DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS REPORT 2022

TOWARDS AN INFRASTRUCTURE-LED ECONOMIC RECOVERY

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

2030 NDP

MINISTER'S FOREWORD

In his delivery of the State of the Nation Address (SONA) on 9 February 2023, the President recommitted the government to implement measures to place our economy on a firm path to recovery. Restoring energy security is central to that effort, particularly given the escalation of load shedding in 2022 and its impact on the economy and society. Other government priorities identified to support this recovery include: economic reforms, investment drive, public employment programmes, and acceleration of the infrastructure programme. These priorities are critical to increase employment and improve living standards of citizens.

The 2022 Development Indicators (DI) report is the latest in a series that tracks progress against the National Development Plan's (NDP) Vision 2030. The DI report uses the indicators of outcomes and impact of government policies drawn from the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) as well as other indicators that reflect the contribution of the non-government sectors.

The 2022 DI report adopts the theme "towards an infrastructure-led economic recovery" in order to bring into sharp focus an important role of infrastructure in driving the process of economic recovery and development in South Africa.

There is a dynamic and symbiotic relationship between infrastructure and development. Accelerated and successful implementation of the national infrastructure priorities can increase the living standards of citizens by transforming the economic landscape, unlocking productivity, creating employment opportunities, and improving the provision of basic services. Moreover, it can stimulate further private sector investment, boost trade, support regional integration and tourism. Economic infrastructure, on the one hand, facilitates business activities through communication, bulk transport, water and energy supply systems, among others. Social infrastructure, on the other hand, meets basic needs such as providing drinking water, sanitation, schools, healthcare, public transport and human settlements. Infrastructure development must help improve environmental sustainability, climate resilience and reverse spatial disparities.

Economy-wide, there are encouraging signs of recovery, with the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 2,0% in 2022 – a second consecutive increase following the Covid-19 induced decline of 6,3 percent recorded in 2020. The economy, however, remains fragile as value-added in six of the ten industries are yet to reach their pre-pandemic levels. South Africa's GDP growth is still below policy targets and is forecast to grow at a slower rate than its key comparators. The economy is weighed down by well-known structural constraints that are being addressed to unlock its potential, (e.g. minerals industry dominated by exports, economic concentration, low R&D and skills deficits, inefficiencies in network industries, etc). We must sustain and increase the value added of infrastructure-intensive sectors, namely: construction, mining, manufacturing, transport, storage and community, electricity, gas and water.

The reported gains in GDP does not seem to significantly translate into employment growth. The youth, aged between 15-34 years, continue to experience higher rates of unemployment when compared to other age groups. There is a process currently underway to evaluate the efficacy of the various youth employment creation programmes.

The current administration has started implementing its commitments for the infrastructure investment pipeline of R96 billion over a 10-year period to achieve the target of 30% investment as percentage of GDP. The government has undertaken to fund a third of this commitment through instruments that will leverage the private sector effort for the remainder. Amongst the key sectors are: energy, which comprises new electricity generation capacity; maintenance of existing power stations and capacity for renewables, gas and battery storage; acceleration of various bulk water projects to support household and industries; modernization of the rail and ports network including the Industrial Development Zones and Special Economic Zones (IDZs/SEZs); bulk infrastructure and human settlements; digital infrastructure including provision of broadband; infrastructure to support scientific research; building of schools; as well as expansion and rehabilitation of the road networks including construction of rural roads, etc.

To alleviate poverty, South Africa's social grant system continues to play a big role as a safety net for poor people in the communities. Among the programmes is the Social Relief of Distress (SRD) which is available to individuals and households faced with poverty. The current high unemployment, poverty and inequality rates make a strong case for continuation of social assistance interventions.

The escalation of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains a major area of concern, with cases of sexual offences opened surpassing 50 000 a year. This is despite the campaigns by government and civil society condemning this pandemic. The government has stepped up its legislative role in the protection of women and children. For instance, in January 2022, the President signed into law three legislations as part of the implementation of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) on Gender-based Violence and Femicide (GBVF), namely: The Criminal and Related Matters Amendment Act; The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act; and The Domestic Violence Amendment Act. Among others, the new laws make it compulsory for all sexual offenders to be listed on a National Register for Sex Offenders (NRSO) and make it easier for the victims and survivors to access protection orders.

I thank all the departments, institutions and agencies that provided data and contributed to the production of the Development Indicators 2022 report. Working together there is nothing we cannot achieve. Sustained impact will require everyone's contribution.

Ms Maropene Ramokgopa, MP

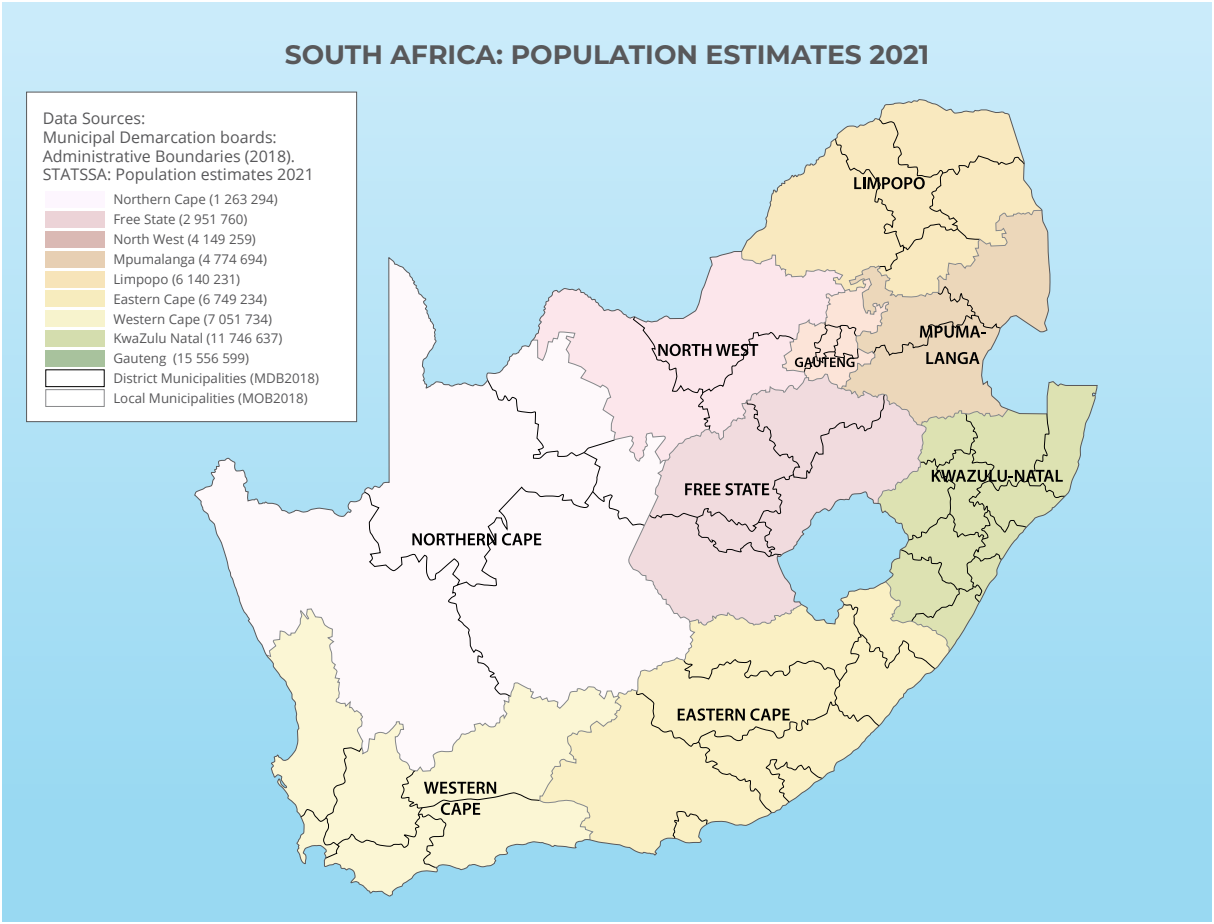
Minister in The Presidency for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Date:

1		
	Real GDP 2022	
	R 4,6 trillion	$ 353,26 billion (2021)
	Real GDP per Capita 2022	
	R 75 677	$ 5 948 (2021)

2	Mid-term population Estimates 2022	
	Total	60 604 992
	Male	29 624 882
	Female	30 980 110
	0-14 years	17 012 769
	15-29 years	14 984 807
3	Households	17 947 000
4	Household size	3,4
5	Land Surface area	*1 220 813 km^2

MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA



Data source	1) South African Reserve Bank (SARB). https://www.resbank.co.za/Research/Statistics/Pages/OnlineDownloadFacility.aspx 2) Statistics South Africa's (Stats SA) Mid-term population estimates 2021. 3) Stats SA's General Household Survey (GHS) 2021. 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 East 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

AG	Auditor-General
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
ARV	Antiretroviral
AU	African Union
BDRR	Blue Drop Risk Rating
BoP	Balance of Payments
CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
COMG	Commonage grant
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CPI	Consumer Price Inflation
CPIX	Consumer Price Index
CRLR	Commission on Restitution of Land Rights
CWP	Community Work Programme
DBE	Department of Basic Education
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
DPWI	Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EAF	Energy Availability Factor
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECT	Electronic Communications and Transactions
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ERRP	Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan
EWA	Estimated Weight for Age
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
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
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHGIP	GHG Improvement Programme
GHS	General Household Survey
GPB	Government Performance Barometer
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HCT	HIV Counselling and Testing
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
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LE	Life Expectancy
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTE	Long Term Evolution (4G LTE)
LURITS	Learner Unit Record Information and Tracking System
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMFR	Maternal Mortality in facility ratio
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MBPI	Marine Biodiversity Protection Index
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAD	National Artisan Development
NADSC	National Artisan Development Support Centre
NAQI	National Air Quality Index
NDP	National Development Plan
NEET	Not in Education, Employment nor Training
NGHGIS	National GHG Information System
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
NRF	National Revenue Fund
NSC	National Senior Certificate
NYC	National Youth Commission
OBI	Open Budget Index
OHS	October Household Survey
PAAQI	Priority Area Air Quality Index
PATSTAT	The Worldwide Patent Statistical Database
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy Degree
R&D	Research and Development
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
SA	South Africa
SACMEQ	Southern and Eastern African Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
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
TWh	Terra-Watt Hours
TPBI	Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
VIP	Ventilation Pipe
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
VTAPA	Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area
WEF	Work Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WYPD	Women, Youth and People with Disabilities

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NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

The Development Indicators (DI) series tracks South Africa's progress against the NDP goals, using a consistent and uniform set of key statistical indicators drawn from the 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. An online Development Indicators Dashboard has also been established on the National Policy Data Observatory (NPDO) platform to enable users to access the DI content more conveniently. This is done through collaboration of the DPME, the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

The DI report 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 while ensuring that the data used is the latest, accurate and complete. The sources include official statistics, government administrative systems and research institutions, covering both the local and international sources. A substantial amount of the DI indicators 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 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 be only 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
- also, those that have been archived. This are the indicators whose data sources have been discontinued.
- the available statistics has already been published in the previous Development Indicators reports
- Indicators which are no longer reported on their own, but merged with other indicators that are already in the Development Indicators publication. For example, Community Work Programme (CWP) work opportunities are now part of the EPWP programme and it is not disaggregated.

The indicators suspended for the 2022 DI publication are from Poverty and inequality (three indicators), Social Cohesion (one indicator) and Employment (one indicator). These Poverty and Inequality indicators are produced on a five-yearly basis by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and the relevant survey has not been published since 2015.

Discontinued Indicators: For some indicators (where updated data is no longer available), proxy indicators will be identified to replace those indicators. Historical information for discontinued indicators will remain available in the DI digital dataset. Data collection for the current edition was largely based on the MTSF 2019 - 2024. Specific steps are undertaken to affect the transition from one MTSF cycle to the next. In this case, some of the goal statements from the 2014 – 2019 MTSF have remained relevant, and therefore retained, while others were replaced with new ones in line with the current MTSF cycle. This is a general approach followed. Changes of this nature are phased in over two years in order to manage transitions of indicators and ensure alignment of datasets. There are practical challenges relating to unavailability of data for certain new indicators, and a need for further work to build a reliable and consistent series for the DI.

TOWARDS INFRASTRUCTURE-LED RECOVERY

INTRODUCTION

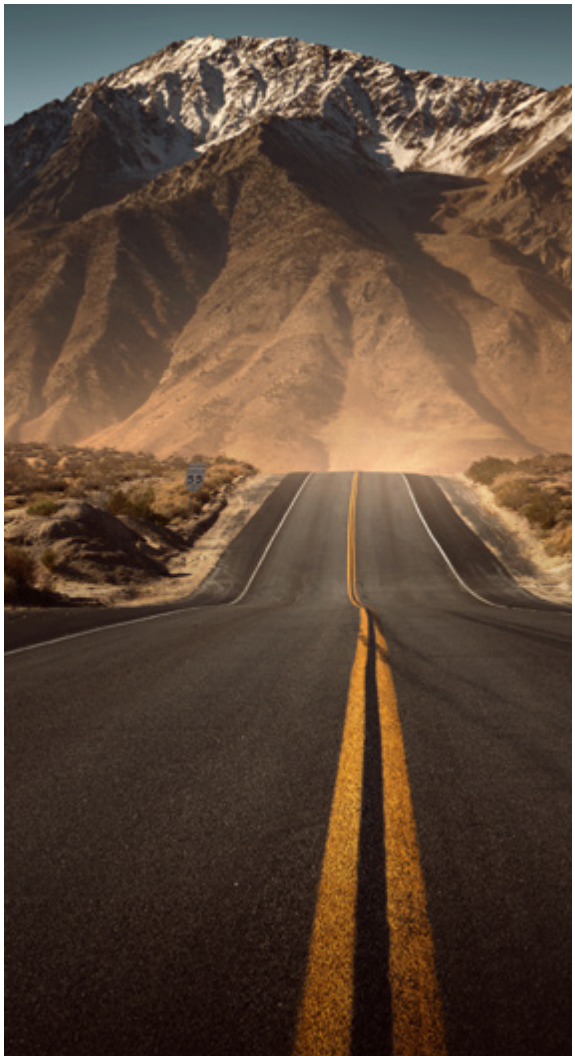
Infrastructure is the flywheel of economic performance, social inclusion and development in general. Because of this, the National Infrastructure Plan 2050 (NIP 2050), that was published in March 2022, locates infrastructure development priorities within the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 objectives. It does this by outlining the priorities for implementing the national infrastructure programme as a means to transform the economy, increase employment, improve the provision of basic services and support South Africa's global competitiveness.

For purposes of accelerating development, South Africa must develop infrastructure that fosters inclusion, and supports industrialisation as well as environmental sustainability and resilience. While the rapid development of new infrastructure is essential, maintaining the existing infrastructure is equally important in order to increase the lifespan of assets and prevent the economic costs of deterioration. For industries to remain competitive and productive in the country, there must be reliable electricity, water, freight transport and digital infrastructure – all these form part of Phase 1 of the NIP 2050.

The June 2019 State of the Nation Address (SONA) made commitments for the infrastructure programme of the 6th Administration. This included implementing the infrastructure project pipeline worth R100 billion over a decade from 2019/20. Government subsequently allocated R24 billion over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Several sectoral targets were adopted in the Medium-Term Strategic Framework 2019-2024 (MTSF), which is a five yearly implementation framework for the NDP.

The Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Plan (ERRP) aims for massive expansion of infrastructure. This is because infrastructure investment holds much promise for South Africa's recovery post the Covid-19 disruptions and course correction towards the NDP and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030.

No single infrastructure segment operates on its own. Economic infrastructure facilitates business activities through communication, bulk transport, water and energy supply systems, among others. Social infrastructure enables the provision of basic needs such as drinking water, sanitation, schools, hospitals and public transport. Infrastructure governance enables efficient planning, delivery and maintenance of infrastructure. This includes legislative and institutional arrangements that shape the financial, regulatory and administrative capacity to facilitate investment, allow construction and ensure that service delivery takes place.



