | 243 (7.8) | 244 (6.7) | + | 275 (6.8) | 264 (5.5) | - |
| Country | 1999 | 2003 | change in achievement | 1999 | 2003 | change in achievement |
| Indonesia | 435 (4.5) | 420 (4.1) | + | 403 (4.9) | 411 (4.8) | + |
| Tunisia | 420 (3.7) | 413 (2.9) | - | 448 (2.4) | 410 (2.2) | - |
| Chile | 430 (3.4) | 404 (2.1) | - | 392 (4.4) | 387 (3.3) | - |

CHANGE IN SCIENCE AND MATHS PERFORMANCE FROM TIMSS 1999 AND 2003

| | Science | | | Maths | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 1999 average scale score (SE) | 2003 average scale score (SE) | 1999-2003 difference | 1999 average scale score (SE) | 2003 average scale score (SE) | 1999-2003 difference |
| Ex DET schools | 195(3.8) n=6166 | 199(3.9) n= 6 697 | 4 | 238 (4.9) n= 6166 | 227(2.9) n= 6 697 | -11 |
| Ex HoR schools | 348 (17.1) n=1 059 | 311 (9.9) n=1 211 059 | -37 | 348 (16.1) n= 1059 | 314 (8.6) n=1 211 059 | -34 |
| Ex HoD schools | 420 (16.7) n=212 | 371 (26.3) n=303 | -49 | 406 (14.3) n = 212 | 366 (24.9) n=303 | -40 |
| Ex HoA schools | 457 (25.1) n=709 | 483 (17.3) n= 741 | 26 | 442 (18.0) n=709 | 468 (20.3) n= 741 | 25 |
| National Average | 243 (7.8) | 244 (6.7) | 1 | 275 (6.8) | 264 (5.5) | -11 |

AVERAGE SCIENCE AND MATHS SCALE BY PROVINCE

| Province | Science | | | Maths | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|
| | Number of respondents | Average Science Scale Score | Score range | Average Maths Scale Score | Score range | |
| Eastern Cape | 943 | 190 (10.0) | 5-527 | 217 (5.6) | 5-455 | |
| Free State | 867 | 245 (9.3) | 5-622 | 265 (8.6) | 45-630 | |
| Gauteng | 774 | 309 (22.9) | 11-666 | 304 (19.1) | 64-579 | |
| Kwazulu Natal | 1 632 | 227 (16.5) | 5-684 | 251 (17.2) | 17-572 | |
| Limpopo | 1 145 | 191 (6.6) | 5-506 | 223 (8.3) | 5-570 | |
| Mpumalanga | 962 | 239 (28.5) | 5-621 | 261 (22.4) | 24-650 | |
| North West | 946 | 231 (21.5) | 5-571 | 255 (13.7) | 5-690 | |
| Northern Cape | 870 | 334 (13.9) | 5-687 | 333 (13.5) | 70-673 | |
| South Africa | 8 952 | 244(6.7) | 5-707 | 264 (5.5) | 5-690 | |
| Western Cape | 813 | 386 (28.1) | 5-707 | 389 (25.3) | 96-677 | |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | International mathematics achievement and South Africa's performance in relation to the other participating countries Ex DET means ex-Department of Education and Training schools Ex HoR means ex- House of Representatives schools Ex HoD means ex- House of Delegates schools Ex HoA means ex- House of Assembly schools Presently, the racial profiles of learners in the ex-HoR, ex-HoD and ex-HoA schools indicates that there is a racial integration, and that in ex-DET schools the learner population is essentially African |
| Data source | TIMSS 2003 |

49 STRENGTH OF CIVIL SOCIETY

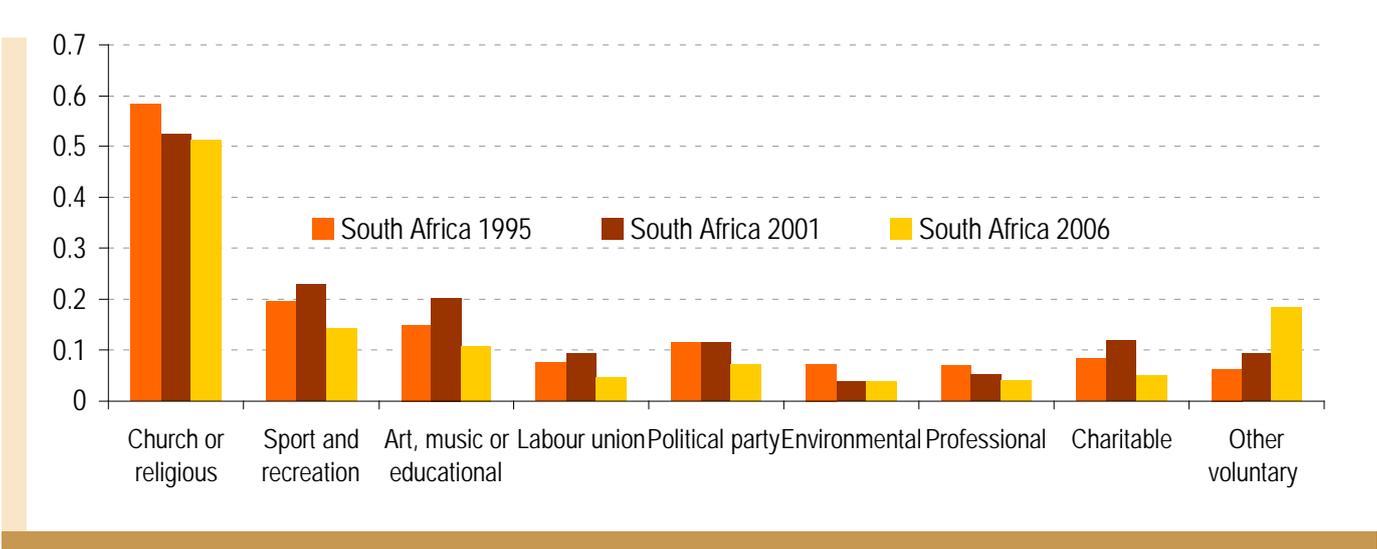
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | If the strength of civil society is measured by belonging to some voluntary organisation then South Africa not only compares well with other middle/emerging income countries but exhibits a strong sense of belonging and ability to ensure accountability of the state to its people. It also means that it becomes easier for local government to drive the participatory mandate without needing to create "new participatory forums" |
|----------------|---|

MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

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

SA MEMBERSHIP OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Data note | The percentages in columns do not add up to 100 per cent as respondents could indicate that they were "active members or belong to" more than one organisation. The next wave of the WVS is in 2010-2011 |
| Data source | World Values Survey, University of Stellenbosch, 2006; www.wvsevdsb.com/wvs, 2010 |

50 VOTER PARTICIPATION

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

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | Voter participation will not reach the heights of 1999 whereby over 89% of registered voters, voted. The reason for the "creeping apathy" is attributed by researchers to the fact that there is no real alternative presented by the opposition parties to the ruling party's policies. On the other hand the dominance of the ruling party could mean that there will be people who will feel alienated and homeless. Another explanation could be that South Africa is reaching political maturity and like in all mature democracies voter turnout will be low. The lower rates of participation in local elections is typical of many local elections; it is a global phenomena. |
|----------------|---|

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

| | 1994 | % | 1999 | % | 2004 | % | 2009 | % |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| Voting age population (VAP) | 22 709 152 | | 22 798 845 | | 27 436 898 | | 27 574 414 | |
| VAP registered | no registration | | 18 172 751 | 79.7% | 20 674 926 | 75.4% | 23 181 997 | 84.1% |
| Turnout | 19 533 498 | | 16 228 462 | | 15 863 558 | | 17 919 966 | |
| % Turnout of VAP | | 86.0% | | 71.2% | | 57.8% | | 65.0% |
| % Turnout of registered VAP | | no registration | | 89.3% | | 76.7% | | 77.3% |
| Under 35 years | | | | | | | | |
| VAP under 35 | | | 11 768 544 | | 14 162 663 | | 13 923 366 | |
| VAP under 35 registered | | | 8 667 832 | 73.7% | 9 193 845 | 64.9% | 9 253 537 | 66.5% |
| No turnout data | | | | | | | | |

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

| | 1995 | % | 2000 | % | 2006 | % |
|--------------------------------------|------|---|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| Voting age population (VAP) | | | 23 532 308 | | 25 364 801 | |
| VAP registered | | | 18 476 516 | 78.5% | 21 054 957 | 83.0% |
| Turnout | | | 8 882 734 | | 10 186 795 | |
| % Turnout of VAP | | | | 37.7% | | 40.2% |
| % Turnout of registered VAP | | | | 48.1% | | 48.4% |
| under 35 years | | | 2000 | % | 2006 | % |
| VAP under 35 | | | 12 147 151 | | 13 093 066 | |
| VAP under 35 registered | | | 8 327 816 | 68.6% | 8 899 915 | 68.0% |
| Turnout under 35 years | | | | | 3 169 752 | |
| % Turnout of under 35 VAP | | | | | | 24.2% |
| % Turnout of registered under 35 VAP | | | | | | 35.6% |

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

51 VOTERS PER PROVINCE

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces |
| Trend analysis | Voter participation is decreasing across the three voting periods for all provinces. It is interesting to note that the largest fall was in Limpopo. |

VOTERS IN NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

| | 1994 | 1999 | | | 2004 | | | 2009 | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Registered | Voted | % | Registered | Voted | % | Registered | Voted | % |
| Eastern Cape | | 2 454 543 | 2 177 266 | 88.7% | 2 849 486 | 2 310 226 | 81.1% | 3 056 559 | 2 344 098 | 76.7% |
| Free State | | 1 226 730 | 1 090 908 | 88.9% | 1 321 195 | 1 042 120 | 78.9% | 1 388 588 | 1 069 127 | 77.0% |
| Gauteng | | 4 158 087 | 3 662 790 | 88.1% | 4 650 594 | 3 553 098 | 76.4% | 5 555 159 | 4 391 699 | 79.1% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | | 3 443 978 | 2 963 358 | 86.0% | 3 819 864 | 2 807 885 | 73.5% | 4 475 217 | 3 574 326 | 79.9% |
| Limpopo | | 1 847 766 | 1 658 694 | 89.8% | 2 187 912 | 1 686 757 | 77.1% | 2 256 073 | 1 570 592 | 69.6% |
| Mpumalanga | | 1 277 783 | 1 129 536 | 88.4% | 1 442 472 | 1 157 963 | 80.3% | 1 696 705 | 1 363 836 | 80.4% |
| North West | | 1 527 672 | 1 305 441 | 85.5% | 1 749 529 | 1 353 963 | 77.4% | 1 564 357 | 1 135 701 | 72.6% |
| Northern Cape | | 377 173 | 327 772 | 86.9% | 433 591 | 329 707 | 76.0% | 554 900 | 421 490 | 76.0% |
| Western Cape | | 1 864 019 | 1 587 978 | 85.2% | 2 220 283 | 1 621 839 | 73.0% | 2 634 439 | 2 049 097 | 77.8% |
| Total | 86% | 18 177 751 | 15 903 743 | 87.5% | 20 674 926 | 15 863 558 | 76.7% | 23 181 997 | 17 919 966 | 77.3% |

VOTERS IN LOCAL ELECTIONS DISAGGREGATED BY PROVINCE

| | 1995 | 2000 | | | 2006 | | |
|---------------|------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Registered | Voted | % | Registered | Voted | % |
| Eastern Cape | | 2 552 287 | 1 428 259 | 56.0% | 2 908 106 | 1 630 284 | 56.1% |
| Free State | | 1 227 578 | 602 618 | 49.1% | 1 318 408 | 622 816 | 47.2% |
| Gauteng | | 4 375 372 | 1 891 473 | 43.2% | 4 785 955 | 2 033 674 | 42.5% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | | 3 508 154 | 1 637 255 | 46.7% | 3 964 817 | 2 005 008 | 50.6% |
| Limpopo | | 1 419 315 | 635 427 | 44.8% | 2 145 186 | 959 971 | 44.8% |
| Mpumalanga | | 1 263 004 | 565 699 | 44.8% | 1 546 728 | 716 908 | 46.3% |
| North West | | 452 218 | 260 522 | 57.6% | 1 554 864 | 709 484 | 45.6% |
| Northern Cape | | 1 758 593 | 746 698 | 42.5% | 528 657 | 282 884 | 53.5% |
| Western Cape | | 1 955 454 | 1 131 621 | 57.9% | 2 301 371 | 1 191 880 | 51.8% |
| Total | | 18 511 975 | 8 899 572 | 48.1% | 21 054 092 | 10 152 909 | 48.2% |

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

52 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

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

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | There is a vast improvement in the representation of women in all three tiers of government. Overall representation rose from 27.8% in 1994 to 43.3% in 2009. Even the province that had the lowest representation in 1994, KZN with 13.6% representation, stood at 37.5% in 2009. Indeed in the 2009 elections, all provinces met the SADC 1997 Gender and Development commitment of ensuring women in politics and decision making representative target of 30%. There however is clamour from civil society for an even better representation at 50%. Those voices want that 50% gender representation to be enshrined in legislation. |
|----------------|---|

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

| | 1994 | | | 1999 | | | 2004 | | | 2009 | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | Female | Total | % |
| Parliament | 111 | 400 | 27.8% | 120 | 400 | 30.0% | 131 | 400 | 32.8% | 173 | 400 | 43.3% |
| Provincial Legislatures | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Cape | 13 | 56 | 23.2% | 15 | 63 | 23.8% | 21 | 63 | 33.3% | 28 | 63 | 44.4% |
| Free State | 7 | 30 | 23.3% | 7 | 30 | 23.3% | 8 | 30 | 26.7% | 12 | 30 | 40.0% |
| Gauteng | 25 | 86 | 29.1% | 26 | 73 | 35.6% | 31 | 73 | 42.5% | 33 | 73 | 45.2% |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 11 | 81 | 13.6% | 22 | 80 | 27.5% | 21 | 80 | 26.3% | 30 | 80 | 37.5% |
| Limpopo | 11 | 40 | 27.5% | 16 | 49 | 32.7% | 16 | 49 | 32.7% | 23 | 49 | 46.9% |
| Mpumalanga | 6 | 30 | 20.0% | 8 | 30 | 26.7% | 9 | 30 | 30.0% | 12 | 30 | 40.0% |
| North West | 9 | 33 | 27.3% | 9 | 33 | 27.3% | 11 | 33 | 33.3% | 14 | 33 | 42.4% |
| Northern Cape | 7 | 30 | 23.3% | 8 | 30 | 26.7% | 9 | 30 | 30.0% | 13 | 30 | 43.3% |
| Western Cape | 10 | 42 | 23.8% | 11 | 42 | 26.2% | 13 | 42 | 31.0% | 14 | 42 | 33.3% |
| Total | 210 | 828 | 25.4% | 242 | 830 | 29.2% | 270 | 830 | 32.5% | 352 | 830 | 42.4% |

