Development Indicators Report 2021

Stabilisation and Recovery
– Moving beyond the Covid-19 disruptions
March 2022

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https://www.dpme.gov.za
Headquarters:
Pretoria, SOUTH AFRICA
Private Bag x 944
Pretoria
0001

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Data Integration and Analysis (DIA)

Mr Godfrey Mashamba	Deputy Director General EEKS
Dr Constance Mabela	Chief Director DIA
Mr Mokgoropo Makgaba	Senior Data Analysis Specialist
Mr Tovhowani Tharaga	PMI Data Specialist
Mr Kenneth Matlala	Assistant Data Specialist
Mr Freddy Mabena	Senior Data Clerk
Mr Khauta Ntitsane	PMI Data Specialist
Ms Boitumelo Moima	PMI Data Specialist
Mr Monde Maluleka	PMI Data Specialist
Ms Bukiwe Lupindo	PMI Data Specialist
Mr Tshepang Chueu	Assistant Data Specialist
Mrs Busisiwe Theletsane	Assistant Data Specialist
Mr Leonard Nkuna	Senior Sector Specialist
Ms Mmanto Modiba	DIA Senior Admin
Ms Diana Zhou	Director Data Centre
Mr Itumeleng Magagula	Dashboard Data Centre
Ms Phuti Makgamatha	Intern

Sector Monitoring Team

Ms Mmakgomo Tshatsinde	DDG Sector Monitoring Branch
Mr Thulani Masilela	Chief Sector Expert, Health
Dr Thabo Mabogoane	Chief Sector Expert, Education and Skills
Mr Zakhele Mdlalose	Chief Sector Expert: Rural Economy & Environment
Ms Josephilda Nhlapo	Chief Sector Expert, Social Cohesion, Poverty, and Inequality
Ms Palesa Shipalana	Chief Sector Expert, Economic and Economic Infrastructure
Ms Monicca Kenneth	Acting Chief Sector Expert Safety, Security and International Relations
Ms Nomveliso Khaile-Jali	Senior Sector Expert Education
Ms Stella Masombuka	Sector Expert Social Cohesion & Social Protection
Dr Nwabisa Mgcotyelwa-Ntoni	Sector Expert Social Protection
Mr Clive Pillay	Sector Expert Public Sector Safety, Security and International Relations
Ms Jeanette Sprunhuizen	Sector Expert Rural Development
Ms Nkhensani Golele	Sector Expert Economic and Infrastructure
Mr Nyiko Mabunda	Senior Sector Expert, Economy
Mr Nkululeko Kalipa	Sector Expert, Education
Ms Rudzani Mashangu	Sector Expert Environment
Ms Kefiwe Sethoabane	Sector Expert Human Settlement
Mr Phendukani Hlatshwayo	Senior Sector Expert: Rural Economy

Data Suppliers

Department of Basic Education (DBE)
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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

The Development Indicators (DI) 2021 publication is one of the reports produced by the South African government to track progress against the National Development Plan (NDP) vision 2030. The report uses key indicators drawn from the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), which is a five-yearly implementation framework for the NDP, as well as other indicators that reflect the contribution of the non-government sectors. Such indicators are carefully selected to reflect the outcomes and impact of government policies.

In 2021, the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) reviewed the approach for the production of the DI. This publication implements the first set of enhancements that were identified which includes rearrangement of DI themes in line with the NDP goals, updating of specific indicators to align with the 2019-2024 MTSF, retiring of certain indicators and identification of new ones. The next edition will fully integrate these changes and include new and revised indicators in areas such as social cohesion, the digital economy, geographic disaggregation and the analysis to better reflect South Africa's global commitments and positioning in the world in terms of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa Agenda 2063.

This report provides numerical indication of changes in highly complex and interrelated systems recognising that a change in one specific area affects outcomes in others. It is compiled using data from many sources, including official statistics, government administrative systems and research institutions.

The 2021 DI adopts a theme on "Stabilisation and Recovery – Moving beyond the Covid-19 disruptions".

In early 2020, South Africa and indeed the world-over were confronted with the Covid-19 pandemic. The pandemic has further exacerbated social and economic difficulties that South Africa had already been grappling. Mitigation measures mobilised a whole of society approach, addressing the health system, the economy and society and included lockdowns, restrictions and strengthening of the health-care interventions as well as monetary policy and fiscal policy measures in support of businesses and individuals – all anchored on striking a balance between saving lives and livelihoods.

The South African economy shrunk by an alarming 6.4% in 2020, further depressing the per-capita income, given the growing population. There are encouraging signs of recovery. South Africa's real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 4.9% in 2021. Several sectors are still operating below their full capacity and the complete removal of Covid-19 restrictions will assist in unlocking some of the constraints.

The widespread phenomenon of businesses closing down and workers laid-off further increased the unemployment rate to 34.3 percent in 2021. This is a significant setback compared to the year 2012 when the official unemployment rate was 24.9 percent. The youth, aged between 15-34 years, continue to experience higher rates of unemployment

as compared to other age groups. Various interventions are in place to create employment opportunities for the youth, for example through the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), the Employment Tax Incentive, the global business services industry and various others. Unemployment, poverty and inequality continue to be the triple critical challenges faced by the country as reflected in the NDP vision 2030.

On the social front, the country continues to experience high levels of gender-based violence crimes against women and children, a challenge that needs to be tackled straight on as a matter of urgency. In the fight against poverty and hunger, the South African government has over time been implementing social protection programmes as a safety net for the vulnerable in our society. To alleviate the impact of Covid-19 on the livelihoods of South Africa, the government topped up existing social protection programmes and introduced the Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant and the Temporary Employment Relief Scheme (TERS). The SRD in particular has contributed to a significant expansion in the number of individuals and families receiving social protection in the country, and contributes significantly towards fighting poverty and hunger in poor households.

Pre-2020, South Africa was in the right trajectory in improving life expectancy at birth. This indicator dropped to 62 years in 2021, from 65.5 years in 2020, largely attributable to the pandemic.

South Africa ran a population Census in 2022. New data from this major undertaking will provide an updated understanding of where we are as a country and useful insights to support planning, policy formulation and evidence-based decision-making across the spheres of government. Some of the indicators that have been tracked over time may be revised to reflect important changes in population statistics.

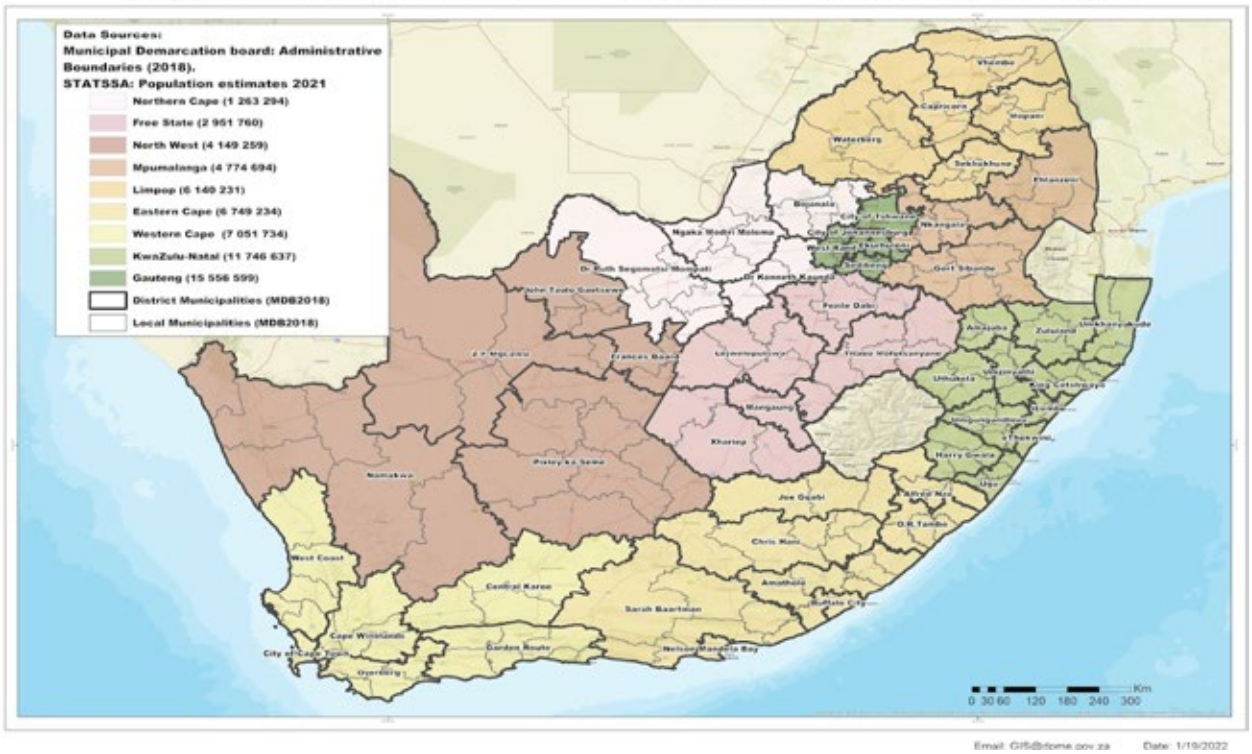
I would like to thank all the departments, institutions and agencies that provided data for their continued support. We are entering the 10th year of the NDP implementation. It is my wish that a broad range of institutions and individuals engage with this publication with the purpose of adopting collaborative approaches to achieving our goals as a country. This report, together with other assessments, should contribute important insights on whether South Africa should be rethinking its model for development. A universal call to action is that we should all continue to join hands and work together to achieve our common vision which allows South Africa to move forward. Working together there is nothing we cannot be, nothing we cannot do, and nothing we cannot achieve. Sustained impact will require everyone's contribution.

_____

Honourable
Minister in The Presidency
Date:

1			
		Real GDP 2021	
		R 6.2 trillion	$ 418.020 million
		Real GDP per Capita 2021	
		R 74 669	$ 6 861
2	**Mid-term population Estimates 2021**		
		Total	60.2 million
		Male	29.4 million
		Female	30.1 million
		0-14 years	17.04 million
		15-29 years	14.97 million
3		Households	17.4 million
4		Household size	3.5
5		Land Surface area	*1 220 813 km2

SOUTH AFRICA: POPULATION ESTIMATES 2021



Data source	1) South African Reserve Bank (SARB)https://www.resbank.co.za/Research/Statistics/Pages/OnlineDownloadFacility.aspx, accessed 2) Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Mid-term population estimates 2021 3) Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS) 2020 4) Household size = Population size (1) / Households (3) 5) Census 2011
Data note	*The shift of the national boundary over the Indian Ocean in the north-eastern corner of KwaZulu-Natal to cater for the Isimangaliso Wetland Park led to the increase in South Africa's land area.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADRM	Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism
AG	Auditor-General
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARF	African Renaissance Fund
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
ARV	Antiretroviral
AU	African Union
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPI	Consumer Price Inflation
CPIX	Consumer Price Index
CWP	Community Work Programme
DBE	Department of Basic Education
DDM	District Development Model
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DHIS	District Health Information System
DI	Development Indicators
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
DPW	Department of Public Works
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMDEs	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GERD	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHS	General Household Survey
GPB	Government Performance Barometer
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HEMIS	Higher Education Management Information System
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HSRC	Human Sciences Research Council
IBP	International Budget Partnership
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission

IMD	International Institute for Management Development
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MBPI	Marine Biodiversity Protection Index
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAQI	National Air Quality Index
NDP	National Development Plan
NEET	Not in Education, Employment nor Training
NRF	National Revenue Fund
NSC	National Senior Certificate
NYC	National Youth Commission
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
OBI	Open Budget Index
PAAQI	Priority Area Air Quality Index
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
R&D	Research and Development
RMS	Rapid Mortality Surveillance
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
SA	South Africa
SACMEQ	Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAPAD	South African Protected Areas Database
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SET	Science, Engineering and Technology
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SPT	Socio-Political Trends
SRD	Social Relief of Distress
STATS SA	Statistics South Africa
TB	Tuberculosis
TERS	Temporary Employment Relief Scheme
TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
TPBI	Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index
TSRP	Tourism Sector Recovery Plan
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNFCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation
VAP	Voting age population
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation

INTRODUCTION AND NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The Development Indicators (DI) report series tracks South Africa's progress against the National Development Plan (NDP) goals, using a consistent and uniform set of key statistical indicators drawn from the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and other indicators that reflect the outcomes and impact of government programmes and the contribution of the non-government sectors.

The DI report was first published in 2007, and now has a well-established digital dataset with time series dating back to 1994. It uses the latest available data to provide an analysis of long-term trends. The series has tracked around 87 indicators, clustered into 11 themes, and with data collected from various sources and produced in different timelines. The sources include official statistics, government administrative systems and research institutions, covering both the local and international sources.

A substantial amount of the DI is produced and updated annually or at least every two years. However, data to update some indicators is either available at wider time frames, e.g. three or five yearly basis or no longer available or discontinued.

The methodology in this section aims to detail how indicators in this report are managed and reported on. The approach described below outlines the process used to select, remove or suspend indicators in order to ensure the report remains current.

Indicators with new data produced between wider timeframes, i.e. three or five-yearly basis will only be included in the year that updated information is available. It is critical to note that all suspended and/or discontinued indicator information will remain in the DI digital dataset. Suspended indicators include the following:

- Indicators which are no longer being collected due to the data source / surveys being discontinued.
- Indicators that are obsolete.
- Those that have been archived. These are the indicators whose data sources have been discontinued.
- The available statistics has already been published in the previous DI reports.
- Indicators which are no longer reported on their own, but merged with other indicators that are already in the DI publication. For example, Community Work Programme (CWP) work opportunities is now part of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) programme and it is not disaggregated.

The indicators suspended for the 2021 DI publication are from the following categories: Poverty and Inequality (3 indicators), Social Cohesion (1 indicator) and Employment (1 indicator). These Poverty and Inequality indicators are produced on a 5-yearly basis by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the survey has not been published since 2015.

Discontinued Indicators: For some indicators (where updated data is no longer available), proxy indicators have been identified to replace those indicators. Historical information for discontinued indicators will remain available on the Development Indicators digital dataset.

Data collection for the 2021 edition was largely based on the MTSF 2014-2019 and 2019-2024. Specific steps were undertaken to affect the transition into the MTSF 2019-2024. the general

approach is that the new goal statements must replace the old ones. This was not possible in all indicators due to challenges of alignment with existing dataset, unavailability of data for certain new indicators, and a need for further work to reprioritise indicators for the DI report. In some indicators, goal statements drawn from the previous and current MTSF cycle are stated. In other indicators, new goal statements are only mentioned to give an indication that they will be used in the next edition.

STABILISATION AND RECOVERY – MOVING BEYOND THE COVID-19 DISRUPTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE NDP TARGETS

When adopted in 2012, the NDP set specific objectives that conveyed the nation's aspirations for the year 2030. At the time, the economy had recorded a three-year average GDP growth rate of 2.8% following a slump in 2009 due to the global economic crisis. A longer-term perspective was taken in conceiving the virtuous cycle of development and setting the relevant targets. Foremost was a task to accelerate economic growth and improve the living standards of citizens, thereby offsetting the developmental backlogs inherited from the country's past. South Africa needed to find itself among the emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs) driving the global economic recovery and influencing the shifts in the global economic system.

The year 2021 marked the ninth year of the NDP implementation. An assessment based on key indicators presented in Figure 0.1 shows that the country is under-performing against the set targets.

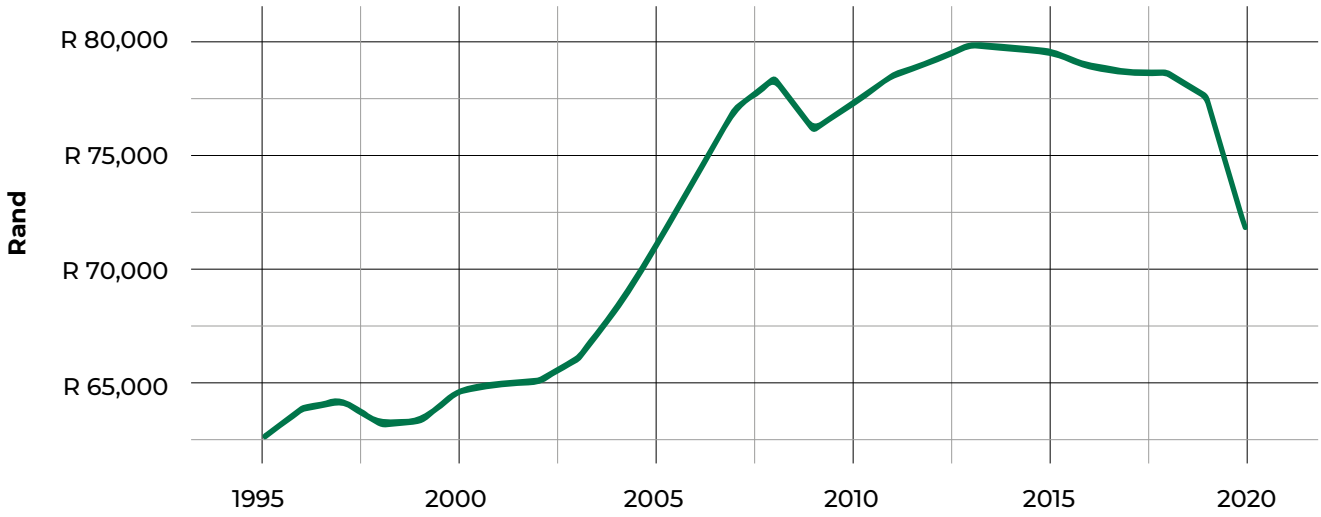
Figure 0.1: Performance on the NDP 2030 targets

National Development Plan accepted → The 2014-2019 MTSF → The 2019-2024 MTSF → Where are we currently? → 2030 NDP targets

Key indicators	2012	2014	2019	2021	2030
GDP Growth	2.4%	1.4%	↓ 0.1%	4.9%	5.4%
Formal unemployment rate	24.9%	25.1%	↓ 28.7%	34.9%	6.0%
Number employed	14.4 million	15.1 million	↑ 16.3 million	14.3 million (Q3 2021)	24 million
Real gross capital formation % of GDP	17.9%	18.3%	↓ 15.3%	13.7% (in 2020)	0.0
Gini coeffecient	0.69	0.65	→ 0.65 (2017)		0.60
Poverty: Food	39% (below poverty line of R419 in 2009 prices)	23.6%	↑ 30.1%	32.6% (in 2020)	0.0
Poverty: Lower bound	36.4% below lower bound poverty line		↑		0.0

Economic growth averaged 0.96% for the period 2012 to 2021 – a rate that is lower than the NDP targeted average growth rate of 5.4%. This rate is also lower than the 3.6% recorded for the period 2000 to 2009. From 2012 to 2021, the formal unemployment rate has increased from 24.9% to 34.3% despite growth in total employment. Over the same period, investment measured by gross fixed capital formation as percentage of GDP declined from 17.9% to 13.7%. The social wage policy mix has made significant inroads in addressing poverty and inequality through financial support and the provision of a basket of basic services that enhances citizens' standard of living. GDP per capita, a measure of average living standards, peaked in 2013 at about R80 000 (2015 constant values) but declined in subsequent years (see Figure 0.2) showing that economic growth has not been keeping up with population growth. Skewed distribution of income, unequal access to opportunities and spatial distortions are some of the factors that perpetuate inequality in South Africa.

Figure 0.2: South Africa's GDP per capita trend (constant 2015 values)



Source: World Development Indicators

Impact of Covid-19

The Covid-19 crisis disrupted South Africa's sustained developmental agenda as is seen in the analysis of various indicators in this report. It caused significant loss of life, disrupted livelihoods, and undermined citizens' well-being thereby exacerbating already existing social and economic fault lines. By the end of March 2022, South Africa had more than 3.7 million of Covid-19 cases and over 100 020 deaths, indicating that the country was among one of those hardest hit by the global pandemic with reported cases among the top 30 and deaths among the top 20 of countries (https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/).

In 2020, during the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic, South Africa's GDP shrunk by an alarming 6.4%, largely driven by sectors that have a significant impact in the economy.

Industry value-add to the GDP declined for manufacturing by 34.2%, construction by 33.3%, trade by 28.4% and transport by 27.2% (Stats SA, 2021). Total tax revenue collections declined by 7.8% from year to year (National Treasury, 2021). Trade and investment halted, especially given the disruptions in South Africa's major trading partners, China, Europe and the USA. During the lockdown, capacity utilisation dropped in almost all sectors of the economy (Stats SA, 2020). The volume of tourists fell by 72.6% from 10.2 million in 2019 to 2.8 million in 2020, largely due to travel bans and restrictions. Un-seasonalised data shows that it took four quarters for Construction and Transport to recover to a low but positive growth. Sectors hardest hit by the lockdowns may require continued support.

The impact on employment was directly observed in a blood-bath of job losses. The widespread phenomenon of businesses closing down and workers laid off further increased the unemployment rate. The July 2021 unrests in Kwazulu-Natal and Gauteng deepened the jobs crisis and disrupted the recovery efforts. By the fourth quarter of 2021, the official unemployment rate had increased to 35.3% (Stats SA, 2022). The youth of South Africa continues to bear the brunt of unemployment, with a graduate unemployment rate at 12% and the number of young people who are Not in Education, Employment nor Training (NEET) estimated at 190 000. Prior this, the South African 25-Year Review noted that South Africa has been contending with creating positive employment gains since 1994 but, on average, its official unemployment rate has persistently increased by around 1 percentage point over a 12-year period from the level in 2008 (DPME, 2019). The contraction of the labour absorbing sectors, namely manufacturing and construction, contributed significantly to these trends.

The pandemic led to rapidly rising levels of poverty and food shortages. The number of individuals living below the food poverty line increased to approximately 19.4 million in 2020. The pandemic exposed the coverage gaps in access to basic service delivery and exacerbated vulnerability of certain communities to disasters (namely people in lower income groups, those living in informal settlements, larger families, those dependent on the informal sector, women, children and the homeless). The challenge of a digital divide also became apparent in the education system when interventions for online learning were considered, given the unequal access to internet. The lost learning time will take some time and great effort to recover. In effect, Covid-19 related challenges ultimately reversed the gains in reducing poverty and inequality (DPME, 2021, World Bank, 2022).

The government's interventions in combating the negative effects included significant fiscal outlays to implement measures to address the health system, the economy and societal complexities, in an integrated manner that brought together contributions of various parts of government, the non-government actors and the international community. Accommodative monetary policy interventions were introduced to maintain economic stability, including the cut on the repurchase rate (or repo rate) to its lowest level of 3.5% to inject the much-needed liquidity. South Africa also acted in concert with the rest of the world in expanding its social assistance portfolio by introducing top-ups to the existing measures, a new Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant, disbursement of food relief programmes to the tune of R500 million, and several others. The SRD grant effectively added approximately 5.95 million new beneficiaries into the social assistance system by December 2020. Furthermore, supplementary budget was announced in June 2020 to enable reprioritisation and make resources available for the response, and the measures to source resources externally.

Life expectancy at birth of South Africans declined by 3.5 years from 65.5 years reported in 2020 to 62.0 years. Covid-19 resulted in a rise in the number of excess deaths during the peak of the pandemic and contributed negatively to this

indicator. This again reversed the gains made between 2009 to 2020 when life expectancy in the country increased from 57 years to 65 years.

On a positive note, South Africa's health sector demonstrated its resilience in dealing with unplanned disasters. Despite challenges such as hospital bed shortages, limited number of health professionals, shortages of medication and equipment, to a noticeable extent, the health sector (and in particular the public health sector) adapted to the conditions. The sector was able to scale-up or redirect resources to implement the required interventions in order to minimise the disruptions and the loss of life.
What became more apparent among many developing countries, including South Africa, are the structural vulnerabilities of persistent poverty, high levels of unemployment, widening inequalities across population groups, genders and income, weak social cohesion and the lack of trust in government. The onset of the Covid-19 pandemic saw growing levels of indebtedness in many regions of the world, which is expected to limit their policy options (UNCTAD, 2021).

The above-mentioned points are only a sample of the well-known short-term effects of the pandemic. More evidence comes to light as research continues to be undertaken to understand the full scale of the effects (DPME, 2021).

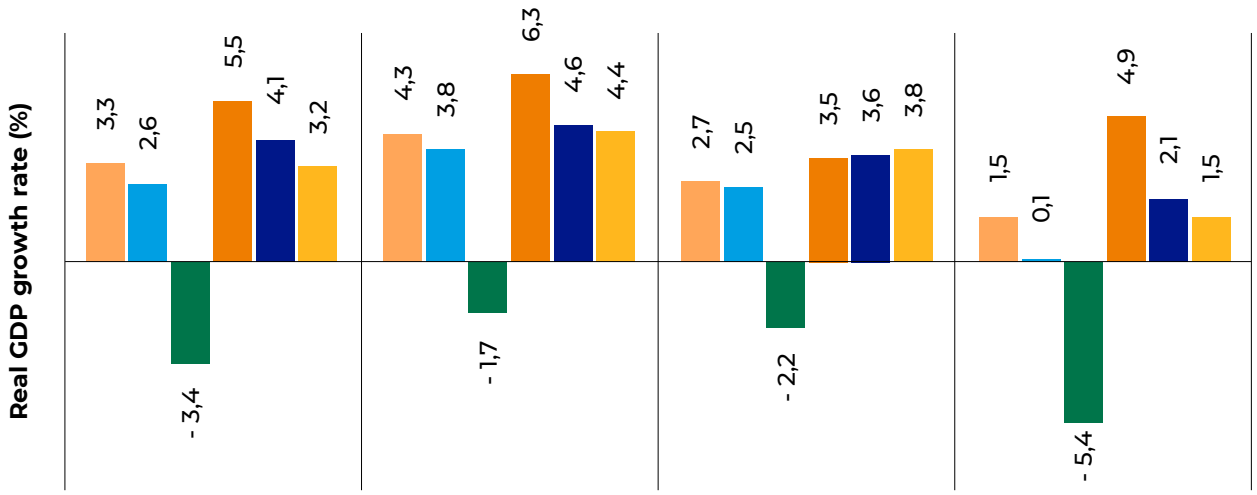
The process of reconstruction and recovery

The worst of the pandemic has passed and the attention has shifted towards the process of economic recovery. Is the country making progress with the priorities to accelerate the recovery, what are the measures to sustain the recovery and ensure resilience to future shocks, and how can an inclusive path be ensured going forward?

South Africa's real GDP grew by 4.9% in 2021, and the economic activity has returned to the level it was in quarter 3 of 2017 (Stats SA, 2022). South Africa's 2021 GDP growth rate was higher than that of Sub-Saharan Africa (3.5%) but lower than the world economy (5.5%) and the EMDEs (6.3%) (Mhlanga, 2020; World Bank, 2022).

Forecasts are positive, with analysts projecting South Africa's GDP growth of about 2.1% for 2022 and 1.6% for 2023. These forecasts are, however, lower than key comparators.

Figure 0.3: GDP growth rates and forecasts



Source: World Development 2022

The gradual removal of Covid-19 restrictions has already assisted many economic activities to return. By November 2021, capacity utilisation among large manufacturers lifted up to 78.9% but is yet to break the pre-2020 mark of above 80% (Stats SA, 2021). The Absa Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), a monthly leading indicator of manufacturing activity in South Africa, increased to 58.6 in February 2022, which shows a continued trend of recovery compared to the levels in 2021 and in the first half of 2020 (BER, 2022).

Figure 0.4: Absa manufacturing purchasing managers' index

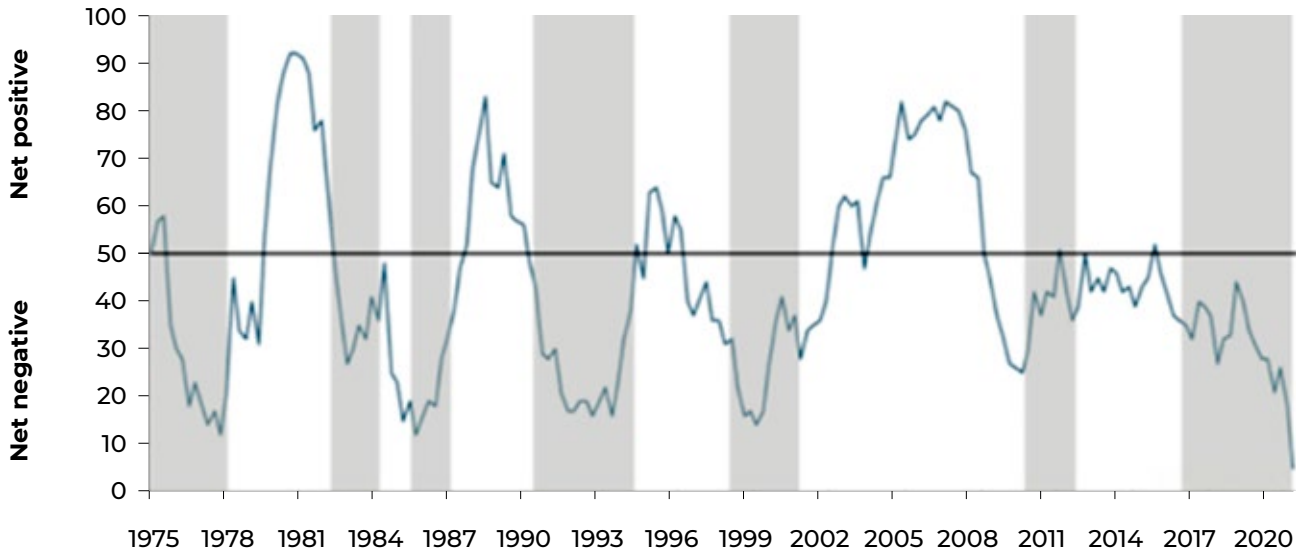
The PMI™ and Purchasing Managers' Index™ are trademarks of Stellenbosch University

Source: Bureau for Economic Research

Aggregate domestic new vehicle sales reached 50 607 units, the highest since pre-pandemic in October 2019, and about 16% more than 43 423 of March 2021 (NAAMSA, 2022). Tax revenue collections recovered much quicker than expected and reached R1.5 trillion in the 2021/22 financial year (SARS, 2022).

Analysis of key indicators in this report shows that economic growth forecasts are weighed down by a range of downside risks that need to be managed, and possibly eliminated to unleash the economy's potential. Apart from the fact that the South African economy was already in decline in 2018 and 2019, the long-standing structural constraints need to be addressed (Mhlanga, 2020; IMF, 2021; World Bank, 2022). Among such constraints are lack of competition due to economic concentration in key sectors, inefficiencies in the network industries, skills constraints, low rates of research and development (R&D) intensity and technological innovation, income inequality, policy uncertainty particularly in energy and land reform, and delays in public infrastructure projects, spatial distortions and unevenness in the provision of public services (National Planning Commission, 2020; National Treasury, 2022). Electricity supply shortage has become a major concern given its direct effect on social and economic activities and the impact it has on productivity. Corruption spoils public confidence in institutions and diverts resources meant for development efforts. A collective of these factors influences business confidence (see Figure 0.5) and potential for new investment and business activity.

Figure 0.5: RMB/BER business confidence index



High public debt presents another downside risk in an already tight fiscal environment. The escalating debt service costs displaces potential fiscal investment towards the recovery process. The 2022/23 budget shows R301 billion (13% of national budget) in interest payment, which is expected to increase to about 15.2% over the medium term (National Treasury, 2022).

Rising prices of basic items such as food, fuel, transport, etc., present immense challenges for households as they reduce the quantity of items

that households can afford and also present challenges on business by increasing operational costs. With inflationary pressures on the horizon (SARB, 2022), the economy has entered a new cycle of interest rate increases with the recent three decisions of the South African Reserve Bank gradually increasing the repo rate (to 3.75 percent in November 2021, to 4% in January 2022, and to 4.25 percent in March 2022). The review of the fuel price announced during the February 2022 budget is expected to moderate the price increases and impact on households and businesses.

South Africa is an open economy and therefore needs to build resilience to external shocks. The priorities of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) for increasing investment in the productive sectors of the economy must be accelerated in order to effect necessary structural improvements. A successful programme of industrialisation must reduce the current high dependence on minerals exports and vulnerability to commodity price swings.

South Africa must diversify its exports in order to reduce its dependence on a few major trading partners and few product lines. The more concentrated a country's export portfolio, the more vulnerable it is to country, regional and production value chain shocks. An analysis by the Harvard Growth Lab has found that South Africa largely exports moderate to low complexity products such as ores, slag, ash, precious metals and stone products and only a few of the exports in more complex spaces (e.g. cars and motor vehicles, industrial machinery, chemicals, etc.) (https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/countries/246). According to this analysis, a country achieves export competitiveness through accumulation of productive knowledge and its usage in more complex industries and products that it successfully exports. South Africa would achieve this through upgrading existing industrial capabilities and moving from low to high value-added activities and innovation into new areas.

Priorities of ERRP are infrastructure rollout, energy security, industrialisation driven through sector masterplans with localisation and export promotion to grow the productive economy, presidential mass public employment stimulus, green economy, agriculture and food security, revival of the tourism sector and structural reforms to unlock the economy's potential. Successes thus far with structural reforms are crucial in driving the momentum of the ERRP implementation. Coordination of structural reforms through the government cluster system and the facility called Operation Vulindlela (a project office type support comprising The Presidency and National Treasury) is proving useful in mobilising various actors across government to contribute to the reforms process. Among the important markers of progress for the ERRP implementation to date are the following:

- On industrialization, the implementation of the industrial strategy masterplans which has commenced in steel and metal fabrication, forestry, furniture, global business services, sugar, poultry, tourism, automotive and retail CTFL (clothing, textiles, footwear and leather). Other masterplans in the pipeline must also be finalised and implemented, namely digital economy, aerospace and defense, creative sector, cannabis, etc.
- On energy security, the rollout of the bidding windows for the renewable energy programme in order to improve energy supply, which by March 2022 has procured about 6 422 megawatts of electricity capacity of which 5 250 is already operational; the amendments to the electricity legislation and a process for the unbundling of Eskom; exploration and development of the upstream gas industry; and the development of a green hydrogen pipeline. The renewable energy programme brings about social-economic development outcomes through infrastructure investment, employment, enterprise development and local content, black economic empowerment and it comprises a variety of cleaner technologies including gas, solar photovoltaic, battery

storage, wind, floating power ships, and hybrid systems, etc.

- On economic reforms, the review of the Business Act to remove unnecessary regulatory and policy hurdles and enhance ease of doing business and innovation; reforms to the loan guarantee scheme and the employment tax incentive to enable uptake by small businesses to assist their recovery and boost employment creation; introduction of the new centralised shareholder model to enhance governance for state owned companies; and the establishment of water regulator, the review of water pricing strategy and turnaround times for processing the water-use license applications.
- On innovation and the digital economy, the auctioning of the spectrum for mobile communication to open up the sector to competition to unlock the potential for innovation and technologies such as 5G and others in the domain of the fourth industrial revolution (4IR); the fast-tracking of broadband infrastructure rollout to be accessible through all municipalities to provide the backbone for ICT services; and the establishment of domestic capacity for vaccine manufacturing to strengthen future resilience.
- On exports, measures to improve operational or administrative efficiencies in ports and railways which will speed up movement of goods and enhance export competitiveness.
- On Tourism, the rollout of the e-visa system to more countries, bidding for hosting of events and other measures to reignite domestic and international tourism demand in line with the Tourism Sector Recovery Plan (TSRP). To accelerate recovery, more high tourism impact markets must be targeted for e-visa rollout and engagements with other countries on easing or removal of the Covid-19 travel restrictions.

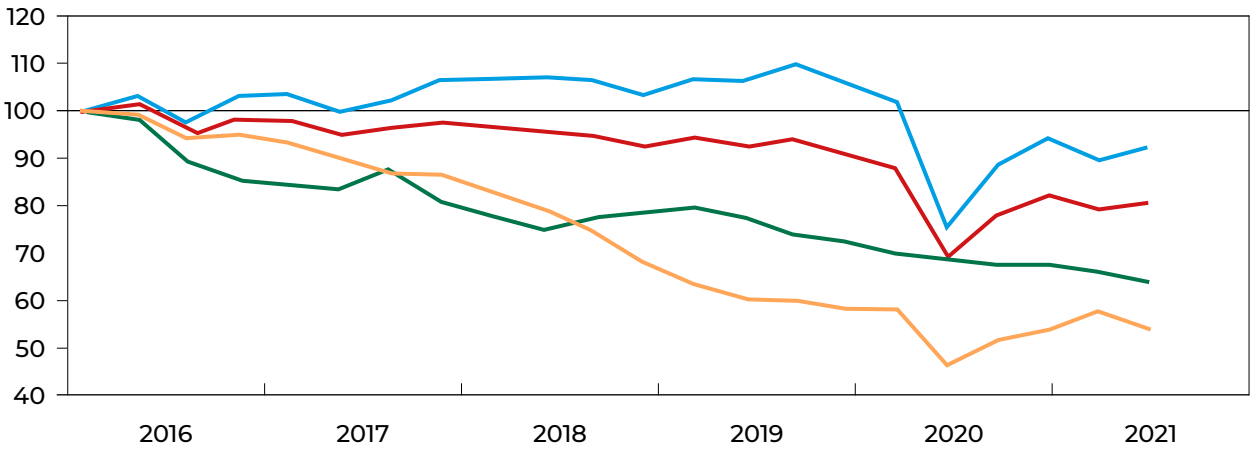
Better coordination is necessary to improve implementation and impact. The District Development Model (DDM) was introduced in 2019 as a model for improving coordination and coherence in implementing policies and programmes from the national sphere through to provinces, metros and district municipalities. The National Infrastructure Plan 2050 integrates priority infrastructure projects that cut across a number of sectors and mobilising viable financing models for the identified pipeline of bankable projects, comprising both the maintenance and the development of new infrastructure. New investment in public sector infrastructure and the network industries are planned to crowd-in private investment, unlock the economic potential of various localities within the country, enable access to services, social mobility and spatial integration, and improve the ease of doing business, etc.

Efforts for attracting investment include championing by the President, among others, through the annual South African Investment Conference and investment promotion agencies and missions. This process has targeted to attract R1.2 trillion in fixed investment over five years from 2019 to 2023, and by March 2022 it had secured investment pledges amounting to 95% (about R1.14 trillion) of this target. About R172 billion (or 14.3%) of the target had materialised in the form of fixed investment projects, comprising both the establishment of new and expansions of existing factories, production lines, mining operations, retail outlets and infrastructure. The pipeline of fixed investments has varying timeframes and comprises a diversity of sectors, from mining, agriculture, manufacturing and the new growth sectors such as digital telecommunications, creative and cultural industries, tourism and hospitality, with some of the projects advancing the transition to green technologies. Actual investment is expected to reverse the declining trend of GFCF (see Figure 0.6) and help the economic recovery, technology transfer and innovation, re-industrialisation and help diversify the country's exports, and deepen South Africa's intra-Africa trade.

Figure 0.6: Gross fixed capital formation in South Africa, 2016 -2021

Sources: Stats SA, SARB

Index: first quarter of 2016 = 100



Recap

To recap, he journey for reconstruction and recovery must leave no one behind. The global Covid-19 crisis affected everybody but with differing intensities. Building back better, requires not only economic growth but inclusion and improvement in living standards or quality of life of all citizens. Social cohesion and nation building are a never-ending project, even more crucial for the South African society given its divided historical past.

Drawing from the analysis of Development Indicators in this report, transforming society and uniting the country will be hard to achieve without substantive redress, reducing poverty and inequality, addressing social divisions and exclusions, and promoting active citizenry and equity.

The 2019 NDP review made important observations in this regard, thereby informing planning and prioritisation for the 6th administration of South Africa's democratic state, expressed in the MTSF and related strategic policy pronouncements such as the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, the National Infrastructure Plan 2050, the National Health Insurance and others. The following are among the key areas that need further attention to ensure that the recovery process leaves no one behind:

- Industrialisation must drive localisation by implementing directed measures for sourcing locally, investment, enterprise development and export-oriented growth.
-
- Addressing entry barriers to key industries and improving the environment for fair competition.
- Supporting SMME development, among others through increasing access to technology and R&D services, market information and export assistance.
- Strengthening the development role of state-owned enterprises.

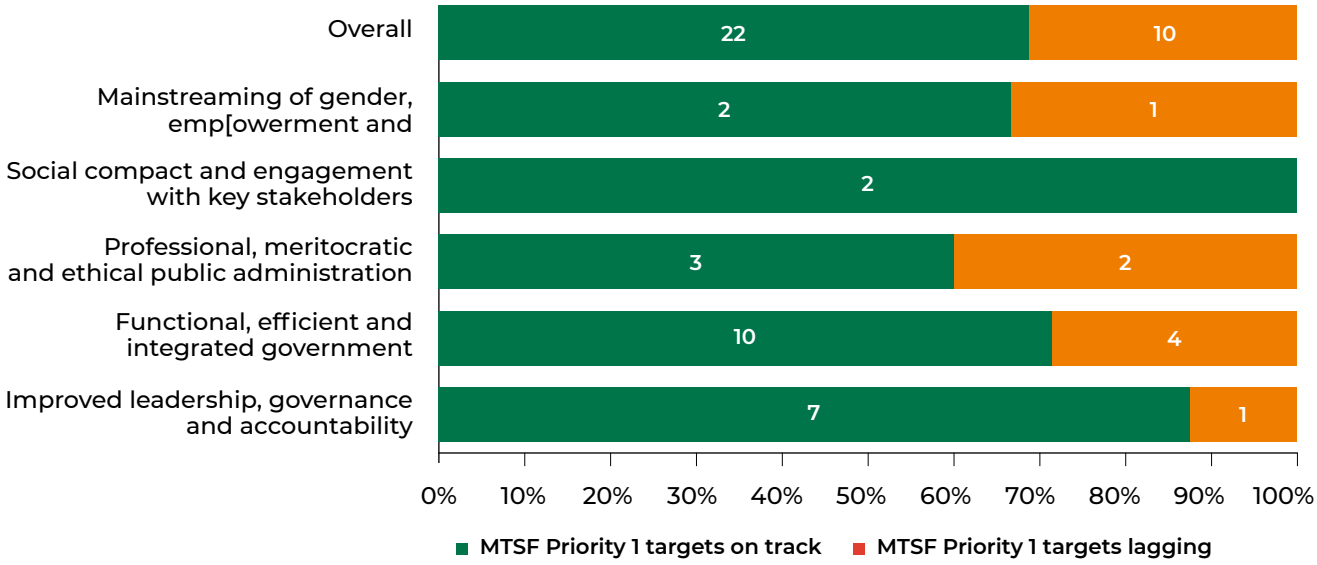
- Greater commitment from business sector in accelerating transformation efforts across all key sectors of the economy.
- Creation of meaningful opportunities for the youth to participate and contribute to the economy. This includes acceleration of public employment programmes, including through initiatives such as the Presidential Employment Stimulus.
- Continue implementing reforms in the network industries, including energy, water, transport, telecoms, and accelerate pace in the rollout of broadband infrastructure to enable connectivity and move towards universal access to internet across the population. This includes immediate targets for establishing digital hubs in designated townships, which are expected to promote innovation and entrepreneurship.
- Catching up on lost learning time in the education sector, and accelerate measures to improve quality of education across the majority of the schools.
- A sustained system of social wage to raise the standard of living and mass coverage in the delivery of basic services.
- Integrate the principles for environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and the just transition across the economy, human settlements and infrastructure systems in a manner that safeguards the quality of water, air, land, and communities.
- Improve policing to ensure that people feel safe and enjoy a community life and businesses to operate free of crime. This requires a well-functioning criminal justice system, in which the police, the judiciary and correctional services work together to ensure that criminals are caught, prosecuted, convicted if guilty, and securely incarcerated and rehabilitated. The impact of this must be seen in reduced levels of different types of organised crimes and contact crimes; a well-defended and secure cyberspace; effectively defended and secured communities; and an effective system of integrating rehabilitated offenders into the society.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

1. CAPABLE, ETHICAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

Goal	Improved public value and trust; active citizenry and partnership in society
Analysis	Priority 1 of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF 2019-2024) is to build a capable, ethical and developmental state. This priority has five intended outcomes and 32 targets with indicators to reflect the intent of the 6th Administration of the democratic South Africa. Progress as at 31 December 2021 showed that 22 (69%) of the 32 targets were achieved. Highlights show good progress toward the enabling legislative framework for the function of the Head of Public Administration and Single Public Service, the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council, the repurposing of State-Owned Enterprises and on mainstreaming of gender, empowerment and development of youth and persons with disabilities (WYPD) within the government planning system. The latter provides a clearer framework for implementation and accountability with respect to WYPD in budgeting, interventions, policies and legislations. However, challenges remain with respect to the budget deficit and high public debt-to-GDP which imposes significant debt servicing costs, the unbudgeted high cost policies such as bailouts of state-owned enterprises (SOEs), etc., are also adding to the challenges. Growth stimulating expenditure on infrastructure has also reduced. Corruption allegations related to the Covid-19 interventions in both the public and the private sectors indicate a challenge with regard to ethical conduct and the loopholes in the country's financial management and procurement systems.

