

Gauteng Provincial Government Key Performance Indicators

Researched for: The Office of the Premier
By: The Community Agency for Social Enquiry

January 2003



Published by: The Community Agency for Social Enquiry (C A S E)

PO Box 32882

Braamfontein

2017

Telephone: +27 (11) 646 5922

Fax: +27 (11) 646 5919

e-mail: director@case.org.za

Web site address: <http://www.case.org.za>

Researched for: The Office of the Premier

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - GAUTENG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

INTRODUCTION

This report consists of a number of key performance indicators devised by the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) as a means of monitoring their performance since the 1999 election. These indicators cover the GPG's key priority areas, namely economic development, employment creation, building sustainable communities, poverty reduction, building human capital, crime prevention, road safety and good governance.

The Community Agency for Social Enquiry (C A S E) was commissioned by the Office of the Premier to collect the data for these indicators. The aim was to collect 1999 baseline figures, and to compare these with 'current' figures for 2002. However, in many cases figures for these two years were not available, and so alternative figures for years as close to 1999 and 2002 as possible were used. Figures for the intervening years have been included where possible, to provide a more complete picture of changes in the indicators from year to year. Some of the original indicators developed by the GPG were adjusted to account for the lack of data, and to ensure that the indicators could be updated.

Since the aim of these indicators is to measure the impact of the provincial government's programmes and actions since 1999, the overall percentage change has been calculated for each indicator. The GPG has defined each indicator in terms of a percentage increase or decrease, depending on the objective intended for each indicator. Therefore, a finding that differs from the indicator's definition essentially implies that the government's objective for that particular indicator has not been met. An annualized percentage change has also been included for the indicators that have data for two or more years, and refers to the average percentage change per year.

It is important to note that for several of these indicators, the method of data collection, source of data and definition of what is being measured may have changed from one year to the next. As a result, the year-on-year comparisons should be treated cautiously. Additional notes have been provided to give further information and explanation where necessary.

Some departments from whom we requested data have indicated that they require more time to compile the information. Therefore this report only contains information that was made available to us in time for inclusion in the report. The indicators for which data is presently not available have been noted, with the hope that this will enable GPG to motivate for the collection of this data by relevant departments in future.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
1. a. Growth in Gross Geographic Product (GGP)	Discussion Paper: Gross Domestic Product per Region. Annual Estimates 1995-2001. StatsSA, Nov 2002.		201 053 ¹	210 510	217 561		1999-2001 8%	4%
b. Growth in South African Gross Domestic Product (GDP)			603 292 ²	624 379	642 039		1999-2001 6%	3%
2. Percentage increase in private sector investment	Business Map December 2002		R 1.748 billion	R 1.748 billion	R 1.748 billion	R 2.246 billion	1999-2002 +28%	9%
3. Percentage increase in the number of tourists visiting Gauteng	SA Tourism	1998 5 494 374 ³	5 026 596	4 354 530	3 709 206	7 163 116	1998-2002 30%	7%
4. Percentage decrease in the number of SMMEs that register for bankruptcy in the province	Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO) database					30 541		
5. Percentage increase in the number of SMMEs registered in the province	CIPRO		Awaiting figures			Awaiting figures		

¹ GGP figures are based on constant 1995 prices, rand million.

² GDP figures are based on constant 1995 prices, rand million.

³ These figures refer to the number of bed nights spent by visitors in Gauteng per annum.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
6. Percentage increase in rands worth of tenders awarded to SME and black women contractors through the procurement process	Gauteng Shared Service Centre (GSSC)		Not available			GSSC ⁴ SMME: 34% BEE: 10% Education ⁵ SMME/BEE: 72% Transport & Public Works SMME: 25% HDI: 32% Women: 14%		
7. Percentage change in employment levels	October Household Survey, 1999 Labour force survey, Feb 2002		Total: 79% ⁶ Males: 83% Females: 73%			Total: 73% Males: 77% Females: 69%	Total: -6 percentage points	-2 percentage points
8. Percentage change in the number of people employed in the construction industry in Gauteng	October Household Survey, 1999 Labour force survey, Feb 2002		95 000			113 000	+19%	6%
9. Percentage increase in the number of jobs created by government in Gauteng	Gauteng Capex and Employment Creation Report		1999/2000 Departments 20 643 Municipalities –	2000/2001 Departments 20 663 Municipalities 18 260	2001/2002 Departments 20 157 Municipalities 17 660		2000/1 – 2001/2 Departments –2% Municipalities –3%	Departments –1%

⁴ All figures reported for the six-month period 1 April 2002 to 30 September 2002. BEE is defined as 50% or more claimed as HDI ownership and management; SMME defined as per the National Small Business Act, 1996.