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

| Province | 2000 | | | | | | | | | 2009 | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Proportional Representation | | | Ward | | | Overall | | | Proportional Representation | | | Ward | | | Overall | | |
| | Female | Total | % | Female | Total | % | Female | Total | % | Female | Total | % | Female | Total | % | Female | Total | % |
| Eastern Cape | 266 | 701 | 37.9 | 94 | 601 | 15.6 | 360 | 1 302 | 27.6 | 348 | 743 | 46.8 | 236 | 636 | 37.1 | 584 | 1 379 | 42.3 |
| Free State | 125 | 319 | 39.2 | 51 | 291 | 17.5 | 176 | 610 | 28.9 | 141 | 334 | 42.2 | 113 | 300 | 37.7 | 254 | 634 | 40.1 |
| Gauteng | 206 | 479 | 43.0 | 86 | 446 | 19.3 | 292 | 925 | 31.6 | 201 | 454 | 44.3 | 190 | 423 | 44.9 | 391 | 877 | 44.6 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 292 | 858 | 34.0 | 97 | 748 | 13.0 | 389 | 1 606 | 24.2 | 341 | 880 | 38.8 | 143 | 771 | 18.5 | 484 | 1 651 | 29.3 |
| Mpumalanga | 187 | 463 | 40.4 | 63 | 401 | 15.7 | 250 | 864 | 28.9 | 254 | 593 | 42.8 | 235 | 513 | 45.8 | 489 | 1 106 | 44.2 |
| North West | 153 | 382 | 40.1 | 78 | 327 | 23.9 | 231 | 709 | 32.6 | 186 | 423 | 44.0 | 152 | 365 | 41.6 | 338 | 788 | 42.9 |
| Northern Cape | 82 | 202 | 40.6 | 43 | 173 | 24.9 | 125 | 375 | 33.3 | 183 | 423 | 43.3 | 167 | 365 | 45.8 | 350 | 788 | 44.4 |
| Northern Province | 194 | 499 | 38.9 | 57 | 436 | 13.1 | 251 | 935 | 26.8 | 87 | 205 | 42.4 | 92 | 174 | 52.9 | 179 | 379 | 47.2 |
| Western Cape | 122 | 382 | 31.9 | 68 | 330 | 20.6 | 190 | 712 | 26.7 | 148 | 400 | 37.0 | 97 | 348 | 27.9 | 245 | 748 | 32.8 |
| Total | 1 627 | 4 285 | 38.0 | 637 | 3 753 | 17.0 | 2 264 | 8 038 | 28.2 | 1 889 | 4 455 | 42.4 | 1 425 | 3 895 | 36.6 | 3 314 | 8 350 | 39.7 |

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

53 CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

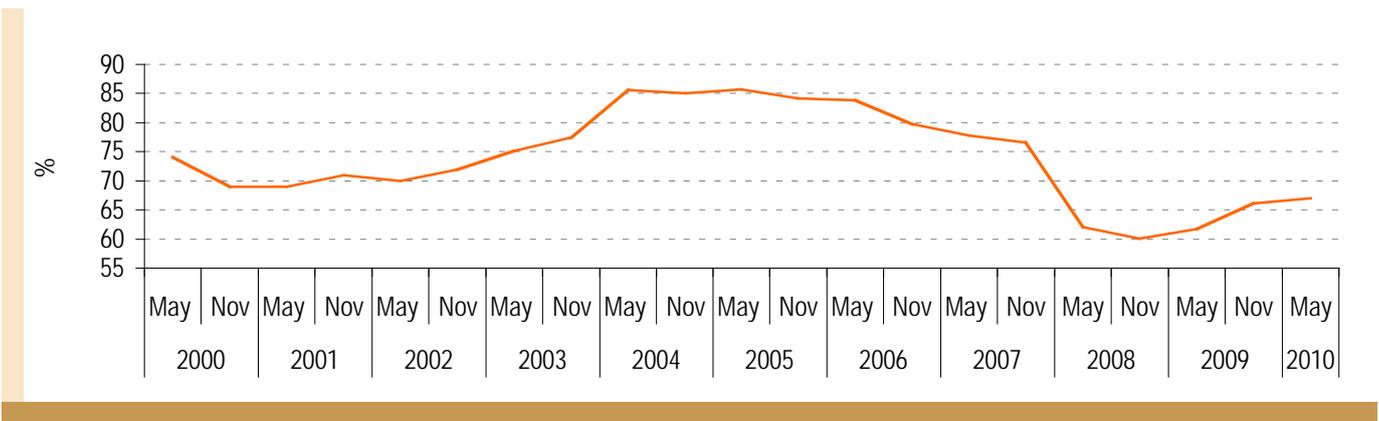
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | It is interesting to note that at all periods surveyed over 50% of all races are confident in a happy future. The decline in happiness coincides with the onset of the global financial and economic crisis that led to a recession occurring in South Africa for the first time after decades of growth and boom. The lowest points were in 2008/09 where negative growth of -1.8% was experienced. South Africa emerged from the recession in the third quarter of 2009 and the confidence in the happy future for all races began to rise as well from 60% to about 66%. |
|----------------|---|

CONFIDENT IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

| | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 |
|---|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| | May | Nov | May |
| Confident in a happy future for all races | 74 | 69 | 69 | 71 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 78 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 84 | 84 | 80 | 78 | 77 | 62 | 60 | 62 | 66 | 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) based on Markinor data |
| Data note | Markinor's regular surveys based on a national sample of 3 300 conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year. |

54 PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

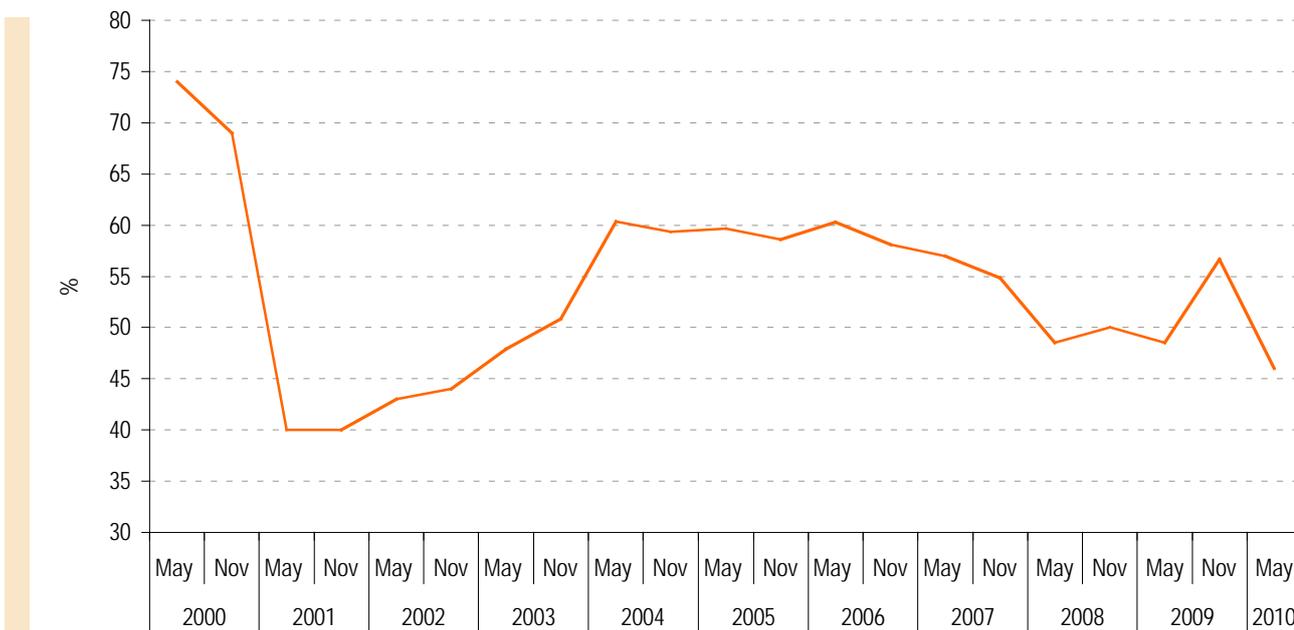
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | Post the height of good race relations in 2000, according to this survey the number of people who are of the opinion that race relations are improving has hovered around 50 to 60% of the population. This could be signalling an urgent need for a sustainable nation building exercise that will focus primarily in bringing the races closer thus building towards a non racial, non sexist society; united in its diversity. |
|----------------|---|

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

| | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 |
|--------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| | May | Nov | May |
| Race relations improving | 74 | 69 | 40 | 40 | 43 | 44 | 48 | 51 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 49 | 50 | 49 | 57 | 46 |

PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population |
| Data source | Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data |
| Data note | Markinor's regular surveys based on a national sample of 3 300 conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year. |

55 COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

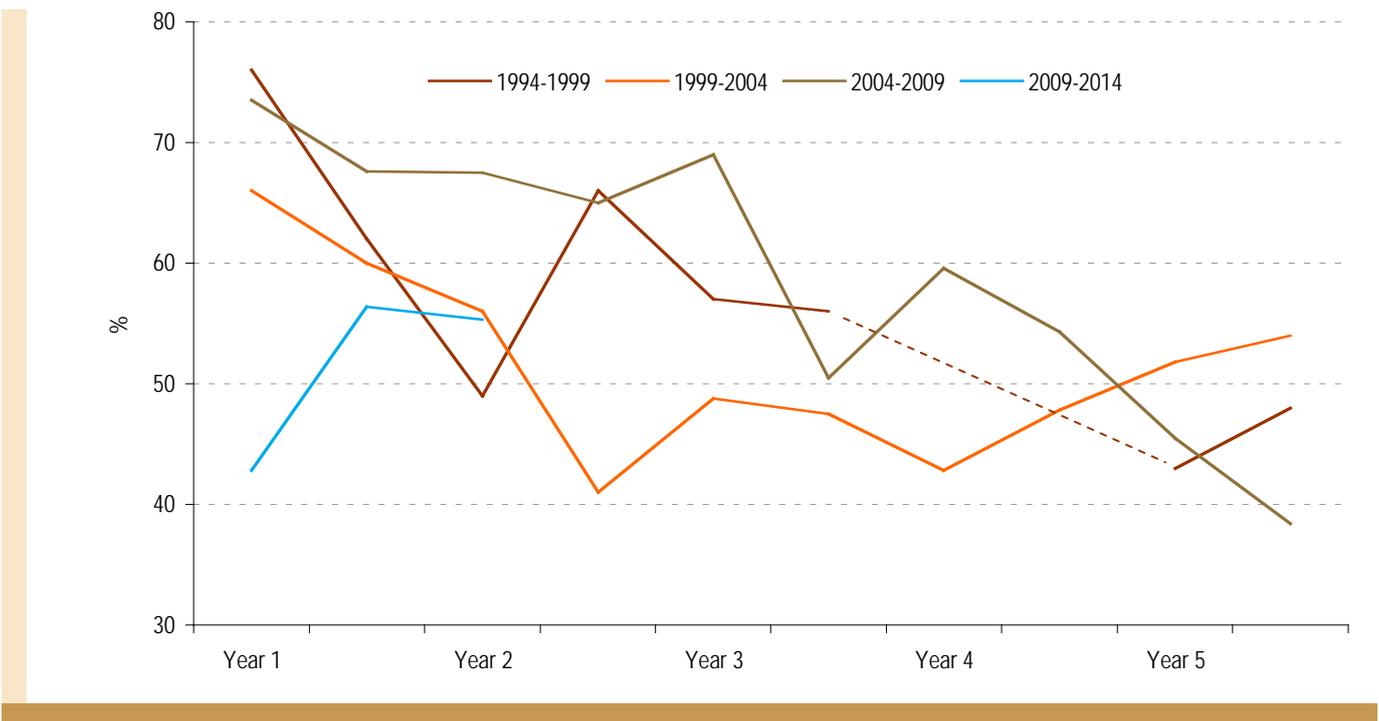
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | From the early years of 1994 when 76% felt we are going the right direction, fewer people are feeling South Africa is heading in the right direction, even the hype of the FIFA world cup was not able to bring back people's optimism to the height of 1994 according to the survey. |
|----------------|---|

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

| | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | |
|-----------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
| 1994-1999 | 76.0 | 62.0 | 49.0 | 66.0 | 57.0 | 56.0 | | | 43.0 | 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 | | | | | | | |

COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Proportion of SA adult population who feel the country is going in the right direction |
| Data source | Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data |
| Data note | Markinor's regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 300, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year. |

56 IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

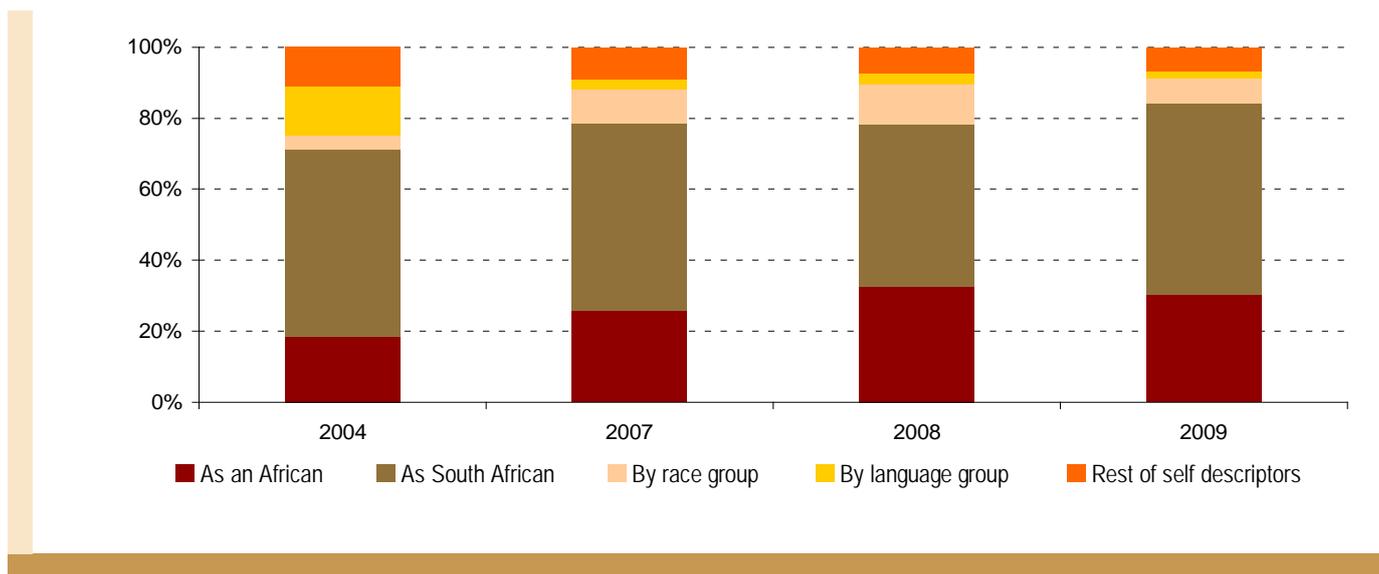
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To promote social cohesion and national identity. |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | There has been a marked increase in the number of people who see themselves as Africans from 18.4% to 30.2%. This could be linked to increased immigration from the rest of the continent. The proportion of people who identify themselves as South African has remained more or less constant. In South Africa only about half of people see themselves as South Africans 16 years after universal voting rights were bestowed in the entire populace. |
|----------------|--|

