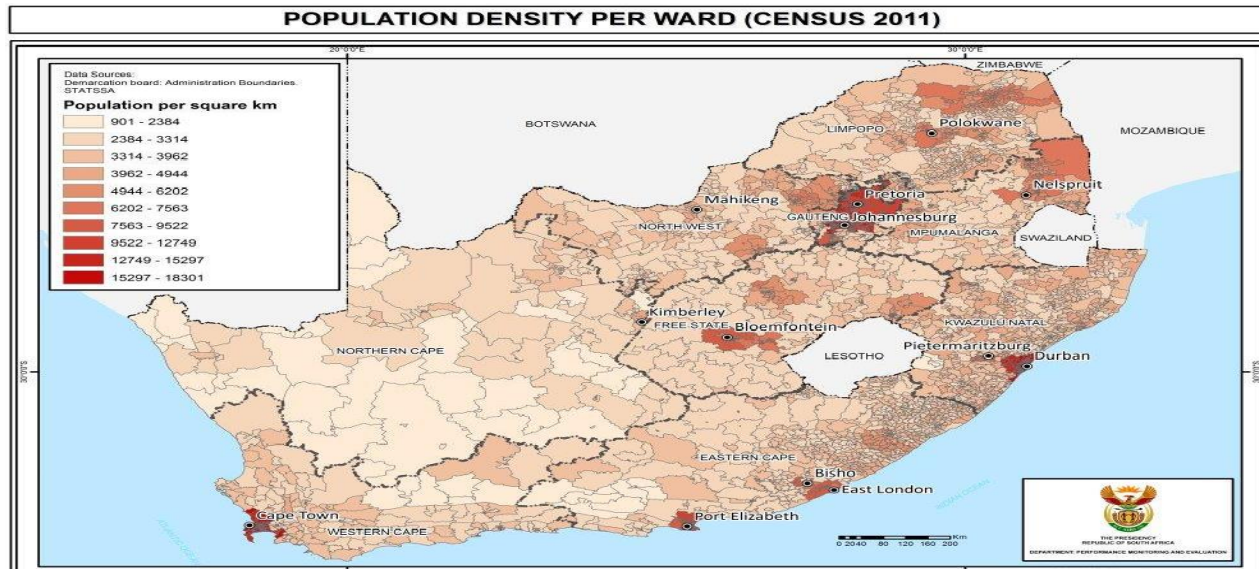


South Africa

Data

		GDP 2012		GDP 2014	
1	Real GDP	R 1 954 303 m	\$238 042 bn	R 3 008 576 m	\$259 808 m
	Nominal GDP	R 3 155 195 m	\$ 384 316 m	R 3 796 460m	\$ 327 846 m
	Real GDP per capita	R37,416	\$4,557	R56,122	\$4,846
	Nominal GDP per capita	R60,505	\$7,370	R70,819	\$6,116
	Population				
2	Total	51,770,561		54,001,954	
	Male	26,366,011		26,366,011	
	Female	27,635,943		27,635,943	
	0-14 years	5,719,329		16,179,764	
	15-29 years	15,439,209		15,799,209	
3	Households	14,450,162		15,106,551	
	Household size	3.4		3.6	
4	Land Surface area	1,220,813		1,220,813	



Format

Data source

Data note

Number, Rand and km ²	
1) South African Reserve Bank (SARB), data provided by National Treasury	
2) Statistics South Africa's Mid Term Population estimates 2014	
3) Statistics South Africa's General Household Survey (GHS) 2014	
4) Own calculation	
5) Statistics South Africa's Census 2011	
Real GDP and GDP per capita figures are annualised. National accounts data rebased to 2010 constant prices	
The exchange rate of R11.58 for 2014 is used to compare with the US dollar	
Average household calculated by dividing total population by total number of households	

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

No	Indicator	No	Indicator
	ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION		EDUCATION
1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth	43	Early childhood development
2	Real per capita GDP growth	44	Class ratio in public ordinary schools
3	Net Foreign Direct Investment (Net FDI)	45	Enrolment rates: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), Gender Parity Index (GPI)
4	Gross fixed capital formation	46	National Senior Certificate Examinations pass rate
5	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing	47	Number of candidates for the National Senior Certificate examinations with mathematics and physical science passes.
6	Government debt		
7	Interest rates: real and nominal	49	Graduating Science Engineering and Technology (SET) students
8	Inflation measures: Consumer Price Index (CPI)	50	Educational Performance below high school
9	Bond points spread	51	Mathematics and Science achievement
10	Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D)	52	Skills and training
11	Information and communication technology		SOCIAL COHESION
12	Patents	53	Strength of Civil Society
13	Balance of payments	54	Voter participation
14	South Africa's Competitiveness Outlook	55	Voters, per province
15	Knowledge Based Economy Index	56	Percentage of women who are members of legislative bodies
16	Black and Female Managers	57	Confident in a happy future for all races
	EMPLOYMENT	58	Public opinion on race relations
17	Employment	59	Country going in the right direction
18	Unemployment (broad and narrow)	60	Identity based on self-description
19	NET Work Opportunities created by the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPW)	61	Pride in being South African
20	Work opportunities created by the community works Programme		SAFETY AND SECURITY
	POVERTY AND INEQUALITY	62	Victims of crime
21	Per capita income	63	Serious Crimes
22	Living Standards Measure (LSM)	64	Property crime
23	Inequality measures	65	Contact crime
24	Poverty headcount index	66	Aggravated robberies
25	Poverty gap analysis: Poverty Gap Index (P1) and Squared Poverty Gap Index (P2)	67	Drug-Related Crime
26	Social-assistance support	68	Sexual Offences
27	People with disabilities	69	Trial ready docket rate
	HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY ASSETS	70	Conviction rate
28	Meeting housing needs	71	Total number of inmates
29	Potable water	72	Rehabilitation of offenders
30	Sanitation	73	Parole and Probation
31	(Proportion of households with access to electricity). Electricity	74	Road accidents
32	Land restitution		INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
33	Land redistribution	75	Peace operations
	HEALTH	76	Development cooperation
34	Life Expectancy (LE)	77	Sustainable tourism
35	Infant and child mortality rate	78	Mission operations and diplomats trained
36	Severe malnutrition under five years	79	International Agreements
37	Immunisation coverage		GOOD GOVERNANCE
38	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	80	Tax data
39	HIV prevalence	81	Audits
40	Antiretroviral Treatment (ART)	82	Corruption perceptions
41	Tuberculosis (TB)	83	Budget Transparency
42	Malaria	84	Public opinion: Delivery of basic services
		85	Ease of Doing Business
		86	Green house gas emissions

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

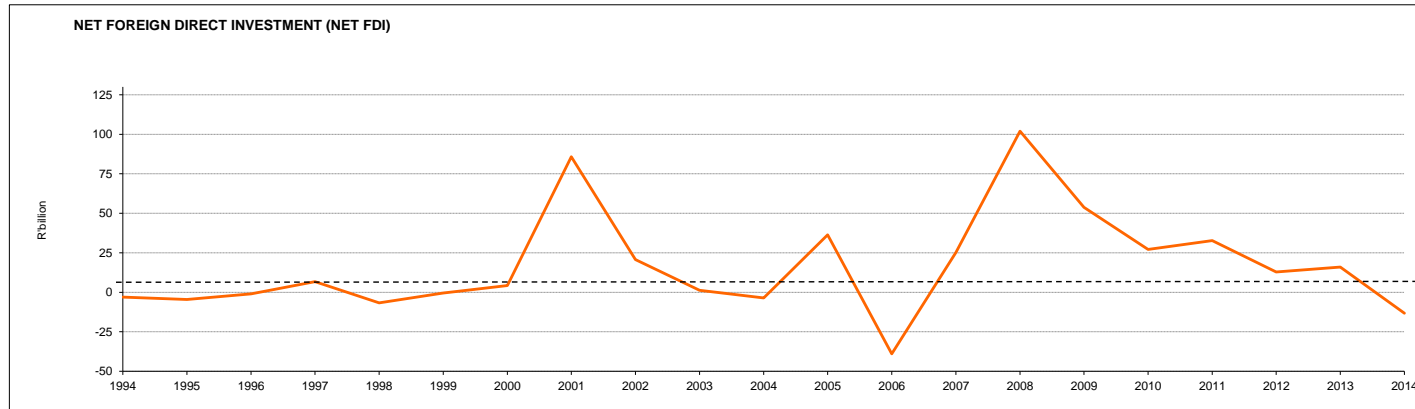
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

3	Net Foreign Direct Investment (Net FDI)
	Sustainable growth
	To increase greenfield investment in South Africa

5 Data

		Net Foreign Direct Investment (Net FDI)																				
R'tbn		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FDI		-3.040	-4.557	-0.970	6.756	-6.737	-0.475	4.280	85.76	20.74	1.28	-3.57	36.35	-38.95	25.17	101.97	53.81	27.17	32.67	12.90	15.94	-13.30

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Annual figures in rand in billions
Net Foreign Direct Investment is long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy
South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins, data supplied by National Treasury

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

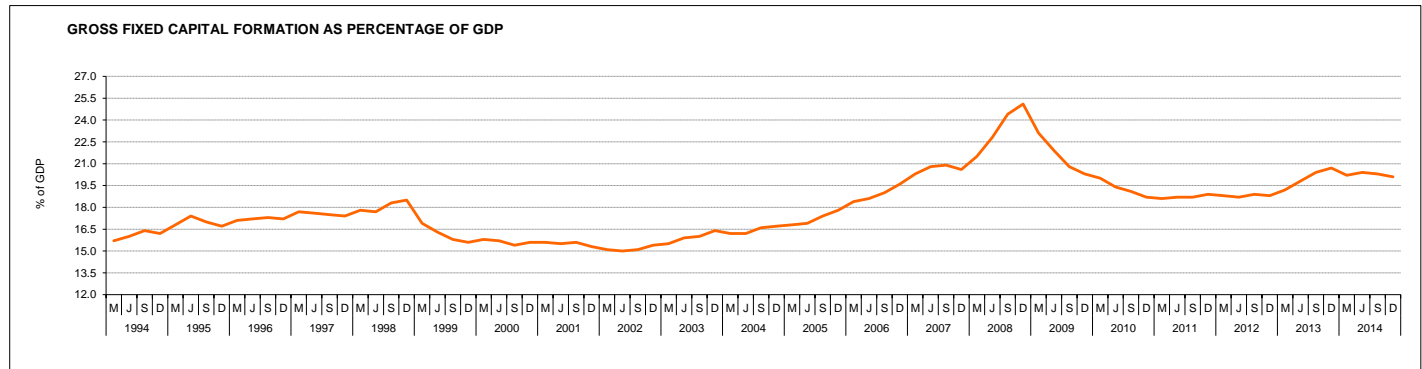
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

4	Gross fixed capital formation
	Sustainable growth
	To reach 25% per year by 2014.

5 Data

		Gross Fixed Capital Formation																				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GFCF	%	16.1	17.0	17.2	17.6	18.1	16.1	15.6	15.5	15.2	16.0	16.5	17.2	18.9	20.6	23.5	21.5	19.3	18.7	18.8	20.0	20.3

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

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

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

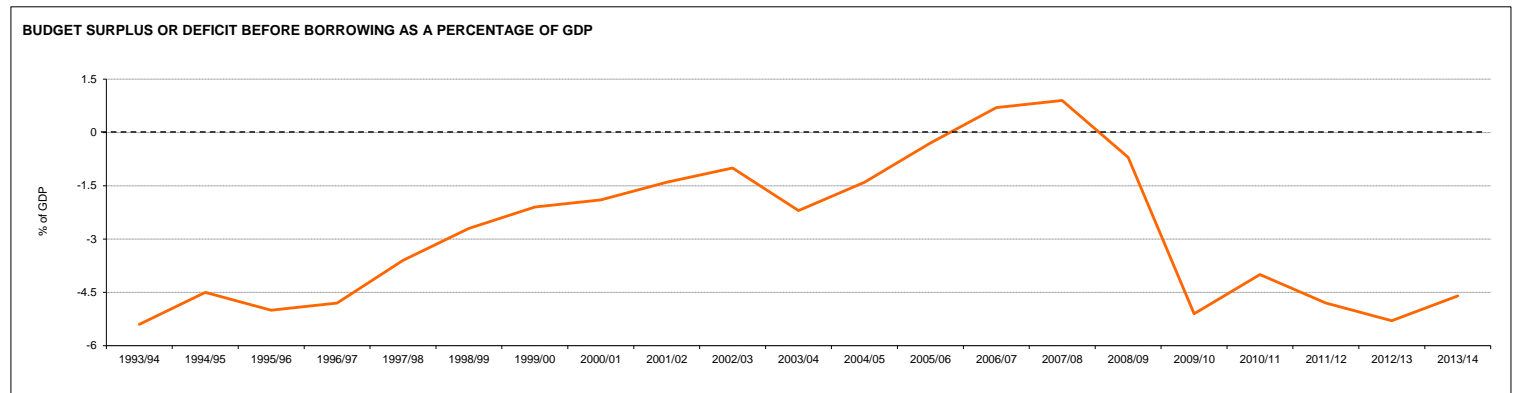
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

5	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing
	Economic governance
	Fiscal policy aims to smooth economic cycles while increasing expenditure on government priorities

5 Data

		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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Budget																						
Deficit	%	-5.4	-4.5	-5	-4.8	-3.6	-2.7	-2.1	-1.9	-1.4	-1	-2.2	-1.4	-0.3	0.7	0.9	-0.7	-5.1	-4	-4.8	-5.3	-4.6

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

7 Data format	Budget deficit/surplus as a percentage of GDP
8 Definition	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing (the difference between total government revenue and expenditure) as percentage of GDP.
9 Data source	National Treasury, Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, Budget Review and National Treasury Budget Vote debate

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

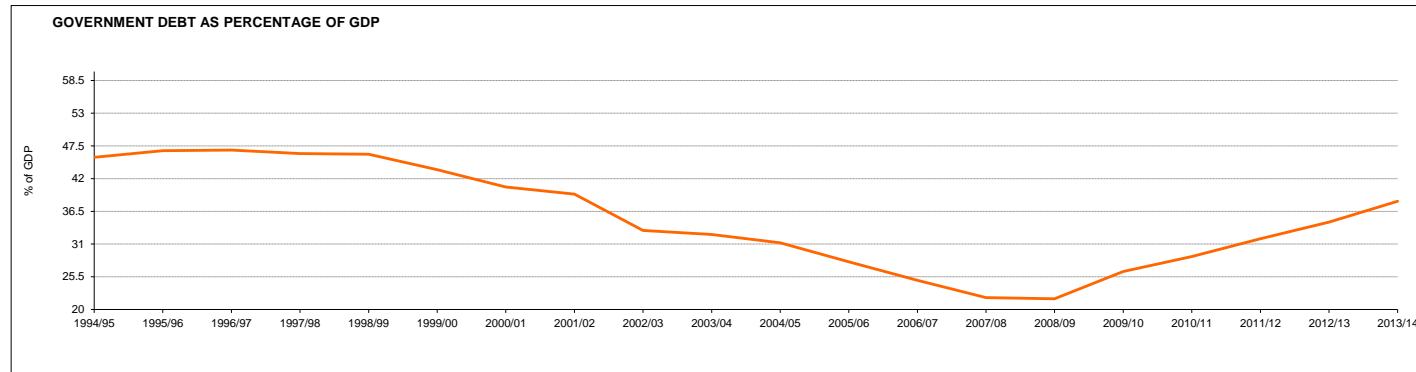
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

6	Government debt	
Economic governance		
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		

5 Data

		Net Government debt as a percentage of GDP																			
		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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Net Government Debt	%	45.6	46.7	46.8	46.2	46.1	43.5	40.6	39.4	33.3	32.6	31.2	28	24.9	22	21.8	26.4	28.9	31.9	34.7	38.2

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Gross government debt as percentage of GDP
Net loan debt is gross loan debt minus National Revenue Fund (NRF) bank balances. It is calculated with due account of the bank balances of the NRF (balances of government's accounts with the SARB and the tax and loans
South African Reserve Bank. Data supplied by National Treasury
SARB data provided by National Treasury.
Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

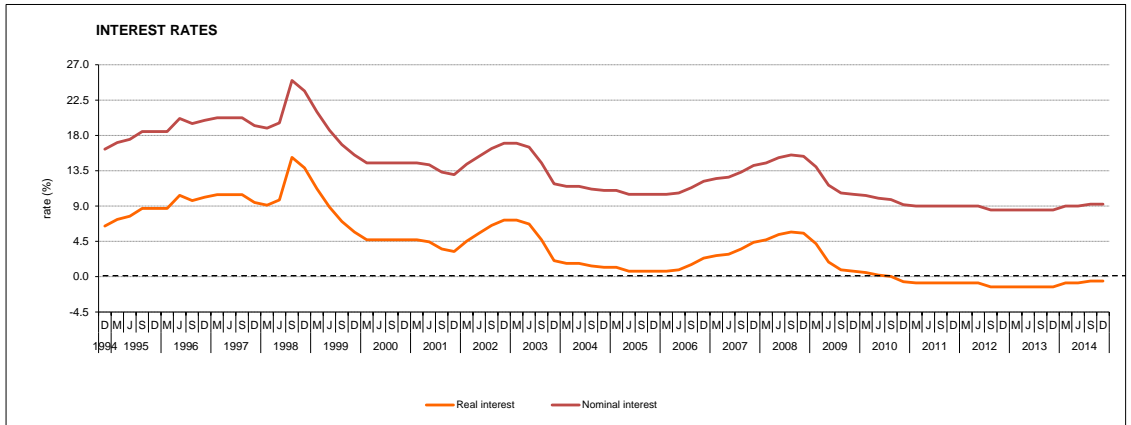
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

7	Interest rates: real and nominal
Macroeconomic stability	
Lower real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation	

5 Data

Table		Interest Rates																				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Real Interest		6.7	9.2	12.1	11.4	14.7	11.1	6.8	7.2	6.4	8.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	3.8	4.6	5.6	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.0
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	11.7	9.8	9.0	8.8	8.5	9.1

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Rate
Nominal interest rate is prime overdraft rate; Real interest rate is prime less Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) rate.
South African Reserve Bank (SARB). Data supplied by National Treasury
Quarterly data series (annualised rate as a percentage of GDP) is used to update the graph, while the table presents annual data. Real interest rates calculated in the past

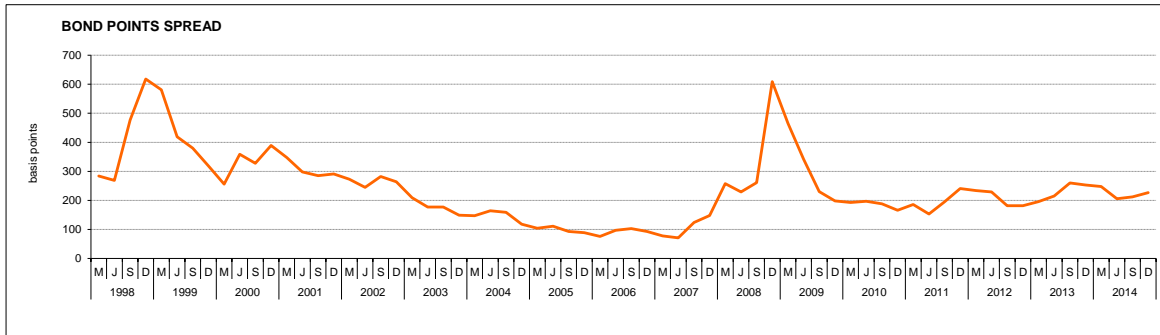
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

9	Bond points spread
Economic governance	
South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issues	

Table	Bond Point Spread																
Average	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bond Points Spread	412	425	333	306	266	178	147	99	92	105	339	309	186	193	207	231	223

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

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

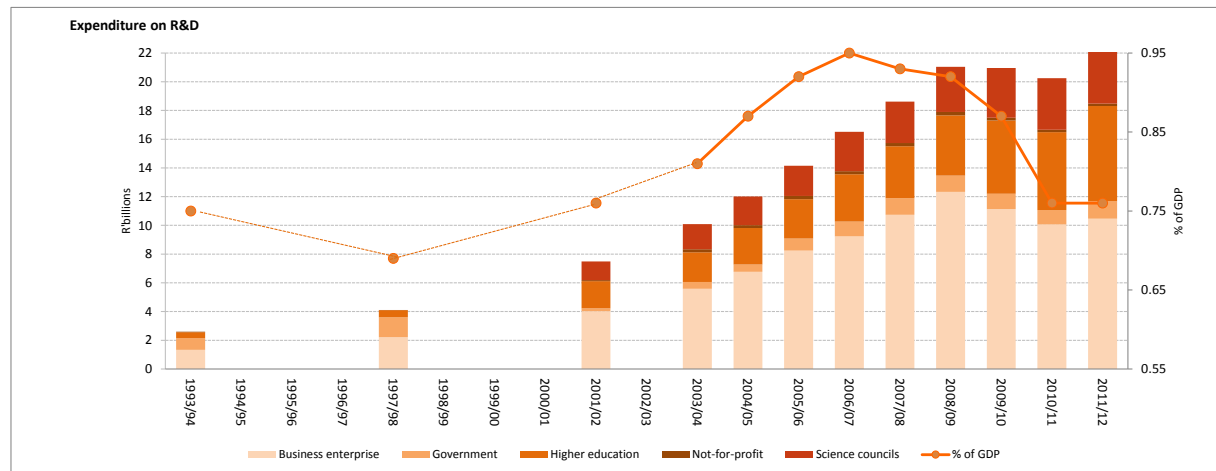
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

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

5 Data

Table Expenditure on Research and Development as percentage of GDP

	1991/92	1993/94	1997/98	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
R' thousands													
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	12,332,012	11,139,237	10,059,010	10,464,022
Government		810,618	1,380,000	203,110	465,367	515,331	844,640	1,021,355	1,154,399	1,139,676	1,067,302	1,011,340	1,235,669
Higher education		415,648	496,000	1,896,156	2,071,351	2,533,971	2,732,215	3,298,808	3,621,862	4,191,366	5,101,224	5,424,602	6,609,216
Not-for-profit		31,615	11,000	70,778	209,023	198,268	226,514	212,538	223,202	240,649	188,840	162,830	170,605
Science councils				1,294,454	1,745,493	1,996,050	2,102,094	2,744,718	2,886,094	3,137,343	3,458,074	3,596,023	3,729,680
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	21,041,046	20,954,677	20,253,805	22,209,192
% of GDP	1.04	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.95	0.93	0.92	0.87	0.76	0.76
Total researchers (headcount)				26,913	30,703	37,001	39,264	39,591	40,084	39,955	40,797	37,901	40,653
Total researchers (FTE) ^b				14,182	14,129	17,915	17,303	18,572	19,320	19,384	19,793	18,720	20,115
Total researchers per 1000 total employment (FTE) ^c				3.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5



6 Definition

Amount of private and public funds spent on research and experimental development. R&D expenditure for the government sector for the years 1993/94 and 1997/98 includes science councils. R&D comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge in humanity, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. FTE = Full Time Equivalent, this conversion is used to express the amount of time a researcher spent conducting R&D. Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, product, processes, methods and systems, and in the management of the projects concerned. Researchers includes doctoral students and postdoctoral

7 Data source

National Surveys of Research and Experimental Development 2001-2012 commissioned by the Department of Science and Technology to Human Sciences Research Council-Center for Science Technology and Innovation Indicators; 1991-1998 commissioned by former Department of Arts, Science, Culture and Technology to former Foundation for Research and Development

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

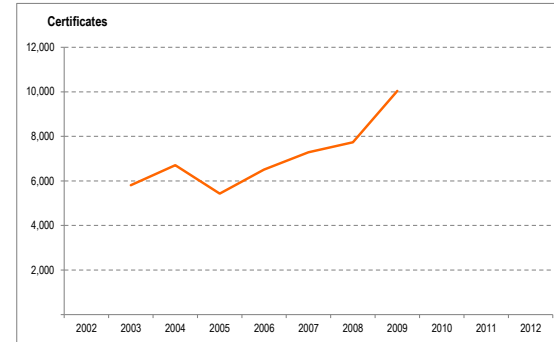
12 Patents
Future competitiveness
To improve the competitiveness of South Africa's economy

Table 1 South African Patent Office Statistics

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
New Applications	10 029	10 493	10 464	10 753	10 830	10 191	9 271	9 352	9 426	9 675	
Certificates	5 806	6 709	5 432	6 513	7 285	7 740	10 042				
Renewals	36 194	35 942	38 395	39 194	41 379	44 310	45 296				
Patent Cooperation Treaty	186	179	168	124	96	126	101				

Table 2 South African Patents granted by other patent offices

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United States of America	114	112	100	87	109	82	91	93	116	123	142
Australia	52	64	59	55	34	44	31	59	76	84	73
European Patent Office	35	35	56	55	59	58	53	49	53	53	65
China	8	32	21	37	28	37	38	47	34	44	73
Canada	11	11	18	22	21	23	34	26	40	41	44
United Kingdom	19	16	24	15	8	7	10	9	6	7	9
New Zealand	8	18	12	12	4	10	6	7	14	13	25
Singapore	10	12	7	6	10	9	6	2	6	8	9
Russian Federation	5	9	8	13	7	11	10	16	16	15	21
Mexico	5	10	7	7	6	9	12	16	12	14	21
Republic of Korea	1	6	-	10	12	12	17	5	7	7	9
Japan	8	9	-	2	8	10	18	23	30	26	36
Others	57	61	48	44	48	44	79	58	85	92	85
Total	333	395	360	365	354	356	405	410	495	527	612



6 Graph

Table 3 Patents applicants by top fields of technology (1998 to 2012)

Field of Technology	Share
Civil engineering	6.86
Materials, metallurgy	6.71
Basic materials chemistry	6.4
Chemical engineering	6.17
Medical technology	5.54
Handling	4.92
Furniture, games	4.47
Other special machines	4.53
Transport	3.78
Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	3.62
Others	47

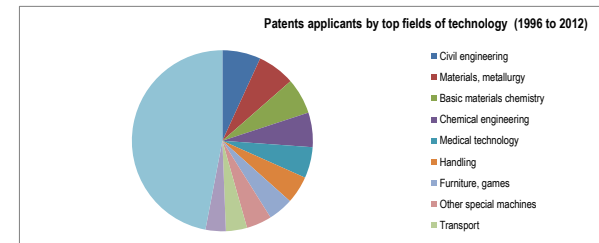


Table 4 National patents grants

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Resident	355	200	140	902	968	983	924	957	1,010	868	918	863	833	822	567	685
Rank	38	37	43	21	20	18	22	19	23	25	23	22	25	25	29	25
Non-Resident	6,917	6,663	6,179	2,497	1,858	4,167	4,835	846	821	572	537	879	806	4,509	4,729	5,520
Rank	14	7	7	15	18	11	11	24	26	31	29	31	29	12	12	11
Abroad	458	379	386	414	415	425	433	431	483	378	428	469	418	559	559	652
Rank	21	22	21	21	22	23	26	26	25	28	29	27	32	29	30	30

6 Data format

7 Definition

8 Data source

9 Data Note

Numbers
 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). The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the PATSTAT (Patent Statistics) database (for statistics by field of technology). Data Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO); Table 2, 3 and 4: WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) statistics database, 2014. (<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/index.html>).

The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the Worldwide Patent Statistical (PATSTAT) Database (for statistics by field of technology). Data might be missing for some years and offices or may be incomplete for some origins. Where an office provides total filings without breaking them down into resident and non-resident filings, WIPO divides the total count using the historical share of resident filings at that office. Additional data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thereciprocity.dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

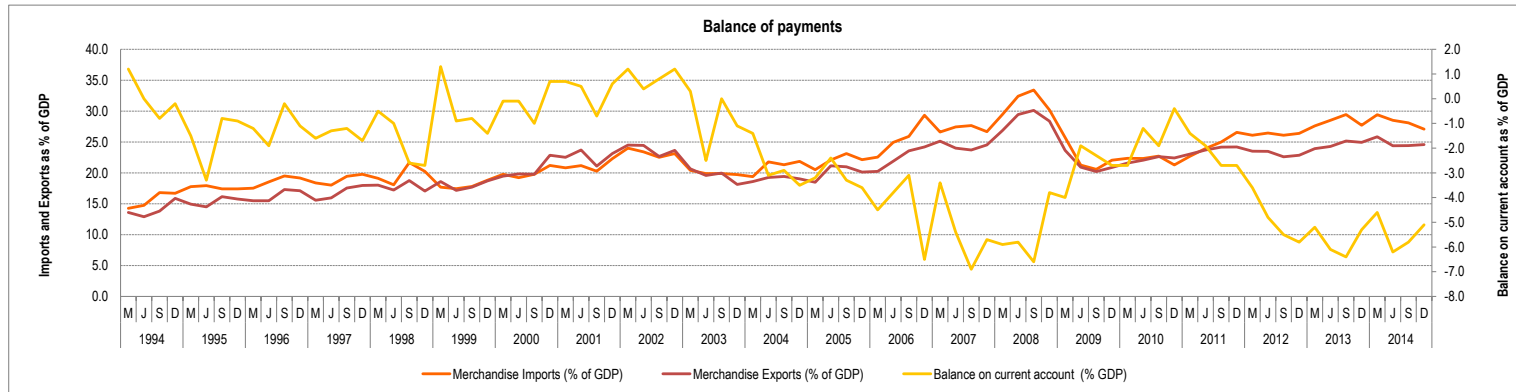
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

13	Balance of payments
	Competitiveness
	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP

5 Data

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Imports	15.7	17.6	18.7	18.9	19.8	18.0	20.0	21.1	23.2	20.0	21.1	22.0	25.8	27.1	31.4	22.4	22.2	24.6	26.3	28.3	28.2
Exports	14.1	15.4	16.4	16.8	17.8	18.0	20.5	22.6	23.8	19.6	19.1	20.2	22.5	24.3	28.7	21.4	22.2	23.8	23.1	24.6	24.8
Trade balance	3.1	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.9	3.5	4.3	4.1	2.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	1.1	2.2	1.7	-1.0	-1.9	-1.8
Balance on current account	0.0	-1.6	-1.1	-1.5	-1.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.9	-0.8	-2.8	-3.1	-4.5	-5.4	-5.5	-2.7	-1.5	2.2	-5.0	-5.8	-5.4

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Percentage of GDP
Trade balance refers to: Merchandise exports plus Net gold exports minus Merchandise imports (free on board)
Balance on current account refers to: Trade balance + net income payments + net service payments + current transfers.
Exports refers to: The quantity or value of all that is exported from a country
Imports refers to: The quantity or value of all that is imported into a country
South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins. Data supplied by National Treasury
Trade balance is calculated by adding merchandise exports to net gold exports and then subtracting merchandise imports. The quarterly data is used for the graph to bring it up to date, while the table provides the annual data up to December of each year. Additional quarterly data is available on Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidencydpme.gov.za

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

14	South Africa's Competitiveness Outlook
	Competitiveness
	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy

5 Data

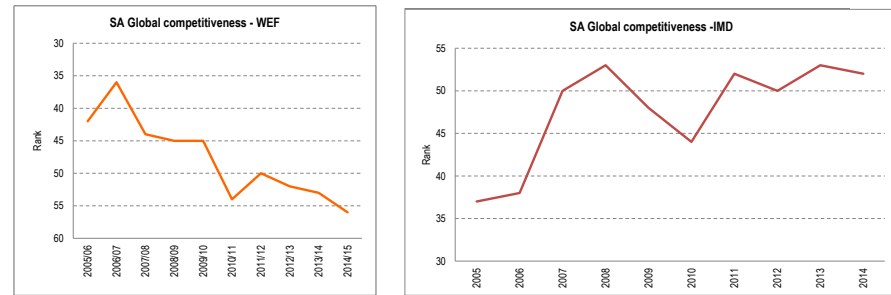
Table 1 Global Competitiveness - WEF

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Malaysia	26	19	21	21	24	26	21	25	24	20
Chile	27	27	26	28	30	30	31	33	34	33
Estonia	25	26	27	32	35	33	33	34	32	29
Lithuania	40	39	38	44	53	47	44	45	48	41
Slovakia	37	37	41	46	47	60	69	71	78	75
South Africa	42	36	44	45	45	54	50	52	53	56
Latvia	36	44	45	54	68	70	64	55	52	42
Hungary	41	38	47	62	58	52	48	60	63	60
Poland	48	45	51	53	46	39	41	41	42	43
Mexico	58	52	52	60	60	66	58	53	55	61
Mauritius	55	55	60	57	57	55	54	54	45	39
Brazil	66	66	72	64	56	58	53	48	56	57
Romania	68	73	74	68	64	67	77	78	76	59
Botswana	81	57	76	56	66	76	80	79	74	74
No. of Countries	117	125	131	134	133	139	142	144	148	144

Table 2 Global Competitiveness - IMD

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Overall rankings										
Malaysia	no data	22	23	19	18	10	16	14	15	12
Chile	no data	23	26	26	25	28	25	28	30	31
Estonia	no data	19	22	23	35	34	33	31	36	30
Lithuania	no data	no data	31	36	31	43	45	36	31	34
Slovakia (Republic)	no data	33	34	30	33	49	48	47	47	45
South Africa	37	38	50	53	48	44	52	50	53	52
Hungary	31	35	35	38	45	42	47	45	50	48
Poland	48	50	52	44	44	32	34	34	33	36
Mexico	47	45	47	50	46	47	38	37	32	41
Brazil	no data	44	49	43	40	38	44	46	51	54
Ranking by category : South Africa only										
Economic performance	37	40	54	55	56	56	54	57	57	56
Government efficiency	29	25	35	28	26	21	32	29	35	21
Business efficiency	35	32	32	38	30	31	40	37	43	51
Infrastructure	49	52	55	55	54	51	56	54	55	51
No. of Countries	50	52	55	55	57	58	59	59	60	60

6 Graph



7 Data format

8 Definition

9 Data source

Normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income Economies
In its Global Competitiveness Index WEF defines competitiveness as a set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Data format is based on normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income Economies. The World Competitiveness Yearbook ranks and analyses the ability of nations to create and maintain an environment in which
The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2014; World Economic Forum (WEF). www.weforum.org/reports; International Institute for Management Development (IMD) (www.imd.ch), Switzerland; Productivity Institute South Africa.