KEY INDICATOR TRENDS

Infrastructure Investment – Key Trends and Risks

The key indicator of investment – the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) as a percentage of GDP, stood at 14,1% in 2022, which is lower than 17,9% of 2012. A major breakout occurred around 2008-2009 due to the global economic crisis. The Covid-19 disruptions exacerbated this situation which was already on a downward trend. The investment levels in critical infrastructure since 2012 have been insufficient to support NDP objectives, especially by the public sector (NPC, 2022). A turnaround must be achieved if the NDP goals are to be met.

Data for 2022 is encouraging, considering a consistent growth in all the four quarters compared to the same period of 2021. Fixed investment is expected to increase by 4,3% and 6,2% in 2023 and 2024, respectively. This bodes well for infrastructure in the next two years. These improvements are driven largely by capital spending in general government and public corporations. Major concerns remain about paucity of private sector investment. South Africa is lagging on this ratio compared to selected African countries, namely Botswana, Ghana, Namibia, Nigeria, Kenya and Egypt.

Figure 0.1: Gross fixed capital formation as a % of GDP
Source: Stats SA - P0441

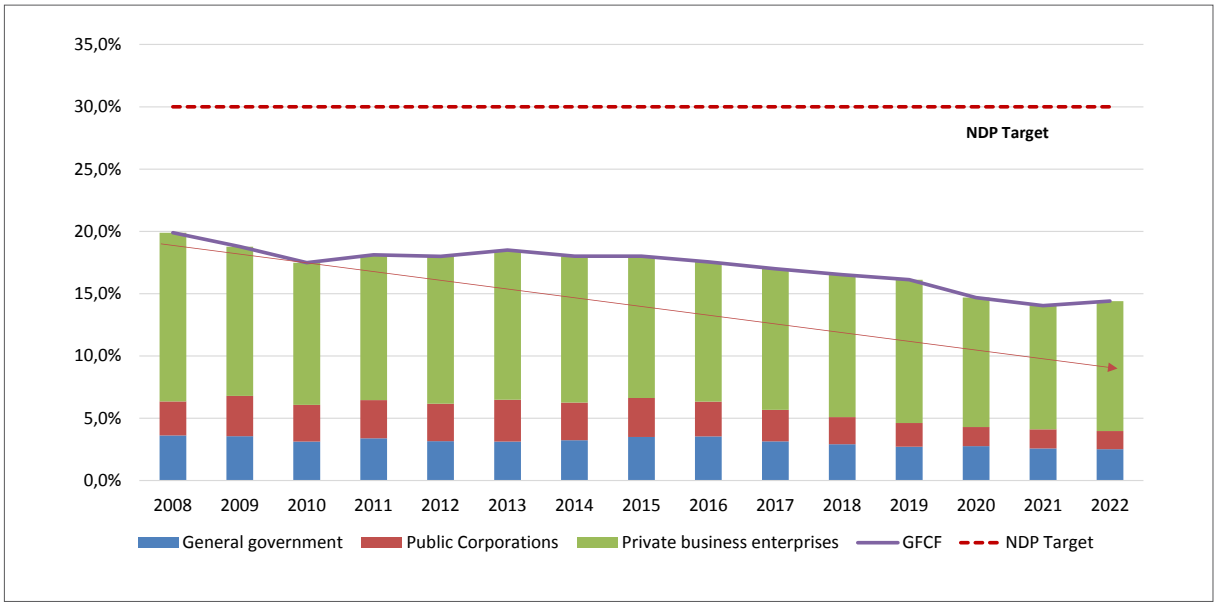
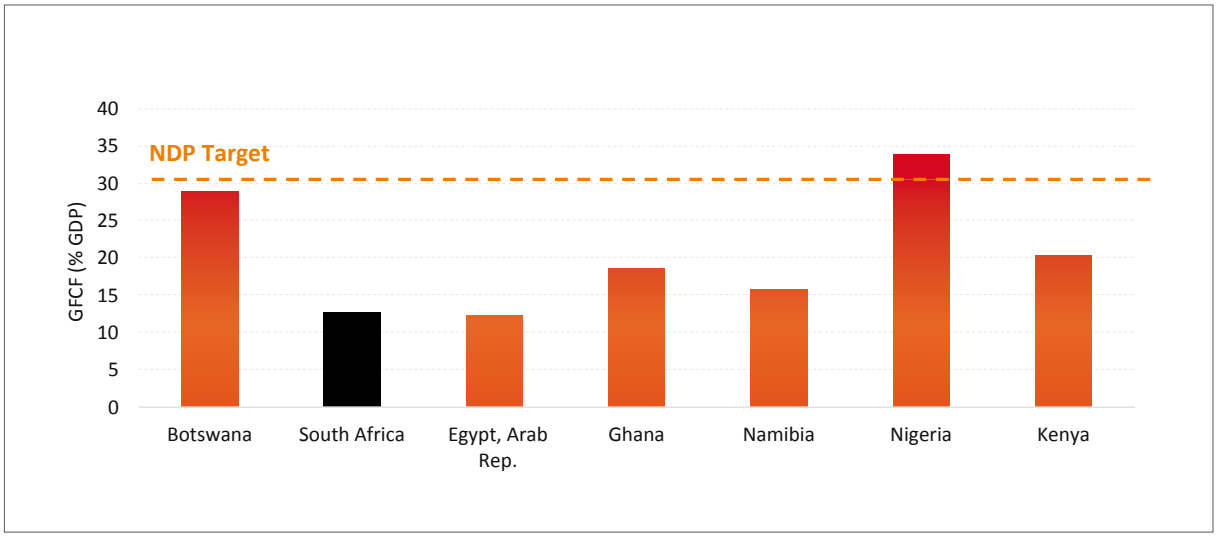


Figure 0.2: GFCF as a % of GDP comparison to selected African countries (2021)
Source: World Bank



The geographical representation of investment in the country still reveals developmental disparities between urban and rural areas – a reminder of South Africa's difficult past. This is important to note since production and distribution of goods and services in both urban and rural areas are connected through infrastructure. The districts with the highest fixed investment are depicted in green in the map (see Figure 0.4) – and are the City of Johannesburg, the City of Tshwane, the City of Ekurhuleni, eThekwini and the City of Cape Town. However, rural areas such as Namakwa, Pixley ka Seme in the Northern Cape, and Joe Gqabi and Alfred Nzo in the Eastern Cape have significantly less fixed investment, as indicated in red on the map. The revealed investment gaps highlight the need for infrastructure to link urban and rural areas and to increase investment opportunities.

Communities rely on all types of infrastructure (social and economic) to continue with their daily lives and contribute towards the economy. The supply of basic and bulk infrastructure is crucial to this; if any example can be used, the recent flooding in KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape indicated how important investment in infrastructure is. Infrastructure investment's benefits and associated activities are typically reaped from four years onwards.

Figure 0.3: Spatial distribution map of the GFCF in South Africa
Source: ISA and Quantec