HOW SOUTH AFRICANS DESCRIBE THEMSELVES (SELF-DESCRIPTION)

| | 2004 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| As an African | 18.4 | 25.8 | 32.6 | 30.2 |
| As South African | 52.8 | 52.6 | 45.7 | 54.1 |
| By race group | 4.1 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 7.1 |
| By language group | 13.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 |
| Rest of self descriptors | 11.1 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 6.7 |

SELF-DESCRIPTION



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races |
| Data source | Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Markinor data |
| Data note | 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 |

57 PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

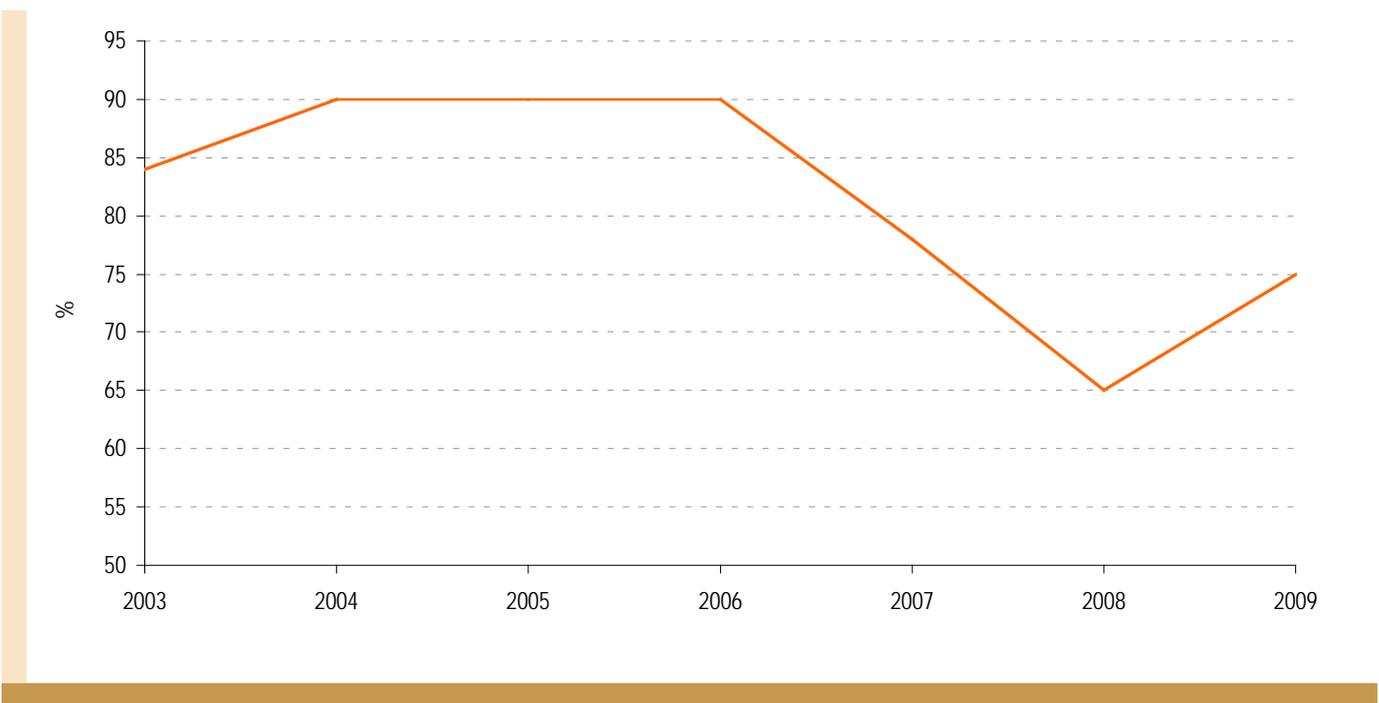
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To promote social cohesion and national identity. |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | This shows some relationship to the economic cycle. During the boom years pride was at its highest (90%) and lowest at the height of the economic crises (66%). However at all times about 2/3 of the populace and more were proud of being South African. |
|----------------|--|

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

| | % | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Pride in being South African | | 84 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 78 | 65 | 75 |

PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN



| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African |
| Data source | Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey |
| Data note | The GCIS tracker survey is conducted on a weekly basis and results presented on a quarterly basis. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 800 respondents per year. |

58 VICTIMS OF CRIME

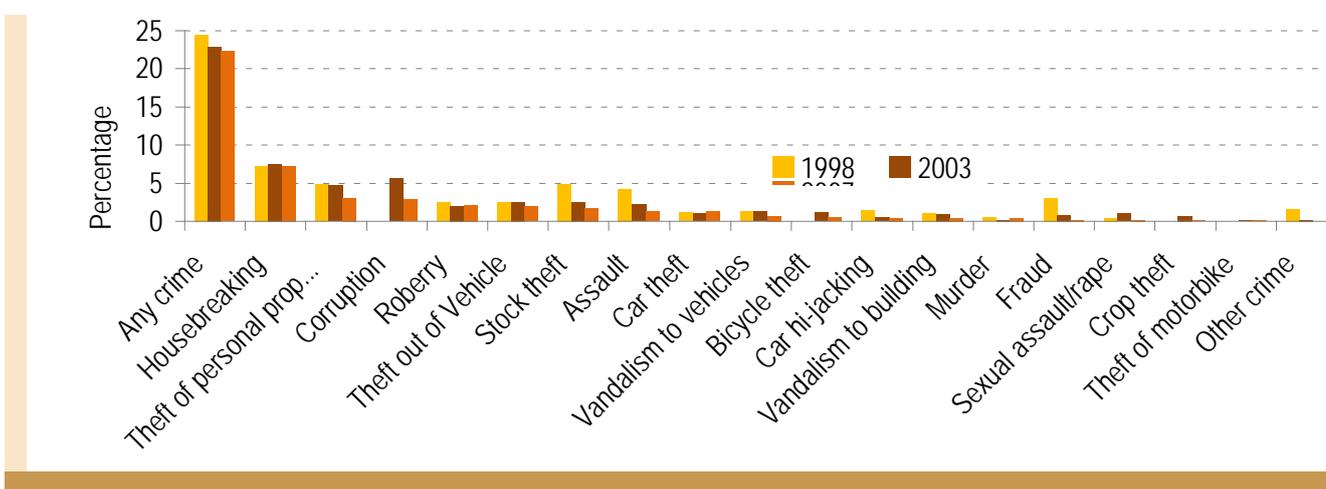
| | |
|------|------------------------------|
| Goal | To reduce the level of crime |
|------|------------------------------|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The general estimate that crime is on the decrease for all periods and for all types of crime is substantiated by the decrease in the percentage of adults who experience crime (except car theft, and fraud). However the fact that almost a quarter of all South African adults in all three polling periods have experienced some crime is not acceptable. |
|----------------|---|

ADULT SOUTH AFRICANS WHO EXPERIENCED CRIME

| % | 1998 | 2003 | 2007 | Percentage changes 2007/1998 | Percentage changes 2007/2003 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Any crime | 24.5 | 22.9 | 22.3 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| Housebreaking | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Theft of personal property | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Corruption | * | 5.6 | 2.9 | | 2.7 |
| Robbery | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Theft out of Vehicle | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Stock theft | 4.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 0.7 |
| Assault | 4.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 0.9 |
| Car theft | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Vandalism to vehicles | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Bicycle theft | * | 1.2 | 0.5 | | 0.7 |
| Car hi-jacking | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Vandalism to building | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Murder | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Fraud | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| Sexual assault/rape | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Crop theft | * | 0.7 | 0.1 | | 0.6 |
| Theft of motorbike | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Other crime | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 |

VICTIMS OF CRIME



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Percentage of adult South Africans who experienced crime in 1998, 2003 and 2007 |
| Data source | Institute for Security Studies, National victims of crime survey, Overview of key findings, December 2008 |
| Data note | * Data unavailable |

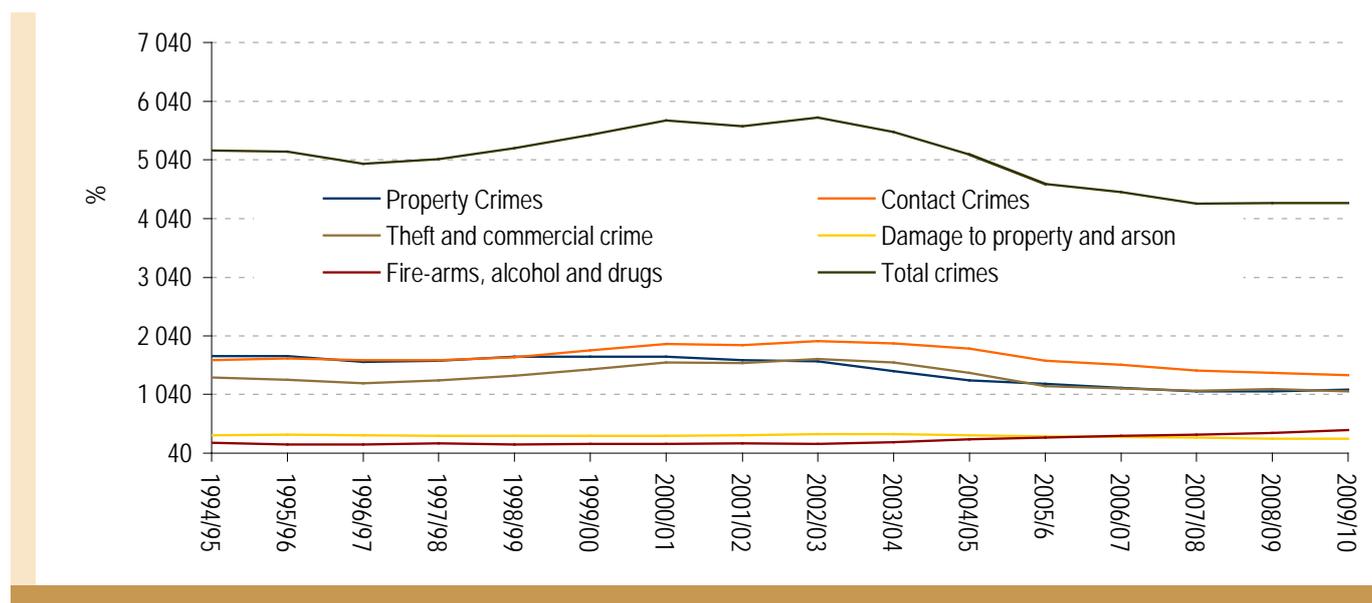
59 NUMBER OF ALL CRIMES

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To reduce the level of crime |
| Trend analysis | Even though there may be debates about the accuracy of the statistics, the general estimate is that crime incidence though still high is on the decrease for all periods and for all types of crime. This could suggest that crime prevention strategies and other strategies that aim to deal with crime are working; strategies such as additional funding for the police force, expanding police staffing levels by almost 90,000, increased visible policing etc. |

ALL CRIMES RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

| | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/6 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Property Crimes | 1 689,1 | 1 693,4 | 1 591,3 | 1 615,9 | 1 684,8 | 1 679,0 | 1 686,4 | 1 623,3 | 1 605,4 | 1 434,3 | 1 282,0 | 1 217,1 | 1 154,7 | 1 090,0 | 1 093,0 | 1 122,0 |
| Contact Crimes | 1 625,8 | 1 656,3 | 1 618,5 | 1 624,4 | 1 675,1 | 1 790,7 | 1 901,9 | 1 873,9 | 1 951,7 | 1 910,5 | 1 818,8 | 1 612,6 | 1 541,1 | 1 447,4 | 1 405,3 | 1 371,4 |
| Theft and commercial crime | 1 328,9 | 1 293,4 | 1 229,9 | 1 277,3 | 1 356,1 | 1 463,9 | 1 588,4 | 1 569,7 | 1 640,1 | 1 582,8 | 1 409,7 | 1 175,8 | 1 144,4 | 1 102,5 | 1 134,5 | 1 096,7 |
| Damage to property and arson | 346,0 | 352,0 | 344,7 | 331,4 | 331,5 | 334,3 | 339,7 | 344,0 | 365,8 | 360,2 | 341,3 | 324,0 | 319,1 | 301,7 | 289,9 | 281,5 |
| Fire-arms, alcohol and drugs | 212,9 | 182,8 | 191,3 | 205,4 | 188,8 | 197,5 | 195,1 | 207,4 | 201,9 | 225,1 | 277,8 | 303,4 | 331,9 | 357,5 | 384,9 | 430,5 |
| Total crimes | 5 202,7 | 5 177,9 | 4 975,7 | 5 054,4 | 5 236,3 | 5 465,4 | 5 711,5 | 5 618,3 | 5 764,9 | 5 512,9 | 5 129,6 | 4 632,9 | 4 491,2 | 4 299,1 | 4 307,6 | 4 302,1 |

ALL CRIMES



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

60 CONTACT CRIME

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Goal | To reduce contact crime by 7-10% p.a. with the major focus being on crime prevention, integrated law-enforcement operations and the reduction of repeat offending. |
| Trend analysis | Murder rate (a statistic that is fairly accurate) has declined steadily, but at 37.3%/100000, it rate is still too high, and so are the rates for the rest of the contact crimes. It is especially disheartening to note that the rate of decline of all the other crimes is not as quick as it is desirable. Research links the high levels of crime to the high levels of inequality. So other preventative measures may lie beyond the scope of justice and security interventions. |

CONTACT CRIME RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

| | 1994/95 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/6 | 2006/7 | 2007/8 | 2008/09 | 200/10 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Murder | 66.9 | 67.9 | 62.8 | 59.5 | 59.8 | 52.5 | 49.8 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 42.7 | 40.3 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 34.1 |
| Attempted Murder | 69.1 | 67.9 | 70.4 | 68.4 | 70.4 | 65.4 | 64.4 | 69.8 | 78.9 | 64.8 | 52.6 | 43.9 | 42.5 | 39.3 | 37.6 | 35.3 |
| Common Assault | 516.0 | 520.5 | 500.3 | 489.0 | 485.0 | 538.9 | 569.7 | 584.3 | 621.6 | 605.7 | 575.0 | 485.3 | 443.2 | 413.9 | 396.1 | 400.0 |
| Assault Grievous Body Harm | 555.8 | 563.7 | 570.4 | 570.4 | 566.3 | 608.1 | 630.2 | 589.1 | 585.9 | 560.7 | 535.3 | 484.0 | 460.1 | 439.1 | 418.5 | 416.2 |
| Sexual Offences | | | | | | | | | 142.5 | 148.4 | 145.2 | 137.6 | 133.4 | 146.9 | 138.5 | |
| Aggravated Robbery | 218.5 | 195.0 | 163.0 | 177.5 | 220.6 | 229.5 | 260.3 | 260.5 | 279.2 | 288.1 | 272.2 | 255.3 | 267.1 | 247.3 | 249.3 | 230.6 |
| Common Robbery | 84.2 | 115.4 | 124.9 | 133.4 | 154.7 | 173.5 | 206.5 | 201.3 | 223.4 | 206.0 | 195.0 | 159.4 | 150.1 | 135.8 | 121.7 | 116.7 |