Figure 1.1: Priority 1 targets on track and those lagging behind



Definition	Priority 1 of the MTSF 2019-2024: a capable, ethical and developmental state is considered a critical enabler for the effective implementation of the priorities of government and the achievement of the NDP 2030 goals.
Data source	DPME MTSF/ POA Reports
Data note	Priority 1 of the MTSF has five outcomes and 33 targets with indicators against which progress is tracked through the bi-annual report on progress assessment of Programme of Action on the MTSF (MTSF/POA) that are produced by the DPME.

2. REVENUE COLLECTION

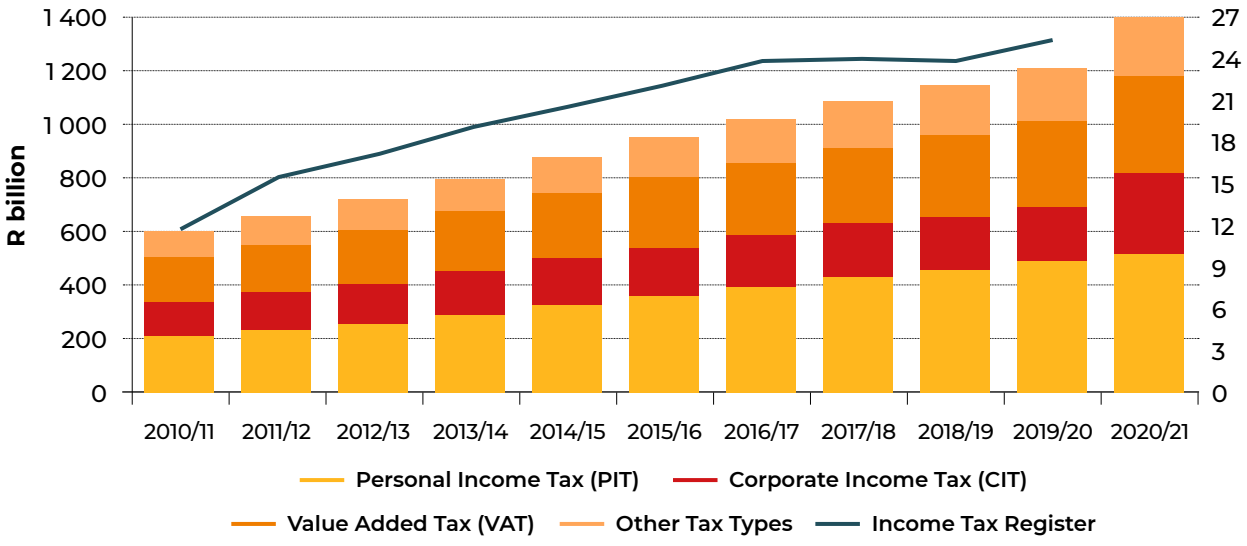
Goal	To strengthen the revenue collection capacity of government.
Analysis	Preliminary tax revenue collection totalling R1 563.8 billion is estimated for 2021/22. This will be an increase of R314.1 billion from R1 249.7 billion that was reported for 2020/21. Year-to-year, revenue collection decreased by 7.8 percent from 2019/20 to 2020/21 due to the reduced economic activity during the lockdown period. A trend shows that tax revenue collection in South Africa has increased from R674.2 billion in 2010/11 to the current level. The tax register has broadened substantially over the past decade and has been the driver of improved tax compliance and collections. For instance, the Personal Income Tax (PIT) register more than doubled from 10.3 million in 2010/11 to 23.8 million in 2020/21. About 3.1 million companies are reported to have registered for Income Tax in 2020/21. In 2010, the South African Revenue Services (SARS) introduced a revised filing and employee registration process which helped to expand the PIT register. SARS has also improved its administrative efficiencies through, among other measures, the ongoing technology upgrading that makes it easy for taxpayers to comply, including more recently the use of machine learning to address non-compliance and support the active maintenance of taxpayer registers, improved SARS staff morale and the citizen's trust and confidence in SARS. The composition of main sources of tax revenue has remained steady over time. Preliminary figures for 2021/22 however indicate a shift, with PIT estimated to contribute 35.5% compared to the 39% reported for the previous two years, and increased contribution of Corporate Income Tax (CIT) to 20.7% compared to about 16% reported for the previous three years. Other sources are Value Added Tax (VAT) which will contribute about 25.0% and the fuels levy, customs duties and others which will contribute 18.8% in 2021/22 tax collections.

Table 2.1: Tax register and revenue collection (nominal rand)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Annual tax relief (R 'M)	- 450	- 4 115	- 2 308	- 2 412	- 5 575	8 275	4 990	28 024	36 000	15 000	-	
Income Tax register (no)	12 751 006	16 039 801	17 926 869	19 787 304	21 452 507	22 693 978	24 057 574	24 447 134	24 549 170	25 452 280	27 330 717	
Personal Income Tax (PIT (no)	10 346 175	13 703 717	15 418 920	16 779 711	18 185 538	19 075 270	19 980 110	20 953 564	22 170 546	22 919 701	23 850 668	
Revenue collection												
Total (R 'bn)	674.2	742.6	813.8	900.0	986.3	1 070.0	1 144.0	1 216.5	1 287.7	1 355.8	1 249.8	*1 563.8

**2021/22 figures are preliminary*

Figure 2.1: Tax register and revenue collection



Definition	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), CIT, Value Added Tax (VAT) and other taxes. Suspense cases are inactive tax cases awaiting deregistration from the tax register.
Data source	South African Revenue Service. National Treasury Budget Review. SARS Media Statement, 01 April 2022 https://www.sars.gov.za/media-release/media-release-sars-collects-r1-564-trillion/#:~:text=SARS%20had%20collected%20R16.,8%20trillion.
Data note	Personal Income Tax (PIT) and 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.

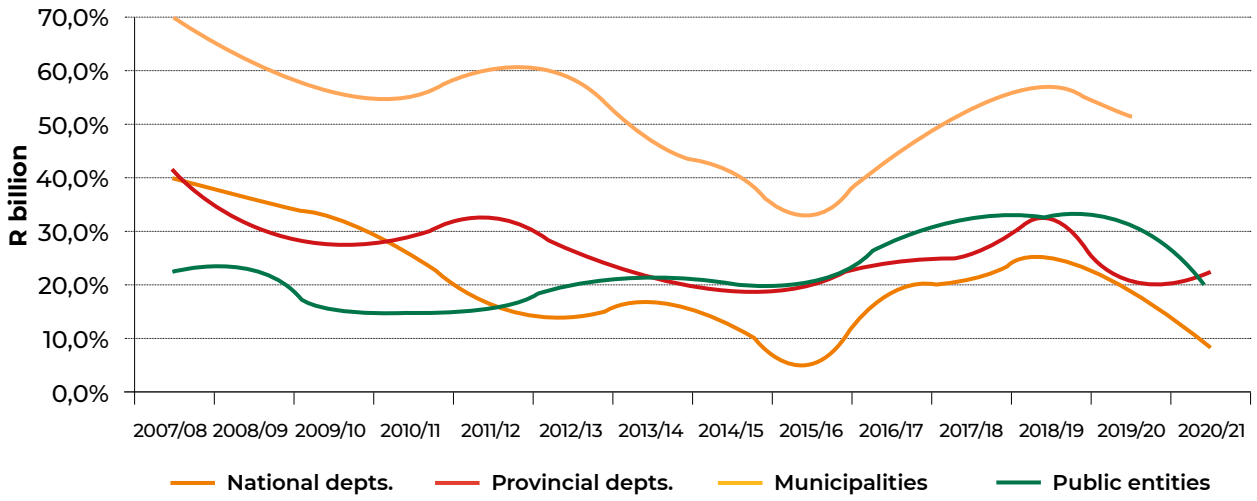
3. AUDITS

Goal	To reduce the number of national and provincial departments and municipalities receiving qualified, adverse and disclaimer annual audit reports to 15 departments or below.
Analysis	A range of interventions are being put in place to ensure clean audits across the board. Receiving clean audit means that the financial statements and performance reports provide a transparent, honest and credible account of achievements, failures, problems and risks. 115 (48 departments and 67 public entities) are identified in the AG 2020/21 report as having clean audit status, representing R1.9 trillion (or 19%) of the expenditure budget of national and provincial governments. 62 of these managed to retain clean audit status since the first year of the current administration. Further, at least 31 have moved closer to obtaining a clean audit status. The number of national departments reported on decreased from 42 in 2015/16 to 41 in 2020/21. A decline in incidents of qualified audit indicates improvements. The percentage of qualified audits for national departments decreased from 19.6 percent in 2019/20 to 9.8 percent in 2020/21. Over a 10-year period i.e. from 2010/2011 to 2020/21, the number of qualified audits for national departments decreased from 25.6 percent to 9.8 percent; in the provincial departments it decreased from 29.8 percent to 22.1 percent. Public entities increased from 15.5 percent to 20.2 percent. Public entities have shown a regress in audit outcomes over the past 10 years and as such the percentage of qualified audits in public entities increased from 15.5 percent to 20.2 percent. Four (4) national departments, 27 provincial departments and 53 public entities received qualified audits in 2020/21.

Table 3.1: Audit outcomes - % with qualified, adverse and disclaimer audit opinions

%	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
National departments	38..7	35..3	32.4	25.6	17.5	15.0	17.1	14.0	7.1	19.6	21.7	26.1	19.6	9.8
Provincial departments	39.6	30.6	27.6	29.8	32.2	26.8	22.6	19.4	21.1	24.4	26.0	31.7	21.3	22.1
Municipalities	66.1	58.7	54.1	53.4	57.9	56.5	46.0	40.4	33.1	42.8	51.4	51.5	48.8	
Public entities	22.5	22.6	16.2	15.5	16.6	20.8	21.9	21.3	21.2	27.7	32.5	32.3	32.8	20.2

Figure 3.1: Qualified audits



Definition	A Qualified audit is defined by Auditor General (AG) as an indicator of poor governance to indicate that the financial statements 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. Unqualified audit is an indicator of good governance as it asserts that the financial statements of a department, entity or company are free of material misstatements. Adverse audit opinion refers to financial statements that contain misstatements that are not confined to specific amounts or the misstatements that represent a substantial portion of the financial statements. Disclaimer of audit opinion occurs when a department or public entity has provided insufficient evidence on which to form an audit opinion. The lack of sufficient evidence is not confined to specific amounts or represents a substantial portion of the information contained in the financial statement. Misstatements refer to incorrect or omitted information in the financial statements transactions or incorrect values placed on assets, liabilities or financial obligations and commitments.
Data source	General reports of the Auditor-General (AG). National and Provincial Audit Outcomes for 2020/21.

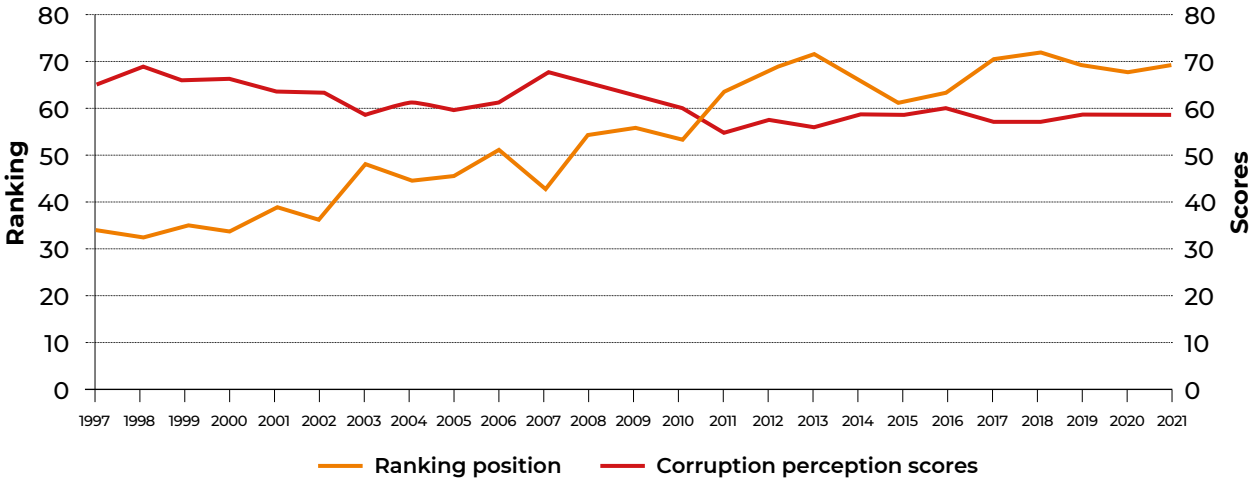
4. CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Goal	MTSF 2019-2024: Improvement in Corruption Perception Index ranking by 5 (to 68/100) by 2024
Analysis	In 2021 South Africa's corruption perception score was 44 out of 100 as reported by the Transparency International. Corruption perception score for South Africa regressed since 2007 from 51 to 44 in 2021. There was no change in scores between 2019 and 2021 standing at 44 for CPI in South Africa. South Africa is currently ranked 70 least corrupt country in the world out of the 180 countries. The country's ranking on this Transparency International indicator had regressed compared to the period pre-2006 when South Africa was ranked below 50. The country is implementing specific strategies and regulations to assist to deal with corruption within its institutions. For instance, in November 2020, Cabinet approved the new National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2020-2030 which seeks to ensure zero tolerance to corruption across all sectors of society. New institutional arrangements are being put in place and life style audits are being implemented. The MTSF 2019-2024 has introduced new indicators, which are improvements in public opinion on the effectiveness of government in fighting corruption to be measured by percentage of corruption cases finalised by departments through investigations and percentage of corruption cases referred for investigation.

Table 4.1: Transparency International corruption perception index

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ranking position	54	55	54	64	69	72	67	61	64	71	73	70	69	70
Corruption perception scores	49	47	45	41	43	42	44	44	45	43	43	44	44	44
Number of countries	180	180	178	183	176	177	175	168	176	180	180	180	180	180

Figure 4.1: Corruption perception



Definition	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.
Data source	Transparency International (www.transparency.org) .

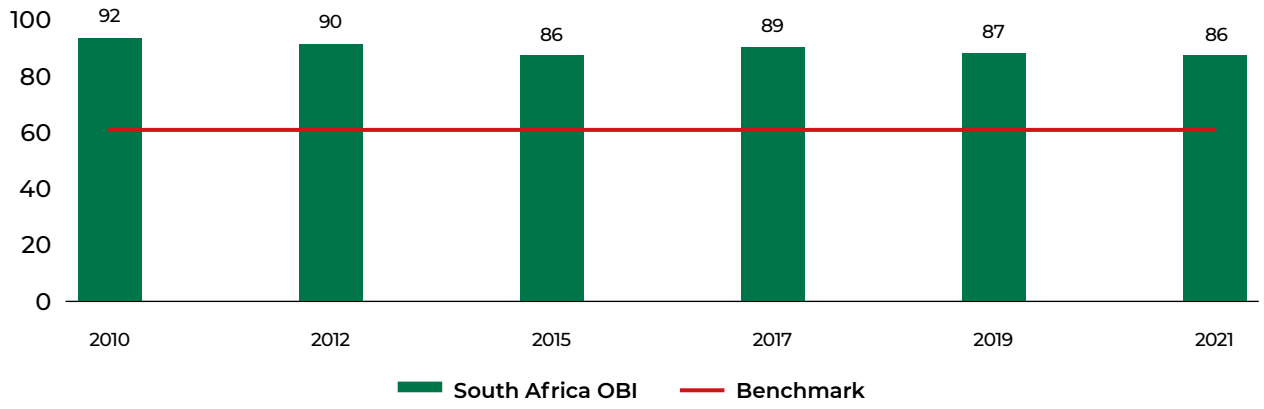
5. BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	Ensure transparency and effective oversight
Analysis	The International Budget Partnership's (IBP) Open Budget Survey ranks South Africa among number 2 out of 120 countries in terms of the Open Budget Index (OBI). The country has for the past decade been ranked among the countries with OBI of 81-100, meaning that it has its extensive information available publicly concerning the budget. South Africa continues deepening its interventions to ensure transparency, integrity and accountability, such as via the decision to open all procurement related to COVID 19 in order to curb corrupt practices in this regard.

Table 5.1: Open budget index

81 – 100	Extensive information available	6 countries: Georgia (87); South Africa (86); Sweden (85); New Zealand (85); Mexico (82); Norway (81)
61 – 80	Substantial information available	29 countries
41 – 60	Limited information available	40 countries
21 – 40	Minimal information available	25 countries
0 – 20	Scant or no information available	20 countries

Figure 5.1: Open Budget Index SA



Definition	The International Budget Partnership's (IBP) Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country of eight key budget documents, as well as the comprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents. The Open Budget Index is computed to reflect transparency based on 109 equally weighted indicators, of which a score of 61 or above indicates a country is likely publishing enough material to support informed public debate on the budget. 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 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.
Data source	www.openbudgetindex.org
Data note	The rating is based on a questionnaire with 92 questions relating to categories of availability of budget documentation, the executive's budget proposal and the budget process.

6. PUBLIC OPINION ON DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES

Goal	Public trust and confidence in local government.
Analysis	The South African Constitution of 1996 sees local government as an engine of basic service delivery. Public trust and confidence in local government to deliver basic services has oscillated around 50% for the three years 2018 to 2020. Although a slight improvement from the low on 48% in 2017, much is required to return to the peak of 59% achieved around 2009. In 2020, the country reported 102 major service delivery protests, a decline compared to 237 in 2018 to 218 in 2019, the decline partly due to the covid-19 restrictions. The large number of service delivery protests shows that there is concerns amongst the public regarding the basic services as delivered by the government. Some of the factors that might be contributing to service delivery protests are corruption, poverty and unemployment inhibiting the developmental local governance and lack of institutional capacity from officials in government institutions especially the municipalities where strategic positions are occupied by officials without sufficient experience and relevant qualifications.

Table 6.1: Public opinion on delivery of basic services

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Performing well (%)	65	58	59	55	50	52	53	56	51	48	46	52	49	51

Table 6.2: Major service delivery protests

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of major service delivery protests	32	27	107	111	82	173	155	191	164	137	173	237	218	102

Figure 6.1: Public opinion on delivery of basic services

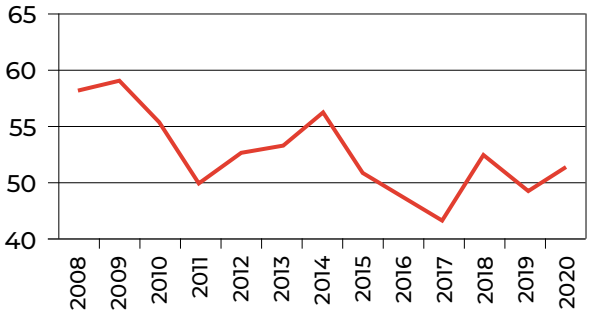
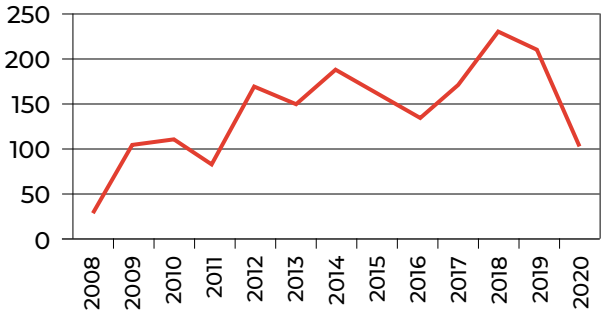


Figure 6.2: Major service delivery protests



Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data (2007 - 2019) and GCIS data tracker (2020). Municipal IQ press release: 22 June 2021. www.MunicipalIQ.co.za
Data note	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. Municipal IQ records data on service delivery protests staged against municipalities, as recorded by the media (or other public domain sources such as SAPS press releases). Please note that protests that are primarily against councillor candidates (a political issue), demarcation (a national decision, like the Vuwani protests) and industrial relations are not included on the Municipal Hotspots Monitor. Data for the year 2020 is based specifically on GCIS data tracker as a proxy.

7. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Goal	Improve overall ranking to within the top 50 countries by 2024. Achieve top 50 ranking on indicators such as Starting a Business, Trading Across Borders, Registering Property, Construction Permits, and top 25 ranking on Paying Taxes
Analysis	In October 2020 South Africa adopted a new Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, which has prioritised confidence boosting measures and reforms that will improve ease of doing business. Global rankings on the ease of doing business show that South Africa deteriorated from 82 in 2019 to 84 in 2020. As for key indicators in Table 7.2 on the ease of doing business in South Africa, Protecting Investors and Enforcing Contracts indicators improved in terms of world rankings from 13 and 115 to 13 and 102 respectively. Longer term analysis shows that the ease of doing business score for the country has been deteriorating since 2013 with an index score of 39 to 84 in 2020.

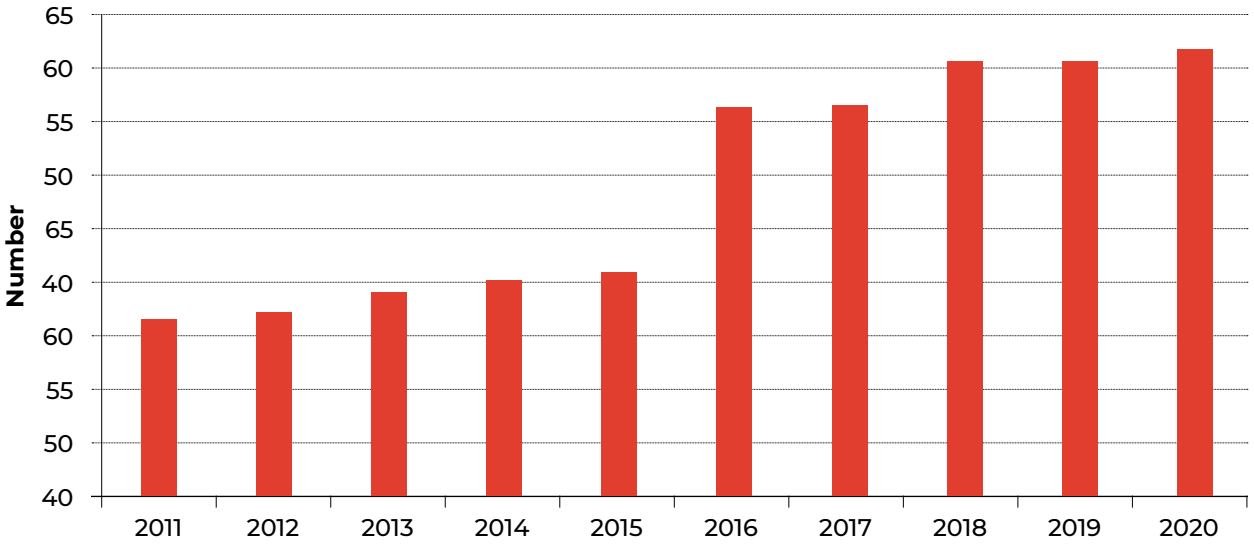
Table 7.1: Ease of doing business (South Africa's rank)

Rank	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change in global rank
South Africa	34	34	35	39	41	43	73	74	82	82	84	+
No of countries	183	183	183	185	189	189	189	190	190	190	190	No Change

Table 7.2: Ease of doing business doing business in South Africa

Key indicators (Rank)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Change in Global Rank
Getting credit	2	1	1	28	52	59	62	68	73	80	-
Protecting investors	10	10	10	10	17	14	22	24	23	13	+
Paying taxes	24	44	32	24	19	20	51	46	46	54	-
Ease of Doing Business	34	35	39	41	43	73	74	82	82	84	-
Starting a business	75	44	53	64	61	120	131	136	134	139	-
Getting electricity		124	150	150	158	168	111	112	109	114	-
Enforcing contracts	85	81	82	80	46	119	113	115	115	102	-
Registering property	91	76	79	99	97	101	105	107	106	108	+
Trading across borders	149	144	115	106	100	130	139	147	143	145	-

Figure 7.1: Ease of doing business doing business in South Africa



Definition	The ease of doing business is an overall measure that gives an indication of where it is easier for domestic small and medium-size firms to do business using quantitative indicators.
Data source	http://www.doingbusiness.org - Doing Business Database and Reports.

8. CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Goal	Corruption combatted and reduced
Analysis	The number of Priority cases enrolled in the year 2020/21 has risen to 44, the highest ever since 2011/12 financial year. The value of forfeiture assets recorded R 611 million and freeze orders freezes is 308 which is a decline from the previous year. The emergency measures against the Covid-19 pandemic intensified corruption in South Africa in 2020, exposing many loopholes in the country's procurement and financial management systems. Corruption Watch said it had received reports of graft in 2020, the second-highest tally since it was founded in 2012.

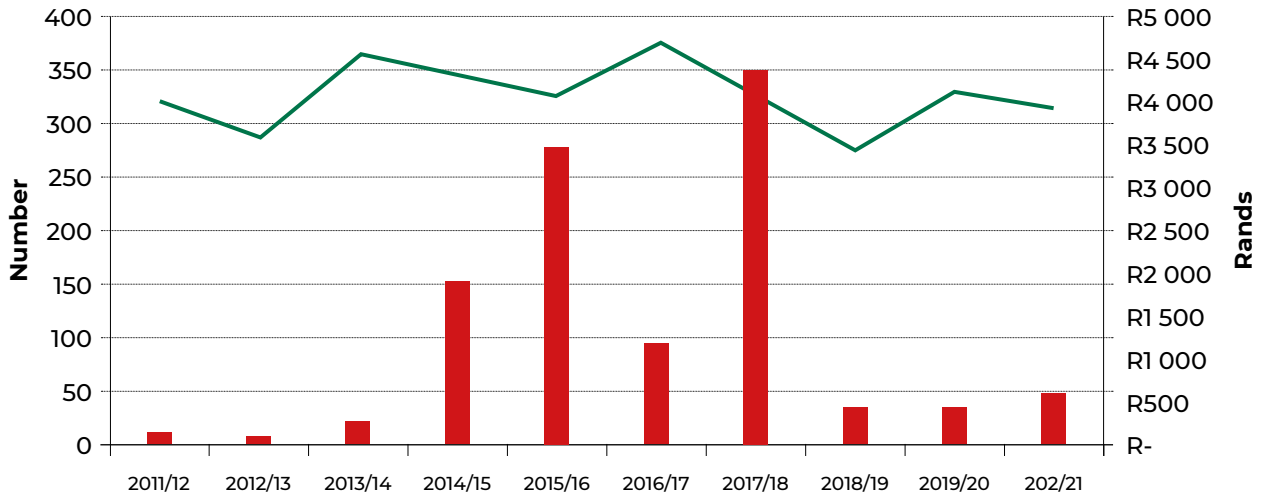
Table 8.1: Number of persons convicted of corruption where the amount involved is more than R5 million

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Year on Year growth 2018/19 vs 2019/20
Persons convicted with R5m value	-	-	42	34	23	24	29	39	17	7	44	-528.6%
Government officials convicted	29	107	104	73	130	206	224	213	210	183	93	-49.2%

Table 8.2: Assets forfeiture and freeze assets

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Value (Rand in millions)	164	119	294	1 940	3 495	1 195	4 400	455	455	611
Freeze assets completed	318	276	363	342	326	377	324	273	326	308
Target of freeze orders enrolled	318	324	281	281	321	324	261	264	300	

Figure 8.1: Forfeiture assets and freeze orders completed



Definition	Corruption is the misuse of public and private office or position or resources with a corrupt intent, and may include acts of bribery, nepotism, extortion, fraud and theft and any offence committed in terms of the Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 12 of 2004 either as main charge or as the alternative charge. Method of measurement: Conviction of persons for the offence of corruption and/or offences relating to corruption where the amount involved exceeds R5 million per case: Each person convicted of corruption and/or offences related to corruption in the reporting period is counted (where the amount involved in the case exceeds R5 million); Number of government officials convicted for corruption or offences related to corruption: The total number of government officials (or former officials) convicted of corruption in the reporting period is counted; Number of persons convicted of private sector corruption: Simple count of persons/companies convicted of private sector corruption.
Data source	National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Anti-Corruption Task Team and Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The data start from 2011/12 Financial Years

ECONOMY

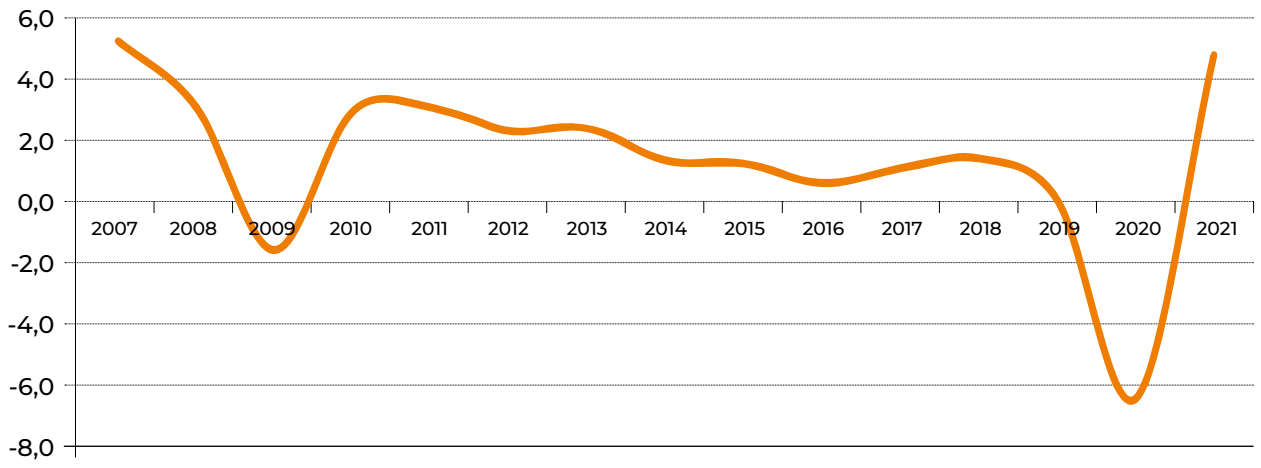
9. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH

Goal	GDP growth of 5,4 percent per year
Analysis	The South African economy recorded GDP growth rate of 4.9 percent in 2021. This is an upturn following the sharp decline in the GDP growth rate of 6.4 percent experienced in 2020. The economy slowed down in 2020 due to the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic which has forced lockdowns of many key economic sectors. Agriculture, trade, manufacturing and personal services contributed the most to the upturn reported in 2021. Implementation of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is meant to stimulate growth by unlocking the longstanding structural constraints that bind investment and infrastructure spending, energy supply, business confidence and demand, competition in key sectors, manufacturing and exports, lower credit ratings, among others. Pre-2020, the South African economy was already fragile, reporting a decline in GDP growth rate of 1.5 percent in 2018 to 0.1 percent in 2019. Looking back since 2012, South Africa has recorded a GDP growth rate lower than its policy targets.

Table 9.1: Real GDP growth

%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP growth	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.1	-6.4	4.9

Figure 9.1: GDP (year-on-year)



Definition	GDP is the total market value of all the goods and services produced in a country. It includes total consumption expenditure, capital formation, government consumption expenditure, and the value of exports less the value of imports. Real GDP is the nominal GDP adjusted for inflation. Annual percentage growth rates based on constant 2015-rand prices are used to calculate Real GDP.
Data source	Statistics South Africa, GDP statistical releases

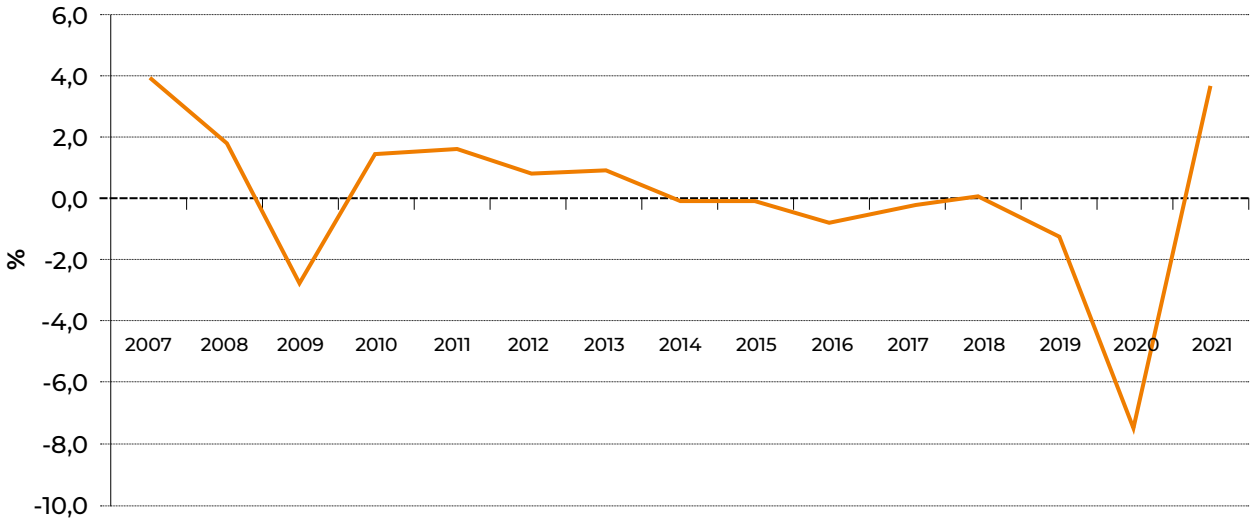
10. REAL PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH

Goal	To grow per capita income by 3 percent or more annually.
Analysis	The GDP per capita growth of -7.7 percent in 2020 appears to be an anomaly owing to the disrupted economic activity. Real GDP per capita has been falling since the year 2013, meaning that the average South African has become poorer despite government's policy interventions aimed at boosting the economy. Regarding the changing composition between the GDP and the population, South African population is growing at an exponential rate while the GDP growth rate is declining. As a result, the GDP per capita trend has been declining below zero from 2018 to 2020. In 2021, GDP per capita growth rate increased substantially to 3.8 percent.

Table 10.1: Real GDP per capita growth

%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Per Capita GDP growth	4.0	1.8	-2.9	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.9	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-1.4	-7.7	3.8

Figure 10.1: Real GDP per capita growth



Definition	GDP per capita is a measure of a country's economic output that accounts for its number of people.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.
Data note	GDP per capita is obtained by dividing the country's GDP, adjusted by inflation, by the total population. Annual GDP per capita at 2015 constant prices are used to calculate the percentage change.

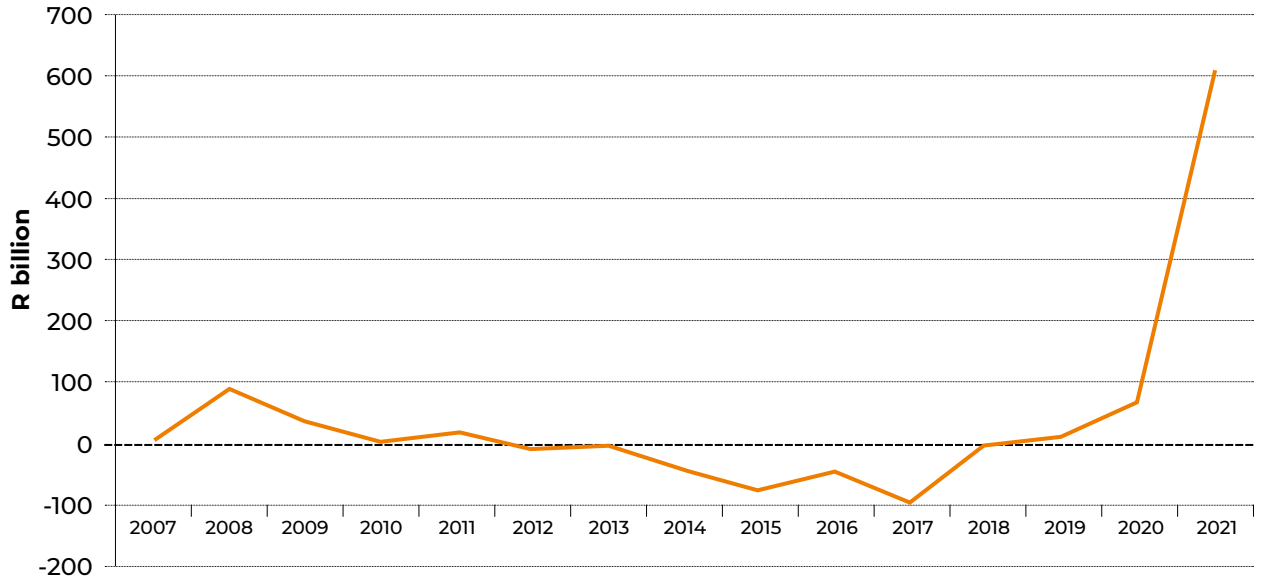
11. NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Goal	To increase Foreign Direct Investment into South Africa.
Analysis	South Africa recorded about R604 billions of net foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2021. Net FDI measures the net inflows of investment into the country. The 2021 figure reflects a substantial improvement from 2020 and 2021, where this indicator stood at R82.5 billion and R604 billion, respectively. The South African economy, before year 2021, experienced the highest amount of net FDI in 2008 at R101.9 billion despite the global economy plunging into a financial recession from 2007 to 2009. The lowest recorded is the negative R71.4 billion in 2017. Since the year 2017, South Africa was either cautioned or downgraded by the global credit rating agencies stating, amongst other causes, the unfavourable political climate for investment, policy uncertainty and low economic growth.

Table 11.1: Foreign Direct Investment

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FDI (R bn)	25.17	101.97	53.81	27.17	32.67	12.90	15.94	-20.61	-51.22	-32.94	-71.45	18.18	28.58	82.51	603.99

Figure 11.1: Foreign direct investment



Definition	FDI is an investment in the form of a controlling ownership in a business in one country by an entity based in another country. Net FDI is long-term direct investment by foreigners in the economy.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.
Data note	FDI net inflows are the value of inward direct investment made by non-resident investors in the reporting economy. FDI net outflows are the value of outward direct investment made by the residents of the reporting economy to external economies.

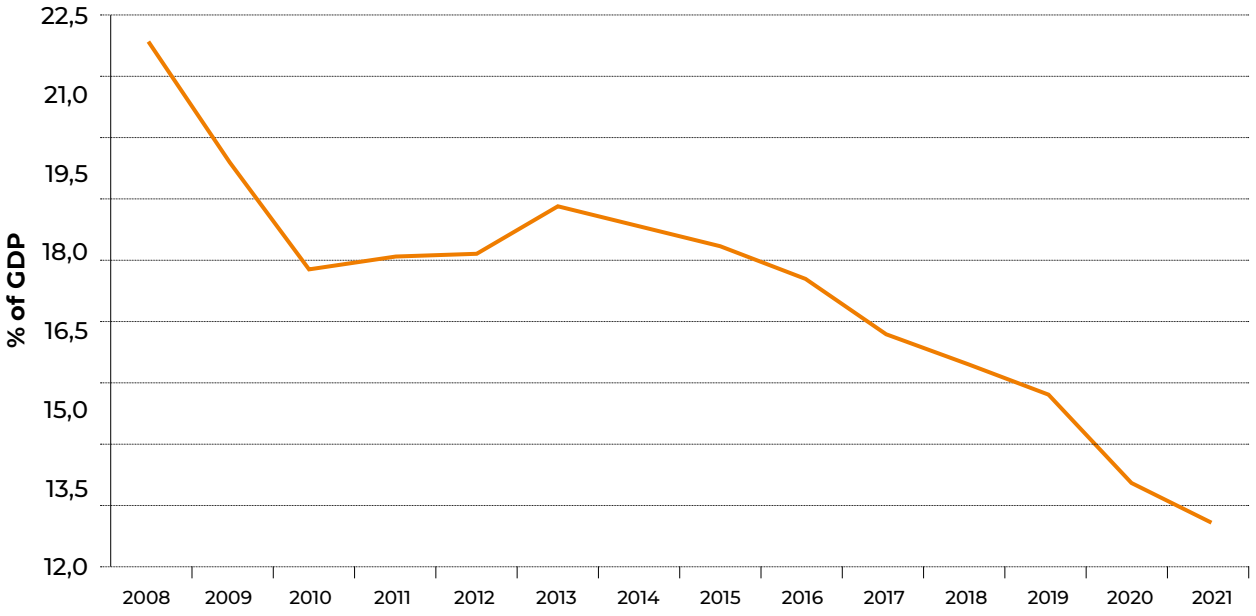
12. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

Goal	The rate of investment to GDP to rise to 30 percent by 2030.
Analysis	In 2021, South Africa recorded the gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) as a percentage of GDP of 13.0 percent, a decline from 13.7 percent of 2020. This is the 14th consecutive year of decline in this indicator since 2008. In 2013, this indicator was 18.6 percent. The period between 2013 and 2021 witnessed consistent declines in fixed-investment spending. The decline in fixed investment was underpinned by weak demand conditions in the domestic market, continued constraint fiscal environment, infrastructure delivery-related challenges, persistent electricity blackouts, low capital spending, as well as policy uncertainty in key sectors of the economy.

Table 12.1: Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GFCF (%)	21.6	19.5	17.6	17.8	17.9	18.6	18.3	18.0	17.4	16.4	15.9	15.3	13.7	13.0

Figure 12.1: Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP



Definition	GFCF is the value of acquisitions of capital goods (e.g. machinery, equipment and buildings) by firms, adjusted for disposals, constitutes gross fixed capital formation.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.

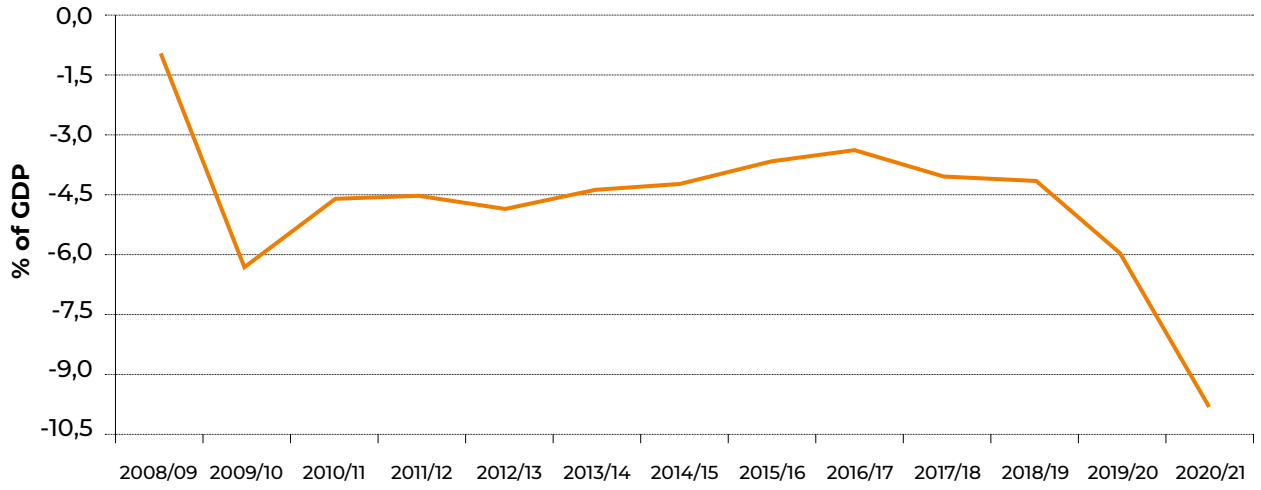
13. MAIN BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal	Fiscal policy adjustments to reduce the budget deficit
Analysis	The budget balance has been on the deficit from 2008/09 to 2020/21. The National Treasury has estimated a budget deficit as a percentage of GDP of 5.5% for 2021/22. This means reducing the 9.9 percent recorded in 2020/21 and working towards the projected 4.5% by 2024/25. The latest lower levels of budget deficits are largely attributed to a reduced economic activity due to Covid-19 lockdowns and have surpassed 6.3 percent recorded aftermath of the global financial crisis in 2009/10. The medium-term fiscal policy focused on extending temporary support in response to pandemic with the outlook of narrowing the budget deficit and stabilising national debt in near future.