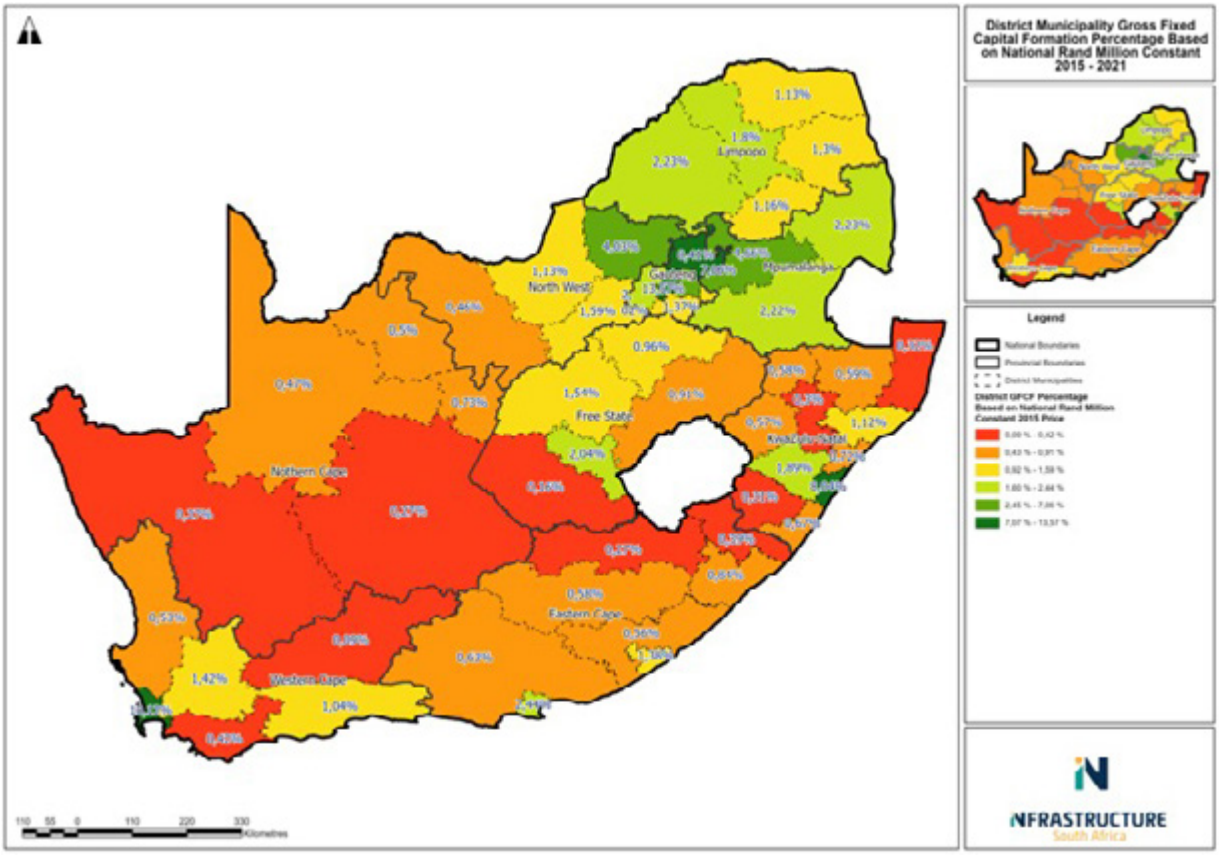


Figure 0.5 and Table 0.1 summarise the government's social and infrastructure investment trends for the past three government administrative periods. Between 2009 and 2015, economic infrastructure investment by the Public Investment Corporation (PIC) peaked during four periods, after which a clear decline was seen post-2015. The Covid-19 lockdowns exaggerated the decline with a recovery of 5,3% from a low base in 2020. During the 4th administration, an average growth rate of 7,8% was recorded in PIC economic infrastructure investment.

Economic infrastructure investment by the general government has shown the same depressing decrease, mostly since 2017. On the other hand, social infrastructure investment by the government saw an average increase of 2,4% between 2014 and 2018, largely due to a spike during 2015. In 2022, social infrastructure investment saw an increase of 5,5%, following a period of slump from 2016.

Figure 0.4: Performance in economic and social infrastructure investment by government (1994 – 2022)

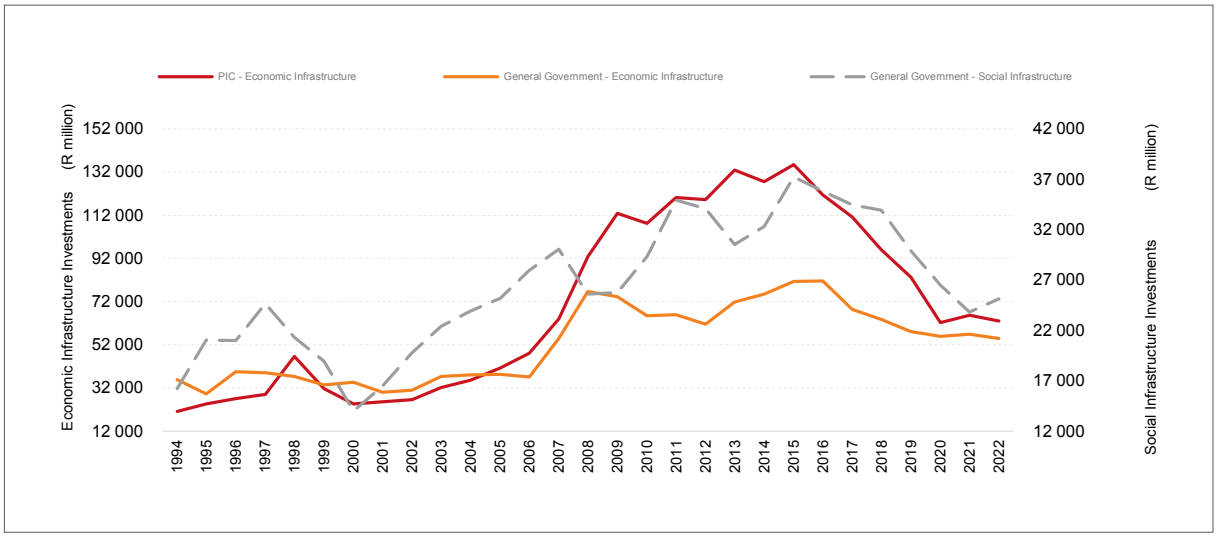


Table 0.1: Economic and social infrastructure investment by government (4th to 6th Administration)
Source: SARB (KBP6101Y; KBP6102Y; KBP6107Y) and ISA calculations

Public Sector Infrastructure Investment Growth during 4th to 6th Administration				
	PIC - Economic Infrastructure	General Government - Economic Infrastructure	General Government - Social Infrastructure	
4th administration	2009	21,6%	-3,2%	0,6%
	2010	-4,1%	-11,7%	13,8%
	2011	10,9%	0,6%	19,0%
	2012	-0,6%	-6,6%	-2,4%
	2013	11,4%	16,5%	-10,5%
	5-year average	**7,8%**	**-0,9%**	**4,1%**
5th administration	2014	-4,1%	5,2%	5,9%
	2015	6,2%	7,7%	15,2%
	2016	-10,2%	0,3%	-3,8%
	2017	-8,6%	-16,2%	-3,9%
	2018	-13,5%	-6,7%	-1,6%
	5-year average	**-6,0%**	**-1,9%**	**2,4%**
6th administration	2019	-13,4%	-8,9%	-11,9%
	2020	-25,2%	-3,8%	-11,4%
	2021	5,3%	2,0%	-10,1%
	2022	-3,8%	-3,5%	5,5%
	4-year average	**-9,3%**	**-3,6%**	**-7,0%**

Infrastructure Expenditure Trends

Actual expenditure over the MTEF as per Figure 0.6 and Figure 0.7 indicates that the national government is prioritising infrastructure spending, yet more is required.

The February 2023 budget lifted the austerity measures from the energy sector infrastructure spending with an increase over the MTEF of R33 billion. This is welcome given the current energy crisis and its wide-ranging implications. The water and sanitation sector have seen increased infrastructure spending since the Budget Review of 2021. Further increases are expected given the pipeline of priority projects under implementation. Transport and storage sector expenditure has increased substantially post the 2020 pandemic, while expenditure on economic services infrastructure has only recovered at a slower pace.

Although infrastructure spending in the health sector has been increasing between MTEF periods, the pace thereof has been steady. Room for increasing spending in this sector must be created especially considering the critical state of the country's healthcare infrastructure (such as hospitals and clinics) and the requirements for implementing the National Health Insurance (NHI).

Furthermore, current and future education is critical to addressing the triple challenges in the country, and therefore the reduction in educational infrastructure expenditure needs to be addressed given the decreases shown between MTEF periods.