PROVINCIAL CONTACT CRIME

| | Assault GBH | | | Common Assault | | | Aggravated Robbery | | | Common Robbery | | | Sexual offences | | | Attempted Murder | | | Murder | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 |
| Eastern Cape | 477.7 | 485 | 256.8 | 260.4 | 149.2 | 145.5 | 90.6 | 81.1 | 143.7 | 136.1 | 30.3 | 29.2 | 49.5 | 48.4 | 477.7 | 485 | 256.8 | 260.4 | 149.2 | 145.5 | 90.6 |
| Free State | 552 | 542.5 | 681.3 | 655.2 | 179.4 | 171.2 | 123.6 | 102.5 | 157.2 | 157.8 | 32 | 29.1 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 552 | 542.5 | 681.3 | 655.2 | 179.4 | 171.2 | 123.6 |
| Gauteng | 451.9 | 466.1 | 552.4 | 559.8 | 487.1 | 449 | 192.4 | 190.9 | 174 | 148.6 | 49.8 | 45.6 | 49.5 | 48.4 | 451.9 | 466.1 | 552.4 | 559.8 | 487.1 | 449 | 192.4 |
| KwaZulu-Natal | 298 | 295.6 | 295.9 | 315.6 | 255.9 | 222.4 | 84.9 | 76.4 | 131.4 | 127 | 48.7 | 44.2 | 47 | 40.4 | 298 | 295.6 | 295.9 | 315.6 | 255.9 | 222.4 | 84.9 |
| Limpopo | 250.6 | 254.8 | 184.9 | 171 | 53.4 | 56.8 | 63.2 | 62.9 | 88.6 | 93.8 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 250.6 | 254.8 | 184.9 | 171 | 53.4 | 56.8 | 63.2 |
| Mpumalanga | 475.3 | 439.8 | 320.1 | 310.6 | 193.6 | 183.3 | 121.9 | 110 | 130.8 | 127.6 | 35.2 | 34 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 475.3 | 439.8 | 320.1 | 310.6 | 193.6 | 183.3 | 121.9 |
| North West | 461.5 | 421.9 | 297.5 | 257.7 | 163.3 | 157.1 | 105 | 87.2 | 146.6 | 137.9 | 23 | 24.3 | 49.5 | 48.4 | 461.5 | 421.9 | 297.5 | 257.7 | 163.3 | 157.1 | 105 |
| Northern Cape | 884.7 | 830.7 | 497.9 | 485.7 | 108.3 | 90.4 | 115.7 | 117.2 | 170.3 | 160.8 | 64.9 | 62 | 36.5 | 33.2 | 884.7 | 830.7 | 497.9 | 485.7 | 108.3 | 90.4 | 115.7 |
| Western Cape | 438.7 | 449.2 | 602.1 | 642.3 | 241.9 | 234.1 | 160.4 | 176.8 | 166.7 | 180.7 | 33.6 | 31.9 | 49.5 | 48.4 | 438.7 | 449.2 | 602.1 | 642.3 | 241.9 | 234.1 | 160.4 |
| Total | 418.5 | 416.2 | 396.1 | 400 | 249.3 | 230.6 | 121.7 | 116.7 | 144.8 | 138.5 | 37.6 | 35.3 | 37.3 | 34.1 | 418.5 | 416.2 | 396.1 | 400 | 249.3 | 230.6 | 121.7 |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Definition | Ratio of contact crime per 100 000 of the population |
| Data source | SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics |
| Data note | The table uses ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population |

61 PROPERTY CRIME

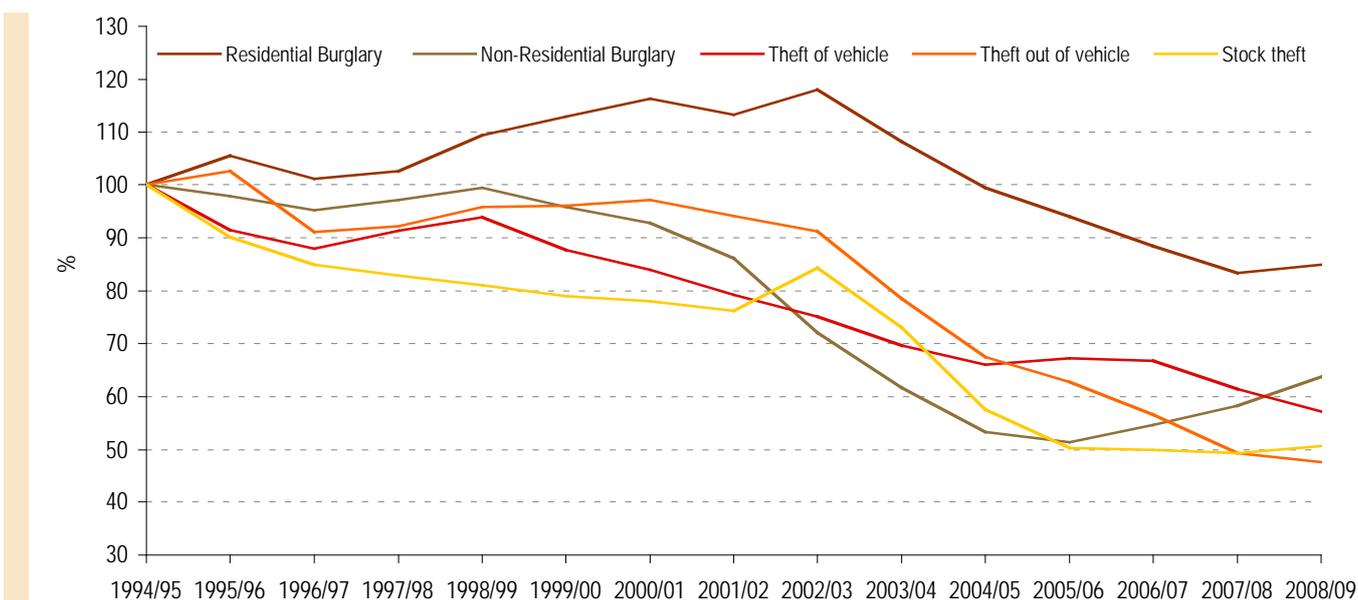
| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To reduce the levels of property crime |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | There has been a decrease in the incidence of burglaries. This could be because of the increased effectiveness of preventative measures put in place such as increased visible policing, investment by private individuals in increased security etc. The unintended consequence of the success in reduction of property crime is the increase in the brutality of the act. In addition, public security forces need to perform better such that even the poor who are unable to provide private security for themselves are not left to the mercy of criminals. |
|----------------|--|

PROPERTY CRIME RATE - PER 100 000 OF POPULATION

| | 1994 | 1995/96 | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/6 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2008/09 |
|--------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Residential burglary | 596.2 | 628.9 | 602.9 | 611.1 | 652.7 | 673.4 | 694.0 | 675.3 | 704.0 | 645.2 | 592.8 | 559.9 | 526.8 | 497.1 | 506.5 | 506.5 |
| Non-residential burglary | 225.7 | 220.8 | 214.7 | 219.3 | 224.5 | 216.2 | 209.3 | 194.4 | 162.8 | 139.3 | 120.3 | 116.0 | 123.3 | 131.7 | 143.8 | 143.8 |
| Theft of vehicle | 272.8 | 249.3 | 239.8 | 249.2 | 255.9 | 239.3 | 229.0 | 216.1 | 204.9 | 190.0 | 180.0 | 183.3 | 182.1 | 167.7 | 156.0 | 156.0 |
| Theft out of vehicle | 472.5 | 484.7 | 430.4 | 435.3 | 452.5 | 453.9 | 459.0 | 444.6 | 431.0 | 370.8 | 318.8 | 296.6 | 267.7 | 233.4 | 225.0 | 225.0 |
| Stock theft | 121.9 | 109.7 | 103.5 | 101.0 | 98.8 | 96.2 | 95.1 | 92.9 | 102.7 | 89.0 | 70.1 | 61.3 | 60.8 | 60.1 | 61.7 | 61.7 |

PROPERTY CRIME



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

62 AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

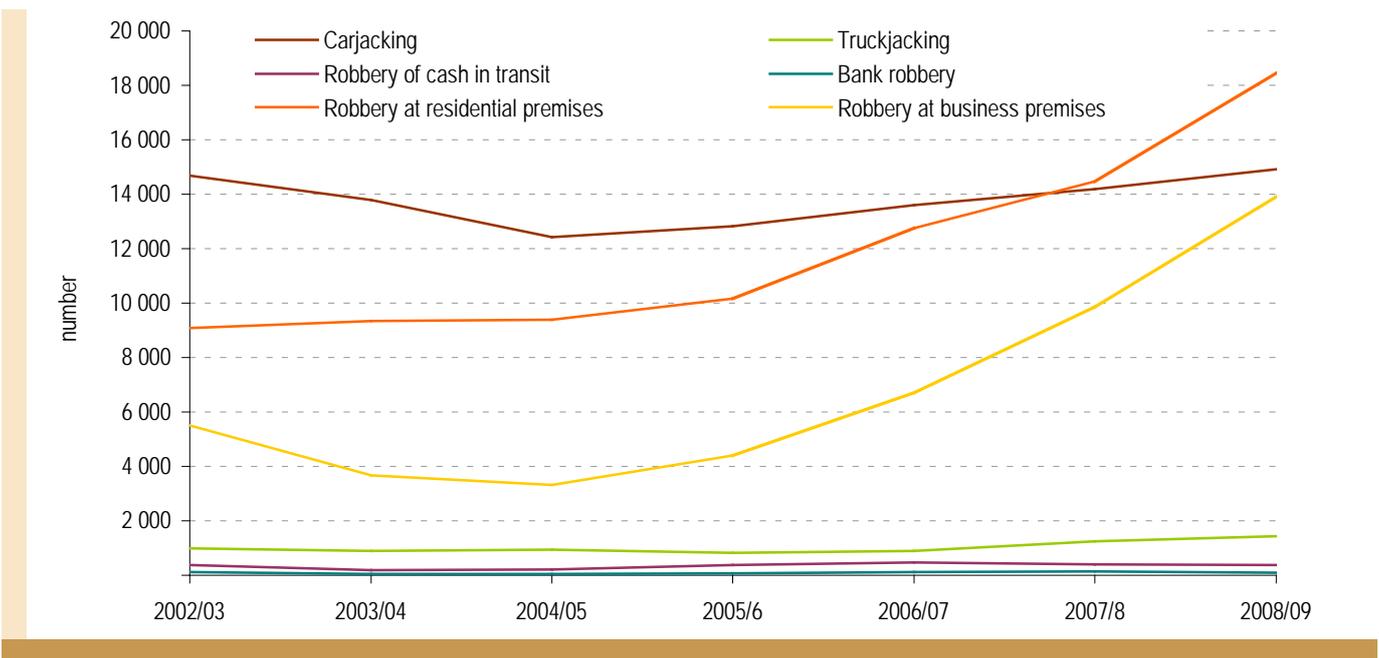
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To reduce level of aggravated robberies |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | In spite of increased visible policing and other crime prevention strategies implemented by police, serious robberies are on the increase. This contributes to reduce South Africa's global competitiveness and negates South Africa's nation building efforts. Effort must be stepped up by the security forces to render South Africa a safe country. |
|----------------|---|

SELECTED AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES - NUMBER

| | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/6 | 2006/07 | 2007/8 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | % increase/decrease 07/08 vs 08/09 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| Carjacking | 14 691 | 13 793 | 12 434 | 12 825 | 13 599 | 14 201 | 14 915 | | 5.0% |
| Truckjacking | 986 | 901 | 930 | 829 | 892 | 1 245 | 1 437 | | 15.4% |
| Robbery of cash in transit | 374 | 192 | 220 | 383 | 467 | 395 | 386 | | -2.3% |
| Bank robbery | 127 | 54 | 58 | 59 | 129 | 144 | 102 | | -29.3% |
| Robbery at residential premises | 9 063 | 9 351 | 9 391 | 10 173 | 12 761 | 14 481 | 18 438 | | 27.3% |
| Robbery at business premises | 5 498 | 3 677 | 3 320 | 4 387 | 6 689 | 9 862 | 13 920 | | 41.1% |

AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES



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

63 DETECTION RATE

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system |
| Trend analysis | Other than for firearms, drugs and alcohol as well as contact crime, detection rates are below 50%. Even within the contact crime category aggravated robbery, murder and common robbery have extremely low detection rates. Hopefully with the work instituted to transform the criminal justice system, the detection rates will improve. |

DETECTION RATE FOR ALL CRIMES

| | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Property crimes | 14.4 | 15 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 16.05 | 15.4 |
| Other theft and fraud | | | 33.2 | 41.2 | 36.1 | 36.9 | 39.76 | 40.7 |
| Damage to property | 35.2 | 36.8 | 40.3 | 42.2 | 43.7 | 44.4 | 45.46 | 54.1 |
| Contact crimes | 39.5 | 40.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 60 | 54.5 | 56.85 | 52.5 |
| Firearms/drugs and alcohol | 78.1 | 85.0 | 88.0 | 89.7 | 92.6 | 96.3 | 96.2 | 97.1 |

DETECTION RATE FOR CONTACT CRIME

| | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Aggravated robbery | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 13.7 |
| Murder | 26.1 | 26.7 | 27.2 | 28.0 | 27.2 |
| Common robbery | 29.3 | 30.1 | 30.4 | 33.2 | 34.2 |
| Attempted murder | 41.9 | 42.8 | 41.8 | 42.5 | 41.4 |
| Rape | 55.6 | 57.0 | 55.1 | 57.5 | 62.4 |
| Common assault | 65.9 | 67.6 | 69.5 | 71.6 | 71.3 |
| Assault GBH | 67.3 | 69.3 | 71.8 | 74.3 | 74.0 |

DETECTION RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIME

| | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Theft of motor vehicle | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| Theft out of motor vehicle | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Non residential burglary | 18.6 | 18.4 | 16.6 | 17.3 | 17.5 |
| Residential burglary | 20.3 | 19.8 | 18.5 | 20.1 | 19.9 |
| Stock theft | 23.9 | 24.4 | 23.1 | 24.0 | 23.8 |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Detection rate = (total number of charges referred to court - (withdrawn before court + charges closed as unfounded)) / number of charges investigated |
| Data source | South African Police Service annual reports. Data for 2008/09 not yet available |
| Data note | Since 2007/08 information on crime statistics as well as indicators 59 and 60 are being drawn simultaneously from the Crime Administration System. The data for 2006/07 as published in the 'Development indicators 2008' will differ slightly from the 2007/2008 annual report information where the 2007/2008 data are compared with the revised 2006/2007 data |

64 CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | Throughout the reporting period many crimes remain unresolved. There has been an improvement in court referrals with firearms, drugs and alcohol related crime referrals rising from over 80% in 2004 to 94% in 2008/09. Much more work needs to be done, if on average only 34% of crimes are referred to court. |
|----------------|---|

CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

| | Ongoing investigations | New complaints | Total | Unfounded | Withdrawn | Unresolved | Charges referred to court | % |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 2004/5 | | | | | | | | |
| Contact crimes | 202 455 | 801 830 | 1 004 285 | 10 274 | 216 302 | 432 250 | 345 459 | 34.4% |
| Property crime | 114 105 | 581 414 | 695 519 | 6 554 | 30 739 | 581 431 | 76 795 | 11.0% |
| Damage to property | 21 392 | 158 966 | 180 358 | 3 783 | 35 073 | 96 968 | 44 534 | 24.7% |
| Firearms drugs and alcohol | 8 142 | 129 390 | 137 532 | 1 760 | 4 158 | 12 959 | 118 655 | 86.3% |
| Other theft and fraud | 115 685 | 653 230 | 768 915 | 19 998 | 100 811 | 475 975 | 172 131 | 22.4% |
| All crimes | 461 779 | 2 324 830 | 2 786 609 | 42 369 | 387 083 | 1 599 583 | 757 574 | 27.2% |
| 2005/06 | | | | | | | | |
| Contact crimes | 170 987 | 742 969 | 913 956 | 6 490 | 140 065 | 434 272 | 333 129 | 36.4% |
| Property crime | 106 873 | 570 698 | 677 571 | 5 341 | 21 584 | 580 107 | 70 539 | 10.4% |
| Damage to property | 16 757 | 151 887 | 168 644 | 2 786 | 24 472 | 95 245 | 46 141 | 27.4% |
| Firearms drugs and alcohol | 5 613 | 142 259 | 147 872 | 1 393 | 2 812 | 8 937 | 134 730 | 91.1% |
| Other theft and fraud | 97 729 | 551 334 | 649 063 | 14 246 | 251 382 | 222 001 | 161 434 | 24.9% |
| All crimes | 397 959 | 2 159 147 | 2 557 106 | 30 256 | 440 315 | 1 340 562 | 745 973 | 29.2% |
| 2006/07 | | | | | | | | |
| Contact crimes | 168 073 | 704 449 | 872 522 | 6 888 | 116 125 | 409 508 | 340 001 | 39.0% |
| Property crime | 106 009 | 547 258 | 653 267 | 6 163 | 18 872 | 556 704 | 71 528 | 10.9% |
| Damage to property | 16 730 | 151 194 | 167 924 | 2 896 | 21 297 | 94 826 | 48 905 | 29.1% |
| Firearms drugs and alcohol | 4 686 | 157 304 | 161 990 | 831 | 1 873 | 5 918 | 153 368 | 94.7% |
| Other theft and fraud | 99 509 | 542 342 | 641 851 | 11 723 | 54 453 | 406 793 | 168 882 | 26.3% |
| All crimes | 395 007 | 2 102 547 | 2 497 554 | 28 501 | 212 620 | 1 473 749 | 782 684 | 31.3% |
| 2007/08 | | | | | | | | |
| Contact crimes | 138 837 | 664 922 | 803 759 | 7 102 | 94 988 | 365 178 | 336 491 | 39.9% |
| Property crime | 71 545 | 521 513 | 593 058 | 6 042 | 17 603 | 496 834 | 72 579 | 12.5% |
| Damage to property | 14 546 | 144 382 | 158 928 | 2 970 | 18 595 | 88 217 | 49 146 | 30.9% |
| Firearms drugs and alcohol | 4 748 | 171 015 | 175 763 | 660 | 1 310 | 6 753 | 167 040 | 95.0% |
| Other theft and fraud | 74 234 | 527 574 | 601 808 | 11 976 | 48 326 | 364 248 | 177 258 | 29.5% |
| All crimes | 303 910 | 2 029 406 | 2 333 316 | 28 750 | 180 822 | 1 321 230 | 802 514 | 34.4% |
| 2008/09 | | | | | | | | |
| Contact crimes | 163 549 | 685 185 | 848 734 | 7 122 | 96 488 | 218 230 | 338 965 | 39.9% |
| Property crime | 108316 | 532 184 | 640 500 | 6 005 | 17 769 | 454 953 | 74 574 | 11.6% |
| Damage to property | 16 518 | 141 107 | 157 625 | 3 057 | 18 386 | 66 920 | 48 197 | 30.6% |
| Firearms drugs and alcohol | 4 354 | 187 382 | 191 736 | 580 | 1 295 | 1 035 | 184 139 | 96.0% |
| Other theft and fraud | 99 433 | 552 371 | 651 804 | 11 710 | 48 455 | 305 021 | 204 010 | 31.3% |
| All crimes | 392 170 | 2 098 229 | 2 490 399 | 28 474 | 182 393 | 1 046 159 | 849 885 | 34.1% |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Charges referred to court by the SAPS |
| Data source | SAPS annual reports |
| Data note | Note that the published total number of complaints (Indicator 60) is not the same as the published number of cases in court provided in Indicator 61. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system. Since 2007/08 information on crime statistics as well as indicators 59 and 60 are being drawn simultaneously from the Crime Administration System. The data for 2006/07 as published in the 'Development indicators 2008' will differ slightly from the 2007/2008 annual report information where the 2007/2008 data are compared with the revised 2006/2007 data. Data for 2009/10 not yet available |

65 CONVICTION RATE

| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The number of crimes reported decreased by 18% in the reporting period, and referrals improved by 21%. Of those referred, conviction rates are high and increasing from 81.5% in 2002 to 88.6% in 2008. |
|----------------|---|

SAPS DATA ON CRIME AND CHARGES REFERRED TO COURT

| | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | growth |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 1 No of crimes reported to SAPS | 2 560 132 | 2 523 169 | 2 357 257 | 2 168 952 | 2 102 547 | 2 029 406 | 2 098 229 | -18% |
| 2 Charges referred to court | | 705 073 | 757 574 | 745 973 | 782 684 | 802 514 | 849 885 | 21% |

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

| | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | growth |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 3 New cases in court | 1 117 879 | 1 117 488 | 1 084 137 | 1 069 724 | 1 062 497 | 1 037 309 | 1 058 210 | 1 044 346 | -7% |
| 4 Cases disposed | 956 509 | 1 182 163 | 1 130 006 | 1 168 936 | 1 101 395 | 1 043 373 | 1 070 435 | 1 065 292 | 11% |
| 4.1 Cases removed from the roll | 534 171 | 767 675 | 730 040 | 757 519 | 722 361 | 655 029 | 638 795 | 595 751 | 12% |
| 4.2 Finalised cases | 422 338 | 414 488 | 399 966 | 411 417 | 379 034 | 388 344 | 431 640 | 469 541 | 11% |
| 4.2.1 Verdict cases | 407 530 | 396 536 | 381 020 | 373 995 | 334 551 | 326 506 | 349 883 | 350 910 | -14% |
| 4.2.1.1 Convictions | 332 056 | 330 146 | 322 147 | 322 687 | 286 861 | 284 620 | 307 089 | 310 951 | -6% |
| 4.2.2 ADRM | 14 808 | 17 952 | 18 946 | 37 422 | 44 483 | 61 838 | 81 757 | 118 631 | 701% |
| 5 Cases remaining in the system | 188 691 | 185 423 | 206 005 | 198 990 | 206 508 | 232 518 | 234 606 | 230 477 | 22% |

VARIOUS RATIOS

| | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | growth |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Conviction rate | 81.5% | 83.3% | 84.5% | 86.3% | 85.7% | 87.2% | 87.8% | 88.6% | 9% |
| Clearance rate | -14.4% | 5.8% | 4.2% | 9.3% | 3.7% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 2.0% | -114% |
| Success rate | 44.2% | 35.1% | 35.4% | 35.2% | 34.4% | 37.2% | 40.3% | 44.1% | -0.2% |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | The indicators show the steps in the criminal justice system |
| Data source | 1 2 South African Police Service Annual Report 3 4 5 6 7 8) Department of Justice and Constitutional Development Annual Report Communication with Department 6) Own calculation |
| Data note | Note that the South African Police Service data on charges referred to court cannot be correlated with the DoJ's data on 'New cases in court' due to definition differences. Note that the published total numbers of crimes reported are not the same as the published number provided in this table. The South African Police Service indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system. Data for 2008/09 not yet available |

66 TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | The number of detainees is increasing, meaning more detainees are coming in than being released. Most sentenced detainees are serving lengthy sentences and thus the number of inmates will always increase until the causes of crime are dealt with holistically. |
|----------------|--|

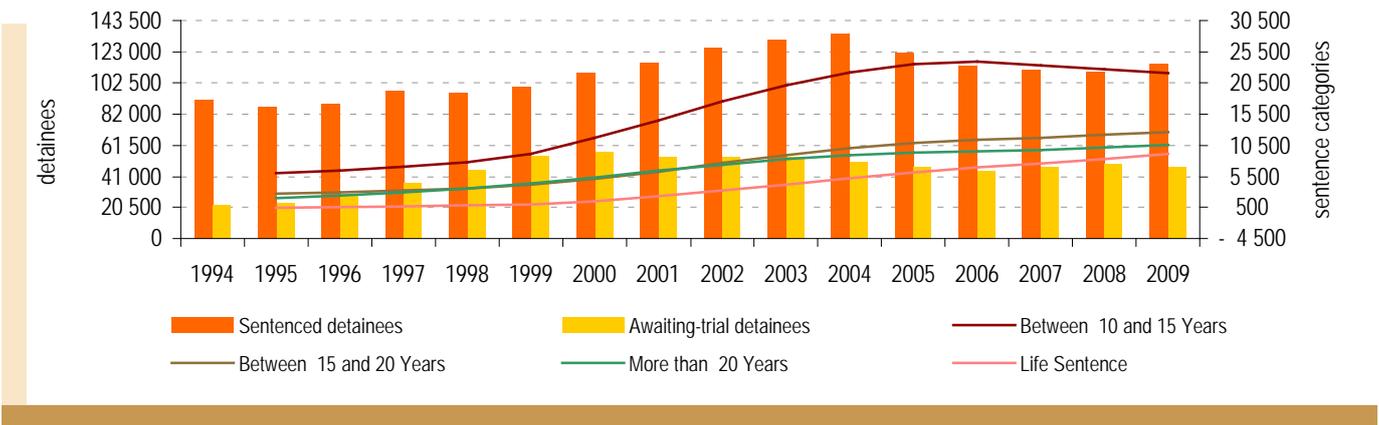
PRISON DETAINEES

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------------|---------|------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sentenced detainees | 91 853 | | | 88 302 | | 111 948 | | 126 862 | 131 240 | 136 436 | 110 736 | 113 781 | 113 024 | 114 301 | 114 972 |
| Awaiting-trial detainees | 22 021 | | | 44 138 | | 57 538 | | 50 758 | 48 433 | 49 373 | 44 936 | 45 080 | 48 187 | 49 802 | 47 602 |
| Total | 113 874 | | | 132 440 | | 169 486 | | 177 620 | 179 673 | 185 809 | 155 672 | 158 861 | 161 211 | 164 103 | 162 574 |

SENTENCE CATEGORIES - AVERAGE PER YEAR

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Between 5 and 7 Years | 14 392 | 13 998 | 14 371 | 14 339 | 14 112 | 13 688 | 12 994 | 12 854 | 12 509 | 12 240 | 10 762 | 8 576 | 7 708 | 7 878 | 8 150 |
| Between 7 and 10 Years | 12 395 | 13 735 | 15 493 | 16 808 | 17 820 | 19 044 | 20 209 | 21 174 | 21 411 | 21 174 | 20 010 | 17 526 | 15 588 | 14 672 | 14 770 |
| Between 10 and 15 Years | 6 099 | 6 487 | 7 086 | 7 848 | 9 174 | 11 734 | 14 516 | 17 519 | 20 131 | 17 519 | 23 956 | 23 956 | 23 324 | 22 672 | 22 033 |
| Between 15 and 20 Years | 2 732 | 2 964 | 3 297 | 3 623 | 4 176 | 5 137 | 6 316 | 7 669 | 8 948 | 7 669 | 10 920 | 11 375 | 11 721 | 12 251 | 12 597 |
| More than 20 Years | 1 983 | 2 402 | 2 862 | 3 568 | 4 410 | 5 395 | 6 431 | 7 452 | 8 312 | 7 452 | 9 332 | 9 583 | 9 732 | 10 155 | 10 583 |
| Life Sentence | 433 | 518 | 638 | 793 | 928 | 1 436 | 2 313 | 3 296 | 4 249 | 3 296 | 6 214 | 6 998 | 7 547 | 8 354 | 9 141 |

PRISON DETAINEES



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

67 ROAD ACCIDENTS

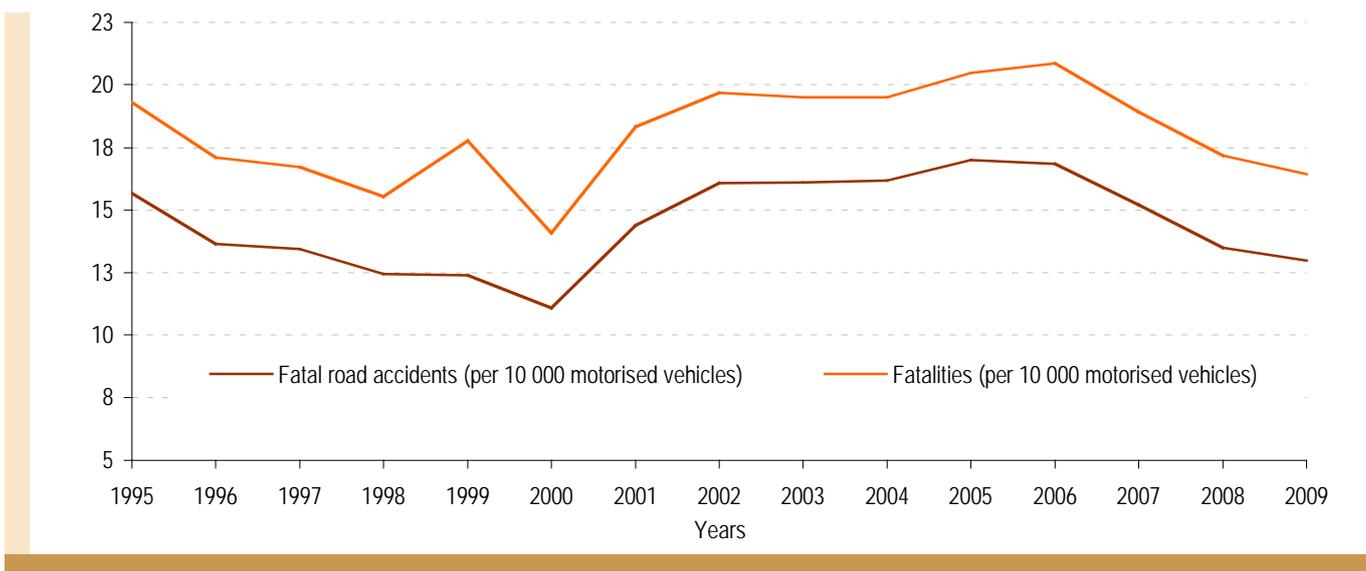
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-on-year basis |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | Registered motorised vehicles have almost doubled since 1994, and whilst the road accidents as a percentage of registered motor vehicles have not risen, the number of accidents has increased and so have road fatalities. One death is one too many. The decrease in the road traffic offence index is laudable. |
|----------------|--|