Table 13.1: Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing as percentage of GDP

%	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Budget Balance (% of GDP)	-1.0	-6.3	-4.7	-4.7	-5.0	-4.4	-4.3	-3.7	-3.5	-4.1	-4.3	-6.1	-9.9

Figure 13.1: Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing as percentage of GDP



Definition	Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing is the difference between total government revenue and expenditure as percentage of GDP.
Data source	National Treasury, Budget Review 2022.
Data note	Budget deficit indicates the extent to which government expenditure exceeds government revenue. Budget surplus indicates the extent to which government revenue exceeds government expenditure.

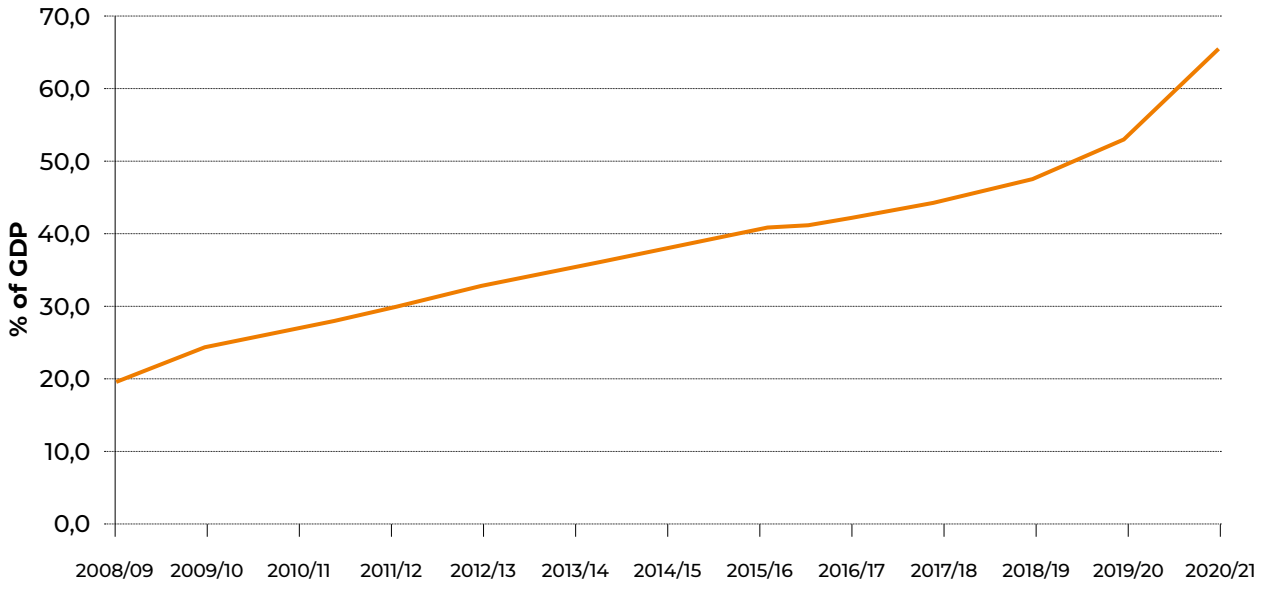
14. GOVERNMENT DEBT

Goal	Consolidation to stabilise and reduce government's debt-to-GDP ratio
Analysis	The South African economy contracted sharply from 2019 to 2021 due to the effects of the pandemic. As a response to revive and stimulate the economy, the South African government incurred more debt by borrowing. The net government debt as a percentage of GDP increased to 64.7 percent in 2020/21. National Treasury forecasts this indicator to reach 64.9 percent in 2021/22. This is a further increase from 52.7 percent recorded in 2019/20. Over a period of 10 consecutive years, the debt-to-GDP ratio increased steadily, breaking the 50 percent mark in 2019/20.

Table 14.1: Net government debt as a percentage of GDP

%	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Government debt	19.8	23.7	26.3	29.2	32.5	35.0	37.7	40.1	41.6	44.0	47.0	52.7	64.7

Figure 14.1: Net government debt as a percentage of GDP



Definition	Net loan debt is gross loan debt minus National Revenue Fund (NRF) bank balances.
Data source	National Treasury Budget Review 2022.
Data note	Net loan debt is calculated with due account of the bank balances of the NRF (balances of government's accounts with the SARB and the tax and loans accounts with commercial banks). Forward estimates of foreign debt are based on National Treasury's exchange rate projections, which are based on fiscal years starting from 1 April every year. This indicator is mostly used by investors to measure the country's ability to pay its debt commitments, it therefore, affects its borrowing costs and the yields of its bonds.

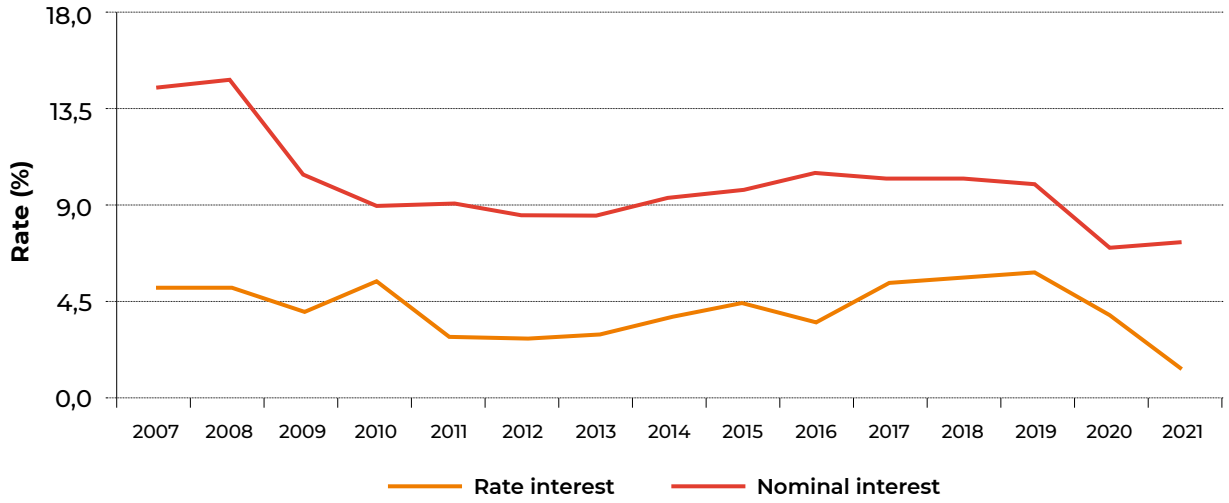
15. INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

Goal	Low real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation.
Analysis	Since the adoption of inflation targeting as a monetary policy framework, there has been greater stabilization of the inflation and interest rates. The inflation rate steadily declined since 2007 while inflation expectations were maintained within the target range (refer to inflation indicator). The repurchase rates as a lever to control the inflation rate also stabilised. From 2020 to 2021, there was a significant decline in interest rates, real repurchase rate and real prime rate declining from 0.4 percent and 3.8 percent to minus 2.0 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. The reduced repo rate was part of the accommodative monetary policy decisions meant largely to alleviate the household debt levels during the pandemic period due to threats of job losses, reduced ability to service debts and decreasing future incomes.

Table 15.1: Interest rates

Interest Rates (Prime)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Real interest	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.3	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.8	4.3	3.5	5.3	5.5	5.8	3.8	1.3
Nominal interest	14.5	15.0	10.5	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.8	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.0	7.0	7.3
Interest Rates (Repo)	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Real interest	1.8	1.8	0.7	1.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	0.4	-2.0
Nominal interest	11.0	11.5	7.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.8	6.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.5	3.5	3.8

Figure 15.1: Interest Rates Prime



Definition	Interest rate is the amount of interest (payment by a borrower to a lender for the use of funds) payable over a certain period, usually a year, expressed as a percentage of the amount borrowed.
Data source	SARB quarterly bulletins.
Data note	Nominal interest rate is prime overdraft rate (the prime overdraft rate is the lowest rate at which a clearing bank will lend money to its clients on overdraft). Real interest rate is prime less Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) rate (see indicator 8: Inflation Rate). Repurchase (repo) rate: This is the policy rate that is set by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC). It is the rate that commercial banks pay to borrow money from the Reserve Bank.

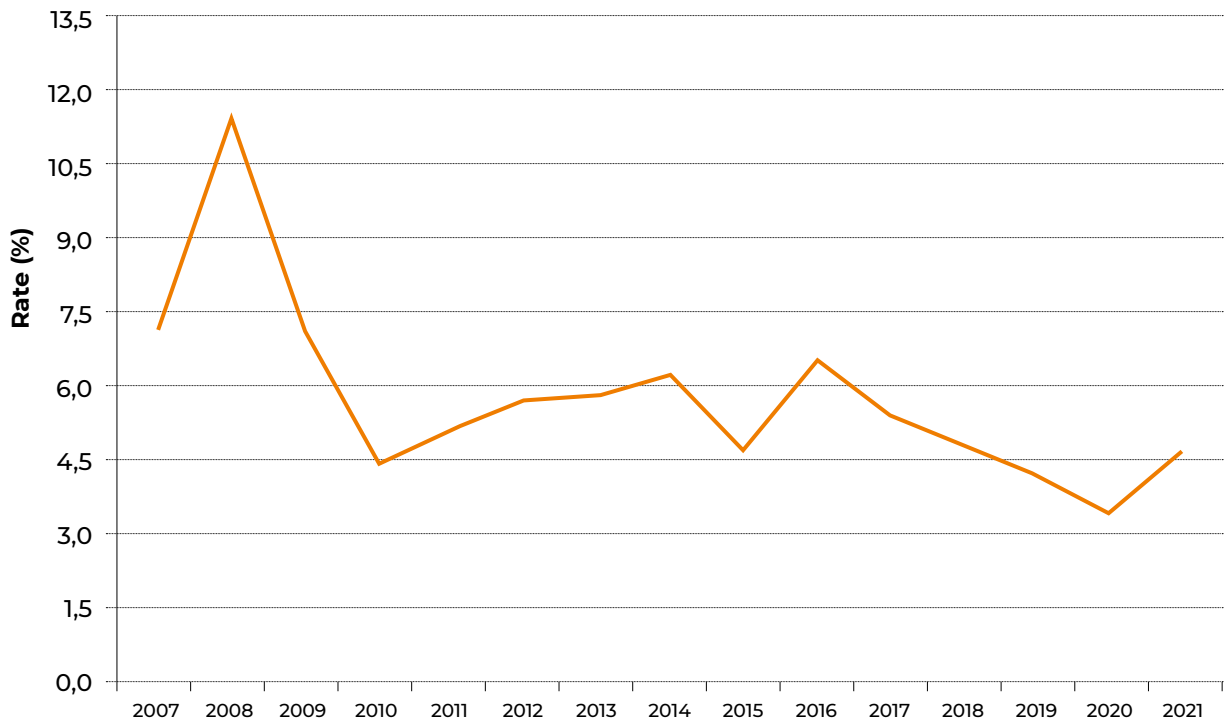
16. INFLATION MEASURES

Goal	Consumer price Inflation should be between 3 percent and 6 percent
Analysis	The South African Reserve Bank adopted inflation targeting in 2000 as a new framework for monetary policy. Inflation targeting has helped to contain inflation and inflation expectations well below the midpoint of the target band of 3 to 6 percent inflation target range. From 2020 to 2021, inflation rate increased from 3.3 percent to 4.5 percent, which was the first time since the introduction of inflation targeting fell almost close to lower bound of the 3 percent in 2020. This provided a boost for the SARB to reduce the interest rate in respond to a declining GDP growth rate and increasing unemployment rate in 2020. Prior to this, from 2014 to 2016, the inflation rate marginally breached the upper level of the target band recording a rate of 6.1 and 6.4 respectively.

Table 16.1: Inflation rate

Average	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer Price Inflation Rate	7.1	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.6	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.3	4.5

Figure 16.1: Consumer price inflation rate



Definition	Inflation is an increase in the overall price level of goods and services in an economy over a specific period of time. CPI is the rise in prices of a typical basket of goods, as measured by Stats SA. The currently targeted inflation is the headline CPI for all urban areas.
Data source	Statistics South Africa's CPI and Consumer Price Index excluding mortgage (CPIX) costs data.
Data note	Headline consumer price index (CPI) is a measure of price levels in all urban areas. The 12-month percentage change in headline CPI is referred to as 'headline CPI inflation' and reflects changes in the cost of living. CPIX is the consumer price index excluding mortgage costs. CPIX was used between 2000 and 2009 as a measure of inflation.

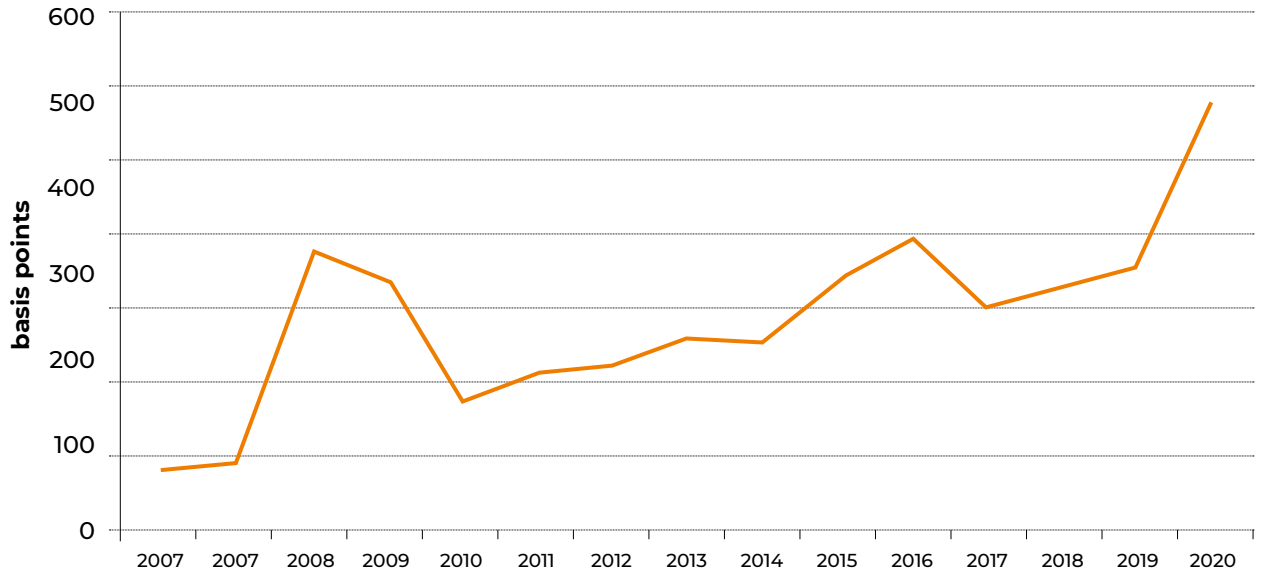
17. BOND POINTS SPREAD

Goal	South Africa should pay as small a premium as possible on its bonds issue.
Analysis	From 2019 to 2020, the debt margin that South Africa had to pay increased from 313 basis points to 492 basis points, an increase of 179 basis points. Bond points spread reflects the relative difference between the yields on South African government bonds benchmarked against international bonds. The higher margin experienced in 2009 reflects the investors' increased negative sentiment on South Africa, considering the low economic growth and business growth prospects, policy uncertainty. The 492 recorded in 2020 reflects the highest amount of yield the country has ever had to pay on its bond premium.

Table 17.1: Bond points spread

Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bond Points Spread	90	100	328	299	167	195	206	234	231	296	343	267	288	313	491,8

Figure 17.1: Bond points spread



Definition	Bond points spread is the measurement of risk between developed and developing economy in terms of the difference paid for borrowing.
Data source	JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index, South African data via Bloomberg (JPBSGDSA index).
Data note	The yield spread is a key metric that bond investors use when gauging the level of expense for a bond or group of bonds, e.g. if one bond is yielding 7 percent and another is yielding 4 percent, the spread is three percentage points, or 300 basis points.

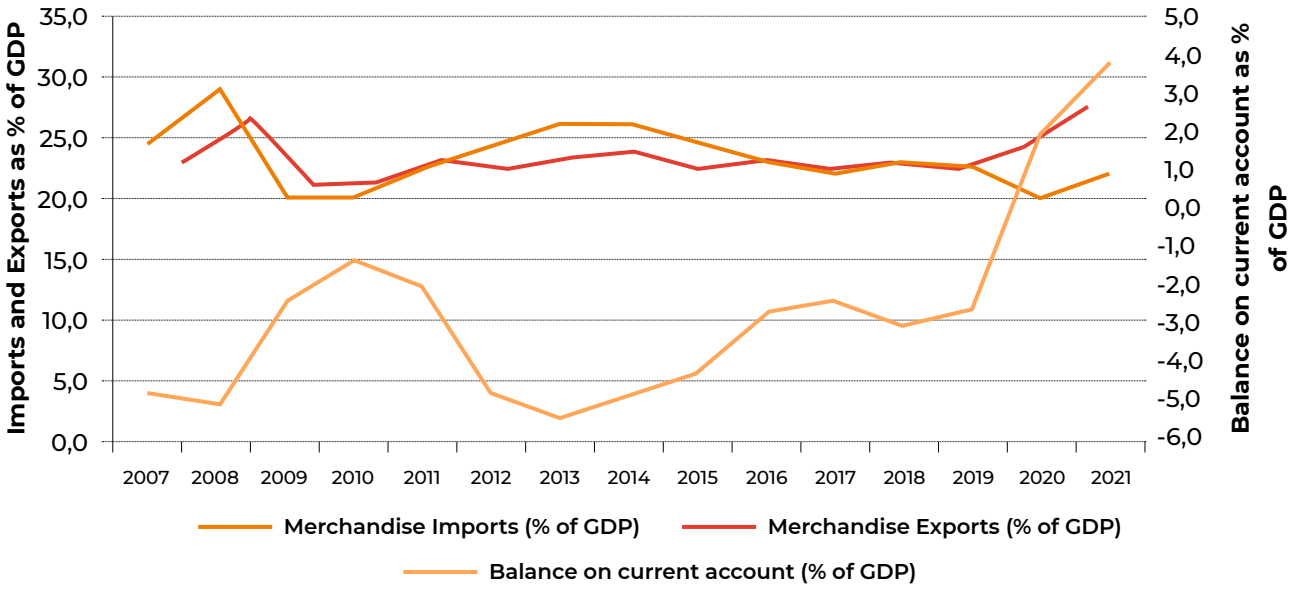
18. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Goal	To increase the ratio of exports to GDP
Analysis	Despite the global trade degree of restriction on movement and economic activity caused by Covid-19 lockdowns, trade balance has increased from significant 5,5 percent recorded in 2020 to 7,2 percent recorded in 2021. For the first time since 2007, the country has recorded the current account surplus of two percent as a percentage of GDP in 2020. This improved performance was largely boosted by the increase in merchandise exports from 25.2 percent to 28.9 percent between 2020 and 2021, while the merchandise imports increased from 20 percent to 21,7 percent during the same time. The country improved its trade balance from 2016, where the merchandise exports were more than the merchandise imports as a percentage of GDP. Before this, South Africa imported more than it exported from 2012 to 2015 as indicated by the trade balance which shows the difference of negative 1.1 percent recorded in 2012 to a deficit of 1.2 percent recorded in 2015.

Table 18.1: Balance on current account

% of GDP	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Imports	24.4	28.5	20.1	20.0	22.5	24.1	26.0	26.0	24.5	23.0	21.8	22.8	22.6	20.0	21.7
Exports	23.6	27.9	21.1	21.9	23.9	23.0	24.1	24.5	23.2	23.5	23.0	23.3	23.2	25.2	28.9
Trade balance	-0.8	-0.6	1.0	1.9	1.4	-1.1	-1.9	-1.5	-1.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	5.2	7.2
Balance on current account	-4.8	-5.0	-2.4	-1.3	-2.0	-4.7	-5.3	-4.8	-4.3	-2.7	-2.4	-3.0	-2.6	2.0	3.7

Figure 18.1: Balance of payments



Definition	Balance of Payment (BoP) is a record of transactions between the home country and the rest of the world over a specific period of time. It includes the current account and financial account.
Data source	South African Reserve Bank (SARB) Quarterly Bulletins.
Data note	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. Current account of the BoP consists of net exports (exports net imports) in the trade account as well as the services, income and current transfer account. Exports refer to: The quantity or value of all that is exported from a country. Imports refer to: The quantity or value of all that is imported into a country.

19. SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Goal	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy.
Analysis	According to the Global Competitiveness Report 2021, in 2019/20 South African ranked 60 out of 141 countries, which is an improvement from a rank of 67 during 2018/19. However, the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) ranked South Africa 62 out of 64 countries in 2021, which is a decrease of 3 positions from 2019. The IMD shows that there was a moderate decline in Economic Performance, Government Efficiency, Business Efficiency and Infrastructure between the years 2019 and 2020. These decline in competitiveness shows that confidence and investment has remained low, the government still has a job to remove structural constraints that are a hindrance to faster economic growth.

Table 19.1: Global competitiveness – (World Economic Forum global competitiveness report)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
South Africa	54	50	52	53	56	49	47	61	67	60
Total number of countries	139	142	144	148	144	138	140	137	140	141

Table 19.2: Global competitiveness – (IMD world competitiveness ranking)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
South Africa	50	53	52	53	52	53	53	56	59	62
Total number of countries	59	60	60	61	61	63	63	63	63	64
IMD's Ranking by category – South Africa										
Economic performance	57	57	56	49	54	58	59	59	61	61
Government efficiency	29	32	35	40	40	50	49	50	54	61
Business efficiency	37	43	51	52	47	41	46	44	56	58
Infrastructure	54	58	55	55	54	56	57	60	61	61

Figure 19.1: Global competitiveness – WEF

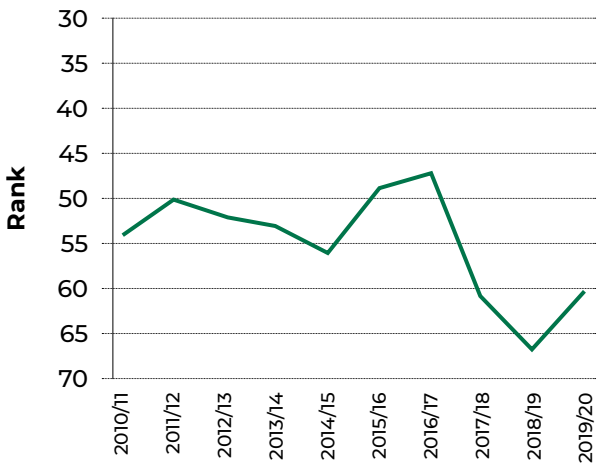
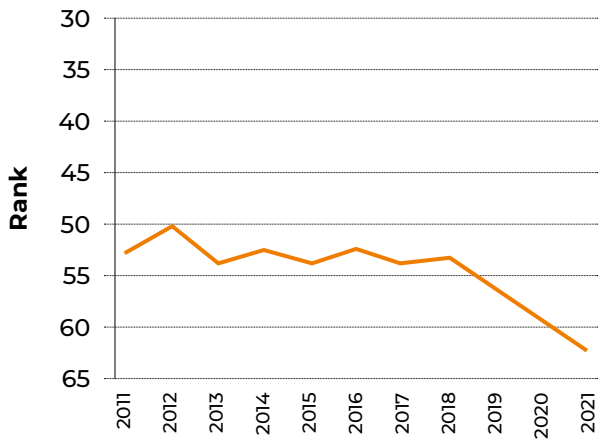


Figure 19.2: Global competitiveness – IMD



Definition	In its Global Competitiveness Index WEF defines competitiveness as a set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country. Data format is based on normalised data of the selected economic group - Upper Middle-Income Economies. The World Competitiveness Yearbook ranks and analyses the ability of nations to create and maintain an environment in which enterprises can compete. The lower the rank the more competitive.
Data source	The Global Competitiveness Reports 2006-2018; World Economic Forum (WEF). www.weforum.org/reports; International Institute for Management Development (IMD) (www.imd.ch), Switzerland; Productivity Institute South Africa.
Data note	Normalised data of the selected economic group – Upper Middle-Income Economies. It should be noted that the methodologies employed by these global indices have limitations, particularly in their use of limited samples of large business leaders and their use of opinion-based data, where hard numbers could arguably provide better measurements.

TRANSFORMING THE ECONOMY

20. BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

Goal	To broadly reflect the demographic composition of the country in the management of companies and organisations
Analysis	The percentage of both Top Managers and Senior Managers who are black was at 32.1 percent and 44.3 percent recorded in 2020 respectively. The percent of Top Managers and Senior Managers who are female was at 24.9 percent and 35.7 percent during the same period. All these indicators show an improvement, both on year to year basis and over a decade. Year on year from 2013, the representation of top African and female managers and Senior Managers increased reflecting the consistent steady increase in race and gender transformation irrespective of the current employment state of our country.

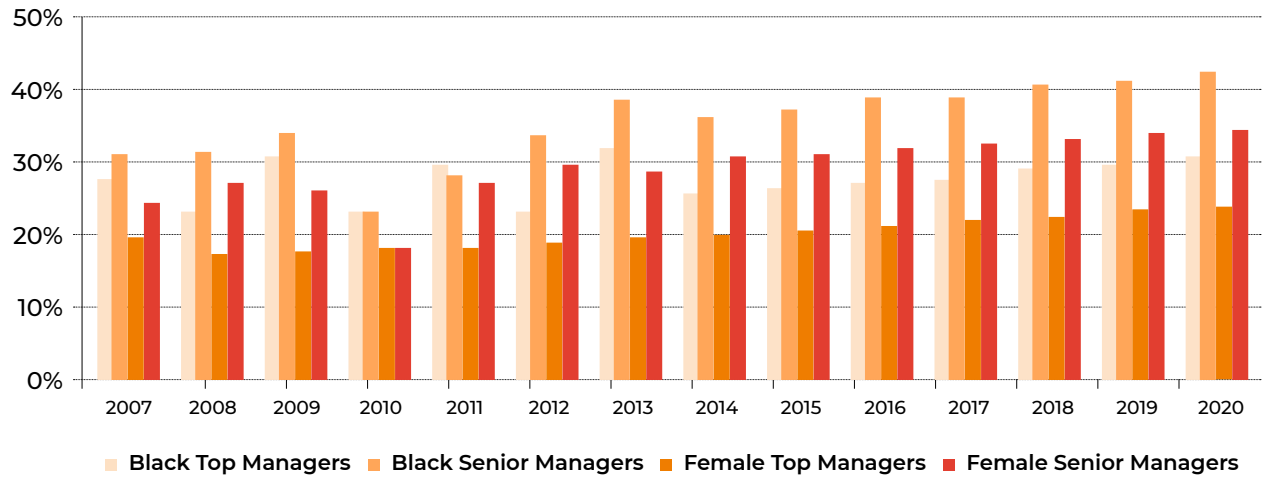
Table 20.1: Percentage of top and senior managers who are black

Percentage (%)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Top managers	28.8	24.2	32.2	24.1	30.8	24.2	33.3	26.7	27.6	28.2	28.8	30.1	31.1	32.1
Senior managers	32.4	32.5	35.5	24.1	29.4	35.0	40.1	37.6	38.8	40.4	40.7	42.3	42.9	44.3

Table 20.2: Percentage of top and senior managers who are female

Percentage (%)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Top managers	20.6	18.2	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.8	20.6	20.9	21.4	22.0	22.9	23.5	24.4	24.9
Senior managers	25.3	28.3	27.2	19.0	28.2	30.7	29.9	32.1	32.4	33.3	33.8	34.5	35.3	35.7

Figure 20.1: Percentage of top and senior managers who are black and Percentage of top and senior managers who are female



Definition	Black managers include Africans, Coloureds and Indians, but data does not include male and female foreign nationals. The statistics covers both private and public sectors.
Data source	Department of Labour, Commission on Employment Equity Annual Report 2020-21, Appendix A Table on number of employees (including employees with disabilities).
Data note	For odd years (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015) data is based on large companies only. For even years (2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016) 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.

21. COMPETITIVE AND ACCESSIBLE MARKETS

Goal	Reduce concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector
Analysis	The South African economy has high levels of concentration, which create barriers to economic expansion, inclusion and participation. Analysis covering 144 sectors over the period 2011 to 2016 established that 69.5% of the sectors are highly concentrated, comprising 40.3% with presumably one dominant firm and 29.2% that are without a particular dominant firm. The highly concentrated sectors are farming inputs, agro-processing, healthcare, communications, upstream steel value chains, the alcohol, gambling and cigarettes industries, transport, financial services, and petrochemicals. Structures of these industries have historical geneses of protection and high entry barriers, and their concentration levels are likely to increase if not disrupted through competition regulatory interventions. Only 9.7% of the sectors are identified as unconcentrated markets. There is a high degree of inequity in the distribution of income by firm sizes. The share of turnover of the top 10% of firms is 85.6% compared to 1.6% attributable to the bottom 50% of firms which are SMMEs. Stagnant demand in the economy and barriers imposed by incumbent firms hamper new entrants in concentrated markets. SMMEs are found to be thriving in catering, accommodation and other trade; community, social and personal services and finance.

Table 21.1: Gini coefficient of firm turnover in South Africa

Industry	Turnover share of top 10% of firms	Turnover share of bottom 50% of firms	Gini Coefficient
	2016	2016	2016
Agriculture	80.7%	1.3%	0.824
Catering, accommodation and other trade	55.7%	5.7%	0.675
Community, social and personal services	62.2%	7.1%	0.692
Construction	72.1%	3.0%	0.774
Electricity, gas and water	93.3%	0.6%	0.871
Finance	77.2%	4.4%	0.773
Manufacturing	92.6%	0.5%	0.871
Mining and quarrying	97.0%	0.2%	0.888
Retail, motor trade and repair services	84.1%	1.2%	0.835
Transport, storage and communication	90.1%	1.2%	0.856
Wholesale	88.1%	0.8%	0.854
All firms	85.8%	1.6%	0.836

Table 21.2: Gini coefficient of firm turnover in South Africa

Industry	Turnover share of top 10% of firms		Turnover share of bottom 50% of firms		Gini Coefficient	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Agriculture	78.7%	80.7%	1.9%	1.3%	0.809	0.824
Catering, accommodation and other trade	64.1%	55.7%	5.4%	5.7%	0.707	0.675
Community, social and personal services	65.5%	62.2%	6.4%	7.1%	0.712	0.692
Construction	72.4%	72.1%	3.4%	3.0%	0.770	0.774

Industry	Turnover share of top 10% of firms		Turnover share of bottom 50% of firms		Gini Coefficient	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
Electricity, gas and water	93.0%	93.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.869	0.871
Finance	75.5%	77.2%	4.9%	4.4%	0.762	0.773
Manufacturing	92.1%	92.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.867	0.871
Mining and quarrying	97.9%	97.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.891	0.888
Retail, motor trade and repair services	85.0%	84.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.837	0.835
Transport, storage and communication	92.1%	90.1%	0.9%	1.2%	0.864	0.856
Wholesale	86.1%	88.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.846	0.854
All firms	86.4%	85.8%	1.6%	1.6%	0.837	0.836

Definition	The Gini coefficients of firm turnover measures the distribution of turnover through comparison of cumulative proportions of firms against cumulative proportions of income they receive. The measures range between 0 in the case of perfect equality and 1 in the case of perfect inequality. In an industry with perfect equality, the smallest 10% of firms would account for 10% of an industry's income.
Data source	Competition Commission, November 2021. Measuring concentration and participation in the South African economy: levels and trends.
Data note	Measurement of concentration and participation in the South African economy based on data that are consistently collected over time by the Competition Commission from its regular business and the collation of data sourced from SARS, annual reports of firms and data from other organisations.

EMPLOYMENT

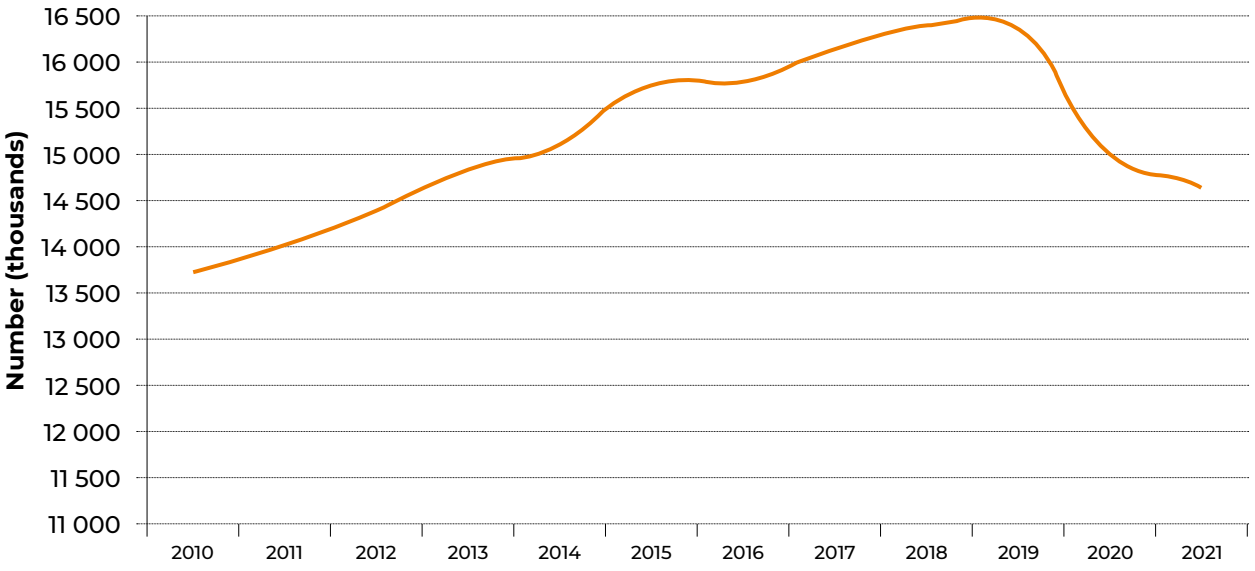
22. EMPLOYMENT

Goal	To increase employment to 24 million people employed in 2030
Analysis	The total number of people employed decreased from 16.3 million in 2019 to 14.6 million in 2021, which is the total decrease of about 1.6 million people employed. All formal, informal, agriculture and private households' sectors experienced a decline in people employed from 2019 to 2021. Formal sector employment excluding agriculture had decreased from 11.2 million in 2019 to 10 million in 2021 and informal sector employment decreased from 2.9 million to 2.6 million during the same period. From the year 2012, there has be a consistent increase in formal employment, with the exception of a moderate decrease recorded in 2019 and 2021. The labour absorption rate and labour force participation rate had ranged between 37.0 percent and 43.4 percent, and 54.6 percent and 59.8 percent, respectively, since the year 2010. These rates indicate the inability of the South African economy to create jobs, amongst other factors, due to low economic growth, low investment rate, high levels of government debt and increasing budget deficit.

Table 22.1: Total employment by sector

Thousands	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Informal sector employment (excl. agric.)	2 259	2 270	2 275	2 366	2 393	2 637	2 602	2 735	2 937	2 973	2 545	2 632
Formal sector employment (excl. agric.)	9 627	9 942	10 222	10 524	10 822	10 935	11 021	11 288	11 319	11 234	10 536	10 043
Agriculture	665	644	696	740	702	880	874	843	845	861	820	838
Private households	1 237	1 214	1 232	1 236	1 230	1 288	1 283	1 303	1 292	1 281	1 160	1 177
Total Employment	13 788	14 070	14 425	14 866	15 146	15 741	15 780	16 169	16 394	16 350	15 061	14 691
Labour absorption rate	42.0	41.6	42.2	42.7	42.8	43.7	43.0	43.4	43.2	42.5	38.5	37.0
Labour force participation rate	56.1	55.9	56.2	56.8	57.1	58.5	58.7	59.8	59.3	59.5	54.6	56.3

Figure 22.1: Total employment by sector



Definition	Employed persons are those 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 either the proportion of the working-age population that is 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. According to the National Youth Commission (SAYC) Act, 1996 (Act 19 of 1996), youth is defined as young people between the ages of 15 to 34 years.
Data source	Stats SA's LFS (2001-2007) and QLFS (2008-2021).
Data note	Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. For LFS annual data is obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September).

23. UNEMPLOYMENT (broad and narrow)

Goal	The goal is to reduce unemployment rate to 6 percent in 2030
Analysis	The economic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic are far-reaching. The economic growth was negatively affected. Some businesses were closed and workers were laid-off which further increased the unemployment rate from 29.4 percent in 2020 to 34.3 percent in 2021. The unemployment situation which has been well above the NDP target rate of 14 percent in 2020 was excessively exacerbated by the pandemic. The expanded unemployment rate, which includes discouraged work seekers, has been extended further from 35.3 percent recorded in 2013 to 45.1 percent recorded in 2021. The youth, aged between 15-24 and 25-34 years, experienced higher rates of unemployment as compared to other age groups. The age group 15-24 unemployment rate has increased to 65.2 percent in 2021, while the age group 25-34 unemployment rate increased to 42.9 percent during the same period.

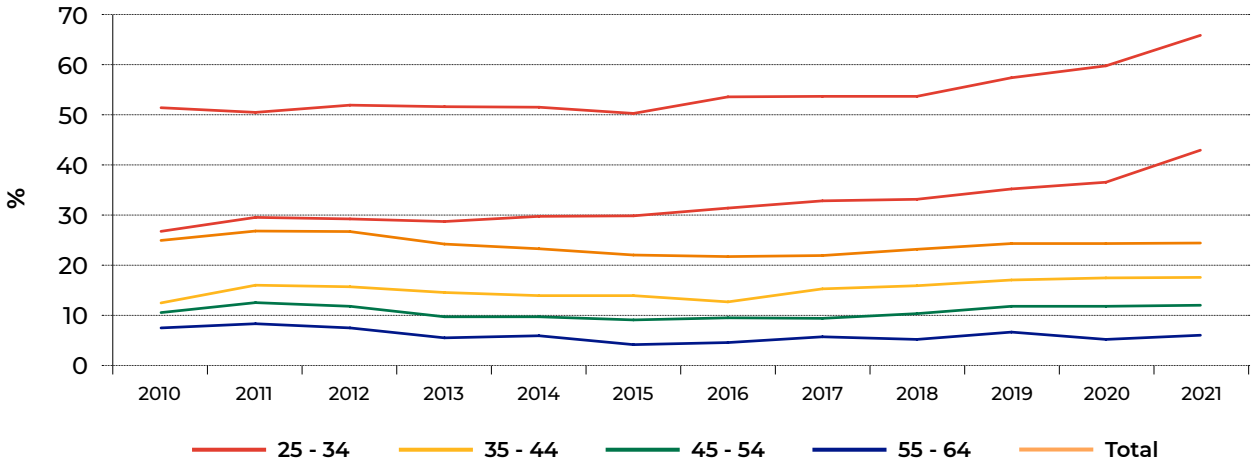
Table 23.1: Unemployment rate (broad and narrow)

Rate	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Narrow (official)	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.5	27.1	28.7	29.4	34.3
Broad (unofficial)	35.4	35.6	35.6	35.3	35.3	34.8	36.1	36.5	37.0	38.5	41.8	45.1

Table 23.2: Unemployment rate by age group – narrow definition

Thousands	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
15-24 yrs.	51.2	50.3	51.7	51.4	51.3	50.1	53.3	53.4	53.4	57.0	59.3	65.2
25-34 yrs.	29.3	29.9	29.6	29.1	30.1	30.2	31.7	33.1	33.4	35.4	36.7	42.9
35-44 yrs.	17.7	18.1	18.2	18.6	19.1	19.5	21.1	22.0	21.5	22.7	24.4	28.9
45-54 yrs.	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.9	15.8	16.9	17.6	21.4
55-64 yrs.	7.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	7.7	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.9	11.1	12.4
Total	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.5	27.1	28.7	29.4	34.3

Figure 23.1: Unemployment rate by age group - official definition



Definition	Narrow (official) is the 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) is the 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.
Data source	Stats SA's LFS (2001-2007), QLFS (2008-2021).
Data note	Annual data is derived by pooling together the four quarters of the QLFS. Individual weights are divided by four and reported numbers are the averages for the year. For LFS annual data obtained by averaging the biannual LFS (March and September).

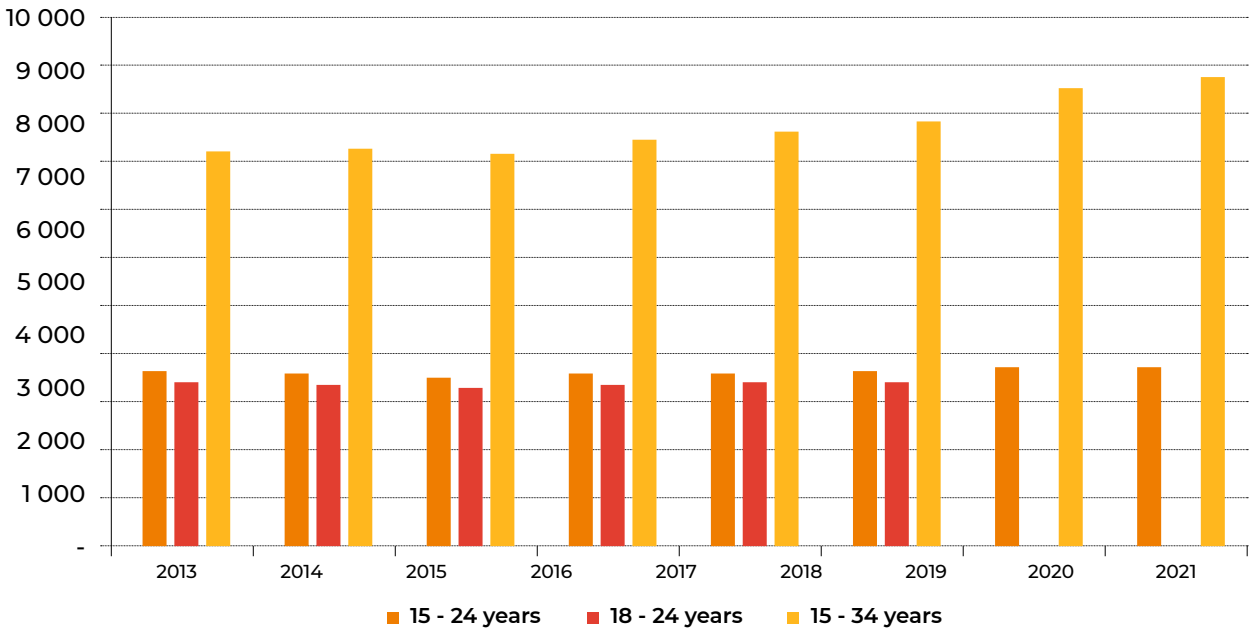
24. NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO ARE NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING

Goal	To significantly decrease the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training by 2030
Analysis	The Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) aged between 15-24 was 3 325 in 2020, which was slightly lower than the 2019 level, where it was 3 340. This group captures those who should be in school or PSET institutions. Overall, there is an increase amongst the NEET aged 15 to 34 years, between 2013 and 2020. The differences in trends show the importance of analysing by categories because unemployment does not affect the different categories in the same way.

Table 24.1: Number of those not in employment, education or trainings

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Thousands							
15-24 years	3 261	3 212	3 139	3 219	3 213	3 254	3 340	3 325
18-24 years	3 044	3 001	2 931	3 001	3 032	3 061		
15-34 years	7 394	7 446	7 342	7 603	7 765	7 937	8 580	8 770

Figure 24.1: Number of not in employment, education or training



Definition	The NEETs are defined, internationally, as young people aged 15-24 years who are not employed and who are not in education or training.
Data source	Statistics South Africa, Quarterly Labour Force Surveys.
Data note	Goal statement adopted from the NDP.