Figure 0.5: Economic infrastructure expenditure MTEF comparison (Budget Review 2019 - 2023)
Source: Various National Treasury Budget Reviews & ISA calculations

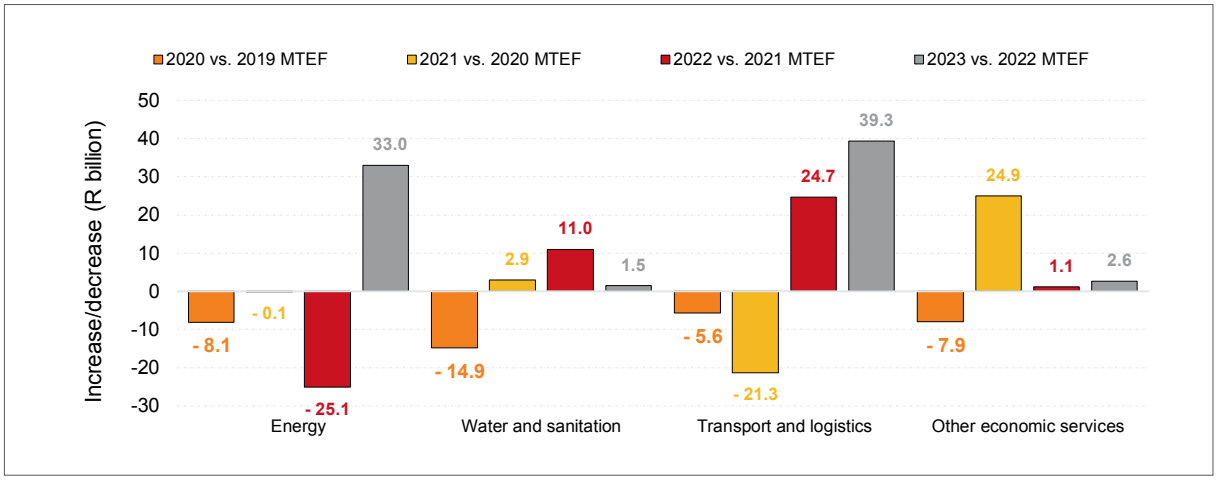
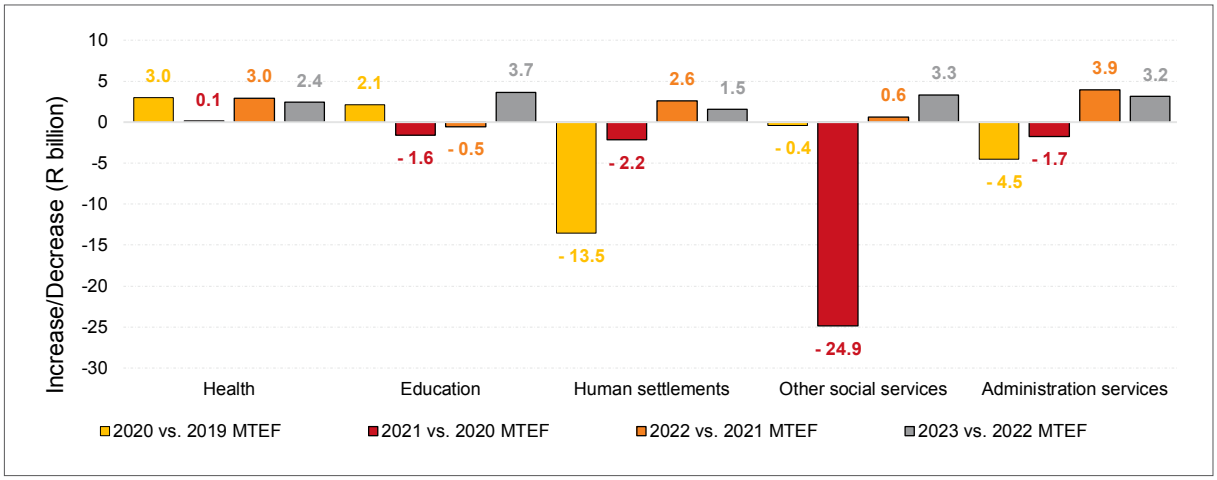


Figure 0.6: Social infrastructure expenditure MTEF comparison (Budget Review 2019 - 2023)
Source: Various National Treasury Budget Reviews & ISA calculations

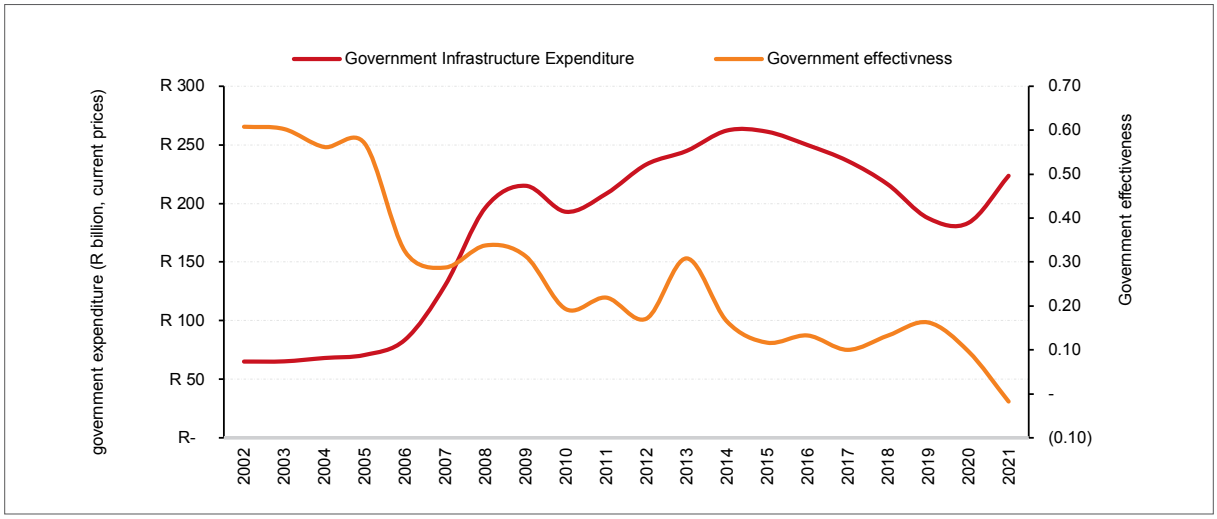


Infrastructure Governance

Good infrastructure governance is critical to ensure success in the delivery of the overall infrastructure programme and to optimise its public value and social outcomes (OECD, 2017; Global Infrastructure Hub, 2017; Ramokgopa, 2023). Infrastructure governance refers to the management and regulation of the development, maintenance, and operation of public infrastructure assets. It includes policies, legislations and institutional arrangements that shape the financial, regulatory and administrative capacity to provide an enabling environment for investment, infrastructure construction and the delivery of services.

Figure 0.8 shows that government infrastructure expenditure has increased while government effectiveness has declined over the period. This is undesirable as it poses a risk to overall development. Important steps to resolve this include the establishment of Infrastructure South Africa (ISA) within the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), the Infrastructure Fund at the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Budget Facility for Infrastructure (BFI) at the National Treasury. A seamless and integrated process for infrastructure project preparation, appraisal, financing and monitoring is being developed as a next step to further improve the functioning and impact of these structures - to ensure role clarity, seamlessness, efficiency and certainty among stakeholders concerning evaluation and prioritisation criteria, stage gates and progress, funding and eligibility requirements, etc.

Figure 0.7: Government effectiveness and infrastructure expenditure trends (2002-2021)
Source: Derived from National Treasury and World Bank



ISA serves as a single point of entry for all infrastructure projects and is the custodian of the country's infrastructure project pipeline in line with the Infrastructure Development Act 23 of 2014. Furthermore, ISA assists with project preparation and make recommendations regarding funding pathways, between fiscal funding through the BFI, blended funding through the Infrastructure Fund (IF) or commercial funding through private sector sources. The aim of the IF is to transform public infrastructure through bespoke blended financing solutions by capital from private sector, institutional investors, development finance institutions and multilateral development banks to sourcing c improve the risk profile and bankability of projects. The BFI serves as a mechanism for committing fiscal resources to public infrastructure spending.

Pipeline of Mega Infrastructure Projects

The Infrastructure Project Pipeline that is maintained by ISA gives a useful indication of current projects and the outlook for future construction projects in terms of number of projects, stages in the preparation/appraisal process, investment value, as well as funding status and geolocation of the projects.

