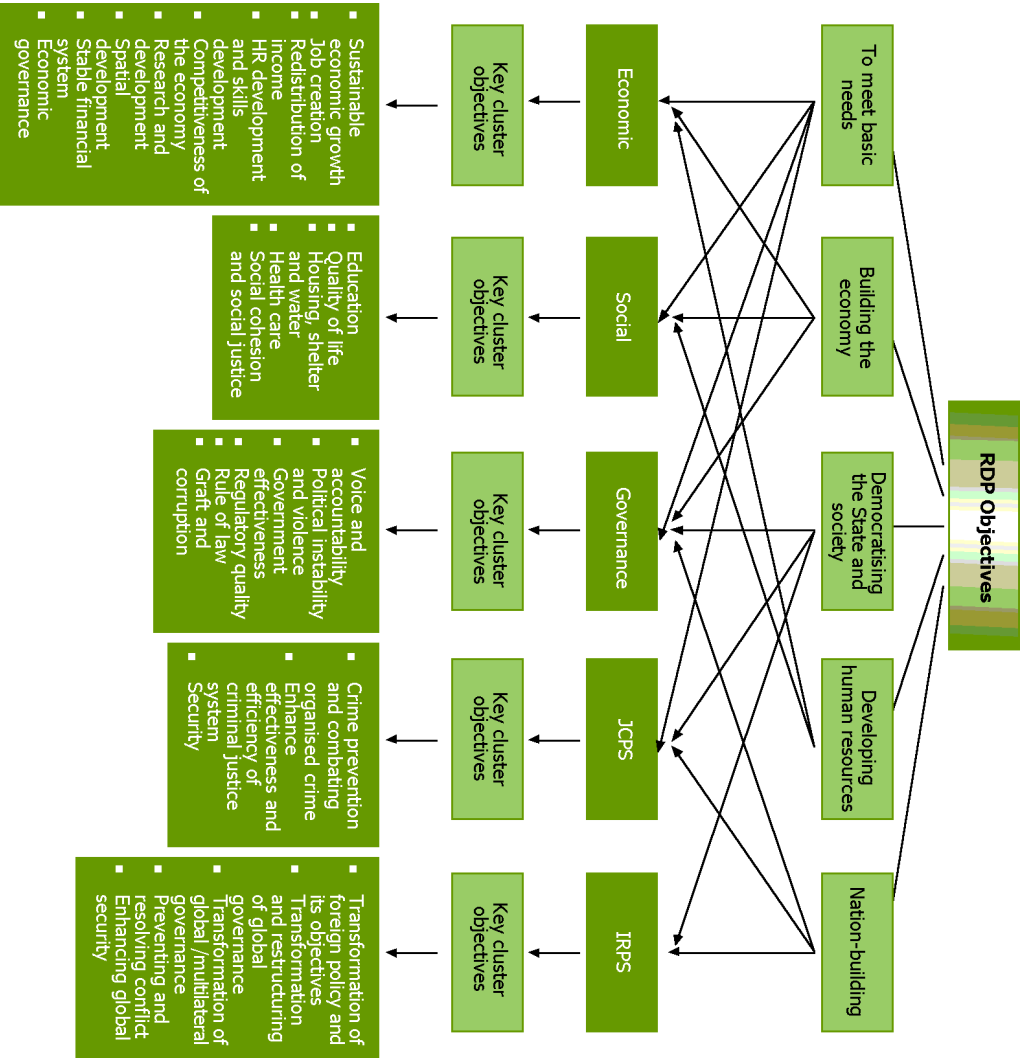


# Annexure I



## Annexure II

### INDICATORS

#### Category

##### 1. *Current growth*

Real per capita GDP growth

Net creation of SMEs

##### 2. *Sustainable growth*

Inward FDI in USD

Capital formation/GDP %

##### 3. *Economic stability*

Inflation (CPI)