⁵ Percentages refer to the percentage of the total value of tenders awarded.

⁶ These figures are based on the official definition of unemployment. Using the expanded definition the employment rate falls to 67%.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
10. Percentage increase in employment created for women, the youth and people with disabilities by government programmes	Transport and Public Works					CBPWP (1048) ⁷ Women: 40% Youth: 20% Disabled: 1% Zivuseni (5000) Women: 55% Youth: 25% Disabled: 0%		
11. Percentage change in the proportion of Gauteng households living in informal dwellings	October Household Survey, 1999 Income and Expenditure Survey 2000 Labour Force Survey, 2001		17%	18.5%	21%		+4 percentage points	+2 percentage points
12. Percentage change in the proportion of households with on site access to water	October Household Survey, 1999 Income and Expenditure Survey 2000 Labour Force Survey, 2001		92%	92%	93%		None	None
13. Percentage change in the proportion of households with on site access to water-borne sanitation	October Household Survey, 1999 Income and Expenditure Survey 2000 Labour Force Survey, 2001		87%	86%	86%		None	None
14. Percentage increase in access to bus and train services in Gauteng	October Household Survey, 1999		89%			Not available		
15. Percentage increase in spending on road network	National Treasury Annual Review 2001	1998/99 R374m	1999/00 R405m	2000/01 R363m	2001/02 R425m	2002/03 R483m	1998/99 – 2002/03 + 29%	7%
16. Percentage increase in public sector Investment	National Treasury Annual Review 2001	1998/99 R1 542m	1999/00 R1 780m	2000/01 R1832m	2001/02 R2 580m	2002/03 R2 909m	1998/99 – 2002/03 +89%	17%

⁷ Community Based Public Works Programme

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
17. Percentage increase in the proximity of clinics and schools to communities (within 2km)	October Household Survey, 1999		1999⁸ Primary schools: 83% Secondary schools: 73% Clinics: 75%			Not available		
18. Increase in the proximity of recreational facilities to Gauteng citizens	No data available							
19. Percentage increase in maintenance of current open space in the Gauteng province	No data available							
20. Percentage increase in the amount of waste water discharged that meets waste discharge standards	DACEL does not have this data							
21. Percentage decrease in the number of days per year during which the amount of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide and lead in the air exceeds WHO standards.	DACEL does not have this data							
22. Percentage change in the Gini Co-efficient of the Gauteng Province	Income and Expenditure Survey, 2000	1995 0.53		0.61			+15%	3%

⁸ Excluding unspecified/other and those who do not know

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
23. Percentage of Gauteng households with incomes below R 1 200 ⁹ per month ¹⁰	October Household Survey, 1999 Income and Expenditure Survey, 2000		25%	33%			+8 percentage points	
24. Percentage of female headed households in Gauteng with incomes below R1 320 per month	October Household Survey, 1999		59%			Not available		
25. Percentage increase in number of old age pensions, child support grants, foster care grants and grants for people with disabilities	GPG Social Services and Population Development		Old age pensions: 226 126 Disability grant: 59 775 Foster care grant: 6 119 Child Support grant: 2 505	Old age pensions: 227 267 Disability grant: 56 969 Foster care grant: 7 195 Child Support grant: 37 270	Old age pensions: 224 916 Disability grant: 63 598 Foster care grant: 7 930 Child Support grant: 106 691	Old age pensions: 230 009 Disability grant: 73 228 Foster care grant: 9 283 Child Support grant: 159 451	1999 - 2002 Old age pensions: +2% Disability grant: +23% Foster care grant: +52% Child Support grant: +6265%	1999 - 2002 Old age pensions: 1% Disability grant: 7% Foster care grant: 15% Child Support grant: 294%
26. Percentage decrease of underweight children between 1-9 years	National Food Consumption Survey (1999), Department of Health		9%			Awaiting figures from DOH		
27. Percentage of people per municipality who are receiving free electricity	National Electricity Regulator	Not available (policy still to be finalised)						

⁹ In 1999 prices.