By February 2022, the pipeline had a total of 66 registered projects/programmes with a total investment value of about R1,57 trillion – representing the value of infrastructure projects being planned and prepared for implementation. The projects were at various stages of development, with about a third of the projects in the pre-feasibility stage. A significant portion of the projects is in the more advanced stages, with about 13 projects (about 20% of the pipeline) at the bankable feasibility stage and six projects (about 10% of the pipeline) ready for implementation.

Table 0.2: Projects per sector in the ISA project pipeline (as at December 2022)
Source: ISA Project Pipeline

Sector	Number of projects	Project Value (R Billion)
Water & Sanitation	4	29,69
Transport	5	70,18
Social	10	39,86
Municipal	8	97,03
IDZ/SEZ	7	39,60
Human Settlements	10	72,63
Energy	19	1 211,70
Digital	1	1,26
Asset Optimisation Projects	1	1,52
Agriculture	1	3,20
TOTAL	**66**	**1 566,67**

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORAL ANALYSIS

This section provides snapshots of a few areas from a broad range of possible sectoral lenses. The initial part looks at the construction sector, one of the infrastructure intensive sectors. The latter part looks at three of the NIP 2050 infrastructure sectors, namely: energy, water and transport. The intension was not to cover all aspects of these sectors, for example, maritime, ports, aviation, etc. are not covered under transport.

Construction Activity and Confidence

The construction industry forms part of the infrastructure-intensive sectors, given its embeddedness within the bulk infrastructure value chains. Performance of this sector has been in decline since 2017. The sector showed improvements in the last two quarters of 2022, with Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices increasing by 3,9% and 0,5% respectively, for quarter three and four (quarter-on-quarter). At macro-level, GDP data for Quarter 4 shows that the construction sector is still yet to recover to its pre-pandemic production levels (Stats SA, 2022).

The Building Confidence Index, measured by the FNB/BER to provide sentiment on the prevailing business environment, remained constant in March 2023 at 33 points. Although stable, the level of construction activity is still below the previous highs.

Construction in nature is labour-intensive and employs a significant number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers for construction projects. Figure 10 reflects what is possible when the construction and infrastructure industry works together with a clear goal and aligned deadline. From 2007 construction labour productivity increased substantially due to construction for the FIFA world cup in South Africa – focusing on the delivery of sport and transport infrastructure that had to be completed by 2010. The net result was the sharp increase in labour productivity in the construction sector that also exceeded the average labour productivity of the country during this period. Thereafter, productivity started dropping and was lower than overall South African labour productivity – largely as a result of the construction industry not working together on a specific deliverable with a specific target date.

During the pandemic period, labour productivity dropped further due to lockdown restrictions. Mid-2020 saw an increase in construction labour productivity due to an increase in both infrastructure projects and economic activity.

Figure 0.8: FNB/BER building confidence index, Mar 2016 – Mar 2023
Source: BER

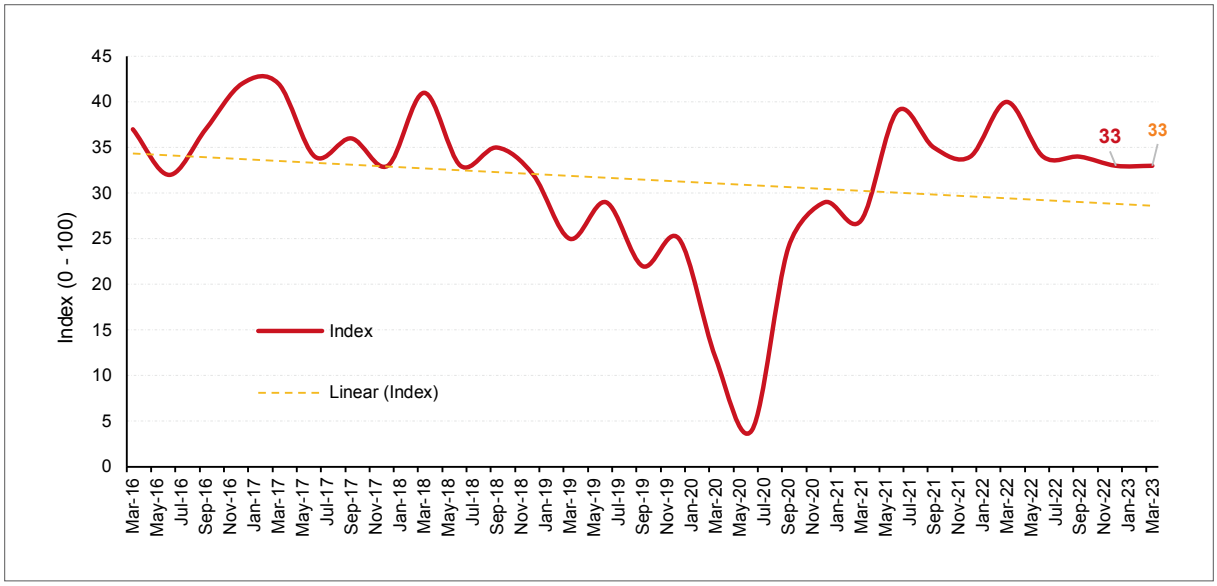
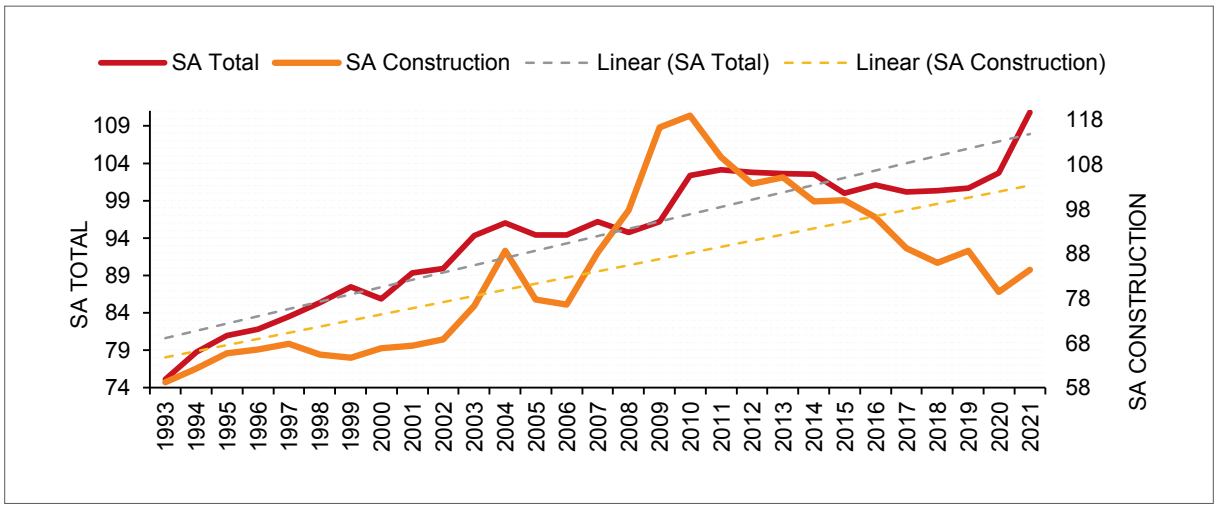


Figure 0.9: Labour productivity: SA and the construction sector, 1993-2021 (2015 = 100)
Source: Quantec EasyData



Energy

Energy security is a key element of economic growth. It is an input to production systems and industrial activity. For households, access to electricity is an indicator for a decent standard of living.

South Africa's current energy crisis is considered the biggest constraint to the country's economic growth. Major investments in the energy sector should take place urgently in order to resolve the drag and stimulate growth and boost investor confidence.

An analysis by the CSIR (2023) shows an average Energy Availability Factor (EAF) of 59,1% in 2022, which is a decline from 79,4% recorded in 2012 and a slide away from a target of 80% set for 2024. Since 2017, there has been a continued decline in EAF, largely due to an increase in unplanned outages.

Loadshedding has been implemented in South Africa and serves as an approach to manage the electricity supply shortfall through controlled power outages implemented by the electricity utility, Eskom, in order to prevent the collapse of the grid. However, loadshedding has escalated in the year 2022 – with Gigawatt hours (GWh) shed totaling 7 945 in 2022 (+129% compared to 2021), mostly due to stage 6 loadshedding (where between 5 000 and 6 000 Megawatts are shed).