(alternate) Real interest rate

##### 4. *Economic governance*

Government debt/GDP %

(alternate) Budget deficit before borrowing

##### 5. *Employment*

Number employed, broad definition

(alternate) Percentage unemployed, broad definition

##### 6. *Innovation*

Technology balance of trade

(alternate) R&D expenditure/GDP %

##### 7. *Future competitiveness*

Number of SET graduates from university

(alternate) Number of matrics with maths and science HG pass

##### 8. *Inequality*

Percentage of total income received by the fifth quintile

##### 9. *Poverty (Income)*

Percentage below minimum living level (defined in terms of expenditure)

##### 10. *Empowerment*

Percentage of top and middle managers and professionals who are black and/or women

(alternate) Black ownership of public companies

*11. Transport and communications*

Proportion of income spent on transport

Unit cost of telephone use

Unit cost of freight transport (road/rail)

Port charges

*12. Health and food security*

Life expectancy

Infant mortality rate

Maternal mortality rate

TB prevalence rate

HIV/AIDS prevalence rate

Malaria prevalence rate

Kwashiorkor prevalence rate

Stunting

*13. Human resource development*

Participation rate

■ Pre-primary

■ Primary

■ Secondary

■ Tertiary

Student teacher ratio

■ Pre-primary

■ Primary

■ Secondary

■ Tertiary

Gender equity

■ Pre-primary

■ Primary

■ Secondary

■ Tertiary

Matric pass rate with university exemption

Senior certificate pass

African learner pass HG maths

Ratio of formal housing/informal

*14. Housing*

### *15. Public safety*

housing/homelessness  
Proportion of households with access to water and sanitation  
Proportion of households with access to electricity  
Number of violent crimes, including rape and abuse of women and children  
Conviction rate  
The prisoner population  
The proportion of awaiting-trial prisoners

### *16. International relations*

Number of complaints about police brutality  
Crime victims' satisfaction with support from agencies  
Community police relations  
Case time lags  
The State's territorial integrity  
Membership of international organisations  
Number of embassies in South Africa and abroad  
FDI inflows into South Africa  
Bilateral and multilateral trade  
South African-led peace initiatives  
Number of diplomats trained  
Free and fair elections and public

### *17. Voice and accountability* acceptance of election results

Extent of political competition/participation of civil society  
Composition and accountability of Parliament  
Civil liberties and freedom of the press/media

*18. Political instability and violence*

Political violence

Ethnic violence

*19. Government effectiveness*

Transaction costs of doing  
business in government

Quality of public services

Effective implementation of gov-  
ernment decisions

Access to services

Wasteful expenditure

Bureaucratic delays

Public opinion of government  
service

*20. Regulatory quality*

Regulatory burden to starting a  
business, registering for social  
grants and services

Incidence of company tax policy

Number of patent rights cases

Size of the 'informal sector'

Losses and costs of crime

Cases referred to higher courts

Predictability of the judiciary

Legitimacy of judgements in pop-  
ular perceptions

Enforceability of contracts

Property rights

Access to justice for the poor

Tax compliance

*22. Ethics*

Number of corruption cases in  
public and private sectors

Sources of exposure of corruption

Existence and effectiveness of

institutional arrangements to deal  
with corruption

## Annexure III: Composite indexes

The composite indexes were created by identifying aspects of the general quality of life affecting all South Africans and measuring changes in them. To do this with any validity, the constituent parts have to be of roughly similar significance to the population. Including a measure that affects a small percentage of the population among measures that reflected more general trends would skew the index.

Composite indicators can be designed to capture particular dimensions of social change when appropriate direct measures of social change are not available. Two of the main virtues of composite measures are that they are able to reflect diverging or contradictory trends, and they are typically "robust". This robustness is an advantage when it is necessary to keep measures as simple and as transparent as possible. Such composite indices are not sensitive to small changes in trends or in definitions.

There is another advantage of composites – trends can be captured by proxy measures. The insight offered by composite indicators rests largely on the selection of the components. Very often the components are proxy measures for other data that is unavailable. For example, if a composite measure of housing conditions is required, little is gained by measuring 1) access to electricity, 2) access to piped water and 3) housing type (i.e. formal or informal). The close correlation between formal housing and access to both piped water and in-house electricity is such that housing type contributes nothing additional to the other variables. This unfortunately may give rise to the appearance that important dimensions have been omitted when instead they have been captured by proxy.