¹⁰ The calculation excludes households who have refused to provide an income or who did not specify a household income, i.e. the percentage displayed is the proportion of all households who have answered the question.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
28. Percentage of people per municipality who are receiving free water	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry		Not available (project begun in 2001)			Ekurhuleni: 91% Johannesburg: 91% Tshwane: 100% Kungwini: 37% Nokeng tsa Taemane: 0% Emfuleni: 91% Lesedi: 51% Midvaal: 91% Merafong: 100% Mogale: 91% Randfontein: 4% Westonaria: 0% West Rand: 0%		
29. Percentage decrease in infant mortality rate	South African Demographic and Health Survey (1998) Actuarial Society of South Africa (1999/2002)	1998 36.3/ 1000	42.3/1000			45.5/1000	1999-2002 +8%	1999-2002 +2%
30. Percentage increase in life expectancy of Gauteng residents	Statistics South Africa (1996) Actuarial Society of South Africa (1999, 2002)	1996 Males: 55.5 Females: 63.9 Total: 59.6 yrs	Males: 57.4 Females: 63.9 Total: 60.6			Males: 52.5 Females: 57.4 Total: 54.8	1999-2002 Males: - 9% Females: -10% Total:-10%	1999-2002 Males:-3% Females: -3% Total:-3%
31. Percentage change in HIV/Aids sero-prevalence in Gauteng ¹¹	Department of Health		22.4%		29.8%		1999-2001 +7.4 percentage points	1999-2001 +4 percentage points
32. Percentage increase in immunization rate of children	DHS 1998 for baseline data Gauteng District Health Information System	1998 72.4%		2000/2001 75.4%			1998-2000 +3 percentage points	1998-2000 +1 percentage points

¹¹ The Human Sciences and Research Council (HSRC) conducted a national study of HIV prevalence based on a sample size of 10,000 respondents. The findings indicated a national HIV prevalence of 11.4% while the prevalence for Gauteng was found to be 14.7% (Dec. 2002).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
33. Percentage increase in matriculation passes with endorsement (exemption) in Gauteng	Gauteng Department of Education				55.2%	57.4%	+2.2 percentage points	
34. Percentage decrease in unadmitted learners	Gauteng Department of Education - No data available							
35. Percentage decrease in learner to classroom ratios in primary and high schools.	Gauteng Department of Education		41:1	41:1	40:1	39:1	- 6%	- 2%
36. Percentage decrease in rate of crimes against women and children in Gauteng ¹²	South African Police Service	1996 Rape and attempted rape: 128.5 Cruelty towards and ill treatment of children: 4.1 Sex with a minor: 0.9	Rape and attempted rape: 111.8 Cruelty towards and ill treatment of children: 3.1 Sex with a minor: 0.5	Rape and attempted rape: 110.0 Cruelty towards and ill treatment of children: 3.9 Sex with a minor: 0.9	Rape and attempted rape: 109.8 Cruelty towards and ill treatment of children: 3.6 Sex with a minor: 0.6	Not available	1999 – 2001 Rape and attempted rape: -2% Cruelty towards and ill treatment of children: +16% Sex with a minor: +20%	1999-2001 Rape and attempted rape: -1% Cruelty towards and ill treatment of children: +8% Sex with a minor: +10%
37. Percentage decrease in rate of serious crimes in Gauteng ¹³	South African Police Service	1996 Murder: 57.6 Attempted murder: 70.8 Violent robbery: 286.8 Common robbery: 201.7 Violent assault: 435.3 Common assault: 457.6	Murder: 50.7 Attempted murder: 64.3 Violent robbery: 425.2 Common robbery: 229.2 Violent assault: 472.6 Common assault: 407.4	Murder: 43.1 Attempted murder: 62.3 Violent robbery: 469.2 Common robbery: 267.0 Violent assault: 522.9 Common assault: 485.7	Murder: 42.7 Attempted murder: 65.1 Violent robbery: 505.1 Common robbery: 260.8 Violent assault: 487.6 Common assault: 497.4	Not available	1999 – 2001 Murder: -16% Attempted murder: +1% Violent robbery: +19% Common robbery: +14% Violent assault: +3% Common assault: +22%	1999 – 2001 Murder: -8% Attempted murder: +0% Violent robbery: +9% Common robbery: +7% Violent assault: +1% Common assault: +10%