1 Indicator	15 Based Economy Index																																																																																																
2 Category	Competitiveness																																																																																																
3 Goal	Transforming South Africa from a resource-based economy to become a knowledge-based economy																																																																																																
4 Trend analysis																																																																																																	
5 Data	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Table Knowledge-based Economy Index</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>1995</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2012</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Estonia</td> <td>29</td> <td>25</td> <td>21</td> <td>21</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hungary</td> <td>31</td> <td>28</td> <td>28</td> <td>27</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lithuania</td> <td>44</td> <td>31</td> <td>30</td> <td>31</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latvia</td> <td>43</td> <td>33</td> <td>32</td> <td>32</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poland</td> <td>37</td> <td>35</td> <td>36</td> <td>37</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slovakia</td> <td>34</td> <td>36</td> <td>37</td> <td>36</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chile</td> <td>36</td> <td>39</td> <td>40</td> <td>42</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysia</td> <td>48</td> <td>40</td> <td>48</td> <td>48</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Romania</td> <td>57</td> <td>48</td> <td>43</td> <td>47</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Africa</td> <td>49</td> <td>50</td> <td>55</td> <td>65</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mexico</td> <td>55</td> <td>59</td> <td>59</td> <td>67</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brazil</td> <td>64</td> <td>54</td> <td>54</td> <td>54</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mauritius</td> <td>62</td> <td>64</td> <td>64</td> <td>64</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Botswana</td> <td>78</td> <td>84</td> <td>85</td> <td>95</td> <td>85</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Table Knowledge-based Economy Index							1995	2007	2008	2009	2012	Estonia	29	25	21	21	19	Hungary	31	28	28	27	27	Lithuania	44	31	30	31	32	Latvia	43	33	32	32	37	Poland	37	35	36	37	38	Slovakia	34	36	37	36	33	Chile	36	39	40	42	40	Malaysia	48	40	48	48	48	Romania	57	48	43	47	44	South Africa	49	50	55	65	67	Mexico	55	59	59	67	72	Brazil	64	54	54	54	60	Mauritius	62	64	64	64	62	Botswana	78	84	85	95	85
Table Knowledge-based Economy Index																																																																																																	
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6 Data format	Normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income																																																																																																
7 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 100 against all countries in the comparison group. 100 is the top score for the top performers and 0 the worst for the laggards.																																																																																																
8 Data note	The Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) takes into account whether the environment is conducive for knowledge to be used effectively for economic development. It is an aggregate index that represents the overall level of development of a country or region towards the Knowledge Economy. The KEI is calculated based on the average of the formalised performance scores of a country or region on all 4 pillars related to the knowledge economy - economic incentives and institutional regime, education and human resource, the innovation system and ICT.																																																																																																
9 Data source	2012 KAM Report (www.worldbank.org/kam)																																																																																																

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

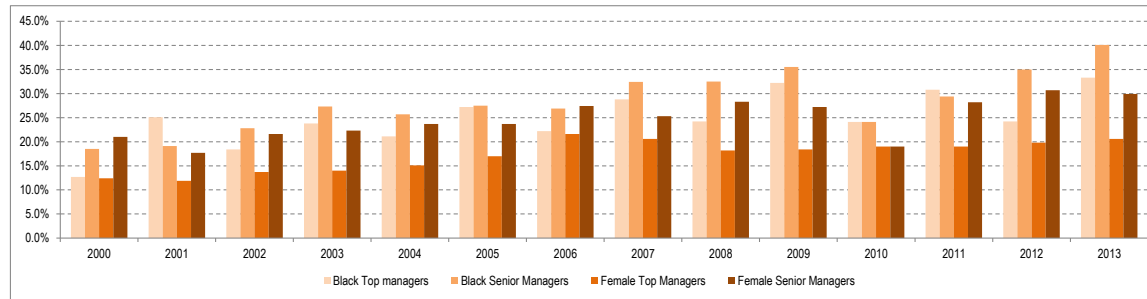
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

16	Black and Female Managers
Empowerment	
To broadly reflect the demographic composition of the country in the management of companies and organisations	

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

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

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data note

Percentage
Black managers include Africans, Coloureds and Indians, but data does not include male and female foreign nationals.
For odd years (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013) data is based on large companies only
For even years (2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014) data is based on all companies (large and small)
Employers with 150 or more employees (large employers) are required to submit reports annually and employers with less than 150 employees (small employers) are expected to submit reports every two years to the Department of Labour
Data does not include male and female foreign nationals
Department of Labour, Commission on Employment Equity (CEE) Annual Report, Appendix A Table on number of employees (including employees with disabilities)

10 Data source

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

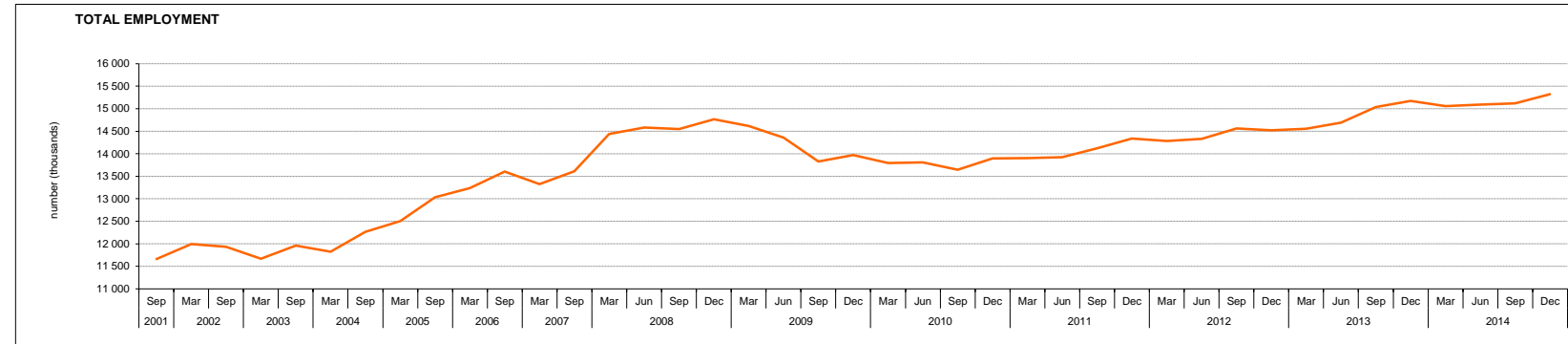
17	Employment
	Employment
	Annual employment to increase by 350 000 in 2014/15 and thereafter the rate of employment growth to increase with targets set annually

5 Data

Table		Employment																																										
		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				
Thousands ('000)		Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec						
Informal sector employment (excl agric)		2,129	2,320	2,035	1,997	2,015	1,946	2,050	2,301	2,580	2,580	2,566	2,431	2,219	2,433	2,444	2,278	2,365	2,284	2,242	2,108	2,249	2,148	2,292	2,277	2,317	2,277	2,307	2,264	2,232	2,212	2,209	2,327	2,351	2,334	2,360	2,323	2,446	2,336	2,379	2,407	2,448		
Formal sector employment (excl agric)		7,404	7,256	7,564	7,646	7,804	7,924	8,154	8,198	8,475	8,483	8,868	8,940	9,353	9,934	10,065	10,113	10,221	10,161	10,076	9,786	9,844	9,695	9,610	9,481	9,720	9,785	9,773	10,001	10,210	10,121	10,192	10,311	10,266	10,242	10,374	10,709	10,773	10,780	10,755	10,843	10,911		
Agriculture		861	1,153	1,080	808	894	828	773	778	702	886	833	703	770	838	820	810	807	778	752	681	647	683	655	674	649	627	626	653	671	694	674	699	718	764	742	740	713	709	670	686	742		
Private households		1,267	1,266	1,255	1,215	1,246	1,125	1,288	1,226	1,277	1,288	1,334	1,251	1,266	1,233	1,255	1,348	1,376	1,393	1,286	1,254	1,232	1,271	1,251	1,215	1,212	1,214	1,216	1,201	1,224	1,257	1,255	1,225	1,189	1,219	1,215	1,264	1,244	1,231	1,290	1,180	1,219		
Total Employment		11,660	11,995	11,935	11,666	11,959	11,823	12,265	12,503	13,034	13,237	13,601	13,326	13,609	14,438	14,584	14,549	14,769	14,616	14,357	13,830	13,973	13,797	13,809	13,648	13,898	13,904	13,922	14,118	14,336	14,284	14,330	14,562	14,524	14,558	14,692	15,036	15,177	15,055	15,094	15,117	15,320		
Population 15-64																																												
Labour absorption rate		42.4	43.1	42.5	41.2	41.8	41.0	42.2	42.6	44.1	44.4	45.3	44.1	44.7	45.8	46.0	45.7	46.2	45.5	44.5	42.6	42.9	42.2	42.0	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.3	43.1	43.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.0		
Labour force participation rate		57.4	59.7	57.9	58.3	55.6	55.7	54.8	56.3	57.6	57.8	58.2	57.7	56.7	59.6	59.5	59.2	58.8	59.1	57.9	56.4	56.5	56.2	56.1	55.4	55.0	55.5	55.9	55.9	55.6	56.1	55.9	56.8	55.9	56.2	56.6	57.1	57.1	57.2	57.3	57.1	56.8		

Table		Labour absorption rate by province																																									
		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
		Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	
Western Cape		31.8	40.0	30.9	31.2	29.0	26.2	31.3	34.6	33.4	39.4	34.6	32.2	34.0	55.7	55.4	54.4	56.0	56.8	54.6	53.5	54.0	54.4	53.2	51.8	51.8	52.2	52.8	52.3	53.0	53.0	52.0	51.7	52.0	51.5	51.4	52.0	54.1	53.8	52.5	51.9	51.4	
Eastern Cape		48.1	47.4	46.5	46.6	47.1	47.1	44.1	43.5	45.5	43.3	44.6	44.5	45.9	35.7	36.8	35.4	36.3	35.0	35.9	33.1	33.4	32.4	32.5	33.3	33.5	33.1	32.7	32.1	32.6	31.3	31.6	32.1	30.3	31.3	31.4	31.5	32.2	32.1	32.5	33.7	32.7	
Northern Cape		52.1	50.4	52.3	49.0	52.4	51.0	52.9	54.3	57.0	55.2	58.1	55.7	57.8	44.6	43.7	45.1	45.9	40.5	41.5	36.9	42.1	38.9	37.8	39.8	39.7	37.1	37.3	39.1	41.0	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.6	39.6	40.3	42.3	43.8	40.9	39.3	39.8	42.1	
Free State		37.8	38.5	40.8	38.6	38.5	37.8	38.1	38.9	39.4	40.8	43.0	41.5	39.8	46.5	45.9	46.6	45.9	45.0	42.7	42.0	43.7	42.4	42.6	42.2	42.8	42.4	42.1	45.2	40.9	40.1	39.5	39.9	39.7	41.0	41.1	40.0	40.3	39.1	40.2	40.6	41.5	
KwaZulu-Natal		29.7	29.6	28.4	26.8	27.9	27.9	30.6	27.8	29.3	27.2	28.9	29.0	30.8	42.1	42.6	42.1	42.6	40.9	39.7	39.6	38.7	38.5	37.5	36.8	37.5	37.2	38.0	38.1	38.9	38.0	37.9	38.0	37.2	37.4	37.5	39.4	38.6	38.4	37.6	36.5	37.9	
North West		40.9	42.1	40.6	40.6	41.5	41.4	40.6	40.4	41.8	42.8	42.3	42.2	43.7	42.8	42.7	41.0	42.3	41.6	39.9	37.1	36.8	36.5	36.3	36.3	37.0	36.1	34.5	33.7	34.7	34.5	34.7	36.4	36.6	35.6	36.2	36.3	36.9	36.8	37.0	38.5	39.5	
Gauteng		36.6	38.0	37.4	36.5	35.3	36.5	37.8	39.5	40.7	40.2	38.6	40.1	39.8	57.1	57.8	57.6	57.8	57.1	55.9	52.2	52.6	51.8	51.8	50.6	51.5	51.9	51.2	51.0	52.5	52.8	52.2	53.0	52.6	52.4	52.3	52.8	52.5	51.8	51.6	51.5	51.8	
Mpumalanga		46.4	48.2	48.1	47.8	45.3	48.7	41.2	41.3	41.8	45.6	44.4	45.6	43.0	41.9	42.2	43.1	43.6	43.4	41.5	40.7	40.6	39.3	39.8	38.9	38.2	38.2	38.3	39.5	40.0	39.3	40.9	39.7	40.7	41.1	42.2	43.3	43.0	42.0	41.8	41.9	41.8	
Limpopo		54.6	52.9	52.6	52.9	54.2	52.6	53.2	51.1	54.7	54.0	56.9	55.1	55.1	30.3	29.7	30.1	29.3	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.5	28.7	29.9	28.8	30.2	29.5	29.1	31.7	30.4	30.7	31.4	33.2	33.2	31.7	32.0	33.6	33.7	32.6	34.7	34.3	35.0	
South Africa		42.4	43.1	42.5	41.2	41.8	41.0	42.2	42.6	44.1	44.4	45.3	44.1	44.7	45.8	46.0	45.7	46.2	45.5	44.5	42.6	42.9	42.2	42.0	41.3	41.9	41.7	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.1	42.0	42.5	42.2	42.1	42.3	43.1	43.3	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.0	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Numbers
 Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days prior to the survey interview.
 Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed.
 Labour absorption rate is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed.
 For international comparisons Stats SA uses the United Nations Definition of the youth as those aged between 15 and 24 years.
 National Youth Commission (SAYC) Act, 1996 (Act 19 of 1996), youth is defined as young people between the ages of 15 to 34 years.

- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Statistics South Africa's Labour Force Surveys (2001-2007) and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys (QLFS)(2008-2014)
 Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. For LFS annual data is obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September). Additional data disaggregated by province and gender available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.the presidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

1 Indicator
2 Category
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18	Unemployment (broad and narrow)
	Employment
	The goal is to cut unemployment by at least half to a maximum of 14% in 2020

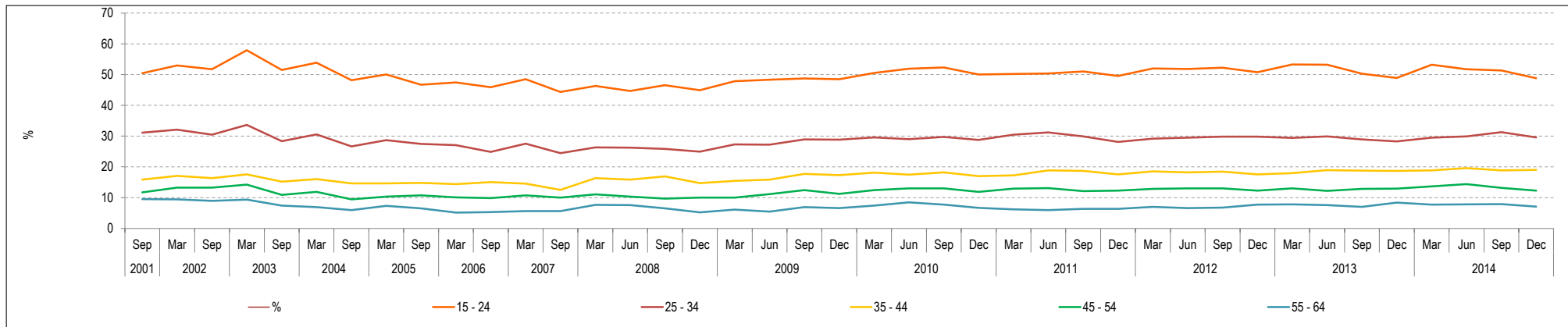
	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec						
narrow (official)	26.2	27.7	26.6	29.3	24.8	26.4	23	24.2	23.5	23.1	22.1	23.6	21.0	23.2	22.6	22.8	21.5	23.0	23.2	24.5	24.1	25.1	25.1	25.4	23.9	24.8	25.6	25.0	23.8	25.0	24.8	25.2	24.5	25.0	25.3	24.5	24.1	25.2	25.5	25.4	24.3								
broad (unofficial)	37.7	38.4	38.3	40.6	39.1	40.0	38.1	38.0	35.8	36.1	34.0	36.0	34.6	30.9	29.5	29.5	28.7	30.4	31.7	33.8	33.6	34.9	35.2	36.1	35.2	35.9	36.3	35.5	34.8	36.0	35.6	35.6	35.1	36.1	36.1	34.9	34.0	35.1	35.6	35.8	34.6								

Province	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec								
Eastern Cape	29.4	28.1	30.7	33.3	30.4	35.8	28.2	28.0	28.6	23.9	29.3	28.9	24.6	17.7	18.4	18.9	16.4	18.1	20.1	22.1	21.1	20.0	21.4	22.5	21.6	21.7	21.3	23.0	21.2	22.5	22.9	24.8	23.4	23.1	23.6	23.1	21.0	20.9	23.5	23.6	22.9								
Free State	23.6	27.7	24.6	27.5	23.5	22.6	25.2	28.3	26.1	25.4	21.9	23.6	21.4	28.0	24.8	27.2	25.2	28.3	27.7	26.8	26.6	29.7	27.4	26.7	24.2	26.7	28.4	26.8	26.9	28.0	28.5	28.8	29.5	29.8	30.2	30.4	27.8	29.4	30.4	29.5	29.1								
Gauteng	27.3	29.8	28.8	31.2	25.0	28.3	22.7	22.5	20.5	22.9	19.9	22.4	17.9	24.4	23.8	22.0	21.2	26.9	25.7	29.3	24.5	27.2	29.0	25.3	24.3	31.1	28.4	28.0	26.4	25.3	29.9	29.6	28.3	29.3	29.5	27.9	24.9	29.0	32.3	29.7	28.7								
KwaZulu-Natal	25.8	28.1	26.3	28.2	23.5	25.9	20.6	24.0	24.7	22.0	19.1	22.6	22.3	24.6	25.4	22.5	22.0	24.8	26.4	28.1	24.8	26.7	27.7	29.7	27.1	27.9	28.0	25.0	29.2	31.9	32.7	31.6	32.7	31.2	32.8	33.7	33.0	34.7	35.0	34.6	32.2								
Limpopo	33.1	38.2	32.6	42.3	28.8	33.3	24.5	32.8	27.8	33.0	26.2	34.0	24.7	22.5	21.9	21.7	20.5	22.1	18.9	18.3	19.0	19.1	20.6	19.5	19.4	19.8	20.0	18.7	18.8	20.0	19.3	20.6	21.9	20.5	22.2	20.6	19.9	20.7	23.7	24.1	20.8								
Mpumalanga	21.2	22.2	21.9	23.3	17.9	19.1	19.4	21.6	20.5	23.9	23.1	20.6	18.6	22.0	22.7	26.7	25.7	26.8	27.4	27.8	26.9	26.1	27.8	27.7	24.2	25.0	27.1	28.5	24.3	26.1	26.2	24.9	23.2	26.3	26.7	26.5	27.3	27.7	26.0	26.8	25.2								
North West	30.8	24.3	32.0	26.8	31.3	24.9	27.2	22.5	27.0	23.7	32.1	25.6	26.6	22.6	21.4	21.6	20.4	21.4	22.8	26.0	25.5	27.2	27.1	27.4	26.7	26.9	28.3	28.0	25.2	26.0	25.5	24.8	23.5	25.2	24.9	24.3	25.2	25.8	24.6	24.6	24.6								
Northern Cape	20.9	24.3	19.8	25.0	21.2	19.7	19.7	22.3	20.0	22.0	22.3	24.2	21.2	23.6	24.5	23.0	22.5	24.3	26.2	25.3	26.1	28.5	27.5	28.4	28.5	30.6	30.3	28.6	27.4	29.8	28.5	30.5	29.1	29.1	29.0	26.5	27.2	30.4	29.5	29.3	26.6								
Western Cape	19.9	20.9	22.0	22.0	21.7	19.2	21.0	19.8	21.0	17.6	17.6	18.1	19.4	31.1	30.2	29.2	28.3	27.6	24.6	25.1	26.3	26.1	22.1	24.7	16.8	19.0	20.8	19.0	19.8	21.5	19.6	21.6	19.1	20.1	17.8	17.2	16.9	18.4	15.9	15.9	15.9								
South Africa	26.2	27.7	26.6	29.3	24.8	26.4	23.0	24.2	23.5	23.1	22.1	23.6	21.0	23.2	22.6	22.8	21.5	23.0	23.2	24.5	24.1	25.1	25.1	25.4	23.9	24.8	25.6	25.0	23.8	25.0	24.8	25.2	24.5	25.0	25.3	24.5	24.1	25.2	25.5	25.4	24.3								

Age Group	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec								
15-24 yrs	784	757	754	757	880	859	896	826	813	878	759	866	908	380	344	340	364	408	499	516	512	607	589	638	641	705	699	688	698	736	725	670	691	742	739	704	658	683	702	739	696								
25-34 yrs	654	683	634	708	882	792	963	826	897	855	823	865	916	429	412	406	429	445	558	593	636	684	728	749	803	816	799	816	873	871	869	766	820	857	877	834	787	866	885	876	891								
35-44 yrs	310	274	311	302	361	350	414	352	371	388	344	404	431	216	192	191	231	217	294	329	327	348	373	392	432	413	430	452	485	467	463	457	470	458	457	445	436	459	450	517	472								
45-54 yrs	205	188	223	212	211	206	222	234	210	238	216	272	257	136	115	120	118	119	145	162	203	199	203	233	226	231	224	209	221	233	242	240	247	271	273	241	244	266	281	293	249								
55-64 yrs	69	76	84	88	67	79	77	86	59	86	75	104	91	41	38	35	45	43	40	46	48	52	68	67	76	79	63	48	62	72	62	82	73	73	78	73	76	80	101	89	95								
Total	2,021	1,958	2,006	2,067	2,402	2,285	2,572	2,324	2,350	2,445	2,217	2,511	2,603	1,202	1,101	1,093	1,189	1,233	1,536	1,646	1,726	1,890	1,960	2,079	2,176	2,243	2,214	2,213	2,339	2,380	2,360	2,214	2,301	2,401	2,425	2,297	2,200	2,355	2,419	2,514	2,403								

Thousands ('000)	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008				2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014			
	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Sep	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec								
Long term unemployed	2,749	3,034	2,891	3,327	2,509	2,838	2,352	2,606	2,493	2,429	2,265	2,386	1,849	2,493	2,524	2,552	2,502	2,620	2,639	2,699	2,655	2,954	2,970	3,079	2,989	3,167	3,292	3,224	3,036	3,244	3,216	3,297	3,212	3,185	3,319	3,194	3,207	3,342	3,389	3,398	3,235								
Short term unemployed	1,381	1,570	1,437	1,516	1,438	1,393	1,307	1,388	1,508	1,555	1,595	1,733	1,775	1,877	1,743	1,747	1,546	1,746	1,702	1,777	1,774	1,659	1,652	1,575	1,379	1,430	1,489	1,475	1,432	1,525	1,505	1,604	1,498	1,677	1,653	1,686	1,623	1,725	1,765	1,753	1,674								
Total unemployed	4,130	4,603	4,329	4,843	3,947	4,231	3,659	3,993	4,001	3,984	3,859	4,119	3,623	4,371	4,267	4,299	4,048	4,366	4,341	4,476	4,429	4,612	4,622	4,655	4,368	4,597	4,782	4,699	4,467	4,769	4,721	4,901	4,709	4,862	4,972	4,880	4,830	5,067	5,154	5,151	4,909								
Long term unemployed as a share of Total	66.6	65.9	66.8	68.7	63.6	67.1	64.3	65.3	62.3	61.0	58.7	57.9	51.0	57.0	59.2	59.4	61.8	60.0	60.8	60.3	59.9	64.0	64.3	66.2	68.4	68.9	68.9	68.6	68.0	68.0	68.1	67.3	68.2	65.5	66.7	65.5	66.4	66.0	65.8	66.0	65.9								

6 Graph



7 Data format
8 Definition

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

9 Data source
10 Data note

1 Indicator 19 NET Work Opportunities created by the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)
 2 Category EPWP
 3 Goal To provide 6 000 000 work opportunities by 2019 through the labour-intensive delivery of public and community assets and services
 4 Trend analysis

5 Table

	Target	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Cumulative Total	Total as % of 2009 Target
Infrastructure	750 000	109 712	100 475	132 686	235 784	376 577	955 234	127.4%
Environment and culture	200 000	58 796	78 855	117 503	115 686	96 882	467 722	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		174 845	199 021	287 752	416 185	539 897	1 617 700	161.8%
Cumulative total	1 000 000	174 845	373 866	661 618	1 077 803	1 617 700		

Sector	Overall GROSS Work opportunities per sector per year (1 Apr 2004 - 31 March 2009)						Phase 2 (Gross = NET) (1 April 2009 - 31 March 2014)					Total Year 1 +Year 2	
	Year 1 (04-05)	Year 2* (05-06)	Year 3* (06-07)	Year 4* (07-08)	Year 5* (08-09)	Total (Year 1 - 5) (04/05 - 08/09)*	Year 1: (09-11)	Year 2: (10-11)	Year 3: (11-12)	Year 4 (12-13)	Year 5 (13-14)		TOTAL
Infrastructure	158,277	103,343	136,035	236,951	377,356	1,011,962	263,457	277,100	374,591	340,676	391,555	1,647,379	2,659,341
Environment & Culture	58,796	78,855	117,503	115,686	96,882	467,720	95,942	107,189	164,475	244,112	205,870	817,588	1,285,308
Social	1,650	17,858	34,332	61,018	59,508	174,366	206,421	131,979	164,662	171,668	191,516	866,246	1,040,612
Economic	4,687	1,833	3,231	3,697	6,930	20,377							20,377
Non-State Sector							60,039	126,848	139,731	185,137	228,324	740,079	740,079
TOTALS	223,410	201,889	291,100	417,351	540,675	1,674,426	625,859	643,116	843,459	941,593	1,017,265	4,071,292	5,745,718

Table PHASE 2: EPWP Overall National Consolidated Report per sector for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2014

	Number of Projects	Person-years of work including training (FTE)	Person-Years of training	Number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Infrastructure	23,874	820	469,206	1,647,379	46	44	0.26
Environment and Culture	11,833	5,182	235,388	817,588	55	50	0.78
Social	48,022	4,541	314,944	866,246	49	70	0.67
Non-State Sectors							
Community Works (DCoG)	472	68	78,708	559,925	54	65	0.5
Non Profit Organisation (NPO)	874	297	49,454	180,154	57	66	1.92
	85,075	10,908	1,147,700	4,071,292			

Table PHASE 2: EPWP Overall National Consolidated Report per province for the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2014

	Number of Projects	Person-years of work including training (FTE)	Person-Years of training	Number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities
Eastern Cape	6,814	206,286	860	744,108	46	51	0.49
Free Sate	7,720	69,458	661	243,483	59	56	0.5
Gauteng	6,774	195,281	2,204	587,642	57	45	0.84
KwaZulu-Natal	7,988	237,235	1,763	851,626	41	62	0.5
Limpopo	26,083	131,630	1,050	487,202	48	60	0.42
Mpumalanga	9,929	92,794	336	296,570	51	58	0.58
North West	2,672	40,094	354	183,303	52	52	0.61
Northern Cape	9,417	80,412	462	275,612	56	59	0.54
Western Cape	7,678	94,510	3,218	401,746	57	47	0.55
South Africa	85,075	1,147,700	10,908	4,071,292			

7 Data format
 8 Definition
 10 Data source
 9 Data Note

Number of work opportunities created
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
One Person-Year of work is equal to 230 paid working days including paid training days.
Non State Sector includes Community works (DCoG) and Non profit organisation (NPO's)
* Work opportunities created with adjustments to account for multi-year projects.
Department of Public Works; Expanded Public Works Programme five year report 2004/05-2008/09; Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Phase 2 data
Blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on the requested information

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

20	Work opportunities created by the community works Programme
	Employment
	1 000 000 (one million) Work opportunities created through CWP by 2019

5 Data

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

- 7 Data format
- 8 Data source
- 9 Definition

Number of work opportunities created
DPW: EPWP's five-year report 2004/05-2008/09; EPWP Phase 2 data.
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.
Figures do not add up due to double counting, for instance a participant could be a woman with special needs (disabilities). Additional up-to-date data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website.

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Level
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

Per capita income
Poverty and inequality
Low income poverty estimates 2009 and 2014

Table 1 - per capita income and expenditure NIDS wave

Mean per capita income				Mean per capita expenditure				
2009		2014		2009		2014		
Income	% Income	Income	% Income	Income	% Income	Income	% Income	
poorest 10%	69.58	0.47%	96.58	0.57%	84.51	0.59%	83.57	0.47%
poorest 20%	126.34	1.49%	138.83	1.81%	117.40	1.82%	101.38	1.57%
richest 10%	10,002.85	58.27%	9,500.17	54.20%	8,363.13	57.82%	8,083.70	59.71%
richest 20%	6,410.22	34.74%	6,312.55	33.04%	5,441.38	34.73%	5,187.89	39.78%

Table 2 - Mean per capita income and expenditure NIDS data

Mean per capita income		Mean per capita expenditure		
2008	2010	2008	2010	
Albanian mean	900.44	1,019.14	705.28	712.17
Albanian median	429.32	491.84	305.09	309.18
Coloured mean	1,677.77	2,019.32	1,616.09	1,945.30
Coloured median	927.85	939.38	796.08	815.24
Asian mean	4,326.21	4,778.07	4,018.22	3,701.43
Asian median	2,181.28	2,427.28	2,021.96	2,012.25
White mean	7,450.43	6,624.45	6,407.70	6,136.31
White median	4,995.01	5,122.35	4,099.91	3,940.61
Total mean	1,715.19	1,799.09	1,448.91	1,605.35
Total median	518.53	581.04	431.06	379.20

Table 3 - Mean per capita income and expenditure by race StatsSA

2009/10													2010/11												
Mean per capita income				Mean per capita expenditure				Mean per capita income				Mean per capita expenditure				Mean per capita income				Mean per capita expenditure					
Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	RSA	
poorest 10%	1,016	523	210	21	910	2,474	4,596	3,046	2,474	1,032	1,538	914	305	1,508	2,054	2,940	2,304	2,502	2,676	1,034	1,546	920	314	1,516	
poorest 20%	1,877	1,463	711	279	1,876	3,654	4,956	3,416	3,310	2,044	2,762	1,903	600	2,442	3,448	3,448	3,448	3,448	3,667	1,934	2,668	1,816	589	2,442	
richest 10%	180,065	158,725	182,859	101,194	122,648	119,787	-	145,461	130,674	201,302	186,036	230,959	247,135	230,531	159,000	144,576	151,584	188,712	178,369	159,000	144,576	151,584	188,712	178,369	
richest 20%	103,022	109,919	119,089	104,100	120,678	73,100	79,240	97,089	114,246	97,089	129,619	144,089	191,484	155,774	91,084	89,700	97,089	148,122	120,846	91,084	89,700	97,089	148,122	120,846	

Table 4 - Mean per capita income and expenditure by province

2009/10					2010/11							
Province	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 20%	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 20%	Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 20%
Eastern Cape	1,109	2,182	10,009	18,289	2,475	2,587	12,281	16,011	1,025	2,288	20,616	16,448
Free State	1,099	2,097	101,749	112,944	2,528	3,388	14,585	15,380	1,625	2,389	29,681	19,151
Gauteng	801	1,446	297,981	146,289	2,895	3,342	141,994	102,799	1,095	3,179	298,118	103,214
KwaZulu-Natal	1,054	1,882	188,268	112,464	2,468	2,388	138,363	81,368	1,459	2,625	239,875	104,467
Limpopo	1,182	2,041	197,288	94,412	2,464	3,137	145,851	88,394	1,380	2,940	208,114	116,029
Mpumalanga	896	2,088	199,730	102,792	2,408	3,209	188,628	84,331	1,992	2,489	217,893	140,021
North West	949	1,880	189,919	102,461	2,360	3,361	181,713	89,894	1,637	2,461	271,906	173,504
Northern Cape	843	1,502	173,380	107,470	2,478	3,380	131,324	81,311	1,984	2,881	206,132	131,774
Western Cape	418	1,297	188,649	128,179	2,075	2,587	140,867	107,968	1,480	2,740	225,197	166,889
RSA	816	1,478	188,184	108,178	2,474	3,380	188,474	96,862	1,388	2,340	226,931	185,774

Table 5 - Average annual income and expenditure by gender and settlement StatsSA

2009/10													2010/11												
Gender		Mean per capita income				Mean per capita expenditure				Gender		Mean per capita income				Mean per capita expenditure									
Male	Female	Urban normal	Urban informal	Tribal area	Rural normal	Male	Female	Urban normal	Urban informal	Tribal area	Rural normal	Male	Female	Urban normal	Urban informal	Tribal area	Rural normal	Male	Female	Urban normal	Urban informal	Tribal area	Rural normal		
poorest 10%	730	1,002	654	1,114	1,009	844	2,448	2,054	2,514	2,434	2,448	1,423	1,571	1,304	1,527	1,424	1,428	2,640	2,700	2,705	2,764	2,624	2,682		
poorest 20%	1,096	2,024	638	1,238	2,064	1,879	3,201	2,376	3,464	3,351	3,209	2,469	2,482	2,587	2,423	2,588	2,607	3,386	3,690	3,646	3,836	3,787	3,580	3,466	
richest 10%	191,982	188,242	100,766	157,621	169,546	188,200	137,627	142,000	149,819	169,291	129,796	142,262	103,176	279,816	237,229	209,944	186,963	329,428	179,604	176,448	178,240	132,948	128,981	207,853	
richest 20%	128,058	121,721	133,028	78,531	80,320	123,773	84,909	89,303	97,616	89,166	85,467	108,333	109,225	144,325	150,864	101,179	108,549	201,503	122,232	110,698	121,099	81,492	78,191	164,778	

Standard Protocol

Income per capita per annum.

Table 1 and 2 uses National Income Dynamic Study (NIDS) Wave 1 and Wave 2 data sets.

Table 3 & 4 uses Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) Living Conditions Survey data sets (LCS) for 2009/10 and Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) for 2010/11.

The NIDS data for wave 1 were collected in 2008, while the data for wave 2 were collected in 2010 and 2011. The wave 2 data have first been adjusted for "within wave" inflation, before being adjusted to their real 2011 values. The welfare measures used here is real household income per capita. For the purposes of comparison, household income excludes imputed rental income from owner-occupied housing. All observations are weighted using the post-stratification weights that were released along with the data in both waves. Despite NIDS being a panel, we treat both waves as cross-sections in the analysis. The wave 2 data contained some extremely large outliers in its post-stratified weight variable, and the 5 highest values were omitted from the analysis of this data due to their extremely large influence on some of the findings.

The sampling frame for the LCS (Living Conditions Survey) was obtained from StatsSA's master sampling (MS) based on the 2011 population census enumeration areas. The LCS was conducted during the period September 2008 to August 2009, thus the data collection for the survey coincided with the Global recession, this may have an impact on the survey results. Since the survey took place over a period of 12 months, it was necessary to benchmark the reported expenditure to March 2009, which was midway into the survey year. Expenditure which took place before the end of February 2009 was inflated to March 2009 prices and Expenditure which took place after March 2009 was deflated back to March 2009 prices using Consumer Price Index (CPI) data.

Household income collected from sampled dwelling units with one or more households. The household income was converted to per capita by dividing household income by household size. The income was converted to 2011 constant prices by applying a factor derived from CPI. Household consumption expenditure collected from sampled dwelling units with one or more households. The household consumption expenditure was converted to per capita by dividing household consumption expenditure by household size. The consumption expenditure was converted to 2011 constant prices by applying a factor derived from CPI.