The Global Gas Security Review (2022) notes that, other than South Africa, there are several of other countries that are experiencing power outages/blackouts, namely India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Venezuela, Nigeria, Zimbabwe and some European countries. Commonly cited reasons for this challenge include inadequate power generation capacity, limitations of transmission and distribution infrastructure, shortages and escalating prices of inputs such as coal, fuel and gas; and a slow pace in introducing and scaling up on renewables. Important lessons are therefore emerging on country practices is dealing with the energy challenge.

Resolving the energy crisis is foremost on the South African government's priorities. The President has announced the Energy Action Plan in July 2022 to coordinate country effort in this regard. A National Energy Crisis Committee and a Ministry of Electricity are among the new measures implemented. The key interventions of the Energy Action Plan are to:

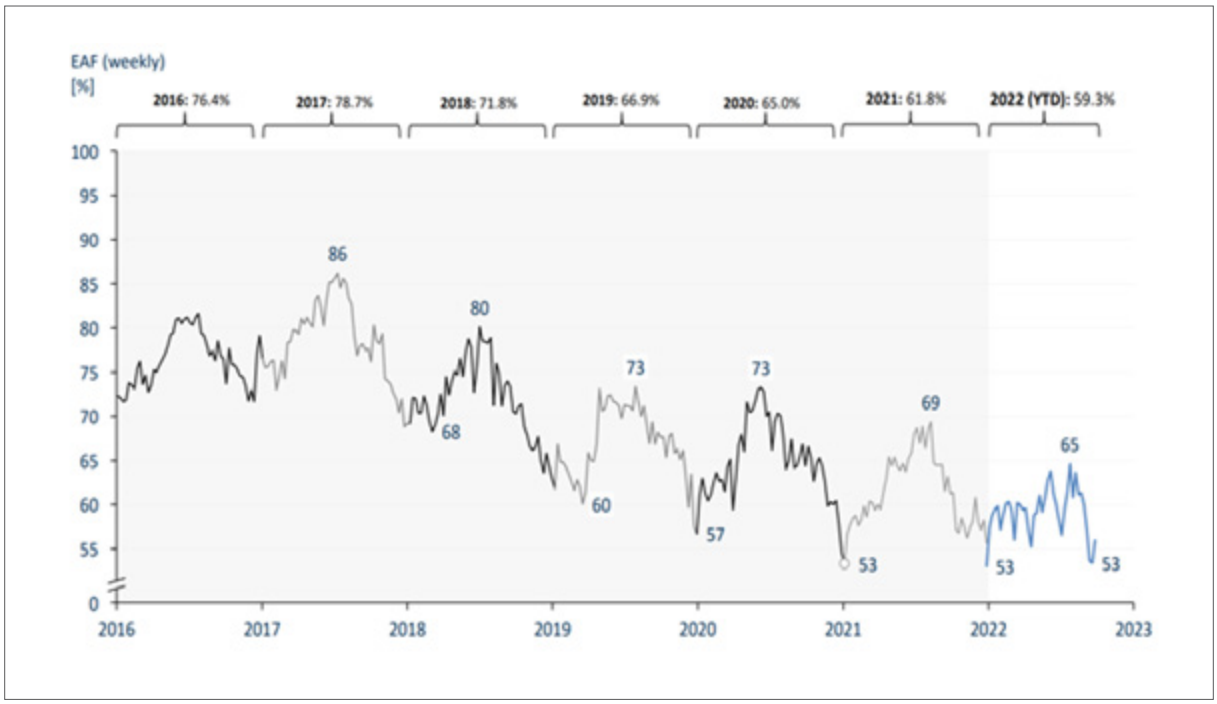
- Fix Eskom's existing power stations and improve the availability of energy supply.
- Enable and accelerate private investment in new energy generation capacity.
- Accelerate procurement of new capacity from renewables, gas and battery storage.
- Enable businesses and households to invest in rooftop solar.
- Fundamentally transform the electricity sector to establish a competitive electricity market.

The government is updating the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), which was initially introduced in 2010 and updated in 2019 to outline a diverse energy mix to meet the country's electricity needs. The new updates must account for the shifting context, including the required additional generation capacity, technological innovations, structural shifts in the broader energy sector locally and globally and the country's climate commitments. About 80% of South Africa's electricity is generated from coal, which provides about 176.6 Terra-Watt Hour (TWh). Renewable energy (including hydro) contributes 13,7% (30,2 TWh), Nuclear energy contributes 4,6% (10,1 TWh), and diesel contributes 1,6% (3,6 TWh) (CSIR, 2023).

Structural changes are taking place in the South African energy sector, albeit considered slow. Private sector participation, especially in the renewable energy space has grown, with the footprint of utility-scale generation facilities in new locations across the country when comparing the situation in 2011 and 2022.

The supply of electricity has a positive relationship with GDP. If there is a 10% increase in the supply of electricity, GDP will see an increase of 5.1% during the same year – Ordinary Least Squares Estimate ISA (2023).

Figure 0.10: Weekly and average annual energy availability factor

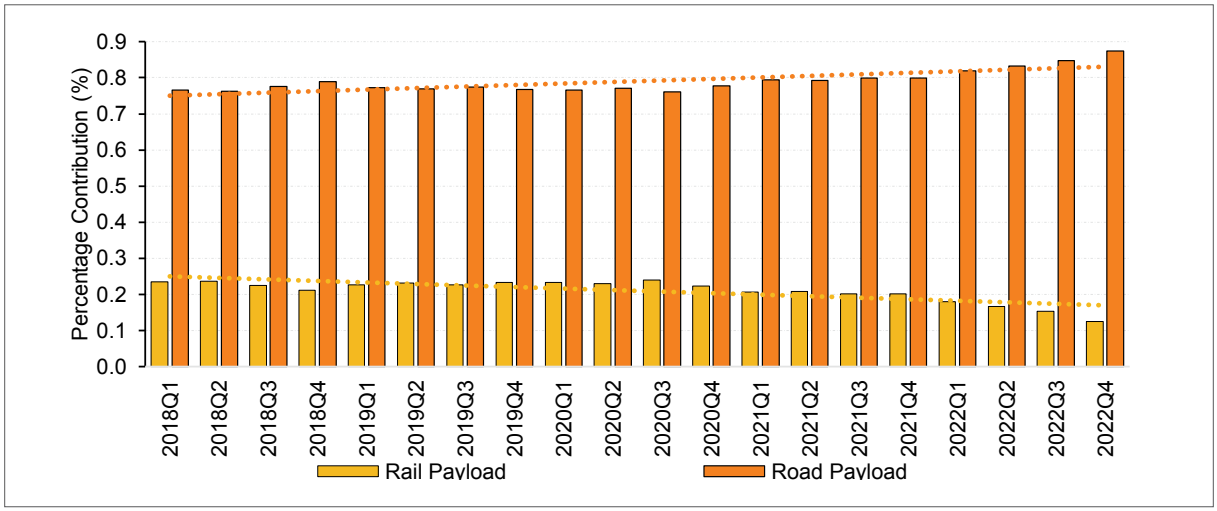


Road and Rail Transport

The transport sector plays a crucial role in any functional economy by providing essential logistics services to businesses, supporting the trade and export industries, and enabling mobility of citizens and tourism. The level of economic development of any country is directly proportional to the quality and quantity of its different modes of transport and their infrastructure networks.

There has been a gradual increase in the volume of goods transported (payload of road transport) over the past few quarters, while rail freight was decreasing. Statistics South Africa's Land Transport Survey shows that the volume of goods transported (payload) increased by 18,2% during the last quarter of 2022 compared with 2021 Quarter 4 (refer to Figure 14). The corresponding income increased by 18,4% over the same period. Seasonally adjusted payload increased by 18,6% in the three months that ended in December 2022 compared with the last three months of 2021. Rail freight decreased by 26,2% while road freight increased by 30%.