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Motorised vehicles registered | 5 733 497 | 5 776 424 | 5 819 351 | 5 850 566 | 5 992 057 | 6 074 201 | 6 159 679 | 6 245 392 | 6 417 484 | 6 677 239 | 7 128 791 | 7 653 044 | 8 133 723 | 8 357 564 | 8 600 031 |
| Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles) | 15.67 | 13.64 | 13.44 | 12.44 | 12.40 | 11.07 | 14.39 | 16.08 | 16.11 | 16.20 | 17.00 | 16.85 | 15.22 | 13.04 | 12.98 |
| Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles) | 19.28 | 17.11 | 16.71 | 15.54 | 17.77 | 14.08 | 18.31 | 19.67 | 19.51 | 19.51 | 20.48 | 20.86 | 18.90 | 17.05 | 16.46 |
| Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| Fatal road accidents | 8 335 | 7 850 | 7 790 | 7 260 | 7 342 | 6 679 | 8 802 | 9 973 | 10 197 | 10 607 | 11 736 | 12 456 | 12 011 | 10 753 | 10 857 |
| Road fatalities | 10 256 | 9 848 | 9 691 | 9 068 | 10 523 | 8 494 | 11 201 | 12 198 | 12 353 | 12 772 | 14 135 | 15 419 | 14 920 | 14 057 | 13 768 |
| Road traffic offence index | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16.7 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 4.7 | 6.8 | 5.6 |

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES



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

68 PEACE OPERATIONS

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To promote peace security and stability in the region and continent |
| Trend analysis | Deployment of South Africa National Defence Force in other countries in Africa is a clear indication of the South African government commitment to peace and stability in Africa. As conflicts in Africa decrease (the number of major conflicts has decreased from 8 in 2000 to 4 in 2009), so will deployment of peacekeeping forces in Africa and increasingly the thrust could be towards post conflict reconstruction. |

SOUTH AFRICA'S INVOLVEMENT IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| MONUC (DRC) | 1 | 113 | 161 | 1 430 | 1 430 | 1 230 | 1 242 | 1 248 | 1958 | 1198 | 1267 |
| IEMF (DRC) | | | | 22 | | | | | | | |
| TPVM (DRC) | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| UNMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia) | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 1 | | |
| OLMEE (Eritrea and Ethiopia) | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| SAPSD (Burundi) | | 701 | 750 | | | | | | | | |
| AMIB (Burundi) | | | | 1 500 | | | | | | | |
| ONUB (Burundi) | | | | | 1 100 | 930 | 865 | | | | |
| BINUB (Burundi) | | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| AUPF (Burundi)-AUSTF (Burundi) | | | | | 337 | 337 | 337 | 750 | 950 | 1042 | |
| UNMIL (Liberia) | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | | |
| UNMIS (Southern Sudan) | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | |
| AMIS (Southern Sudan) | | | | | 10 | 339 | 620 | 620 | | | |
| UNAMID (Sudan-Darfur) | | | | | | | | 651 | 614 | | 786 |
| Southern Sudan-Uganda | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 154 |
| Total number of personnel deployed | 118 | 870 | 925 | 7 966 | 2 894 | 2 846 | 3 071 | 2 632 | 3 054 | 2242 | 2 207 |
| CENTRAL AFRICAN REP (CAR) | | | | | | | | | 66 | | 2207 |
| NEPAL | | | | | | | | 5 | 1 | | 44 |
| OTHER PEACE OPERATIONS | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

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

69 DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

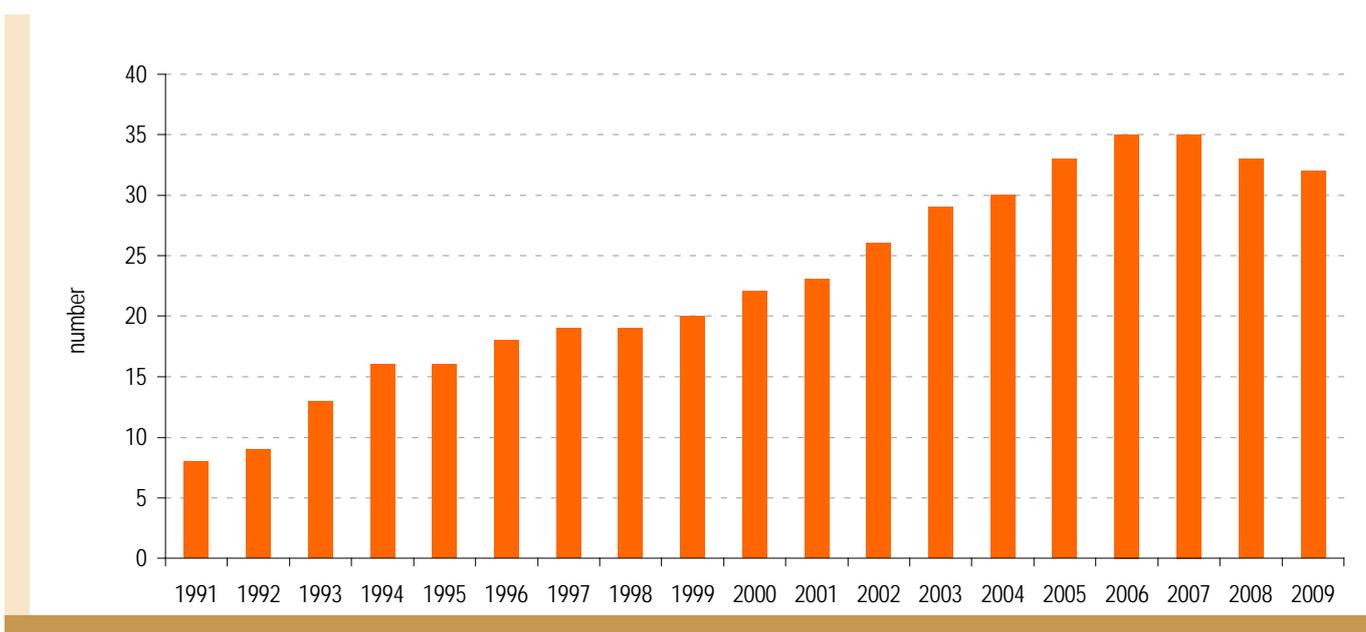
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To contribute towards a peaceful democratic African continent which contributes to a world that is just and equitable |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | In 2009 there was a decline in the number of democratic governments as compared to the 2006-2007. Though 59% of states are democratic, a vast improvement from the 15% of 1991, it is a tragedy that the figure has fallen from 65% in 2006 instead of increasing. This means African leaders and regional bodies need to be more firm in dealing with ascendance to power through military avenues and use peaceful instruments such as sanctions to encourage return to democracy. |
|----------------|--|

DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA

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

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS IN AFRICA



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | A formal process by which voters make their political choices on public issues or candidates for public office |
| Data source | Eisa.org Consultancy Africa Intelligence International Foundation for Electoral Systems Election Guide Communication with South Africa's Department of International Relations and Co-operation |

70 REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

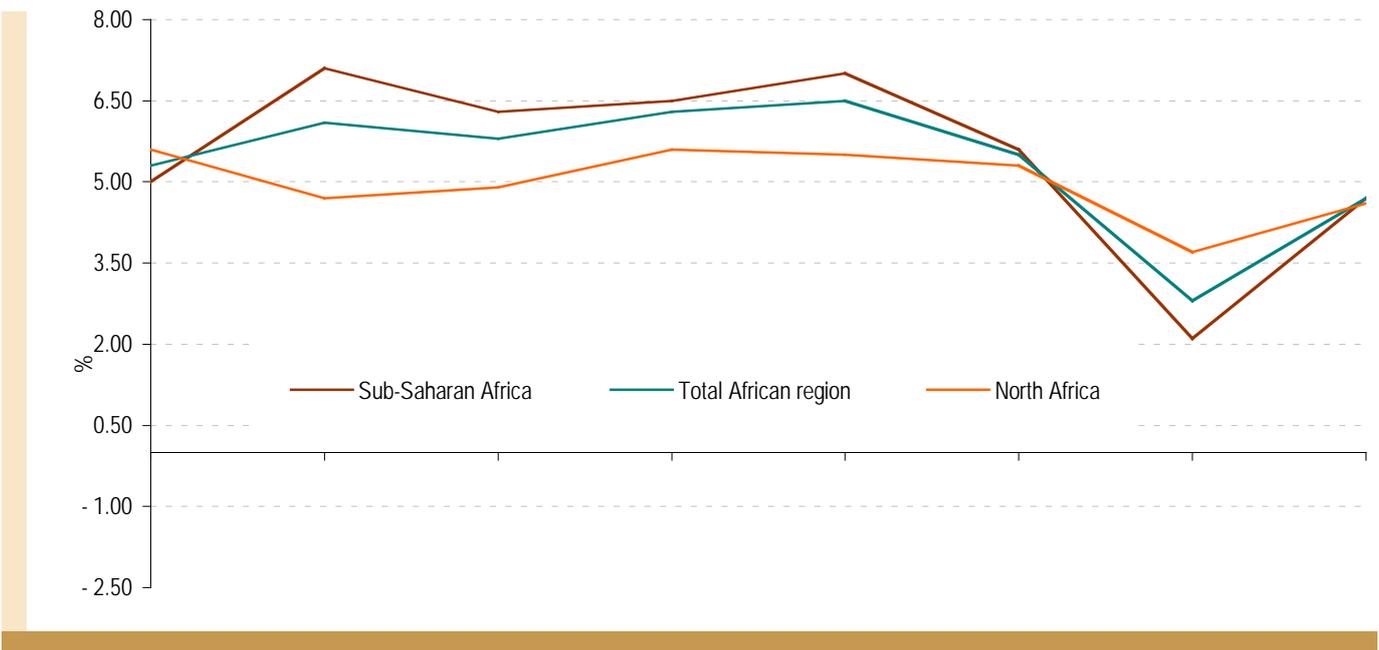
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To realise an increase in the GDP growth of the continent to meet millennium development goals (2015) |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | After years of stable growth of about 6%, there was a sharp decline on the 2008/09 financial years due to the global economic crises, and the decline in demand and price for exports (minerals, oil, agriculture products). For example the global price for cotton declined by 25% and for coffee by 19% between the first quarter of 2008 and January 2009. Other foreign exchange earners such as tourism were also negatively affected as cancellations grew and this is especially devastating for countries such as Mauritius where tourism accounts for 15% of GDP, However unlike other continents growth remained positive and is on the rise. |
|----------------|--|

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA

| | % | 2004-2008 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | | 6.5 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 4.7 |
| North Africa | | | 5.6 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 4.6 |
| Total African region | | | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 4.7 |

REAL GDP GROWTH IN AFRICA



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

71 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

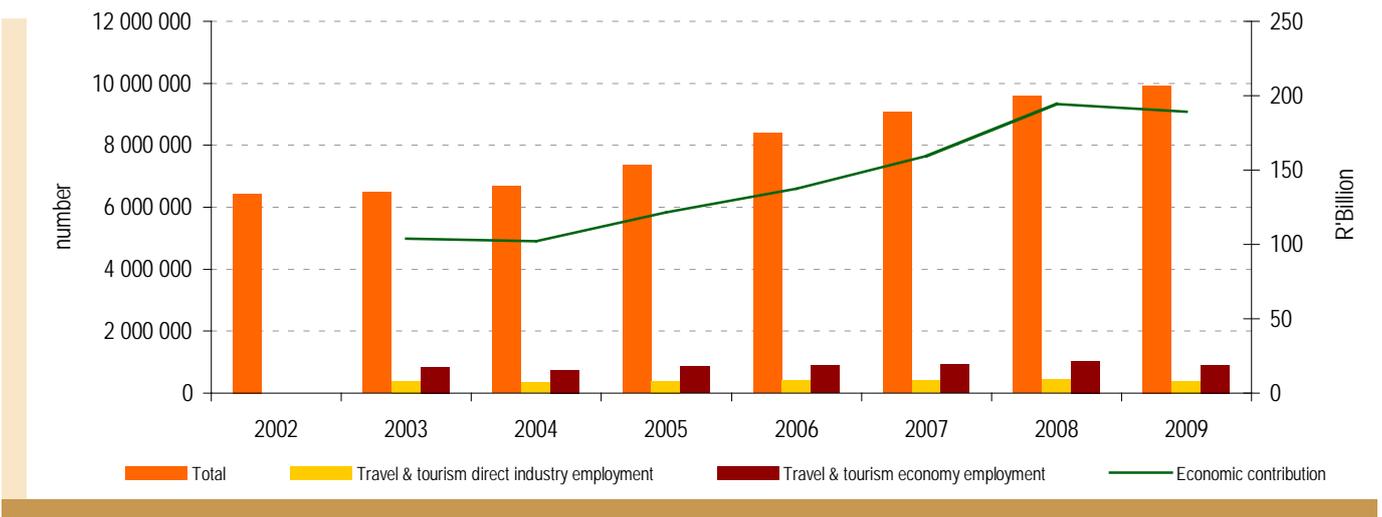
| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To increase foreign tourism in South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | Tourism has increased, the contributors being mainly tourists from the continent. However whilst the economic contribution has increased from R104 billion rands in 2003 to R189.4 billion in 2009, direct employment has remained constant at 389,000. This means the increase in tourists has not translated in to job creation, this is an anomaly because the tourism industry is normally a labour intensive sector. |
|----------------|---|

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

| | | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Foreign arrivals | | | | | | | | | |
| Rest of the world | | 1 803 887 | 1 897 110 | 1 884 336 | 1 939 214 | 2 078 704 | 2 175 518 | 2 182 130 | 2 171 045 |
| African countries | | 4 455 971 | 4 453 250 | 4 642 087 | 5 373 667 | 6 284 344 | 6 867 728 | 7 348 627 | 7 762 921 |
| Total | | 6 429 583 | 6 504 890 | 6 677 844 | 7 368 742 | 8 395 833 | 9 090 881 | 9 591 828 | 9 933 966 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel & tourism direct industry employment | | | 389 600 | 344 800 | 398 900 | 404 800 | 413 100 | 438 500 | 389 000 |
| Travel & tourism economy employment | | | 841 000 | 749 600 | 859 400 | 896 900 | 941 000 | 1 041 700 | 919 800 |
| Economic contribution | | | | | | | | | |
| Direct | R'bn | | 43.2 | 42.0 | 50.7 | 55.7 | 62.8 | 72.3 | 71.4 |
| Indirect | R'bn | | 60.8 | 60.3 | 70.9 | 81.9 | 96.8 | 121.3 | 118.0 |
| Total | R'bn | | 104.0 | 102.3 | 121.6 | 137.6 | 159.6 | 194.5 | 189.4 |

TOURISM IN SOUTH AFRICA



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

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Bilateral politics and economic relations

Development Indicators

72 MISSION OPERATIONS AND DIPLOMATS TRAINED

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Goal | To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives. To promote and protect, through bilateral and multilateral interactions, South Africa's national interests and values. |
| Trend analysis | There is an increase in the number of diplomatic relations forged to date. The number of diplomatic missions opened has increased from 91 in 2001/02 to 124 in 2009/10. The increase has been mainly in Africa in line with governments policy of contributing to the creating a better Africa and a better world. Foreign language training of cadets and diplomats has also increased from 44 in 2004 to 747 in 2009. |

MISSION OPERATIONS

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

DIPLOMATS TRAINED

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Foreign Service/Diplomatic training: Foreign Affairs | 47 | 59 | 69 | 93 | 130 | 133 |
| Heads of Mission training | 17 | 20 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 19 |
| Foreign Language training | 44 | 95 | 82 | 256 | 817 | 747 |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Training that is offered to officials in preparation for Foreign Services and Heads of Mission (Ambassadors High Commissioners and Consul-Generals) who have been appointed to represent government in enhancing and promoting relations with other governments. It also includes officials who are sent to represent South Africa at the various multilateral fora including the UN AU SADC and other international fora. International training programmes include Foreign Service training language and other international programmes |
| Data source | 1) Department of International Relations and Cooperation Assets and Lease Section and 2) Diplomatic Academy |