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

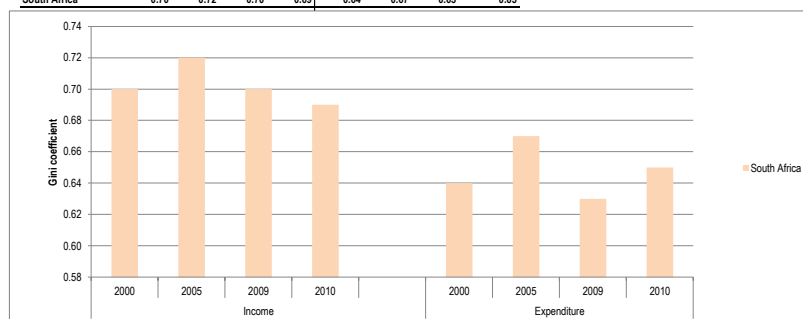
23	Inequality measures
	Poverty and inequality
	To reduce income inequality.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Gini coefficient												
Income											0.700	0.680
African											0.620	0.620
Asian											0.540	0.580
Coloured											0.600	0.560
White											0.500	0.440
Expenditure											0.700	0.710
African											0.620	0.630
Asian											0.580	0.630
Coloured											0.540	0.450
White											0.480	0.490
Theil (0)												
Within-Race											0.690	0.690
Expenditure											0.660	0.700
Between-Share											0.310	0.270
Expenditure											0.330	0.320
Between-Race											0.310	0.250
Expenditure											0.330	0.330
Theil (1)												
Within-Race											0.630	0.610
Expenditure											0.600	0.660
Between-Share											0.390	0.340
Expenditure											0.410	0.390
Between-Race											0.630	0.610
Expenditure											0.600	0.660

Province	Income				Expenditure					
	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010
Eastern Cape		0.670	0.690			0.700	0.700			
Free State		0.680	0.690			0.640	0.720			
Gauteng		0.670	0.610			0.610	0.700			
KwaZulu-Natal		0.720	0.720			0.780	0.690			
Limpopo		0.710	0.670			0.690	0.660			
Mpumalanga		0.680	0.700			0.660	0.730			
Northern Cape		0.600	0.630			0.580	0.610			
North West		0.650	0.600			0.660	0.630			
Western Cape		0.600	0.620			0.650	0.640			
South Africa	0.700		0.680			0.700	0.710			

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Gini coefficient												
Income											0.700	0.690
African											0.62	0.64
Asian											0.49	0.50
Coloured											0.56	0.58
White											0.47	0.45
Expenditure											0.640	0.650
African											0.550	0.55
Asian											0.430	0.45
Coloured											0.470	0.53
White											0.410	0.42

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



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Index
 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). NIDS - National Income Dynamics Study. LCS - Living conditions survey. IES - Income and Expenditure survey

- 9 Data source

Table 1 and Table 2: Data for 2008 and 2010's calculations are based on NIDS wave 1 and wave 2 data respectively. Table 3 and Table 4: Gini coefficient Calculations for 2000 and 2005 and 2010 are based on IES data, 2009 calculations based on 2008/09 LCS data.

- 10 Notes on calculations

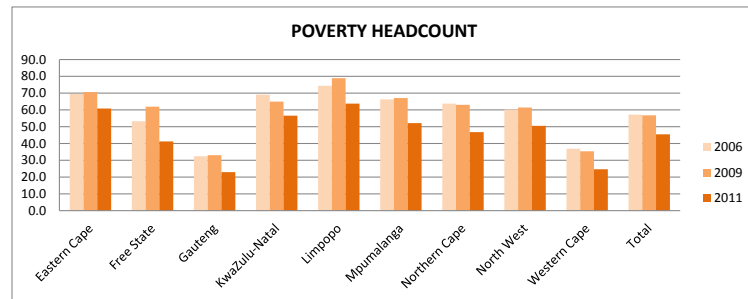
The NIDS data for wave 1 were collected in 2008, while the data for wave 2 were collected in 2010 and 2011. The wave 2 data have first been adjusted for "within-wave" inflation, before being adjusted to their real 2011 values. The welfare measure used here is real household income per capita. For the purposes of comparison, household income excludes implied rental income from owner-occupied housing. All observations are weighted using the post-stratification weights that were released along with the data in both waves. Despite NIDS being a panel, we treat both waves as cross-sections in this analysis. The wave 2 data contained some extremely large outliers in the post-stratified weight variable, and the 5 highest values were omitted from the analysis of this data due to their extremely large influence on some of the findings. The PPP Dollar poverty lines of \$1.25/day and \$2/day correspond to monthly poverty lines of R191 and R305 in constant 2011 rands respectively.

For the LCS and IES expenditure does not include taxes while income encompasses wages, social grants and salaries at constant 2011 prices

<p>1 Indicator</p> <p>2 Category</p> <p>3 Goal</p> <p>4 Trend analysis</p> <p>5 Data</p>	<p>24 Poverty headcount index</p> <p>Poverty and inequality</p> <p>Meeting basic needs of all South Africans.</p>
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Table 1 P0: Poverty Headcount

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



<p>7 Data format</p> <p>8 Definition</p> <p>9 Data source</p> <p>10 Notes on calculation</p>	<p>Percentage.</p> <p>Poverty headcount index is the share of the population whose income or consumption is below the poverty line; that is, the share of the population that cannot meet its basic needs (this is also referred to as P0)</p> <p>Poverty trends in SA. An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2011, Statistics SA, 2014, based on IES 2006 and 2011 and LCS 2009 data</p> <p>Household expenditure surveys, like the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) And Living Conditions Survey (LCS).</p>
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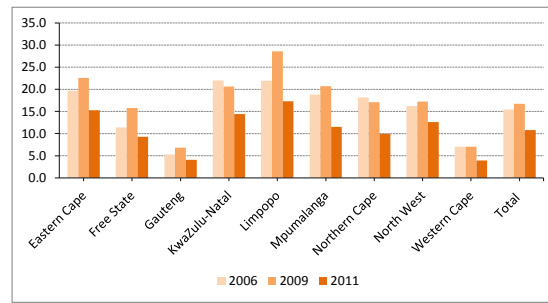
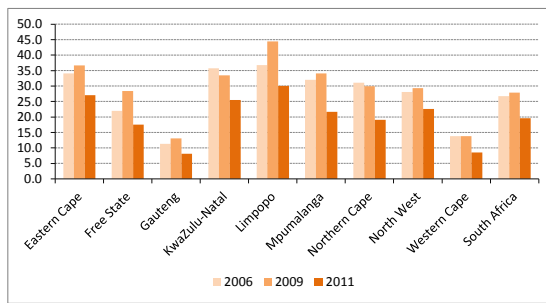
1 Indicator	25 Poverty gap
2 Category	Poverty and inequality
3 Goal	To reduce the poverty gap and the severity of poverty
4 Trend analysis	
5 Data	

Table 1 P1: Poverty Gap

Province	2006	2009	2011
Eastern Cape	34.1	36.7	27
Free State	22	28.4	17.5
Gauteng	11.3	13.1	8.1
KwaZulu-Natal	35.7	33.4	25.5
Limpopo	36.8	44.4	30
Mpumalanga	32	34.1	21.7
Northern Cape	31.1	29.9	19.1
North West	28.1	29.3	22.6
Western Cape	13.8	13.8	8.5
South Africa	26.7	27.9	19.6

Table 2 P2: Severity of poverty

Province	2006	2009	2011
Eastern Cape	19.7	22.6	15.3
Free State	11.4	15.8	9.3
Gauteng	5.3	6.8	4.1
KwaZulu-Natal	22	20.6	14.4
Limpopo	21.9	28.6	17.3
Mpumalanga	18.8	20.7	11.5
Northern Cape	18.2	17.1	9.9
North West	16.2	17.2	12.6
Western Cape	7	7	3.9
Total	15.4	16.7	10.8



7 Data format	Percentage.
8 Definition	Poverty gap– This provides the mean distance of the population from the poverty line (this is also referred to as P1). Poverty severity– This takes into account not only the distance separating the population from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. That is, a higher weight is placed on those households/individuals who are further away from the poverty line (this is also referred to as
9 Data source	Poverty trends in SA. An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2011, Statistics SA, 2014, based on IEC 2006 and 2011 and LCS 2009 data.
10 Notes on calculation	Household expenditure surveys used, like the Income and Expenditure Survey (IES) And Living Conditions Survey (LCS).

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

26 Social-assistance support
Poverty and inequality
Improve access to social security including social-assistance

5 Data

Grant type	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Old Age Grant	1,637,534	1,697,725	1,612,695	1,646,726	1,900,406	1,930,042	1,943,348	2,050,572	2,124,994	2,145,344	2,195,018	2,229,550	2,390,543	2,466,657	2,678,554	2,750,657	2,873,197	2,969,933	3,086,851
War Veterans Grant	13,473	10,525	9,197	7,908	5,617	5,336	4,638	3,956	3,267	2,817	2,340	1,924	1,500	1,216	958	753	587	429	326
Disability Grant	711,629	660,528	633,778	607,537	655,822	694,232	840,424	1,228,231	1,293,280	1,315,143	1,422,808	1,408,456	1,286,883	1,264,477	1,200,898	1,198,131	1,164,192	1,120,419	1,112,663
Foster Child Grant	42,999	43,520	46,496	49,843	66,967	67,817	83,574	120,571	195,454	317,434	400,503	454,199	474,759	510,760	512,874	536,747	532,159	512,055	499,774
Child Dependency Grant	2,707	8,172	16,835	22,789	33,574	34,978	42,355	76,494	86,917	90,112	98,631	102,292	107,065	110,731	112,185	114,993	120,268	120,632	126,777
Child Support Grant	21,997	150,366	1,111,612	1,277,296	1,968,926	2,996,723	4,165,545	7,075,266	9,863,841	8,189,976	8,765,354	9,970,287	10,371,950	10,927,731	11,341,988	11,125,946	11,125,946	11,703,165	
Total	2,408,742	2,420,470	2,540,999	2,687,169	3,773,998	3,982,201	4,912,275	6,476,587	7,869,143	10,847,116	11,982,144	12,396,296	12,626,104	14,004,128	14,877,419	15,528,212	16,032,391	16,848,414	16,542,643
Growth Rate	0.5%	5.0%	5.6%	5.8%	40.4%	5.0%	23.4%	31.8%	21.5%	39.1%	9.5%	3.4%	5.2%	7.5%	6%	4%	3%	-1%	
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	53,237	58,413	66,493	73,719	83,059	119,541	

Grant type	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	Total
Old Age Grant	492,248	165,328	368,316	573,040	379,783	219,920	234,505	71,721	245,996	2,750,867
War Veterans Grant	101	14	171	109	59	34	26	213	763	76
Disability Grant	190,620	95,760	120,838	325,459	88,040	82,084	89,784	47,900	167,626	1,198,131
Permanent disability	162,989	72,699	96,038	244,738	71,883	65,764	73,328	36,348	111,815	955,602
Temporary disability	7,631	23,061	24,800	80,721	16,157	16,320	16,456	11,572	45,811	242,529
Grant-in-aid	8,488	1,035	1,297	28,077	8,895	2,185	3,376	4,092	9,048	66,493
Foster Child Grant	116,626	43,311	56,451	142,114	56,066	32,896	45,634	14,456	29,003	536,747
Child Dependency Grant	19,235	5,419	14,170	34,969	11,216	7,950	8,736	4,236	9,860	114,993
Child Support Grant	1,837,801	617,311	1,387,159	2,726,635	1,497,044	1,008,223	793,189	292,488	797,881	10,927,731
Total 2006/07	2,244,303	723,088	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	309,974	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	827,267	1,683,849	3,515,756	2,024,072	1,035,313	1,073,987	356,876	1,027,983	14,004,128
Total 2010/11	2,578,175	899,845	1,824,485	3,684,894	2,155,739	1,095,593	1,117,592	383,581	1,147,815	14,877,419
Total 2011/12	2,655,831	927,143	1,947,105	3,802,326	2,032,310	1,351,097	1,171,874	409,847	1,240,679	15,528,212
Total 2012/13	2,674,573	942,677	2,204,547	3,820,789	2,143,821	1,403,727	1,104,909	421,610	1,315,738	16,032,391
Total 2013/14	2,608,139	933,223	2,182,025	3,731,010	2,209,682	1,321,645	1,114,892	420,060	1,328,738	15,849,414
Total 2014/15 (31 August 2014)	2,672,661	959,383	2,254,147	3,816,893	2,263,767	1,359,315	1,144,442	430,596	1,382,395	16,274,571
Total 2014/15 (30 September 2014)	2,608,139	933,223	2,182,025	3,731,010	2,209,682	1,321,645	1,114,892	420,060	1,328,738	15,849,414

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Expenditure (R million)	36,992	44,885	50,708	67,032	62,467	70,715	80,080	87,493	95,973	103,859	109,597	120,502
% of GDP	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Number of recipients, Rand in million, Percentage of GDP
 Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
 Table 1 and Table 2: South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen).
 Table 3: National Treasury's Budget Review 2012, 2014.
 The total figures do not include Grant-in-Aid. It 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).
 Additional data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

27	People with disabilities
	Empowerment and equity
	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa

5 Data

Table 1		Statistics South Africa data on people with disabilities			
	Census 1996	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007	Census 2011	
Male	1,198,349	1,002,044	1,000,559		
Female	1,463,364	1,173,338	915,861		
Total	2,661,714	2,175,382	1,916,420	1,780,199	
% of total population	6.5	5.0	4.0	3.4	

Table 2		SASSA data on Disability Grant Beneficiaries																		
		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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Number of Care Dependency Grant Beneficiaries	3487	8172	16835	22759	33514	54978	82355	76404	85917	90112	98631	102292	107065	110731	112165	114463	120288	120332	127869	
Number of Disability Grant Beneficiaries	711,893	665,026	633,778	607,537	655,822	694,232	845,424	1,293,291	1,315,143	1,429,808	1,458,455	1,299,883	1,264,477	1,200,888	1,198,131	1,164,192	1,120,410	1,106,425		
Total Number of Disabled Beneficiaries	715,116	668,700	650,613	630,526	689,396	729,210	882,779	1,304,725	1,380,197	1,405,225	1,621,439	1,510,748	1,393,948	1,375,208	1,313,083	1,313,124	1,284,460	1,241,051	1,234,294	
Disability grant beneficiaries as a % of total social grant beneficiaries	30%	28%	26%	23%	18%	18%	18%	20%	18%	13%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	8%	8%	8%	7%	
Total social grant beneficiaries	2,408,742	2,420,479	2,545,998	2,687,169	3,773,998	3,962,801	4,913,275	6,476,587	7,889,143	10,947,116	11,883,141	12,386,396	13,026,104	14,004,128	14,877,419	15,929,212	16,032,391	15,849,414	16,529,056	

Table 3		Department of Education data on Special Schools Matric Pass Rate											
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
In special schools													
Number of Learners who wrote Matric in Special Schools		562	519	777	714	692	727	804	872	792	890	1,053	1,096
Total Pass		383	416	563	528	528	492	636	697	633	745	929	940
Pass rate		68.1%	80.2%	72.5%	73.9%	76.3%	67.7%	79.1%	79.9%	79.9%	83.7%	88.2%	86.4%

Table 4		Department of Labour data on Employees with disabilities																									
	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			2012			2013					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Top Management	225	98	323	143	34	177	62	12	74	192	43	235	210	50	260	500	104	604	306	68	374	745	202	947	258	80	338
Senior Management	235	70	305	193	22	215	161	45	206	303	109	412	530	174	704	697	334	1031	601	306	907	1349	161	1510	754	301	1055

7 Data format	
8 Definition	Number of disabled population, Percentage
9 Data source	Grants include Disability grant, Old age grant, War veteran grant, Care Dep, Child support, Foster care grant and does not include Grant-in-aid. The current definition of disability is "the loss or elimination of opportunities to take part in the life of the community, equitably with others that is encountered by persons having physical, sensory, psychological, developmental, learning, neurological or other impairments, which may be permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, thereby causing activity limitations and participation restriction with the mainstream society. These barriers may be due to economic, physical, social, attitudinal and/or cultural factors"
	Table 1: Statistics South Africa, Census 1996, 2001, 2011; Community Survey 2007
	Table 2: South African Social Security Agency(SASSA)
	Table 3: Department of Basic Education, Inclusive Education
	Table 4: Department of Labour, Commission for Employment Equity(CEE) annual report various

Data note	
	The current definition of disability is "the loss or elimination of opportunities to take part in the life of the community, equitably with others that is encountered by persons having physical, sensory, psychological, developmental, learning, neurological or other impairments, which may be permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, thereby causing activity limitations and participation restriction with the mainstream society. These barriers may be due to economic, physical, social, attitudinal and/or cultural factors"
	Census 2011 has approached the asking of question on disability in a different manner. The traditional question of "Do you have any serious disability that prevents your full participation in life activities?" The term difficulty instead of difficulty seemed to be more acceptable among people with impairments, as a result of changes in approach the 2011 Census cannot be comparable with other Censuses. Additional data on number of people with disabilities as well as number of employees with disabilities available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

28 Meeting housing needs
Meeting housing needs
Meeting housing needs of the poor by creating sustainable human settlements and improving the quality of life for all residents

Table 1 Number of households - Statistics South Africa

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of households (HH)									10,814,220	11,113,078	11,425,278	11,753,564	12,106,893	12,485,207	12,885,627	13,302,549	13,730,738	14,173,335	14,631,095	15,106,553	15,602,251
HH in formal dwelling									7,962,840	8,260,510	8,501,661	8,334,121	8,880,291	9,078,070	9,584,952	10,050,000	10,630,000	11,010,000	11,140,000	11,740,000	12,386,953
HH in formal dwelling as a % of total HH									73.7	74.4	74.5	71.0	73.5	73.3	74.6	75.5	77.4	78.5	76.9	77.7	79.4
Tenure status for households living in formal dwellings																					
Fully Owned									52.9	56.4	54.7	56.8	59.2	57.5	61.4	55.3	57.5	53.5	54.5	54.9	55.3
Partially Owned									15.5	13.4	11.7	12.1	10.5	9.8	12.4	11.1	11.5	10.5	11.1	11.5	10.6
Renting									19.8	19.8	21.2	20.8	20.2	22.7	18.6	21.2	20.7	21.0	21.3	21.6	21.7
Other									11.7	10.4	12.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	7.7	12.4	10.3	15.1	13.1	12.0	12.4
HH not in formal dwelling									1,428,929	1,449,982	1,384,963	1,876,663	1,815,649	1,918,174	1,878,101	1,847,405	1,805,861	1,689,596	2,036,439	2,058,146	2,018,717
HH in traditional structures									13.2	13.1	12.1	16.0	15.0	15.5	14.6	13.9	13.2	12.0	14.1	13.6	12.9
									1,117,473	1,145,998	1,282,004	1,241,457	1,133,817	1,145,162	1,265,695	1,288,223	1,218,447	1,294,430	1,170,575	1,173,549	1,053,187
									10.3	10.3	11.2	10.6	9.4	9.2	9.9	9.7	8.9	9.2	8.1	7.8	6.8

Table 2 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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Beneficiaries										1 272 983	1 511 032	1 833 564	1 833 007	1 055 160	1 502 217	1 244 483	1 233 530	1 266 652	1 324 444	1 133 851
Subsidised Housing units completed / in progress (cumulative)																				
Serviced sites completed		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	3 244 715	3 383 998	3 544 775	3 698 904
Houses completed	60 820	74 409	129 193	209 000	235 635	161 572	170 932	143 281	131 784	150 773	148 253	134 023	153 374	146 465	160 403	161 854	121 879	120 610	115 079	105 936

Table 3 Housing units by province - Department of Human Settlements

	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units	Beneficiaries	Subsidised units
Eastern Cape	23,905	37 524	9,546	19 825	8,437	16 526	4,059	12 684	12,681	22 180	12,034	30 292	20,519	23 763	15,592	20 488	15,662	22 542	17,662	24 366
Free State	17,489	16 447	9,474	20 536	13,173	19 662	5,521	12 482	27,824	14 667	7,698	20 232	20,024	5 136	7,191	16 470	1,314	10 547	2,435	14 123
Gauteng	39,469	66 738	68,075	63 711	63,207	77 044	39,613	70 799	26,423	67 933	31,630	46 473	8,216	46 983	17,149	38 324	17,432	28 897	13,262	31 311
KwaZulu-Natal	23,763	36 734	37,039	35 872	34,090	38 290	13,914	34 471	17,143	36 068	20,614	27 445	21,383	25 019	33,436	27 545	56,896	32 003	44,150	31 941
Limpopo	14,262	16 514	14,943	10 112	14,540	23 609	9,942	18 970	12,651	16 686	3,507	23 101	13,589	17 981	15,966	15 371	13,698	13 960	338	3 148
Mpumalanga	8,358	18 000	1,913	14 986	10,159	10 651	7,313	16 569	7,574	17 626	6,983	7 800	7,619	12 019	9,892	9 217	6,851	9 569	9,692	15 704
Northern Cape	4,409	3 598	2,031	8 667	3,054	3 880	3,713	8 696	3,524	4 914	4,052	6 257	3,258	6 796	4,107	5 139	2,247	4 839	3,207	5 339
North West	7,362	10 037	28,711	35 515	25,571	46 972	9,815	19 945	29,679	17 784	19,334	32 971	12,004	23 192	10,799	26 892	8,775	16 633	9,903	9 667
Western Cape	12,015	29 945	11,832	34 465	10,776	34 585	11,270	34 157	12,718	31 014	18,631	31 645	16,918	24 536	12,520	19 751	9,569	21 787	13,202	18 530
Total	151,032	235 537	183,564	243 689	183,007	271 219	105,160	228 763	150,217	228 872	124,483	226 216	123,530	185 425	126,652	179 197	132,444	160 777	113,851	154 123

- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition
- 8 Data source
- 9 Data note

Numbers, Percentage
Formal dwelling refers to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere. Contrasted with informal dwelling and traditional dwelling. Informal dwelling is a makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example shacks or shanties in informal settlements or in backyards.
Beneficiaries refers to the number of beneficiaries in respect of whom subsidies have been approved for the relevant period. The information on number of beneficiaries could change as provinces move beneficiaries from one year to another until the house is delivered for the said beneficiary.
Subsidised housing units completed and housing units in progress include all top structures completed in the reporting period and sites serviced, number of houses at foundation level or wall plate level constructed on already serviced sites. It also includes construction in greenfields developments and in rural areas with services
Serviced sites completed: Refers to sites (erven) in a formal township (with a township register) where occupants will have secure tenure and possibly ownership of the erf (stand). Serviced sites are delivered on a project level in conjunction with township proclamation processes, where applicable. For the stand to be deemed a serviced site, the minimum level of engineering service are a metered water connection to each stand, road access for each stand, a VIP toilet or higher sanitation service for each stand and storm-water management systems for the development area.
Houses/Units completed: Refers to separate houses and residential units (top structures) developed across any of the housing programmes whether built as separate houses or as units in multi-floor structures, including affordable rental and Community Residential Units (CRU). This excludes units re-built in the Rectification Programme.
Table 1: Household figures are based on Statistics South Africa's data (OHS 1997-1999, Census 1996 and 2001, GHS 2002-2014).
Table 2, 3: Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements.
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 visit to the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA.
Data reported for beneficiaries is a cumulative figure from 1994/95

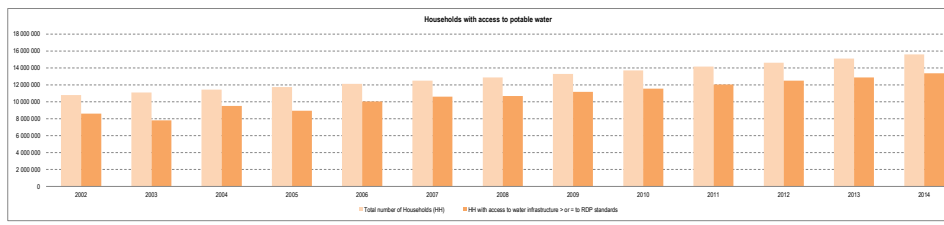
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

20 Potable water
Public services
SD percent of households have access to infrastructure by 2019

5 Data

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of Households (PH)	10 814 219	11 113 070	11 425 278	11 753 563	12 108 884	12 485 208	12 885 628	13 302 549	13 730 737	14 173 334	14 631 096	15 108 552	15 602 251
HH with access to water infrastructure > or = to RDP standards	8 907 873	7 822 537	9 912 823	8 809 301	10 046 653	10 802 739	10 690 262	11 193 306	11 969 799	12 603 658	13 517 033	13 868 254	13 987 700
HH with access to water infrastructure < RDP standards	1 915 846	2 185 994	1 512 455	2 944 262	2 062 231	1 682 469	1 695 366	2 109 243	1 760 938	1 569 676	1 114 063	1 240 298	1 614 551
HH with no access to water infrastructure	94%	90%	87%	80%	83%	82%	82%	82%	85%	86%	88%	88%	86%

Province	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Western Cape	1 197 154	1 168 997	1 187 760	16 763	10 199	1 232 889	1 505 139	1 221 391	116 252	11 008	1 268 713	1 230 870	1 281 912
Eastern Cape	1 405 029	698 685	817 632	118 947	587 527	1 425 281	540 012	868 369	328 357	557 214	1 443 089	792 889	1 446 731
Northern Cape	231 048	215 518	220 821	5 105	10 428	236 283	214 421	229 270	14 849	6 393	241 878	225 230	232 354
Free State	686 638	632 189	673 629	43 526	11 806	696 595	593 155	695 959	96 894	6 333	715 129	671 365	705 423
KwaZulu-Natal	1 899 888	1 278 791	1 586 419	288 628	331 448	1 848 344	1 175 578	1 638 250	462 272	310 123	1 997 047	1 460 744	1 723 447
North West	837 281	852 579	811 342	128 763	25 939	857 258	646 310	830 147	283 937	27 109	878 343	747 799	853 363
Gauteng	2 737 213	2 629 189	2 725 629	96 440	13 222	2 946 196	2 522 229	2 825 204	203 075	20 635	2 997 380	2 846 447	2 947 197
Mpumalanga	779 609	652 241	733 884	121 553	39 715	708 649	573 334	753 883	182 349	44 866	824 344	695 791	781 848
Limpopo	1 037 024	668 575	874 593	218 018	162 431	1 085 282	402 080	852 158	500 098	11 004	1 098 062	824 687	879 282
South Africa	10 814 219	8 907 873	8 813 719	1 815 846	1 192 718	11 113 070	7 822 537	10 088 531	2 185 994	1 425 278	11 425 278	8 912 823	10 399 484



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Numbers, percentage

The relevant basic service levels (RDP service levels) are defined as a minimum quantity of 25 liters of potable water per person per day within 200 meters of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 liters per year for communal water points. This is a substantially higher standard than the basic services defined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as 20 liters of potable water per person per day within 1 000 metres of a household. MDG goal (Target 10): 'Have between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to an improved water source.'

Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2014.

Data source for basic services data was changed from Department of Water Affairs to Stats SA's GHS.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

30 Sanitation
Basic services
50 percent of households in South Africa to have access to sanitation facilities by 2019 with no households in formal areas using a bucket system
Comment from StatsSA: Households that reported using bucket system much higher when using census or household survey data than using data reported by municipalities

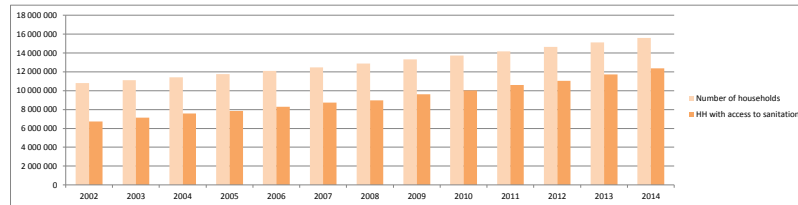
5 Data

Table 1 Households with access to sanitation

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of households	10 814 219	11 113 079	11 425 278	11 753 563	12 106 894	12 485 206	12 885 628	13 302 549	13 730 737	14 173 334	14 631 096	15 106 552	15 602 251
HH with access to sanitation	6 735 615	7 151 254	7 577 690	7 860 980	8 277 386	8 729 585	8 984 900	9 634 325	10 014 372	10 598 549	11 041 157	11 714 054	12 360 793
	62.3%	64.4%	66.4%	67.0%	68.5%	70.4%	70.1%	72.4%	75.4%	76.0%	76.9%	77.9%	79.5%
Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	8 774 917	9 017 419	9 270 745	9 537 123	9 823 825	10 130 796	10 455 708	10 794 008	11 141 450	11 500 584	11 872 023	12 257 819	12 660 041
HH with bucket systems	272 668	233 115	227 105	263 694	284 791	211 454	189 791	145 615	93 127	73 889	136 782	176 900	196 489

Table 2 Households with access to sanitation by province

Province	2001/02			2002/03			2003/04			2004/05			2005/06			2006/07			2007/08			2008/09			2009/10			2010/11			2011/12			2012/13		
	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	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	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	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	HH with bucket systems	Number of households	HH with access to sanitation	HH with bucket systems			
Western Cape	1,197,154	1,103,231	42,157	1,232,899	1,105,948	23,993	1,268,713	1,165,254	18,719	1,300,668	1,214,362	28,587	1,347,217	1,281,926	38,415	1,367,611	1,299,861	21,351	1,427,297	1,338,941	51,157	1,477,414	1,395,864	41,783	1,494,212	1,444,695	21,296	1,538,286	1,471,036	29,857	1,582,315	1,512,351	22,071	1,653,081	1,567,669	38,347
Eastern Cape	1,405,029	471,050	62,722	1,425,281	494,474	57,578	1,443,589	557,219	68,671	1,462,829	680,591	51,537	1,479,502	729,409	51,270	1,491,189	776,548	49,580	1,522,164	833,247	15,308	1,548,750	895,922	13,199	1,533,606	972,954	10,674	1,565,752	1,026,350	7,419	1,601,774	1,115,297	12,908	1,655,617	1,178,066	11,037
Northern Cape	231,048	175,043	22,885	236,283	179,797	20,881	241,876	183,919	12,125	247,671	196,303	12,238	254,104	194,992	14,751	260,652	210,724	9,514	267,075	203,212	9,396	275,265	230,277	6,894	270,765	226,210	3,189	281,685	240,219	6,348	294,567	248,562	4,632	303,041	247,573	5,882
Free State	685,638	444,897	82,233	695,595	467,978	79,384	710,129	485,133	68,297	723,243	555,188	108,302	734,977	527,111	108,293	752,655	562,964	90,339	768,064	595,698	70,281	780,788	625,596	42,830	741,559	617,291	29,855	808,385	652,136	17,168	813,220	676,048	31,876	861,418	717,879	45,752
KwaZulu-Natal	1,899,868	977,255	6,632	1,949,344	1,118,088	7,085	1,997,047	1,171,337	10,100	2,047,040	1,229,637	3,584	2,098,905	1,318,568	24,607	2,142,767	1,387,556	10,446	2,208,589	1,379,961	10,100	2,280,073	1,586,010	882	2,263,623	1,636,799	7,102	2,387,496	1,692,320	1,844	2,462,311	1,659,340	29,954	2,566,124	1,897,334	18,797
North West	837,281	466,175	20,712	857,256	526,305	16,551	878,343	509,501	20,435	900,820	496,379	32,844	925,593	501,457	29,651	949,816	591,658	16,467	975,440	665,208	8,041	1,009,618	654,524	3,799	1,014,249	673,436	525	1,059,809	689,491	2,359	1,092,631	785,838	2,550	1,137,153	796,023	2,763
Gauteng	2,737,213	2,433,631	12,955	2,846,196	2,542,349	10,185	2,957,980	2,658,595	6,784	3,079,518	2,724,754	7,846	3,211,326	2,861,949	5,506	3,335,024	2,936,846	9,310	3,478,265	3,174,397	15,799	3,661,106	3,221,358	26,590	3,706,577	3,378,569	18,832	3,933,349	3,594,379	7,577	4,056,615	3,693,440	32,272	4,312,130	3,887,909	46,234
Mpumalanga	773,609	394,040	20,987	798,549	436,628	16,963	824,344	457,607	19,330	850,672	410,861	17,424	881,060	468,536	7,675	906,626	526,879	2,987	944,315	511,132	3,930	980,878	514,022	8,169	1,037,984	593,697	1,366	1,077,039	670,106	0	1,126,010	706,389	0			
Limpopo	1,037,024	380,383	1,378	1,065,282	279,697	498	1,096,052	379,024	644	1,126,995	402,304	1,385	1,157,910	393,439	4,623	1,191,477	436,598	2,461	1,225,908	393,115	5,738	1,269,657	516,753	8,874	1,275,948	521,229	200	1,330,879	608,521	4	1,373,087	676,165	516	1,436,987	716,412	8,096
South Africa	10 814 219	6 735 615	272,668	11 113 079	7 151 254	233,115	11 425 278	7 577 386	227,105	11 753 563	7 860 980	263,694	12 106 894	8 277 386	284,791	12 485 206	8 729 585	211,454	12 885 628	9 984 900	189,791	13 302 549	9 634 325	145,615	13 730 737	10 014 372	93,127	14 173 334	10 598 549	73,889	14 631 096	11 041 157	136,782	15 106 552	11 714 054	176,900



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Numbers, Percentage
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.
Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2014.
Data source for basic services data was changed from Department of Water Affairs to Stats SA's GHS. % of households with access to sanitation = HH with access / total households - missing values.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

3 (Proportion of households with access to electricity), Electricity	
Basic services	
1.4 million additional households connected to grid between 2014 and 2019	

5 Data

Table 1 Households with access to electricity

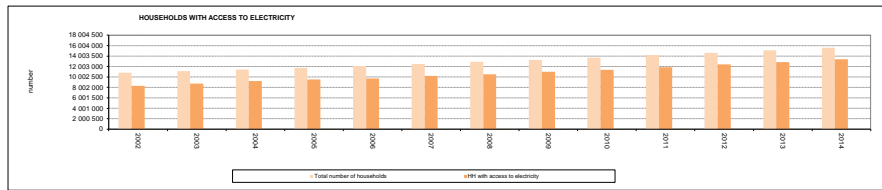
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number of households	10 814 220	11 113 076	11 425 276	11 753 564	12 106 903	12 485 207	12 865 627	13 302 549	13 739 736	14 173 335	14 631 095	15 106 563	15 602 251
HH with access to electricity	8 319 918	8 721 406	9 226 374	9 496 902	9 741 605	10 205 387	10 507 268	10 990 206	11 883 699	11 863 208	12 382 880	12 868 860	13 403 107
%	77.1	78.7	80.9	80.9	80.7	82.0	81.9	82.7	82.9	83.8	85.3	85.4	86.0
HH with no access to electricity	2 475 032	2 387 357	2 181 902	2 238 615	2 327 557	2 240 968	2 300 584	2 312 342	2 345 638	2 309 659	2 207 027	2 207 027	2 175 139