To keep these measures comparable, they had to be put on the same scale. For instance, crime rates are measured in terms of incidents per 100 000 population, and access to piped water is measured in terms of percentage of households. As the range of observed values for these

diverse measures fluctuates dramatically they have to be placed on a similar scale. The scale adopted was based on a comparison of provincial rates of each index in the two time periods. That province which was ranked worst of all at either of the two time-points received a score of zero for that component. The province that had the best measure of that component in either of the two years received a score of 1. In order to achieve this, some of the components are expressed somewhat awkwardly. Instead of talking about unemployment rates we have to use the less familiar "employment rates" – which is 100 minus the percent unemployed.

After scaling all the constituent parts of the index from 0 to 1, they were then averaged to reveal an index value for the two periods in question. Thus if a province received, in any one year, the worst provincial ranking for all the constituent measures it would receive a composite score of 0. All other provinces receive a score of more than 0 and less than or equal to 1.

## Infrastructure

This title is somewhat of a misnomer as it refers to the level of services associated with housing. Nevertheless, this one index captures many of the thrust of the RDP-type programmes:

- access to piped water
- access to toilets (excluding bucket latrines)
- weekly rubbish removal
- access to telecommunications
- access to electricity.

## Quality of life

This index is intended to measure the quality of life beyond the mere ability to access employment and services.

- Access to medical facilities indicates the degree to which people can address health issues. This is measured by the percentage of households reporting that they can access a hospital or clinic in less than an hour.
- Adult functional literacy shows the increasing extent to which adults can access the opportunities associated with the ability to read. Literacy gives people the ability to follow written instruction and thereby get better access to services and facilities and other opportunities.
- The percentage of people using electrical stoves reflects, largely, the proportion of households not using wood or coal fires and thereby detracting from the quality of urban air. It is a proxy measure for environmental quality.

## Political participation

This index measures the involvement individuals have in the wider community. Three forms of involvement were identified: political participation, trust in political structures and workplace participation.

- Political involvement was measured by the proportion of eligible people voting in the two most recent local government elections. Use of the local government elections gets us away from the use of the founding election of 1994, which had anomalously high turnout.
- Political approval was measured by an approval rating of the political institutions derived from Afrobarometer.
- Workplace involvement is measured by the percentage of formally employed workers who belong to a trade union.

## Social inclusion

This index is used to gauge the extent to which South Africans are integrated into society as a whole. The three measures used here are:

- Membership of cultural organisations.



- The proportion of households in which the household head has a partner.
- Home ownership which is used as a proxy for inclusion. There is a strong body of international literature pointing to home ownership as a prime motivator for individuals to include themselves in the community.

## Economic participation

Both the components of this measure are well-known and need little expansion.

- Employment rate reflects the proportion of the economically active population who consider themselves employed or looking for work (narrow definition). The measure thus excludes that proportion of people who are of economically active age but who have given up on seeking employment. This latter group is no longer considered economically active.
- Average earnings indicate the earning received by workers. To keep the earnings for the two periods comparable, the 1995 earnings have been adjusted to reflect 2002 values by multiplying them by 1.53.

## Economic preparedness

This composite index attempts to capture the extent to which the population can exploit opportunities should they present themselves.

The constituent measures include the:

- proportion of the adult population which is economically active.
- average number of years schooling.
- extent to which grade 11 progress to grade 12.
- proportion of science and technology enrolment in higher education institutions.

## Safety and security

This index reflects not only people's exposure to serious crime (including murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, common robbery, rape, assault, burglary and auto theft) but also the likelihood victims will see some element of justice.

The constituent measures are the:

- serious crime rate.
- court prosecution rate.
- The resolution rate.

The latter two are correlated but point to different dimensions of the security system. The prosecution rate indicated the likelihood a reported crime will end up with a suspect appearing in court. The resolution rate indicates the likelihood that suspect is convicted or acquitted.

## Annexure IV: Sources

**Note that the Ten-Year Review Synthesis Report was based on five cluster reports (described in the themes). All clusters and departments contributed and commented on these cluster reports. Further sources are listed in individual cluster reports. What follows are the main sources used for both the cluster reports and the synthesis. Individual departmental submissions are not listed.**

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