¹² Data is presented as a ratio per 100 000

¹³ Data is presented as a ratio per 100 000

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
		Car and motorcycle theft: 513.9 Carjacking: 79.3	Car and motorcycle theft: 499.7 Carjacking: 89.0	Car and motorcycle theft: 476.7 Carjacking: 83.5	Car and motorcycle theft: 451.6 Carjacking: 80.5		Car and motorcycle theft: -10% Carjacking: -10%	Car and motorcycle theft: -5% Carjacking: -5%
38. Percentage decrease in number of road accidents in Gauteng	Department of Public Transport		193 066	204 229	202 857	143 487 ¹⁴	1999-2001 +5%	1999-2001 +2%
39. Increase in proximity of specialized services to women	Department of Social Services			2000/2001 14 shelters	2001/2002 20 shelters		2000-2002 +14%	2000-2002 +14%
40. Percentage increase in local government debt in Gauteng ¹⁵	DPLG		Greater Johannesburg: 2 965 Greater Pretoria: 1 185 Lekoa Vaal: 509 Khayalami: 207	Greater Johannesburg: 2 299 Greater Pretoria: 1 442 Lekoa Vaal: 711 Khayalami: 730	Greater Johannesburg: 4 479 Greater Pretoria: 1 662 Lekoa Vaal: 1 020 Khayalami: 823	Johannesburg: 5 147 Ekurhuleni: 3 905 Tshwane: 1 641 Metsweding: 92 West Rand: 538 Sedibeng: 995	1999-2001 Greater Johannesburg: +51% Greater Pretoria: +40% Lekoa Vaal: +100% Khayalami: +298%	1999-2001 Greater Johannesburg: +23% Greater Pretoria: 18% Lekoa Vaal: +41% Khayalami: +99%

¹⁴ Some data for 2002 are still outstanding

¹⁵ These figures (in rand million) represent the statements as at the end of October for each year (the end of year figures were not available).

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
41. Percentage increase in percentage of women employed at managerial levels in the public service in Gauteng	Vulindlela		Dec 1999 40%			June 2002 41%	+ 1 percentage point	
42. Percentage decrease in turnover of professional staff	No data available from Public Service Commission.							
43. Percentage increase in the percentage of black South Africans at managerial levels in the public service.	Vulindlela		Dec 1999 43%			June 2002 48%	+5 percentage points	+2 percentage points
44. Percentage increase in the percentage of the Provincial budget spent	National Treasury	1998/1999 Education:100% Health: 108% Public Works: 96% Housing: 718%	1999/2000 Education: 97% Health: 100% Public Works: 100% Housing: 825%	2000/2001 Education: 98% Health: 99% Public Works: 99% Housing:87%	2001/2002 Education: 97% Health: 101% Public Works: 99% Housing:97%		1998-2002 Education: -3 percentage points Health: -7 percentage points Public Works: +3 percentage points Housing:-621 percentage points	1998-2002 Education: -1 percentage points Health: -2 percentage points Public Works: +1 percentage points Housing:-64 percentage points
45. Increase in the percentage of government buildings accessible to people with disabilities.	Department of Education				No. of schools with Ramps: 148 No. of schools with Rails: 168	No. of schools with ramps: 157 No. of schools with Rails: 171	Schools with Ramps: +6% Schools with Rails: +2%	

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GAUTENG

Impact Indicator	Source of Data	Pre-1999	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percentage change	Annualised Percentage change
46. Percentage increase in level of community awareness of GPG priorities	Markinor's Metropolitan M-Bus, March 2002.					Did you hear about the Premier's speech? Black: 26% yes Coloured: 20% Indian: 21% White: 9% Males: 23% Females: 20%		

NOTES ON INDICATORS

1. GROSS GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCT

The table below provides a detailed breakdown of Gauteng's gross geographic product (GGP) by industry. As with many of the other indicators discussed here, it would be useful to contextualise this indicator by comparing the provincial figures with the figures for the country as a whole over the same period. (These figures are available from the same source).

Industry	1999	2000	2001
Primary industries	3 766	3 885	3 542
Secondary industries	52 781	56 417	57 867
Tertiary industries	127 356	132 433	137 937
All industries at basic prices	183 903	192 735	199 346
GDPR¹⁶ at market prices	201 053	210 510	217 561

Table 1: Gross geographic product by Sector (constant 1995 prices – Rand million).

2. PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT

Information regarding private sector investment has been collected on a national but not provincial basis, and is restricted to foreign direct investment. Therefore the provincial figures have been calculated based on Gauteng's 38% contribution to GDP. Below is a more detailed breakdown of these figures, sourced from GEDA and Business Map analysis records. Unless data on private sector investment is collected in future, this indicator should be changed to foreign direct investment.

¹⁶ Gross domestic product per region

Calendar years	1999				2000				2001				2002			
Quarters	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Average investment into SA per quarter (R billion)	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
Total investment to date (financial year) R billion	4.6				4.6				4.6				5.42			5.91
Average investment into Gauteng (based on 38% contribution to GDP)	1.748				1.748				1.748				2.06			2.246

Table 2: Private Sector Investment, 1999-2002.

3. TOURISTS VISITING GAUTENG

South African Tourism have provided figures regarding the number of bed nights that visitors spent in Gauteng. These figures are collected in January and August of every year, with January being the high season and August the low season. The annual figures provided in the table were obtained by calculating an average monthly figure and multiplying this by 12 months. Another possibility would be to use the January figures provided for each year. In 2002, the method of data collection changed and appears to have taken place monthly rather than twice a year. For the purposes of updating this in future, we suggest that the indicator be changed to number of bed nights spent by tourists in the province.