Table 2 Households with Access to Electricity by province

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013																
	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %	Total number of households	HH with access to electricity %															
Western Cape	1 198 487	1 058 152	88.5	1 232 890	1 098 928	89.1	1 269 107	1 153 423	90.9	1 307 218	1 203 314	92.5	1 348 200	1 258 633	93.4	1 389 092	1 325 108	96.2	1 432 378	1 335 315	93.6	1 477 414	1 324 057	89.6	1 523 616	1 327 143	87.1	1 571 220	1 361 105	86.6	1 619 223	1 460 501	90.5	1 668 808	1 483 900	89.3			
Eastern Cape	1 405 347	776 877	55.3	1 425 842	822 795	57.8	1 445 289	871 458	60.4	1 463 648	992 234	68.0	1 481 843	1 025 707	69.5	1 502 508	1 048 015	69.8	1 525 049	1 017 780	66.8	1 548 750	1 079 209	69.7	1 573 443	1 148 054	72.8	1 600 015	1 221 970	76.4	1 630 829	1 303 958	80.4	1 662 576	1 351 803	81.3			
Northern Cape	231 048	159 063	68.8	236 263	187 496	79.4	241 876	200 743	83.0	247 800	219 337	88.5	254 284	223 523	87.7	261 222	231 435	88.7	268 271	234 599	87.4	275 265	246 675	89.6	282 147	250 121	88.6	289 141	266 324	92.1	296 493	272 120	91.8	304 036	272 134	89.7			
Free State	686 026	583 776	85.1	697 744	588 554	84.3	710 129	624 010	88.0	723 243	639 869	88.5	737 798	648 138	88.3	755 191	660 334	87.9	772 656	680 190	88.2	789 788	725 313	91.8	806 459	748 002	92.8	823 137	772 189	93.8	842 536	787 340	93.5	862 609	789 774	91.7			
KwaZulu-Natal	1 807 707	1 307 762	72.4	1 849 925	1 369 842	74.1	1 896 839	1 406 310	74.2	1 946 585	1 484 585	76.3	2 000 089	1 566 763	78.3	2 060 887	1 632 209	79.2	2 124 176	1 626 568	76.6	2 190 200	1 738 825	79.4	2 260 073	1 788 825	79.6	2 327 811	1 872 269	80.5	2 400 000	1 957 500	81.6	2 478 000	2 041 500	82.4			
North West	697 281	683 551	98.0	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4	697 256	727 990	104.4
Gauteng	2 743 382	2 381 888	87.1	2 846 135	2 480 099	87.2	2 960 476	2 607 883	88.1	3 082 687	2 867 746	93.0	3 212 255	2 931 016	91.3	3 350 733	2 987 554	89.2	3 504 208	3 034 098	87.2	3 661 106	3 151 674	86.1	3 823 425	3 197 309	83.6	3 990 196	3 274 054	82.1	4 163 150	3 479 485	83.4	4 332 601	3 604 022	83.2			
Mpumalanga	773 600	586 710	75.8	795 549	645 850	81.1	824 870	688 357	83.4	862 459	694 985	80.6	891 847	732 569	82.1	913 807	778 401	85.3	946 931	774 094	81.8	980 878	837 919	85.4	1 015 414	883 513	87.0	1 050 962	920 713	87.8	1 088 284	947 300	86.9	1 127 544	1 003 150	88.3			
Limpopo	1 037 332	752 159	72.6	1 066 446	801 852	75.3	1 095 349	843 624	77.0	1 126 995	931 204	82.6	1 159 105	964 703	83.4	1 194 752	1 030 555	86.5	1 231 731	1 004 002	81.6	1 269 657	1 070 034	84.3	1 309 624	1 151 381	88.0	1 349 600	1 228 191	91.0	1 391 697	1 246 999	90.0	1 436 332	1 296 707	90.3			

Table 3 Department of Energy's data on electrical connections

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
New electrical connections	276 762	248 451	241 703	185 833	122 711	295 470	181 873	167 322	202 835	306 773	
New electrical connections(cumulative)	3 375 298	3 654 060	3 902 511	4 144 214	4 330 047	4 452 758	4 748 228	4 930 101	5 097 423	5 300 258	5 607 031



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Number, Percentage
Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities.
Table 1, 2: data sourced from Stats SA's GHS (2002-2014)
Table 3: data sourced from Department of Energy
Cumulative figures calculated by adding figure for previous year to current figure. Household figures based on Department of Energy's projection using census data. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za . Data source for basic services data was changed from Department of Energy to Stats SA's GHS.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

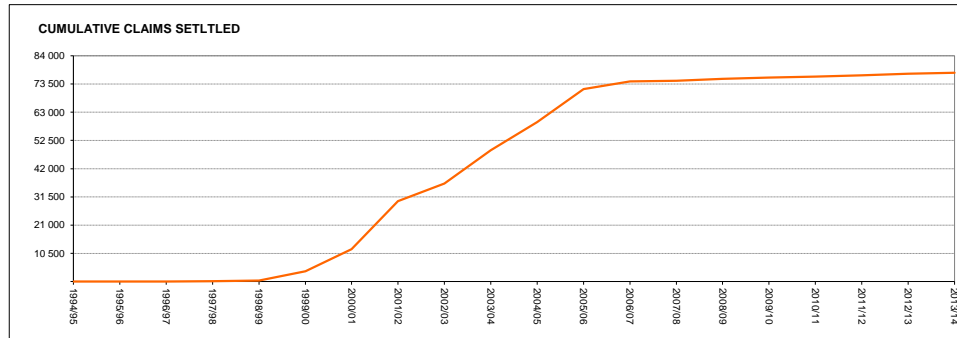
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

32	Land restitution
	Assets
	Finalise restitution claims

5 Data

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
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	76,228	76,705	77,334	77,622
Cumulative Finalised claims																	1,495	1,835	2,211	2,503

	Claims	HHs	Beneficiaries	Ha	Land Costs	Financial Compensation	GRANTS IN RANDS				TOTAL
							Development	RDG	SPG	RSG	
Eastern Cape	16,466	67,653	257,476	136,752	67,250,053	1,882,511,591	315,382,295	85,509,000	40,963,680	50,972,735	2,442,589,354
Free State	2,685	7,619	49,022	54,058	45,730,399	294,783,827	27,151,231	9,180,000	4,406,400	2,044,450	383,296,307
Gauteng	13,327	14,157	64,432	17,189	101,993,553	691,909,918	76,565,311	5,940,000	1,850,400	4,161,445	882,420,627
KwaZulu-Natal	15,171	85,477	499,722	771,022	5,404,772,492	1,911,508,501	1,109,815,239	103,761,000	46,640,880	53,887,450	8,636,927,562
Limpopo	3,655	50,731	256,489	839,297	3,557,067,550	463,475,794	625,796,936	97,791,000	44,762,400	25,456,700	4,814,350,381
Mpumalanga	2,850	53,832	257,597	473,673	5,459,030,587	498,694,172	218,269,735	95,609,640	45,900,750	21,394,200	6,338,949,584
North West	3,741	40,478	202,934	407,057	1,820,331,993	377,394,727	360,255,113	82,821,000	39,492,600	8,899,830	2,689,195,263
Northern Cape	3,722	22,631	120,225	575,732	486,150,094	906,478,469	163,708,521	16,118,890	12,327,315	13,018,530	1,597,801,819
Western Cape	16,005	28,613	131,439	4,148	85,258,437	1,026,809,202	319,784,716	15,612,290	4,729,692	2,453,795	1,454,689,131
TOTAL	77,622	371,191	1,839,336	3,078,918	17,027,585,157	8,053,566,200	3,216,729,098	512,342,820	241,074,117	182,289,135	29,240,220,028



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Cumulative numbers
Settled claims are claims that have been resolved with an approved signed section 42D submission or land claims court order. Implementation thereof is still ongoing. Finalised / Settled claims are claims that have been brought to completion with the transfer of land/funds to the relevant beneficiaries' i.e. all actions pertaining to a specific claim have been dealt with. Number of land restitution claims settled; Development grant is where claimants have opted to become part of a housing development building of clinic or an electrification project or any infrastructure development; Restitution Discretionary Grant (RDG) is R3 000 per restitution beneficiary household where restoration of original land or alternative land was opted for; Settlement Planning Grant (SPG) is R1 440 per restitution beneficiary household used to enlist the services of planners and other professionals; Restitution Settlement Grant (RSG) is this grant replaces the RDG and SPGs and is calculated at R6 595 per
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's Office of the Chief Land Claims Commissioner
Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the Database of Settled Restitution claims. The database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit. Approximately 80 000 claims were received by the cut-off date of 31 December 1998.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

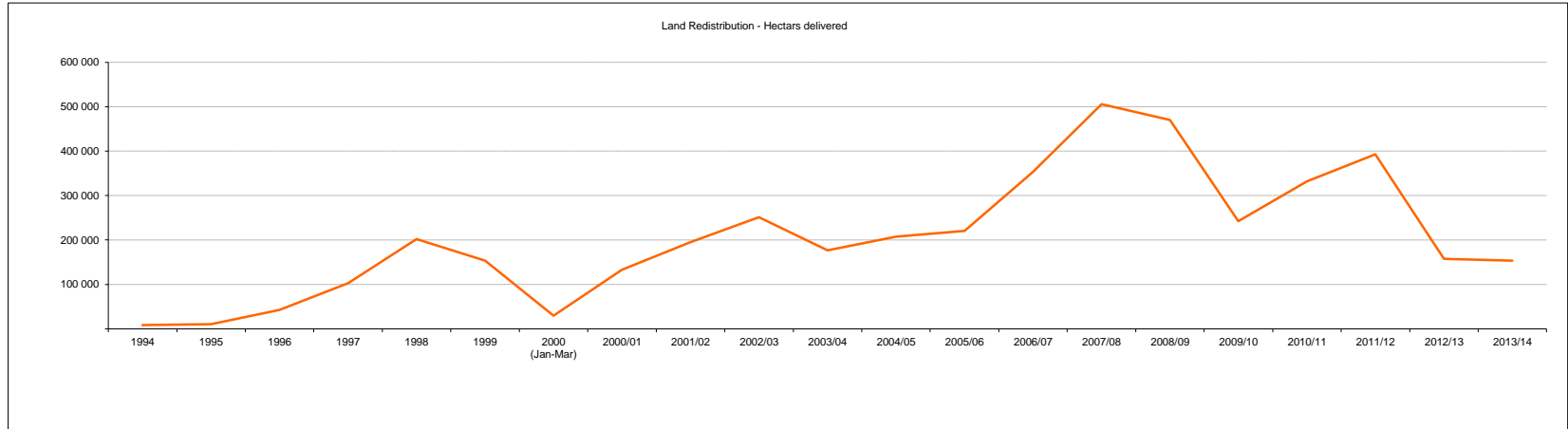
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

33 Land redistribution
Assets
To promote equitable access to and sustainable use of land for development by redistributing strategically allocated land

5 Data

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Annual Target									214,228	193,504	130,810	262,751	236,268	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,500,000	656,000	283,592	303,612	321,122	311,917
Distributed hectares per year	8,679	10,792	42,789	103,039	202,351	153,627	29,629	132,732	195,400	250,974	176,859	207,352	220,766	353,472	506,036	470,376	242,051	331,794	392,859	157,556	153,586
Cumulative	8,679	19,470	62,259	165,299	367,649	521,276	550,905	683,637	879,036	1,130,010	1,306,869	1,514,221	1,737,874	2,091,346	2,597,382	3,067,757	3,309,808	3,641,602	4,034,461	4,192,017	4,345,602

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Total
Eastern Cape	-	-	5,210	4,037	9,443	13,828	7,452	6,739	11,171	43,107	43,895	38,450	26,510	29,744	16,542	48,210	34,020	40,846	66,021	18,985	27,771	491,980
Free State	166	4	5,004	6,572	32,310	15,141	1,696	329	14,403	22,540	18,025	9,293	25,686	24,989	32,246	64,242	28,685	10,404	42,690	16,168	15,385	385,978
Gauteng	-	-	-	84	211	1,967	817	1,349	70	833	2,796	1,349	1,947	9,299	9,996	2,888	1,736	3,152	3,348	3,265	4,424	49,530
KwaZulu-Natal	8,513	9,776	19,749	6,129	18,397	11,438	8,918	10,934	32,075	16,799	29,289	42,593	41,583	29,075	49,482	66,496	33,450	25,897	27,176	18,294	21,938	528,002
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	14,649	12,282	6,499	24,555	8,297	1,971	132,800
Mpumalanga	-	-	12,416	7,341	4,721	3,930	5,008	22,101	30,850	59,826	20,010	19,325	6,287	12,786	45,252	53,945	29,081	37,561	36,336	20,314	21,214	448,308
Northern Cape	-	-	-	72,795	59,859	90,561	4,479	77,641	90,685	66,567	27,770	47,577	62,334	78,532	100,932	130,208	45,322	165,249	148,392	36,691	39,397	1,344,991
North West	-	-	338	2,219	3,972	8,093	82	2,919	7,685	28,896	14,604	39,068	40,244	35,919	43,657	52,871	10,595	24,669	39,395	31,164	20,896	407,284
Western Cape	-	1,012	-	1,128	66,402	6,053	2	908	1,411	7,162	17,023	7,305	12,417	125,007	212,209	30,239	12,658	13,457	4,936	4,378	590	524,297
Total	8,679	10,792	42,789	103,039	202,351	153,627	29,629	132,732	195,400	250,974	176,859	207,352	220,766	353,479	521,398	463,748	207,829	327,734	392,850	157,556	153,586	4,313,168



- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition
- 8 Data source

Hectares
Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's Annual reports

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
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34	Life Expectancy (LE)
	Health
	Build a healthy and prosperous nation indicated by higher life expectancy

5 Data

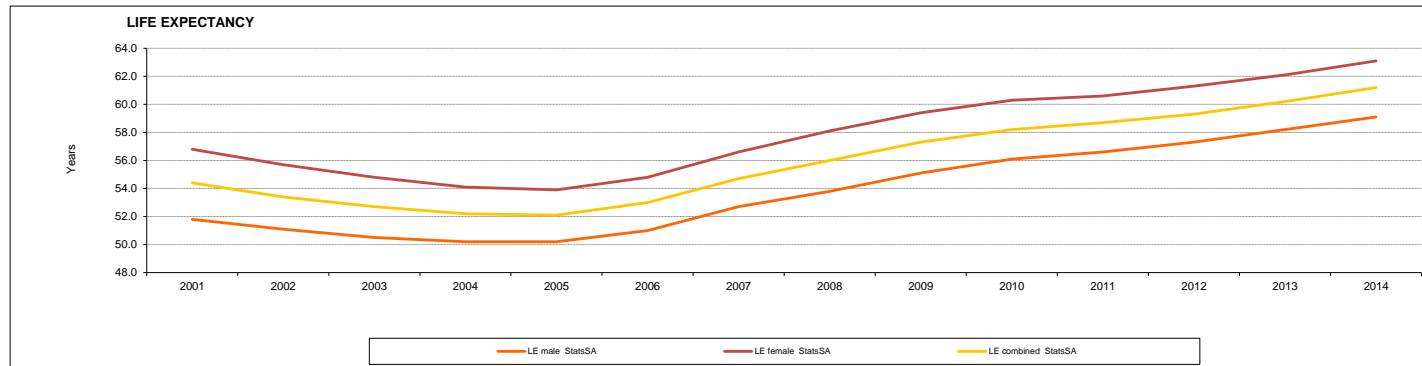
Table 1 Life Expectancy

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 LE male StatsSA	51.8	51.1	50.5	50.2	50.2	51.0	52.7	53.8	55.1	56.1	56.6	57.3	58.2	59.1
2 LE female StatsSA	56.8	55.7	54.8	54.1	53.9	54.8	56.6	58.1	59.4	60.3	60.6	61.3	62.1	63.1
3 LE combined StatsSA	54.4	53.4	52.7	52.2	52.1	53.0	54.7	56.0	57.3	58.2	58.7	59.3	60.2	61.2
4 LE male RMS								54.6	56.0	57.8	58.5	59.4		
5 LE female RMS								59.7	61.2	63.2	64.0	65.1		
6 LE combined RMS								57.1	58.5	60.5	61.3	62.2		

Table 2 Average LE for 2001-2006 and 2006-2011 periods by province

	Male			Female		
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016
Eastern Cape	46.7	48.2	53.0	50.2	53.6	59.0
Free State	42.0	54.4	50.7	45.4	48.6	53.6
Gauteng	56.1	58.7	62.9	60.2	62.2	66.4
KwaZulu-Natal	45.7	49.2	54.4	50.2	53.8	59.4
Limpopo	51.5	55.1	58.3	58.6	59.8	62.5
Mpumalanga	49.0	51.5	56.9	52.5	55.5	60.1
Northern Cape	50.4	51.8	52.9	56.1	56.9	57.5
North West	46.7	49.7	56.6	49.0	53.2	58.8
Western Cape	57.9	61.0	63.7	63.8	65.7	67.9
10 South Africa	50.8	54.2	57.8	55.0	58.3	61.8

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
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- 10 Data Note

Index	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
	1,2,3, 10) Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa - Mid Year Population Estimates 2014
	4,5,6) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2011, 2014

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

35 Infant and child mortality rate
Health
To reduce infant (under one year) and child (under five years) morbidity and mortality.

5 Data

Table 1 Infant (under one year) and under 5 deaths per 1000 live births - Stats SA estimates

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	57.8	56.2	54.3	52	49.4	45.8	45	40.9	38.9	37.8	36.8	35.2	34.4
Under 5 mortality	85.2	83.5	80.9	77.4	72.9	67.4	64.7	59.9	53.8	50.4	48.3	45.6	44.1

Table 2 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	2011	2012	2013
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 Dept of Health																
Infant mortality (under one year)	48					43										
Child mortality (under five years)						58										
5 RMS																
Infant mortality (under one year)											39	35	28	27	29	
Child mortality (under five years)											56	52	40	41	41	

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Rate
IMR refers to the number of children less than one year old who die in a year per 1 000 live births during that year; the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year. U5MR refers to the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year. PCR refers to
1) Stats SA's calculations 2) Statistics South Africa Causes of Death 2004 as published by the Health Systems Trust 3) MRC calculations 4) South African demographics and health survey 2003 5) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2011, 2014
Note that Statistics South Africa calculations and PCR model include the impact of anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment. Additional data on estimates by other data sources available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

10 Data Note

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

36	Severe malnutrition under five
	Health
	To reduce infant and under-five child morbidity and mortality

5 Data

Table		Severe Malnutrition under Five years - new ambulatory													
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1	Severe malnutrition under five years	number	88 971	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082	29 176	29 165	27 064	28 029	25 057	23 521	20 786	22 313

2 Stunting (%)

	1994	1999		2003	2005	2008					
	age 6-71 months	age 1-9 years	age 12-71 months	under 5 years	age 1-9 years	NYRBS Grade 11	NYRBS Grade 8	NYRBS female	NYRBS male	under 15 years	
Eastern Cape	28.8	20.5	-	28.5	18	17.5	-	-	-	-	
Free State	28.7	29.6	-	32.9	28.2	14.7	-	-	-	-	
Gauteng	11.5	20.4	-	26.5	16.8	13.2	-	-	-	-	
KwaZulu-Natal	15.5	18.5	-	18.3	15.1	11.7	-	-	-	-	
Limpopo	34.2	23.1	-	28.6	23.8	12.8	-	-	-	-	
Mpumalanga	20.4	26.4	-	22.2	17.8	11.3	-	-	-	-	
North West	22.8	29.6	-	37.1	27.7	19.4	-	-	-	-	
Northern Cape	24.7	24.9	-	24	15.1	12.3	-	-	-	-	
Western Cape	11.5	14.5	-	34.7	12	9.7	-	-	-	-	
South Africa	22.90	21.60	23.80	27.40	18.00	13.10	12.60	14.40	11.10	15.20	17.10

Table Malnutrition under five years old

2005	HAZ<=-3	HAZ<=-2	HAZ<=-1	WAZ<=-3	WAZ<=-2	WAZ<=-1	WHZ<=-3	WHZ<=-2	WHZ<=-1
Eastern Cape	8.82	22.35	52.35	0	10	23.41	1.76	6.47	15.86
Free State	8.42	34.74	66.32	1.05	16.84	49.47	0	3.16	18.95
Gauteng	7.17	21.5	47.1	0.68	8.19	36.52	1.02	4.44	19.8
KwaZulu-Natal	3.29	17.28	53.91	0.82	4.12	29.22	0	1.65	4.94
Limpopo	9.14	28.49	59.14	2.15	12.9	44.62	0.54	4.3	20.43
Mpumalanga	5.15	14.43	39.18	1.03	6.25	42.27	3.09	10.31	20.62
North West	5.69	20.33	43.9	2.44	13.01	44.72	0	4.07	23.58
Northern Cape	6.45	29.03	70.97	3.23	45.16	80.65	0	19.35	54.84
Western Cape	0	10.37	27.41	0	8.15	44.44	5.19	11.85	35.56
South Africa	6.25	21.19	49.67	1.02	10.20	39.26	1.24	5.54	19.45

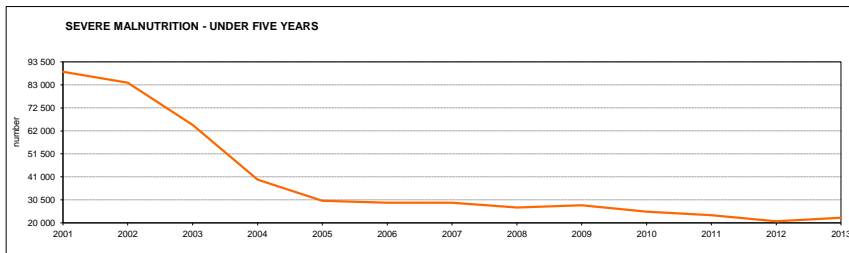
4 1999

	HAZ<=-3	HAZ<=-2	HAZ<=-1	WAZ<=-3	WAZ<=-2	WAZ<=-1	WHZ<=-3	WHZ<=-2	WHZ<=-1
Eastern Cape	7.03	21.88	48.44	1.56	7.03	29.3	0.39	2.73	9.77
Free State	13.51	35.81	66.22	1.35	16.89	53.38	2.03	2.7	17.57
Gauteng	6.92	23.58	50.31	0.63	10.06	33.65	0	1.26	14.78
KwaZulu-Natal	6.21	23.6	52.8	0.93	7.45	31.99	0.62	2.48	12.42
Limpopo	6.47	24.14	55.17	1.72	15.09	50	1.72	8.62	30.6
Mpumalanga	8.74	25.24	58.25	2.91	5.83	29.13	0	0.97	10.68
North West	6.94	26.01	57.8	2.31	16.76	56.07	1.16	6.36	27.17
Northern Cape	13.08	30.84	55.14	8.41	25.23	57.01	2.8	9.35	37.38
Western Cape	2.69	14.35	34.98	0.9	8.07	33.63	0	0.9	17.94
South Africa	7.23	24.02	51.91	1.75	11.37	38.48	0.80	3.58	18.44

5 1994

	HAZ<=-3	HAZ<=-2	HAZ<=-1	WAZ<=-3	WAZ<=-2	WAZ<=-1	WHZ<=-3	WHZ<=-2	WHZ<=-1
Eastern Cape	8.40	28.80	na	2.20	11.40	na	0.60	3.20	na
Free State	8.60	28.70	na	2.40	13.60	na	0.80	4.50	na
Gauteng	2.20	11.50	na	0.60	5.50	na	0.00	1.20	na
KwaZulu-Natal	3.50	14.60	na	0.20	4.20	na	0.10	0.70	na
Limpopo	12.60	34.20	na	2.60	12.60	na	0.50	3.80	na
Mpumalanga	6.00	20.40	na	1.00	7.30	na	0.40	1.70	na
North West	7.10	24.70	na	1.60	13.20	na	0.60	4.50	na
Northern Cape	5.90	22.80	na	1.10	15.60	na	0.10	2.50	na
Western Cape	2.30	11.60	na	0.70	7.00	na	0.00	1.30	na
South Africa	6.60	22.90	na	1.40	9.30	na	0.40	2.60	na

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

<p>Numbers</p> <p>Severe malnutrition is 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</p> <p>Z score Height-for-age (HAZ): HAZ<=-3 = severely stunted; HAZ<=-2 = stunted</p> <p>Z score Weight-for-age (WAZ): WAZ<=-3 = severely underweight; WAZ<=-2 = underweight</p> <p>Z score Weight-for-Height (WHZ): WHZ<=-3 = severely wasted; WHZ<=-2 = wasted</p> <p>Proportion of children with height for age under 2 standard deviations from the norm (reference population median).</p>	Stunting:
<p>9 Data source</p> <p>1) District Health Information System (DHIS) various issues,</p> <p>2) Labadarios D, editor. The National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS): Children aged 1-9 years, South Africa, 1999. Pretoria: National Department of Health; 2010.</p> <p>3) Labadarios D, Swart R, Maunier EMW, Kruger HS, Gericke GJ, Kuzwayo PMN, Ntseke PR, Steyn NP, Schloss I, Dhansay MA, Jooste PL, Dannhauser A, Nel JH, Molefe D, Kotze TJJW. The National Food Consumption Survey- Fortification Baseline (NFCS-FB-1): South Africa, 2005. Directorate: Nutrition, Department of Health, Pretoria, 2007</p> <p>4) Labadarios D, (editor), Steyn NP, Maunier 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</p> <p>5) 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</p> <p>5) Labadarios D, editor. The National Food Consumption Survey (NFCS): Children aged 1-9 years, South Africa, 1999. Pretoria: National Department of Health; 2010.</p>	

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
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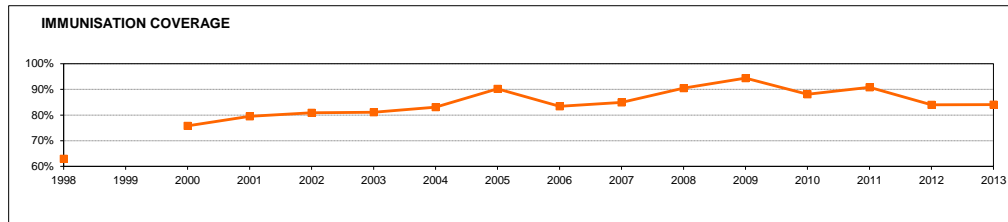
37	Immunisation
	Health
	To protect South African children against vaccine preventable disease, improve child health and contribute towards reducing infant and under-five mortality and

5 Data

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Immunisation Coverage	63.0%		75.8%	79.5%	80.9%	81.1%	83.1%	90.2%	83.4%	84.9%	90.5%	94.4%	88.1%	90.8%	84.0%	84.1%

6 Graph

%	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Eastern Cape	65	66.3	71.7	70.9	75.8	76.5	78.2	80.3	88.3	81.1	81.5	73.6	72.1
Free State	68.3	68.8	68.1	70.7	78.2	79.5	78.1	83.1	86.7	82.3	90.8	96.1	88.8
Gauteng	64.3	66.5	70.4	75.2	91.8	101.1	105.5	112.6	115.7	110.0	115.4	102.7	107.7
KwaZulu-Natal	62.6	62.6	62.8	61.9	66.5	77.3	77.9	82.1	85.7	82.5	97.0	86.6	86.1
Limpopo	72.2	78.9	77.4	76.4	81.2	88.6	82.1	90.7	98.3	94.0	95.9	72.2	68.8
Mpumalanga	62.2	62.5	65.5	68.8	77.2	81.3	87.7	86.2	90.8	74.2	71.9	65.8	70.9
North West	73.7	66	65.1	66.5	72.4	69.6	74	93	85.8	85.1	81.4	72.5	73.1
Northern Cape	70	69.7	72.9	76.1	81.3	87.8	91.1	91.6	97.6	88.2	94.1	87.5	85.9
Western Cape	71.1	73.3	75.9	78.4	84.4	95.3	99.8	100.9	104.2	94.1	88.7	88.6	86.1



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Percentage
Percentage of children under one year who received all their primary vaccines for tuberculosis (TB), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenzae
Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS).
Some of the totals exceed 100% due to the size of the denominator vs the numerator. Provincially disaggregated data is available in the Excel version on the

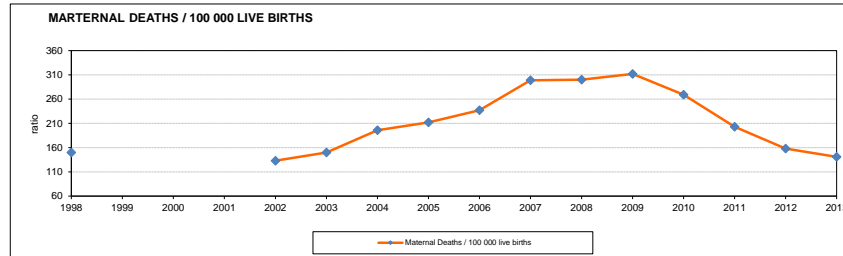
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

38	Maternal Health
	To improve women's health and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity.

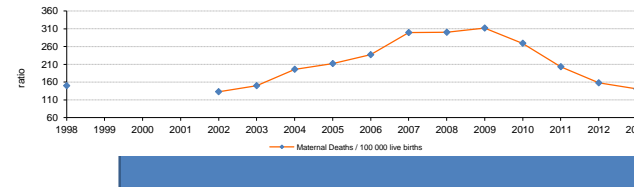
5 Data

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
1		150.00				133.00	150.00	196.00	212.00		237	299	300	312	269	203	158	141
2		73.80					165.50											
3			88.40	116.80	114.50	135.60			400.00									
4					578.00													
5										300								
6											281	302	267	197				
7																		

6 Graph



Region	1990	1995	2000	2005	2008
Australia	10	13	9	8	8
Brazil	120	98	79	64	58
Chile	56	40	29	26	26
Colombia	140	120	110	85	85
Malaysia	56	46	39	34	31
Mauritius	72	67	28	32	36
Mexico	93	85	90	87	85
Nigeria	1100	1100	980	900	840
South Africa	230	260	380	440	410
Thailand	50	52	63	51	48
Africa	780				590
Sub-Saharan	870				640
World Total	400				260



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Ratio
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
1) Statistics SA's calculations based on civil registration and vital statistics system (CRVS), data presented in the 2013 MDG report, page 74
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) Population Health Metrics, 2008 (6)4
6) Dorrington, R. E. and Bradshaw, D. 2011. "Maternal mortality in South Africa – lessons from a case study in the use of deaths reported by households in censuses and surveys", Journal of Population Research 28(1):49-73.
7) Rapid mortality surveillance report 2011, 2014.

10 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.

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

39	HIV prevalence
	Health
	To reduce the prevalence of HIV and expand the PMTCT coverage to pregnant women

5 Data

Table 1 HIV prevalence

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Youth 15-24								15.0	14.1	13.2	12.5	11.9	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.7
2 Adult women 15-49									16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.5
3 Adult women 20-64								16.4	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.5				
4 Adult men 20-64								15.2	15.2	15.1	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.4				
5 All adults 15-49								15.6	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8
6 All adults 20-64								15.8	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.5	16.5			
7 Total Female Population								9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8
8 Total Male Population								8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
9 Total Population								8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2
10 Women attending antenatal care	7.6	10.4	14.2	17.0	22.8	22.4	24.5	24.8	26.5	27.9	29.5	30.2	29.10	29.40	29.30	29.40	30.2	29.5	29.5		

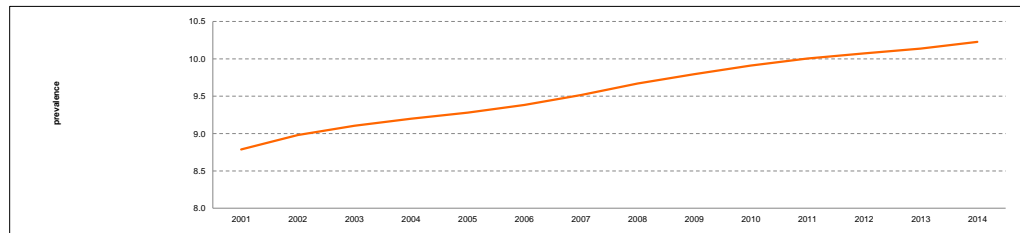
HIV Prevalence among women attending antenatal care by province

Eastern Cape																						28.10	29.9	29.3	29.1	
Free State																							30.10	30.6	32.5	32
Gauteng																							29.80	30.4	28.7	29.9
KwaZulu-Natal																							39.40	39.5	37.4	37.4
Limpopo																							21.40	21.9	22.1	22.3
Mpumalanga																							34.70	35.1	36.7	35.6
North West																							30.00	29.6	30.2	29.7
Northern Cape																							17.20	18.4	17	17.8
Western Cape																							16.90	18.5	18.2	16.9
South Africa																							29.40	30.2	29.5	29.5

Table 2 Mother to child transmissions

%	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
11 Infant HIV - exposure prevalence																			31.4	32.2		
12 National perinatal transmission rate (MTCT)																			3.5	2.67		

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Percentage
6) Number of sampled pregnant women attending antenatal clinics whose HIV test results are positive divided by a number of pregnant women attending antenatal clinics who tested for HIV
1-9) Statistics SA's calculations
10) The 2012 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey in South Africa, Page 15, table 5
11, 12) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the national prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), Medical Research Council(MRC)
The evaluation of the effectiveness of the national PMTCT programme to reduce perinatal transmission of HIV from mother to infants measured at 4 to 8 weeks after infant birth. Additional data

10 Data note

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

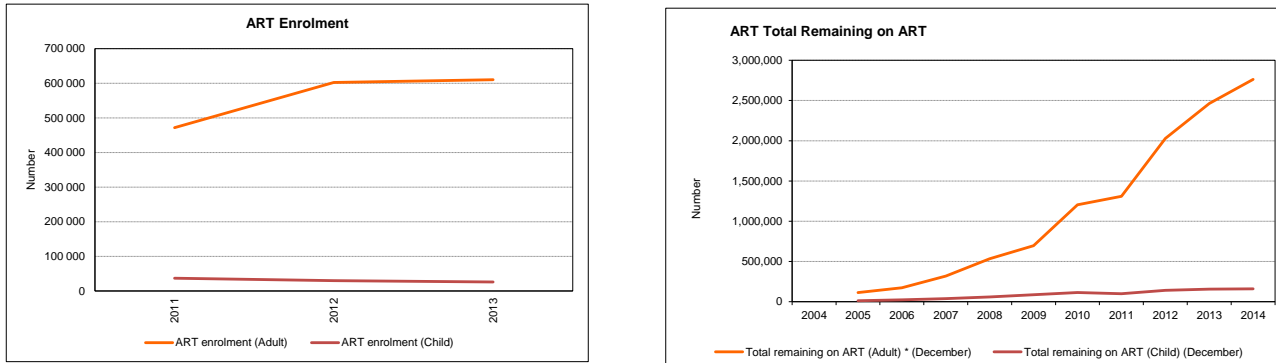
40	Antiretroviral
	Health
	Providing quality and an appropriate package treatment, care and support to 80% of HIV positive people and their families

5 Data

Table 1 ART

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ART enrolment (Adult)								471 790	602 211	610 319	
ART enrolment (Child)								36 863	29 827	26 008	
Total remaining on ART (Adult) * (December)		113,375	173,705	318,447	532,693	695,293	1,204,269	1,308,602	2,029,233	2,463,593	2,762,405
Total remaining on ART (Child) (December)		11,959	22,369	37,694	59,523	85,630	113,759	98,188	142,023	156,679	159,726

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Data Note

Number, rate,
 * Adults and children combined in Total remaining on ART data. Total remaining on ART is defined all patients started ART, all patients transferred in, minus patients died, lost to follow up and transferred out
 ** Reporting year refers to the year in which patient reach a duration on treatment. Patients reaching 1 year on treatment in a given reporting year will have started in the previous year, whereas those who could have reached 5 years on ART will have started 5 years previously. The national statistics on Total Remaining on ART for children and adults in the period 2005 to 2010 were cumulative. During this period, the various data collection systems in provinces varied widely and inconsistently accounted for transfer out, deaths and lost to follow-ups.