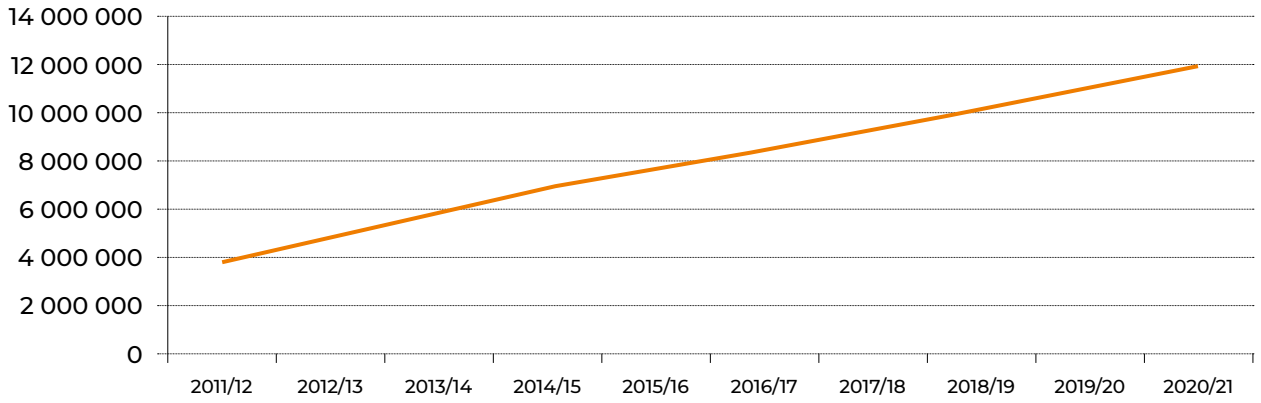
25. WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Goal	To provide 5 million work opportunities created through EPWP by 2024. Implementation of phase 4 of the EPWP to provide 5 million work opportunities by 2024.
Analysis	The EPWP is meant to offer short-term employment to the unemployed working age population. EPWP remains an important intervention in this regard and has expanded steadily between 2015 and 2020. The programme has transitioned from phase 3 into phase 4 for the period 2019 to 2024. The Infrastructure sector has been the dominant contributor to overall work opportunities within the EPWP, recording an increase of 22 106 from 2019/20 to 2020/21. In 2020/21 EPWP created a total of 938 688 job opportunities, which was a decrease from 994 699 job opportunities it created in 2019/20.

Table 25.1: Gross work opportunities created

Sector	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Infrastructure	409 209	202 481	263 510	294 041	296 014	288 288	266 182
Environment & Culture	221 090	147 785	200 281	195 193	205 329	200 100	164 222
Social	224 606	113 371	149 006	185 145	193 737	175 812	207 790
Non-State Sectors							
Community Works (DCoG)	198 707	221 375	107 318	166 264	236 870	259 125	219 045
Non-Profit Organisation (NPO)	50 371	56 528	59 130	59 591	65 336	71 374	81 449
Annual total	1 103 983	741 540	779 245	900 234	997 286	994 699	938 688
Cumulative total	6 719 014	7 460 554	8 239 799	9 140 033	10 137 319	11 132 018	12 070 706

Figure 25.1: EPWP work opportunities (cumulative)



Definition	A work opportunity is paid work created for an individual for any period of time. The same individual can be employed on different projects and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity. 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's (NPO's) work opportunities created with adjustments to account for multi-year projects.
Data note	*Blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on the requested information
Data source	Department of Public Works; EPWP Phase 1-3 data; Report Quarter 4, 2018/19

INNOVATION

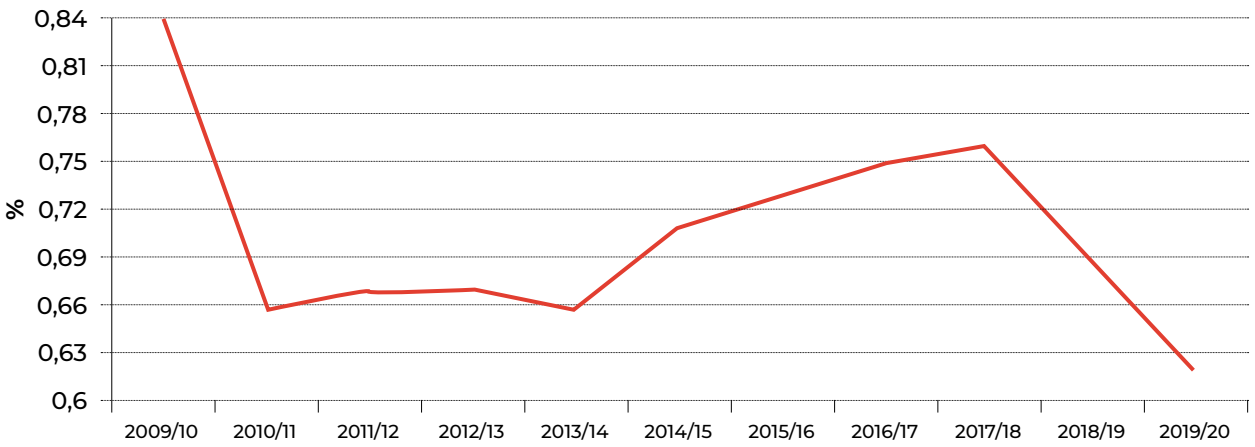
26. EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Goal	MTSF 2019-2024: To achieve R&D expenditure of at least 1.1 percent of GDP by 2024
Analysis	South Africa recorded Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as a percentage of GDP of 0.62 percent in 2019/20, a decline to levels recorded between 2010 and 2013. This indicator was at 0.76 percent in 2017/18 but has declined in 2018/19 and in 2019/20. In Rand's values, the highest contribution of expenditure on research and development has historically been coming from business enterprises followed by the higher education. However, is the first time higher education contributed the highest expenditure on research and development, between financial year 2018/19 and 2019/20 with an increase of R995 million (7.6%). The gross expenditure on research and development decreased by R2.3 billion from R36.8 billion in 2018/19 to R34.5 billion in 2019/20.

Table 26.1: Expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP

R' thousands	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
GERD	20 954 677	20 253 805	22 209 192	23 871 219	25 660 573	29 344 977	32 336 679	35 692 973	38 724 590	36 783 968	34 484 862
% of GDP	0.75	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.71	0.73	0.75	0.76	0.69	0.62

Figure 26.1: Expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP



Definition	Expenditure on R&D is the amount of private and public funds spent on research and experimental development.
Data source	Department of Science and Innovation, South African National Survey of Research and Experimental Development, Statistical report 2019/20.
Data source	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 include doctoral students and postdoctoral fellows. GERD as a percentage of GDP is an indicator of R&D intensity in an economy.

27. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Goal	To increase Broadband penetration so that at least 80% of population have access to internet by 2024
Analysis	There are rapid technological changes in the space of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). National population coverage for 3G and 4G/LTE in 2020 was 99.8% and 96.4%, respectively. This means that nearly all inhabitants in South Africa are within a range of a mobile-cellular signal irrespective of whether they are subscribers or not. 5G population coverage stood at 0.7% in 2020 and this coverage was still limited to certain urban areas in Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Northern Cape and Western Cape. Table 1 indicates different subscriptions, importantly the changes in broadband subscriptions. There is significant technology driven shifts shown by a decline in Fixed broadband subscriptions and increasing subscription for wireless broadband. Wireless broadband subscriptions have been increasing from 115 951 subscriptions recorded in 2017 to 244 876 subscriptions recorded in 2020. South Africa is lagging key international comparators with regard to download and upload speed and data costs.

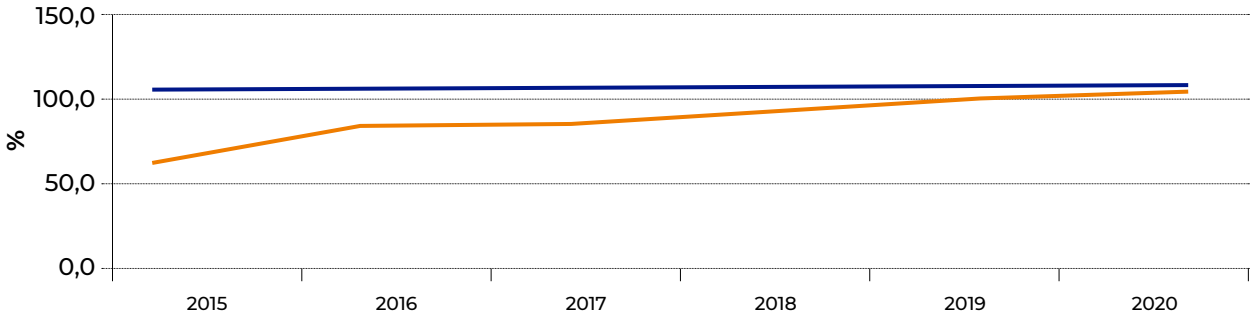
Table 27.1: Telephone, cellular and broadband subscribers

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mobile cellular subscriptions		81 314 463	87 153 108	91 707 731	96 972 459	94 952 509
Smartphone subscriptions		24 340 341	42 094 018	46 904 835	53 380 748	60 438 901
Mobile cellular active subscriptions					53 306 152	64 151 355
Mobile cellular phone data subscriptions	46 468 285	50 270 969	61 396 145	65 758 820	78 197 287	75 181 103
Fixed line subscriptions	3 846 332	3 515 607	3 645 837	4 355 309	2 698 989	1 829 043
Fixed broadband subscribers	1 109 055	1 890 832	3 023 349	3 869 934	3 112 717	1 126 590
Wireless broadband subscriptions			115 951	185 327	231 687	244 876

Table 27.2: National population coverage for 3G, 4G/LTE and 5G

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3G Population Coverage	97.8	99.0	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.8
4G/LTE Population Coverage	53.0	75.0	76.7	85.7	92.8	96.4
5G						0.7

Figure 27.2: National population coverage for 3G, 4G/LTE and 5G



Definition	4G/LTE population coverage refers to percentage of the population covered by a 4G/LTE mobile network refers to the percentage of inhabitants that are within range of a 4G/LTE mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. 3G population coverage is the percentage of the population covered by at a 3G mobile network refers to the percentage of inhabitants that are within range of a 3G mobile-cellular signal, irrespective of whether or not they are subscribers. Mobile cellular subscriptions refer to the number of subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. Fixed broadband subscribers refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 Kbit/s. Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active analogue fixed- telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones. Wireless broadband subscribers refer to the sum of satellite broadband, terrestrial fixed wireless broadband and active mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. The indicator does not cover fixed (wired) broadband or Wi-Fi subscriptions.
Data source	Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA): The State of the ICT Sector Report in South Africa 2021
Data note	3G population coverage: is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants that are covered by a 3G mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100. 4G/LTE population coverage: is calculated by dividing the number of inhabitants that are covered by a 4G/LTE mobile-cellular signal by the total population and multiplying by 100. Note that all LTE variants are included.

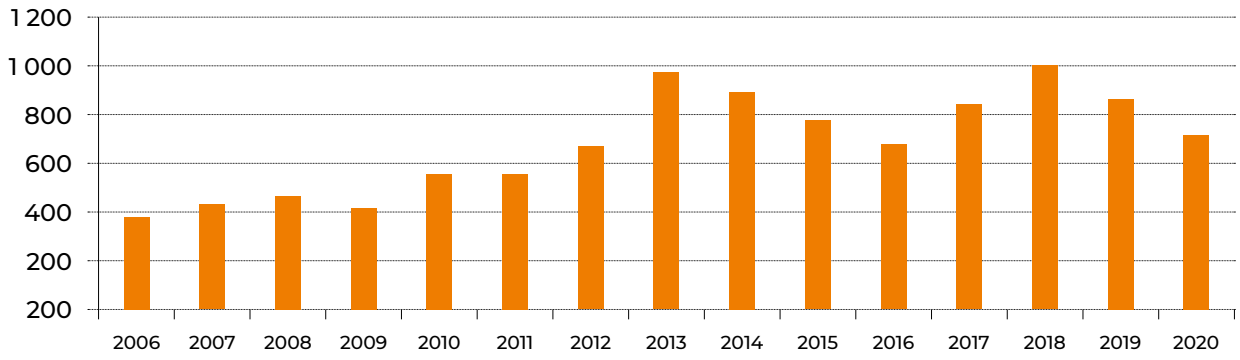
28. PATENTS

Goal	To improve the competitiveness of South Africa's economy.
Analysis	The South African patent office record of new applications indicates that there is a decline in the number of patents registered. The table below shows that all patents granted to residents, non-residents and patents registered abroad declined between 2006 to 2020. The number of patents granted to residents declined from 694 in 2019 to 313 in 2020. There was also a huge drop realised on patents granted to non-residents which fell by 2 315 from 5 468 in 2019 to 3 153 in 2020. The number of patents granted abroad declined from 861 in 2019 to 710 in 2020. The decline in the number of patents granted is usually regarded as an indication of a decline in Research and Development (R&D) and this is of great concern as the NDP highlights the importance of R&D in improving South Africa's global competitiveness, particularly in light of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Table 28.1: National patents granted – World Intellectual Property Organisation

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Patents granted to Residents	868	918	863	833	822	567	685	474	445	453	403	595	451	694	313
Patents granted to Non-resident	572	537	879	806	4 509	4 729	5 520	4 282	4 620	4 046	3 852	4 940	4 295	5 468	3 153
Patents granted Abroad	378	428	467	415	559	555	667	965	889	773	672	824	992	861	710
Rank	28	28	27	32	29	30	28	26	27	29					

Figure 28.2: Patents registered abroad



Definition	A Patent is a set of exclusive rights granted by a state (national government) to an inventor or their assignee for a limited period in exchange for a public disclosure of an invention. A resident filing refers to an application filed in the country by its own resident; whereas a non-resident filing refers to the one filed by a foreign applicant. An abroad filing refers to an application filed by this country's resident at a foreign office.
Data source	WIPO statistics database.
Data note	The WIPO rankings were removed due to non-availability of measurements in the last 6 years. The statistics are based on data collected from IP offices or extracted from the Worldwide Patent Statistical Database (PATSTAT). 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.

TRANSFORMING HUMAN SETTLEMENT

29. MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

Goal	Meeting housing needs of the poor by creating sustainable human settlements
Analysis	The number of dwellings households in formal dwellings slightly increased by 1.5% from 17 162 983 in 2019 to 17 418 233 in 2020. Moreover, the dwelling ownership status for households living in formal dwellings that lived in fully owned dwellings significantly increased from 57.8% to 75.2% in the same period. Notably, this could be as a result of households paying off their dwellings and purchasing due to favorable low interest rates offered by lending institutions as supported by additional evidence of the reduction of households that were renting (decrease of 16.6 percentage points) and an increase of 4.7 percentage points in the partial ownership of dwellings. As of 2020/21 financial year, the state-subsidized housing programs had contributed 3 352 954 completed houses and 1 162 525 services sites towards meeting the housing the needs of poor households since 1994. However, the contribution by government has not significantly decreased the number of households living in informal dwellings as the figure remains high at 1 979 045 in 2020.

Table 29.1: Number of households

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Number of households	11 718 329	12 243 215	12 819 285	13 455 659	14 151 736	14 903 733	15 307 483	15 743 677	16 199 107	16 670 854	17 162 983	17 418 233
2. Households in formal dwelling (%)	73.1	73.3	71.2	77.0	76.1	79.3	78.1	79.2	80.1	81.1	81.9	83.9
3. Households in informal dwellings	1 610 046	1 525 319	1 877 222	1 409 779	1 577 606	1 937 964	2 198 138	2 222 021	2 203 827	2 183 621	2 170 293	1 979 045
%	13.0	11.5	10.0	13.2	12.1	13.0	14.4	14.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	11.4
4. Households in traditional structures (%)	10.8	11.6	10.9	9.6	9.4	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.1	4.2
5. Tenure status for households living in formal dwellings (%)												
Fully owned	55.1	59.4	61.0	56.9	53.9	54.5	53.0	53.3	53.5	54.2	57.8	75.2
Partially Owned	11.6	10.3	12.3	11.5	11.1	10.7	9.8	9.0	8.8	8.2	3.0	5.7
Renting	21.2	20.3	19.0	21.4	22.1	22.5	23.7	24.3	24.7	25.3	27.1	10.5
Other	12.2	10.1	7.7	10.3	12.9	12.3	13.4	13.4	13.1	12.3	12.1	8.7

Table 29.2: Housing units

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Subsidised housing units completed (cumulative)	2 614 260	2 729 339	2 835 275	2 930 477	3 030 784	3 120 124	3 206 003	3 283 629	3 352 954
Houses completed	121 879	120 610	115 079	105 936	95 202	100 307	89 340	85 879	77 626
Serviced sites completed (cumulative)	751 065	809 652	855 350	903 543	953 128	1 005 477	1 062 569	1 114 470	1 162 525
Serviced sites completed	63 546	58 587	45 698	48 193	49 585	52 349	57 092	51 901	48 055

Definition	Formal dwelling refers to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flat-let 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. Additional definitions are available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za
Data source	(Table 29.1) Household figures are based on Stats SA's GHS 2002-2020. (Table 29.2) Housing Subsidy System (HSS), National Department of Human Settlements.
Data note	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 vis a vis the various surveys conducted by Statistics SA.

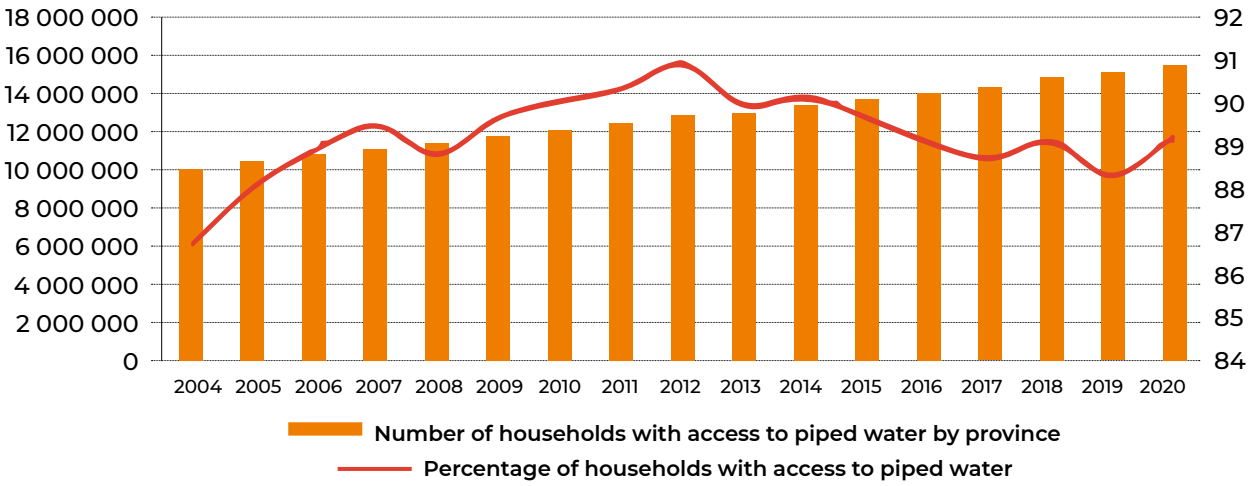
30. POTABLE WATER

Goal	Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes (National Development Plan 2030)
Analysis	According to the results of the General Household Survey (GHS 2020), 89.0% of South African households had access to piped water in 2020 which represented an increase of 389 677 households from 2019. While an overall improvement in access to piped water is noted across many of the provinces, conditions worsened for the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape as 25 511 and 3 772 more households respectively did not have access to piped water between 2019 and 2020. Coverage gaps in access to potable water in many communities were greatly exposed during the Covid-19 induced lockdowns.

Table 30.1: Number and percentage of households with access to piped water

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2013	2016	2018	2019	2020
Eastern Cape	966 533	1 078 397	1 097 578	1 175 755	1 299 907	1 259 362	1 264 904	1 258 168	1 232 656
Free State	668 131	707 565	732 878	751 145	782 108	803 589	821 350	846 995	868 948
Gauteng	2 940 792	3 136 953	3 316 887	3 565 400	3 906 542	4 430 437	4 743 674	4 952 047	5 068 592
KwaZulu-Natal	1 695 349	1 789 935	1 874 496	2 004 031	2 214 578	2 317 659	2 516 179	2 549 794	2 629 829
Limpopo	877 090	966 829	1 029 281	1 090 195	1 076 715	1 122 673	1 169 312	1 135 009	1 170 555
Mpumalanga	749 555	801 867	844 039	892 441	959 640	1 031 570	1 114 842	1 134 921	1 189 191
North West	717 885	778 872	814 652	869 502	916 682	984 532	1 030 208	1 024 622	1 106 082
Northern Cape	239 262	254 063	251 300	270 335	294 221	312 351	325 443	328 885	325 113
Western Cape	1 276 154	1 352 546	1 412 239	1 488 667	1 604 501	1 747 053	1 852 299	1 903 945	1 933 096
South Africa	10 130 751	10 867 028	11 373 350	12 107 470	13 054 895	14 009 226	14 838 210	15 134 384	15 524 061
%	87	89	89	90	90	89	89	88	89

Figure 30.1: Number and percentage of households with access to piped water



Definition	Access to piped includes water in dwelling or inside the household's own dwelling or in their yard, water from a neighbour's tap or a public tap that is not on site.
Data source	Stats SA's GHS 2002-2020.
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za.

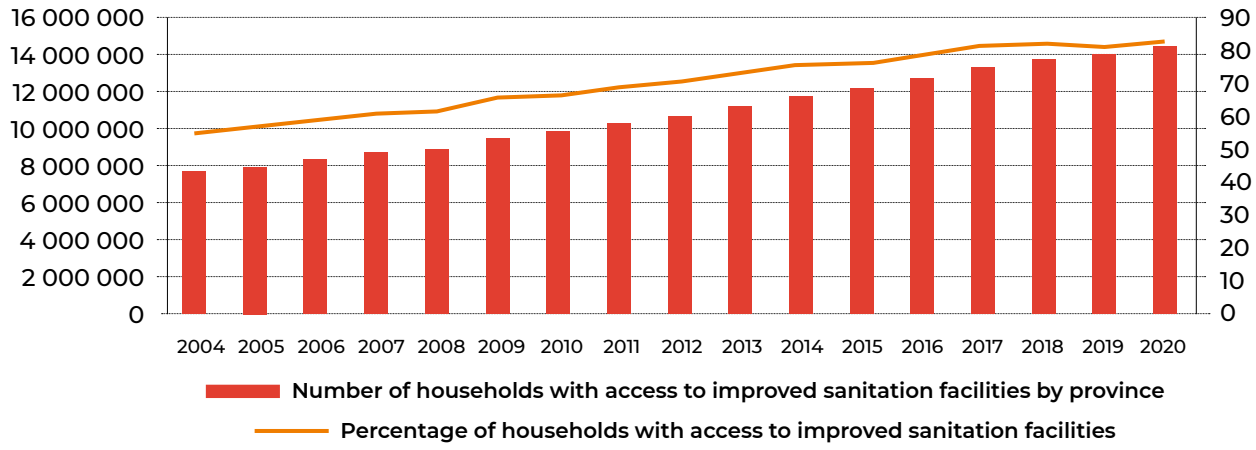
31. SANITATION

Goal	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (SDG 6)
Analysis	The number of households with access to improved sanitation facilities increased (notwithstanding that more could be done to eradicate inadequate facilities) from 14 080 055 in 2019 to 14 477 478 in 2020, which represented a 3% increase year on year which is double the rate of household formation in the same period. Undesirably, there were still 184 124 households in 2020 still using the bucket sanitation facilities which do not meet service standards and were yet to receive flushing toilets connected to a public sewerage system or a septic tank in areas where sufficient water resources are available, refurbishment and/or upgrading of pit latrines to pit toilets with a ventilation pipe (VIP).

Table 31.1: Households with access to improved sanitation facilities

	2004	2006	2008	2010	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020
Number of households with access to improved sanitation facilities	7 719 773	8 356 419	8 927 869	9 815 750	11 813 269	12 715 932	13 797 954	14 080 055	14 477 478
Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities	65.9	68.3	70.0	75.4	79.0	81.0	82.7	82.0	83.0
Households using bucket toilet system	231 071	283 271	188 007	90 621	185 545	199 433	255 568	187 393	184 124

Figure 31.1: Households with access to improved sanitation facilities



Definition	The population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water; is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using an improved basic sanitation facility at the household level, which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. 'Improved' sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.
Data source	Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS), 2002-2020.
Data note	Additional data disaggregated by province available on the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za.

32. ELECTRICITY

Goal	The proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should increase to 90 percent by 2030, with balance met through off-grid technologies (NDP 2030)
Analysis	Households with access to electricity increased from 14 519 741 in 2019 to 15 646 924 in 2020; a significant increase of 1 055 184 households. The percentage of South African households that were connected to the mains electricity supply increased by 5 percentage points from 85% in 2019 to 90% in 2020. As at the end of 2020/21 financial year, over 8 million households were cumulatively connected to the grid through Eskom with 166 888 new connections in that financial year only. South Africa is currently encountering a challenge of energy security, which has resulted in rounds of load shedding. The MTSF 2019-2024 has therefore set additional targets which are in line with the policy plans in this sector. The targets include Energy Availability factor to reach 80% by 2024, new energy sources and environmental performance.

Table 32.1: Households with access to electricity

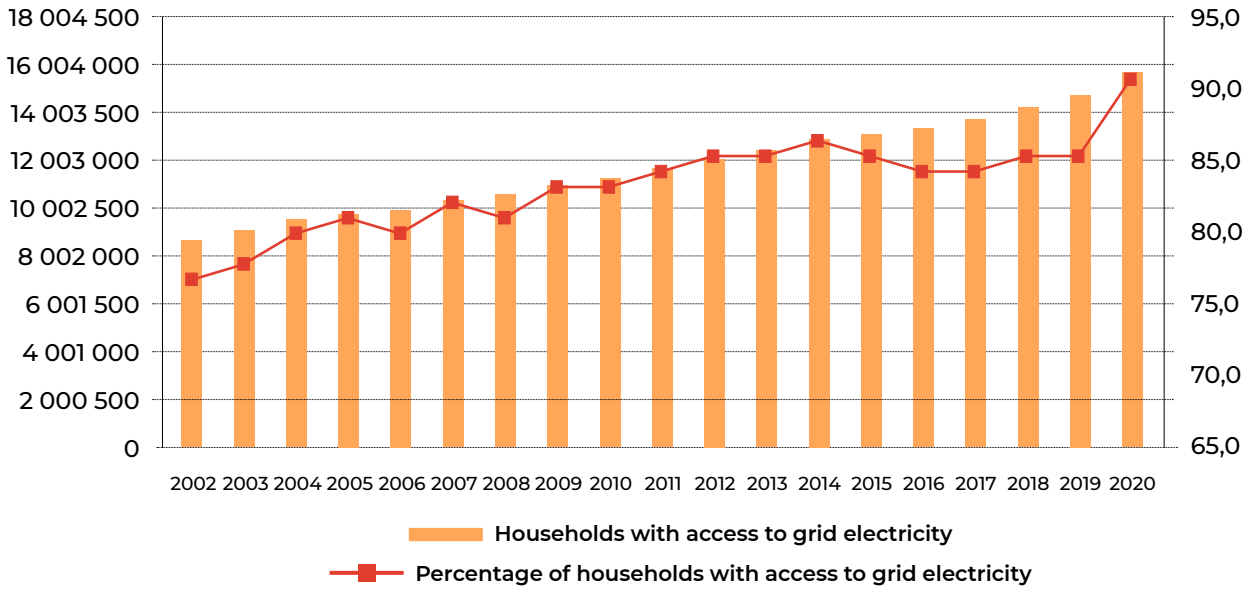
	2005	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020
Household with access to grid electricity	9 667 781	10 840 599	11 529 214	12 345 635	13 058 589	13 655 518	14 105 636	14 519 741	15 646 924
% of households with access to grid electricity	80.8	82.6	83.6	85.2	85.3	84.4	84.6	85.0	90.0
Household with off grid electricity	2 291 445	2 280 980	2 259 356	2 145 755	2 245 714	2 533 589	2 565 217	2 571 243	1 771 308

Table 32.2: Electrical connections – grid electricity

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
New electrical connections	181 873	167 322	202 835	306 773	233 455	260 000	301 976	275 830	242 905	215 343	166 888
New electrical connections (cumulative)	4 930 101	5 097 423	5 300 258	5 607 031	5 840 486	6 100 486	6 402 462	7 376 549	7 619 454	7 834 797	8 001 685

Definition	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities
Data source	(Table 32.1) Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's data GHS 2002-2020 (Table 32.2) Department of Energy.
Data note	Cumulative figures calculated by adding figure for previous year to current figure. Household figures based on Department of Energy's projection using census data. Additional data disaggregated by province is available in the Excel version on the DPME website: www.dpme.gov.za. Please note that the percentages might be slightly different from those released by Stats SA in their annual released due to the exclusion of missing values from the denominator in Stats SA publication.

Figure 32.1: Households with access to electricity



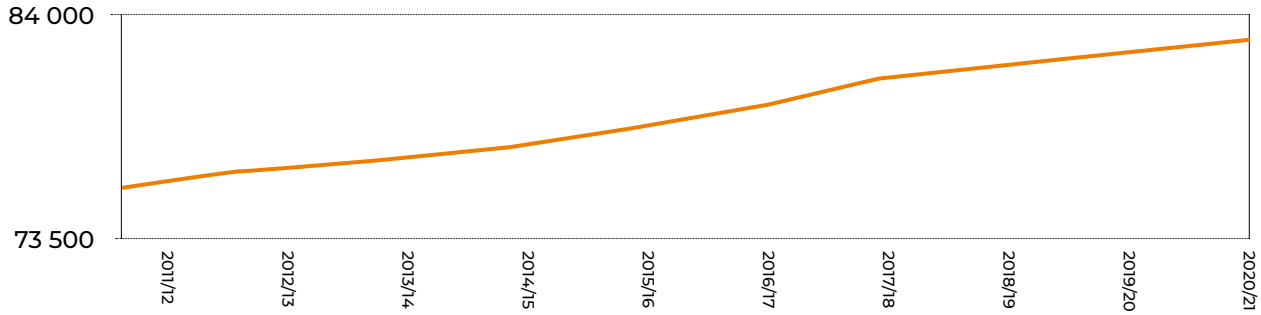
33. LAND RESTITUTION

Goal	To provide equitable redress to victims of racially motivated land dispossession, in line with the provisions of the Restitution of 1994 Land Rights Act, as amended
Analysis	The cumulative number of claims finalised has increased from 6 653 in 2019/20 to 7 038 in 2020/21. The increase may be due to the improvement in the system which was put in place by Commission on Restitution of Land Rights (CRLR) which the Restitution programme is under. Even though a positive progress has been made by the programme; it is slow in attaining finalisation on complex old claims on high value land not settled since the closing date of 31 December 1998. Reasons include burden of proof on claimants, tensions between Traditional Authorities and Community Property Associations and the lack of a single funding model not only for restitution, but also land reform. There is a slight progress made by the department in the number of cumulative claims settled to date. from 81 782 in 2019/20 to 82 198. Of all the land claims that have been settled by 31 March 2021, the vast majority of claimants have opted for restitution in the form of financial compensation.

Table 33.1: Land restitution cumulative trends

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Cumulative settled claims	76 705	77 334	77 622	78 100	78 750	79 616	80 664	81 301	81 782	82 198
Cumulative finalised claims	1 835	2 211	2 503	2 875	3 435	4 107	4 972	5 967	6 653	7 038

Figure 33.1: Land restitution cumulative claims settled



Definition	Settled claims are claims that have been resolved with an approved signed section 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. Financial Compensation - where claimants have opted for monetary compensation and not restoration of original or alternative land.
Data source	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's Office of the Chief Land Claims Commissioner.
Data note	Statistics compiled on the information reflected in the Database of Settled Restitution claims. The database is on an ongoing basis subjected to internal audit. The Commission started to keep official statistics on finalised claims from 2011 and therefore can only report on the claims finalised from the 2010/2011 financial year onwards. The Restitution Discretionary Grant was set at a maximum of R3 000 per restitution claimant household where the original land is to be restored or where compensatory land is to be granted. The Settlement Planning Grant (SPG) was set at maximum of R1 440 per restitution claimant household to be used to enlist the services of planners and other professionals. The Restitution Settlement Grant was set at a maximum of R6 595 per restitution claimant household and it was introduced in 2007/08 to replace the Restitution Discretionary Grant and the Settlement Planning Grant.

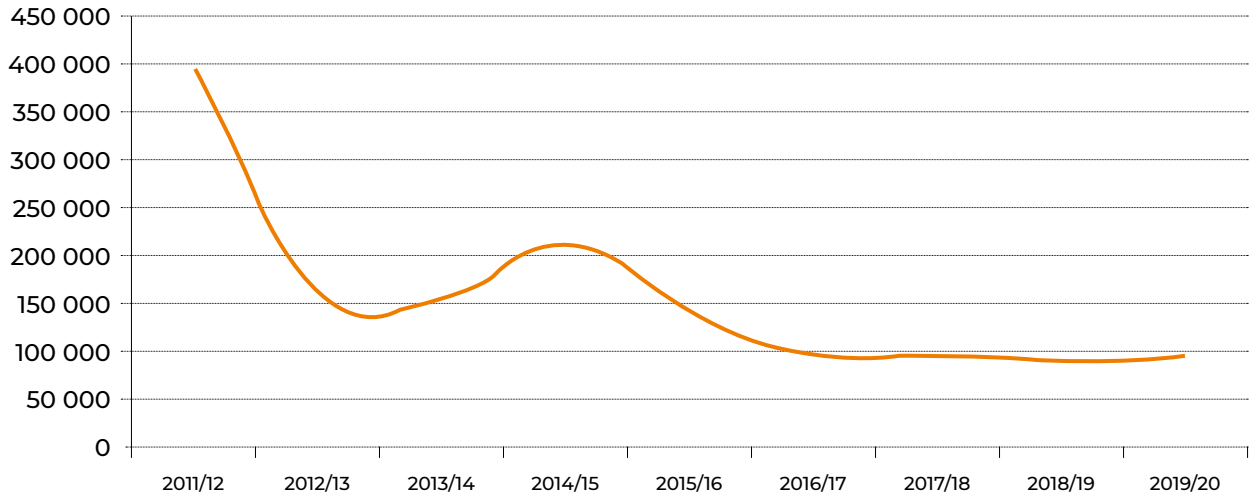
34. LAND REDISTRIBUTION

Goal	To promote equitable access to and sustainable use of land for development by redistributing strategically allocated land.
Analysis	Progress has been made in addressing equitable access to land to historically disadvantaged persons by the department. A total of more than 5 million hectares have been acquired through the Land Redistribution and Tenure Reform Programmes since 1994. This progress has contributed to the National Development Plan target of 16.4 million hectares which is to be redistributed by 2030. The intervention has benefitted women, youth, people with disability, Agricultural Graduates and Military Veterans.

Table 34.1: Land redistribution-hectares delivered

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Annual target	303 612	321 122	311 917	210 063	370 000	83 074	96 165	81 000	94 050
Hectares per year	393 829	158 224	153 586	210 396	140 670	94 280	92 032	91 582	100 865
Cumulative total	4 060 531	4 218 754	4 372 340	4 582 736	4 723 406	4 817 686	4 909 719	5 001 301	5 102 167

Figure 34.1: Land hectares distributed per year



Definition	Hectares of land restored to previously disadvantaged individuals.
Data source	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Annual reports.
Data note	Data is still going under verification and will be updated on a continuous basis.

SOCIAL PROTECTION, POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

35. FOOD POVERTY LINES

Goal	Eliminate hunger
Analysis	The number of individuals living below particular level of consumption has consistency been increasing. Approximately 13.3 million people were living below the food poverty line in 2015 and this number has increased to 19.4 million in 2020. Almost 32.6% of the population could not afford the amount of money that an individual need to afford the minimum required daily energy intake. 96% of these individuals are from African population. Eastern Cape is the most impoverished province in SA, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo.

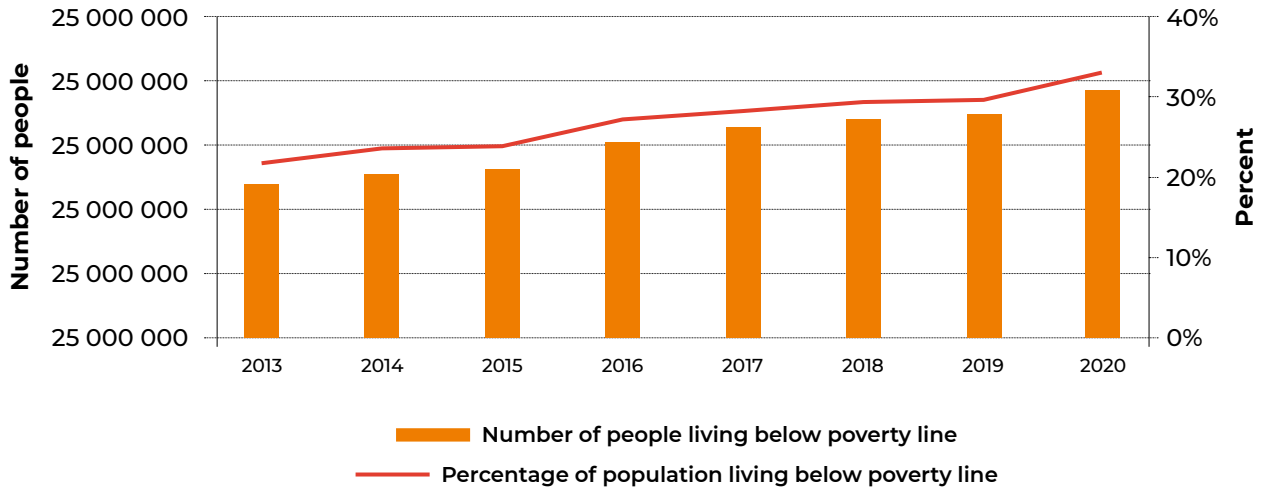
Table 35.1: People living below poverty line

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of people leaving below food poverty line	11 981 955	12 886 107	13 351 169	15 408 516	16 555 937	17 023 006	17 768 071	19 489 238
Percentage of the population leaving below food poverty line	22.30%	23.60%	24.10%	27.30%	28.90%	29.30%	30.10%	32.60%

Table 35.2: Percentage of the population living below food poverty line per province

Province	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Eastern Cape	34.20%	27.60%	29.10%	29.50%	31.10%	31.60%	35.60%	37.20%	37.40%	38.40%	41.30%
Free State	25.00%	19.20%	20.90%	21.10%	22.20%	22.40%	26.00%	27.40%	27.60%	28.20%	30.70%
Gauteng	17.40%	13.30%	14.50%	14.90%	15.80%	16.20%	18.70%	20.20%	20.70%	21.50%	23.80%
KwaZulu-Natal	32.40%	26.20%	27.80%	28.30%	29.70%	30.30%	34.40%	36.30%	36.80%	37.80%	40.40%
Limpopo	34.80%	27.80%	28.90%	29.20%	30.60%	30.90%	34.60%	36.30%	36.50%	37.40%	40.20%
Mpumalanga	29.20%	23.00%	23.90%	24.60%	26.00%	26.80%	30.70%	32.40%	32.80%	33.70%	36.30%
Northern Cape	19.90%	14.70%	16.40%	17.60%	18.30%	19.40%	22.40%	23.80%	24.20%	25.10%	27.50%
North-West	26.10%	20.40%	22.00%	21.80%	23.60%	23.70%	27.30%	29.10%	29.60%	30.50%	33.10%
Western Cape	13.90%	10.50%	12.20%	13.10%	14.70%	15.40%	17.40%	18.80%	19.10%	19.80%	21.90%

Figure 35.1: People living below poverty line



Definition	Food poverty line is defined by Stats SA as the level of consumption below which individuals are unable to purchase sufficient food to provide them with an adequate diet. Those below this line are either consuming insufficient calories for their nourishment, or must change their consumption patterns from those preferred by low income households. Food poverty line in 2020 was R624 per person per month.
Data source	StatsSA, IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2175
Data note	The ReX Poverty Model is estimated primarily from the outputs of three interlinked models; the income, household and demographic models - Income is used only for the purposes of spatially distributing poverty. The household and population outputs are used for driving the conversion from households to individuals. This component is at the heart of the poverty model, considering average household size, racial breakdown and income distribution of each region which - along with additional data from the StatsSA income surveys - is used to convert households by income category into individuals by income category.

36. SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal	Improved access to social security including social assistance.
Analysis	South Africa is a country characterised by high unemployment, a skewed distribution of income and a large number of the population living in poverty. As such, social security grants are seen as a means of alleviating poverty and reduce inequality by providing social welfare services and grants. In 2020/21, 18.4 million people in South Africa relied on social grants, with 20 percent of households depending on grants as their main source of income. This was an increase of 149 980 from 18.3 million beneficiaries recorded in 2019/20. The large proportion of the social grants goes to child support grants with 12.9 million beneficiaries. Access to the child grant has been found to have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of children. Spending on social grants has been on the rise since 2013/14 when the country spent R105.5 million and it increased gradually to R190.2 million in 2020/21. In 2020/21, the social assistance expenditure as a percentage of GDP was 4.5 percent and it was an increase from 3.2% which the country has sustained since 2015/16.

Table 36.1: Social-assistance grants

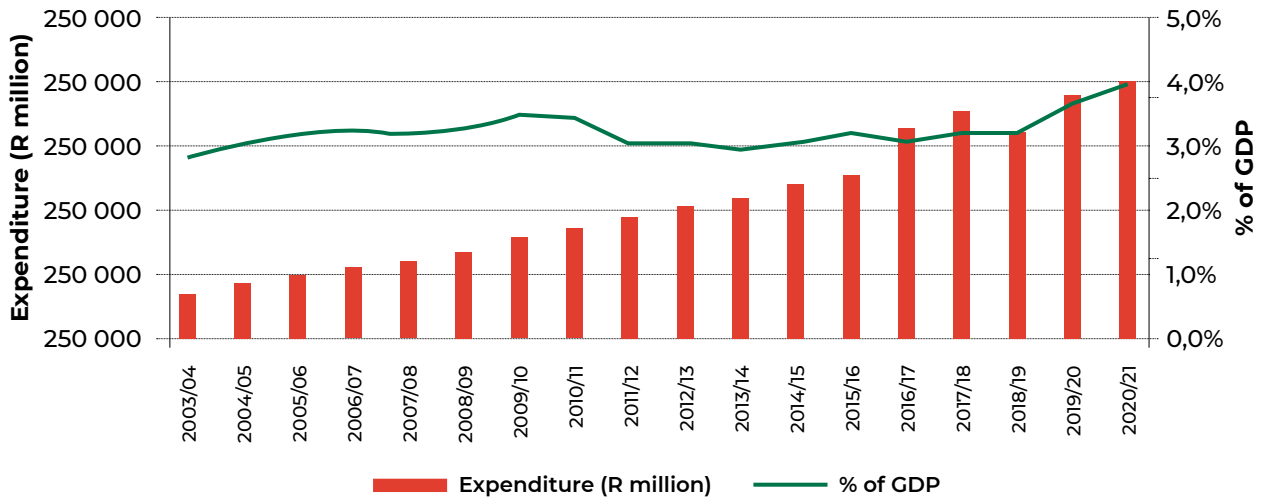
Grant type	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Old Age Grant	2 873 197	2 969 933	3 086 851	3 194 087	3 302 202	3 423 337	3 553 317	3 676 791	3 722 675
War Veterans Grant	587	429	326	245	176	134	92	62	40
Disability Grant	1 198 131	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663	1 085 541	1 067 176	1 061 866	1 042 025	997 752
Foster Child Grant	532 159	512 055	499 774	470 015	440 295	416 016	386 019	355 609	309 453
Child Dependency Grant	120 268	120 632	126 777	131 040	144 952	147 467	150 001	154 735	150 151
Child Support Grant	11 341 988	11 125 946	11 703 165	11 972 900	12 081 375	12 269 084	12 452 072	12 787 448	12 992 589
Total	16 106 110	15 932 473	16 642 643	16 991 634	17 200 525	17 509 995	17 811 745	18 290 592	18 440 572
Grant -in-Aid	73 719	83 059	113 087	137 806	164 349	192 091	221 989	273 922	267 912

Table 36.2: Social-assistance grant expenditure

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Expenditure (R million)	87 493	95 973	103 899	109 597	120 702	128 868	164 936	178 330	192 714	190 289	199 189
% of GDP	3.4%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%	3.9%

SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE GRANT EXPENDITURE

Figure 36.1: Social-assistance grant expenditure



Definition	Total number of beneficiaries of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
Data source	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) Social Security Pension System (Socpen), National Treasury's Budget Review 2012-2022.
Data note	The total figures do not include Grant-In-Aid because it is an additional type of grant awarded to persons who might already be receiving other forms of grants such as Old Age, Disability or War Veteran grants as a result of being unable to care for themselves. Grant-in-Aid may create duplicates in terms of head counts. Disability Grant Total consists of Temporary Disability Grant (which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period no less than six months and not more than 12 months), and Permanent Disability Grant (which is a disability grant that is awarded for a period longer than 12 months).

37. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa.
Analysis	Generally, less than 2% of top management workforce are employees with disabilities except in 2015 where the figure was 2%. The figures are relatively even lower for employees with disabilities in senior management. Much remains to be achieved in terms of attaining equal levels of representation for persons with disability in senior and top management positions, both in the public and private sectors of the economy where their numbers are relatively low compared to national standards. Disability grant beneficiaries as a percentage of total social grants remain less than 8% since 2013/14.

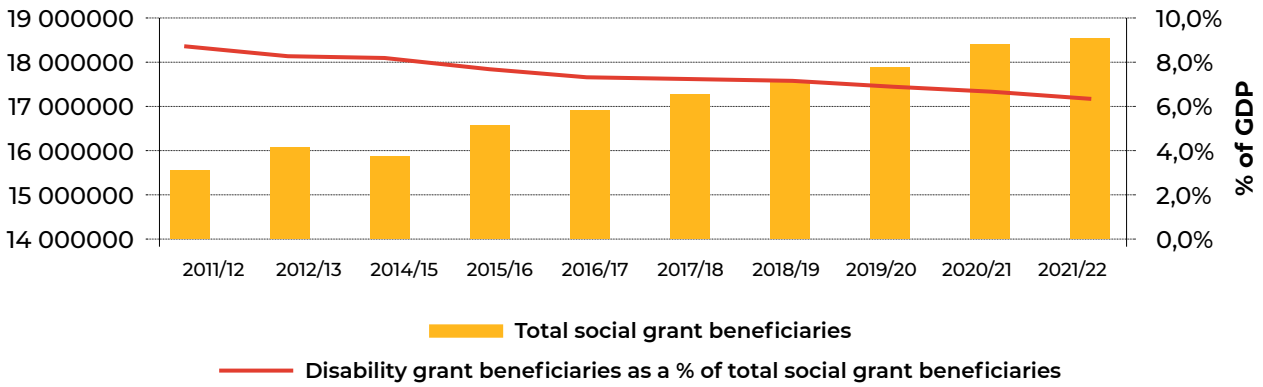
Table 37.1: Employees with disabilities

Financial Year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Top Management	1.9%	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Senior Management	1.2%	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%

Table 37.2: Disability grant recipients

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of Care Dependency Grant beneficiaries	120 632	126 777	131 040	144 952	147 467	146 709	154 735	150 151
Number of Disability Grant beneficiaries	1 120 419	1 112 663	1 085 541	1 067 176	1 061 866	1 048 255	1 042 025	997 752
Total number of beneficiaries with disabilities	1 241 051	1 239 440	1 216 581	1 212 128	1 209 333	1 194 964	1 196 760	1 147 903
Disability Grant beneficiaries as a % of total social grant beneficiaries	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	7.0%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	6.2%
Total social grant beneficiaries	15 849 414	16 529 556	16 853 828	17 200 525	17 509 995	17 811 745	18 290 592	18 440 572

Figure 37.1: Disability grant recipients



Definition	Grants include Disability grant, Old age grant, War veteran grant, Care Dependency, Child support, Foster care and does not include Grant-in-aid. The current definition of disability is "the loss or elimination of opportunities to take part in the life of the community, equitably with others that is encountered by persons having physical, sensory, psychological, developmental, learning, neurological or other impairments, which may be permanent, temporary or episodic in nature, thereby causing activity limitations and participation restriction with the mainstream society. These barriers may be due to economic, physical, social, attitudinal and/or cultural factors".
Data source	Department of Basic Education (DBE)'s Inclusive Education. South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).

HEALTH

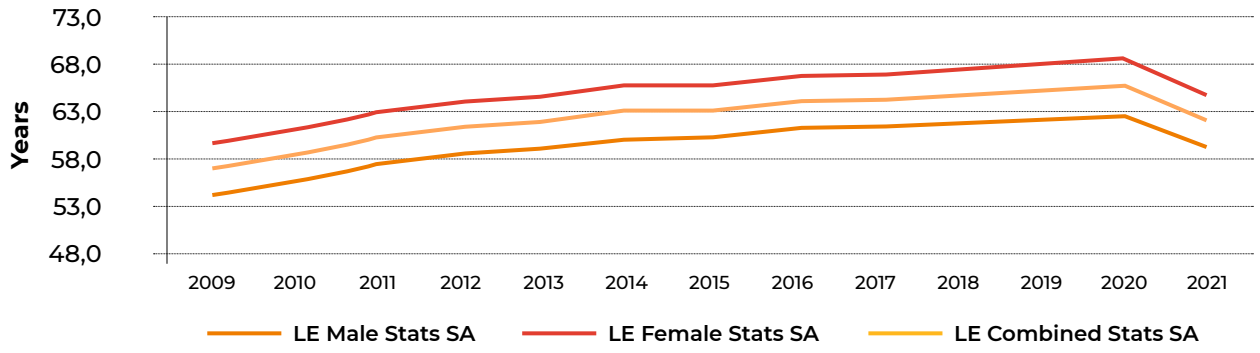
38. LIFE EXPECTANCY

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Average male and female life expectancy at birth increased to 70 years.
Analysis	Life expectancy at birth (LE) in South Africa is one of the indicators that was impacted by Covid-19 in 2021 compared to 2020. LE declined to 62.0 years in 2021 as reported by StatsSA. This was a decline of 3.5 years from the LE at birth of 65.5 years that was reported in 2020. The LE at birth was estimated at 59.3 years for males and 64.6 years for females. The LE at birth for both males and females dropped from 62.4 years and 68.4 years respectively. During the period 2009 to 2020, LE had increased steadily, showing that the expansion of heath programmes to prevent mother to child transmission, premature deaths due to HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis has resulted in people living longer and having access to Anti-retroviral treatment (ART); however; the Covid-19 pandemic reversed the gain and this was reflected by the increase in the deaths due to Covid-19. The MRC has stopped producing the LE estimates in 2018.

Table 38.1: Life expectancy

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	LE male Stats SA	54.5	55.8	57.4	58.4	59.0	59.8	60.2	60.9	61.5	61.8	62.2	62.5	59.3
2	LE female Stats SA	59.3	60.9	62.8	63.9	64.6	65.7	66.0	66.5	66.8	67.3	67.8	68.5	64.6
3	LE combined Stats SA	57.0	58.4	60.2	61.2	61.9	62.8	63.2	63.8	64.2	64.6	65.0	65.6	62.0
4	LE male RMS				58.4	59.1	59.5	60.1	60.9	61.6	61.6			
5	LE female RMS				64.4	65.2	65.9	66.6	66.9	67.6	67.9			
6	LE combined RMS				61.4	62.1	62.7	63.3	63.9	64.6	64.8			

Figure 38.1: Life expectancy – Stats SA



Definition	LE is the number of years a new-born would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.
Data source	(1,2,3, 10) Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa - Mid Year Population Estimates 2021 (4, 5, 6) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2015 and 2017.
Data note	Data from StatsSA as presented is based on a calculation for LE at birth with HIV. RMS 2016, Estimates for 2015 are based on RMS data rather than VR data because of apparent significant under-recording of the VR (cause of death).

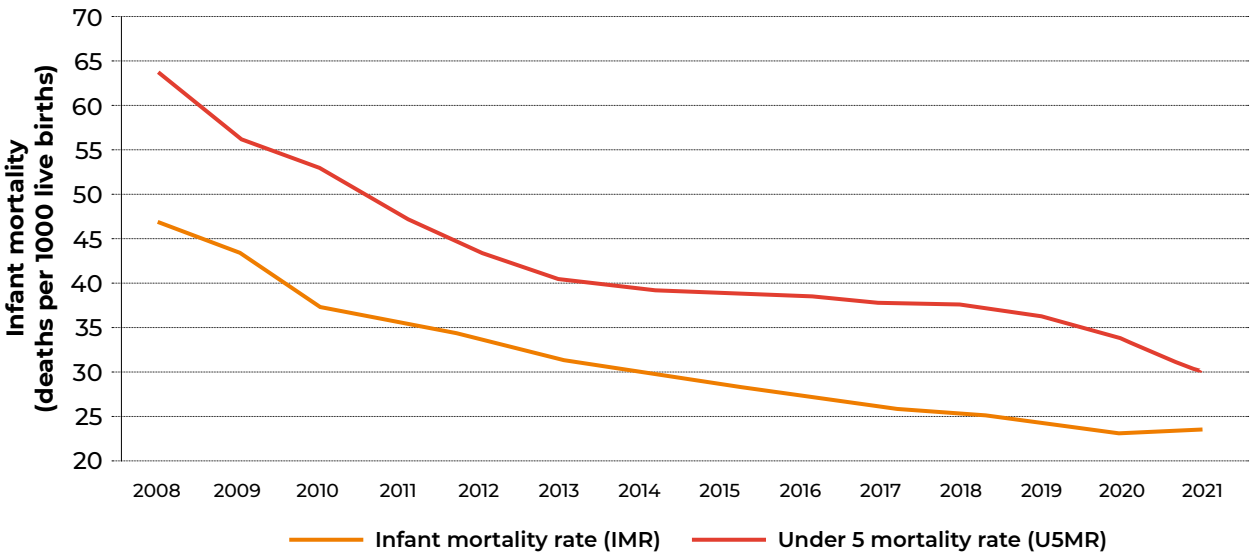
39. INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce under-five mortality from 56 to below 30 per 1 000 live births.
Analysis	Child Mortality in South Africa has been declining since 2007. In 2021 infant mortality rate (IMR) increased to 24.1 deaths per 1 000 live births from 23.7 deaths per 1 000 live births. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) increased from 34.4 deaths per 1 000 live births to 30.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. The efforts by the health sector in South Africa in the provision of basic health services, which are aimed at preventing infant deaths, elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV and continuous immunisation of children have contributed to the decrease in child mortality. Other contributors to declining child mortality include the provision of basic services such as appropriate sanitation, access to clean and safe water, access to nutritious food by the government's school feeding scheme and improved education.

Table 39.1: Infant and under-five mortality (deaths per 1 000 live births)

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Infant mortality rate (IMR)-Stats SA	47.4	44.0	38.2	36.9	34.0	31.7	30.3	29.0	27.9	26.9	26.0	24.7	23.6	24.1
2	Under-five mortality-Stats SA	64.0	57.1	53.5	48.8	44.1	41.0	39.8	39.2	38.7	38.2	37.9	36.5	34.1	30.8
3	Infant mortality rate (IMR) RMS		39	35	28	28	29	29	28	26	23	25			
4	Under-five mortality-RMS		56	52	40	42	43	42	39	36	33	34			

Figure 39.1: Infant mortality and under-five mortality rates – Stats SA



Definition	IMR refers to the number of children younger than one-year-old who die in a year per 1 000 live births during that year. U5MR refers to the number of children under five years who die per 1 000 live births during that year. PCR refers to Polymerase Chain Reaction tests that are used to diagnose HIV and other viruses. This indicator measures percentage of early infants PCR tests that have positive results and is used as a proxy for early vertical transmission for those infants who receive early PCR tests.
Data source	(1, 2) Stats SA's Mid-year population estimates 2021. (3, 4) Medical Research Council's Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Reports 2017. South African Demographic Health Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa
Data note	Note that Statistics South Africa applies the country-specific UN Model Life table for South Africa in Spectrum.

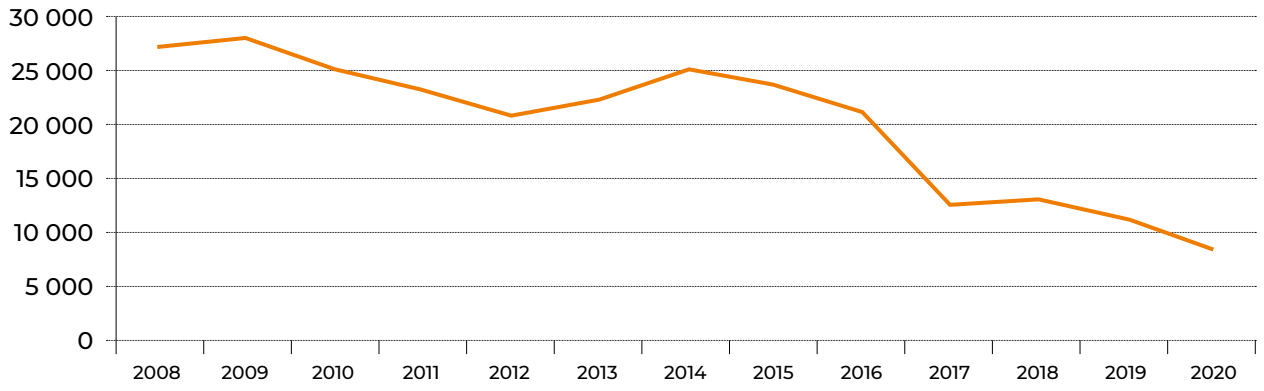
40. SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION UNDER FIVE YEARS

Goal	To reduce infant and under five child morbidity and mortality.
Analysis	Malnutrition remains a global health concern and contributes significantly to child mortality. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) under five years in South Africa has been declining over the years from 2009. It declined by more than 3 folds i.e., 27 988 as reported in 2009 to 8 464 in 2020. The introduction of nutrition-specific interventions that include breastfeeding of children up to the age of six months, dietary and micronutrients supplementation, and treatment of SAM. The improvements in socio-economic status of the households has contributed to the reduction in children with SAM; however; the devastating effects of Covid-19 pandemic of food security may reverse the gains made in reducing acute malnutrition. The reduction of severe acute malnutrition contributes positively to improvements in child mortality. South Africa has included SAM with diarrhoeal diseases and pneumonia in the mortality targeting programme used by Department of Health to improve the performance of health facilities. The devastating effects of Covid-19 have affected all the sectors of society, including food security, which is a main factor to support the reduction of acute malnutrition under 5 years.

Table 40.1: Severe acute malnutrition under five years – new ambulatory

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Severe acute malnutrition under five years	27 988	24 955	23 428	20 729	22 265	25 235	23 540	21 123	12 539	13 005	11 194	8 464

Figure 40.1: Severe acute malnutrition under five years



Definition	Severe acute malnutrition is defined by a very low weight for height (below -3z scores of the median WHO growth standards), by visible serve wasting, or by the presence of nutritional oedema. The underweight for age rate is all children that are underweight for age per 1 000 children in the target population. A child is underweight for age if below the third centile but equal to or over 60 percent of Estimated Weight for Age (EWA) on the Road-to-Health chart (below 60 percent is severe malnutrition). Note that 'Not gaining weight under 5 years' is a more sensitive indicator of nutrition problems. On the Road-to-health card the most important issue to track is whether the child is increasing in weight. Children occupy the full spectrum of weights and if a child on the fiftieth percentile is not gaining weight this is as important for that child as for a child on the fifth percentile that also loses weight. The child on the fiftieth percentile has to go a lot further to reach the third percentile but all along the way the child is at increased risk of disease and infection. Thus 'Not gaining weight under 5 years' allows early detection and intervention before the child become underweight or severely malnourished.
Data source	National Department of Health: District Health Information System (DHIS).

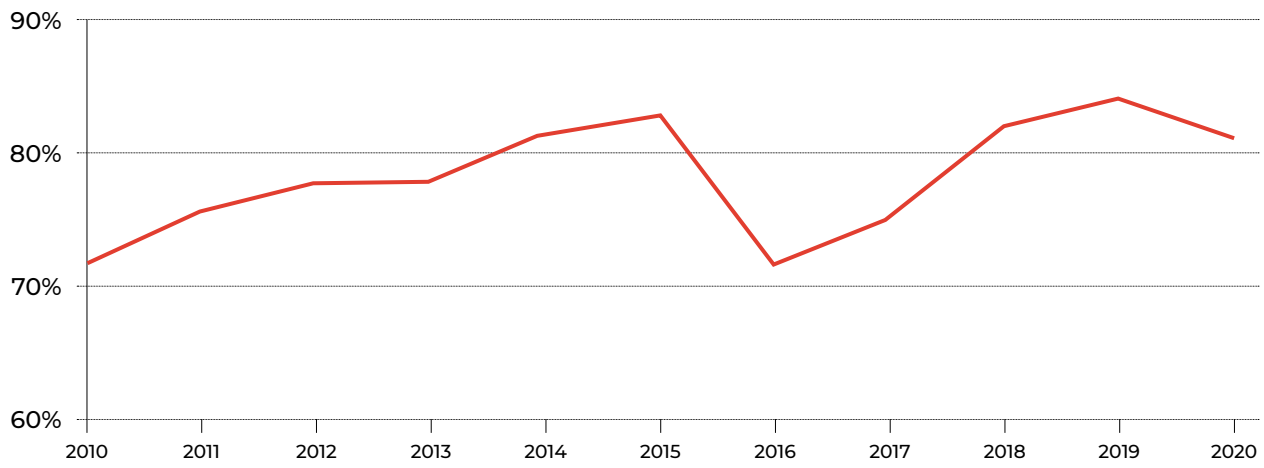
41. IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality.
Analysis	Immunisation of children is one of the preventative measures to reduce morbidity and mortality of vaccine preventable diseases. Immunising children is one of the cost-effective ways to reduce children admitted to hospitals for preventable diseases. The national immunisation under 1-year coverage in South Africa improved from 71.2 percent in 2010 to 81.0 percent in 2020. During the years between 2016 and 2017 the Immunisation coverage was below 80%, which was due to the global shortage of hexavalent vaccine that lasted for approximately 9 months and it was resolved at national level in October 2016. After the stabilisation of the hexavalent vaccine, the coverage improved to 81.8 percent in 2018, before increasing to 83.2 percent in 2019 and then declining to 81.0% in 2020. The disruption of health services by Covid-19 pandemic led to the decline in immunisation coverage in the county.

Table 41.1: Immunisation coverage

%	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Immunisation coverage	71.2%	75.2%	77.3%	77.8%	81.1%	82.7%	71.3%	74.6%	81.8%	83.9%	81.0%

Figure 41.1: Immunisation coverage



Definition	Percentage of children under one year who received all their primary vaccines for tuberculosis (TB), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B and haemophilus influenzae.
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS).
Data note	Some of the totals exceed 100 percent due to the size of the denominator vs the numerator.

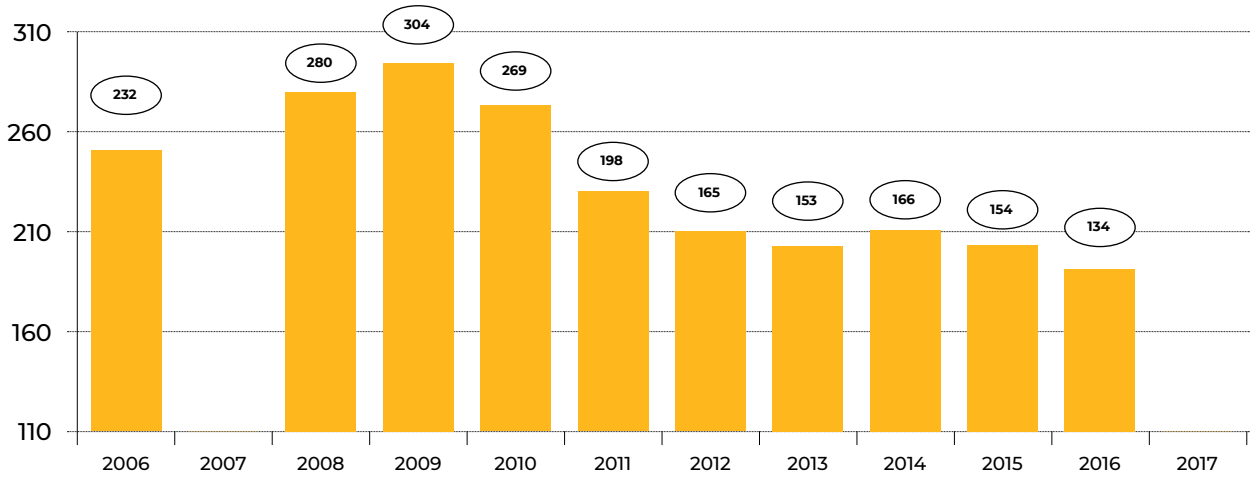
42. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality
Analysis	The Medical Health Research Council have been providing the figures for the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), until 2018 when they stopped producing the estimates. The institutional Maternal Mortality ratio (iMMR) declined from 158.50 per 100 000 live births in 2007 to 122.9 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2018. In 2016, the MMR was estimated at 134 per 100 000 live births, having stagnated between 150 and 165 deaths per 100 000 live births for several years. The MMR in facility ratio of 88.0 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births was recorded in 2019/20 and represented a 16.9% decline from 105.9 maternal deaths per 100 000 live births. Maternal Mortality ratio in facility has been on a decline since 2011/12. As a country there is a still a long way to go to reach the SDG target of 70 per 100 000 live births by 2030. The estimated MMR is South Africa has consistently reflected a declining trend over the years. MMR is an indicator that represents the risk of death associated with pregnancy. The health policies that were introduced by government has contributed to the decline in the maternal mortality ratio. The high level of reduction in deaths due to HIV infections as a result of the successful implementation of ART programme has contributed to the decline in MMR. Maternal mortality ratio is a strong measure of how well or bad a country's health system is doing.

Table 42.1: Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)		280	304	269	198	165	153	166	154	134		
2	Institutional MMR	158.50	164.80	188.90	186.20	166.97	147.69	144.58	135.53	135.53	135.27	134.97	122.9
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
3	MMR in Facility	70.1	93.4	138.5	144.9	132.9	133.3	132.5	115.6	111.5	105.7	105.9	88.0

Figure 42.1: Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births



Definition	Maternal mortality ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births. Maternal death is the 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. Maternal mortality in facility ratio (MMFR) refers to death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and approximately 6 weeks after delivery or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and the cause of death.
Data source	1) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2012 and 2018. 2) Saving Mothers 2019: Annual Report on Confidential inquiries into maternal death in South Africa. 3) Health Barometer : Health System Trust.
Data note	The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is calculated by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 in the 7 years preceding the survey by the general fertility rate (GFR) for the same time period times 100 000.

43. HIV PREVALENCE

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Average male and female life expectancy at birth increases to 70 years.
Analysis	There has been an upward trend in HIV prevalence for the total population since 2011. The HIV prevalence rate for the population was estimated as 13.7 percent in 2021, showing an increase from 11.1 percent in 2011. HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24 years has continued to decline over time, from 6.2 percent in 2011 to 5.5 percent in 2021. The continued decline in youth HIV prevalence is an important positive achievement as it is indirectly linked to the measurement of new infections. The HIV incidence for population aged 15-49 years has been decreasing over the years from 2011. It has been consistent at 1.2 percent since 2018, when it declined from 1.3 percent. The total number of people who are HIV positive has been increasing over the years from 2007. The number of people who are HIV positive increased from 5.75 million in 2011 to 8.23 million in 2021. The availability of the ART in public health facilities and its use has increased survival rates among HIV-infected individuals. Over the past decade, the female population have been recording the highest HIV prevalence rates than their male counterparts.

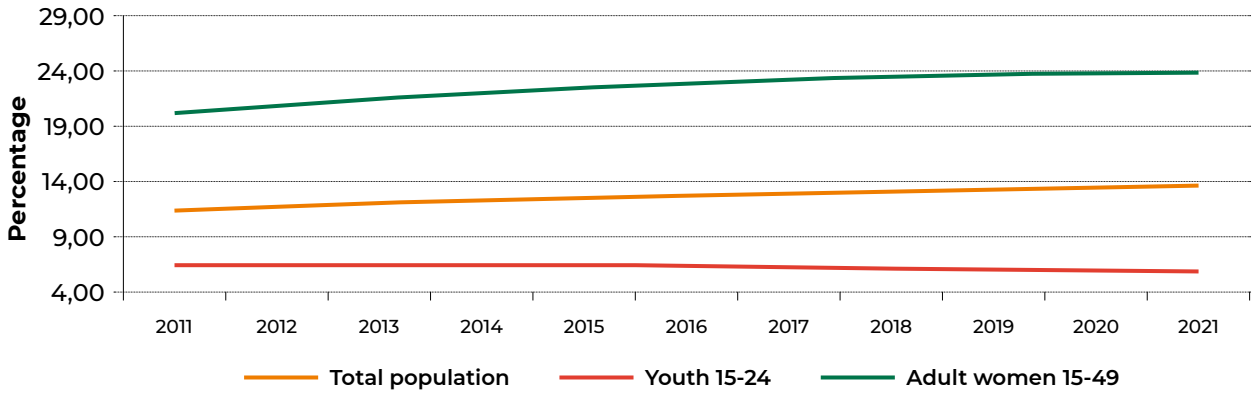
Table 43.1: HIV prevalence

	%	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Youth 15-24	6.23	6.29	6.29	6.24	6.21	6.05	5.92	5.79	5.68	5.60	5.53
2	Adult women 15-49	20.07	20.76	21.38	21.96	22.49	22.84	23.17	23.44	23.64	23.80	23.92
4	All adults 15-49	16.69	17.19	17.63	18.06	18.45	18.71	18.96	19.16	19.31	19.42	19.50
5	Total Population	11.05	11.41	11.73	12.06	12.37	12.61	12.84	13.06	13.26	13.47	13.68
6	HIV incidence 15-49	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Table 43.2: HIV population

	Number (Millions)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Population	5.75	6.03	6.30	6.57	6.84	7.08	7.32	7.55	7.79	8.02	8.23

Figure 43.1: HIV prevalence for total population



Definition	HIV prevalence is the percentage of people that are HIV positive in the population out of the total population at a given point in time.
Data source	Statistics SA's Mid-year population estimates, 2021.

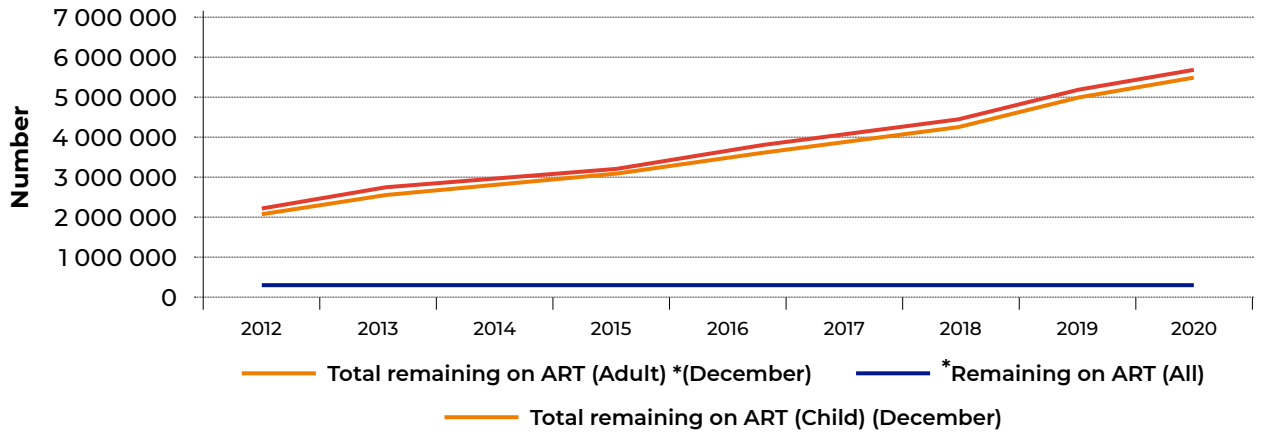
44. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Average male and female life expectancy at birth increases to 70 years
Analysis:	South Africa has the largest Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) programme in the world. The total number of clients remaining on ART treatment has increased from 2 168 613 in 2012 to 5 734 889 in 2020. The total number of children remaining on treatment has increased from 139 104 in 2012 to 147 480 in 2020; however, the number of children remaining on treatment decreased from 157 304 in 2018. The number of children remaining on treatment has been declining from 2016 when it recorded 166 852, which was the highest number of children on ART treatment since 2011. The high ART enrolment can be attributed to the revision of the enrolment policy in 2009, and the aggressive implementation of the HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) campaign and the rapid expansion of the ART programme by the health sector. The adoption of the 90-90-90 strategy by South Africa is aimed at turning the corner in the approach of managing the dual epidemics of HIV and AIDS, and tuberculosis. The 90-90-90 strategy will ensure that 90 percent of all people with diagnosed HIV infection receives a sustainable antiretroviral therapy, which will assist in ensuring that 90 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral suppression. The current policy is to test and treat all individuals who are HIV positive as soon as they are diagnosed.

Table 44.1: Antiretroviral treatment

	%	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Total remaining on ART (Adult) * (December)	2 029 509	2 472 591	2 760 890	3 064 920	3 549 268	3 923 464	4 338 833	5 060 692	5 587 409
2	Total remaining on ART (Child) (December)	139 104	156 857	159 707	146 864	166 852	162 764	157 304	177 160	147 480
3	*Remaining on ART (All)	2 168 613	2 629 448	2 920 597	3 211 784	3 716 120	4 086 228	4 496 137	5 237 852	5 734 889

Figure 44.1: Total adults and children remaining on ART



Definition	Total remaining on ART is defined as all patients started ART, all patients transferred in, minus patients died, lost to follow up and transferred out. 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.
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS).
Data note	* Adults and children combined in Total remaining on ART data. The national statistics on Total Remaining on ART for children and adults in the period 2005 to 2016 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.

45. TUBERCULOSIS

Goal	NDP 2030: Progressively improve TB prevention and cure
Analysis	The number of tuberculosis (TB) cases notified declined from 235 652 in 2018 to 168 157 in 2019 before declining to 134 747 in 2020. The number of TB cases notified declined during the period 2011 to 2015, before it increased to 266 105 in 2017, then started to decline until it reached 134 747 in 2020. TB treatment success rate increased from 76.3 percent in 2018 to 81 percent in 2020. The increase was accompanied by an increase in loss to follow up rate, from 8.0 percent in 2018 to 13 percent in 2019. The 2019 year is the year where loss to follow up was recorded as double digit. The death rate decreased from 7.4 percent in 2014 to 7.0 percent in 2020, however this was an increase from 6.5 percent recorded in 2018. The observed achievements in the management of TB in the country result from a combination of interventions, including community-based advocacy for TB, household case finding and rapid diagnosis using the GeneXpert technology. Both case finding and case holding have improved in the public sector.

Table 45.1: TB prevalence

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	TB case notification	406 082	401 048	389 974	349 582	328 896	318 193	235 778	266 105	227 224	235 652	168 157	134 747
2	Treatment success rate (%)	77	79	80	81	82	78	78	82	82	76	81	81
3	Loss to follow-up rate	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	13	
4	Death rate						7.4	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.4	

Figure 45.1: TB case notification

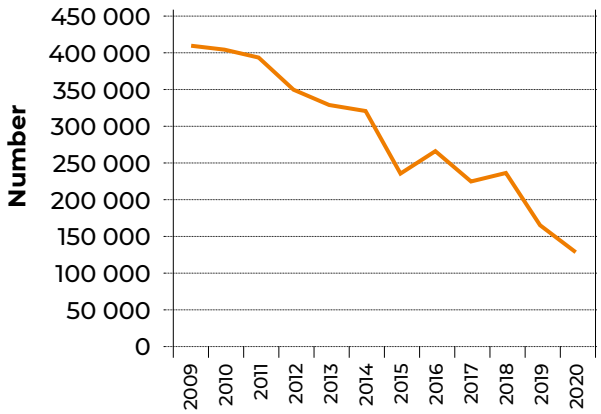
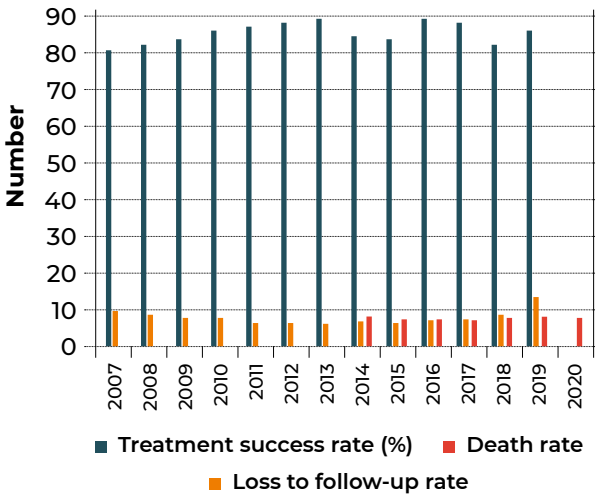


Figure 45.2: TB treatment



Definition	1) TB Case Notification- Number of TB cases all types reported to the Department of Health. 2) Successful Treatment Rate- the proportion of all TB patients (smear-positive, smear-negative and extra-pulmonary) who were cured or who completed treatment. 3) Loss to follow up rate- The percentage of patients who fail to complete the full course of treatment. 4) Death rate - The percentage of patients who died while on treatment. DOTS - Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (the basic package that underpins the stop TB strategy) ss+ TB means smear positive tuberculosis. MDR-TB is multiple drug resistant tuberculosis (resistance to, at least isoniazid and rifampicin) GLC- Green light committee.
Data source	Electronic TB register, Department of Health.

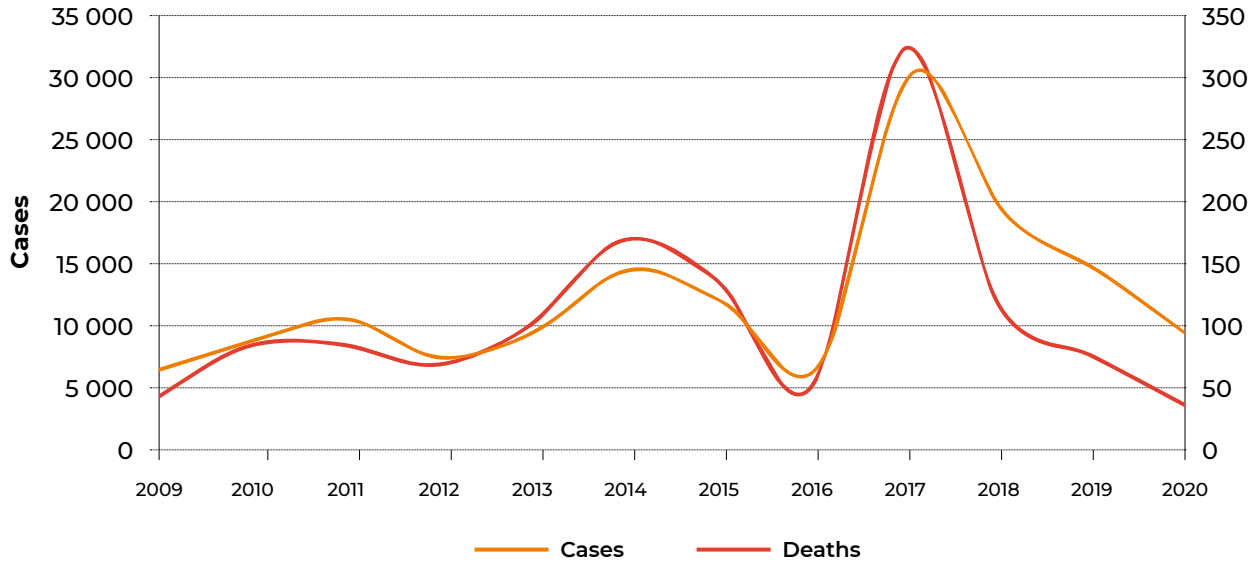
46. MALARIA

Goal	To reduce malaria morbidity and mortality by 10% each year
Analysis	Malaria in South Africa is endemic in three provinces which are Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Kwa-Zulu Natal and is seasonal with the cases peaking up during the rainy months from September to May. Malaria cases in South Africa have been fluctuating over the years. In 2020, 8 126 cases were reported, and this was a decrease from 13 833 cases that were reported in 2019. The highest number of Malaria cases were recorded in 2017 at 30 450 cases. The figure declined by 73% to reach the 8 126 cases as reported in 2020. Malaria deaths resembled the fluctuations of malaria cases. The number of Malaria deaths declined to 38 deaths in 2020 from 79 in 2019. The highest number of malaria deaths were recorded in 2017 at 331 deaths. Factors that contributed to the upsurge were the rise in rainfall, humidity and an ambient temperature which resulted in the decline in indoor residual spraying in malaria endemic areas. The stock out in the rapid diagnostic test kits and oral antimalarial overburdened the hospitals and treatment areas for patients referred. The national guidelines to ensure personal preventative measures against mosquito bites must be applied at all times and chemoprophylaxis is recommended.

Table 46.1: Malaria cases and deaths

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cases	5 586	8 066	9 866	6 646	8 851	13 988	11 276	5 846	30 450	18 638	13 833	8 126
Deaths	43	87	89	72	104	174	141	54	331	120	79	38
Fatality rate	0.77%	1.08%	0.90%	1.05%	1.18%	1.24%	1.25%	0.92%	1.09%	0.64%	0.57%	0.47%

Figure 46.1: Malaria cases and deaths



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

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

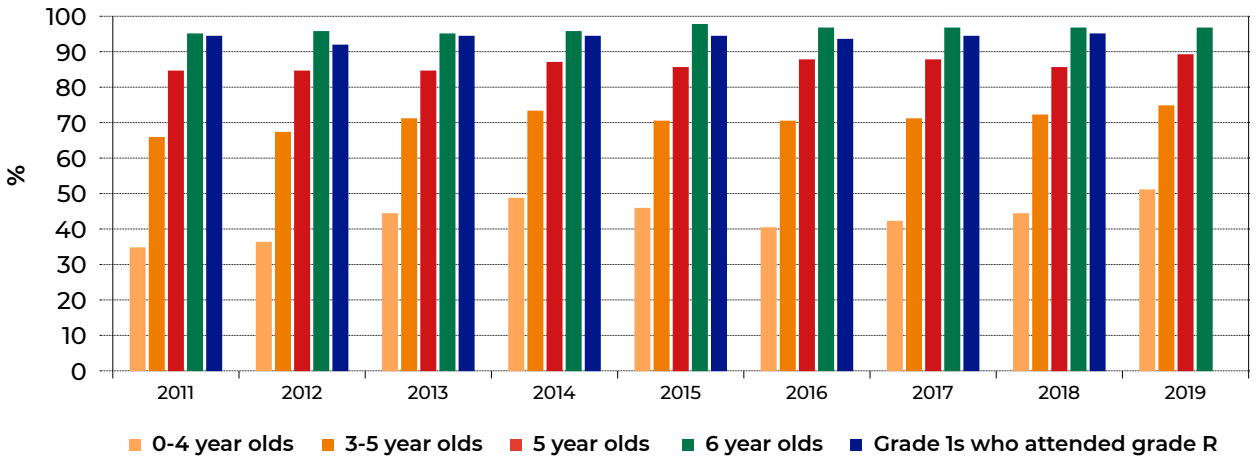
47. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Goal	All boys and girls between 0-6 years old have access to quality early childhood development by 2030
Analysis	There is a general increase in the attendance of early childhood development (ECD) facilities over the years. The older the children get, the more they attend ECD facilities. Over the past 10 years, the category of 0-4-year-olds attending ECD institutions has increased by 24.6 percentage points from 16.0 percent in 2006 to 40.6 percent in 2019, while the category of 3-5-year-old increased by 13.5 percentage point from a low of 60 percent in 2009 to a high of 73.5 percent in 2019. The percentage of 6-year-old children attending ECD facilities has always been above the 90 percent mark for the past 10 years. The percentage of children in Grade 1 who attended Grade R has been hovering around 94 percent since 2010. The table and figure below show that the majority of children have access to ECD education.

Table 47.1: Children attending ECD facilities

%	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-4-year olds	16.0	16.1	16.7	29.8	32.2	34.5	36.5	44.7	48.3	45.7	40.4	42.2	44.3	40.6
3-5-year olds				60.0	64.0	66.0	67.4	71.3	73.4	70.8	70.6	71.1	71.8	73.5
5-year olds	61.6	60.2	63.2	78.3	83.4	84.8	84.6	85.3	87.2	85.8	88.1	88.0	85.4	89.1
6-year olds				94.8	96.1	95.5	95.8	95.5	95.9	98.2	97.3	96.6	97.3	96.5
Grade 1 who attended Grade R				97.1	94.8	95.0	92.2	94.9	94.8	94.8	93.9	94.4	94.1	

Figure 47.1: Children attending ECD facilities



Definition	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.
Data source	Department of basic education, calculations are based on Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS), 2019.
Data Note	Goal statement adopted from Sustainable Development Goal. The percentages represent net enrolment.

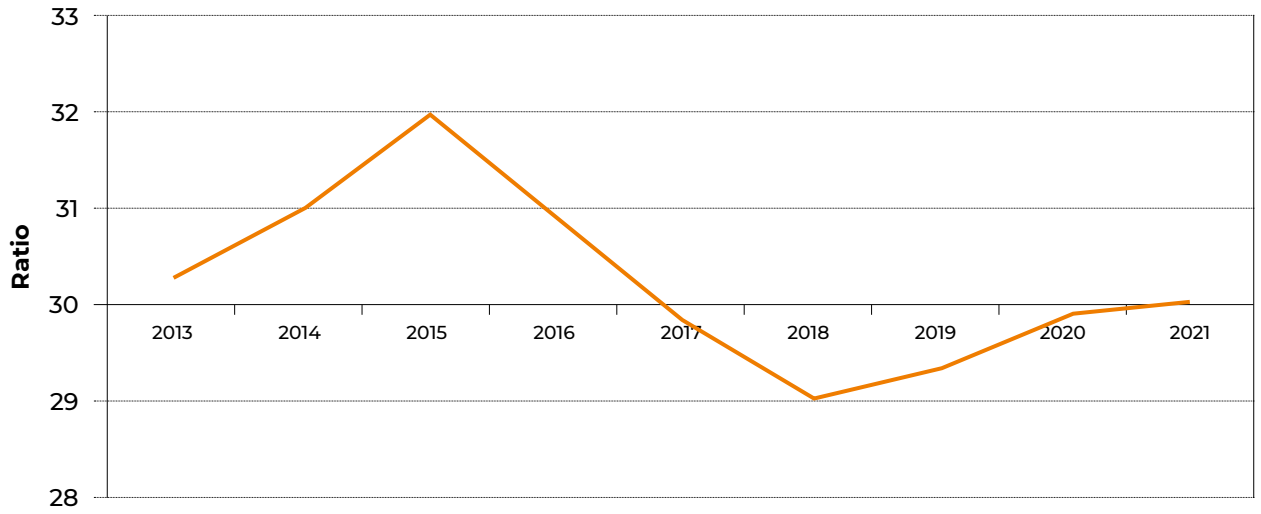
48. LEARNER–EDUCATOR RATIO IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Goal	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with relevant international standards
Analysis	The number of educators has increased by about 55 294 over the past nine years from 2013 to 2021. In the same period the number of learners increased by 1 433 405 from 11 975 844 in 2013 to 13 409 249 in 2021. The Learner: Educator ratio has been fluctuating around 29 and 30 learners to one Educator in the last 5years since 2017.

Table 48.1: Learner to educator ratio in ordinary schools

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Educator	391 829	390 608	379 613	418 611	433 320	437 449	444 857	442 940	447 123
Learners (thousands)	11 975 844	12 117 015	12 248 279	12 932 565	12 892 273	12 819 542	13 041 198	13 216 472	13 409 249
Learner: educator ratio	30	31	32	31	30	29	29	30	30

Figure 48.1: Learner to educator ratio in ordinary schools



Definition	The average number of learners per teacher in a given school year based on headcounts for both learners and teachers in public ordinary schools and independent schools that are subsidised by the DBE. The number of teachers includes both those that are paid by the departments of education and SGBs permanent and temporally employed).
Data source	School Realties, 2019.
Data note	The school realities report consists of data from Learner Unit Record Information and Tracking System (LURITS) and Provincial Data Warehouses as at September 2017. Approximately 99.9% of functional ordinary schools were uploaded. No imputation was done on the data. Ordinary Schools refers to both ordinary public and independent schools.