	Jan 98	Aug 98	Jan 99	Aug 99	Jan 00	Aug 00	Jan 01	Aug 01	Jan 02
Gauteng	400 775	514 954	395 923	441 843	316 725	409 030	249 933	368 268	628 122

Table 3: Number of bed nights, Gauteng.

4. NUMBER OF SMES THAT REGISTER FOR BANKRUPTCY IN THE PROVINCE

These figures are provided by the Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office (CIPRO) and refer to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that have been liquidated. SMEs are regarded as liquidated if they fail to submit tax returns to the South African Revenue Service (awaiting more detailed information). Its difficult to tell how CIPRO calculates these figures considering that they were unable to provide figures for the total number of SMMEs registered. This information is therefore not reliable and perhaps other sources need to be identified for collecting this in future.

6. TENDERS AWARDED TO SME CONTRACTORS AND BLACK WOMEN CONTRACTORS

The Gauteng Shared Service Centre (GSSC) is in the process of taking over procurement for the entire province, but does not yet have figures for the province as a whole. The Centre has recently requested information on contracts and tenders awarded to SMMEs and Black Empowerment Enterprises (BEEs) from each department, but only received the required information from three of these departments. The table below provides further detail regarding the value of the tenders.

	SMME		BEE / HDI		Women	
Transport & Public Works	R 275 485 560	25%	R 358 355 200	32%	R 159 020 120	14%
GSSC	R 7 837 810	10%	R 25 317 503	34%		
Education	R 149 000 000		72% (SMME & BEE)			

Table 4: Value of tenders awarded to SMME, BEE and women contractors, selected departments.

The figures that were requested relate to contracts awarded to SMMEs and BEEs. It was not possible to obtain provincial figures detailing the contracts awarded to black women.

The available figures are based on a manual system of collection (in many instances data collection requires manually looking through department order books) and therefore the information is unlikely to be completely reliable. The GSSC has recently introduced a computerised procurement system, and has begun recording the following categories: historically disadvantaged individuals (HDI); people with disabilities; female owned businesses and SMMEs.

One weakness of the available information is that transactions below R30 000 do not require vendor information since HDI preferences are not applied in these cases. In the Department of Education, 84% of transactions were below this amount in 2002. With high percentages such as these of transactions for which no breakdown is provided, it is impossible to determine the percentage of contracts awarded to BEEs and SMMEs for a large proportion of the procurement budget.

The matrix records both the absolute value of tenders awarded, and the percentage that this constitutes of each Department's total tendering. The absolute values do not take inflation into account, and increases could thus be misleading if looked at in isolation.

7. EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

The 73.2% employment rate for 2002 was defined as: $(\text{employed})/(\text{unemployed} + \text{employed})$ and was calculated using figures provided by the labour force survey of February 2002 (2 814 748 employed and 1 029 561 unemployed in Gauteng). The employment rate defined in this way is simply the converse of the unemployment rate. Statistics South Africa uses the following definition of unemployment as its official definition:

The *unemployed* are those people within the economically active population who:

- (a) did not work during the seven days prior to the interview
- (b) want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview, and
- (c) have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

The *expanded unemployment rate* excludes criterion (c).

8. EMPLOYMENT CREATED IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The figures provided for this indicator refer to the number of people employed in Gauteng in the construction industry as a whole, rather than the number of hours of employment, or the jobs in construction created by government. For both 1999 and 2002, the number of people in Gauteng employed in the construction industry made up 4% of all employed people.

9. EMPLOYMENT CREATED BY GOVERNMENT

Although this indicator requires the number of hours of employment created by government, the Gauteng Capex and Job Creation Report only measures the number of jobs created. Capex is the annual Capital Expenditure that is allocated by the Provincial Government each financial year for job creation. Disaggregations are provided by municipality and government department.

10. EMPLOYMENT CREATED FOR WOMEN, YOUTH AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The Gauteng Capex and Job Creation Report does not detail the number of jobs (or hours of employment) created for women, youth and people with disabilities by government programmes, and information regarding these groups does not appear to have been collected.

The statistics collected by the Gauteng Department of Transport and Public Works regarding the number of women, youth and people with disabilities involved in their Community Based Public Works Programme (CBPWP) and the Zivuseni programme have been used as an alternative for this indicator. Measuring this indicator in future will be possible once Capex starts to collect this information.

11. PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

There are no accurate figures for the number of households living in informal settlements. Instead we have used the numbers of households living in informal structures as a proxy for this indicator. The absolute numbers of households living in informal settlements are as follows:

Year	Number of households
2000	573 538
2001	616 599

Table 5: Number of households living in informal structures.