9 Data source

Table 1: Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS) (Total remaining on ART data for 2005 - 2009 drawn from South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) report)

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

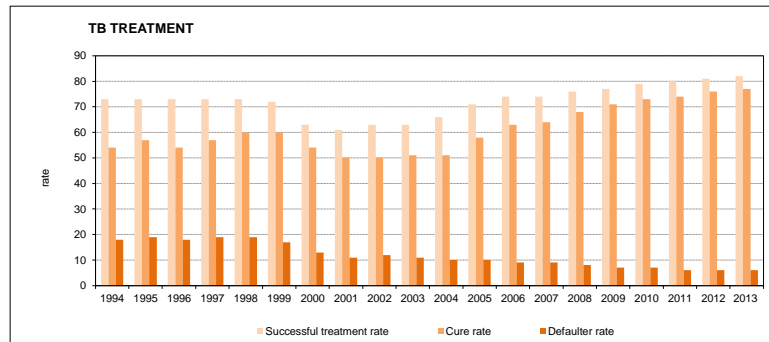
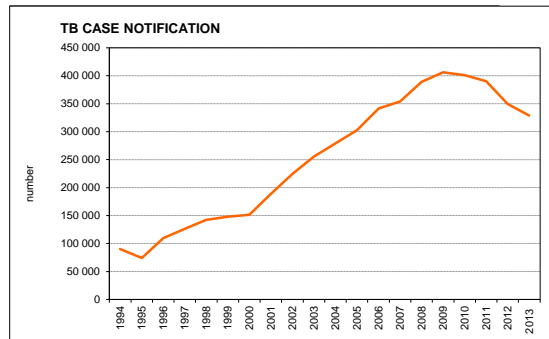
41 Tuberculosis (TB)
Health
To halve the incidence of TB between 1990 and 2015

5 Data

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	353 879	388 882	406 082	401 048	389 974	349 582	328 896
2 Successful treatment rate	73	73	73	73	73	72	63	61	63	63	66	71	74	74	76	77	79	80	81	82.00
3 Cure rate	54	57	54	57	60	60	54	50	50	51	51	58	63	64	68	71	73	74	76	77
4 Defaulter rate	18	19	18	19	19	17	13	11	12	11	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	6	6	6

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
DOTS coverage (%)	77	77	98	100	93	94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Notification rate (new and relapse cases/ 1 000 000 pop)	333	322	462	483	562	564	628	649	799	834	802	765	670	620
% notified new and relapse cases reported under DOTS	82	78	99	100	97	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Notification rate (new ss+ cases/ 100 000 pop)	167	182	212	247	266	262	272	279	285	286	264	254	235	217
% notified new ss+ cases reported under DOTS	82	85	99	100	96	96	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Case detection rate (all new cases, %)	43	44	53	53	56	55	60	62	72	81	79	69	62	
Case detection rate (new ss+ cases, %)	76	70	72	77	78	75	77	78	68					
Treatment success (new ss+ patients, %)	63	61	68	67	69	71	74	74	76	73	79	80	81	
Re-treatment cases success (ss+ patients,%)	50	50	53	52	56	58	67	64	64	60	68	66	68	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

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

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

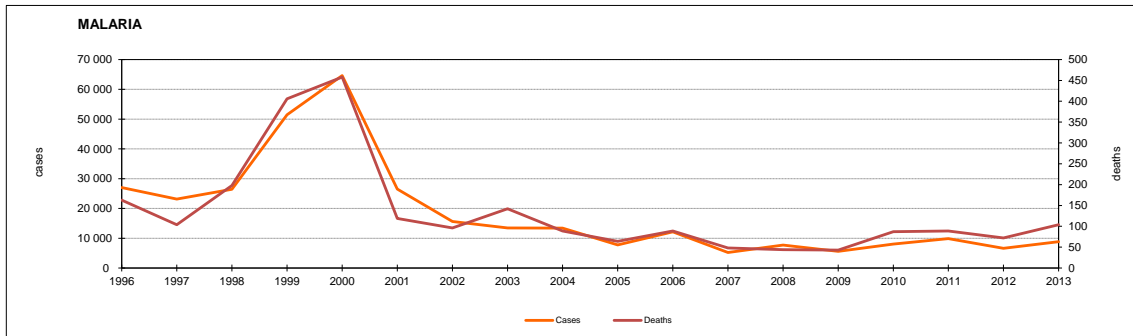
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

42	Malaria
	Health
	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10 percent each year:

5 Data

Table	Malaria																	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
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	8 066	9 866	6 646	8 851
Deaths	163	104	198	406	458	119	96	142	89	64	89	48	44	43	87	89	72	104
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%	1.08%	0.90%	1.05%	1.18%

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Numbers, Rate
Fatality rate: The number of reported deaths due to malaria divided by number of malaria reported cases multiplied by 100
Department of Health's Malaria Notification System

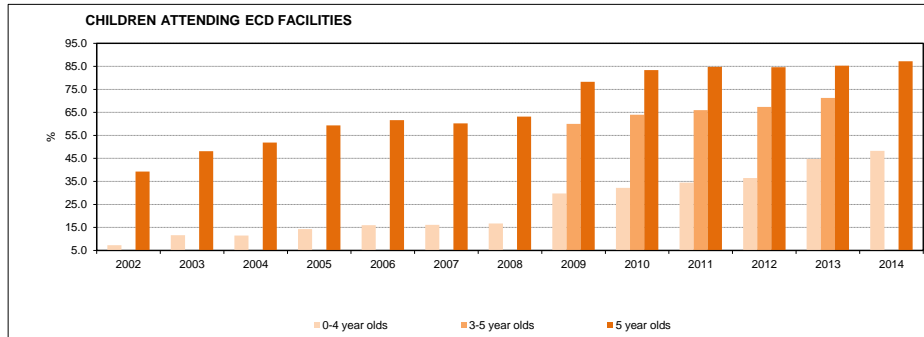
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

43	Early childhood
Education	
50 percent increase in the number of children aged 0 to 4 accessing quality ECD program by 2019 and ensure universal access to Grade R	

5 Data

	%	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
0-4 year olds		7.3	11.6	11.5	14.3	16.0	16.1	16.7	29.8	32.2	34.5	36.5	44.7	48.3
3-5 year olds									60.0	64.0	66.0	67.4	71.3	
5 year olds		39.3	48.1	51.9	59.3	61.6	60.2	63.2	78.3	83.4	84.8	84.6	85.3	87.2
Apparent intake rate									122.8	113.2	112.1	111.7	104.6	101.4

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

rate, percentage

Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme comprises of a set of activities which are meant to provide stimulation and learning appropriate to children's developmental needs, including children with a disability, chronic illness and other special needs.

Apparent Intake Rate (AIR) is defined as the total number of new entrants in the first grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the official primary school-entrance age (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation(UNESCO)Institute of Statistics 2010). Apparent Intake Rate indicates the general level of access to primary education. It also indicates the capacity of the education system to provide access to grade 1 for the official school-entrance age population.

9 Data source

Department of basic education, calculations are based on Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS).

10 Data Note

AIR is calculated by dividing the number of new entrants in grade 1 irrespective of age by the population of official school-entrance age and then multiplied by 100.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

44	Class ratio in public Education
To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with relevant international standards	

5 Data

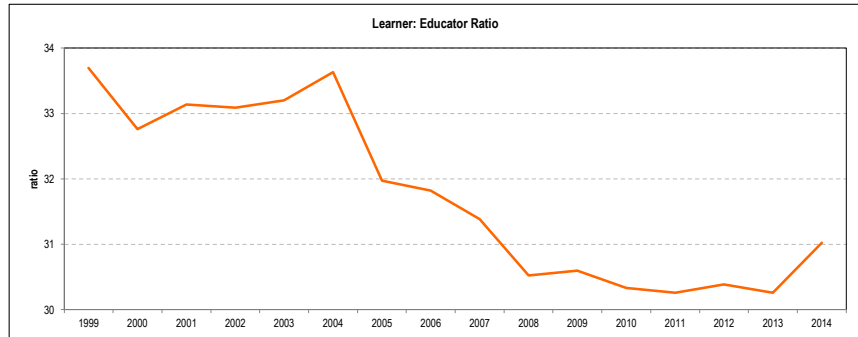
Table 1 Learner: Educator Ratio in Public Ordinary Schools

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Educator	365 447	363 343	354 201	360 155	362 598	362 042	382 133	386 595	395 452	400 953	386 587	389 329	390 074	392 377	391 829	390 608
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	11 809 355	11 804 066	11 923 674	11 975 844	12 117 015
Learner: Educator Ratio	34	33	33	33	33	33.6	32	32	31	31	31	30	30	30	30	31

Table 2 Learner: Educator Ratio in Public Ordinary Schools by province (2014)

	Learners	As % of National Total	Educators	As % of National Total	Schools	As % of National Total	Learner: Educator Ratio
Eastern Cape	1 889 307	16%	61 260	16%	5 554	23%	31
Free State	656 408	5%	23 631	6%	1 306	5%	28
Gauteng	1 944 486	16%	60 782	16%	2 070	9%	32
KwaZulu-Natal	2 831 311	23%	90 497	23%	5 915	25%	31
Limpopo	1 665 516	14%	54 704	14%	3 916	16%	30
Mpumalanga	1 034 151	9%	33 613	9%	1 762	7%	31
North West	784 184	6%	25 004	6%	1 515	6%	31
Northern Cape	284 908	2%	8 880	2%	551	2%	32
Western Cape	1 026 744	8%	32 237	8%	1 458	6%	32
National	12 117 015	100%	390 608	100%	24 047	100%	31

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

10	Data Note
<p>Ratio</p> <p>The average number of learners per teacher in a given school year based on headcounts for both learners and teachers in public ordinary schools and independent schools that are subsidised by the 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 , School Realities. 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014 data from DBE</p> <p>The data are from the survey conducted on the 10th school day. Approximately 99.7% of functional ordinary schools submitted the survey forms, and imputation was done to establish a data set of 100%. Additional data disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za</p>	

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

45	Enrolment rates: Gross Enrolment Rate (GER), Gender Parity Index (GPI)
Education	
To increase participation in education and to eliminate gender disparities	

5 Data

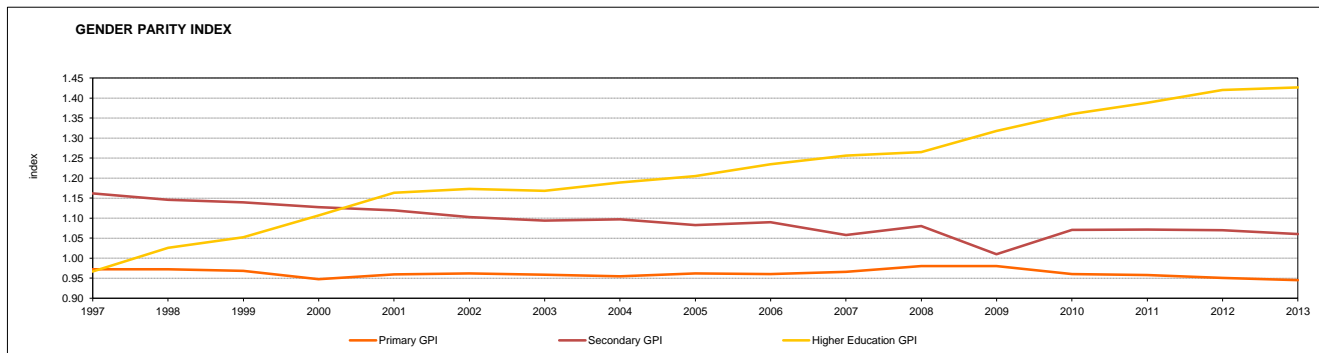
Table 1 GER and GPI for Basic Education

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Primary																	
Primary GER of female 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	94.7	91.0	96.0	96.8
Primary GER of male 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	98.6	95.0	101.0	102.4
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	0.960	0.958	0.950	0.945
Secondary																	
Secondary GER of female 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	88.4	90.0	92.0	91.6
Secondary GER of male 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	82.5	84.0	86.0	86.4
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	1.071	1.071	1.070	1.060
Total for basic education																	
Total GER of female 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	92.0	91.0	94.0	94.6
Total GER of male 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	91.8	91.0	95.0	95.7
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	1.002	1.000	0.989	0.989

Table 2 GER and GPI for Higher Education

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Higher Education																	
Total GER for female learners	12.67	12.76	12.65	13.59	15.12	15.92	16.56	17.47	17.36	17.61	18.14	18.60	19.30	20.40	22.10	22.6	22.83
Total GER for male learners	13.10	12.44	12.02	12.28	13.00	13.57	14.18	14.69	14.41	14.26	14.43	14.70	14.64	15.00	15.92	15.9	16.01
Higher Education GPI	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.26	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.39	1.42	1.43

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Index	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is the total learner per education level divided by population of corresponding official age in the education level. GPI is the ratio of GER for female learners to the GER of male learners regardless of age, in public and independent ordinary schools for given year. GPI ratio measures the progress towards gender parity in education participation / learning opportunities available for females in relation to those available to males. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. A value less than 1 indicates disparity in favour of men, while a GPI greater than 1 indicates disparity in favour of females.
9 Data source	Table 1: Education statistics in South Africa at a Glance (2006), published February 2008, with data originally sourced from 2001 - 2006 SNAP surveys (conducted on the 10th school day), School Realities publications 2005 to 2013 Department of Basic Education. Table 2: Department of Higher Education and Training's (DHET) Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) database.
10 Data Note	The data on the GER (primary and sec) have been distorted in 2010 owing to changes in the way Stats SA has calculated its 2010 population estimates. Hence changes to the trend line. Additional data on GER and disaggregation by gender is available in the Evaluation on the DPME website: www.therepublican.com

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

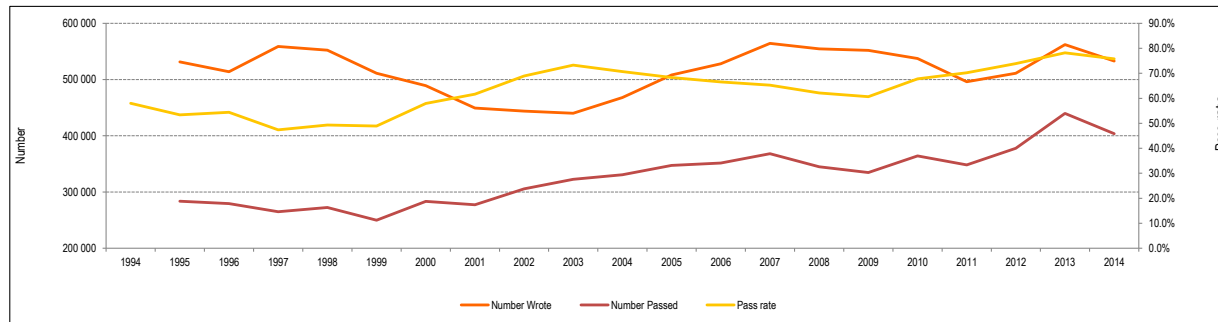
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

46 National Senior Certificate
Education
To improve the quality of education as reflected in the National Senior Certificate Examinations
The National Senior Certificate (NSC) has consistently improved from 62% to 78% over the past five years. Improving NSC pass rates are due to increased matric support programmes and the unfortunate increased numbers of learners taking Maths Literacy (instead of Mathematics) as well as Life Orientation. While this is contributing to the improved pass rate, it is negative in terms of developing critical skills. Improving pass rates is not necessarily an indication of improving quality of the system. A better indicator is the number of learners achieving passes with marks above 50%, and increased number of learners enrolling Mathematics and Science classes. Interventions such as National Annual Assessment and increased monitoring of curriculum coverage in the long run will contribute to increasing the performance of the system. This needs to be coupled with effective accountability systems to PDEs and parents. The fact that the system still exhibits an inverse relation between number of enrolled learners and those passing shows the system is not operating optimally.

5 Data

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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	537,543	496,090	511,152	562,116	532,860
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	334,716	364,147	348,117	377,829	439,779	403,874
Pass rate		58.0%	53.4%	54.4%	47.4%	49.3%	57.9%	61.7%	68.9%	73.3%	70.7%	68.3%	66.6%	65.2%	62.2%	60.6%	67.8%	70.2%	73.9%	78.2%	75.8%

Province	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate	Number Wrote	Number Passed	Pass rate
Eastern Cape	68,129	34,731	51.0%	64,090	37,345	58.3%	65,359	37,997	58.1%	63,989	39,443	61.6%	72,138	46,840	64.9%	66,935	43,777	65.4%
Free State	29,808	20,680	69.4%	27,586	19,484	70.6%	25,932	19,618	75.7%	24,265	19,676	81.1%	27,105	23,689	87.4%	26,440	21,899	82.8%
Gauteng	98,659	70,871	71.8%	92,241	72,538	78.6%	85,367	69,216	81.1%	89,627	75,214	83.9%	97,897	85,122	87.0%	99,478	84,247	84.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	132,176	80,733	61.1%	122,444	86,556	70.7%	122,126	83,204	68.1%	127,253	93,003	73.1%	145,278	112,403	77.4%	139,367	97,144	69.7%
Limpopo	83,350	40,776	48.9%	94,632	54,771	57.9%	73,731	47,091	63.9%	77,360	51,745	66.9%	82,483	59,184	71.8%	72,990	53,179	72.9%
Mpumalanga	53,978	25,852	47.9%	51,695	29,382	56.8%	48,135	31,187	64.8%	47,889	33,504	70.0%	50,053	38,836	77.6%	45,081	35,615	79.0%
North West	30,665	20,700	67.5%	28,909	21,874	75.7%	25,364	19,737	77.8%	27,174	21,609	79.5%	29,140	25,414	87.2%	26,066	22,061	84.6%
Northern Cape	10,377	6,356	61.3%	10,182	7,366	72.3%	10,116	6,957	68.8%	8,925	6,661	74.6%	10,403	7,749	74.5%	8,794	6,715	76.4%
Western Cape	44,931	34,017	75.7%	45,764	34,831	76.1%	39,960	33,110	82.9%	44,670	36,974	82.8%	47,615	40,542	85.1%	47,709	39,237	82.2%
Total Wrote	552,073	334,716	60.6%	537,543	364,147	67.8%	496,090	348,117	70.2%	511,152	377,829	73.9%	562,112	439,779	78.2%	532,860	403,874	75.8%



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Number of learners, Percentage
Number of learners who passed the senior certificate examination as a percentage of those that wrote the examinations
Department of Basic Education

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

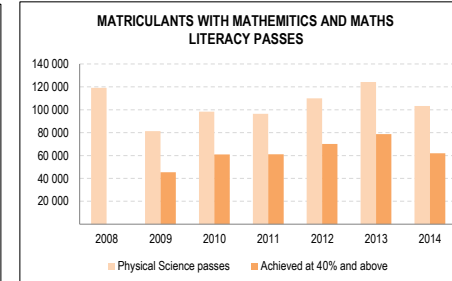
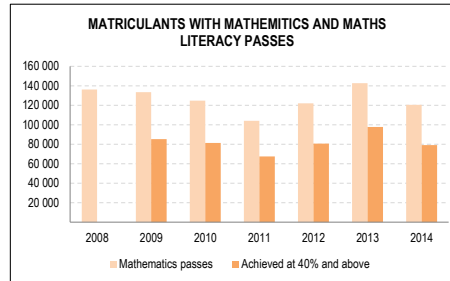
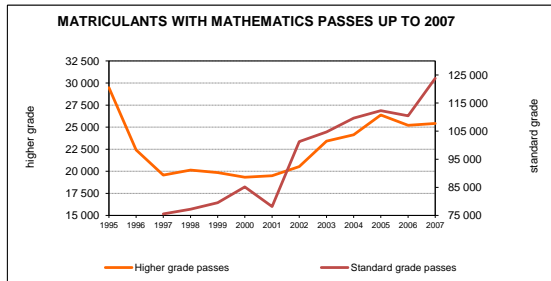
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

47	Number of candidates for the National Senior Certificate
Education	
To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics and Physical science	

5 Data

Table		Number of candidates for the National Senior Certificate examinations with mathematics and physical science passes.																				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Higher grade passes		29,475	22,416	19,575	20,130	19,854	19,327	19,504	20,528	23,412	24,143	26,383	25,217	25,415								
Standard grade passes				75,543	77,210	79,512	85,181	78,181	101,289	104,707	109,664	112,279	110,452	123,813								
Mathematics passes															136,184	133,505	124,749	104,033	121,970	142,666	120,523	
	Achieved at 40% and above																					
Mathematical Literacy passes															210,134	207,326	241,576	236,548	254,611	282,270	262,495	
Physical Science passes															119,206	81,356	98,260	96,441	109,918	124,206	103,348	
	Achieved at 40% and above															45,452	60,917	61,109	70,076	78,677	62,032	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Numbers
Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics on the higher grade and standard grade. Total number of matriculants who passed mathematics and mathematics literacy. Total number of matriculants who passed physical science.
Department of Education

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

48	Adult literacy rate
Education	
To reduce the illiteracy rate by 50 percent between 1990 and 2015 in line with the education for all and MDGs target.	

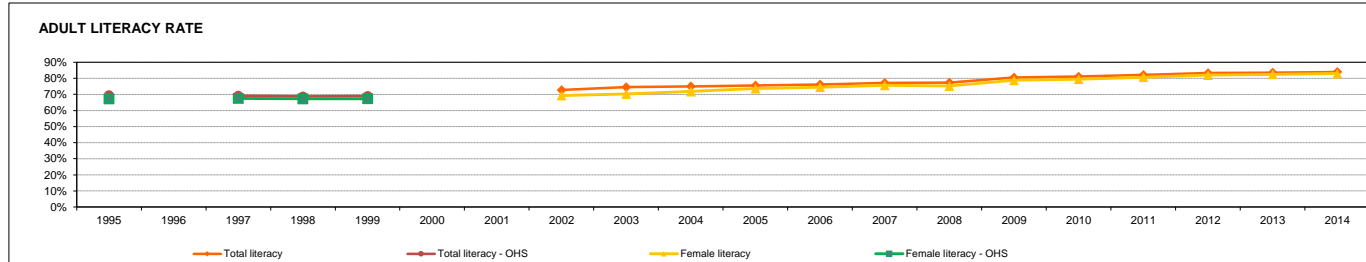
5 Data

Table 1

	Literacy																			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1 Total literacy - GHS								72.7%	74.5%	75.0%	75.8%	76.3%	77.3%	77.6%	80.7%	81.2%	82.3%	83.5%	83.8%	84.2%
2 Total literacy - OHS	69.6%		69.3%	68.7%	69.0%															
3 Female literacy - GHS								69.4%	70.3%	71.8%	73.7%	74.5%	75.7%	75.3%	78.8%	79.5%	80.7%	82.0%	82.5%	83.0%
4 Female literacy - OHS	67.2%		67.6%	67.2%	67.4%															
Illiteracy	30.4%		30.7%	31.3%	31.0%			27.3%	25.5%	25.0%	24.2%	23.7%	22.7%	22.4%	19.3%	18.8%	17.7%	16.5%	16.2%	15.8%

Table 2

	Literacy rate- Census																		
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011		
Eastern Cape							60.3%										73.5%		
Free State		63.8%					65.3%										78.9%		
Gauteng		79.5%					80.8%										89.6%		
KwaZulu-Natal		62.3%					64.6%										78.2%		
Limpopo		57.8%					59.0%										75.0%		
Mpumalanga		59.1%					60.1%										76.9%		
North West		58.8%					62.0%										73.6%		
Northern Cape		57.9%					61.9%										74.0%		
Western Cape		78.9%					80.4%										87.4%		
Total literacy		66.4%					68.5%										80.9%		
Illiteracy		33.6%					31.5%										19.1%		



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Percentage
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). Illiteracy: Percentage of persons aged 20 years and above with no formal education or highest level of education less than grade 7
Statistics SA's various October Household Surveys (OHS) and General Household Surveys (GHS) 2002-2014, Census 1996, 2001 and 2011 (P0301.4 page 36).

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

49 Graduating Science

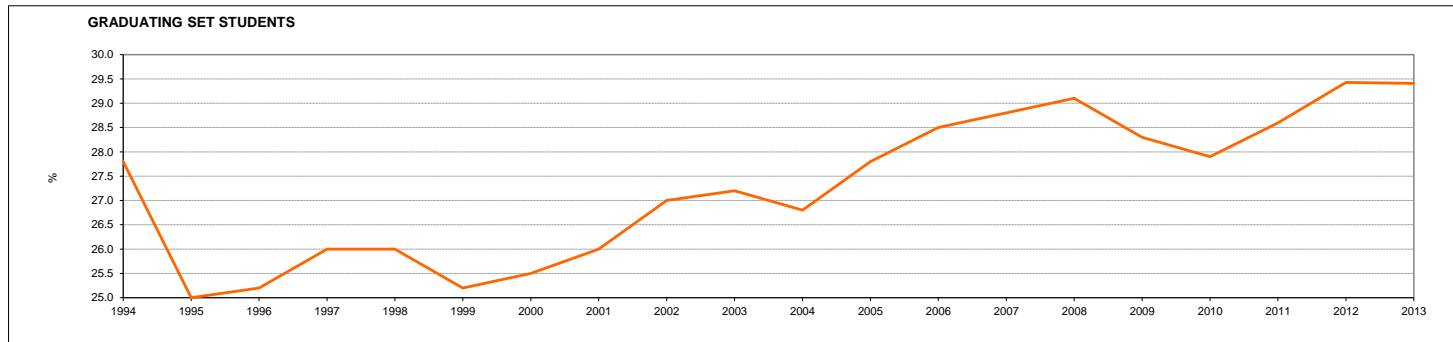
Future competitiveness

Increase the number of Engineering Science graduates to 15 000 by 2014

5 Data

Table		Higher Education																			
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Total Enrolment	495,356	557,383	574,771	569,814	559,309	553,800	578,134	627,277	667,182	705,255	744,478	735,073	741,380	760,889	799,490	837,779	892,936	937,454	953,373	983,698
	Female	224,230	256,349	274,610	282,147	284,693	282,332	303,794	336,541	359,250	378,960	403,454	401,042	408,718	422,402	450,651	478,175	512,573	542,704	554,840	573,698
	Male	271,126	301,034	300,161	287,667	274,616	266,460	274,159	290,539	307,922	326,294	341,019	334,030	332,662	338,481	348,814	359,580	380,350	394,664	398,368	409,988
	Unreported gender	-	-	-	-	-	5,008	181	197	10	1	5	1	6	25	24	13	86	165	12	
2	Total number of graduates	74,137	81,684	86,215	88,221	86,625	92,499	92,819	95,940	101,047	108,263	117,240	120,385	124,676	126,618	133,241	144,852	153,325	160,300	165,995	180,823
	Female	36,195	41,194	44,721	46,395	47,390	49,653	52,389	54,978	58,561	62,397	68,157	70,845	73,959	74,845	79,320	88,073	93,062	96,816	99,945	109,979
	Male	37,942	40,490	41,493	41,827	39,235	39,913	40,296	40,955	42,485	45,866	49,083	49,540	50,717	51,773	53,921	56,778	60,260	63,478	66,042	70,844
	Unreported gender	-	-	-	-	-	2,933	134	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	8	0	
3	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	40,973	42,760	45,841	48,849	53,176
4	Number of Engineering Sciences (excluding Technology) graduates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,424	8,792	9,193	9,974	11,441	
5	Annual targets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,773	10,877				
6	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	28.3	27.9	28.6	29.4	29.4

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

Numbers, Percentage
Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET (Science Engineering and Technology). SET refers to the following fields of study: Agricultural Studies, Computer and
Department of Education, Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS)

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

50 Educational
Education
To improve performance of learners in basic education

Table 1 Performance of learners per province

Province	SACMEQ II				SACMEQ III			
	Reading		Mathematics		Reading		Mathematics	
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Eastern Cape	444.1	14.02	449.3	10.74	447.8	10.13	468.8	10.31
Free State	446.2	12.46	447.5	6.00	491.1	12.48	491.6	10.08
Gauteng	576.4	35.23	552.4	26.02	573.1	14.39	454.0	11.99
KwaZulu-Natal	517.5	21.63	510.3	17.48	485.6	10.56	485.2	8.22
Limpopo	428.1	17.54	433.4	10.82	425.3	7.68	446.7	5.25
Mpumalanga	470.3	13.37	460.9	8.24	473.6	11.13	476.1	8.19
North West	436.7	19.65	446.0	18.81	506.3	14.19	503.1	13.14
Northern Cape	427.7	9.61	419.6	10.60	505.6	12.56	498.7	10.83
Western Cape	629.3	17.95	591	23.94	583.4	11.08	566	12.01
South Africa	492.3	9.00	486.1	7.19	494.9	4.55	494.8	3.81

Table 2 Performance by country

Country name	SACMEQ III	
	Reading Scores	Mathematics Scores
Botswana	534.6	520.7
Kenya	543.1	557.0
Lesotho	467.9	476.9
Malawi	433.5	447.0
Mauritius	573.5	623.3
Mozambique	476.0	483.8
Namibia	496.9	471.0
Seychelles	575.1	550.7
South Africa	494.9	494.8
Swaziland	549.4	540.8
Tanzania	577.8	552.7
Uganda	478.7	481.9
Zambia	434.4	435.2
Zanzibar	533.9	486.2
Zimbabwe	507.7	519.8
SACMEQ	511.8	509.5

Table 3 Average percentage scores of learners

Average percentage scores	2011				2012						2013						2014								
	Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 9		Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 9		Grade 3		Grade 6		Grade 9				
	Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics	Home Language	First Additional Language	Mathematics	Home Language	First Additional Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics	Home Language	First Additional Language	Mathematics	Language	Mathematics	Home Language	First Additional Language	Mathematics			
Eastern Cape	27	19	12	8	53	35	29	25	8	36	21	3	50	55	41	36	16	21	19	3	59	58	39	21	3
Free State	22	10	7	8	65	42	57	25	12	49	23	3	66	63	80	45	27	61	17	4	72	71	79	52	44
Gauteng	20	15	22	17	62	48	52	39	16	54	31	4	63	70	72	57	38	39	26	5	71	73	80	61	52
KwaZulu-Natal	21	13	14	10	59	38	35	24	12	28	18	2	65	64	64	45	30	31	15	3	71	71	77	42	36
Limpopo	16	5	5	5	49	24	15	18	5	17	14	1	50	44	54	35	15	22	13	1	57	49	60	34	21
Mpumalanga	13	5	5	4	49	25	23	18	6	33	25	1	51	50	68	35	16	58	19	2	63	60	78	42	27
Northern Cape	13	7	12	7	51	31	29	25	8	36	26	2	49	54	57	29	21	34	18	2	59	60	67	37	28
North West	15	5	5	4	46	23	20	25	7	29	27	1	50	52	67	43	21	49	21	2	60	54	75	39	27
Western Cape	27	18	27	19	67	48	50	29	20	47	23	5	55	66	77	46	38	46	19	7	68	73	82	51	51
South Africa	20	12	12	9	57	36	39	24	11	38	21	2	57	59	68	41	27	37	17	2	66	65	77	42	35

- 7 Data format
- 8 Data Note
- 9 Definition
- 10 Data source

Mean, Standard Error

Table 1 and 2 (SACMEQ II) undertaken from 1984 to 2004 and SACMEQ (III) undertaken from 2005 to 2010, targeted all pupils in Grade 6 level (at the first week of the eighth month of the school year) who were attending registered mainstream primary school. The desired target population definition for the project was based on a grade-based description and not age based description of pupils

Table 3) Provides average percentage score per subject. Direct comparison between Home Language (HL) and First Additional Language (FAL) should be done with extreme caution as the Language tests done in 2011 in Grades 1 to 6 was pitched at the level of language of learning and teaching.
For the year 2014, used Universal data

SACMEQ- Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
ANA- Annual National Assessments, FAL - First Additional Language and HL - Home Language
SE- Standard Error

Table 1) SACMEQ II and III Project results (2005 to 2010): Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website - www.SACMEQ.org
Table 3) Report on annual national assessments (ANA) 2014

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

51	Mathematics and Science achievement
Education	
To increase the percentage of potential students for SET disciplines	

5 Data

Country	Science				Maths			
	1999	2002	2011	change in achievement	1999	2002	2011	change in achievement
Indonesia	435 (4.5)	420 (4.1)	406 (4.5)	-	403 (4.9)	411 (4.8)	386 (4.3)	-
Tunisia	420 (3.7)	413 (2.9)	439 (2.5)	+	448 (2.4)	410 (2.2)	425 (2.8)	+
Chile	430 (3.4)	404 (2.1)	461 (2.5)	+	392 (4.4)	387 (3.3)	416 (2.6)	+
Philippines	345 (7.5)	377 (5.8)			345 (6.0)	378 (5.2)		
South Africa	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	332 (3.7)	+	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	352 (2.5)	+

	Grade 8						Grade 9			
	Maths			Science			Maths		Science	
	1995	1999	2002	1995	1999	2002	2002	2011	2002	2011
	276 (6.7)	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	260 (7.9)	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	285 (4.2)	352 (2.5)	268 (5.5)	332 (3.7)

Province	Maths			Science		
	2002	2011	change in achievement	2002	2011	change in achievement
Eastern Cape	250	316	+	222	282	+
Free State	291	359	+	280	341	+
Gauteng	303	389	+	301	387	+
Kwazulu Natal	278	337	+	253	308	+
Limpopo	244	322	+	216	284	+
Mpumalanga	287	344	+	266	326	+
North West	280	350	+	260	334	+
Northern Cape	340	366	+	357	368	+
Western Cape	414	404	-	421	409	-

- 7 Data format
- 8 Data Note
- 9 Definition
- 10 Data source

Numbers, average
TIMMS was administered to Grade 8 in 1999, administered to Grades 8 and 9 in 2002 and 2011. For 2011 the HSRC conducted the study in 285 schools among 11 969 learners. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version
International mathematics and Science achievement and South Africa's performance in relation to the other participating countries
Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) 2011. TIMSS media release December 2012, Website www.hsrc.ac.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis
- 5 Data

52	Skills and training
	Education
	Increase participation in post-school education, training and skills development and thereby providing the workplace with necessary skills

Table 1 Enrolment in Further Education and Training (FET) Colleges

	2011	2012	2013
National Vocational Certification NC(V)	124,658	140,575	154,960
Engineering N1 - N6	70,253	205,274	248,932
Business Studies N4-N6	100,061	154,350	193,355
Total	294,972	500,199	597,247

Table 2 Apprenticeships

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

Table 3 Internships and learnerships

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

- 7 Data format
- 8 Data Note
- 9 Definition
- 10 Data source

Numbers, percentage
Headcount enrolment refers to an enrolment of a student whereby a student is counted as a unit, regardless of the course load he/she is carrying. Learnerships: A learning programme that leads to an
Table1) Department of Higher Education and Training's Management Information Support. Table 2, 3: Department of Higher education and Training's Indlela and SETA admin systems