73 AGREEMENTS

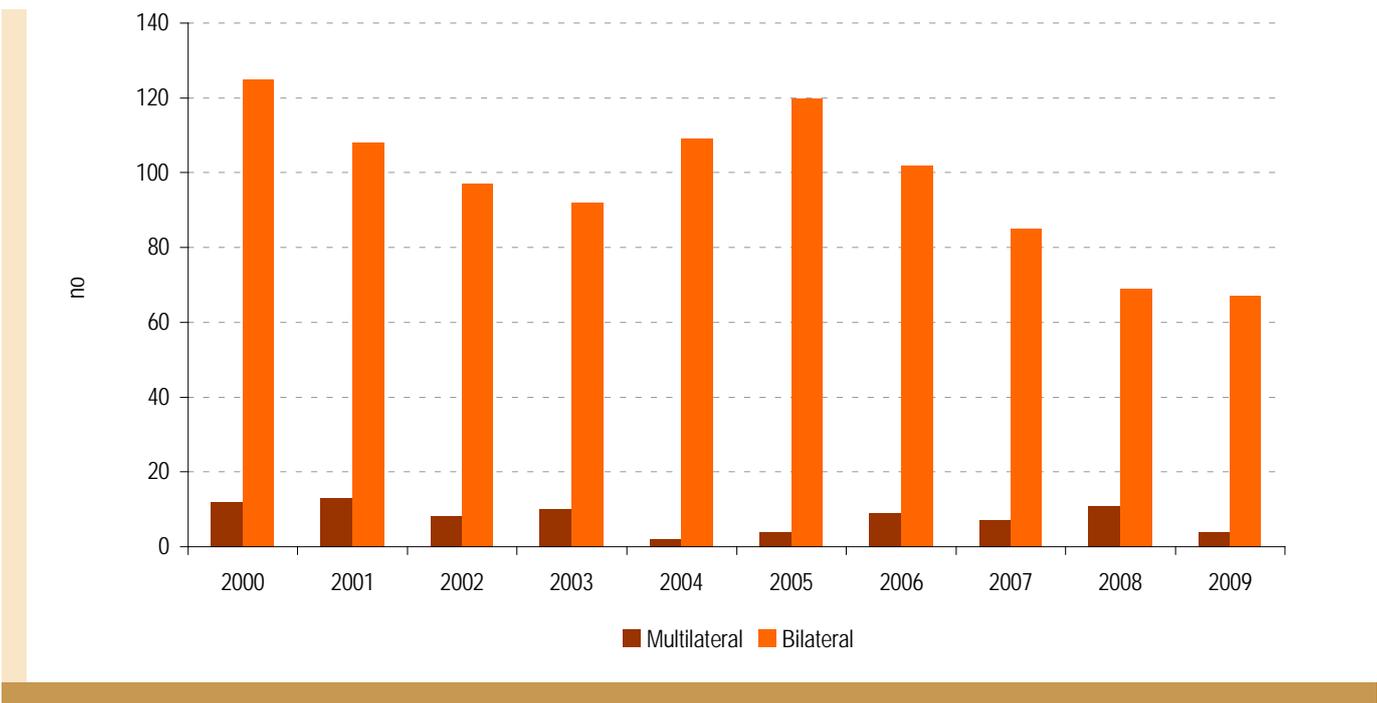
| | |
|------|---|
| Goal | To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives |
|------|---|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | The number of international agreements has declined in 2009. Indeed as more countries and multilateral institutions already have a formal partnership with South Africa, the number of new agreements signed per year will decrease. Monitoring the implementation of these agreements and the impact including the cross-cutting impact that these agreements have is of the essence. |
|----------------|--|

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

| Number per year | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Multilateral | 12 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 4 |
| Bilateral | 125 | 108 | 97 | 92 | 109 | 120 | 102 | 85 | 69 | 67 |

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



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

74 TAX RETURNS

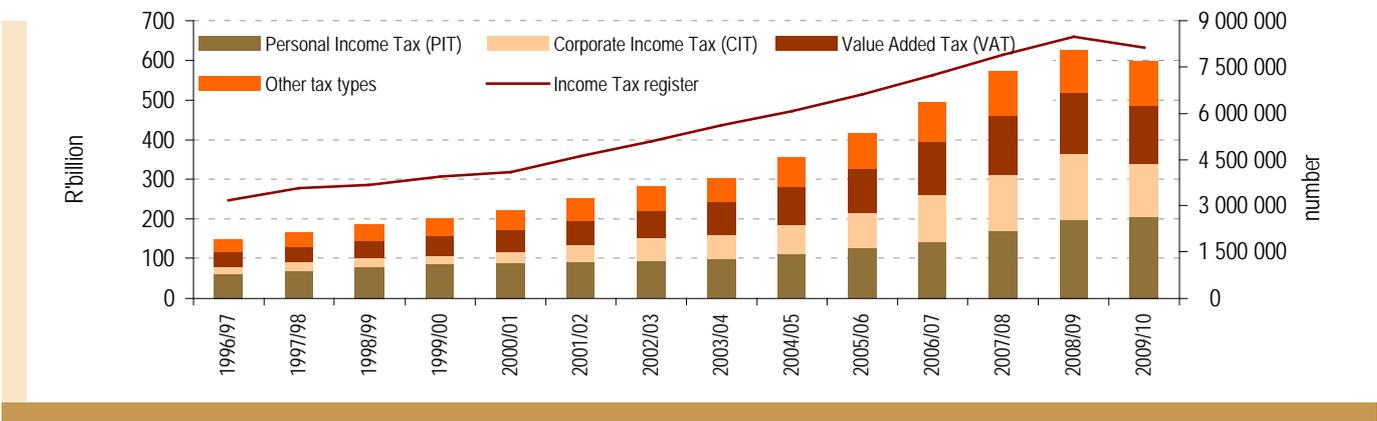
| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government. |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | The main contributors to the total revenue of 2009/10 were personal income tax (34%), company income tax (23%), Value Added Tax (25%) and other tax types (19%). Total revenue collected dipped by just over 4% from the previous year. This is attributed to the negative impact of the global financial crisis on the South African economy. This crisis saw the economy contracting by 1.8 percent in 2009 resulting in declining profits, closing of other businesses and shedding of more than 900 000 jobs. Consequently tax revenue declined. If the projected 2.3% economic growth materialises in 2010, then improvement in revenue collection should be expected in 2010/11. |
|----------------|--|

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION (NOMINAL RAND)

| | | 1996/97 | 1997/98 | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Annual tax relief | R'bn | 2.4 | 0.9 | | 3.6 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 19.3 | 12.4 | 10.5 | 4.6 |
| Income Tax register | no | 3 166 795 | 3 568 089 | 3 671 130 | 3 941 375 | 4 094 271 | 4 623 870 | 5 102 227 | 5 608 223 | 6 085 436 | 6 624 767 | 7 221 932 | 7 895 468 | 8 487 502 | 8 131 422 |
| Personal Income Tax | | | | | | | | 3 415 432 | 3 777 005 | 4 115 293 | 4 476 261 | 4 764 105 | 5 204 805 | 5 540 646 | 5 920 612 |
| Corporate Income Tax | | | | | | | | 814 894 | 817 381 | 933 136 | 1 054 969 | 1 218 905 | 1 584 002 | 1 834 009 | 1 878 856 |
| Trusts | | | | | | | | 254 593 | 283 825 | 318 967 | 344 882 | 374 411 | 384 747 | 392 260 | 331 954 |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | | 606 829 | 449 257 | 478 002 | 424 020 | 450 630 | 479 666 | 506 098 | 536 281 | 578 138 | 633 703 | 677 153 | 745 487 | 737 885 | 685 523 |
| Revenue collection | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Personal Income Tax (PIT) | R'bn | 59.9 | 68.7 | 78.2 | 86.4 | 86.9 | 91.0 | 94.9 | 99.2 | 111.7 | 126.4 | 141.4 | 169.5 | 196.1 | 205.2 |
| Corporate Income Tax (CIT) | R'bn | 19.1 | 21.6 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 30.0 | 43.0 | 56.3 | 61.7 | 71.6 | 87.3 | 120.1 | 141.6 | 167.2 | 134.9 |
| Value Added Tax (VAT) | R'bn | 35.9 | 40.1 | 44.0 | 48.4 | 54.5 | 61.1 | 70.1 | 80.7 | 98.2 | 114.4 | 134.5 | 150.4 | 154.3 | 147.9 |
| Other tax types | R'bn | 32.4 | 34.9 | 39.8 | 45.2 | 48.7 | 57.2 | 60.6 | 60.8 | 73.5 | 89.1 | 99.5 | 111.3 | 107.5 | 110.8 |
| Total | R'bn | 147.3 | 165.3 | 184.8 | 201.4 | 220.3 | 252.3 | 282.2 | 302.5 | 355.0 | 417.3 | 493.5 | 572.9 | 625.1 | 598.8 |

TAX REGISTER AND REVENUE COLLECTION



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

75 AUDITS

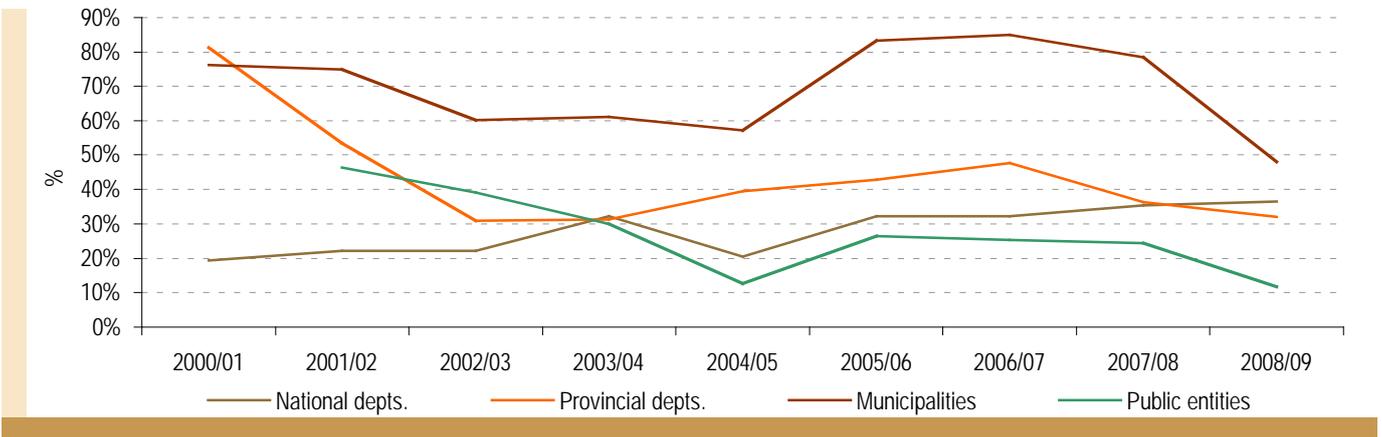
| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | Overall there has been no improvement in the number of national government departments that received unqualified audit opinions in 2008/09 as compared to 2007/08. The most notable improvement concerns the number of provincial departments, public entities and municipalities where there has been a significant decrease in qualified audit opinions. Despite these positive results, the percentage of municipalities that are receiving qualified audits is still high. Thus a lot of work remains to be done to improve management in government institutions in order to reduce these high percentages. Government intends to achieve a 100% clean audit in local government by 2014. |
|----------------|--|

AUDITS

| | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| National depts. | | | | | | | | | |
| No of nat depts. Audited | 36 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33 |
| No of qualified audits | 7 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| % of qualified audits | 19% | 22.2% | 22.2% | 32.4% | 20.6% | 32.4% | 32.4% | 35.3% | 36.4% |
| Provincial depts. | | | | | | | | | |
| No of provincial depts. audited | 117 | 116 | 116 | 115 | 117 | 117 | 107 | 119 | 112 |
| No of qualified audits | 95 | 62 | 36 | 36 | 46 | 50 | 51 | 43 | 36 |
| % of qualified audits | 81% | 53.4% | 31.0% | 31.3% | 39.3% | 42.7% | 47.7% | 36.1% | 32.1% |
| Municipalities | | | | | | | | | |
| No of municipalities audited | 543 | 175 | 128 | 95 | 126 | 270 | 245 | 245 | 283 |
| No of qualified audits | 414 | 131 | 77 | 58 | 72 | 225 | 208 | 192 | 136 |
| % of qualified audits | 76.2% | 74.9% | 60.2% | 61.1% | 57.1% | 83.3% | 84.9% | 78.4% | 48.1% |
| Public entities | | | | | | | | | |
| No of public entities audited | | 136 | 136 | 186 | 158 | 177 | 271 | 229 | 211 |
| No of qualified audits | | 63 | 53 | 56 | 20 | 47 | 69 | 56 | 25 |
| % of qualified audits | | 46.3% | 39.0% | 30.1% | 12.7% | 26.6% | 25.5% | 24.5% | 11.8% |

AUDITS



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Qualified audit as defined by Auditor General (AG) (Includes qualified adverse and disclaimer opinions) |
| Data source | General Reports of the Auditor-General up to December 2008 |

76 CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

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

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) results continued to show a setback in perception regarding the fight against corruption in South Africa. According to CPI, perceptions about corruption in South Africa have increased between 2007 and 2009, pushing the ranking of South Africa from the 43rd place in 2007 to the 55th in 2009. South Africa's score remained below the midpoint (which is 5) to 4.70. While South Africa's worsening scores are a cause for concern and require urgent attention, it has to be borne in mind that perceptions of corruption alone do not mean that corruption has actually worsened. It could mean, for instance, that more incidents of corruption are being publicly exposed, which increases public awareness about corruption. Various government initiatives aimed at curbing corruption include, amongst amongst others, the establishment of the Inter-ministerial committee on corruption, launching of special anti-corruption units by DPSA and the establishment of tender compliance units by National Treasury. |
|----------------|---|

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Ranking position | 33 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 38 | 36 | 48 | 44 | 46 | 51 | 43 | 54 | 55 |
| Corruptions perception scores | 4.95 | 5.20 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 4.80 | 4.80 | 4.40 | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.60 | 5.10 | 4.90 | 4.70 |
| No. of Countries | 52 | 85 | 99 | 90 | 91 | 102 | 133 | 146 | 159 | 163 | 180 | 180 | 180 |

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Data source | Transparency International (www.transparency.org) |
|-------------|---|

77 BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

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

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | The Open Budget Index is produced bi-annually. The last issues was produced in 2008 whereby South Africa continued its impressive record. Out of the 78 countries included in the index, South Africa was ranked amongst the top five that provide extensive budgetary information to citizens, which confirms government's commitment to transparency and openness. |
|----------------|--|