15. SPENDING ON ROAD NETWORK

This indicator originally referred to the ‘percentage increase in access to road network’. This is almost impossible to define and measure. An alternative to this indicator may be how many people in Gauteng have access to road transport, but access is not the same as use. The issue which this indicator attempts to measure is covered to some extent by the previous indicator regarding access to bus and train services. This has been replaced by an indicator that measures the increase in provincial spending on national and provincial roads in Gauteng.

16. PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT

This indicator shows the change in the absolute value of public sector investment in rands, and does not take inflation into account. The percentage increase is therefore overstated. The figures obtained from the Annual Fiscal Review for Gauteng were not broken down into expenditure in key sectors – health, education, roads and housing – although national figures for these categories are available.

The figures for 1998/99 and 1999/00 reflect actual spending, 2000/01 is estimated actual spending, and the 2001/02 and 2002/03 figures are based on medium-term estimates.

22. GINI CO-EFFICIENT

The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality in income distribution. The higher the coefficient, the greater the difference between high and low income households. Between 1995 and 2000, the Gini co-efficient for Gauteng increased by 15%. The next official figures for this will be from the Census 2001.

25. SOCIAL GRANTS

This indicator is intended to show the number of beneficiaries of the four main social grants offered by the Department of Social Development. The government aims to alleviate poverty among vulnerable groups including women, children, the disabled and the elderly and the number of grants allocated has increased substantially between 1999 and 2002. The number of child support grants allocated by the province has increased phenomenally. However, significant numbers of poor people – particularly people of working age – cannot qualify for any of these grants. This indicator is therefore an incomplete measure of poverty alleviation.

26. UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN

The statistics given here are from the national food consumption survey conducted in 1999. Nine universities teaching Nutrition in South Africa formed a consortium that was commissioned by the Department of Health to conduct this survey on food consumption and anthropometrical status of children aged between 1 to 9 years in 1999. One of the survey's recommendations was that the study should be repeated once every three to five years in order to establish baseline information and to enable ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

27. FREE ELECTRICITY

There are no figures available for this because the national policy for the provision of free basic electricity is yet to be finalised. In December 2002, the Department of Minerals and Energy announced that a policy to supply 50kwh to the “poorest of the poor” had been approved, although the implementation strategy is yet to be finalised by cabinet. The National Electricity Regulator (NER) will only approve poverty tariffs once this strategy is finalised. In the interim various municipalities have adopted this policy to some extent or other. However, none of them have reported to the NER on the number of people they are supplying or the criteria used in determining who receives free units. We contacted individual municipalities on this but none have responded so far.

28. FREE WATER

The figures given here are only for number of people receiving free basic water in the municipalities of Gauteng. These statistics were derived from the DWAF website. The DPLG was unable to provide this information and referred us to individual municipalities who have not given us any information to date.

The free basic water policy came into being in February 2001. As a result we only have statistics for the year 2002. The free basic water policy is aimed at providing poor households with a basic supply of 6 000 litres of water per month free of charge. It is the responsibility of municipalities to provide this free basic water. As the budget and infrastructure varies from one municipality to the other, many local authorities are likely to encounter financial constraints in providing free basic water. Merafong and Tshwane have fully implemented the free basic water policy to 100% of the population, while Nokeng tsa Taemane, West Rand and Westonaria have not implemented the policy to date.

29. INFANT MORTALITY RATE

We have included data from the DHS for 1998 and ASSA estimates for 1999 and 2002. The Demographic and Health Survey is only conducted once every five years, the most recent being in 1998, hence this survey is not reliable for the purposes of updating information on an annual basis. The ASSA model of the Actuarial Society of South Africa is used to make population projections of fertility, mortality and migration in order to determine the proportions of the population that are likely to be infected with HIV in future.

30. LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy at birth is a measure of the number of years a newborn can expect to live if he or she were to pass through life subject to the age-specific death rates of a given period. This indicator is reflective of health status of a population, quality of care, living conditions and mortality conditions. We have provided two alternative sets of data here. The first is derived from the census, and the second reflects estimates of the Actuarial Society of South Africa. One of the shortfalls of this indicator is that it is mainly collected through the Census which is conducted once every five years. It would be useful if data for this indicator was collected more often, perhaps annually given the fast changing situation with regard to HIV/AIDS which has a direct impact on this indicator. The life expectancy of SA as a whole was 60.3 in 1990 - 1995. Since 1995, the average life expectancy has fallen. ASSA gives 60.6 as combined life expectancy, 57.4 male and 63.9 female for 1999, and 54.8 total, 52.5 male and 57.4 female for 2002.