49. ENROLMENT RATES: GENDER PARITY INDEX

Goal	To ensure that all male and female learners have access to quality education by 2030.
Analysis	Primary gender parity index (GPI) shows that between the years 2009 and 2020 primary schools experienced a slightly high number of male learners than female learners. However, over the same period secondary GPI shows that, there were slightly more female learners entering and staying in secondary schools than their male counterparts. The GPI for university shows there were more female students attending universities over the equivalent period, thus disparity in favour of females. GPI in TVET colleges shows that the only year in which female and male students were equal was in the year 2012, and from 2013 to 2019 female students were more than male students. This level of progress must still be replicated in terms of graduations or completion rates in science, engineering and technology fields.

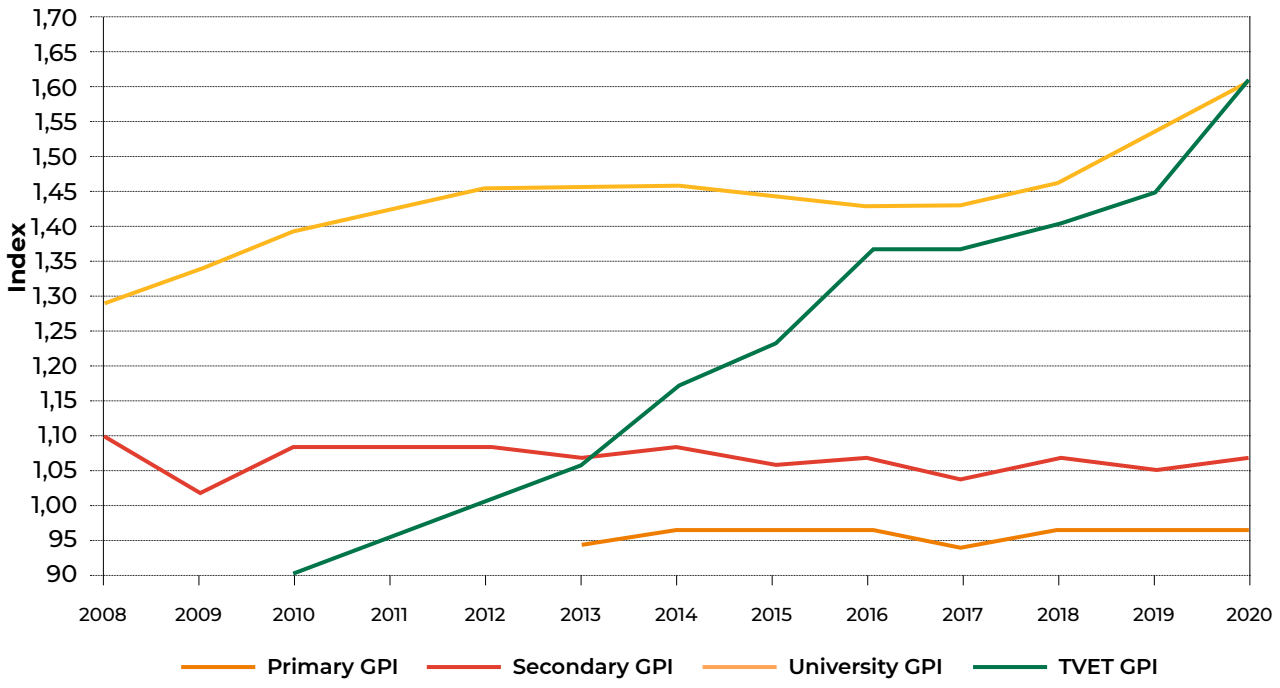
Table 49.1: GPI for basic education

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Primary GPI	0.980	0.960	0.958	0.950	0.945	0.960	0.960	0.960	0.940	0.960	0.960	0.96
Secondary GPI	1.010	1.071	1.071	1.070	1.060	1.070	1.050	1.060	1.040	1.055	1.04	1.06
Overall GPI	1.020	1.002	1.000	0.989	0.989	1.000	1.000	1.010	0.980	0.970	0.99	0.99

Table 49.2: GPI for universities and TVET colleges

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
University GPI	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.39	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.39	1.40	1.42	1.50	1.57
TVET GPI			0.90	0.95	1.00	1.06	1.15	1.21	1.33	1.34	1.37	1.42	1.57

Figure 49.1: GPI for basic and higher education



Definition	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. Gender Parity Index (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.
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 2017 publications, Department of Basic Education. Table 2: Department of Higher Education and Training's (DHET) Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) database.
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.

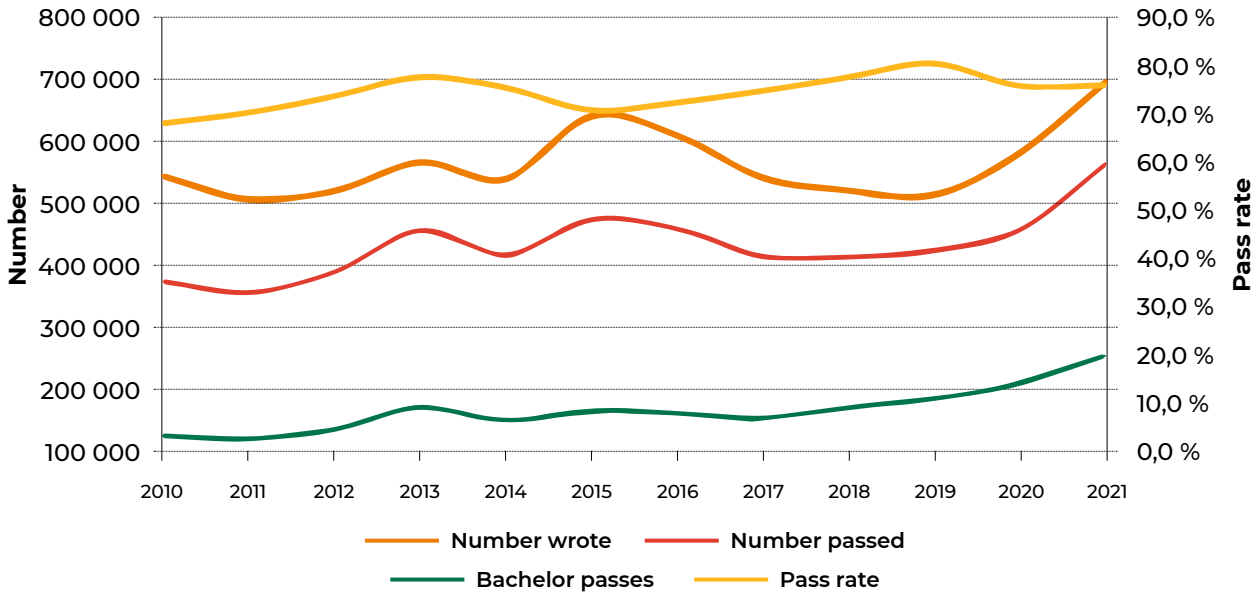
50. NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the number of learners eligible for bachelors programme to 300 000 by 2024
Analysis	The number of learners writing the National Senior Certificate (NSC) was 704 021, an increased from 2020 and 2019 following four years of declining numbers from 2015. The number of learners who passed NSC with bachelor increased from 210 820 learners in 2020 to 256 031. The increased number of learners in 2020 and 2021 who sat for the NSC and the number of passes reflects a major achievement considering that this occurred during the challenging period of Covid-19. The overall pass rate shows a marginal decline from 81.3% in 2019 to 76.4% in 2021. The sector has demonstrated a level of resilience given the conditions under which learners thrived, with lost schooling days, teachers ill, rotational timetables, and blended learning which could not reach all learners due to unequal access to internet. Overall, however, the percentage of learners that pass at a Bachelor level is still low to support the knowledge economy.

Table 50.1: National senior certificate examinations pass rate

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number wrote	537 543	496 090	511 152	562 116	532 860	644 536	610 178	534 484	512 735	504 303	578 468	704 021
Number passed	364 147	348 117	377 829	439 779	403 874	455 825	442 672	401 435	400 761	409 906	440 702	537 687
Bachelor passes	126 371	120 767	136 047	171 755	150 752	166 263	162 374	153 610	172 043	186 058	210 820	256 031
Pass rate	67.8%	70.2%	73.9%	78.2%	75.8%	70.7%	72.5%	75.1%	78.2%	81.3%	76.2%	76.4%

Figure 50.1: National senior certificate examinations pass rate



Definition	Number of learners who passed the NSC examinations as a percentage of those that wrote the examinations.
Data source	NSC 2021 Examination Report.
Data note	Data does not include part time learners.

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

Goal	To increase the number of National Senior Certificate passes with mathematics and Physical science to 450 000 by 2030 NDP
Analysis	The overall passes for physical science increased from 114 758 in 2020 to 135 915 in 2021 and the quality of the passes also improved with the number of learners that passed physical science with a mark of 50 percent and above having increased from 45 860 learners in 2020 to 53 844 leaners in 2021. There was also an increase in the overall number of learners who passed mathematics from 125 526 learners in 2020 to 149 177 learners in 2021. There was also an increase in the number of learners that Achieved at 50% and above in mathematics, from 52 073 to 59 073 in the same period.

Table 51.1: Overall passes for physical sciences and mathematics

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mathematics passes	129 481	135 958	127 197	135 638	121 179	125 526	149 177
Achieved at 50% and above	53 588	56 555	54 359	50 701	45 090	52 073	59 073
Physical Science passes	113 121	119 427	116 862	127 919	124 237	114 758	135 915
Achieved at 50% and above	42 433	47 586	48 260	51 466	54 467	45 860	53 844

Figure 51.1: Matriculants with mathematics

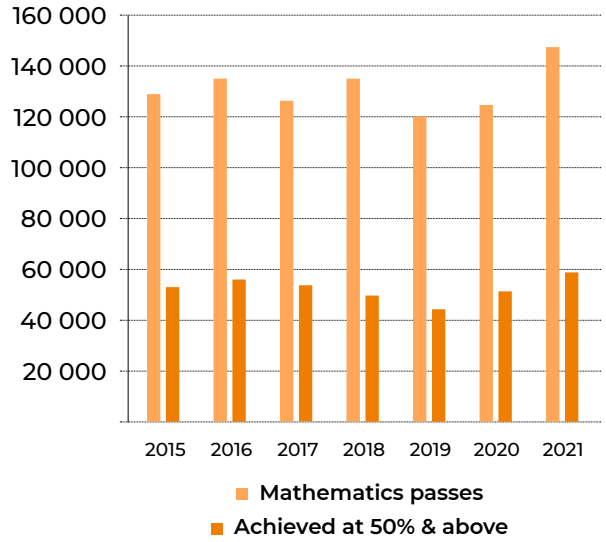
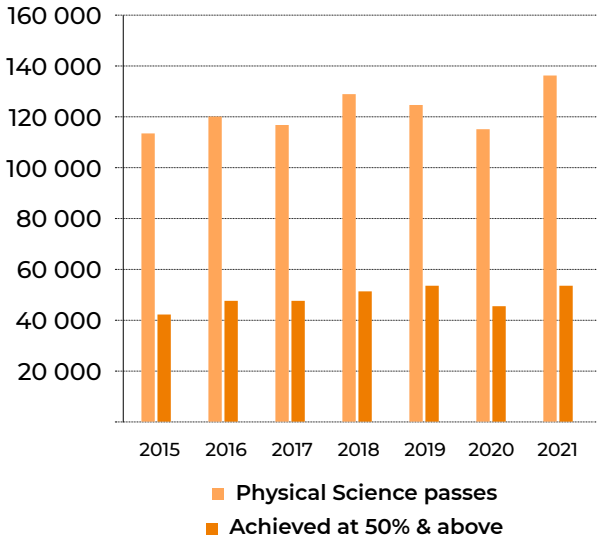


Figure 51.2: Matriculants with physical science



Definition	Total number of matriculants who passed Mathematics and Mathematics Literacy. Total number of matriculants who passed Physical Science.
Data source	NSC Examination Report,2021.

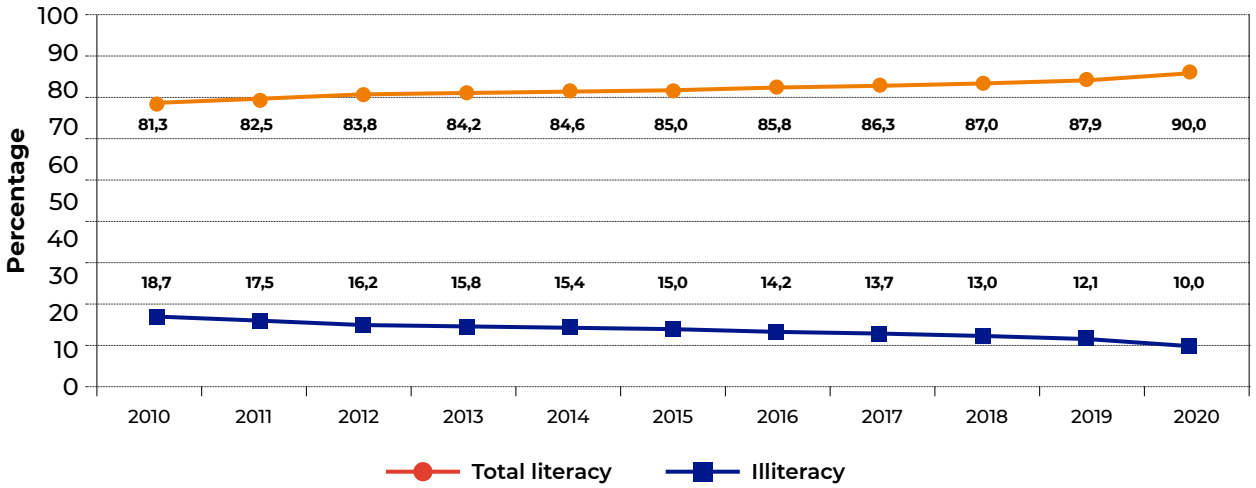
52. ADULT LITERACY RATE

Goal	To ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve numeracy and literacy by 2030
Analysis	The literacy rate among South Africans aged 20 years and above has been increasing since 2010 from 81.3 percent to 90.0 percent in 2020. Furthermore, it can be observed that since 2010 the literacy rate has stabilised above 80 percent. The illiteracy rate has been consistently declining over the same period as a result of the increasing literacy rate.

Table 52.1: Adult literacy rate

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	%										
Total literacy	81.3	82.5	83.8	84.2	84.6	85.0	85.8	86.3	87.0	87.9	90.0
Illiteracy	18.7	17.5	16.2	15.8	15.4	15.0	14.2	13.7	13.0	12.1	10.0

Figure 52.1: Adult literacy rate



Definition	Total Literacy 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. 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.
Data source	Statistics SA's various October Household Surveys (OHS) and General Household Surveys (GHS) 2002-2019.
Data Note	Goal statement adopted from the sustainable Development Goals.

53. GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS

Goal	Improve global competitiveness and produce 5000 PHD graduates per year
Analysis	The number of graduates has been increasing in the past eight (8) years from 180 822 in 2013 to 237 882 in 2020, however between 2018 and 2019 there was a decline of 5 246 graduates. The number of science, engineering and technology (SET) graduates increased from 53 176 to 64 715 between 2013 and 2020, however, between 2018 and 2019 there was a decrease of 575 students. The overall SET pass as a percentage of the total graduates has decreased to the lowest point of 27.2% compared to past eight years. Although the annual NDP target has not yet been achieved, there has been an acceleration in the growth of PhD graduates since 2013.

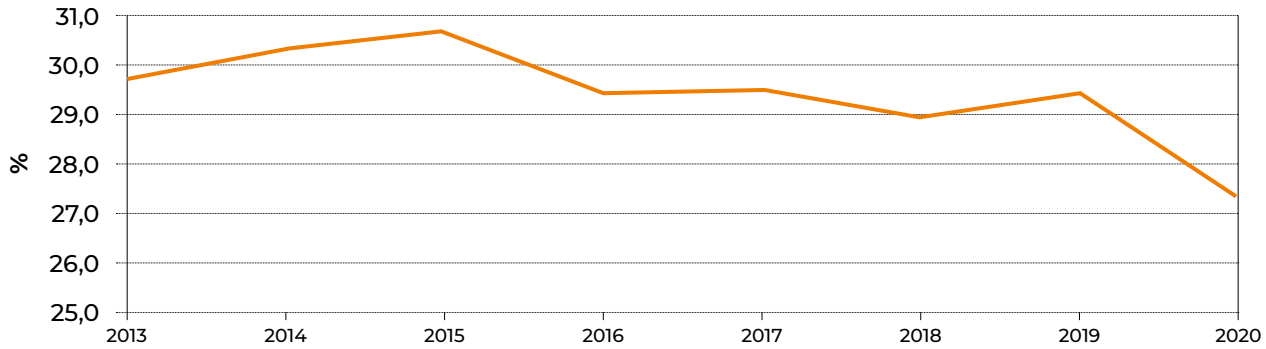
Table 53.1: Graduating science, engineering and technology students (universities)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of under and post-graduates	180 822	185 375	191 524	203 076	210 931	227 188	221 942	237 882
Total number of SET under and post-graduates	53 176	55 574	58 090	59 125	61 581	65 211	64 636	64 715
SET as % of total under and post-graduates	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.1	29.2	28.7	29.1	27.2
Number of Engineering Sciences (excluding Technology) under-graduates	11 441	12 058	12 470	12 386	12 955	13 891	13 712	

Table 53.2: Doctoral graduates in universities

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total number of doctoral graduates	2 051	2 258	2 530	2 797	3 057	3 344	3 445	3 552

Figure 53.1: Graduating SET students as percentage of total graduates



Definition	Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET. SET refers to the following fields of study: Agricultural Studies, Computer and Information Technology, Engineering, Health and related Sciences, Consumer Science, Life and Physical Science, Mathematics, Statistics and Military Science.
Data source	Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS).
Data note	Goal statement adopted from the National Development Plan.

54. EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE BELOW HIGH SCHOOL

Goal	To improve the performance of learners in basic education
Analysis	Both SACMEQ reading and mathematics scores have been improving over the years, with most improvement taking place in mathematics improving from 486 in SACMEQ II to 552 in SACMEQ IV. Western Cape and Limpopo provinces have improved the most in Maths. The Western Cape also continues to lead in Mathematics performances followed by Gauteng.

Table 54.1: Performance of learners in mathematics and reading (SACMEQ)

	SACMEQ II				SACMEQ III				SACMEQ IV			
Province	Reading		Mathematics		Reading		Mathematics		Reading		Mathematics	
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
Eastern Cape	444.10	14.02	449.30	10.74	447.80	10.13	468.80	10.31	503	9.87	525	8.59
Free State	446.20	12.46	447.50	6.00	491.10	12.48	491.60	10.08	544	8.23	551	8.23
Gauteng	576.40	35.23	552.40	26.02	573.10	14.39	454.00	11.99	580	8.93	576	10.53
KwaZulu-Natal	517.50	21.63	510.30	17.48	485.60	10.56	485.20	8.22	529	8.32	542	7.58
Limpopo	428.10	17.54	433.40	10.82	425.30	7.68	446.70	5.25	487	7.84	513	7.01
Mpumalanga	470.30	13.37	460.90	8.24	473.60	11.13	476.10	8.19	536	7.49	539	9.62
North West	436.70	19.65	446.00	18.81	506.30	14.19	503.10	13.14	538	9.20	544	9.86
Northern Cape	427.70	9.61	419.60	10.60	505.60	12.56	498.70	10.83	522	10.57	540	7.83
Western Cape	629.30	17.95	591.10	23.94	583.40	11.08	565.70	12.01	627	12.69	654	17.17
South Africa	492.30	9.00	486.10	7.19	494.90	4.55	494.80	3.81	538	3.48	552	3.47

Definition	SACMEQ- Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality Performance of Grade 6 learners in Mathematics and language in the international assessments.
Data source	(Table) SACMEQ II and III Project results (2005 to 2010): Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website - www.SACMEQ.org , 2017.
Data note	(Table 1) (SACMEQ IV) undertaken from 1984 to 2004 and SACMEQ (III) undertaken from 2005 to 2015, 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.

55. MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT

Goal	To increase the percentage of potential students for SET disciplines
Analysis	The grade 9 mathematics scores improved from 352 in 2011 to 389 in 2019, while science scores increased from 332 to 370 in the same period. These improvements are the largest among the countries taking part in TIMMS tests. While there was a regress in performance in Limpopo with science scores, eight provinces made gains in their performance in both math and science.

Table 55.1: International student's achievements in maths and science average scale score

	Science					Maths				
Country	2002	2011	2015	2019	change in achievement	2002	2011	2015	2019	change in achievement
Indonesia	420 (4.1)	406 (4.5)				411 (4.8)	386 (4.3)			
Tunisia	413 (2.9)	439 (2.5)				410 (2.2)	425 (2.8)			
Chile	404 (2.1)	461 (2.5)	454 (3.1)		-	387 (3.3)	416 (2.6)	427 (3.2)		+
Philippines	377 (5.8)					378 (5.2)				
South Africa	244 (6.7)	332 (3.7)	358 (5.6)	370(3.1)	+	264 (5.5)	352 (2.5)	372 (4.5)	389 (2,3)	+

Table 55.2: Trends in South African mathematics and science achievement: 1995 to 2019

Grade 8						Grade 9					
Maths			Science			Maths			Science		
1995	1999	2002	1995	1999)	2002	2011	2015	2019	2011	2015	2019
276 (6.7)	275 (6.8)	264 (5.5)	260 (7.9)	243 (7.8)	244 (6.7)	352 (2.5)	372 (4.5)	389 (2,3)	332 (3.7)	358 (5.6)	370(3.1)

Table 55.3: Average science and maths scale by province (2011 and 2015)

	Maths			Science				
Province	2015	2019	Change in achievement	2015	2019	Change in achievement	Science	Math
Eastern Cape	346	366	+	328	334	+	6	20
Free State	367	396	+	351	380	+	29	29
Gauteng	408	421	+	405	422	+	17	13
KwaZulu-Natal	369	378	+	352	352	+	0	9
Limpopo	361	364	+	339	331	-	-8	3
Mpumalanga	370	375	+	348	350	+	2	5
North West	354	383	+	335	358	+	23	29
Northern Cape	364	377	+	356	358	+	2	13
Western Cape	391	441	+	388	439	+	51	50

Definition	International mathematics and science achievement and South Africa's performance in relation to the other participating countries.
Data source	Department of basic education, TIMMS 2019.
Data note	TIMSS was administered to Grade 8 learners in 1999, administered to grades 8 and 9 in 2002, 2011 and 2015.

56. SKILLS AND TRAINING

Goal	To produce 30 000 artisans per year by 2030
Analysis	The number of persons who have completed their artisan learnership has fluctuated over the years. The number of persons who completed their artisanal learnerships decreased from 15 277 in 2012/13 to 15 106 in 2020/21. The number of completed Internships offered by the SETAs increased from 3 352 in 2015/16 to 7 405 in 2020/21. Registration for learnerships for the unemployed has decreased form a high of 76 857 in 2017/18 to 31 347 in 2020/21, while in the same period, those who completed their learnerships decreased from 31 611 to 25 460.

Table 56.1: Apprenticeships

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Artisan learner completion	15 277	18 110	14 389	16 114	21 198	21 151	19 627	24 050	15 106

Table 56.2: Internships and learnerships

	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21	
	Entered	Com-pleted	Entered	Com-pleted	Entered	Entered	Com-pleted	Com-pleted	Entered	Com-pleted	Entered	Com-pleted
Learnerships: unemployed	67 029	28 365	64 019	34 392	76 857	31 347	25 460	31 611	74 799	44 080	56 100	40 432
Internships	13 135	3 352	17 216	6 777	12 935	6 022	7 405	6 496	15 482	6 123	11 784	7 711

Definition	The Skills Development Act (RSA, 1998) defines an artisan as a person who has been certified as being competent to perform a listed trade. Learnerships: A learning programme that leads to an occupational qualification or part qualification and includes an apprenticeship and cadetship. Internships: refers to the structured work experience component of an occupational qualification registered by the Quality Council for Trades and Occupations (QCTO).
Data source	Department of Higher Education and Training's National Artisan Development Support Centre (NADSC) – National Artisan Development (NAD) database management system and Sector Education and Training Management Information System (SETMIS).
Data note	Goal statement adopted from the NDP Internships and learnerships data includes only those that are recruited through a specific SETA and it is not a comprehensive reporting on the number of interns in the system.

TRANSFORMING SOCIETY: SOCIAL COHESION

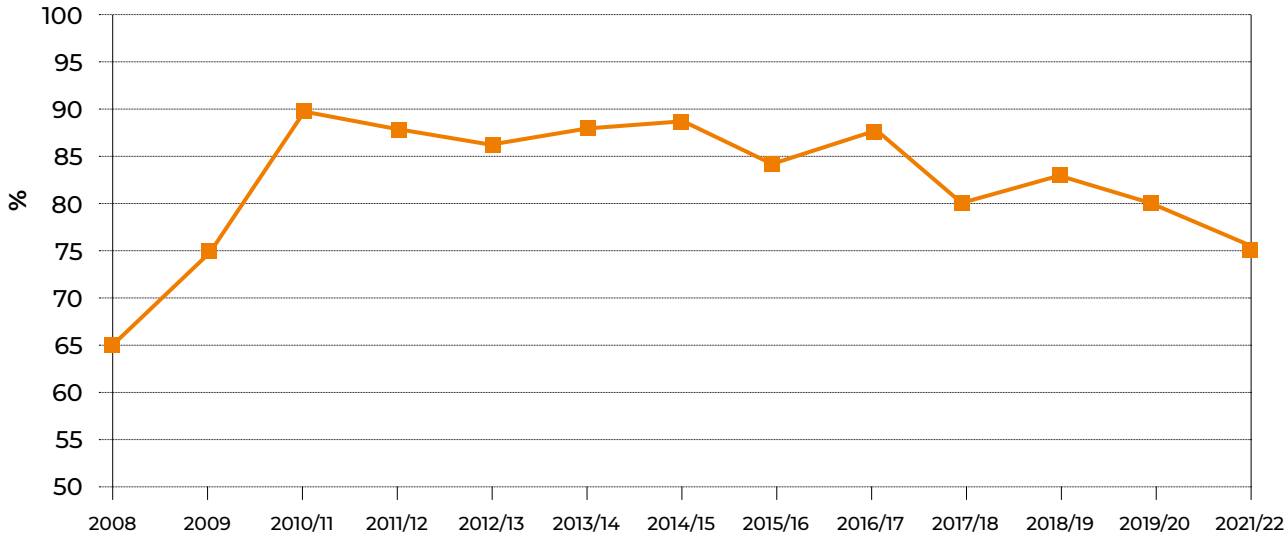
57. PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity. A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity
Analysis	National pride was at its highest in 2010/11, with 90 percent of the population taking pride in being South Africans. In 2021/22, this indicator stood at 76%. The MTSF 2019-24 has adopted a set of new indicators to enhance the assessment of social cohesion, covering a series of intersecting interventions, e.g. fostering constitutional values; equal opportunities, inclusion and redress; promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class; and fostering social compacts to promote active citizenry.

Table 57.1: Pride in being South African

	2008	2009	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2021/22
Pride in being South African (%)	65	75	90	88	87	88	89	85	88	81	83	81	76

Figure 57.1: Pride in being South African



Definition	Percentage of those surveyed who take pride to be South African.
Data source	Government Communications' (GCIS) National Tracker Survey.
Data note	The GCIS tracker survey previously conducted weekly and results presented quarterly. The survey has a cumulative sample of 3 840 until mid-2010. From mid-2010 to mid-2011, the annual sample size is 9 600 with 2 400 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. From mid-2012 to mid-2014, the annual sample size was 14 000 with 3 500 respondents interviewed on a quarterly basis. Quarterly data for the years 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 were averaged to obtain an annual data point. Sample for 2014 included younger youth (15+), after weighting there was no statistical difference. From 2015/16 the survey based on a sample of 3 500 conducted twice per financial year. Field work for this survey is normally done during August/September (Wave 1) and January/March (Wave 2) of each financial year. Two data points for the financial year were averaged to obtain an annual data point. Graph uses annual average while the tables uses Bi annual data.

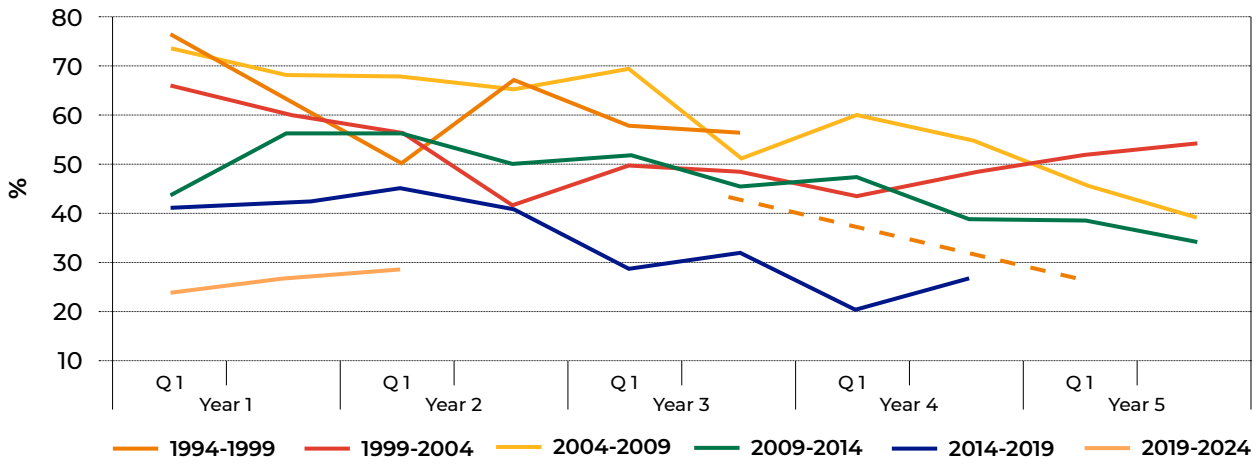
58. COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion while building the nation
Analysis	Ipsos data provides insight on sentiments of South Africans from the first administration in the democratic government (1994-1999) through to the sixth administration (2019-2024) on whether the country is going in the right direction. According to the Ipsos survey, 76 percent respondents felt that the country was going in the right direction during quarter 1 of the first year of South Africa's post-apartheid elections. The figure had declined to 48 percent at the end of 1999. South African's sentiments on the country going in the right direction dropped to a further 30 percent during the third quarter of the 2014/19 MTSF term. Western Cape resident were most skeptical about the direction of the country followed by the Eastern Cape. The MTSF 2019-24 has adopted a set of new indicators to enhance the assessment of social cohesion, covering a series of intersecting interventions, e.g. fostering constitutional values; equal opportunities, inclusion and redress; promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class; and fostering social compacts to promote active citizenry.

Table 58.1: Country going in the right direction

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2	Q1	Q2
1994-1999	76.0	62.0	49.0	66.0	57.0	56.0			43.0	48.0
1999-2004	66.0	60.0	56.0	41.0	48.8	47.5	42.8	47.8	51.8	54.0
2004-2009	73.5	67.6	67.5	65.0	69.0	50.5	59.6	54.3	45.5	38.4
2009-2014	42.8	56.4	55.3	50.0	51.0	45.1	46.1	38.2	37.6	33.6
2014-2019	40.8	42.0	44.0	40.0	34.0	30.0	20.0	26.0	27,0	27,0
2019-2024	23.5	26.2	28.0							

Figure 58.1: Country going in the right direction



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

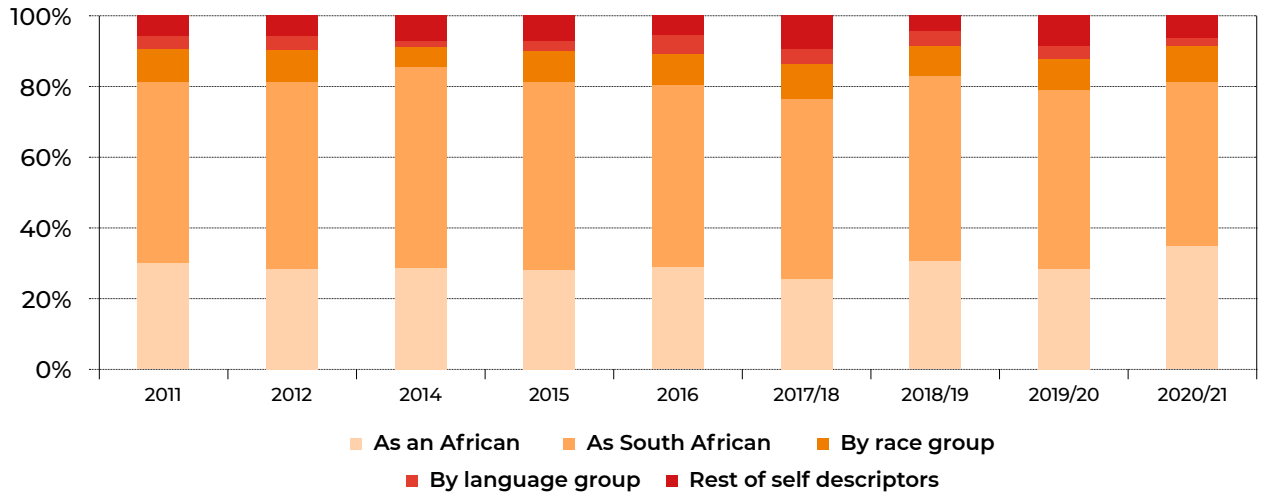
59. IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity. 90% of population aware of the constitution and its values by 2024 and 95% of citizen who show strong devotion to the country
Analysis	About 45.8 percent of the population described themselves as South African first in 2020/21, a decline from 49.5 percent reported for this category in 2019/20. In 2014, this stood at 57 percent. In contrast, the percentage of those who self-identified based on race has been increasing. Those who self-identified by language group and by the rest of other self-descriptors have been fluctuating over the past 5 measurements. The MTSF 2019-24 has adopted a set of new indicators to enhance the assessment of social cohesion, covering a series of intersecting interventions, e.g. fostering constitutional values; equal opportunities, inclusion and redress; promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class; and fostering social compacts to promote active citizenry.

Table 59.1: How South Africans describe themselves (self-description)

%	2011	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2021/22
As an African	30.8	29.1	30	29	27.8	26	29,5	29,4	35,4
As South African	50.8	52.4	57	52	48	50	48,9	49,5	45,8
By race group	9.1	8.8	6	9	8.8	10.3	8,0	8,6	10,1
By language group	3.7	4.1	2	3	4.8	4.1	4,0	4,1	2,5
Rest of self-descriptors	5.6	5.6	6.9	7	4.9	9.2	4.0	8,3	6,1

Figure 59.1: Identity based on self-description



Definition	First self-descriptors by South Africa's adult population as a form of primary identity.
Data source	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Future Fact Mindset Surveys.
Data note	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. From year 4 data is based on GCIS Tracker survey, based on a sample of 3 500 conducted twice per financial year. Field work for this survey is normally done during August/September (Wave 1) and January/March (Wave 2) of each financial year.

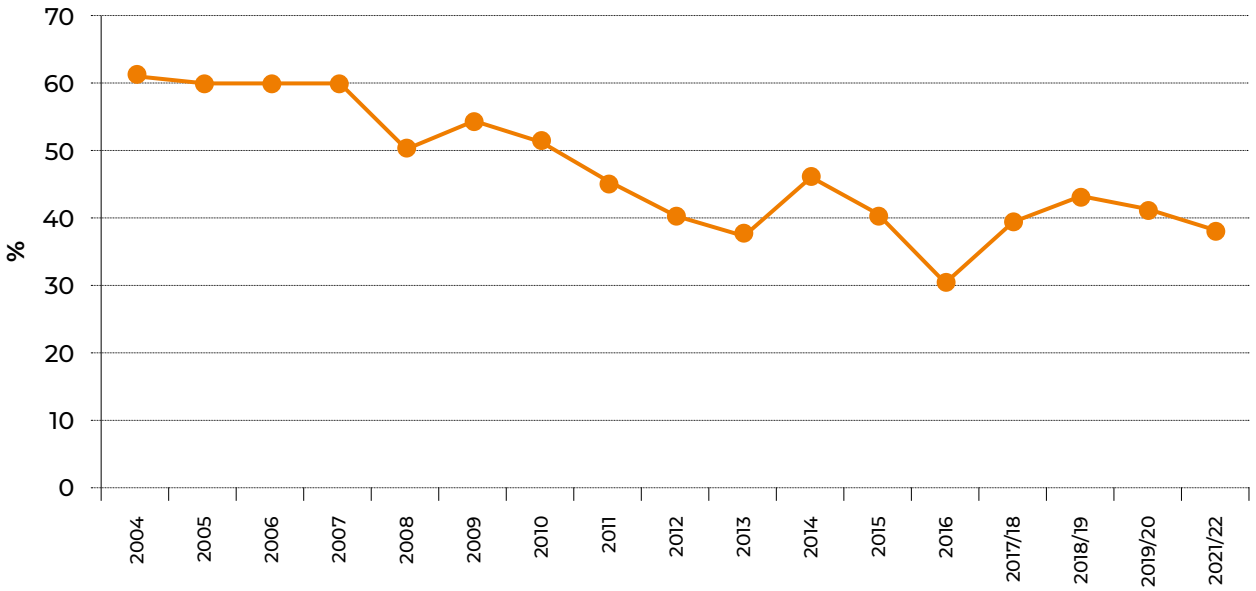
60. PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.
Analysis	There is a positive relation between confidence in happy future, better race relations and prevailing economic performances. The country recorded the highest percentage of public opinion on race relations over the period, 2005 to 2007. Public opinions perceptions on race relations have declined since then, reaching a lowest percentage of 29 percent in 2016. Thirsty-seven percent of the population was of the opinion that race relations was improving in 2021/22, a decrease from 2019/20 and 2018/19 figures of 40 percent and 42 percent. Granular data on this indicator show that the Western Cape and Free State having the lowest percentage of the population having opinion that race relations is improving. The MTSF 2019-24 has adopted a set of new indicators to enhance the assessment of social cohesion, covering a series of intersecting interventions, e.g. fostering constitutional values; equal opportunities, inclusion and redress; promoting social cohesion through increased interaction across space and class; and fostering social compacts to promote active citizenry.

Table 60.1: Public opinion on race relations

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2021/22
	%															
Race relations improving	59	59	59	49	53	50	44	39	36	45	39	29	38	42	40	37

Figure 60.1: Public opinion on race relations



Definition	Number of those who were of the opinion that race relations are improving expressed as a proportion of the total population.
Data source	From 2005 to 2016 Ipsos and from 2017/18 to date Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) survey.
Data note	Biannual series has been used for the graph while the table provides annual data. The annual data has been obtained by averaging the two points as obtained in May and November. Ipsos (Former Markinor) regular surveys, based on a national sample of 3 500 respondents, conducted twice a year in two parts namely the Government Performance Barometer (GPB) and Socio Political Trends (SPT). In questions using a Likert (five point) scale, the two positive answers are combined ("very/fairly well" or "very/fairly confident"). Field work for this survey is normally done during April /May and Oct/Nov of each year. From 2017/18 data is based on GCIS Tracker survey, based on a sample of 3 500 conducted twice per financial year. Field work for this survey is normally done during August/September and January/March of each financial year. Two data points for the financial year were averaged to obtain an annual data point. Graph uses annual average while the table for provincial breakdown uses Biannual data. Data for 2020/21 financial year is not available since the social cohesion questions were not part of the survey. In 2021/22 financial year, the fieldwork was conducted once due to the delay in appointing the GCIS panel of research service providers who are responsible for conducting GCIS survey. Therefore, the annual data points for 2021/22 financial year is based on one data point.

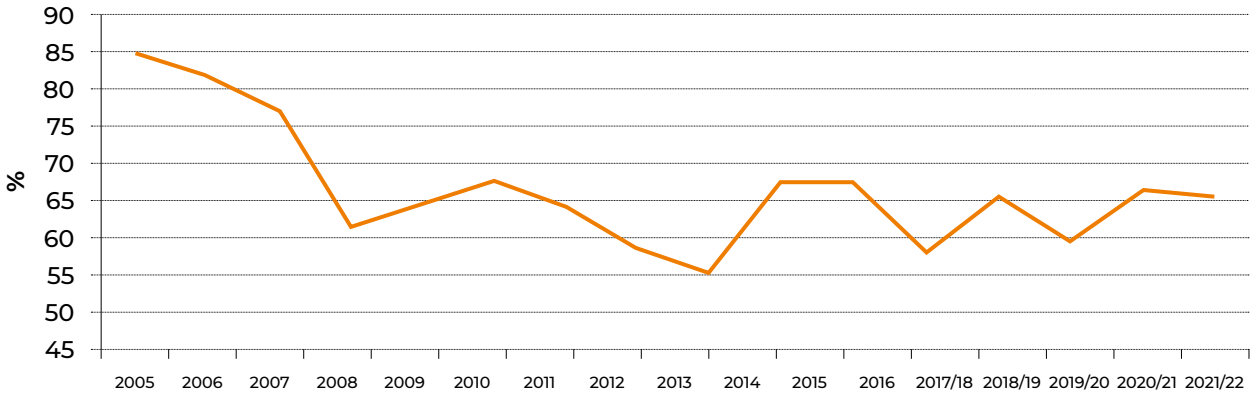
61. CONFIDENCE IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

Goal	To promote social cohesion and eliminate racism while building the nation.
Analysis	South Africans' confidence in seeing a happy future was at the highest from 2004 to 2007. Thereafter a decline has been observed with confidence levels from 2008, where it oscillated between 55% and 67%. The lowest levels of South Africans' perception of being confident in a happy future was experienced in 2013 at 55 percent, however an improvement to 66 percent and 65 percent was observed in 2019/20 and 2021/22. Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, Limpopo and the Eastern Cape have confidence in seeing a happy future above the national average. The results by the 2021 survey by Afrobarometer were closer to the one released by Ipsos and they showed that 60 percent of South Africans are satisfied with democracy in the country.

Table 61.1: Confident in a happy future for all races

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2021/22
Confident in a happy future for all races (%)	85	82	77	61	64	67	64	58	55	67	67	58	65	59	66	65

Figure 61.1: Confident in a happy future for all races



Definition	Proportion of South Africa's adult population who express confidence in a happy future for all races.
Data source	From 2005 to 2016 Ipsos and from 2017/18 to date Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) survey.
Data note	Sos (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. From 2017/18 data is based on GCIS Tracker survey, based on a sample of 3 500 conducted twice per financial year. Field work for this survey is normally done during August/September (Wave 1) and January/March (Wave 2) of each financial year. Two data points for the financial year were averaged to obtain an annual data point. Graph uses annual average while the tables uses Bi annual data. Data for 2020/21 financial year is not available since the social cohesion questions were not part of the survey. In 2021/22 financial year, the fieldwork was conducted once due to the delay in appointing the GCIS panel of research service providers who are responsible for conducting GCIS survey. Therefore, the annual data points for 2021/22 financial year is based on one data point.

62. VOTER PARTICIPATION

Goal	To promote high levels of participation of citizens in the democratic electoral process
Analysis	Participation of citizens in the civil affairs of the country is an important marker of a maturing constitutional democracy. Voting is a platform created for people to choose their leaders and it is the primary means of participating in politics and ascertain that their views are legitimately represented. The percentage of eligible voters who actually casted their votes in national and local government election has been decreasing over the years. It occurs even though the voting age population has been increasing. The 2021 local government elections experienced the lowest voters' registration at 65.7 percent from the 72.7 percent that was recorded in 2016. The percentage of voting age population registered to vote and voted decreased from 58 percent in 2016 to 46.8 percent in 2021. The youth continue to show low interest in voting. The percentage turnout of the registered under 35 years voting age population decreased from 32.7 percent in 2016 to 24.0 percent in 2021. The youth appear reluctant to exercise their right to vote, even though they show interest in the general political discourse.