OPEN BUDGET INDEX 2006

OPEN BUDGET INDEX 2008

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

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

78 PUBLIC OPINION: DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

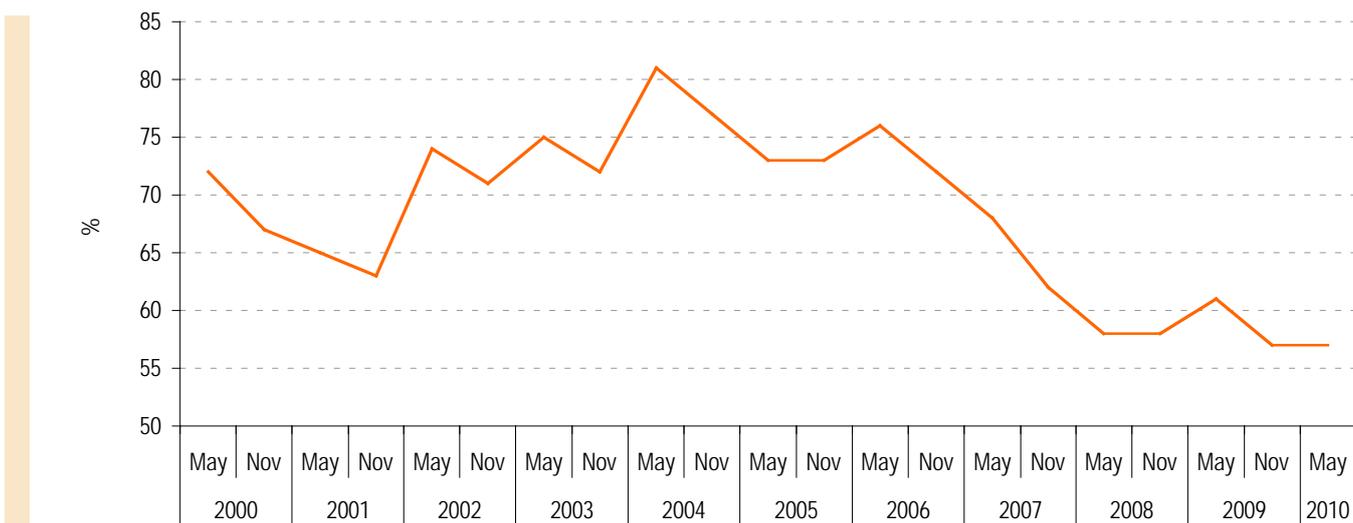
| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in providing services to citizens |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | Data from the Markinor survey indicate that there has been a general decline in positive public opinions about government's performance in delivering services since November 2006. The decline stabilised somewhat from November 2009, although at lower percentage levels. This decline has coincided with the increase in the number of service delivery protests which have become a new way of expressing frustration with poor service delivery. Previous experience has shown that public opinion about government's performance in delivering basic services tends to become positive during election periods and then decline between election periods. There tends to be better communication about services during elections periods, which then positively affects public perceptions, and weak communication between elections. The slight improvement in May 2009 followed by a sharp decline since November 2009 (which is a time during which the last national and provincial elections took place) attest to this observation. It will be interesting to observe whether the buoyant mood around the 2010 Fifa World Cup will translate into a more positive opinion of government. |
|----------------|---|

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

| | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 |
|-----------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| | May | Nov | May |
| Performing well | 72 | 67 | 65 | 63 | 74 | 71 | 75 | 72 | 81 | 77 | 73 | 73 | 76 | 72 | 68 | 62 | 58 | 58 | 61 | 57 | 57 |

PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES



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

79 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Trend analysis | The 2010 Doing Business Index ranked South Africa 34 out of 183 economies, which is a regression from position 32 where South Africa was ranked in 2009. The regression is due to the decline in one critical area that the Doing Business survey considers, which is starting a Business. While starting a business in South Africa scored 45 in the survey in 2009, the score dropped to 67 in 2010. The reason for this sharp fall will need to be investigated. |
|----------------|---|

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS-RANK

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Change in global rank |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|
| Malaysia | 21 | 21 | 25 | 20 | 23 | - |
| Estonia | 16 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 24 | - |
| Mauritius | 23 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 17 | + |
| Lithuania | 15 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 26 | + |
| Latvia | 26 | 20 | 26 | 29 | 27 | + |
| South Africa | 28 | 37 | 35 | 32 | 34 | - |
| Slovakia | 37 | 31 | 37 | 36 | 42 | - |
| Botswana | 40 | 49 | 52 | 38 | 45 | - |
| Chile | 25 | 28 | 36 | 40 | 49 | - |
| Hungary | 52 | 51 | 50 | 41 | 47 | - |
| Romania | 78 | 55 | 47 | 47 | 55 | - |
| Mexico | 73 | 41 | 42 | 56 | 51 | + |
| Oman | 51 | 43 | 57 | 57 | 65 | - |

DOING BUSINESS IN SA 2007-2010

| Key Indicators | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Change in Global Rank |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|
| Getting Credit | 32 | 2 | 2 | 2 | no change |
| Protecting Investors | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | - |
| Paying Taxes | 59 | 65 | 23 | 23 | no change |
| Ease of Doing Business | 37 | 35 | 32 | 34 | - |
| Starting a business | 58 | 57 | 47 | 67 | - |
| Dealing with Licenses | 46 | 47 | 48 | 52 | - |
| Closing a Business | 66 | 71 | 73 | 76 | - |
| Enforcing contracts | 85 | 83 | 82 | 85 | - |
| Registering Property | 69 | 78 | 87 | 90 | - |
| Employing Workers | 93 | 96 | 102 | 102 | no change |
| Trading across borders | 130 | 137 | 147 | 148 | - |

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

80 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

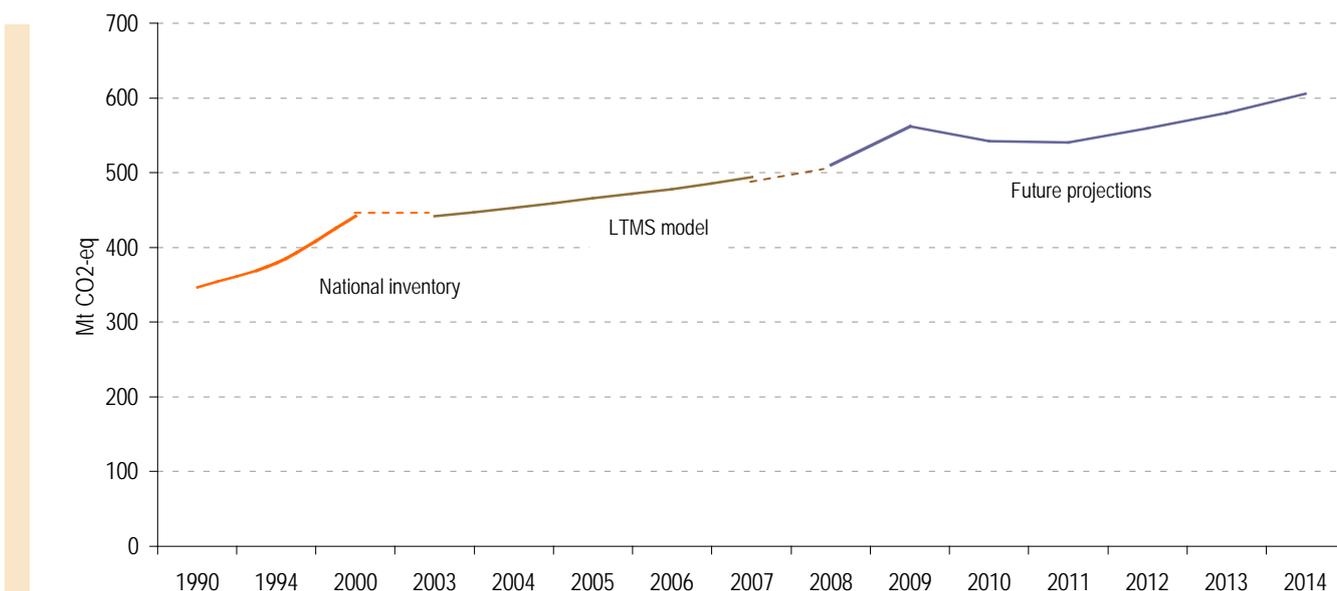
| | |
|------|--|
| Goal | To reduce green house gas emissions in line with international protocols |
|------|--|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Trend analysis | South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions have been increasing with higher economic growth. South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions per capita are similar to that of industrialised countries 11 tonnes a person a year; this is partly because of SA's strong reliance on coal. To be carbon neutral by 2050, emissions in South Africa need to be one tonne per person per annum. Long-term mitigation scenario projections suggest that this trend may continue for the next few decades if there are no massive interventions. While the trend in respect of emissions per capita shows an increase, it is however worth mentioning that emissions per unit of economic output (GDP) are declining. |
|----------------|--|

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FOR SIX GASES UNDER KYOTO PROTOCOL

| (Mt CO ₂ -eq) | 1990 | 1994 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. National Inventory | 347.3 | 379.8 | 442.5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Estimates LTMS | | | | 442.1 | 453.4 | 466.5 | 477.7 | 494.7 | | | | | | |
| 3. Future projections | | | | | | | | | 510.7 | 562.2 | 542.6 | 540.8 | 559.7 | 579.7 |
| 4. Emissions per person | 9.87 | 9.92 | | 9.59 | 9.73 | 9.90 | 10.03 | 10.29 | | | | | | |
| 5. Emissions per GDP | 451.1 | 487.3 | | 436.5 | 427.0 | 418.3 | 406.5 | 400.4 | | | | | | |

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



| | |
|-------------|---|
| Definition | Six greenhouse gases under the Kyoto Protocol are CO ₂ , CH ₄ , NO ₂ , HFC's, PFC's, SF ₆ |
| Data source | 1) 1990& 1994 FROM National Green House Gas inventory, based on SA initial communication under the UNFCC, 2004: 2000 Figure based on 2009 UNFCC and communication with Department of Environmental Affairs 2) 2003-2007 estimates from Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios, Department of Environmental Affairs 3) 2008 onwards, Long-term Mitigation Scenarios model, based on Growth without Constraints scenario 4) Population data from StatsSA 5) GDP data from SA Reserve Bank |

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Trend analysis

Though on average household size has decreased from 4.6 in 1996 to 3.9 in 2007, Eastern Cape and Kwazulu Natal the provinces with the highest poverty incidences and lowest HDI still have the largest household size. The decrease in household size and the increase in population impacts directly on government service delivery programme and government's programme to reduce backlogs. The South African population has increased from about 41 million in 1996 to 50 million in 2007, the annual growth rate declined from 2.1% between 1996 and 2001 to 1.3% for the period 2001 to 2007. This decline can be attributed partly to a decline in fertility rates and partly to an increase in HIV-and AIDS-related mortality. The proportion of South Africa's population who were not born in the country rose from 2.1% in 1996, to about 2.7% in 2007.

POPULATION PROFILE 2010

| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Male | 2,579,300 | 2,608,700 | 2,619,300 | 2,627,800 | 2,521,400 | 2,180,300 | 1,957,200 | 1,660,100 | 1,205,100 | 1,052,700 |
| Female | 2,541,400 | 2,572,500 | 2,583,000 | 2,598,400 | 2,497,100 | 2,338,500 | 2,078,500 | 1,805,100 | 1,319,100 | 1,177,900 |
| African | 4,355,700 | 4,412,900 | 4,402,300 | 4,394,900 | 4,212,000 | 3,735,000 | 3,263,400 | 2,714,500 | 1,791,700 | 1,536,800 |
| Coloured | 403,600 | 408,500 | 406,400 | 401,700 | 376,100 | 364,400 | 377,600 | 371,000 | 310,800 | 273,000 |
| Asian | 101,200 | 91,700 | 98,700 | 108,200 | 119,500 | 127,200 | 114,300 | 93,500 | 83,500 | 78,500 |
| White | 260,200 | 268,100 | 294,900 | 321,400 | 310,900 | 292,200 | 280,400 | 286,200 | 338,200 | 342,300 |
| Total | 5,120,700 | 5,181,200 | 5,202,300 | 5,214,300 | 5,018,500 | 4,518,800 | 4,035,700 | 3,465,200 | 2,524,200 | 2,230,600 |

| | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80+ | Total |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Male | 941,700 | 764,700 | 590,600 | 432,900 | 288,900 | 173,100 | 125,200 | 24,329,000 |
| Female | 1,077,400 | 889,000 | 729,100 | 552,300 | 406,000 | 268,300 | 228,700 | 25,662,300 |
| African | 1,376,500 | 1,105,700 | 844,000 | 617,400 | 439,700 | 279,200 | 200,900 | 39,682,600 |
| Coloured | 224,400 | 171,700 | 127,700 | 83,500 | 60,700 | 37,300 | 25,700 | 4,424,100 |
| Asian | 71,900 | 63,800 | 52,200 | 39,300 | 26,800 | 16,800 | 12,800 | 1,299,900 |
| White | 346,300 | 312,500 | 295,800 | 245,000 | 167,700 | 108,100 | 114,500 | 4,584,700 |
| Total | 2,019,100 | 1,653,700 | 1,319,700 | 985,200 | 694,900 | 441,400 | 353,900 | 49,991,300 |

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

| | Census 1996 | | | Census 2001 | | | Community Survey 2007 | | | 2010 Mid-year estimates |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | Population | Households | HH Size | Population | Households | HH Size | Population | Households | HH Size | Population |
| Eastern Cape | 6 147 244 | 1 303 287 | 4,9 | 6 278 651 | 1 481 640 | 4,2 | 6 527 747 | 1 586 739 | 4,1 | 6 743 800 |
| Free State | 2 633 504 | 625 011 | 4,2 | 2 706 775 | 733 302 | 3,6 | 2 773 059 | 802 872 | 3,5 | 2 824 500 |
| Gauteng | 7 624 893 | 2 030 117 | 3,9 | 9 178 873 | 2 735 168 | 3,2 | 10 451 713 | 3 175 579 | 3,3 | 11 191 700 |
| Kwazulu-Natal | 8 572 302 | 1 689 995 | 5,3 | 9 584 129 | 2 117 274 | 4,4 | 10 259 230 | 2 234 129 | 4,6 | 10 645 400 |
| Limpopo | 4 576 133 | 909 306 | 5,3 | 4 995 534 | 1 117 855 | 4,3 | 5 238 286 | 1 215 935 | 4,3 | 5 439 600 |
| Mpumalanga | 3 124 203 | 669 844 | 4,9 | 3 365 885 | 785 433 | 4,1 | 3 643 435 | 940 403 | 3,9 | 3 617 600 |
| Northern Cape | 1 011 864 | 218 339 | 4,6 | 991 919 | 245 086 | 3,7 | 1 058 060 | 264 653 | 3,7 | 1 103 900 |
| North West | 2 936 554 | 630 657 | 4,9 | 3 193 676 | 815 543 | 3,9 | 3 271 948 | 911 120 | 4,0 | 3 200 900 |
| Western Cape | 3 956 975 | 938 015 | 4,1 | 4 524 335 | 1 173 304 | 3,7 | 5 278 585 | 1 369 180 | 3,8 | 5 223 900 |
| South Africa | 40 583 573 | 9 059 571 | 4,6 | 44 819 778 | 11 205 705 | 3,9 | 48 502 063 | 12 500 609 | 3,9 | 49 991 300 |

Data source

Statistics SA's Mid-year population estimates 2009 (Statistical release P0302)

Data note

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