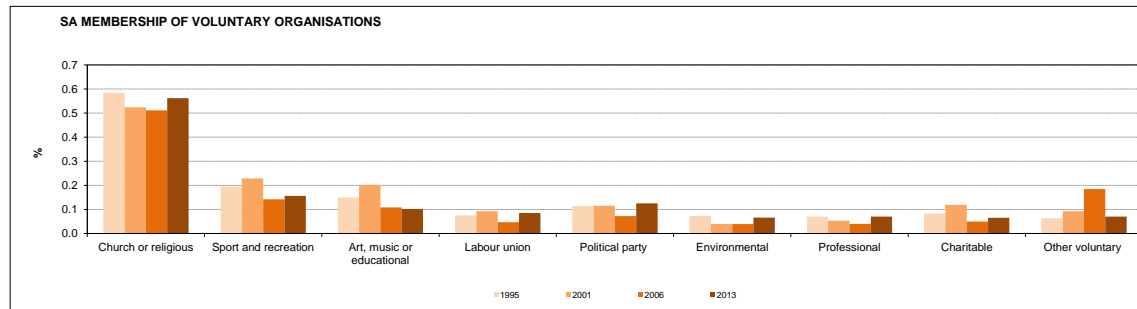
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

53	Strength of Civil Society
	Voice and accountability
	To achieve participation of citizens in civil-society organisations

5 Data

	Membership of voluntary organizations															
	South Africa				Chile				Korea				Poland			
	1995	2001	2006	2013	1995	2001	2006	2011	1995	2001	2006	2012	1995	2001	2006	2010
Church or religious	58.4%	52.4%	51.1%	56.2%	28.1%	20.70%	23.0%	23.1%	15.5%	43.0%	17.5%	22.5%		5.7%	12.9%	15.2%
Sport and recreation	19.5%	22.9%	14.2%	15.6%	16.2%	14.9%	13.2%	18.2%	14.4%	19.9%	13.8%	10.0%		3.1%	4.2%	6.0%
Art, music or educational	15.0%	20.2%	10.8%	10.2%	12.8%	9.0%	10.3%	8.6%	7.1%	16.4%	7.4%	5.7%		2.2%	4.6%	6.0%
Labour union	7.5%	9.3%	4.7%	8.5%	5.6%	3.0%	3.6%	5.0%	1.9%	4.7%	2.2%	1.6%	2.1%	10.3%	4.4%	4.3%
Political party	11.4%	11.5%	7.2%	12.5%	2.8%	2.4%	1.5%	1.7%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Environmental	7.3%	3.9%	3.9%	6.6%	3.9%	3.0%	1.6%	1.6%	6.2%	5.8%	1.6%	2.6%		1.2%	1.6%	1.6%
Professional	7.0%	5.3%	4.0%	7.0%	7.0%	3.5%	3.1%	1.3%	6.0%	7.2%	1.6%	3.6%		4.3%	2.6%	3.3%
Charitable	8.3%	11.9%	5.0%	6.5%	7.9%	6.7%	7.8%	5.8%	6.2%	10.4%	1.4%	1.8%		3.0%	3.1%	3.9%
Other voluntary	6.3%	9.3%	18.4%	7.0%	5.4%	1.4%	1.8%	4.6%	4.6%	7.9%	1.6%	6.4%		2.7%	3.3%	3.7%



- 7 Data format
- 8 Data note
- 9 Data source

Percentage
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, date of release ??
World Values Survey University of Stellenbosch, www.wvsevsdb.com/wvs 2006, 2010

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

54	Voter participation
	Voice and accountability
	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process

5 Data

	1994	%	1999	%	2004	%	2009	%	2014	%
Voting age population (VAP)	22 709 152		22 798 845		27 436 898		27 574 414		31 434 035	
VAP registered	no registration		18 177 751	79.7%	20 674 926	75.4%	23 181 997	84.1%	25 390 150	80.8%
Turnout	19 533 498		16 228 462		15 863 558		17 919 966		18 654 771	
% Turnout of VAP		86.0%		71.2%		57.8%		65.0%		59.3%
% Turnout of registered VAP		no registration		89.3%		76.7%		77.3%		73.5%
Under 35 years										
VAP under 35			11 768 544		14 162 663		13 923 366		15 749 520	
VAP under 35 registered			8 667 832	73.7%	9 193 845	64.9%	9 253 537	66.5%	10 236 061	65.0%
No turnout data										

	1995	%	2000	%	2006	%	2011	%
Voting age population (VAP)	23 532 308		25 364 801					
VAP registered	18 476 516	78.5%	21 054 957	83.0%	23 655 046			
Turnout	8 882 734		10 186 795		13 664 914			
% Turnout of VAP		37.7%		40.2%				
% Turnout of registered VAP		48.1%		48.4%				57.8%
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%	9 820 251	
Turnout under 35 years					3 169 752		4 681 600	
% Turnout of under 35 VAP						24.2%		
% Turnout of registered under 35								47.7%
VAP						35.6%		

- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition
- 8 Data source
- 9 Data Note

Number, Percentages
Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006)
VAP refers to Voting Age Population
State of the Nation, South Africa 2007. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) 2007/www.elections.org.za. Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).
Voter Turnout percentage are slightly different from what is published on the IEC website due to the difference in calculation.
IEC uses Max Votes/ (Registered Voters + MEC7 Votes) where MEC7 votes relates to a situation where a person has applied for registration, has the receipt of proof but was not included on the voter's roll. * No registration for the specific years.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

55	Voters, per
	Voice and accountability
	To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces

5 Data

Table 1 Voters in national and provincial elections, disaggregated by province

	1994			1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2,454,543	2,177,266	88.7%	2,849,486	2,310,226	81.1%	3,056,559	2,344,098	76.7%	3,240,059	2,278,555	70.3%			
Free State	1,226,730	1,090,908	88.9%	1,321,195	1,042,120	78.9%	1,388,588	1,069,127	77.0%	1,449,488	1,051,027	72.5%			
Gauteng	4,158,087	3,662,790	88.1%	4,650,594	3,553,098	76.4%	5,555,159	4,391,699	79.1%	6,063,739	4,638,981	76.5%			
KwaZulu-Natal	3,443,978	2,963,358	86.0%	3,819,864	2,807,885	73.5%	4,475,217	3,574,326	79.9%	5,117,131	3,935,771	76.9%			
Limpopo	1,847,766	1,658,694	89.8%	2,187,912	1,686,757	77.1%	2,256,073	1,570,592	69.6%	2,440,348	1,543,986	63.3%			
Mpumalanga	1,277,783	1,129,536	88.4%	1,442,472	1,157,963	80.3%	1,696,705	1,363,836	80.4%	1,860,834	1,408,269	75.7%			
North West	1,527,672	1,305,441	85.5%	1,749,529	1,353,963	77.4%	1,564,357	1,135,701	72.6%	1,669,349	1,147,786	68.8%			
Northern Cape	377,173	327,772	86.9%	433,591	329,707	76.0%	554,900	421,490	76.0%	601,080	443,714	73.8%			
Western Cape	1,864,019	1,587,978	85.2%	2,220,283	1,621,839	73.0%	2,634,439	2,049,097	77.8%	2,941,333	2,188,236	74.4%			
Out of Country													6,789	18,446	N/A **
Total	18,177,751	15,903,743	87.5%	20,674,926	15,863,558	76.7%	23,181,997	17,919,966	77.3%	25,390,150	18,654,771	73.5%			

Table 2 Voters in local elections, disaggregated by province

	1995			2000			2006			2011		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2,552,287	1,428,259	56.0%	2,908,106	1,630,284	56.1%	3,111,535	1,813,802	58.3%			
Free State	1,227,578	602,618	49.1%	1,318,408	622,816	47.2%	1,386,521	767,327	55.3%			
Gauteng	4,375,372	1,891,473	43.2%	4,785,955	2,033,674	42.5%	5,592,676	3,127,671	55.9%			
KwaZulu-Natal	3,508,154	1,637,255	46.7%	3,964,817	2,005,008	50.6%	4,648,733	2,865,855	61.6%			
Limpopo	1,419,315	635,427	44.8%	2,145,186	959,971	44.8%	2,341,498	1,172,855	50.1%			
Mpumalanga	1,263,004	565,699	44.8%	1,546,728	716,908	46.3%	1,718,309	960,748	55.9%			
North West	452,218	260,522	57.6%	1,554,864	709,484	45.6%	1,576,898	845,093	53.6%			
Northern Cape	1,758,593	746,698	42.5%	528,657	282,884	53.5%	572,140	363,361	63.5%			
Western Cape	1,955,454	1,131,621	57.9%	2,301,371	1,191,880	51.8%	2,706,736	1,748,208	64.6%			
Total	18,511,975	8,899,572	48.1%	21,054,092	10,152,909	48.2%	23,655,046	13,664,920	57.8%			

- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition
- 8 Data source
- 9 Data Note

Numbers, Percentages
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)
Report on the National & Provincial Elections 1999/2004, 2006, 2011 Independent Electoral Commission, www.election.org.za
The data does not include changes that occur after the first results have been published and by elections. Out of Country registrations do not include other registered voters applying to vote abroad

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

56	Percentage of
	Voice and accountability
	To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies

5 Data

Table 1 Women members of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures

	1994			1999			2004			2009			2014		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Parliament	111	400	27.8%	120	400	30.0%	131	400	32.8%	173	400	43.3%	172	400	43.0%
Provincial Legislatures															
Eastern Cape	13	56	23.2%	15	63	23.8%	21	63	33.3%	28	63	44.4%	26	63	41.3%
Free State	7	30	23.3%	7	30	23.3%	8	30	26.7%	12	30	40.0%	14	30	46.7%
Gauteng	25	86	29.1%	26	73	35.6%	31	73	42.5%	33	73	45.2%	29	73	39.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	11	81	13.6%	22	80	27.5%	21	80	26.3%	30	80	37.5%	32	80	40.0%
Limpopo	11	40	27.5%	16	49	32.7%	16	49	32.7%	23	49	46.9%	23	49	46.9%
Mpumalanga	6	30	20.0%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%	12	30	40.0%	14	30	46.7%
North West	9	33	27.3%	9	33	27.3%	11	33	33.3%	14	33	42.4%	15	33	45.5%
Northern Cape		30	0.0%	8	30	26.7%	9	30	30.0%	13	30	43.3%	12	30	40.0%
Western Cape	10	42	23.8%	11	42	26.2%	13	42	31.0%	14	42	33.3%	16	42	38.1%
Total	203	828	24.5%	242	830	29.2%	270	830	32.5%	352	830	42.4%	353	830	42.5%

Table 2 Women members of Local Government Councils as per the major Local Government Elections

Province	2000												2006												2011 - present											
	Proportional Representation				Ward				Overall				Proportional Representation				Ward				Overall				Proportional Representation				Ward				Overall			
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	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	358	799	44.8	278	715	38.9	636	1 514	42.0									
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	164	359	45.7	93	317	29.3	257	676	38.0									
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	220	542	40.6	199	508	39.2	419	1 050	39.9									
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	416	935	44.5	148	828	17.9	564	1 763	32.0									
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	285	628	45.4	227	543	41.8	512	1 171	43.7									
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	230	466	49.4	136	402	33.8	366	868	42.2									
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	213	449	47.4	132	383	34.5	345	832	41.5									
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	89	215	41.4	71	194	36.6	160	409	39.1									
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	148	418	35.4	127	387	32.8	275	805	34.2									
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	2 123	4 811	44.1	1 411	4 277	33.0	3 534	9 088	38.9									

- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition
- 8 Data source

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

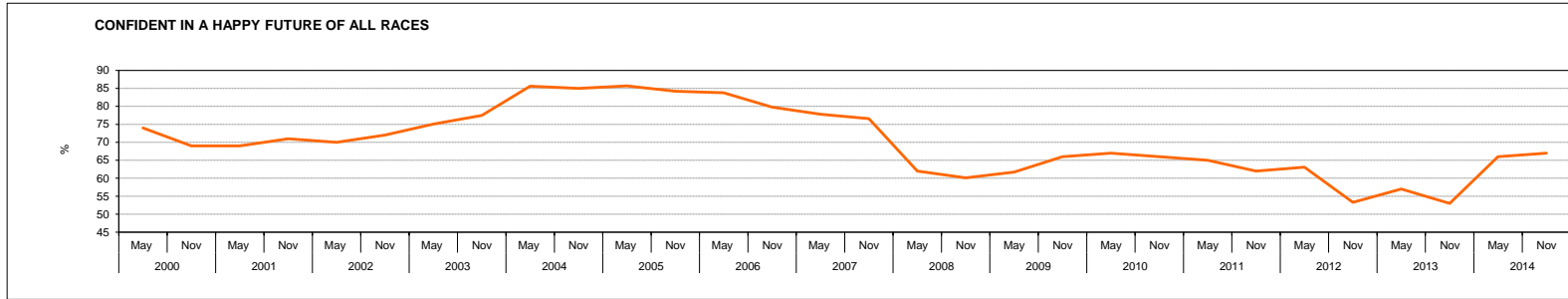
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

57	Confident in a happy
	Social cohesion and social capital
	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.

5 Data

Table Confident in a happy future for all races

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov		
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	66	65	62	63	53	57	53	66	67
	72		70		71		76		85		85		82		77		61		64		67		64		58		55		67	



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

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

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

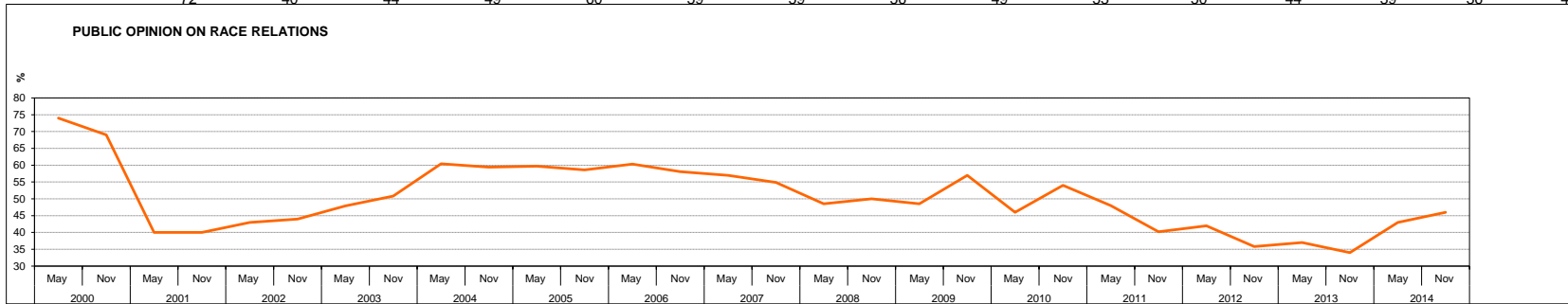
58 Public opinion on race
Social cohesion and social capital
To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation. By 2019, 65 percent of the population should be of the opinion that race relations are improving

5 Data

Table Public opinion on race relations

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov		
Race relations improving	74	69	40	40	43	44	48	51	60	59	60	59	60	58	57	55	49	50	49	57	46	54	48	40	42	36	37	34	43	46
	72		40		44		49		60		59		59		56		49		53		50		44		39		36		45	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

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

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

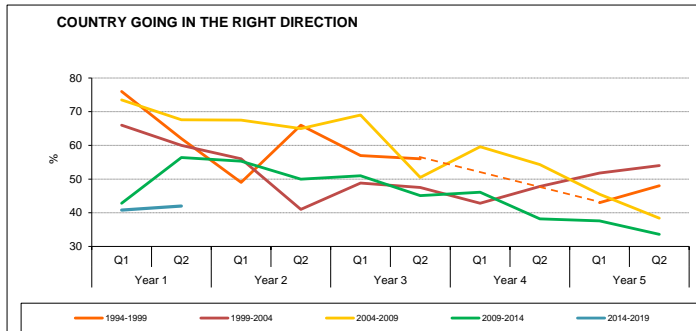
59	Country going in the right direction
	Social cohesion and social capital
	To promote social cohesion while building the nation

5 Data

Table Country going in the right direction

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
1994-1999	76.0	62.0	49.0	66.0	57.0	56.0			43.0	48.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	54.0
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	65.0	69.0	60.5	59.6	54.3	45.5	38.4
2009-2014	42.8	56.4	55.3	50.0	51.0	45.1	46.1	38.2	37.6	33.6
2014-2019	40.8	42.0								

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

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

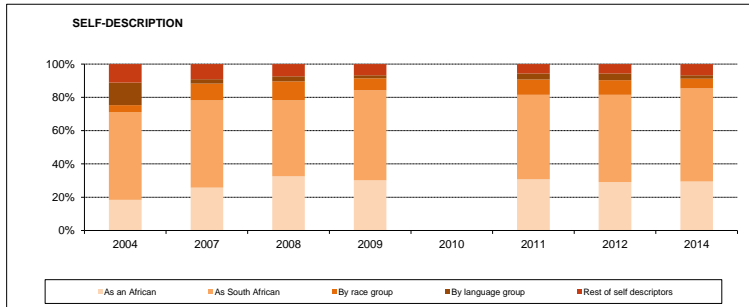
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend Analysis

60	Identity based on self-
	Social cohesion and social capital
	To promote social cohesion and national identity. By 2019, 60 percent of the population prefers to associate with their South

5 Data

Table								
How South Africans describe themselves (self-description)								
	2004	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
As an African	18.4	25.8	32.6	30.2		30.8	29.1	30
As South African	52.8	52.6	45.7	54.1		50.8	52.4	57
By race group	4.1	9.9	11.3	7.1		9.1	8.8	6
By language group	13.6	2.6	3.1	1.9		3.7	4.1	2
Rest of self descriptors	11.1	9.1	7.3	6.7		5.6	5.6	6.9

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Percentage
First self-descriptors by South Africa's adult population as a form of primary identity
Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on FutureFact Mindset Surveys
Future Fact regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3,000, conducted once a year amongst aged 15 years and older. In 2007 there were more categories included compared to 2004, but given that the figure is not very high they have been grouped under "rest of self-descriptors", including "uncertain/don't know" category. Data for 2010 and 2013 is not available since the self description questions were not part of the survey in these years.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

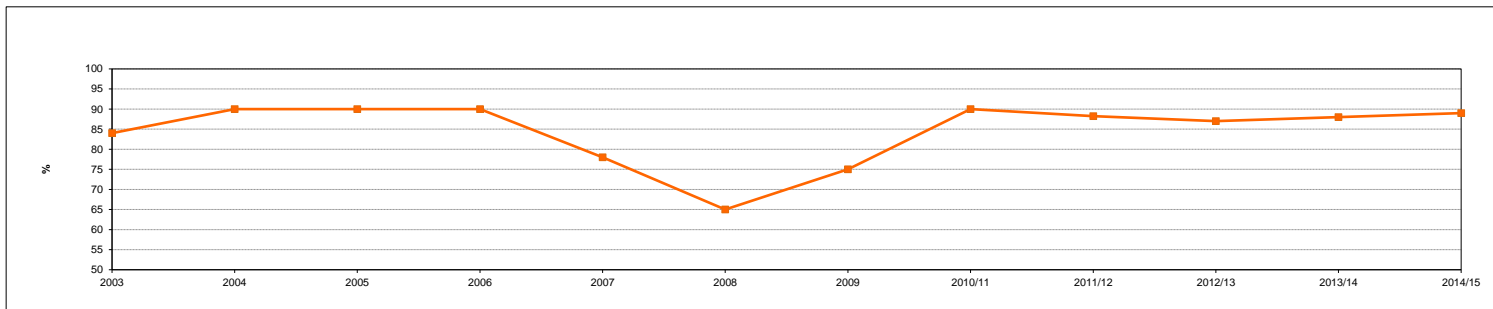
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

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

5 Data

Pride in being South African																												
%	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010/11				2011/12				2012/13				2013/14				2014/15				
								Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	Qrt 1	Qrt 2	Qrt 3	Qrt 4	
Pride in being South African	84	90	90	90	78	65	75	92	87	90	90	87	90	88	87	88	88	88	85	86	88	90	89	89	90	89	89	89
								90				88				87				88				89				

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Percentage
Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African
Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey 2003-2009 and 2011
The GCIS tracker survey is conducted on a weekly basis and results presented on a quarterly basis. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 840 until mid 2010. From mid 2010 to mid 2011, the annual sample size is 9 600 with 2 400 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. From Mid 2012 to mid 2014, the annual sample size is 14 000 with 3 500 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. Quarterly data for the years 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 were averaged to obtain an annual data point. Sample for 2014 included younger youth (15+), after weighting there was no statistical difference.

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

62	Victims of crime
	Public safety
	Perception of crime among the population managed and improved

- 5 Data

Table 1 Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark

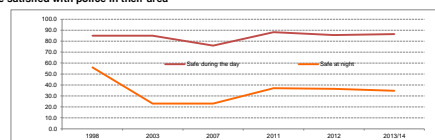
	1998	2003	2007	2011	2012	2013/14
Safe during the day	85.0	85.0	76.0	88.2	85.7	86.5
Safe at night	56.0	23.0	23.0	37.0	36.5	34.8

Table 2 Perception of changes in violent crimes levels

	2008-2010			2009-2011			2010-2013		
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Eastern Cape	38.2	36.4	25.4	39.4	32.2	28.3	40.3	27.4	32.3
Free State	42.5	34.1	23.4	43.2	27.5	29.2	50.3	28.8	20.9
Gauteng	22.5	52.0	25.5	20.1	49.1	30.8	33.6	41.5	24.8
KwaZulu-Natal	30.7	44.8	24.4	30.3	44.0	25.6	38.7	34.4	26.9
Limpopo	38.4	33.6	28.1	42.2	33.4	24.3	46.1	32.7	21.2
Mpumalanga	29.5	49.5	21.0	30.3	48.3	21.4	37.3	32.2	30.6
North West	36.2	41.1	22.8	37.3	26.4	36.2	49.3	25.7	25.0
Northern Cape	33.8	25.9	40.3	42.1	29.5	28.4	50.8	21.5	27.8
Western Cape	37.3	29.0	33.7	44.1	21.3	34.6	51.7	13.6	34.4
South Africa	32.1	41.8	26.1	33.1	38.1	28.8	41.3	31.6	27.0

Table 3 Percentage of households who were satisfied with police in their area

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



- 6 Graph

Table 4 Perception of households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime

	2010	2012	2013/14
Eastern Cape	62.3	66.4	68.3
Free State	64.7	70.0	68.5
Gauteng	60.7	59.8	56.4
KwaZulu-Natal	70.5	69.2	71.8
Limpopo	74.1	68.0	75.5
Mpumalanga	70.2	73.4	71.6
North West	71.6	58.3	64.7
Northern Cape	69.3	76.5	72.1
Western Cape	48.5	46.7	45.0
South Africa	64.7	63.7	64.3

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Percentages
Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) is a countrywide households-based survey that examines perceptions of crimes and also reports on perceptions of activities of the criminal justice sector from the view of the victims and households.
Statistics South Africa Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS), 2011, 2012 and 2013/14
VOCS 2013/14 covers estimates of crimes as from April 2012 to February 2014 thus covering more years than previous surveys. Data collection for VOCS 2011 and 2012 were conducted from January to March of that year and referred to incidents of crime experienced during the previous year (January to December). Since 2013, StatsSA has changed the data collection methodology to continuous data collection. Data collection for 2013/14 started in April 2012 and concluded in March 2014 with reference to the crimes that were experienced during the past twelve months (April 2012 to February 2014). The period is referred to as the moving reference period; this is different from 2011 and 2012 collection which were done from January to March and had a fixed reference period from January to December of the previous year. Sample has been distributed evenly over the collection period in the form of quarterly allocations. VOCS 2013/14 is comparable to the previous years VOCS in that several questions have remained unchanged over time.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

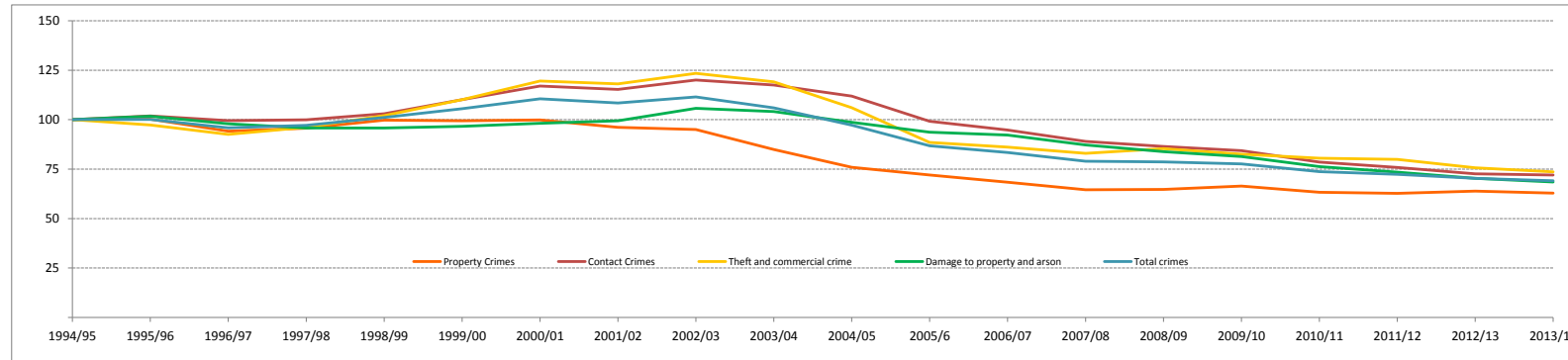
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

63	Serious Crimes
	Public safety
	To reduce the level of overall serious crime by 10 percent between 2014 and 2019

5 Data

Table	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
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	1,069.0	1,059.8	1,078.4	1,062.1
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	1,277.2	1,232.5	1,180.8	1,170.9
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	1,069.9	1,062.2	1,005.7	978.2
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	263.8	254.3	243.3	237
Total crimes	4,989.8	4,995.1	4,784.4	4,849.0	5,047.5	5,267.9	5,516.4	5,410.9	5,563.0	5,287.8	4,851.8	4,329.5	4,159.3	3,941.6	3,922.7	3,871.6	3,679.9	3,608.8	3,508.2	3,448.2

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
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Ratio of all crimes per 100 000 of the population
serious crime is a combination of contact crimes, contact related crimes, property related crimes and other serious crimes. Crimes dependent on police action were previously measured under this category, but from 14/15 onwards crimes dependent on police action will be measured separately. Statistics on firearms, alcohol and drugs are not included in these totals; these types of crime are mostly detected as a result of police action
South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics * CRIME TARGETS WERE REVISITED
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. Line on fire arms, alcohol and drugs has been omitted as there crimes are more dependent of police action and are not reported under serious crimes.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

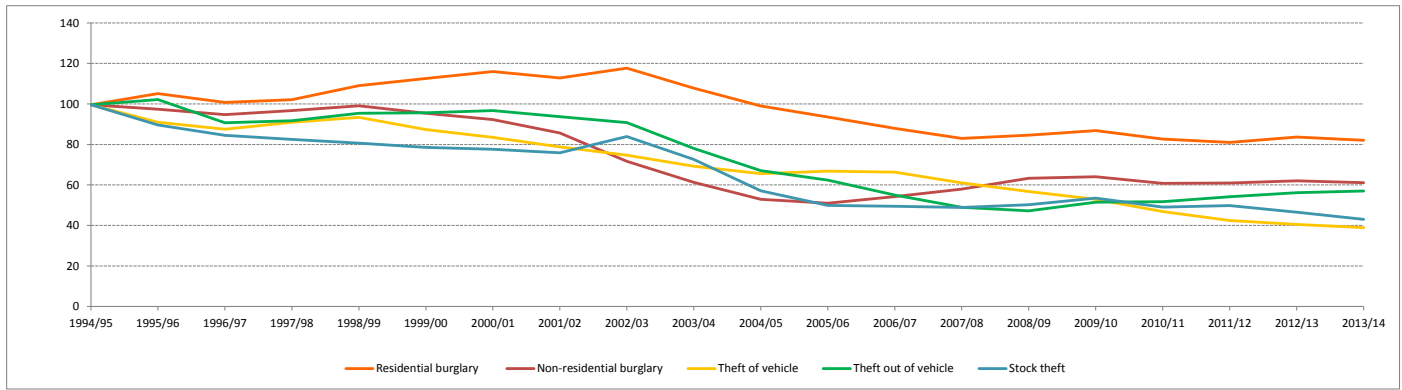
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
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- 4 Trend analysis

64 Property crime
Public safety
To reduce the levels of property crime

5 Data

	1994	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
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	520.2	495.3	485.4	501.4	491.6
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	145.5	138.2	138.5	140.9	138.9
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	145.5	129.0	116.8	111.7	107.3
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	261.7	233.4	225.0	245.1	246.2	257.9	267.2	271.4
Stock theft	121.9	109.7	103.5	101.0	98.8	96.2	95.1	92.9	102.7	89.0	70.1	61.3	60.8	60.1	61.7	65.7	60.3	61.2	57.2	52.9
Total	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	1,069.0	1,059.8	1,078.4	1,062.1

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
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Ratio of property crimes per 100 000 of the population
property crime is made up of burglary residential and business, theft of and out of motor vehicle and stock theft
SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics 2011/12.
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.

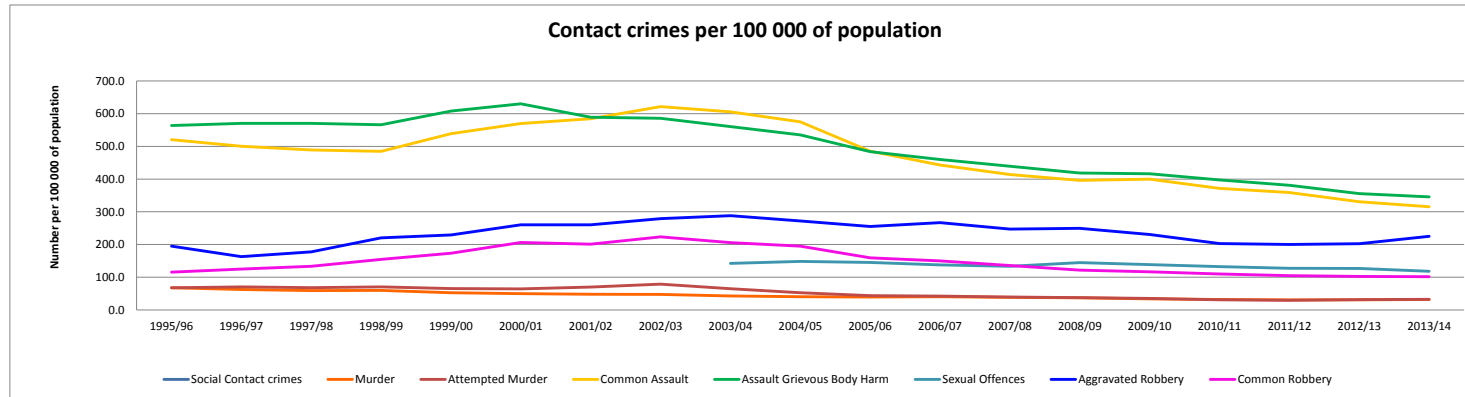
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

65	Contact crime
	Public safety
	To reduce contact crime by 10 percent between 2014 and 2019

5 Data

Table		Contact Crimes rate - per 100 000 of population																	
	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Social Contact crimes																			
Murder	67.9	62.8	59.5	59.8	52.5	49.8	47.8	47.4	42.7	40.3	39.6	40.5	38.6	37.3	34.1	31.9	30.9	31.1	32.2
Attempted Murder	67.9	70.4	68.4	70.4	65.4	64.4	69.8	78.9	64.8	52.6	43.8	42.5	39.3	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.4	31.3	32.3
Common Assault	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	371.8	359.1	330.8	315.5
Assault Grievous Body Harm	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	397.3	380.8	355.6	345.7
Sexual Offences																			
Aggravated Robbery	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	203.0	200.1	202.6	225.3
Common Robbery	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	109.8	104.7	102.4	101.7
Total	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	1,277.2	1,232.5	1,180.8	1,170.9



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Ratio of contact crimes per 100 000 of the population
the category of contact crime is made up of murder, attempted murder aggravated robbery, common robbery, assault causing grievous bodily harm (gbh), common and sexual offences
SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
See indicator 68 for further analysis of aggravated robbery. Data on sexual offences from 2000/01 to 2002/03 is not published in the crime statistics. Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

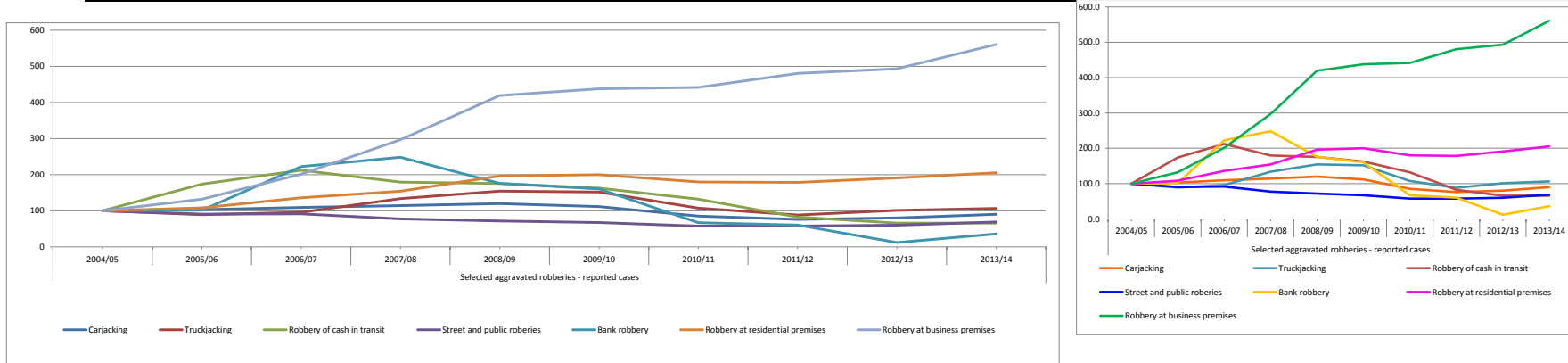
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

66	Aggravated robberies
	Public safety
	To reduce level of aggravated robberies

5 Data

Selected aggravated robberies - reported cases													% increase /decrease 2012/13 vs 2013/14
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/6	2006/07	2007/8	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Carjacking	14,691	13,793	12,434	12,825	13,599	14,201	14,915	13,902	10,627	9,475	9,990	11,221	12.3%
Truckjacking	986	901	930	829	892	1,245	1,437	1,412	999	821	943	991	5.1%
Robbery of cash in transit	374	192	220	383	467	395	386	358	291	182	145	145	0.0%
Street and public robberies			100,436	91,070	92,021	77,984	72,194	67,670	57,951	57,973	60,476	69,240	14.5%
Bank robbery	127	54	58	59	129	144	102	93	39	35	7	21	200.0%
Robbery at residential premises	9,063	9,351	9,391	10,173	12,761	14,481	18,438	18,786	16,889	16,766	17,950	19,284	7.4%
Robbery at business premises	5,498	3,677	3,320	4,387	6,689	9,862	13,920	14,534	14,667	15,951	16,377	18,615	13.7%

6 Graph



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Number of organised crimes	
aggravated robberies refers to cases of armed robbery, and the trio crimes	
SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics 2013/14	
The graph is based on change-over-time series using 2004/05 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table uses number of reported cases for selected crimes.	