Table 62.1: Voter participation in national and provincial elections

	2004	%	2009	%	2014	%	2019	%
Voting age population (VAP)	27 436 898		27 574 414		31 434 035		35 948 298	
VAP registered	20 674 926	75.4	23 181 997	84.1	25 390 150	80.8	26 756 649	74.4
Turnout	15 863 558		17 919 966		18 654 771			
% Turnout of VAP		57.8		65.0		59.3		
% Turnout of registered VAP		76.7		77.3		73.5		
Under 35 years								
VAP under 35	14 162 663		13 923 366		15 749 520		15 851 354	
VAP under 35 registration	9 193 845	64.9	9 253 537	66.5	10 236 061	65.0		
No turnout data								

Table 62.2: Voter participation in local government elections

	2006	%	2011	%	2016	%	2021	%
Voting age population (VAP)	25 364 801		33 702 589		36 198 770		40 025 415	
VAP registered	21 054 957	83.0	23 655 046	70.2	26 333 353	72.7	26 302 428	65.7
Turnout	10 186 795		13 664 914		15 296 759		12 063 759	
% Turnout of VAP		40.2		40.5		42.3		30.1
% Turnout of registered VAP		48.4		57.8		58.0		46.0
Under 35 years								
VAP under 35	13 093 066		16 498 464		17 372 684		17 529 735	
VAP under 35 registration	8 899 915	68.0	9 820 251	59.5	10 321 966	59.4	7 864 567	
Turnout under 35 years	3 169 752		4 681 600		5 682 922		2 895 302	
% Turnout of under 35 VAP		24.2		28.4		32.7		24
% Turnout of registered under 35 VAP		35.6		47.7		55.1		36.8

Table 62.3: Voter participation in national elections

Definition	Total population of at least 18 years of age (prisoners voted in 1999 and 2004 but not in the local government elections of 2000 and 2006). VAP refers to Voting Age Population.
Data source	State of the Nation, South Africa 2007. Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) www.elections.org.za. Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 Report No. 03-01-42; P0302 - Mid-year population estimates.
Data note	Voter turnout percentages are slightly different from what is published on the IEC website due to the difference in calculation. IEC uses Max Votes/ (Registered Voters + MEC7 Votes) where MEC7 votes relates to a situation where a person has applied for registration, has the receipt of proof but was not included on the voter's roll. * No registration for the specific years.

63. VOTERS PER PROVINCE

Goal	To promote equal participation of all citizens in the democratic electoral process across all provinces.
Analysis	The number of people registered to vote in the local government elections in South Africa in 2021 was 26 302 426. This is a decline from 26 333 353 people registered to vote in 2016. The percentage of people that registered and voted in local government also declined from 58.1% in 2016 to 46% in 2021. This is against the background of the increasing voting age population (VAP). The decrease in the percentage of registered voters might be partly due to youth who are first time voters who did not register to vote. Consequently, voters turn out decreased in all provinces. The North West had lowest voter's turnout (42 percent) followed by Mpumalanga province at 43 percent. However, the province with the highest percentage difference of voter's turnout between 2016 and 2021 was Gauteng (28.3 percent) followed by Mpumalanga (28.2 percent), then North West (25.9 percent), Free State (25.2 percent), Western Cape (24.5 percent), KwaZulu-Natal (23.3 percent), Eastern Cape (21.4 percent), Northern Cape (13.2 percent) then Limpopo (11.1 percent).

Table 63.1: Voters in national and provincial elections disaggregated by province

	2009			2014			2019		
	Registered	**Voted**	**%**	**Registered**	**Voted**	**%**	**Registered**	**Voted**	**%**
Eastern Cape	3 056 559	2 344 098	76.7	3 240 059	2 278 555	70.3	3 363 161	2 001 262	59.5
Free State	1 388 588	1 069 127	77.0	1 449 488	1 051 027	72.5	1 462 508	897 185	61.3
Gauteng	5 555 159	4 391 699	79.1	6 063 739	4 638 981	76.5	6 381 220	4 357 348	68.3
KwaZulu-Natal	4 475 217	3 574 326	79.9	5 117 131	3 935 771	76.9	5 524 666	3 654 701	66.2
Limpopo	2 256 073	1 570 592	69.6	2 440 348	1 543 986	63.3	2 608 460	1 470 230	56.4
Mpumalanga	1 696 705	1 363 836	80.4	1 860 834	1 408 269	75.7	1 951 776	1 233 544	63.2
North West	1 564 357	1 135 701	72.6	1 669 349	1 147 786	68.8	1 702 728	970 669	57.0
Northern Cape	554 900	421 490	76.0	601 080	443 714	73.8	626 471	401 663	64.1
Western Cape	2 634 439	2 049 097	77.8	2 941 333	2 188 236	74.4	3 128 567	2 073 728	66.3
Out of country				6 789	18 446		7 092	19 909	280.7
Total	**23 181 997**	**17 919 966**	**77.3**	**25 390 150**	**18 654 771**	**73.5**	**26 756 649**	**17 671 615**	**66.0**

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

Table 63.2: Voters in local government elections disaggregated by province

	2006			2011			2016			2021		
	Regis-tered	Voted	%	Regis-tered	Voted	%	Regis-tered	Voted	%	Regis-tered	Voted	%
Eastern Cape	2 908 106	1 630 284	56.1	3 111 535	1 813 802	58.3	3 337 532	1 888 500	56.6	3 270 488	1 522 726	47%
Free State	1 318 408	622 816	47.2	1 386 521	767 327	55.3	1 470 999	829 349	56.4	1 418 775	643 417	45%
Gauteng	4 785 955	2 033 674	42.5	5 592 676	3 127 671	55.9	6 234 822	3 624 105	58.1	6 211 427	2 724 361	44%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 964 817	2 005 008	50.6	4 648 733	2 865 855	61.6	5 411 237	3 333 298	61.6	5 473 718	2 638 549	48%
Limpopo	2 145 186	959 971	44.8	2 341 498	1 172 855	50.1	2 556 128	1 287 713	50.4	2 594 082	1 152 173	44%
Mpumalanga	1 546 728	716 908	46.3	1 718 309	960 748	55.9	1 919 216	1 082 665	56.4	1 910 153	814 745	43%
North West	1 554 864	709 484	45.6	1 576 898	845 093	53.6	1 715 460	921 519	53.7	1 675 393	710 300	42%
Northern Cape	528 657	282 884	53.5	572 140	363 361	63.5	621 310	380 718	61.3	625 921	333 708	53%
Western Cape	2 301 371	1 191 880	51.8	2 706 736	1 748 208	64.6	3 066 649	1 948 892	63.3	3 122 471	1 523 780	49%
Total	21 054 092	10 152 909	48.2	23 655 046	13 664 920	57.8	26 333 353	15 296 759	58.1	26 302 428	12 063 759	46%

64. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Goal	To increase the participation and representation of women in legislative bodies
Analysis	There has been an improvement in the gender representativity of members of legislative bodies since 1994. In 2019, the percentage of women representation in parliament increased to 45 percent from the 43 percent recorded in 2014. The provincial legislature has also presented an improvement of women representation from 42.1 percent in 2014 to 44.0 percent in 2019. Overall, there were 370 women members of parliament and provincial legislature in 2019. Growth in the representation of women in local councils is positive but remains slow marginally rising by only; one percentage point in a period of ten years. In 2021, there was a decline in female members of the local councils as per the major local government. It declined to 37.0 percent in 2021, from 40.7 percent in 2016.

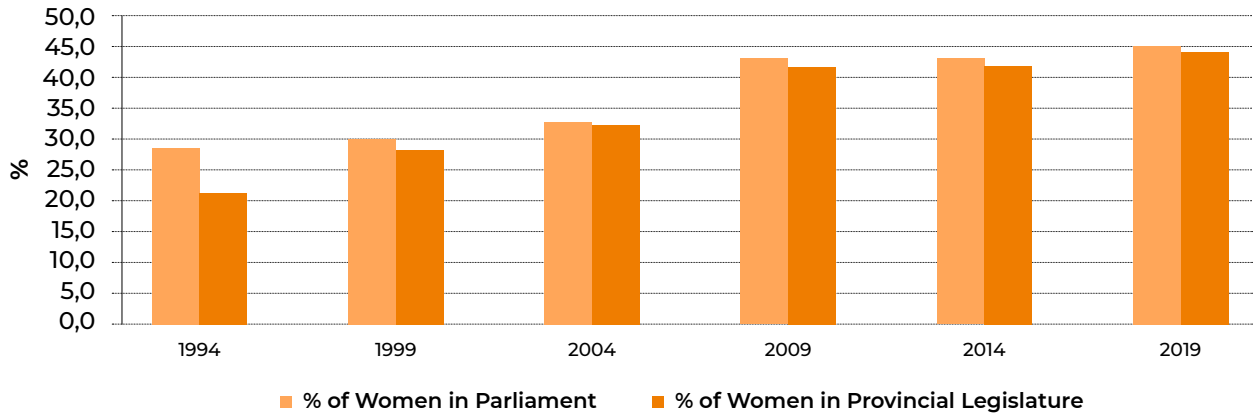
Table 64.1: Women members of parliament and provincial legislatures

	1999			2004			2009			2014			2019		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Parliament	120	400	30.0	131	400	32.8	173	400	43.3	172	400	43.0	181	400	45.0
Provincial legislatures	122	430	28.4	139	430	32.3	179	430	41.6	181	430	42.1	189	430	44.0
Total	242	830	29.2	270	830	32.5	352	830	42.4	353	830	42.5	370	830	45.0

Table 64.2: Women members of local government councils as per the major local government elections

	2006			2011			2016			2021		
	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%	Female	Total	%
Proportional representation	1 889	4455	42.4	2 123	4 811	44.1	2 406	4 918	48.9	2 293	5006	45.8
Ward	1 425	3 895	36.6	1 411	4 277	33.0	1 384	4 392	31.5	1 204	4 467	27.0
Overall	3 314	8 350	39.7	3 534	9 088	38.9	3 790	9 306	40.7	3 497	9 473	37.0

Figure 64.1: Percentage of women who are members of legislative bodies



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

ENVIRONMENTAL

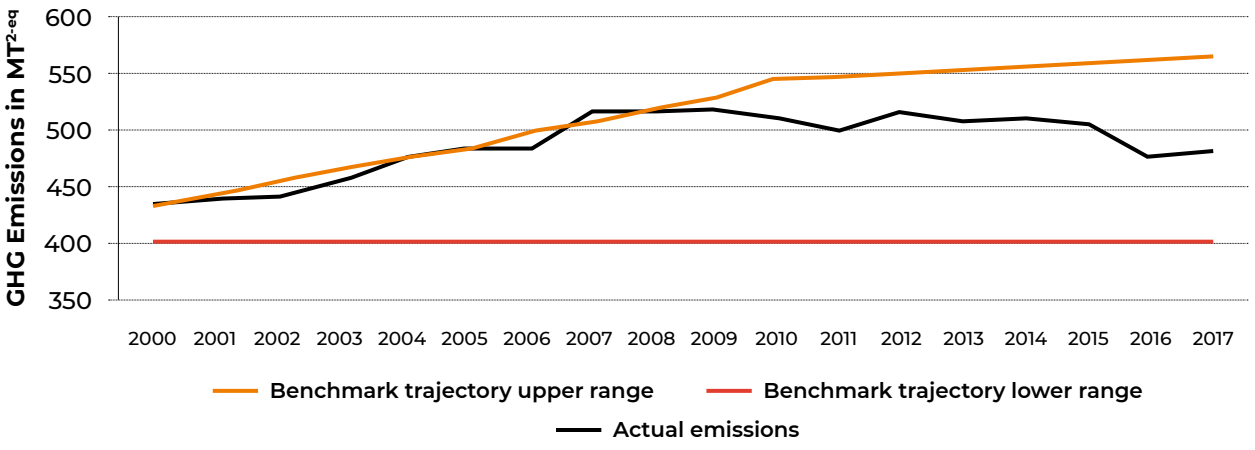
65. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Goal	South Africa continues to commit itself towards reduction of carbon emissions, creating an enabling environment to reduce and adapt to climate change impacts and facilitate the transition to a climate resilient and low carbon economy. For greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction, for the emissions to be in the range of between 398-510 MtCO2eq in 2021- 2025 period and between 350-420Mt COS2eq-e in 2026 -2030.
Analysis	The results from the graph shows that South Africa's GHG emissions were 482 Mt CO2-eq during 2017 and this was a decrease of 22 Mt CO2-eq (4.4%) when compared to the year 2015 value of 504 Mt CO2-eq. However, looking at the entire table, there has been a 10.6% overall increase of GHG emissions in South Africa from the year 2000 (436 Mt CO2-eq) to 2017 (482 Mt CO2-eq). It can be noted from the graph that South Africa's GHG emissions have always been above the "Benchmark Trajectory Lower Range", and this is a concern as the country is failing to meet its international commitments. With the efforts of reducing its GHG emissions, South Africa is implementing a GHG Improvement Programme (GHGIP) which includes a series of sector specific projects and the National GHG Information System (NGHGIS). The NGHGIS seeks to improve the data management, documentation, governance and institutionalisation of the GHG preparation process.

Table 65.1: National greenhouse gas emissions trajectory range

National GHG Emissions in Mt CO2-eq	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Benchmark Trajectory Upper Range	475	486	497	508	519	530	547	550	553	556	559	562	565	568
Benchmark Trajectory Lower Range	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398
Actual emissions	474	485	485	518	518	522	501	501	514	509	511	504	481	482

Figure 65.1: National greenhouse gas emissions trajectory range



Definition	The National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Indicator measures South Africa's actual greenhouse gas emissions against the National GHG Emissions Trajectory Range that is used as the benchmark against which the efficacy of GHG mitigation action is currently measured in terms of the National Climate Change Response Policy (2011).
Data source	Recalculations were applied to the 2000 – 2010 and the 2000 - 2012 GHG inventory figures for all years between 2000 and 2015. Emissions estimates were also recalculated using the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from the Second Assessment Report (SAR) as opposed to the GWP values from the Third Assessment Report (TAR) used in past GHG inventories, in in order to comply with UNFCCC reporting requirements for Non-Annex I parties like South Africa.

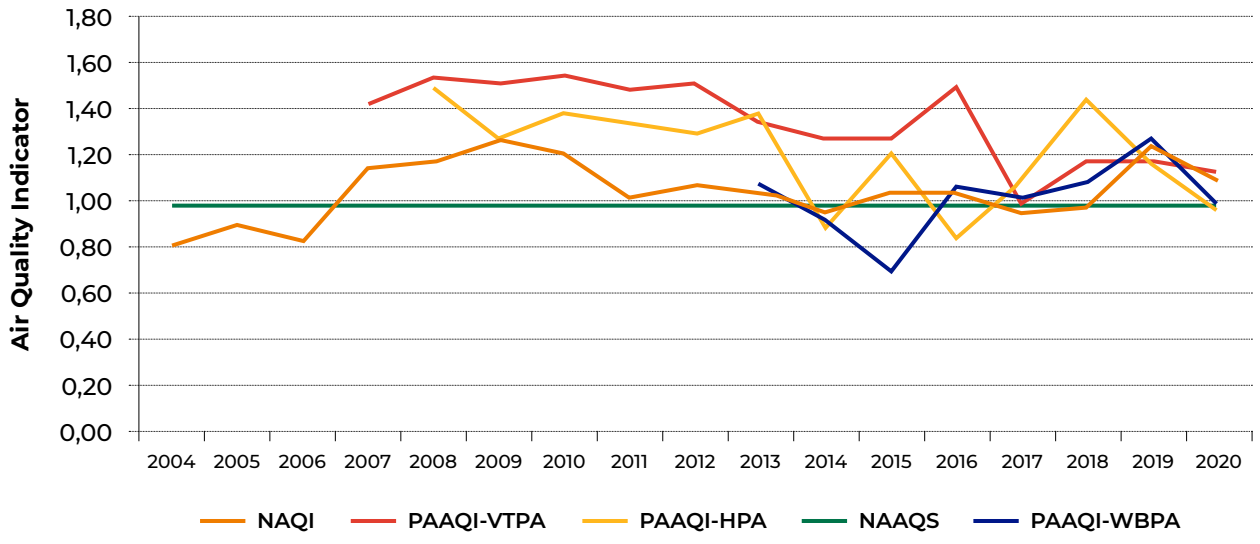
66. NATIONAL AND PRIORITY AREA AIR QUALITY INDICATORS

Goal	Ambient air quality in the national priority areas conforms to national ambient air quality standards by 2030
Analysis	The graph indicates that most of the times South Africa's National and Priority Area Air Quality Indicators (NAQI/ PAAQI) exceeded the recommended threshold. Between 2011 and 2018, the NAQI remained relatively constant over the period, however it increased from 0.96 in 2018 to 1.12 in 2020. The air quality indicators confirm that the most problematic air pollutant (i.e. PM10) over the entire measured period was at Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) as it exceeded the threshold over the entire measured period. Between 2008 and 2019 most of the air pollutant in Highveld Priority Area (HPA) and Waterburg-Bojanala Priority Area (WBPA) were also above the threshold. The two PAs however showed a decline in all measured pollutants to a level below the National Ambient Air Quality Standard during the year 2020. Although it appears that there has been a continuously deteriorating air quality trend since 2006, this is largely, but not entirely, due to the fact that data from new stations purposefully located in identified pollution "hotspots" such as VTAPA and HPA were added over this latter period. There are several factors that could explain the increase – the most obvious being a deterioration in air quality, but a marked improvement in monitoring data recovery is also believed to be a significant contributing factor. The NAQI remained constant between 2019 and 2020, and there is a belief that South Africa is on the right path to pollution reduction, although major policy shifts in all areas, particular in the energy, mining and transport sectors, are critical to achieve clean air goals.

Table 66.1: Regional air quality indices

Focus	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National Air Quality Indicator (NAQI)	0.27	1.22	1.03	1.08	1.05	0.98	1.04	1.04	0.99	0.99	1.26	1.12
Priority Area Air Quality Index for the Vaal Triangle Priority Area (PAAQI-VTPA)	1.51	1.53	1.51	1.56	1.35	1.28	1.30	1.50	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.14
Priority Area Air Quality Index for the Highveld priority Area (PAAQI-HPA)	1.28	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.39	0.89	1.22	1.10	1.44	1.44	1.18	0.97
Priority Area Air Quality Index for the Highveld Priority Area (PAAQI-WBPA)					1.08	0.93	0.72	1.04	1.11	1.11	1.28	0.99

Figure 66.1: Regional air quality indices



Definition	The Priority Area Air Quality Index (PAAQI) provides a measure of ambient air quality in relation to current air quality standards in recognised national air pollution hot spots. Scientifically, the PAAQI is defined as the maximum value of the normalized ratios of the annual averages of PM10 and SO2 measured by the air quality monitoring station network in priority areas for each year. PAAQI values of 1 and above means that air quality does not meet ambient air quality standards. PAAQI values below 1 means that air quality complies with current ambient air quality standards.
Data source	Ambient air quality data is available from the South African Air Quality Information System (https://saaqis.environment.gov.za/). National Ambient Air Quality Standards are published by the Minister of Environmental Affairs in terms of S.9(1) of the Air Quality Act (see Government Gazette No. 32816 of 24 December 2009 and Gazette No. 35463 of 29 June 2012).
Data note	The air quality indicators are presented here over a range of regions, nationally (based on the National Air Quality Indicator) or across the National Priority Areas (PAAQIs). The indicators provide an overview on how on average, ambient air quality standards are comparing with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). National air quality Priority Areas are formally declared by the Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment in terms of the National Environmental management: Air Quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) and represent recognised national air pollution hotspots where the air does not meet national ambient air quality standards. The first two priority areas are the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) declared in 2007 and the Highveld Priority Area (HPA) declared in 2008. To derive the National Air Quality Indictor (NAQI), the annual averages of PM10 and sulphur dioxide SO2 (the two most prevalent air pollutants in the country) are averaged over the national/priority area stations data in order to derive the national/priority area annual average. These averages are then normalised by the annual average National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS). Based on the normalised ratios of the average concentrations, NAQI is defined as the maximum between the normalised ratios of the national annual averages of PM10 and SO2 for each year. $$NAQI = max\left[\frac{\frac{Annual\ average\ SO2\ (in\ ppb)}{NAAQS} = \frac{Annual\ average\ SO2\ (in\ ppb)}{19}}{\frac{Annual\ Average\ PM10\ (in\ \mu g/m3)}{NAAQS} = \frac{Annual\ average\ PM10\ (in\ \mu g/m3\ )}{40}}\right]$$ Where: • Annual average concentrations are the average of stations annual averages for each pollutant; and • Nineteen (19) and 40 represent the annual NAAQS for SO2 (ppb) and PM10 (µg/m3).

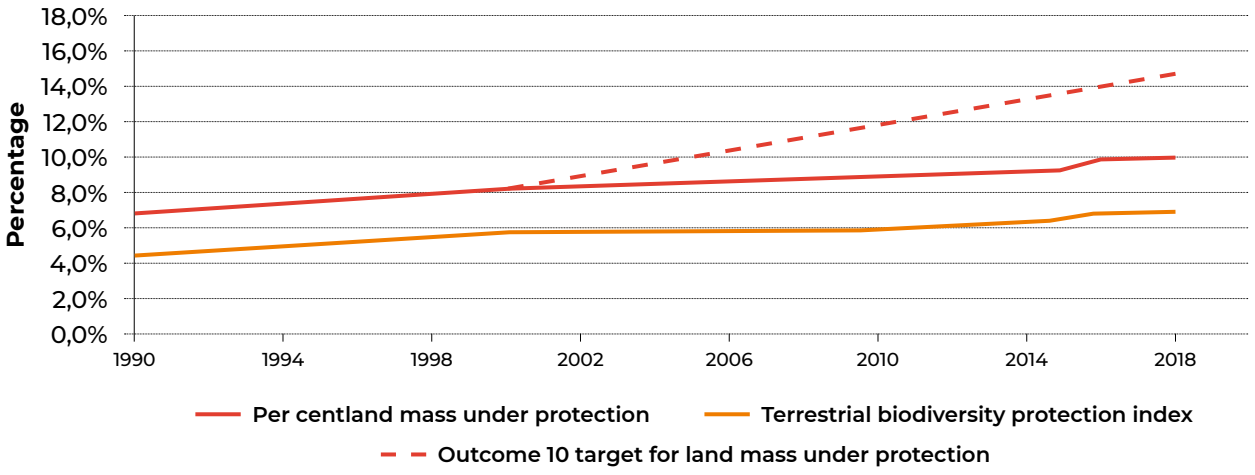
67. TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY PROTECTED INDEX

Goal	To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding terrestrial ecosystems
Analysis	There has been a steady increase in the protected area network extent and the Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index (TPBI) since 1990. The percent landmass under protection increased from 6.29% in 1990 to 9.62% in 2020. The TBPI increased from 4.02% in 1990 to 6.28% in 2020. Although South Africa's terrestrial conservation estate is continuously expanding, in terms of percent landmass under conservation and the range of biodiversity represented in these protected areas, the network did not meet the international Aichi target of 17% by 2020. Furthermore, South Africa missed its Outcome 10 target of increasing the percentage of land under conservation to 13.2% by 2019. The future targets associated with the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework are still to be finalised. Regardless of the specific global and national targets that get set; the goal of this indicator remains to steadily increasing the protected area estate in a way that is highly representative and captures at least 50% of the biodiversity targets for each ecosystem. To increase the TBPI, South Africa needs to ensure that under-represented ecosystem types are the focus of protected area expansion efforts.

Table 67.1: Terrestrial protected areas representivity

Measure/Index	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percent land mass under protection	6.4	7.20	8.39	8.71	8,78	9.14	9.14	9.39	9.44	9.62
Outcome 10 Target for land mass under protection (%)	0.00	7.20	10.35	11.61	11.93	12.56	12.87	12.87	13.19	13.50
Aichi Target 11			8.39%	11.83%	2.69%	13.56%	14.42%	15.28%	16.14%	17.00%
Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index	4.02%	4.57%	5.17%	5.38%	5.44%	5.68%	5.75%	6.07%	6.11%	6.28%

Figure 67.1: Terrestrial protected areas representivity



Definition	The Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index is a biodiversity related indicator that measures how extensive South Africa's protected areas are, and how well they represent our ecosystem types.
Data source	The protected areas data was sourced from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD). The key ecosystem type data was sourced from the Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, curated and updated by South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). The natural extent of each ecosystem type was calculated using the 2018 National Land Cover Data provided by DFFE.

Data note	South Africa's terrestrial landmass is divided into various ecosystem types (these are contained in the national vegetation map). Each ecosystem type has a specific biodiversity target associated with it (ranging between 15% and 31% - computed through estimating a species-area accumulation curve of each ecosystem type). The Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index is calculated by summing the hectares of each ecosystem type that are protected and contribute to biodiversity targets. To do this we first calculate the extent to which each ecosystem type is protected. This is done by intersecting the protected area layer, the ecosystem type layer and the land cover data in a GIS. The extent of natural habitat that falls within a PA is then compared to the target area for each type. Once the biodiversity target has been reached for a particular ecosystem type, new hectares will not contribute to the Index. This method ensures that large, protected areas covering ecosystem types that are already well protected will not unduly influence the Index. The index relies on SAPAD and consequently does include Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs). DFFE and provincial authorities are in the process of defining and mapping OECMS in South Africa. Note that this index only incorporates protected areas declared, or protected area boundary changes prior to 20 November 2020. SAPAD is due to release the 2020 Quarter 4 dataset on 30 March 2021.

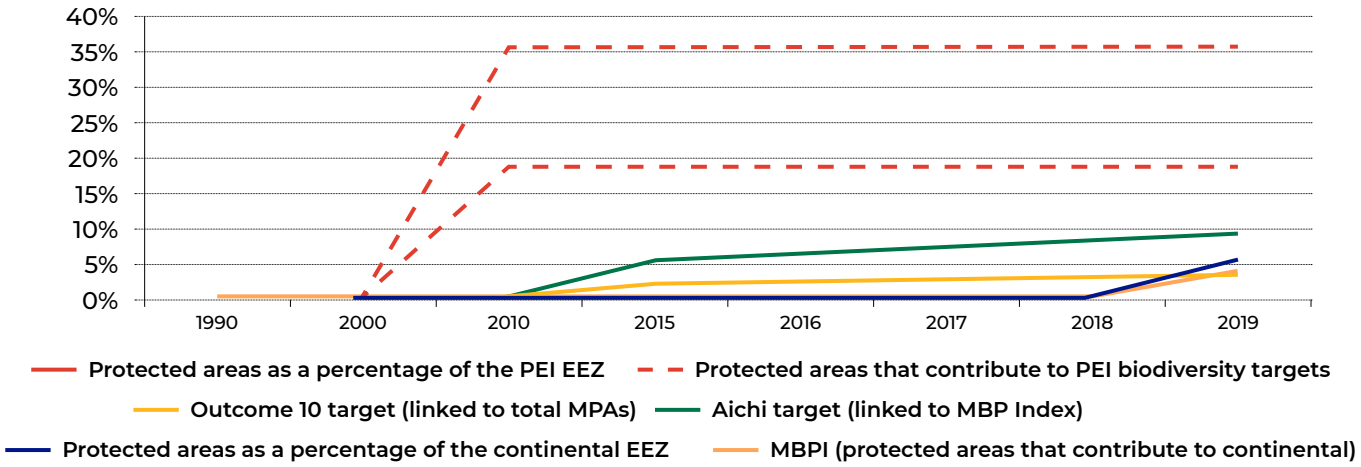
68. MARINE BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION INDEX

Goal	To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding marine ecosystems
Analysis	Due to Operation Phakisa Ocean Economy initiative South Africa has made major strides towards achieving its national and international targets. 20 new Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) were declared on 23 May 2019, increasing the MPAs coverage (expressed as a percentage of the Mainland Exclusive Economic Zone) from 0.46 percent in 2018 to 5.37 percent in 2019. The increase in protection has also led to an increase in the number of ecosystem types represented in the marine protected areas network, driving the MBPI up from 0.35 percent in 2018 to 4.08 percent in 2019 in the Mainland EEZ. There have been no new declarations of MPAs in 2020 and therefore no change on the status of MBPI.

Table 68.1: Marine protected area matrix

	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total MPA (% of EEZ)	0.00	0.20	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	5.37
Marine Biodiversity Protection (MBP) Index: MPA contributing to biodiversity targets (% of EEZ)	0.00	0.15	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	4.11
Outcome 10 target (linked to Total MPAs)			0.44	2.04	2.36	2.68	3.00	3.32
Aichi target (linked to MBP Index)			0.44	5.22	6.18	7.13	8.09	9.04

Figure 68.1: Marine biodiversity protection index



Definition	The Marine Biodiversity Protection Index (MBPI) is a biodiversity-related indicator that measure how extensive South Africa's protected areas are and how well they represent the marine ecosystem types.
Data source	The protected areas data sourced is from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD). The marine ecosystem map is maintained by South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Territorial Waters and EEZ data were sourced from the South African Navy Hydrographers Office (SANHO).
Data note	South Africa's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is divided into various ecosystem types. There are 150 different marine and coastal ecosystem types distributed around mainland SA and 29 mapped around the Prince Edwards Islands. For each of these ecosystems, an ecosystem-based biodiversity target of 20% has been set. NOTE: A small percentage of the shore ecosystem types in the PEI are protected by the Special Nature Reserve, which was proclaimed in 1995.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

69. VICTIMS OF CRIME

Goal	Perception of crime among the population managed and improved
Analysis	From the the Governance, Public Safety, and Justice survey (GPSJS) 2020/21, the percentage of adults aged 16 years and older who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day decreased from 84.1% in 2016/17 to 79.1% in 2017/18 before increasing to 82.8% in 2018/19. It further increased to 86.6% in 2019/20 before dropping to 84.8% in 2020/21. shows that there has been a gradual increase in the percentage of individuals aged 16 and above who felt safe walking alone when it is dark, from 29% in 2016/17 to 42% in 2019/20 before it dropped to 40% in 2020/21. There is generally still a concern for public to access public places as numbers are not growing. The numbers for safety at night is not growing satisfactory as it is struggling to surpass 50% since 2012.

Table 69.1: Percentage of households who feel safe walking alone in their area during the day and when it is dark

	2012	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	%								
Safe during the day	85.1	86.8	85.4	83.7	84.8	79.1	82.6	86.6	84.8
Safe at night	36.5	35.0	31.2	30.7	29.4	32.0	35.1	41.8	40

Table 69.2: Perception of changes in violent crime levels during the period 2015/16 to 2017/18 in the household's place of residence by province

Province	2015-2016			2016/17			2017/18		
%	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same
Eastern Cape	45.8	18.8	35.6	47.1	17.4	35.5	31.1	44.2	21.7
Free State	48.0	31.0	21.0	42.4	31.2	26.4	23.0	47.3	27.1
Gauteng	36.6	33.6	29.8	33.0	33.0	34.0	28.1	37.7	26.5
KwaZulu-Natal	35.6	33.1	31.3	35.4	32.7	32.0	29.1	38.6	28.8
Limpopo	45.8	29.6	24.6	45.2	25.8	29.0	24.5	46.1	26.4
Mpumalanga	38.4	31.8	29.8	32.8	35.5	31.7	29.3	35.4	31.7
North West	47.4	25.8	26.8	47.7	21.1	31.2	30.7	47.5	17.4
Northern Cape	43.8	23.1	33.1	42.8	26.5	30.7	22.1	43.1	23.6
Western Cape	52.2	12.9	34.9	47.1	14.0	38.8	32.3	51.7	12.6
South Africa	41.8	28.1	30.1	39.4	27.6	33.0	28.6	42.1	24.5

Table 69.3: Percentage of households who were satisfied with police in their area

Province	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	66.0	64.9	64.9	59.0	56.0
Free State	60.9	58.7	58.7	64.0	64.0
Gauteng	59.1	57.5	57.5	57.0	53.0
KwaZulu-Natal	56.5	53.0	53.0	51.0	50.0
Limpopo	59.1	58.8	58.8	65.0	58.0
Mpumalanga	56.5	53.6	53.6	57.0	56.0
North West	50.7	47.5	47.5	50.0	47.0
Northern Cape	60.0	50.2	50.2	60.0	52.0
Western Cape	65.5	60.4	60.4	58.0	58.0
South Africa	59.9	56.9	58.8	57.3	54.9

Definition	Victims of Crime Survey (VOCS) is a countrywide households-based survey that provide about the dynamics of crime from the perspective of households and victims of crime. Explore public perceptions of the activities of the Police, Prosecutors, Courts and Correctional Services (Criminal Justice System) in the prevention of crime and victimisation. Provide complementary data on level of crime within South Africa in additions to the statistics published annually by the South African Police Service (SAPS).
Data source	Statistics South Africa, VOCS 2011, 2012 and 2013/14 - 2019/20.
Data note	VoCS 2016/17 covers estimates of crimes as from April 2016 to March 2017 thus covering full years that previous surveys.

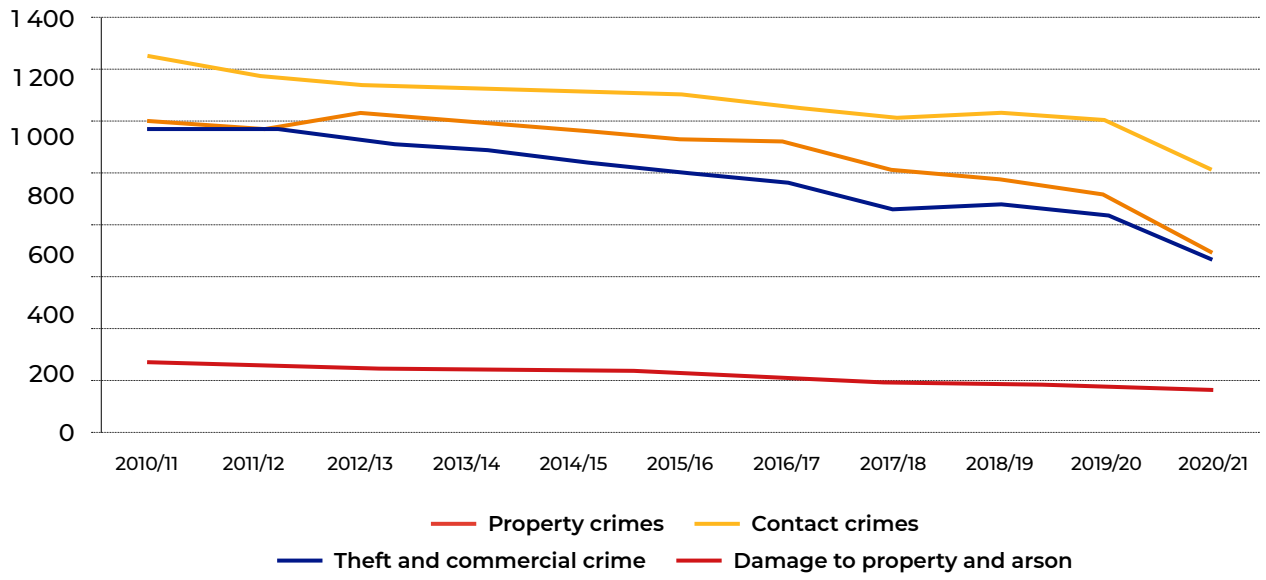
70. SERIOUS CRIMES

Goal	To build safer communities by reducing serious crime
Analysis	Community reported serious crime for the past 10 years significantly declined by 438 961 cases between 2011/12 and 2020/21. Other serious crimes declined by 16.9 % from 426 569 cases in 2019/20 to 354 566 cases in 2020/21. The property related crimes have shown a consistent decline since 2012/13. It declined by 21.2% from 2019/20 to 2020/21. Serious crimes instils most fear in communities as they are violent in nature.

Table 70.1: Serious crime

Crime Categories	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2020/21 - 2019/20	Percent
Contact Crimes	615 935	608 724	611 574	616 973	623 223	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	535 217	-86 065	-13,9%
Property-Related Crimes	530 624	558 334	558 228	553 487	543 524	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	369 745	-99 479	-21,2%
Other Serious Crimes	528 296	517 252	510 748	499 698	479 075	469 276	438 113	444 447	426 569	354 566	-72 003	-16,9%
Contact-Related Crimes	125 903	124 691	123 441	125 789	124 804	120 730	115 361	117 172	112 244	102 269	-9 975	-8,9%
Total Community Reported Serious Crime	1 800 758	1 809 001	1 803 991	1 795 947	1 770 626	1 738 980	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	1 361 797	-267 522	-16,4%

Figure 70.1: Serious crime – change over time



Definition	Serious crime is a combination of contact crimes, contact related crimes, and property related crimes and other serious crimes. Crimes dependent on police action were previously measured under this category, but from 2014/15 onwards crimes dependent on police action will be measured separately.
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2020/21.
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 1994/95 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table presenting ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population has been discontinued due to methodological change of computing.

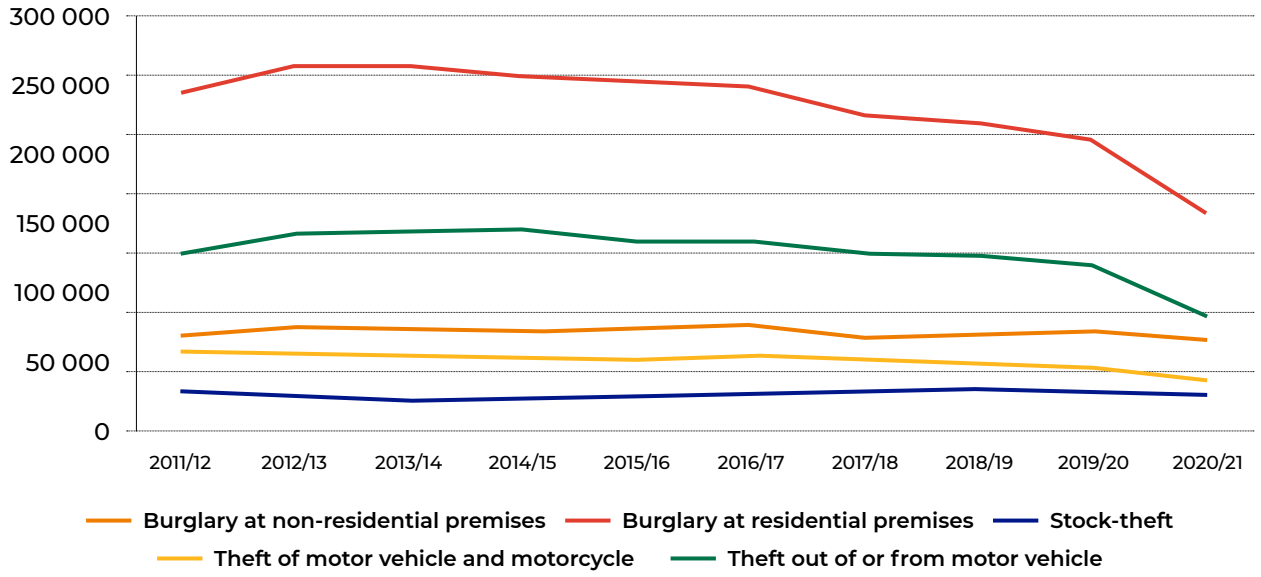
71. PROPERTY CRIME

Goal	To reduce the levels of property crime.
Analysis	Property crimes have shown decline of 21.2 percent from 2019/20 to 2020/21. Theft out of or from motor vehicle declined by 29.6%, the biggest in the categories of property crime from 2019/20 to 2020/21. Burglary at Residential declined from 250 606 cases in 2015/16 to 159 721 in 2020/21. The similar trend is observed in other crimes such as Theft of Motor vehicle and motorcycle and Stock theft.

Table 71.1: Property crimes reported

Property Related crimes	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Count Diff	% Change
Burglary at non-residential premises	69 902	73 492	73 464	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	-4 205	-6,0%
Burglary at residential premises	244 667	261 319	259 784	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	-46 238	-22,5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	58 800	58 102	56 645	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	35 023	-11 898	-25,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	129 644	138 956	143 801	145 358	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	-35 030	-29,6%
Stock-theft	27 611	26 465	24 534	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	-2 108	-7,4%
Property -Related Crimes	530 624	558 334	558 228	553 487	543 524	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	369 745	-99 479	-21,2%

Figure 71.1: Property crimes



Definition	Property crime is made up of residential and business burglary, theft of and out of motor vehicle and stock theft.
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2020/21.
Data note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using the past ten years trend with complete database in excel starting at 1994/95 as a base year calculating change over time, while the table presents the actual numbers of cases reported in SAPS database over the years. The per 100 000 population have been discontinued due to change of methodological calculation for the current report 2021.

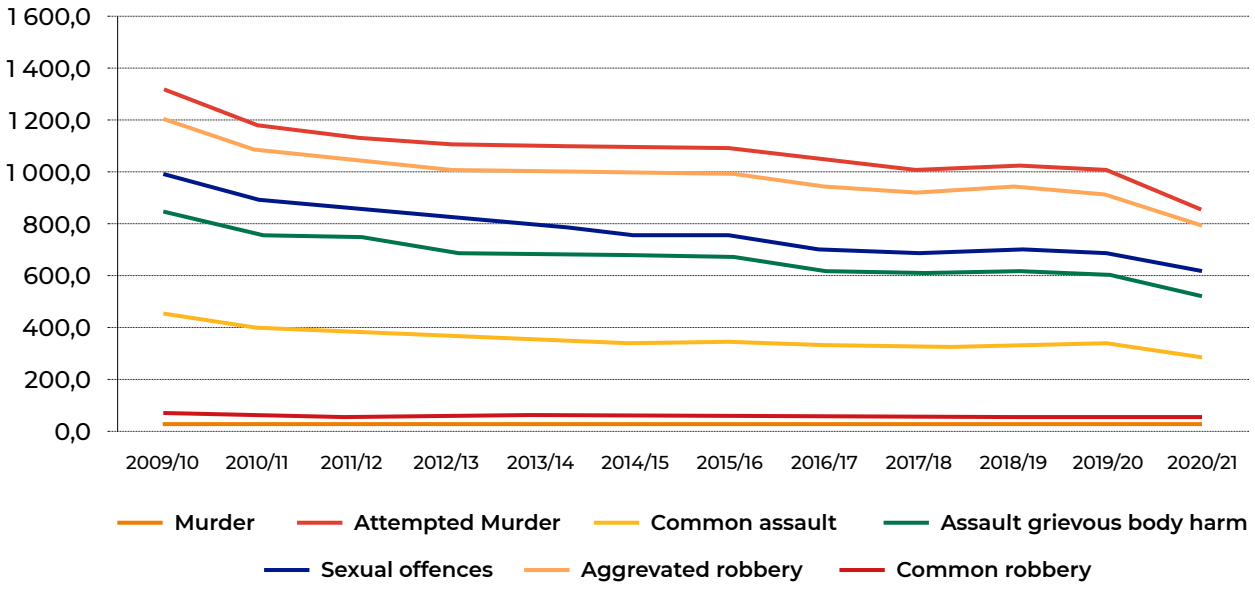
72. CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crime by 2 per cent per annum.
Analysis	The overall ratio of contact crimes has shown a huge percentage decline in year-on-year of 27.7 percent over ten-year period. The rest of the categories have shown a sizeable declined ratio year-on-year per 100 000 population ratios. Murder and Attempted murder rates have shown a consistent declined in the last two years. The biggest decrease in the contact crimes categories is seen on Common robberies with 28.5 percent followed by Aggravated robberies with 18.2 percent from 2019/20. The decline from 2019/20 financial years were due to country be in the state of disaster for most of the year and varying levels of lockdown to control levels of infection and death from Covid-19 Pandemic.