31. HIV/AIDS SERO-PREVALENCE

The Department of Health (DOH) compiles statistics for HIV prevalence annually by conducting ante-natal surveys of clinics. The DOH uses extrapolations from this data to estimate HIV prevalence in the general population. The overall national figures for HIV prevalence in 1999 and 2001 are 22.4% and 24.8% respectively. The HSRC conducted the first national study of HIV prevalence in 2002 based on a sample of about 10, 000 respondents. This study can provide useful data for time series analysis if repeated on a regular basis because it reflects HIV status in the general population unlike the DOH surveys that make estimates based on ante-natal clinic data.

32. IMMUNISATION RATE

We obtained data from the DHS survey for the baseline year (1998) and the District Health Information System for (DHIS) for the year 2000-2001. This indicator is a measure of the percentage of children less than one year old who are fully immunised. The following table presents

figures for the vaccinations defined as key indicator doses. The national target for primary immunisation is to fully immunise 90% of all children before their first birthday.

Data source	OPV 1st ¹⁷	OPV 3rd	Measles 1st	Full immunisation
DHIS (2000/2001)	96.8%	90.9%	84.4%	75.4%
DHS (1998)	92.8%	80.8%	84.4%	72.4%

Table 6: Key indicator doses for Gauteng.

33. MATRICULATION PASSES (WITH EXEMPTION)

The tables below indicates the overall pass rates and the exemption passes. Data by race and gender was collected from 2001 and therefore information for 1999 and 2000 is not available.

	2002	2002	2002	2001	2001	2001	2000	1999
	M	F	T	M	F	T	T	T
African	30.7	38.0	68.6	26.6	35.0	61.5		
Coloured	31.1	46.6	77.6	29.6	45.0	74.6		
Indian	40.7	49.5	90.2	41.9	49.4	91.2		
White	47.1	51.1	98.2	46.5	51.2	97.7		
Asian ¹⁸	45.6	46.9	92.5	NA ¹	NA	NA		
GP	35.7	42.5	78.2	33.0	40.7	73.7	67.5	57.5

¹⁷ Oral polio vaccine

¹⁸ Data collected in 2001 in only four categories, Indians and Asians were regarded as one group

Table 7: Matric Pass Rate, by race and gender

	2002	2002	2002	2001	2001	2001
	M	F	T	M	F	T
African	31.1	31.7	31.4	26.5	26.7	26.6
Coloured	57.5	60.2	59.2	54.8	58.1	56.8
Indian	64.5	75.3	70.5	71.1	76.8	74.3
White	81.7	89.6	86.0	82.0	88.7	85.7
Asian ¹⁹	71.1	79.5	75.4	NA	NA	NA
Total	54.6	59.7	57.4	53.4	56.6	55.2

Table 8: Percentage of learners passed with exemptions, by race and gender

34. UNADMITTED LEARNERS

Census 2001 data is unavailable from Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) and therefore current provincial statistics on the number of unadmitted learners of school going-age cannot be calculated.

Accessibility can be defined as the proportion of learners who have access to schooling out of the total population of official school admission age (age 7). One of the indicators to measure access to schooling is the *apparent intake rate (AIR)*. This is the proportion of all new entrants (irrespective of the age) relative to the population of 7-year-olds. The AIR for Gauteng is 120%. This ratio is a rough measure of access to the first school grade because there are over-aged learners and under-aged learners included as well as learners from outside of the province, who may not necessarily be included in the population figures (Census 1996) of the province. The ratio may also indicate that there are more learners in Gauteng schools than there should be, this may be a result of an undercount in the census data or an undercount by schools in the number of repeaters in grade one. Nevertheless, the significance of this ratio is that it illustrates explicitly that there is accessibility to schools and hence to

¹⁹ In 2001 data was collected in only four categories; Indians and Asians were regarded as one group

formal learning in Gauteng. Thus all seven-year-old learners are in schools in Gauteng. Another alternative to this is to assess the number of children out of school. This can be done through the October Household Survey which provides data on number of children of school-going age who are not attending school.

35. LEARNER TO CLASSROOM RATIOS

The table below provides a breakdown of the learner to classroom ratio by type of school.

Level	2002	2001	2000	1999
Combined School	41.5	41.9	45.4	43.5
Primary School	38.4	39.0	39.5	40.1
Secondary School	38.9	42.9	43.4	43.0
Total	38.8	40.4	41.1	41.2

Table 9: Average actual class size, by school level

The Department of Education collects its data through two surveys that are conducted each year by the EMIS unit. The first survey, known as the Headcount survey, is conducted each January and requests basic learner and educator statistics. The second survey, known as the Annual Schools Survey, is a much broader and intensive survey conducted each March, and gathers learner, educator, governing body, school finance and infrastructure information.