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

67	Drug-Related
	Public safety
	To increase the reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs by 13 percent over the period 2014 to 2019

5 Data

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	7,893	9,061	7,511	7,231	8,003	8,437	8,946	9,566	11,654	12,877	15,063
Free State	3,550	4,063	5,074	5,462	4,525	4,561	5,110	4,209	4,463	6,168	8,199
Gauteng	9,428	10,722	14,202	12,582	12,742	13,574	14,729	16,457	25,949	38,159	74,713
KwaZulu-Natal	13,599	19,290	23,206	26,228	24,100	23,819	28,693	32,457	37,415	42,167	45,954
Limpopo	1,706	1,786	1,977	2,178	3,198	3,316	4,837	4,634	5,254	7,530	9,609
Mpumalanga	1,314	1,714	1,794	2,068	1,770	1,642	2,041	3,178	4,153	5,844	7,464
North West	3,117	4,383	5,053	5,759	6,610	7,109	7,704	7,166	7,678	9,157	11,015
Northern Cape	2,142	2,550	2,085	2,114	2,201	1,933	2,371	2,418	2,672	2,861	3,252
Western Cape	19,940	30,432	34,788	41,067	45,985	52,781	60,409	70,588	77,069	82,062	85,463
Reported cases	62,689	84,001	95,690	104,689	109,134	117,172	134,840	150,673	176,307	206,825	260,732

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	114.2	131.4	109	104.9	115.9	128.2	134.6	141.8	170.6	195.5	227.5
Free State	119.6	138.4	171.8	184.6	152.9	158.5	176.1	149	161.7	224.4	297.8
Gauteng	103.7	116.8	152.2	132.1	131.5	129.9	139.9	147	229.1	306.2	587
KwaZulu-Natal	139.6	197.2	235.7	264.3	240.7	235.7	274.6	304.9	345.8	407.6	439.5
Limpopo	32	33.6	37	40.6	59.2	62.9	92.5	85.2	94.6	138.1	174.1
Mpumalanga	37.8	49.7	51.7	59	50.1	45.7	56.6	87.8	113.6	143.4	180.8
North West	93.3	130.7	151.8	170.7	194.7	207.6	223.3	223.9	236	258.2	306.2
Northern Cape	200.8	238	193.3	193.1	199.7	171.7	206.6	219	243.6	248.1	279.6
Western Cape	443.2	666.6	749.4	864.8	950.1	1003.1	1127.7	1351.3	1457.5	1389.9	1420.4
Crime ratio	135.1	180.3	204.1	220.9	228.1	240.7	273.4	301.4	348.5	395.6	492.1

	2003/04-2004/05	2004/05-2005/06	2005/06-2006/07	2006/2007-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	2008/09-2009/10	2009/10-2010/11	2010/11-2011/12	2011/12-2012/13	2012/13-2013/14	2004/05-2013/14
Eastern Cape	14.8%	-17.1%	-3.7%	10.7%	5.4%	6.0%	6.9%	21.8%	10.5%	17.0%	66.2%
Free State	14.5%	24.9%	7.6%	-17.2%	0.8%	12.0%	-17.6%	6.0%	38.2%	32.9%	101.8%
Gauteng	13.7%	32.5%	-11.4%	1.3%	6.5%	8.5%	11.7%	57.7%	47.1%	95.8%	596.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	41.8%	20.3%	13.0%	-8.1%	-1.2%	20.5%	13.1%	15.3%	12.7%	9.0%	138.2%
Limpopo	4.7%	10.7%	10.2%	46.8%	3.7%	45.9%	-4.2%	13.4%	43.3%	27.6%	438.0%
Mpumalanga	30.4%	4.7%	15.3%	-14.4%	-7.2%	24.3%	55.7%	30.7%	40.7%	27.7%	335.5%
North West	40.6%	15.3%	14.0%	14.8%	7.5%	8.4%	-7.0%	7.1%	19.3%	20.3%	151.3%
Northern Cape	19.0%	-18.2%	1.4%	4.1%	-12.2%	22.7%	2.0%	10.5%	7.1%	13.7%	27.5%
Western Cape	52.6%	14.3%	18.0%	12.0%	14.8%	14.5%	16.9%	9.2%	6.5%	4.1%	180.8%
Total	34.0%	13.9%	9.4%	4.2%	7.4%	15.1%	11.7%	17.0%	17.3%	26.1%	210.4%

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
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- 10 Data Note

Ratio of Drug-related crime per 100 000 of the population
Drug-related crimes include possession, usage, handling, dealing, smuggling and manufacturing.
SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics
This indicator does not reflect confiscated and destroyed drugs as they are captured on a different system. Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
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68	Sexual Offences
	Public safety
	To reduce sexual offences

5 Data

Table 1 Reported Cases

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	8,238	8,626	10,312	9,117	9,087	9,456	9,047	9,380	9,239	9,567	9,897
Free State	4,734	4,972	4,559	4,386	4,396	4,523	4,581	4,838	4,927	5,252	4,814
Gauteng	16,402	16,333	15,676	15,124	15,398	18,176	15,645	13,987	12,419	12,288	11,021
KwaZulu-Natal	11,378	12,122	11,932	11,649	11,355	13,279	13,269	12,793	12,288	12,405	11,875
Limpopo	4,491	5,070	4,671	4,780	4,528	4,675	4,905	4,883	5,686	6,467	6,423
Mpumalanga	4,375	4,674	4,756	4,631	4,169	4,695	4,603	4,442	4,092	4,267	3,953
North West	4,519	4,610	4,546	4,588	4,513	5,021	4,759	4,706	4,972	5,521	4,850
Northern Cape	2,191	2,212	1,993	1,957	1,749	1,917	1,845	1,868	1,738	1,844	1,754
Western Cape	9,751	10,498	9,631	8,969	8,623	8,772	9,678	9,299	9,153	8,776	8,062
Reported cases	66,079	69,117	68,076	65,201	63,818	70,514	68,332	66,196	64,514	66,387	62,649

Table 2 Crime Ratio per 100 000 of the population

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Eastern Cape	119.2	125.1	149.6	132.2	131.6	143.7	136.1	139.1	135.3	145.2	149.5
Free State	159.5	169.4	154.3	148.2	148.6	157.2	157.8	171.3	178.5	191.1	174.9
Gauteng	180.4	178	168	158.8	158.9	174	148.6	125	109.6	98.6	86.6
KwaZulu-Natal	116.8	123.9	121.2	117.4	113.4	131.4	127	120.2	113.6	119.9	113.6
Limpopo	84.2	95.5	87.4	89.1	83.8	88.6	93.8	89.8	102.4	118.6	116.4
Mpumalanga	125.8	135.6	137.1	132	117.9	130.8	127.6	122.8	111.9	104.7	95.8
North West	135.3	137.4	136.6	136	133	146.6	137.9	147	152.8	155.7	134.8
Northern Cape	205.4	206.4	184.8	178.8	158.7	170.3	160.8	169.2	158.5	159.9	150.8
Western Cape	216.7	229.9	207.5	188.9	178.2	166.7	180.7	178	173.1	148.6	134
Crime ratio	142.5	148.4	145.2	137.6	133.4	144.8	138.5	132.4	127.5	127	118.2

Table 3 Percentage difference on reported cases

	2003/4-2004/5	2004/5- 2005/6	2005/6-2006/7	2006/7- 2007/8	2007/8- 2008/9	2008/9- 2009/10	2009/10-2010/11	2010/11-2011/12	2011/12-2012/13	2012/13-2013/14	2004/05-2013/14
Eastern Cape	4.70%	19.58%	-11.63%	-0.45%	9.19%	-5.29%	2.20%	-2.73%	7.32%	2.96%	16.07%
Free State	5.00%	-8.91%	-3.95%	0.27%	5.79%	0.38%	8.56%	4.20%	7.06%	-8.48%	12.81%
Gauteng	-0.40%	-5.62%	-5.48%	0.06%	9.50%	-14.60%	-15.88%	-12.32%	-10.04%	-12.17%	-44.61%
KwaZulu-Natal	6.50%	-2.18%	-3.14%	-3.41%	15.87%	-3.35%	-4.35%	-5.49%	5.55%	-5.25%	-3.23%
Limpopo	12.90%	-8.48%	1.95%	-5.95%	5.73%	5.87%	-4.26%	14.03%	15.82%	-1.85%	24.19%
Mpumalanga	6.80%	1.11%	-3.72%	-10.68%	10.94%	-2.45%	-3.76%	-8.88%	-6.43%	-8.50%	-22.79%
North West	2.00%	-0.58%	-0.44%	-2.21%	10.23%	-5.93%	6.60%	3.95%	1.90%	-13.42%	13.32%
Northern Cape	1.00%	-10.47%	-3.25%	-11.24%	7.31%	-5.58%	5.22%	-6.32%	0.88%	-5.69%	-22.53%
Western Cape	7.70%	-9.74%	-8.96%	-5.66%	-6.45%	8.40%	-1.49%	-2.75%	-14.15%	-9.83%	-35.36%
Total	4.6%	-2.2%	-5.2%	-3.1%	8.5%	-4.4%	-4.4%	-3.7%	-0.4%	-6.9%	-14.4%

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Ratio of Sexual offences per 100 000 of the population
Sexual offences are defined by Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007). Sexual offences is a category of crime which includes rape, sexual assault, contact sexual assault and sexual offences due to police
SAPS annual
Additional data that is disaggregated at provincial level is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

69	Trial ready docket rate
Access to justice: police performance	
To increase the court ready dockets, especially contact crimes to 75 percent by 2019 and to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system	

5 Table

Table		Charges referred to court			Charges referred to court as a % of Total		
	Incomplete/ Carried forward	New charges	Total	Unfounded	Withdrawn	Charges referred to court	% of Total
20045							
Contact crimes	202 455	847 266	1 049 721	10 274	216 302	345 459	32.9%
Property crime	114 105	597 256	711 361	6 554	30 739	76 795	10.8%
Damage to property	21 392	158 969	180 361	3 783	35 073	44 534	24.7%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	8 142	129 425	137 567	1 760	4 158	118 655	86.3%
Other theft and fraud	115 685	656 737	772 422	19 998	100 811	172 131	22.3%
All crimes	491 779	2 389 653	2 881 432	42 369	387 083	757 574	26.6%
200506							
Contact crimes	170 987	756 136	927 123	6 490	140 065	333 129	35.9%
Property crime	106 873	570 698	677 571	5 341	21 584	70 539	10.4%
Damage to property	16 757	151 887	168 644	2 786	24 472	46 141	27.4%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	5 613	142 259	147 872	1 363	2 812	134 730	91.1%
Other theft and fraud	97 729	551 334	649 063	14 246	251 382	161 434	24.9%
All crimes	397 959	2 172 314	2 570 273	30 256	440 315	745 973	29.0%
200607							
Contact crimes	168 073	730 348	898 419	6 888		340 001	37.8%
Property crime	108 009	547 258	655 267	6 163	18 872	71 528	10.9%
Damage to property	16 730	151 194	167 924	2 856	21 297	48 955	29.1%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	4 686	157 304	161 990	831	1 873	153 388	94.7%
Other theft and fraud	89 609	542 342	631 951	11 723	54 453	168 882	26.3%
All crimes	365 997	2 128 444	2 524 491	28 061	96 495	782 684	31.0%
200708							
Contact crimes	159 933	692 559	852 493	7 102	94 988	354 708	41.6%
Property crime	102 611	523 513	626 124	6 042	17 603	73 694	11.8%
Damage to property	15 669	144 364	160 033	2 970	18 595	49 609	31.0%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	4 518	171 015	175 533	860	1 310	168 227	95.8%
Other theft and fraud	96 211	527 574	623 885	11 676	48 326	179 027	28.7%
All crimes	379 042	2 657 918	3 436 958	28 730	188 822	825 324	23.9%
200809							
Contact crimes	163 549	684 199	847 748	7 122	96 488	338 965	40.0%
Property crime	108 316	532 184	640 500	6 005	17 799	74 574	11.6%
Damage to property	16 518	141 107	157 625	3 057	18 386	48 197	30.6%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	4 354	187 382	191 736	560	1 295	184 139	96.0%
Other theft and fraud	89 433	552 371	641 804	11 710	48 455	204 010	31.3%
All crimes	392 170	2 987 243	3 489 413	28 474	182 363	849 885	24.1%
200910							
Contact crimes	130 452	676 445	806 897	8 450	97 198	353 355	43.8%
Property crime	60 375	553 368	613 743	6 400	18 800	76 132	12.4%
Damage to property	130 607	138 835	269 442	3 091	18 141	49 983	36.8%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	3 063	212 321	215 384	452	1 170	209 462	96.9%
Other theft and fraud	71 865	540 919	612 784	11 739	49 298	201 738	32.6%
All crimes	280 002	2 121 887	2 137 659	30 132	184 667	890 690	41.7%
201011							
Contact crimes	121 621	638 468	760 089	5 129	95 200	342 961	45.1%
Property crime	65 663	534 451	600 114	6 208	18 672	71 670	12.0%
Damage to property	11 279	131 860	143 139	2 723	17 506	46 324	32.4%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	2 021	534 866	536 887	367	1 132	230 257	99.1%
Other theft and fraud	79 084	534 866	613 950	11 303	50 072	109 540	17.8%
All crimes	278 638	2 374 511	2 650 587	25 730	182 382	800 732	30.2%
201112							
Contact crimes	137 216	623 486	760 702	5 966	90 868	352 741	46.4%
Property crime	89 199	536 093	625 292	6 325	20 539	75 027	12.0%
Damage to property	13 631	128 639	142 270	2 513	16 524	47 039	33.1%
Trio Crimes	18 817	42 192	60 999	254	1 270	11 078	23.2%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	2 539	260 209	262 748	318	816	259 108	99.3%
Other theft and fraud	93 825	537 330	631 155	10 864	50 668	120 089	19.0%
All crimes	358 788	2 885 737	3 244 525	25 966	179 415	854 004	26.3%
2012013							
Contact crimes	124 549	613 909	738 458	5 435	82 381	346 593	46.9%
Property crime	87 337	563 665	651 002	5 943	19 976	76 076	11.7%
Damage to property	11 548	121 113	132 661	2 291	16 000	46 399	35.0%
Trio Crimes	18 027	44 317	62 344	231	1 234	11 193	18.0%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	3 879	292 762	296 641	293	752	293 082	98.8%
Other theft and fraud	94 886	454 385	549 271	10 132	4 919	117 054	21.3%
All crimes	324 614	2 123 207	2 447 821	24 832	179 675	963 129	39.4%
2013014							
Contact crimes	137 238	617 417	754 655	4 980	87 520	333 671	44.2%
Property crime	110 805	562 768	673 573	5 756	21 649	71 844	10.7%
Damage to property	13 059	119 733	132 792	1 836	16 964	45 367	34.2%
Trio Crimes	24 235	49 120	73 355	212	1 741	10 807	14.7%
Firearms, drugs and alcohol	2 331	345 909	348 240	287	637	345 376	99.2%
Other theft and fraud	101 125	447 773	548 898	9 007	51 412	111 138	20.2%
All crimes	366 209	2 169 927	2 536 136	22 608	188 883	960 697	37.9%

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number
Charges referred to court by the SAPS. Charges to court refers to the number of charges where an arrest was made and that were sent to court in a specific month expressed as a percentage of total charges where an arrest was made within that month. Withdrawn refers to number of charges that are withdrawn by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) before it can be referred to court in that specific month. Unfounded refers to charges that, after an investigation it was established that no crime has been committed and are thus closed as false. Charges carried forward are charges were still under investigation from the previous years and months that are now carried forward to that specific month. Incomplete refers to charges that are still under investigation and are carried over to the next month.
SAPS annual reports 2011/12. Personal Communication on data from Crime Administration System (CAS)
Note that the published total number of new complaints (indicator 68) are not the same as the published number of cases in court provided in indicator 69. The Department of Justice & Constitutional Development indicated that this is due to the different dates at which the data was extracted from their information system. The following categories have been changed as compared to previous reports: Ongoing investigations changed to Incomplete/Carries forward; New complaints changed to New charges and Unresolved changes to Undetected

- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

70	Conviction rate
	Court system efficiency and effectiveness
	To reduce the number of criminal backlog cases in all courts by 21 percent between 2014 and 2019

5 Data

Table 1 National Prosecutions Authority (NPA) data on steps in court system

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	year on year growth 2012/13 vs 2013/14
1 New cases in court	1 117 879	1 117 488	1 084 137	1 069 724	1 062 497	1 037 309	1 058 210	1 044 346	962 317	897 842	916 917	931 799	1.6%
2 Cases disposed	956 509	1 182 163	1 130 006	1 168 936	1 101 395	1 043 373	1 070 435	1 065 292	996 320	937 357	949 397	962 632	1.4%
2.1 Cases removed from the roll	534 171	767 675	730 040	757 519	722 361	655 029	638 795	595 751	535 429	488 564	482 597	457 290	-5.2%
2.2 Finalised cases	422 338	414 488	399 966	411 417	379 034	388 344	431 640	469 541	460 891	448 793	466 800	505 342	8.3%
2.2.1 Verdict cases	407 530	396 536	381 020	373 995	334 551	326 506	349 883	350 910	331 045	316 098	323 390	329 153	1.8%
2.2.1.1 Convictions	332 056	330 146	322 147	322 687	286 861	284 620	307 089	310 951	293 673	280 658	289 789	301 798	4.1%
2.2.2 ADRM	14 808	17 952	18 946	37 422	44 483	61 838	81 757	118 631	129 846	132 695	143 410	176 189	22.9%
3 Cases remaining in the system	188 691	185 423	206 005	198 990	206 508	232 518	234 606	230 477	218 660	200 532	189 810	182 979	-3.6%

Table 2 Various ratios

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	year on year growth 2012/13 vs 2013/14
Conviction rate	81.5%	83.3%	84.5%	86.3%	85.7%	87.2%	87.8%	88.6%	88.7%	88.8%	89.6%	91.7%	2.1%
Clearance rate	-14.4%	5.8%	4.2%	9.3%	3.7%	0.6%	1.2%	2.0%	2.7%	4.4%	3.5%	3.3%	-0.2%
Success rate	44.2%	35.1%	35.4%	35.2%	34.4%	37.2%	40.3%	44.1%	46.3%	47.9%	49.2%	52.5%	3.3%

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number
 The indicators show the steps in the criminal justice system. Conviction rate is conviction as a percentage of all verdict cases. Clearance rate is the disposed cases as a percentage of new cases. Success rate is the finalised cases as a percentage of cases disposed. ADRM is Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods. Cases disposed includes cases removed from the roll and finalised cases. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM.

- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Table 1 and Table 2 data sourced from National Prosecuting Authority, Communication with Departments
 $2.2.1 \text{ (Verdict cases)} + 2.2.2 \text{ (ADRM)} = 2.2 \text{ (Finalised cases)}$ - $2.2.1.1 \text{ (Convictions)} + \text{Acquittals (Not presented here)} = 2.2.1 \text{ (Verdict cases)}$
 The ADRM includes Diversions, Informal Mediations and Child Justice Act diversions.
 Cases Disposed Includes Cases Removed from the roll and Finalised Cases. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM and includes Child Justice Court matters. The definition of number of

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

71 Total number of
Access to justice
To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders

5 Data

Table
Number of inmates in correctional facilities

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Sentenced offenders	91,853	86,708	88,885	97,504	95,835	99,692	109,072	115,897	125,322	130,940	134,487	122,410	113,711	111,230	109,877	114,972	113,571	112,535	104,335	111,008
Remand detainees	22,021	23,412	29,514	36,698	45,607	54,884	57,262	53,662	53,996	53,901	51,020	46,971	44,884	47,595	49,150	47,602	47,350	49,696	46,090	44,702
Female	634	807	1,059	1,174	1,302	1,370	1,236	1,215	1,159	1,052	969	920	961	1,016	1,022	978	1,030	988	1,005	
Male	22,976	29,257	36,060	45,264	54,029	56,184	52,368	52,686	52,832	50,096	46,274	44,087	47,735	48,756	47,185	47,253	44,868	44,742	43,853	
Total	113,874	110,120	118,399	134,202	141,442	154,576	166,334	169,559	179,318	184,841	185,507	169,381	158,595	158,825	159,027	162,574	160,921	162,231	150,425	155,710

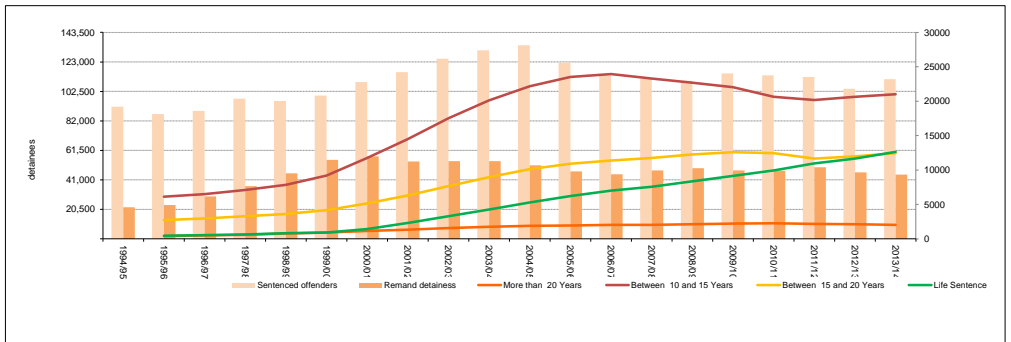
Table
Sentenced offenders per crime category - average per year

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Economical	35,488	36,060	38,657	34,768	35,540	37,523	37,660	38,981	38,639	37,798	28,590	23,898	24,715	25,243	25,694	25,575	25,417	19,999	22,893	
Aggressive	34,811	37,927	41,328	41,718	44,090	49,315	54,194	59,766	64,080	68,661	67,254	64,813	63,812	63,559	63,746	62,267	61,174	58,242	59,961	
Sexual	8,078	9,477	10,624	11,495	11,937	12,859	14,077	15,571	16,960	17,911	18,399	18,027	17,744	18,073	18,405	18,128	18,040	18,793	19,812	
Narcotics	3,458	3,571	4,053	3,724	3,671	3,620	3,556	3,869	3,746	3,499	2,901	2,562	2,424	2,473	2,561	2,641	2,691	2,692	3,245	
Other	5,472	3,191	4,157	4,118	5,269	6,439	7,694	7,985	7,562	7,385	5,011	4,480	4,395	4,917	5,285	5,081	5,214	4,609	5,097	

Table
Sentence categories - average per year

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
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	7,704	7,878	8,150	8,020	8,220	7,746	7,908	
Between 7 and 10 Years	12,395	13,735	15,493	16,808	17,820	19,044	20,209	21,174	21,411	21,403	20,010	17,526	15,532	14,672	14,770	14,777	14,993	15,134	15,432	
Between 10 and 15 Years	6,099	6,487	7,086	7,848	9,174	11,734	14,516	17,519	20,131	22,161	23,539	23,956	23,292	22,672	22,033	20,625	20,156	20,631	21,035	
Between 15 and 20 Years	2,732	2,964	3,297	3,623	4,176	5,137	6,316	7,669	8,948	10,120	10,920	11,375	11,740	12,251	12,597	12,435	11,663	11,973	12,441	
More than 20 Years	1,983	2,402	2,862	3,568	4,410	5,395	6,437	7,452	8,312	8,934	9,332	9,583	9,743	10,155	10,583	10,761	10,304	10,134	9,790	
Life Sentence	433	518	638	793	928	1,436	2,313	3,296	4,249	5,284	6,214	6,998	7,574	8,354	9,141	9,947	10,981	11,660	12,658	

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number
Number of inmates in correctional facilities.
The term "Remand Detainees" is inclusive of all categories of un-sentenced persons in DCS facilities, awaiting further action by a court, i.e. persons awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing, awaiting extradition. The definition by its nature excludes sentenced offenders (even when returned from parole break) as well as state patients (where a decision by a court has already been made) and persons awaiting deportation. The term remand detainee is inclusive of the following categories. Remand detainees detained pending observation at the Mental Health Establishment, remand detainees detained in line with section 7 of the Extradition Act, and remand detainees who have been convicted and waiting for sentencing.

9 Data source
Department of Correctional Services, Annual Report and personal communication

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

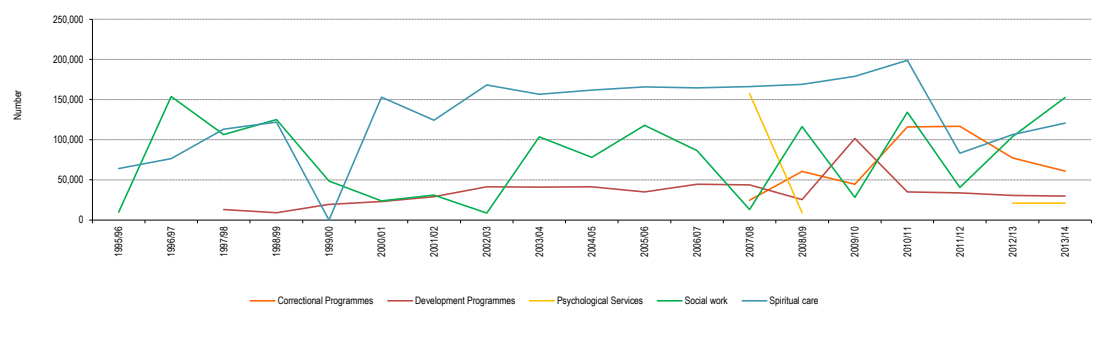
- 1 Indicator
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72 Rehabilitation of
Access to justice
Transform offenders into law abiding citizens by providing correctional and development programs

5 Data

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Correctional Programmes													24 657	60 543	44 481	116 097	116 716	77 087	61 049	
Development Programmes			13 013	9 076	19 603	22 998	29 114	41 392	40 938	41 546	35 162	44 663	43 593	25 238	101 620	34 875	33 807	30 657	29 965	
Skills				2 273	9 451	10 334	10 220	16 081	19 851	15 004	8 502	16 202	17 475	5 930	78 282	8 302	7 579	7 713	6 875	
Production workshops							2,347	2,312	2,766	2,600	1,509	1,789	1,757	1,668	1 789	1 745	1 693	1 515	1 690	
Agriculture							2,635	2,895	3,175	3,342	2,759	2,203	2,265	2 510	2 960	2 905	2 906	3 110	3 281	
Education			13,013	6,803	10,152	12,664	13,912	20,104	15,126	20,600	22,392	24,469	22,096	15,130	18,589	21,923	21,629	18,319	18,119	
Psychological Services													157,444	9,073					20,865	21,120
Social work	10,010	153,672	106,324	125,164	48,680	23,783	31,122	8,851	103,380	77,858	118,057	86,571	13,034	116,115	28,187	134,358	40,469	104,073	152,406	
Spiritual care	64,059	76,275	113,033	121,738	no data	152,786	124,374	168,009	156,457	161,618	165,615	164,582	165,965	168,784	178,776	198,859	83,198	106,478	120,668	
Total	74,069	229,947	232,370	255,978	68,283	199,567	184,610	218,252	300,775	281,022	318,834	295,816	404,693	379,753	353,064	484,189	274,190	294,194	231,416	

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Parolees	17,433	21,159	22,724	22,280	21,659	24,954	28,030	28,941	31,491	31,562	24,387	25,899	30,914	34,299	36,862	42,059	44,218	46,259	49,282
Probationers	8,487	10,715	12,054	11,751	12,648	16,509	17,935	19,248	20,656	20,680	15,470	16,044	17,708	18,886	18,370	19,627	19,437	15,943	16,744
Total	25,920	31,874	34,778	34,031	34,307	41,463	45,965	48,189	52,147	52,242	39,857	41,943	48,622	53,185	55,232	61,686	63,655	62,202	66,025



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number
Rehabilitation programmes as provided by Department of correctional services. Rehabilitation in the Department of Correctional services context is a holistic process where offenders are encouraged to discard negative values and change their offending behaviours, to take responsibility for the harm they caused to victims in particular society in general, in an enabling environment.
Correctional programmes provides needs based correctional programmes in line with the correctional sentence plans, which entail targeting all elements associated with offending behaviour and focusing on the offences for which persons are incarcerated.
Development programmes provides programmes and services aimed at developing competencies by providing opportunities for skills and social development.
Psychological services, Social work, Spiritual care services need based programmes and services are aimed at maintaining the personal wellbeing of the incarcerated persons by facilitating social functioning, spiritual, moral and psychological wellbeing.
Department of Correctional services, personal communication

- 9 Data source

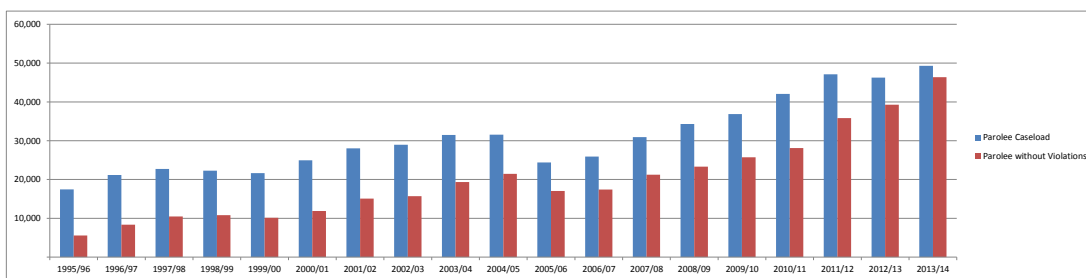
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
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73	Parole and Probation
	Access to justice
	97 percent of parolees and 97 percent of probationers without violation by 2019

5 Data

	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Parolee Caseload	17,433	21,159	22,724	22,280	21,659	24,954	28,030	28,941	31,491	31,562	24,387	25,899	30,914	34,299	36,862	42,059	47,095	46,259	49,282	
Parolee without Violations	5,563	8,365	10,483	10,823	10,149	11,879	15,092	15,725	19,354	21,471	17,046	17,411	21,239	23,309	25,722	28,107	35,819	39,269	46,380	
Percentage of Parolees without violations	32%	40%	46%	49%	47%	48%	54%	54%	61%	68%	70%	67%	69%	68%	70%	67%	76%	85%	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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Probationer Caseload	8,487	10,715	12,054	11,751	12,648	16,509	17,935	19,248	20,656	20,680	15,470	16,044	17,708	18,886	18,370	19,627	19,437	15,943	16,744	
Probationer without Violations	5,123	7,095	8,346	8,013	8,721	11,413	12,981	13,956	15,758	16,585	12,653	13,188	14,674	15,548	15,304	16,443	16,636	14,029	15,543	
Percentage of Probationers without violations	60%	66%	69%	68%	69%	69%	72%	73%	76%	80%	82%	82%	83%	82%	83%	84%	86%	88%	93%	



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source

7	Number and percentage
8	Parolee refers to a person who has been placed out of correctional centre before the expiry of the sentence to serve the remainder of his/her sentence of imprisonment in the community under the supervision and control of Community Corrections. Probationer refers to a person who is serving a sentence of correctional supervision and was sentenced by a court of law to correctional supervision or has been placed on correctional supervision by the CSPB/National Commissioner or his/her delegate.
9	Department of Correctional services, personal communication

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

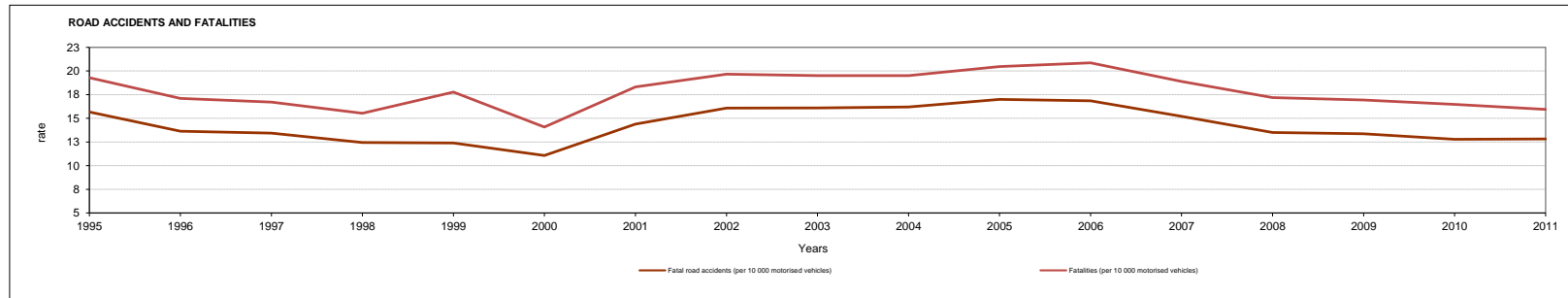
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

74	Road accidents
	Public safety
	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities by 5% on a year-to-year basis

5 Data

	Road accidents and fatalities																	
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Motorised vehicles registered	4,904,223	5,733,497	5,776,424	5,819,351	5,850,566	5,992,057	6,074,201	6,159,679	6,245,392	6,417,484	6,677,239	7,128,791	7,653,044	8,133,723	8,357,564	8,600,031	8,816,366	9,150,805
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	33.20	15.67	13.64	13.44	12.44	12.40	11.07	14.39	16.08	16.11	16.20	17.00	16.85	15.22	13.50	13.36	12.79	12.83
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	40.70	19.28	17.11	16.71	15.54	17.77	14.08	18.31	19.67	19.51	19.51	20.48	20.86	18.90	17.20	16.94	16.48	15.94
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	17%	15%	14%	13%	12%	12%	11%	14%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	15%	13%	13%	12%	12%
Fatal road accidents	8,140	8,335	7,850	7,790	7,260	7,342	6,679	8,802	9,973	10,197	10,607	11,736	12,456	12,011	10,805	10,857	10,837	11,228
Road fatalities	9,981	10,256	9,848	9,691	9,068	10,523	8,494	11,201	12,198	12,353	12,772	14,135	15,419	14,920	13,768	13,768	13,967	13,954

6 Graph



7 Data format

8 Definitions

Number, Rate, Percent and Index
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.
9 Data source
Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC). Additional data on available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.thepresidency-dpme.gov.za

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

75	Peace operations
	Peace, security and stability
	To promote peace, security and stability in the region and continent

5 Data

Table	South Africa's involvement in Peacekeeping Operations in Africa														
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
MONUC (DRC)	1	113	161	1,430	1,430	1,230	1,242	1,248	1958	1198	1267	1267	1267		
IEMF (DRC)				22											
TPVM (DRC)			3	3											
Training of Armed forces (DRC)												12	120		
Advisory team to Armed Forces (DRC)												12	11		
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	850	850		
Southern Sudan-Uganda Deployment of forces to minimise threat of piracy on East coast of Africa (Mozambique)								2		2	154	0			
Op MISTRAL												174	220		
Op CORDINE															1226.75
Op COPPER															778
Op VIMBELA															100.25
Total number of personnel deployed	118	870	925	7,966	2,894	2,846	3,071	2,632	3,054	2,242	2,207	2,141	2,468	2,190	2,213
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR): Deployment of SANDF in CAR to assist with capacity building									66		2207	83	44		
NEPAL								5	1		44	0			
OTHER PEACE OPERATIONS								2	2	3	2				

- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number of Personnel Deployed in Peacekeeping Operations on the African Continent
 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.

- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Department of Defence and Military Veterans - Joint Operations Division
 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. Additional data on specific peace keeping operations available in the Excel version on the DPME website:

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

76	Development
	Sustainable development
	Contribute to sustainable development and an economically intergrated Africa by supporting regional and continental processes so as to significantly increase

5 Data

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

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data note

Number, Amount in millions of rands
Initiatives refer to countries who are assisted through African Renaissance Fund (ARF)
Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO).
*Expenditure is only recognised once concurrence is granted by the Minister of Finance. For financial year 2010/11 other projects that were funded were not recognised as expenditure against the fund. Where applicable, exchange rate of R11.58 for 2014 is used to compare with the US dollar

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

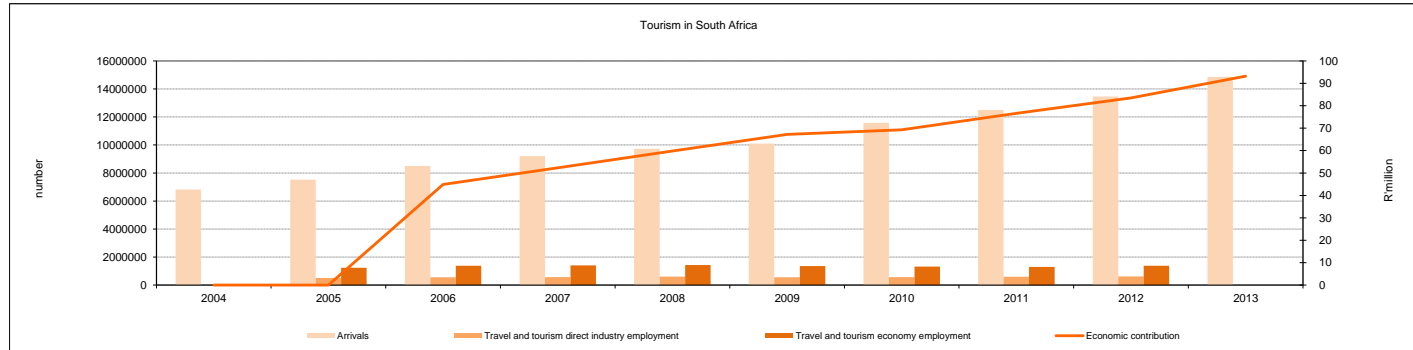
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

77 Sustainable tourism
Bilateral political and economic relations
To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth

5 Data

Table		Tourism in South Africa											
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Foreign travelers													
1	Arrivals	6,549,916	6,640,095	6,815,196	7,518,317	8,508,805	9,207,697	9,728,860	10,098,306	11,574,540	12,495,743	13,451,565	14,860,216
Foreign tourists													
2	Foreign tourists							7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354	9 188 368	9 616 965	
	Total Africa							5,089,414	5,741,177	6,136,835	6,656,458	6,913,783	
	Total Overseas							1,885,977	2,216,994	2,176,719	2,505,762	2,683,141	
	Unspecified							36 474	115 381	25 800	26 148	20 040	
Employment													
3	Direct Tourism employment as a % of total SA Employment			4.0%	4.1%	4.2%	4.4%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%		
4	Travel and tourism direct industry employment			507,384	553,712	569,688	609,934	553,990	567,313	591,785	617,287		
5	Travel and tourism economy employment			1,228,700	1,378,700	1,408,700	1,425,700	1,350,100	1,322,300	1,290,800	1378500		
6 Economic contribution													
	Tourism direct gross domestic product (TDGDP) Rbn			44.9	52.3	59.8	67.2	69.3	76.6	83.5	93.2		
	TDGDP as % of GDP			2.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8	3		

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Data source

Numbers, Rands in billion
1. Statistics South Africa, Foreign arrivals excluding workers and contract workers
2. South African Tourism Annual Tourism report 2013
3, 4. Statistics South Africa's National accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2010, Provisional 2011 and 2012)
5. World Travel and Tourism council (WTTC): September 2014 Travel and Tourism Economic Data
6. Statistics South Africa's National accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2010, Provisional 2011 and 2012)

9 Definition

UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organisation) defines a traveller as someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose or duration. A foreign traveller refers to a traveller who is not a South African citizen or permanent resident. Total employment in the tourism industry refers to employees who supply goods and services to both tourists and non tourists while Tourism direct employment refers to employees who are directly engaged producing goods and services consumed by tourists only.

Foreign tourist is any visitor travelling to a place other than that of his /her usual environment for more than one night but less than twelve months, and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited

10 Data note

The tourism industries supply goods and services to both tourists and non tourists

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

78	Mission operations and
	Bilateral political and economic relations
	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives and to promote and protect South Africa's national interests and values through bilateral and multilateral interactions

5 Data

Table 1 Mission operations

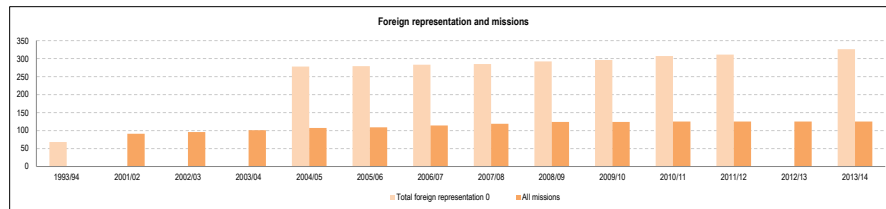
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Africa	27	28	32	37	38	39	43	46	46	47	47	47	47
Latin America	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Asia/ Australasia	22	26	27	27	28	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	32
North America	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	28
All Missions	91	96	101	107	109	114	119	124	124	125	125	125	125

Table 2 Diplomats trained

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Foreign Service/Diplomatic training: Foreign Affairs	47	59	69	93	130	133	83	37	34	19	41
Heads of Mission training	17	20	8	15	14	19	18	11	38	16	17
Foreign Language training	44	95	82	256	817	747	980	508	594	629	

Table 3 Foreign representation in South Africa

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



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition

Number
A mission is defined as an important assignment carried out for political, religious or commercial purposes, typically involving travel. 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.
Department of International Relations and Cooperation
No new missions were opened from the 2009/10 financial year onwards. Foreign language training undertaken on a financial year basis. Additional data on

- 10 Data source
- 11 Data Note

Table 3 Foreign representation in South Africa

	1993/94	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Diplomatic missions	113	118	122	121	121	122	125	129	136					
Non-Resident representatives	16	11	11	11	16	16	18	19	19					
Consular Posts	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	50	57					
Honorary consular posts	73	73	73	73	73	73	80	82	82					
International organisations	22	23	23	26	28	31	30	30	31					
Other (Taipei Liaison office)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Total foreign representation	68				278	279	283	285	292	296	307	311		326
All missions		91	96	101	107	109	114	119	124	124	125	125	125	125

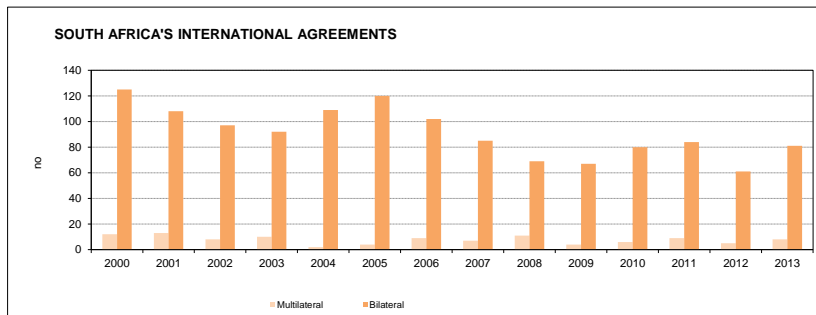
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

79	International
	Bilateral political and economic relations
	To conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives

5 Data

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

6 Graph



- 7 Data format
- 8 Definition
- 9 Data source
- 10 Data Note

Treaties, Conventions, protocols, MOU's.

International agreements concluded by South Africa with one or more states/ organisations, these include treaties, conventions, Official South African Treaty Register of the Republic of South Africa, data supplied by Department of International Relations and

Number of agreements (Bilateral or Multilateral) refer to annual aggregated total agreements per year and are cumulative. For example in 2010 there were 80 agreements in existence and in 2011, 4 new agreements were added, aggregating the figure to 84. Where there are fewer agreements, it means that some have lapsed compared to the previous year.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

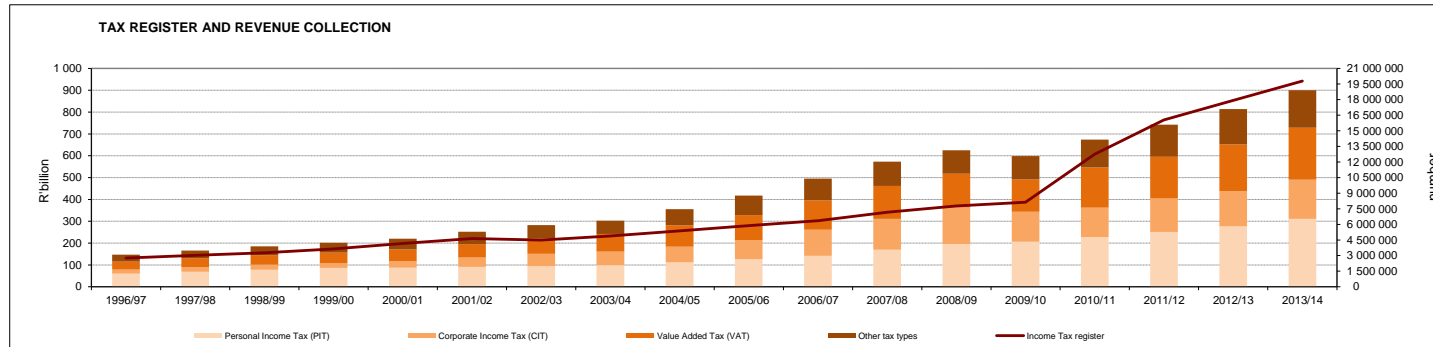
- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

80	Tax data
	Government effectiveness
	To strengthen the revenue-collection capacity of government

5 Data

		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	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	
Annual tax relief	R'bn	3.9	1.7	3.3	-3.6	-5.3	-6.1	-15.2	-15.1	-2.3	-9.4	-19.1	-12.4	-10.5	-4.6	-0.4	-4.1	-2.3	-2.4	
Income Tax register	no	2 762 688	3 023 930	3 260 567	3 637 717	4 163 792	4 637 811	4 484 919	4 878 211	5 367 396	5 876 112	6 357 421	7 173 554	7 766 915	8 131 422	12 751 006	16 039 801	17 926 869	19 787 304	
Personal Income Tax		2,158,080	2,334,751	2,485,703	2,617,458	2,985,095	3,321,041	3,415,432	3,777,005	4,115,293	4,476,261	4,764,106	5,204,805	5,540,646	5,920,612	10,346,175	13,703,717	15,418,920	16,779,711	
Corporate Income Tax		604,608	689,179	774,864	839,591	976,720	1,081,788	814,894	817,381	933,136	1,054,969	1,218,905	1,584,002	1,834,009	1,878,856	2,078,182	2,034,719	2,195,883	2,685,405	
Trusts					180,668	201,977	234,982	254,593	283,825	318,967	344,882	374,411	384,747	392,260	331,954	326,649	301,365	312,066	322,188	
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	664,267	652,349	650,540	662,194	
Revenue collection	R'bn																			
Personal Income Tax (PIT)		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	206.5	228.1	251.3	276.7	310.9	
Corporate Income Tax (CIT)		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	137.0	134.6	153.3	160.9	179.5	
Value Added Tax (VAT)		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	183.6	191.0	215.0	237.7	
Other tax types		32.5	34.9	39.9	45.3	49.0	57.3	60.5	60.8	73.5	89.1	99.6	111.2	107.5	107.3	127.9	147.0	161.2	171.9	
Total		147.3	165.3	184.8	201.4	220.3	252.3	281.9	302.4	355.0	417.2	495.5	572.8	625.1	598.7	674.2	742.6	813.8	900.0	
			12%	12%	9%	9%	15%	12%	7%	17%	18%	19%	16%	9%						

6 Graph



7 Data format

8 Definition

Number of tax payers and value of revenue in nominal rands
 The income tax register is the sum of individual, companies and trusts registered with South African Revenue Service (SARS) for Income Tax. Revenue is the sum of taxes collected in terms of tax laws. Total revenue collection is a sum of Personal Income Tax (PIT), Corporate Income Tax (CIT), Value Added Tax (VAT) and other taxes. Suspense cases are inactive tax cases awaiting deregistration from the tax register.

9 Data source

South African Revenue Service (SARS).

10 Data note

Personal Income Tax (PIT) and Corporate Income Tax (CIT) are taxes on income and profits and are a sum of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), provisional payments, assessment payments, interest on overdue taxes less refunds. VAT is an indirect tax on economic activities.
 Income tax register included suspense cases from 1996/97 to 2001/02 and excluded suspense cases from 2002/03 until present. Bar graph reflects disaggregated revenue collection according to different tax types.

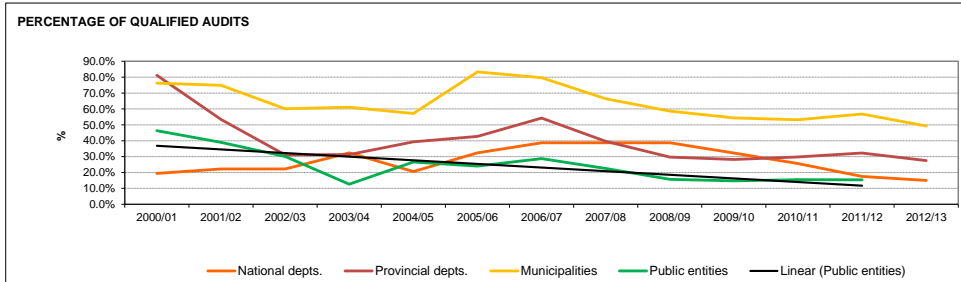
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

81 Audits
Government effectiveness
To promote prudent and responsible use of public resources. The MTSF target for municipalities is at least 75 percent of

5 Data

Table		Audits												
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	
National depts.														
No of nat depts. reported on	36	36	36	34	34	34	31	31	31	31	39	40	40	
No of qualified audits	7	8	8	11	7	11	12	12	12	10	10	7	6	
% of qualified audits	19.4%	22.2%	22.2%	32.4%	20.6%	32.4%	38.7%	38.7%	38.7%	32.3%	25.6%	17.5%	15.0%	
Provincial depts.														
No of provincial depts. reported on	117	116	116	115	117	117	105	111	111	117	121	121	120	
No of qualified audits	95	62	36	36	46	50	57	44	33	33	36	39	33	
% of qualified audits	81.2%	53.4%	31.0%	31.3%	39.3%	42.7%	54.3%	39.6%	29.7%	28.2%	29.8%	32.2%	27.5%	
Municipalities														
No of municipalities reported on	543	175	128	95	126	270	280	283	278	278	278	278	278	
No of qualified audits	414	131	77	58	72	225	223	188	163	151	148	158	137	
% of qualified audits	76.2%	74.9%	60.2%	61.1%	57.1%	83.3%	79.6%	66.4%	58.6%	54.3%	53.2%	56.8%	49.3%	
Public entities														
No of public entities reported on		136	136	186	158	177	241	292	315	350	367	382	313	
No of qualified audits		63	53	56	20	47	58	84	71	55	54	59	48	
% of qualified audits		46.3%	39.0%	30.1%	12.7%	26.6%	24.1%	28.8%	22.5%	15.7%	14.7%	15.4%	15.3%	



- 6 Data format
- 7 Definition

Number and percentage
Qualified audit as defined by Auditor General (AG) (Includes qualified, adverse and disclaimer opinions), where qualified audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain material misstatements in specific amounts or there is insufficient evidence for the auditor to conclude that specific identified amounts included in the financial statements are not materially over or understated.
Adverse audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain misstatements that are not confined to specific amounts or the misstatements that represent a substantial portion of the financial statements.
Disclaimer of audit opinion occurs when a department or public entity has provided insufficient evidence on which to form an audit opinion. The lack of sufficient evidence is not confined to specific amounts or represents a substantial portion of the information
General Reports of the Auditor-General for the financial year 2012/13

8 Data source

- 1 Indicator
- 2 Category
- 3 Goal
- 4 Trend analysis

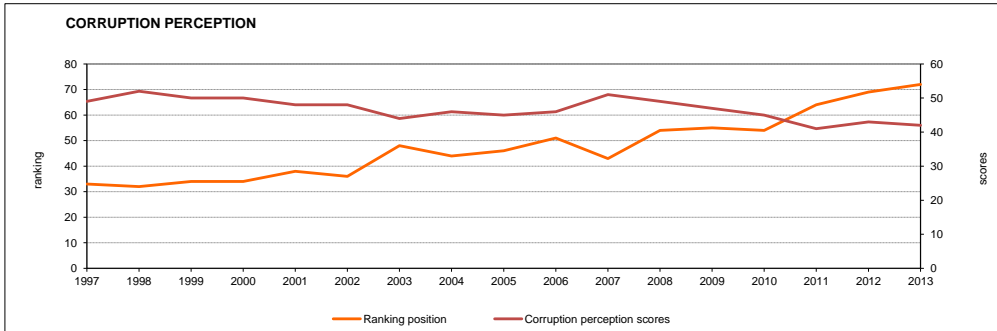
82	Corruption
	Anti-corruption
	Ensure transparency and effective oversight. Improve South Africa's overall ranking position to below 50 by 2019

5 Data

Table 1 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ranking position	33	32	34	34	38	36	48	44	46	51	43	54	55	54	64	69	72	67
Corruption perception scores	49	52	50	50	48	48	44	46	45	46	51	49	47	45	41	43	42	44
No. of Countries		85	99	90	91	102	133	146	159	163	180	180	180	178	183	176	177	175

6 Graph



7 Data format

8 Definition

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

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83	Budget
	Good governance
	Ensure transparency and effective oversight

5 Data

Table	2006	2008	2010	2012
Provides extensive information to citizens (OBI Scores 81 - 100)	France Slovenia United Kingdom New Zealand South Africa United States	France South Africa United States New Zealand United Kingdom	France Norway Sweden United States New Zealand South Africa United Kingdom	New Zealand South Africa United Kingdom Sweden Norway France
Provides significant information to citizens (OBI Scores 61 - 80)	Botswana Norway Romania Brazil Peru South Korea Czech Republic Poland Sweden	Botswana Germany Poland South Korea Brazil Norway Romania Sri Lanka Czech Republic Peru Slovenia Sweden	Brazil Czech Republic Peru South Korea Ukraine Chile Germany Poland Spain Colombia India Slovenia Sri Lanka	United States South Korea Czech Republic Russia Slovenia Brazil Germany India Slovakia Chile Bulgaria Uganda Spain Indonesia Portugal Croatia Mexico
Provides some information to citizens (OBI Scores 41 - 60)	Colombia Indonesia Namibia Sri Lanka Costa Rica Jordan Pakistan Tanzania Croatia Kazakhstan Papua New Guinea Turkey Ghana Kenya Philippines Guatemala Malawi Russia	Argentina Egypt Kenya Russia Bangladesh Georgia Macedonia Serbia Bosnia and Herzegovina Ghana Mexico Turkey Bulgaria Guatemala Namibia Uganda Colombia India Nepal Ukraine Costa Rica Indonesia Papua New Guinea Zambia Croatia Jordan Philippines	Argentina Croatia Jordan Nepal Slovakia Azerbaijan Egypt Kenya Papua New Guinea Tanzania Bangladesh Georgia Macedonia Philippines Thailand Bosnia Ghana Malawi Portugal Turkey Botswana Guatemala Mexico Romania Uganda Bulgaria Indonesia Mongolia Russia Costa Rica Italy Namibia Serbia	Italy Poland Afghanistan Colombia Bangladesh Pakistan Jordan Peru Papua New Guinea Georgia Namibia Ukraine Honduras Malawi Mongolia Guatemala Argentina Costa Rica Turkey Bosnia and Herzegovina Ghana Botswana Kenya Philippines Kazakhstan Romania Mozambique Tanzania Albania Sri Lanka Nepal El Salvador Liberia Mali Azerbaijan Nicaragua
Provides minimal information to citizens (OBI Scores 21 - 40)	Albania Bangladesh Georgia Zambia Algeria Cameroon Honduras Argentina Ecuador Nepal Azerbaijan El Salvador Uganda	Albania Kazakhstan Mongolia Tanzania Azerbaijan Lebanon Morocco Thailand Ecuador Malawi Niger Trinidad and Tobago El Salvador Malaysia Pakistan Venezuela	Afghanistan El Salvador Malaysia Nicaragua Venezuela Albania Kazakhstan Mali Pakistan Yemen Angola Lebanon Morocco Timor-Leste Zambia Ecuador Liberia Mozambique Trinidad and Tobago	Sierra Leone Serbia Malaysia Trinidad and Tobago Morocco Venezuela Thailand Timor-Leste Macedonia Lebanon Ecuador Dominican Republic Sao Tome e Principe Angola Burkina Faso
Provides scant or no information to citizens (OBI Scores 0 - 20)	Bolivia Egypt Nicaragua Burkina Faso Mongolia Nigeria	Afghanistan Chad Kyrgyz Republic Saudi Arabia Algeria China Liberia Senegal Angola Democratic Republic of Congo Mongolia Sudan Bolivia Dominican Republic Nicaragua Vietnam Burkina Faso Equatorial Guinea Nigeria Yemen Cambodia Fiji Rwanda Cameroon Honduras Sao Tome e Principe	Algeria Democratic Republic of Congo Niger Vietnam Bolivia Dominican Republic Nigeria Burkina Faso Equatorial Guinea Rwanda Cambodia Fiji Sao Tome e Principe Cameroon Honduras Saudi Arabia Chad Iraq Senegal China Kyrgyz Republic Sudan	Zimbabwe Kyrgyz Republic Vietnam Democratic Republic of Congo Tajikistan Nigeria Cambodia Egypt Algeria Bolivia Tunisia China Yemen Cameroon Senegal Rwanda Fiji Zambia Iraq Niger Chad Benin Saudi Arabia Equatorial Guinea Myanmar Qatar

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9	<p>Rating</p> <p>The International Budget Partnership's (IBP) Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country of eight key budget documents, as well as the comprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents. The Survey also examines the extent of effective oversight provided by legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAI), as well as the opportunities available to the public to participate in national budget decision-making processes. The International Budget Partnership's (IBP's) Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country of eight key budget documents, as well as the comprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents.</p> <p>The rating is based on a questionnaire with 92 questions relating to categories of availability of budget documentation, the executive's budget proposal and the budget process</p>
	<p>Data source</p> <p>www.openbudgetindex.org</p>

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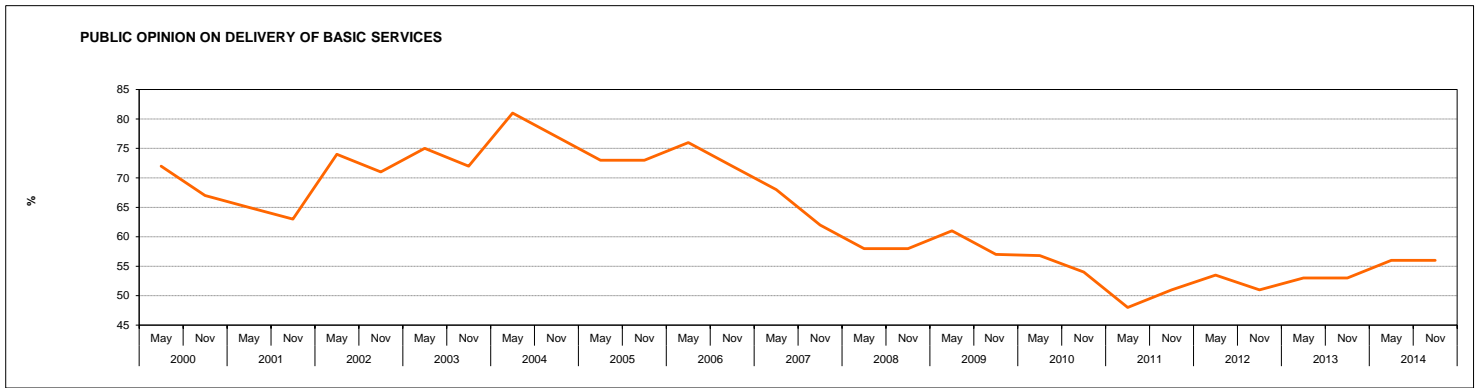
84	Public opinion:
	Government effectiveness
	Public trust and confidence in local government

5 Data

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov	May	Nov		
Performing well	72	67	65	63	74	71	75	72	81	77	73	73	76	72	68	62	58	58	61	57	57	54	48	51	54	51	53	53	56	56
	70		64		73		74		79		73		74		65		58		59		55		50		52		53		56	

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Service delivery protests					10	34	2	32	27	107	111	82	173	155	191

6 Graph



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Percent
Table 1) Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data. Table 2) Municipal IQ press release accessed 13 November 2012. www.MunicipalIQ.co.za
Data is based on Ipsos' regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3,500, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year. Graph uses annual average while the table uses Bi annual data. Data for major service delivery protests for 2012 is until July 2012. Municipal IQ records major peotests staged by community members against a municipality, as recocorded by the media.

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85	Ease of Doing Business
	Government effectiveness
	To improve government's efficiency and effectiveness in attracting investment by creating an environment conducive to business operation

5 Data

Table Ease of doing business-Rank										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change in global rank
Malaysia	21	21	25	20	23	23	18	6		
Estonia	16	18	18	22	24	18	24	22		
Mauritius	23	30	29	24	17	21	23	20		
Lithuania	15	24	28	28	26	25	27	17		
Latvia	26	20	26	29	27	31	21	24		
South Africa	28	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	41	-
Slovak Republic	37	31	37	36	42	43	48	49		
Botswana	40	49	52	38	45	52	54	56		
Chile	25	28	36	40	49	41	39	34		
Hungary	52	51	50	41	47	46	51	54		
Romania	78	55	47	47	55	65	72	73		
Mexico	73	41	42	56	51	54	53	53		
Oman	51	43	57	57	65	53	49	47		
Total number of countries	178	178	178	178	183	183	183	185	189	

Table Doing business in SA										
Key Indicators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change in Global Rank	
Getting Credit	32	2	2	2	2	1	1	28	-	
Protecting Investors	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	no change	
Paying Taxes	59	65	23	23	24	44	32	24	+	
Ease of Doing Business	37	35	32	34	36	35	39	82	-	
Starting a business	58	57	47	67	75	44	53	64	-	
Getting electricity							150	150	no change	
Enforcing contracts	85	83	82	85	85	81	80	80	no change	
Registering Property	69	78	87	90	91	76	79	99	-	
Trading across borders	130	137	147	148	149	144	115	106	+	

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Normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle Income Economies
The ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 189. The index is calculated as the ranking on the simple average of country percentile rankings on each of the 10 topics covered in Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2011 and reported in the country tables. This year's rankings on the ease of doing business are the average of the economy's rankings on the 10 topics included in this year's aggregate ranking. Last year's rankings, shown in italics, are adjusted: they are based on 10 topics and reflect data corrections. The number of reforms excludes those making it more difficult to do business
http://www.doingbusiness.org - Doing Business Database

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2014

1 Energy Profile of South Africa

5 Data

Table 1 Petroleum (Thousand Barrels Per Day)																					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Oil Supply	195	207	208	210	214	195	202	209	211	202	234	215	201	196	194	183	181	181	181	181	160
Total Petroleum Consumption	410	421	428	439	451	466	458	458	475	490	504	537	551	569	589	548	584	616	638	612	NA
Total Exports of Refined Petroleum Products	17	68	67	50	68	101	117	108	143	201	218	264	124	48	49	168	84	82	82	NA	NA

5 Data

Table 2 SA FUEL SALES VOLUME/CONSUMPTION (Volumes in litres)										
Product Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 Q3
Petrol (All Grades)	11,170,710,222	11,278,412,253	11,568,813,336	11,086,938,407	11,321,186,218	11,570,240,221	11,963,310,914	11,713,764,408	11,890,350,007	8,261,706,670
Diesel (All Grades)	8,116,573,441	8,707,405,264	10,141,584,286	10,385,030,955	9,437,131,324	10,284,019,398	11,224,553,285	11,262,058,625	11,152,866,181	9,580,498,849
Jet Fuel (Aviation Kerosene)	2,179,823,724	2,272,388,968	2,401,927,736	2,376,056,180	2,348,650,872	2,334,763,649	2,433,518,764	2,367,400,250	2,223,444,585	1,573,990,486
Paraffin	761,763,895	738,193,338	707,756,467	543,923,381	551,372,360	552,881,571	580,691,899	537,801,867	529,971,037	423,294,559
LPG	549,993,266	604,332,514	670,637,703	672,078,090	554,343,665	629,148,582	717,263,865	656,342,377	523,171,500	269,726,172
Furnace Oil	488,806,726	475,986,722	465,022,812	555,005,817	723,546,553	504,276,707	477,339,589	568,482,751	484,932,089	357,950,377
Aviation Gasoline	23,667,796	21,968,916	21,917,736	20,329,906	19,322,971	19,648,253	22,662,040	31,477,290	29,542,366	17,342,374
Grand Total	23,291,339,070	24,098,687,975	25,977,660,076	25,639,362,736	24,955,553,963	25,894,978,381	27,419,340,356	27,137,327,568	26,834,277,765	20,484,509,487

Table 3 Natural gas (Billion Cubic Feet)																				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dry Natural Gas Production							64	80	87	87	84	83	102	54	48	37	34	45	41	41
Dry Natural Gas Consumption	69	69	65	62	51	49	58	74	81	81	79	78	148	140	146	127	142	162	175	173

Table 4 Coal (Thousand Short Tons)																				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Primary Coal Production	215,839	227,302	227,475	244,316	246,920	242,994	248,935	250,787	245,767	263,784	267,666	270,051	269,817	273,005	278,017	275,015	280,562	278,617	285,832	
Total Coal Consumption	160,745	162,261	163,936	171,665	160,839	169,104	175,010	177,859	170,122	185,926	198,820	193,349	196,079	202,374	216,854	211,825	209,698	205,405	206,328	
Total Coal Imports	614	397	469	469	1,285	1,189	1,222	1,240	1,744	1,748	1,853	2,049	2,043	1,975	2,651	2,178	2,325	2,635	2,453	
Total Coal Exports	60,176	65,780	67,135	70,424	73,899	73,231	77,061	76,291	76,330	77,143	73,387	78,751	75,781	72,606	63,814	57,295	73,189	75,847	81,956	

Table 5 Electricity (Billion Kilowatthours)																				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Electricity Net Generation	171	176	186	195	191	188	196	196	203	217	228	228	235	245	240	231	242	243	NA	
Total Electricity Net Consumption	154	162	165	172	172	174	180	180	190	196	200	205	211	220	214	205	215	218		
Total Electricity Imports					3	7	5	7	8	8	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	10	9
Total Electricity Exports	3	3	6	7	5	5	4	7	7	10	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	14
Electricity Distribution Losses	14	12	15	16	17	17	17	16	14	19	24	21	22	22	22	24	24	22	NA	

Table 6 Renewable Energy																				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Renewable Electricity Net Generation (Billion Kilowatthours)	1.07	.53	1.38	2.24	1.83	.92	1.65	2.37	2.67	1.09	1.26	1.64	3.19	1.24	1.52	1.72	2.43	2.37	NA	
Total Renewable Electricity Net Consumption (Billion Kilowatthours)													3.19	1.24	1.52	1.72	2.43	2.37	NA	
Total Biofuels Production (Thousand Barrels Per Day)															0.01	0.04	0.06	0.13		

Table 7 Projected electricity supply and demand (megawatts)												
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total capacity existing+ new that will be added as new p	40,506	41,056	41,211	41,211	43,137	46,545	48,933	51,327	52,127	52,127	52,127	52,127
Demand (assumes a 4% growth per year)	36,513	37,974	39,492	41,072	42,715	44,424	46,201	48,049	49,971	51,969	54,048	56,210

6 Definition
7 Data source

Table 1,3,4,5, 6) EIA www.eia.gov, data accessed 12 November 2012.
Table 2) Department of energy, www.energy.gov.za. Data sourced 28 January 2013. Table 5) StatsSA P4141: Electricity generated and available for distribution
Table 7) SAIRR's South Africa survey 2012, page 352; SAIRR's South Africa survey 2013, page 374.

8 Data Note

A short tonne is a unit of weight equal to 907 kilograms (kg). It is distinguished from a metric tonne which is 1 000 kilograms.

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5 Data

Table 1 Population profile Mid-year 2014

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

	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total
Male	1,089,942	907,807	703,922	492,791	327,812	202,623	147,271	26,366,011
Female	1,287,789	1,086,583	866,298	683,675	503,451	328,254	286,012	27,635,943
African	1,700,413	1,392,387	1,070,988	825,550	578,011	363,395	276,964	43,333,709
Coloured	256,919	201,062	145,679	85,773	55,224	36,102	24,507	4,771,549
Indian or Asian	79,319	68,130	56,888	36,761	24,721	15,466	11,855	1,341,877
White	341,080	332,811	296,625	228,382	173,307	115,914	119,957	4,554,819
Total	2,377,731	1,994,390	1,570,180	1,176,466	831,263	530,877	433,283	54,001,954

Table 2 Population and Households

	Census 1996			Census 2001			Community Survey 2007			Census 2011			Population Estimates 2014
	Population	HouseHolds	HH Size	Population	HouseHolds	HH Size	Population	HouseHolds	HH Size	Population	HouseHolds	HH Size	
Eastern Cape	6,147,244	1,303,287	4.9	6,278,651	1,481,640	4.2	6,527,747	1,586,739	4.1	6,562,053	1,687,385	3.9	6,786,900
Free State	2,633,504	625,011	4.2	2,706,775	733,302	3.6	2,773,059	802,872	3.5	2,745,590	823,316	3.3	2,786,800
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	12,272,263	3,909,022	3.1	12,914,800
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	10,267,300	2,539,429	4.0	10,694,400
Limpopo	4,576,133	909,306	5.3	4,995,534	1,117,855	4.3	5,238,286	1,215,935	4.3	5,404,868	1,418,102	3.8	5,630,500
Mpumalanga	3,124,203	669,844	4.9	3,365,885	785,433	4.1	3,643,435	940,403	3.9	4,039,939	1,075,488	3.8	4,229,300
Northern Cape	1,011,864	218,339	4.6	991,919	245,086	3.7	1,058,060	264,653	4.0	1,145,861	301,405	3.8	1,166,700
North West	2,936,554	630,657	4.9	3,193,676	815,543	3.9	3,271,948	911,120	3.6	3,509,953	1,062,015	3.3	3,676,300
Western Cape	3,956,975	938,015	4.1	4,524,335	1,173,304	3.7	5,278,585	1,369,180	3.9	5,822,734	1,634,000	3.6	6,116,300
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	51,770,561	14,450,162	3.4	54,002,000

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- 10 Data Note

Number
Census 1996, 2001 and 2011. Community Survey 2007
Census 2001 statistical release P0301.4
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