Table 72.1: Contact crimes rate – per 100 000 of population

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Murder	31.1	30.1	30.9	31.9	32.9	34.0	34.1	35.8	36.4	36.3	33.5
Attempted murder	30.1	28.5	30.9	31.9	32.4	33.0	32.6	32.1	32.9	31.8	31.3
Common assault	360.8	348.1	326.8	311.6	298.4	300.1	280.2	275.3	280.8	282.0	58.7
Assault – grievous bodily harm	387.0	370.2	352.4	342.1	337.3	332.8	305.5	294.9	296.3	284.1	250.3
Sexual offences	127.2	117.0	115.9	106.3	99.1	94.4	88.9	88.3	90.9	90.8	77.4
Aggravated robbery	198.0	194.7	200.9	223.2	238.4	241.1	252.4	243.8	242.7	245.4	200.8
Common robbery	106.7	101.6	101.3	100.4	101.5	98.4	95.7	89.4	89.7	88.3	63.1
Total contact crimes	1 240.9	1 190.0	1 159.1	1 147.3	1 140.0	1 133.8	1 089.3	1 059.6	1 069.7	1 058.8	896.6

Figure 72.1: Contact crimes rate – per 100 000 of population



Definition	Contact crime refers to those crimes in which the victims themselves are the targets of violence or property is targeted and the victims in the vicinity during the commission of the crime are subjected to threats of violence or the use of such violence. The category of contact crime is made up of murder, attempted murder aggravated robbery, common robbery, assault causing grievous bodily harm, common and sexual offences.
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2020/21.
Data note	See indicator 68 for further analysis of aggravated robbery. Data on sexual offences from 2000/01 to 2002/03 is not published in the crime statistics.

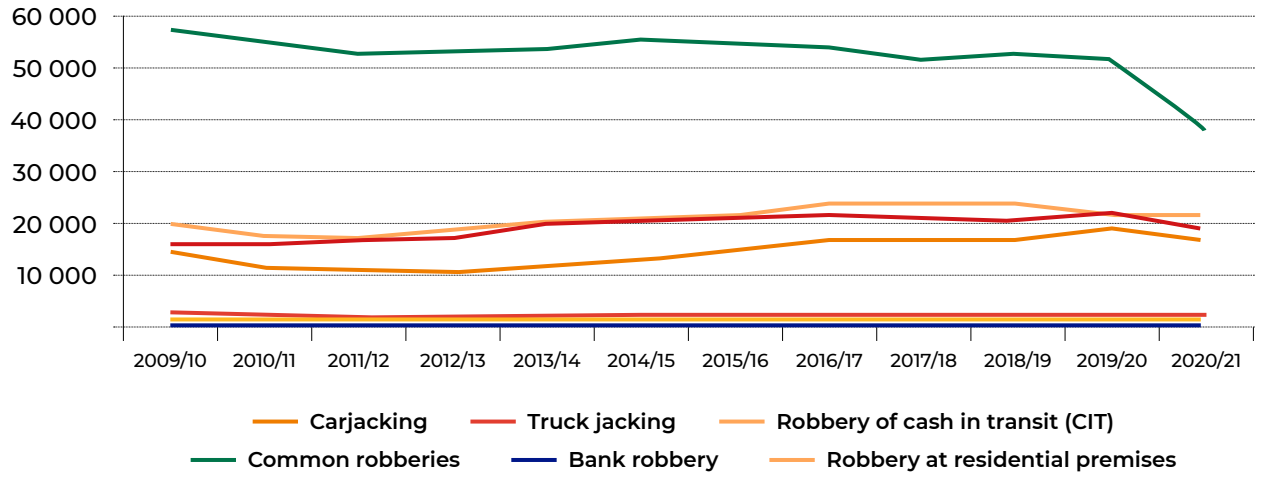
73. AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

Goal	To reduce the level of aggravated robberies
Analysis	The total number of Aggravated robberies has recorded an increasing over the past three years except 2020/21 and bank robberies have increased with 2 cases in this financial year. In these aggravated robbery categories, the biggest increase is in cash in transit and Truck jacking with 19 and 16 percent respectively. (Common robberies and Robbery at Residential premises constitute about 62 percent of the total Aggravated robberies with Common robberies have decreased by whopping 27 percent which recorded less than 50 000 cases per year since 2011/12. All the categories have shown a decrease on year to year except Truck jacking and CIT. The decrease maybe due to state of disaster due to Global pandemic and lock levels variation for control infections by Covid-19.

Table 73.1: Selected aggravated robberies – numbers

Financial Year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% increase /decrease 2019/20 vs 2020/21
Carjacking	9 417	9 931	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	-8
Truck jacking	821	943	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	1 397	16
Cash-in-transit robbery	182	145	145	119	137	152	238	183	164	195	19%
Common robbery	52 566	53 196	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	37 648	-27%
Bank robbery	35	7	21	17	6	3	13	4	,0	2	-
Robbery at residential premises	16 766	17 950	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	-1%
Robbery at non-residential premises	15 912	16 343	18 573	19 170	19 698	20 680	20 047	19 991	20 651	18 231	-12%

Figure 73.1: Aggravated robberies



Definition	Aggravated robberies refer to cases of armed robbery and the trio crimes.
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2020/21.
Data Note	The graph is based on change-over-time series using 2004/05 as base year for calculating change over time, while the table presents number of reported cases for selected crimes.

74. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Goal	To increase the reported crimes for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs
Analysis	Drugs proliferation and dealings remain a big concern to communities in South Africa. The drug-related crime rate per 100 000 population decreased from 290.59 in 2019/20 to 203.30 in 2020/21. The drug related crime rate per 100 000 has continued to decline from the same period, however it is still a huge challenge. The reported drug related cases over the years have been fluctuating but increased to range over 234 000 cases per annum since 2012/13. The previous two financial years has shown a big decline of 28.8 percent which shows a sign of moving towards reducing the proliferation of drugs in the communities. The Justice cluster departments have made significant progress in the past seasons as the total levels of drug related crimes have shown an overall decrease. Drugs are a big concern as they increase other crimes of violence, economic related crimes and social crimes.

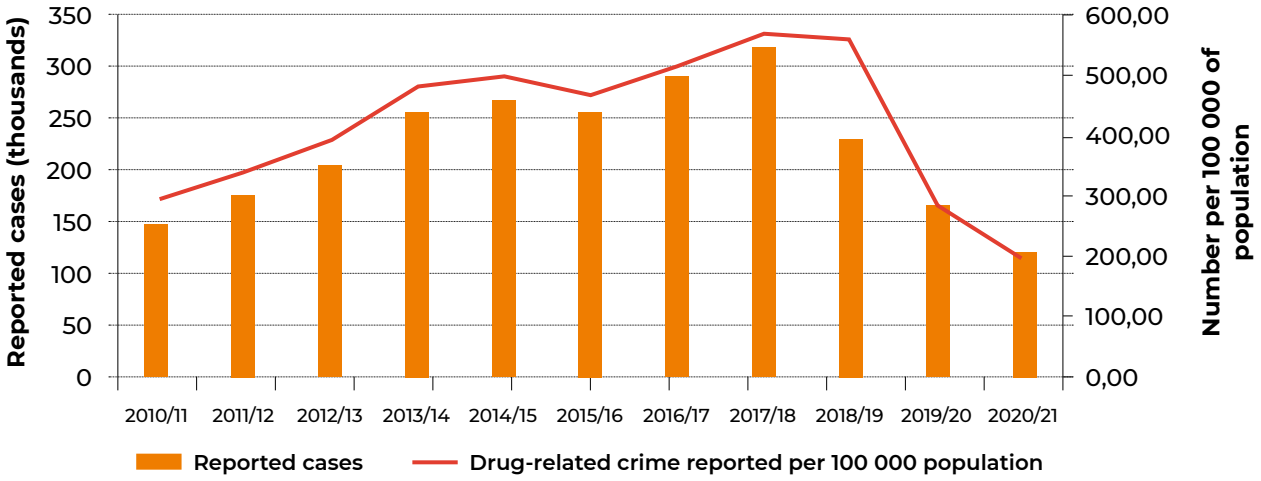
Table 74.1: Reported cases and number per 100 000 of population

Financial Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Reported cases	134 840	150 673	176 307	206 825	260 732	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 of the population	273.4	301.4	348.5	395.6	492.2	494.2	471.6	523.5	570.1	560.8	290.585	203,3

Table 74.2: Percentage increase/decrease in reported cases

Percentage (%)	2009/10 – 2010/11	2010/11 – 2011/12	2011/12 – 2012/13	2012/13 – 2013/14	2013/14 – 2014/15	2014/15 – 2015/16	2015/16 – 2016/17	2016/17 – 2017/18	2017/18 – 2018/19	2019/20 – 2020/21
Percentage difference on drug reported cases per 100 000 of the population	7.4%	15.1%	11.7%	17.0%	17.3%	26.1%	2.4%	12.9%	10.5%	-28.8%

Figure 74.1: Reported cases and number per 100 000 of population



Definition	Drug-related crimes include possession, usage, handling, dealing, smuggling and manufacturing.
Data source	SAPS annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2020/21.
Data note	This indicator does not reflect confiscated and destroyed drugs as they are captured on a different system.

75. SEXUAL OFFENCES

Goal	To reduce the overall level of sexual offences
Analysis	The ratio of Sexual offences has decreased slightly from 90.8 in 2019/20 to 89.3 per 100 000 population ratios in 2020/21. The number of cases reported cases of sexual offences decreased by 13.2 percent from 53 293 cases reported to 46 214 cases reported in the same period. However, the reported cases have decreased substantially between 2010/11 till 2016/17 before started an increasing trend of increase from 2017/18 to 2019/20. This category of crime has sparked an outcry in the country, forcing the State President to host a gender summit in 2018. The aim of the summit was to find solutions that provide financial resources to boost courts services and punish perpetrators of gender violence.

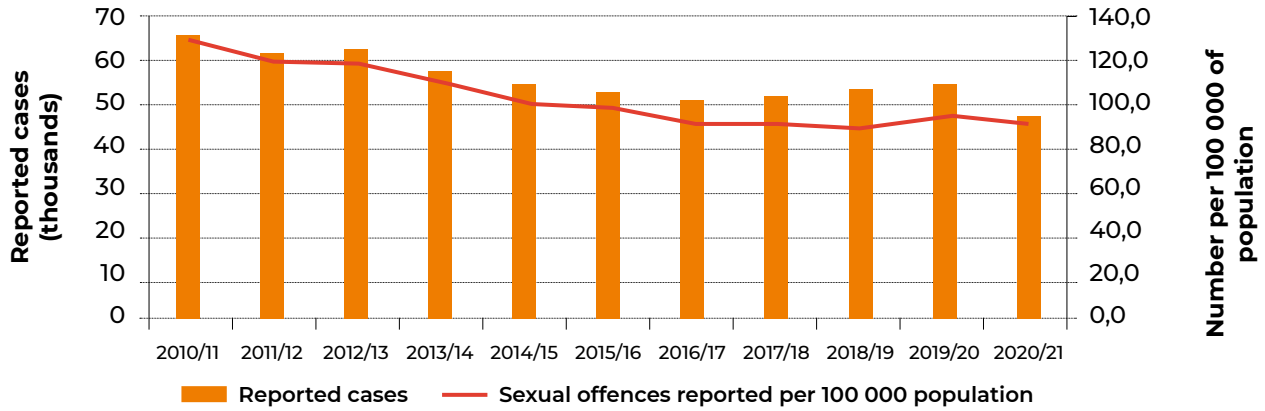
Table 75.1: Reported cases and number per 100 000 of population

Financial Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Reported cases	64 921	60 539	60 888	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214
Offences reported per 100 000 population	127.2	117.0	115.9	106.3	99.1	94.4	88.9	89.7	86.8	90.8	89.3

Table 75.2: Percentage increase/decrease in reported cases

Percentage	2009/10 – 2010/11	2010/11 – 2011/12	2011/12 – 2012/13	2012/13 – 2013/14	2013/14 – 2014/15	2014/15 – 2015/16	2015/16 – 2016/17	2016/17 – 2017/18	2017/18 – 2018/19	2018/19 – 2019/20	2019/20 – 2020/21
Percentage difference per 100 000 population	-1,3%	-5,0%	-6,7%	0,6%	-6,9%	-5,4%	-4,3%	0,9%	4,6%	1,7%	-13,3

Figure 75.1: Reported cases and number per 100 000 of population



Definition	Sexual offences are defined by Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007).
Data source	South African Police Service (SAPS) annual reports and Crime Statistics release 2020/21.

76. CONVICTION RATE

Goal	To obtain the highest convictions possible out of all the cases enrolled in court
Analysis	The rate of convictions in South Africa has increased slightly by half of percentage point from 93.8 percent in 2019/20 to 94.28 percent recorded 2020/21. The number of convictions of cases remaining on the system has also increased by almost a percent (0,9percent) from last year and is the highest since 2012/13. The Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADRM) cases are also showing a decline since 2014/15 till 2020/21 to less than 100 000 cases concluded. The 2020/21 financial year has the lowest numbers except the New cases in courts with an increase of 8.6 percent from previous years in prosecution in all categories possible due to covid-19 Pandemic that started in 2020. However, even though the conviction rate is ranging over 90 percent it is not assisting as a deterrent factor for committing crime as more and more cases are remaining in the system each year. The number of finalised cases with a verdict dropped further in 2020/21 by over 148 047 cases which make up to 40 percent from the previous year (2019/20).

Table 76.1: National Prosecuting Authority court performance data

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Change from 2019/20 to. 2020/21
1. New cases in court	916 917	931 799	908 364	864 276	884 088	888 053	792 895	714 604	776 232	8.6%
2.2 Finalised cases	466 800	505 342	503 463	477 802	505 376	494 815	425 778	368 319	220 272	-40.2%
2.2.1 Verdict cases	323 390	329 153	319 149	310 850	341 360	335 161	276 309	231 725	137 956	-40.5%
2.2.1.1 Convictions	289 789	301 798	294 608	289 245	321 190	317 475	260 456	217 467	130 064	-40.2%
2.2.2 ADRM	143 410	176 189	184 314	166 952	164 016	159 654	149 469	136 594	82 316	-39.7%
3. Cases remaining in the system	189 810	182 979	171 708	185 202	171 312	167 901	181 912	194 225	196 022	0.9%

Table 76.2: Conviction rate by Court level

Courts	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Change from 2019/20 to. 2020/21
Total conviction rates	89.9%	91.7%	92.3%	93.0%	94.1%	94.7%	94,3%	93.8%	94.28	0.5%
District courts	91.9%	93.6%	94.2%	94.7%	95.6%	96.1%	95,7%	95.3%	95.90	0.6%
Regional courts	75.1%	76.0%	76.6%	78.4%	79.8%	81.0%	81,7%	82.5%	82.20	-0.3%
High courts	87.5%	88.8%	91.0%	89.9%	91.0%	91.7%	90,0%	90.9%	93.80	2.9%

Definition	Conviction rate is defined as the percentage of cases finalised with a verdict in which a guilty verdict was obtained - different targets are set for different forums. ADRM is Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods. Cases finalised includes verdict cases and ADRM. The indicator displays the successful prosecution of cases.
Data source	Table 76.1 and Table 76.2 data sourced from National Prosecuting Authority 2019/20 annual report. The 2017 publication will show the different levels of courts (District, Regional and High Courts) for annual performances. Cases removed from the Roll and cases disposed are no longer reported by NPA
Data note	2.2.1 (Verdict cases) + 2.2.2 (ADRM) = 2.2 (Finalised cases). 2.2.1.1 (Convictions) + Acquittals (Not presented here) = 2.2.1 (Verdict cases) The ADRM includes Diversions, Informal Mediations and Child Justice Act diversions. The definition of number of verdict cases has been amended from 2009/10 to regard Section 57A payments as convictions.

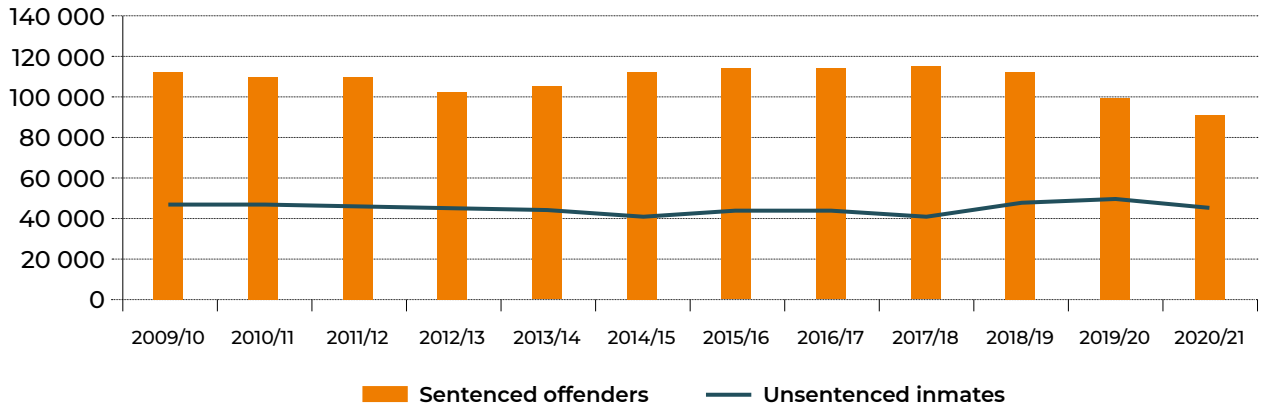
77. TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders.
Analysis	The number of sentenced detainees in South Africa has decreased by 9.5 percent from 102 841 in 2019/20 to 93 066 in 2020/21. The number of male and female inmates decreased by 12 972 and 529 respectively from 2019/20 financial year to current. The population of Unsentenced detainees has also shown a decrease of 7.2 percent from last financial year which reduces the burden to state resources and may be due to the pandemic. All categories have shown as decreases from the previous financial year and sentenced detainee the lowest ever over the years. It is evident that the Covid-19 pandemic impacted the running the Inmates population in the country.

Table 77.1: Correctional facilities detainees

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Sentenced detainees	114 972	113 571	112 535	104 335	111 008	116 262	116 727	117 755	117 878	116 976	102 841	93 066
Unsentenced detainees	47 602	47 350	49 696	46 090	44 702	43 298	45 043	42 525	42 705	44 843	51 608	47 882
Female inmates	1 022	3 588	3 765	3 380	3 495	3 915	4 089	4 080	4 150	4 258	3 982	3 453
Male inmates	47 185	157 508	155 177	150 608	149 058	153 226	155 242	156 200	156 433	157 560	150 467	137 495

Figure 77.1: Sentenced population



Definition	Number of detainees is correctional facilities. Remand detainees refers to all categories of un-sentenced persons in correctional services facilities awaiting further action by a court. This is inclusive of persons awaiting trial, awaiting sentencing and awaiting extradition. Remand detainees exclude detained persons pending observation at a mental health establishment; detainees detained in line with section 7 of the Extradition Act, 1962 (Act 67 of 1962, as amended) and those who have been convicted and waiting for sentencing.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services, Annual Report 2021/22 and personal communication

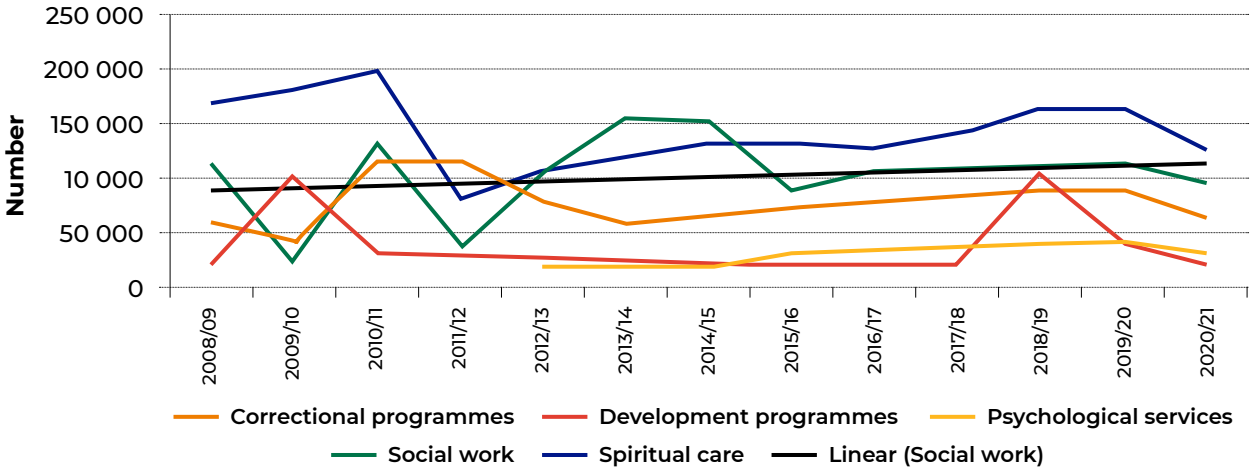
78. REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

Goal	Transform offenders into law abiding citizens by providing correctional and development programs.
Analysis	The number of offenders that benefited from correctional and development program has declined by 32 percent and 38 percent respectively from 2019/20 to 2020/21. During the same period, there was also a significant decrease in the psychological services with 25 percent, social worker 14 percent and spiritual care with 21 percent beneficiaries. Due to Covid-19 pandemic the country was under lockdown most part of the year which started in March 2020. These lockdown levels affected the critical functions such as courts proceedings and also focus combating the scourge of Coronavirus pandemic. Even the Inmates were also affected by high rate of infection and death as a result.

Table 78.1: Offenders that attended social rehabilitation programmes

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Correctional programmes	60 543	44 481	116 097	116 716	77 087	61 049	68 624	75 595	80 960	86 518	93 419	94 694	64 399
Development programmes	25 238	101 620	34 875	33 807	30 657	29 965	28 033	26 499	24 171	25 573	104 227	24 105	17 267
Psychological services	9 073				20 865	21 120	23 565	32 523	36 014	39 407	45 331	50 354	34 851
Social work	116 115	28 187	134 358	40 469	104 073	152 406	152 707	91 013	109 690	108 960	112 611	112 267	96 760
Spiritual care	168 784	178 776	198 859	83 198	106 478	120 668	133 826	134 760	132 364	143 480	159 259	167 680	126 361

Figure 78.1: Social rehabilitation programmes



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

79. PAROLE AND PROBATION

Goal	Percentage of Parolees and Probationers without violations.
Analysis	The percentage of parolees without violations and the percentage of probationers without violations has maintained a 99 percent since 2015/16 financial year, even though the number of cases dropped from 2019/20 to 2020/21. The same trend is visible in the probationers without violation with a 99 percent rate since the 2014/15 financial year. These findings do not indicate the extent to which results contribute to a reduction in the percentage of repeat-offenders or provide a link to the social re-integration of released offenders.

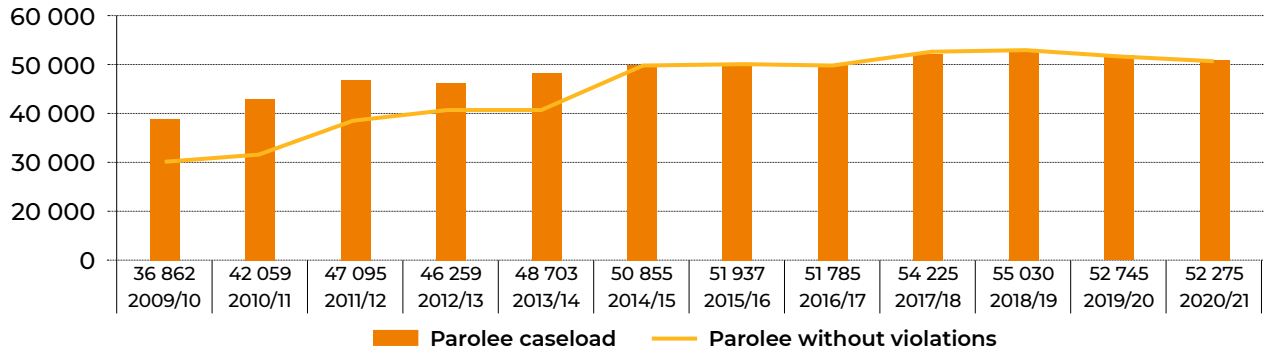
Table 79.1: Parolees

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Parolee caseload	36 862	42 059	47 095	46 259	48 703	50 855	51 937	51 785	54 225	55 030	52 745	52 275
Parolee without violations	25 722	28 107	35 819	39 269	38 768	49 928	51 307	51 161	53 615	54 487	53 256	51 901
Percentage of parolees without violations (%)	70	67	76	85	80	98	99	99	99	99	99	99

Table 79.2: Probation

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Probationer caseload	18 370	19 627	19 437	15 943	16 950	17 033	17 061	16 178	16 311	15 251	12 471	7 597
Probationer without violations	15 304	16 443	16 636	14 029	13 560	16 913	16 416	16 016	15 914	15 334	12 605	7 530
Percentage of probationers without violations (%)	83	84	86	88	80	99	96	99	99	99	99	99

Figure 79.1: Parolee caseload and parolee without violation



Definition	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. Offenders are comprehensively assessed to determine their risks and needs and the resulting profile is utilised to recommend needs based rehabilitation interventions which are encapsulated in individual correctional sentence plans to guide their rehabilitation paths. Correctional programmes provides needs based correctional programmes in line with the correctional sentence plans, which entail targeting all elements associated with offending behaviours and focusing on the offences for which persons are incarcerated. Development programmes 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 be facilitating social functioning, spiritual, moral and psychological wellbeing.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services Annual Report 2020/21, personal communication.

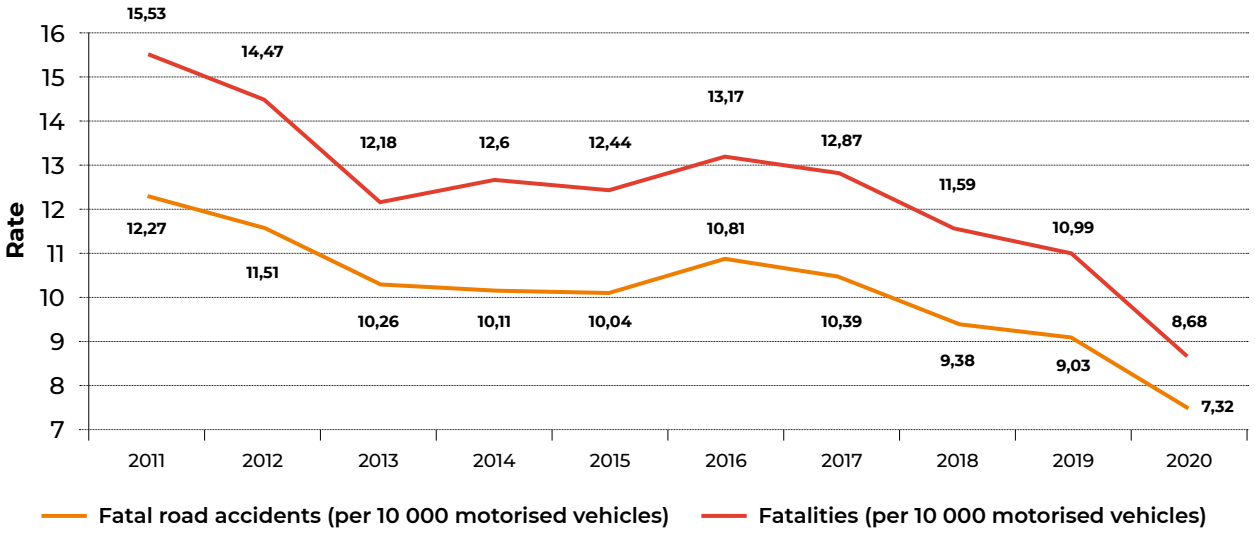
80. ROAD ACCIDENTS

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities
Analysis	The number of motorised vehicles that are registered has shown a continuous increase increased between 2011 and 2019 but declined in 2020. The number of fatal road accidents and fatalities decreased notably to 8 405 and 9 969 in 2020 respectively. Part of the reduction in these indicators can be attributed to the period of the lockdown. The fatalities per 10 000 vehicle ratios is also in the declining trend since 2011. This is true despite the increase observed in the number of vehicles registered, year to year. The reduction in the number of fatal road accidents and fatalities may be attributed to increased policing in the form of vigilant road blocks and other strategies deployed by the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC).

Table 80.1: Road accidents and fatalities

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Motorised vehicles registered	9 150 805	9 539 615	9 909 923	10 249 504	10 565 967	10 801 558	11 012 345	11 267 812	11 490 827	11 487 211
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	12,27	11,51	10,26	10,11	10,04	10,81	10,39	9,38	9,03	7,32
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	15,53	14,47	12,18	12,60	12,44	13,17	12,87	11,59	10,99	8,68
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle registered	12%	12%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%	9%	9%	7%
Fatal road accidents	11 228	10 977	10 170	10 367	10 613	11 676	11 437	10 564	10 381	8 405
Road fatalities	13 954	13 528	11 844	12 702	12 944	14 071	14 050	12 921	12 503	9 969

Figure 80.1: Road accidents and fatalities



Definition	Road traffic offence index refer to a combination of critical offences (speed, alcohol and some driver and vehicle fitness aspects) expressed in terms of present standards for the various offences.
Data source	Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) Annual Report 2020.

POSITIONING SOUTH AFRICA IN THE WORLD

81. MISSION OPERATIONS

Goal	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.
Analysis	The number of Missions operations during the year where Covid-19 has hit the world shows a slight decline despite the lockdown that was maintained for the rest of the year and maintained same number of operations in Africa and North America year (2019/20). The number of African missions has been maintained to 47 since 2010/11 financial year. But on the contrary, we have seen an increase in Honorary consular posts and international organisations by seven. The total number of mission's operations and foreign representation in South Africa declined by three and 11 respectively for the current year of 2020/21 under review.

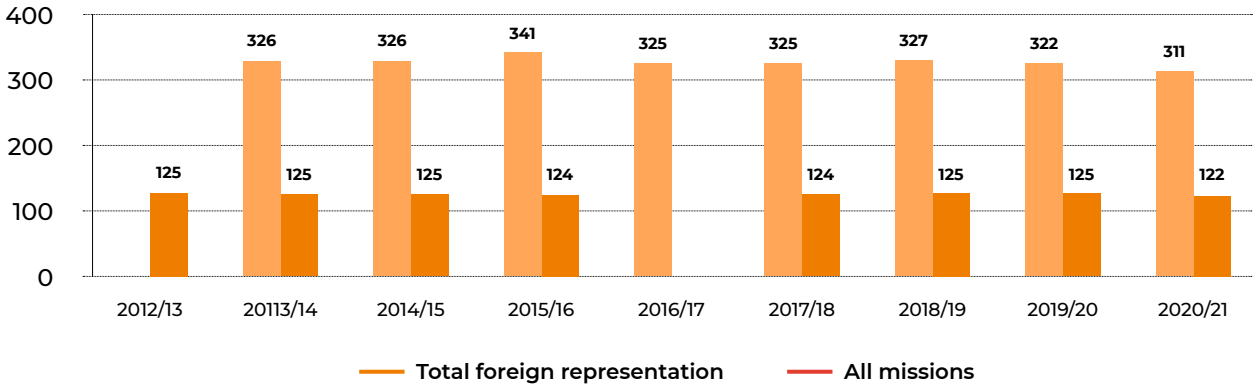
Table 82.1: Mission operations

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Africa	46	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Latin America	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9
Asia/ Australasia	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31
North America	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Europe	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	27	29	29	28
All missions	124	125	125	125	125	125	124	124	125	125	122

Table 82.2: Foreign representation in South Africa

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Diplomatic missions	129	133	136	136	150	142	142	143	134	123
Non-resident representatives	19	19	19	19	21	20	20	20	21	18
Consular posts	50	50	57	57	57	53	53	53	57	53
Honorary consular posts	82	82	82	82	82	79	79	79	78	79
International organisations	30	30	31	31	30	30	30	31	31	37
Other (Taipei Liaison Office)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	311	315	326	326	341	325	325	327	322	311

Figure 82.1: Mission operations and foreign representation in South Africa



Definition	A mission is defined as an important assignment carried out for political, religious or commercial purposes, typically involving travel. Training that is offered to officials in preparation for Foreign Services and Heads of Mission (Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Consul-Generals) who have been appointed to represent government in enhancing and promoting relations with other governments. It also includes officials who are sent to represent South Africa at the various multilateral fora including the UN, AU, SADC and other international fora. International training programmes include Foreign Service training, language and other international programmes.
Data source	Department of International Relations and Cooperation.
Data note	No new missions were opened from the 2009/10 financial year to recent.

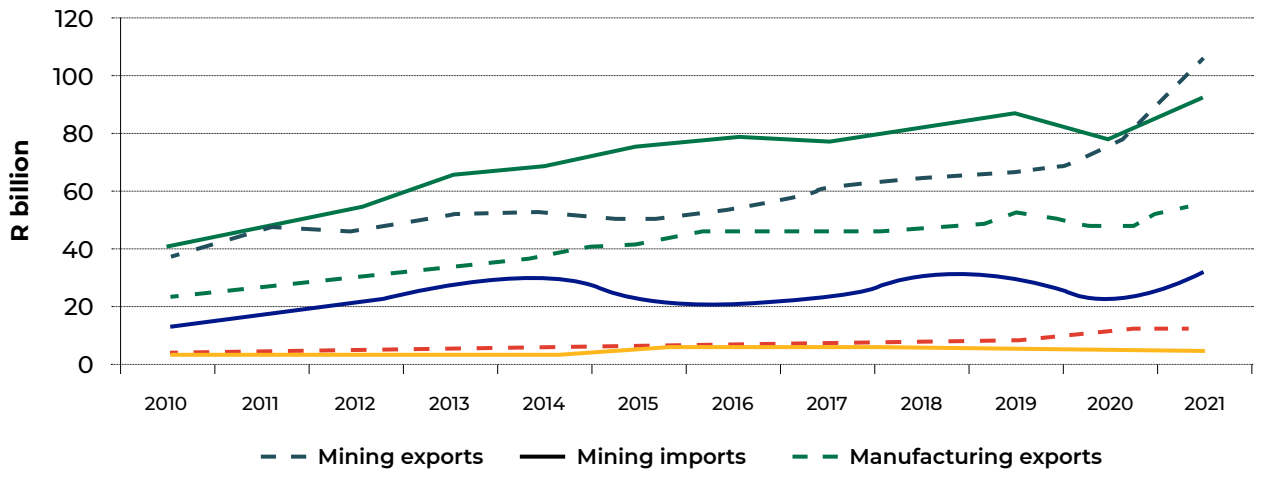
82. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Goal	Increased and diversified exports and increased regional trade integration
Analysis	The value of exports has been more than the value of imports since the year 2016. South Africa is running a trade surplus which is confirmed by the terms of trade under balance of payment indicator. South Africa still relies heavily on mining exports, the value of mining products increased substantially in 2020 when the country's economy was suffering from the Covid-19 lockdowns. The mining exports increased from R1.3 billion in 2020 to R1.7 billion in 2021. In contrast, the value of merchandise imports decreased from R1.2 billion in 2019 to R1.1 billion in 2020, then improved again to R1.3 billion from 2020 to 2021 when some of the trade restrictions were uplifted. USA has been a leading merchandise import of South African products, followed by China, United Kingdom and Germany. The value of imports by these 4 countries from South Africa has surpassed R6.5 billion in 2021. China is South Africa's main merchandise import country followed by Germany. South Africa imports mostly manufacturing products especially machinery and electrical equipment's, vehicles and transport equipment, and chemical products.

Table 83.1: Trade account by largest trading countries (R millions)

Merchandise exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Botswana	30 454	32 569	40 060	43 126	50 189	50 908	52 953	50 622	53 682	55 368	51 821	63 221
China	59 057	90 716	84 696	116 381	95 219	92 953	100 045	109 673	113 360	139 165	163 774	189 893
Germany	42 437	42 554	37 257	41 275	49 747	67 943	82 748	83 913	93 485	107 907	114 049	155 079
India	22 136	24 509	30 781	29 011	40 772	40 708	48 196	53 574	59 579	58 628	48 052	60 975
Japan	46 894	55 355	46 689	53 827	53 039	50 826	50 758	55 455	59 337	62 122	62 107	121 302
Mozambique	12 811	16 030	17 467	24 671	29 152	26 667	29 939	34 178	38 719	48 030	45 763	59 848
Namibia	28 292	30 737	32 970	40 207	48 569	51 920	50 393	45 929	46 270	48 803	41 569	48 358
Netherlands	16 856	21 315	23 004	29 493	33 119	25 310	28 877	35 720	41 663	42 315	54 551	61 001
United Kingdom	26 814	28 605	27 484	31 924	37 719	41 847	46 491	46 376	63 927	67 756	68 880	120 726
United States of America	52 645	59 683	64 431	67 105	69 731	78 602	80 330	86 228	83 978	89 471	116 156	193 106
Other	330 998	392 298	416 191	455 721	504 854	499 378	549 656	566 342	593 551	583 269	627 264	722 333
Total merchandise exports	669 394	794 370	821 031	932 740	1 012 112	1 027 062	1 120 385	1 168 011	1 247 553	1 302 832	1 393 987	1 795 843

Figure 83.1: Value of exports (value added products)



Definition	Foreign Trade refers to the exchange of goods and services between South Africa and other countries.
Data source	Foreign Trade includes value of imported goods and services and value of exported goods and services: Import Trade is when the goods or services are purchased from other countries it is called import trade and Export trade is when the goods are sold to other countries, it is called export trade. Merchandise exports: Merchandise exports plus gold exports (free on board. Merchandise exports: Merchandise imports (free on board).

83. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ASSISTANCE THROUGH AFRICAN RENAISSANCE FUND

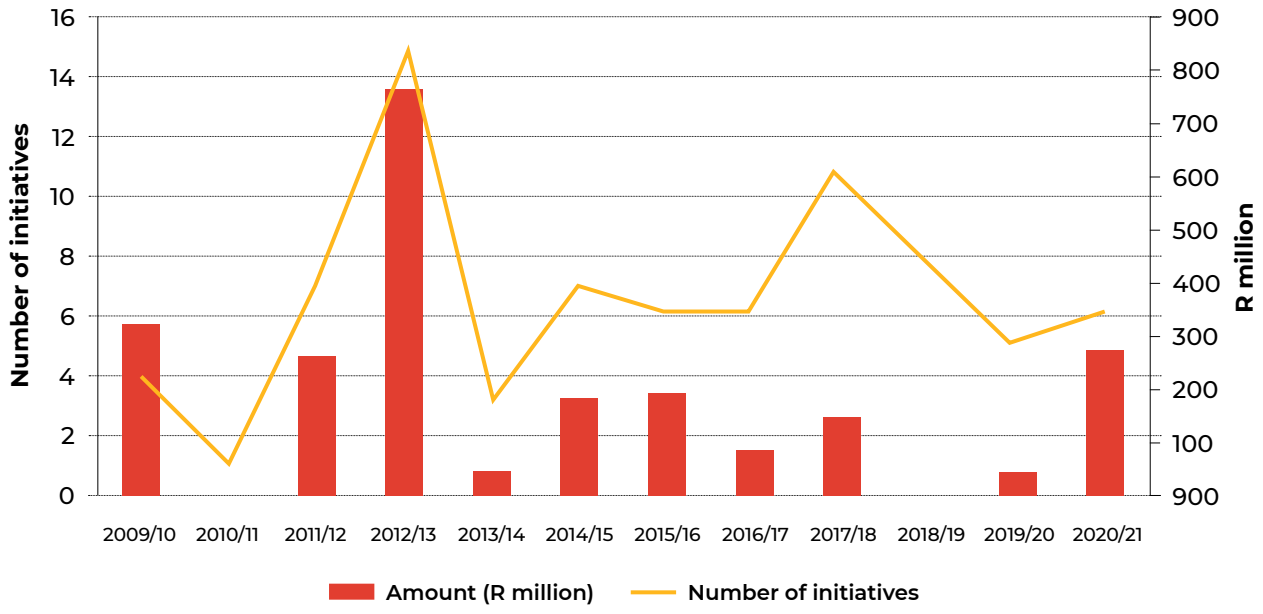
Goal	Contribute to an economically integrated Africa through development cooperation assistance under the African Renaissance Fund
Analysis	The yearly number of initiatives for development cooperation assistance under the African Renaissance Fund have been fluctuating over time, peaking at 15 in 2012/13. In 2020, the amount of spend increased to R288 million, which is more than 6th folds from R45 million in 2019/20.

Table 84.1: Development cooperation assistance

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Number of initiatives	4	1	7	15	3	7	6	6	11	8	5	6
Amount (million R)	331	4*	271	778	51	189	199	91	153	43.6	45	288

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

Figure 84.1: Development cooperation assistance



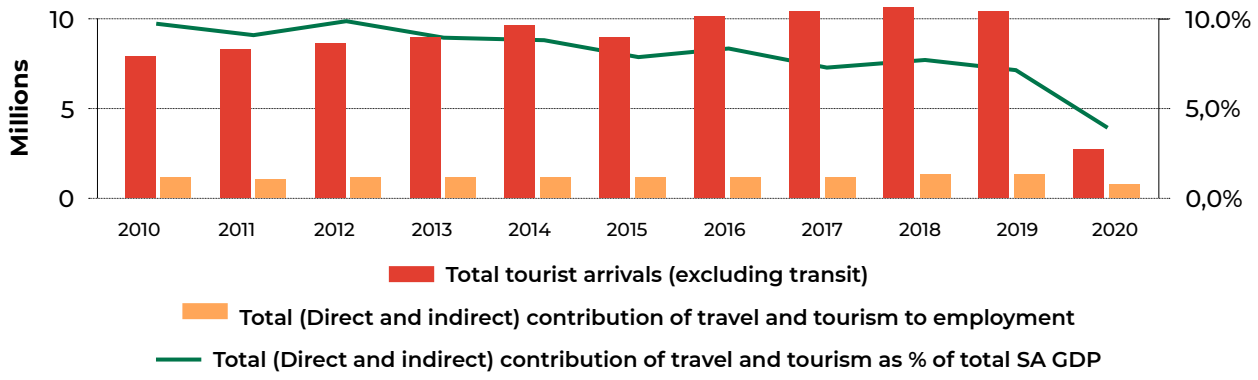
84. TOURISM

Goal	To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and create conditions for sustainable tourism growth.
Analysis	It is evident that the Covid-19 pandemic impacted the tourism industry quite hard around the world and in South Africa, mainly due to the lockdown and travel restrictions that were imposed. According to the numbers, the overall number of travellers (arrivals and departures) the volume of tourists decreased by 72.6% from 10.2 million in 2019 to 2.8 million in 2020. This has also affected Total contribution (Direct and Indirect) of travel and tourism as Percent total SA employment to decline from 8.9 percent to 6.5 percent. The same trend is visible with the Total African including Indian Ocean Islands dropped by 72 percent. President Ramaphosa announced measures to combat the spread of Covid -19 in South Africa. These measures were in line with reducing and monitoring inward as well as departing travellers.

Table 85.1: Tourism in South Africa

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Tourist Arrivals (excluding Transit)	8 961 565	9 549 236	8 903 773	10 044 163	10 285 197	10 472 105	10 228 593	2 802 320
Total Africa (including Indian Ocean Islands)	6 732 434	7 279 814	6 746 114	7 501 512	7 559 342	7 786 357	7 600 843	2 137 524
Total Overseas	2 213 134	2 254 709	2 144 988	2 531 046	2 713 133	2 672 146	2 612 159	661 030
Unspecified	15 997	14 713	12 671	11 605	12 722	13 602	15 591	3 766
Contribution to employment								
Direct Contribution to employment	657 766	681 915	668 651	705 871	681 619	739 657		
Total (Direct and Indirect) contribution of Travel and tourism to employment	1360 600	1393 300	1381 100	1411 900	1379 900	1481 100	1460 900	987 400
Total contribution (Direct and Indirect) of travel and tourism as % total SA employment	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.1	8.9	6.5
Contribution to Gross Domestic Product								
Direct contribution to Gross domestic Product (DGDP) (R 'bn)	103.3	112.6	108.7	124..9	119.0	130.2		
DGDP as % of GDP	2.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%		

Figure 85.1: Tourism in South Africa



Definition	United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) defines a traveller as someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose or duration. A foreign traveller refers to a traveller who is not a South African citizen or permanent resident. Total employment in the tourism industry refers to employees who supply goods and services to both tourists and non-tourists while tourism-direct employment refers to employees who are directly engaged in producing goods and services consumed by tourists only. A foreign tourist is any visitor travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for more than one night but less than 12 months, and whose main purpose of the trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.
Data source	1. Statistics South Africa and South African Tourism: Tourist arrivals (excluding transit). 2,4. Statistics South Africa's National accounts, Tourism Satellite Accounts for South Africa (Final 2014, Provisional 2015 and 2016). 3. World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC): June 2018 Travel and Tourism Economic Data.

NOTES

Development Indicators Report 2021

planning, monitoring & evaluation
Department:
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2030 NDP