36. SERIOUS CRIMES

This indicator is a measure of the extent of serious crimes; including murder, attempted murder, robbery, assault, car theft and carjacking. The statistics given here are for reported cases as given by the South African Police Services. Data on convictions for these crimes have not been received from the Justice Department to date. The crimes reported here are given as a ratio per 100,000 of the population. Measuring crime as a ratio of population is useful because it allows changes in population to be taken into account. The statistics are collected on a monthly basis. Crime statistics are a good indicator of safety and security. However, not all crimes are reported. According to SAPS, the system of recording

crimes is reliable but the human factor should be borne in mind. For a range of reasons, people may choose not to report on crimes. Secondly, some cases may be registered incorrectly. For example, rape may be incorrectly registered on the Crime Administration System (CAS) as assault. Additionally, rape is legally defined as happening only to females but it is also calculated on 100 000 of the total population which means that the rate reported here is probably much lower than the actual rate. Lastly, SAPS notes that crime statistics for the period before July 2001 were collected before measures were taken to improve the integrity and reliability of the information. Therefore, SAPS gives caution that the validity of statistics gathered prior to July 2001 cannot be guaranteed.

38. ROAD ACCIDENTS

The following table presents a breakdown of accidents by fatality for the years 2001 to 2002. For the purposes of analysing trends we have used the years 1999 to 2001 as 2002 statistics are presently incomplete.

Accident Type	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fatal	2020	1514	1703	1235
Serious	8441	7790	7821	5432
Slight	22423	23271	25114	16615
No damage	160182	171654	168219	120205
Total	193066	204229	202857	143487

Table 10: Number of road accidents, by fatality.

The department noted some problems encountered in collecting this data as follows:

- There are 3 different kinds of capturing programs namely Trafman, TCS and Civitas. The road codes for these three are different and this creates problems with the importing process.
- Accident data is forwarded to the department by 31 capturing authorities via e-mail, stifty or modem, the most convenient of which is e-mail. However not all authorities have e-mail and this therefore creates delays in sending data.

39. SPECIALISED SERVICES TO WOMEN

This indicator is a measure of the number of services provided rather than proximity to services. Of the 20 shelters existing in 2001/2002, 9 are receiving funding from the Department of Social Services. Only two receive per capita funding.

40. LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

This indicator was changed from percentage increase in number of solvent local government institutions to decrease in debt. We have reported for the years 1999-2001 to assess trends in those years prior to the demarcation of boundaries and creation of new municipalities. The figures for 2002 have been provided to provide a baseline for future analysis.

45. GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ACCESSIBLE TO PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Due to the unavailability of data, this indicator is limited to measuring the accessibility of schools to people with disabilities. This information has not been collected for 1999 and 2000.

46. COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF GPG PRIORITIES

A survey by Markinor asked 1 052 people in Gauteng a series of questions regarding their awareness of the Gauteng Premier's address during the opening of the Gauteng Legislature on 18 February 2002.

Two of the questions were as follows:

- Did you hear anything about the Premier's speech about the Gauteng Provincial Government's plans?
- How well informed do you think the public is about the Gauteng Provincial Government's plans and actions?

The following tables provide a breakdown of respondents' answers to these questions by race, gender and area. The relatively small sample size should be taken into consideration when interpreting the disaggregated data.

	Yes	No	Don't know	N
Black	26%	64%	9%	620
Coloured	20%	68%	12%	41
Indian	21%	58%	20%	24
White	9%	82%	8%	367
Male	23%	68%	10%	526
Female	21%	70%	9%	526
Johannesburg	28%	59%	13%	333
Ekurhuleni	15%	80%	5%	301
Mogale	13%	79%	8%	74
Tshwane	21%	73%	6%	231
Sedibeng	27%	56%	17%	113

Table 11: Did you hear anything about the Premier's speech about the GPG's plans?

	Very well/ well informed	Neither/ don't know	Poorly/ very poorly informed	Total
Black	37%	32%	31%	620
Coloured	9%	51%	40%	41
Indian	5%	33%	50%	24
White	7%	33%	60%	367
Male	27%	33%	40%	526
Female	27%	33%	40%	526
Johannesburg	27%	38%	35%	333
Ekurhuleni	18%	35%	47%	301
Mogale	28%	25%	47%	74
Tshwane	26%	30%	44%	231
Sedibeng	45%	30%	25%	113

Table 12: How well informed is the public about the GPG's plans and actions?