Figure 0.11: % Contribution of rail and road payload volumes to total, seasonally adjusted, 2018 Q1 – 2022 Q4
Source: Statistics South Africa P7162; Own Calculations



The real cost per ton transported via road and rail provides insights into the increasing or decreasing demand for a specific mode of transport and the associated cost of using the infrastructure. Road transport is the most common mode of transportation in South Africa, accounting for around 80% of freight transport. Land transport infrastructure has been under tremendous pressure as the demand for road infrastructure has increased due to the ageing railway infrastructure, underinvestment, and poor service delivery. The rail transport and logistics sector faces several challenges, including infrastructure deficiencies, vandalism, poor service delivery, and high operating costs, which require continued investment and policy efforts.

Cabinet approved the White Paper on a National Rail Policy in 2022 in order to introduce relevant structural reforms, which include enabling the rail utility, Transnet, to collaborate with other transport modes and private market participants in the sector, amongst others.

On the passenger rail network, major rehabilitation work is underway to recover the damage from widespread vandalism, poor maintenance and damages in KwaZulu-Natal and upgrades to technology and security systems. According to the Department of Transport (December 2022) rehabilitation had been completed in 13 corridors and limited services had resumed while further repairs continue towards full operation.

For communities, roads provide a means to access essentials such as food, shopping, utilities, education, medical and social services, as well as economic opportunities. The Rural Access Index (RAI) shows the proportions of the population living within 2 kilometres or about 20 – 30 minutes walking time of the nearest all-season road (Roberts and Ratogi: 2006). District level data on RAI shows great disparities between rural and urban communities. South Africa has approximately 750 000 kilometers of roads of which approximately 80% is gravel (or unpaved).

Among the ongoing government interventions to rectify this are programme for rural road construction, upgrading and maintenance in the provinces of North West, Limpopo and Free State (targeting 685 km by 2024), wherein standard design principles will be applied to reduce cost, accelerating pace of delivery and intensify labour intensive methods; the Welisizwe Rural Bridges Programme which aims to build about 95 bridges a year to enhance safe mobility and access in communities. The rehabilitation of the N1, N2 and N3 highways also makes a major contribution of connecting people and places and economic activities as well as the neighbouring countries.

The shift of cargo from road to rail will go far in addressing the logistical and supply chain constraints. This will also assist in reducing the bottlenecks prevalent in the sector while simultaneously reducing road damage due to overloading of road freight vehicles. Another benefit relates to the reduction in total logistic costs as long-distance freight-rail transportation is cost competitive when compared to road transportation costs.

Figure 0.15: Provincial percentage of population within 2km of an all-weather road
Source: Statistics South Africa, P7162

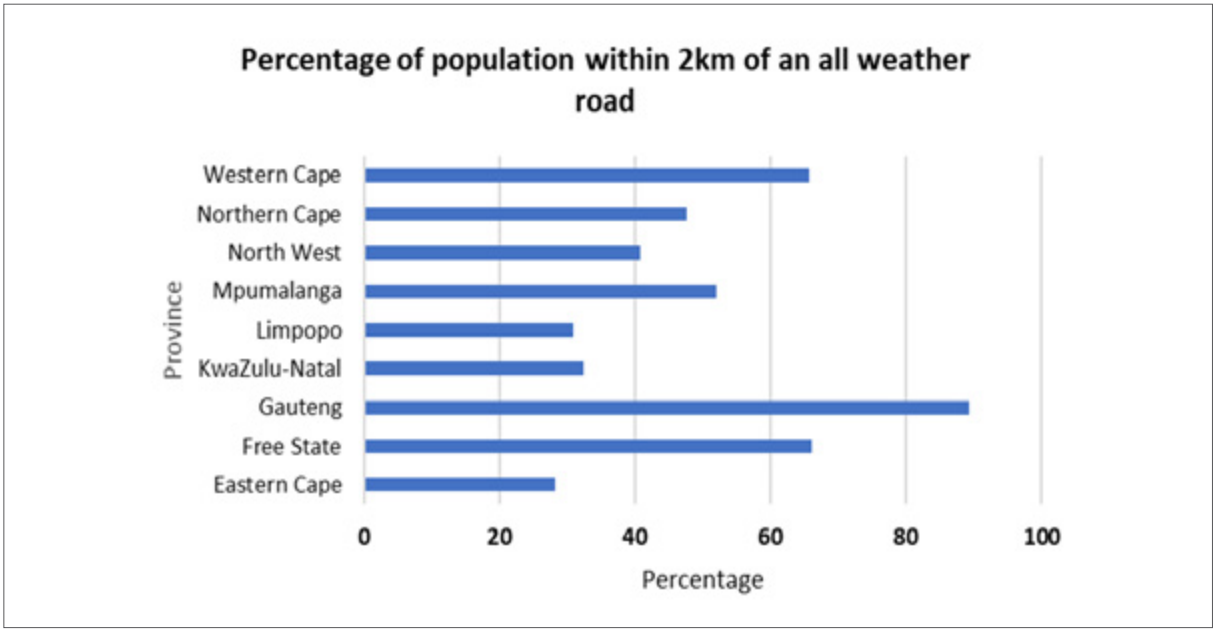
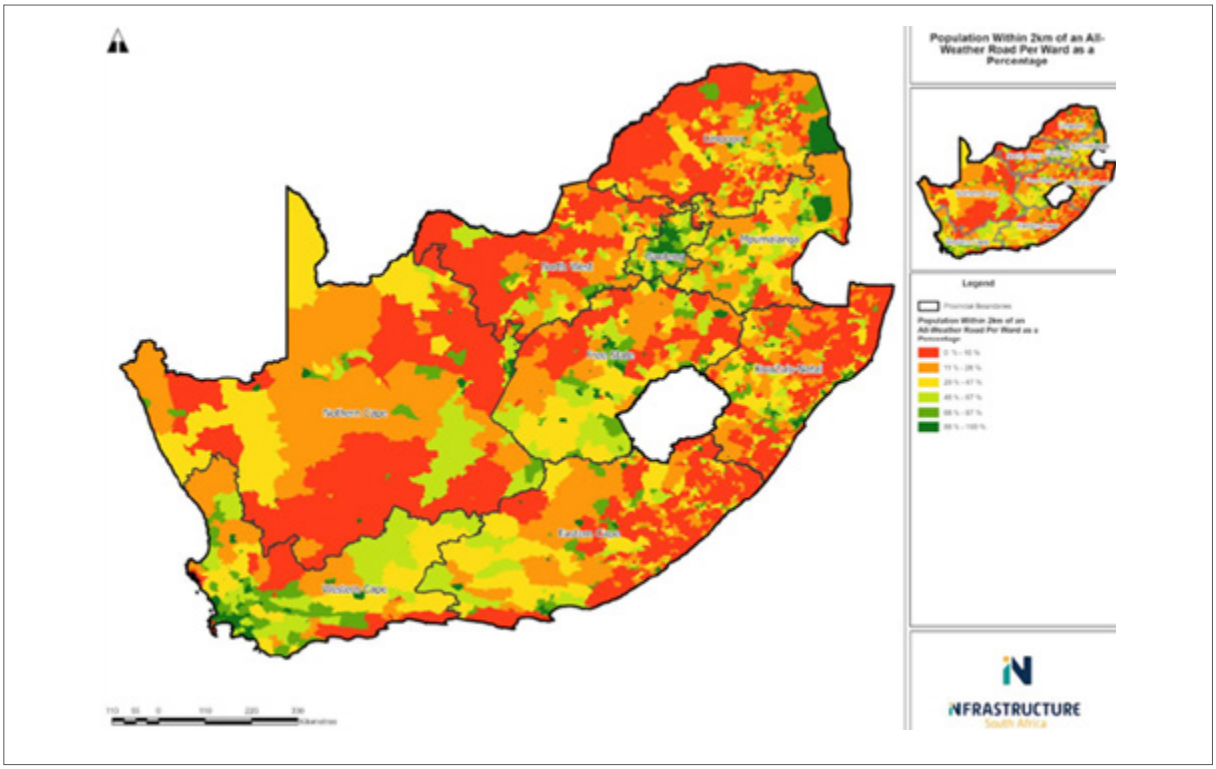


Figure 0.16: Map on population within 2km of an all-weather road per ward
Source: Infrastructure South Africa



Water

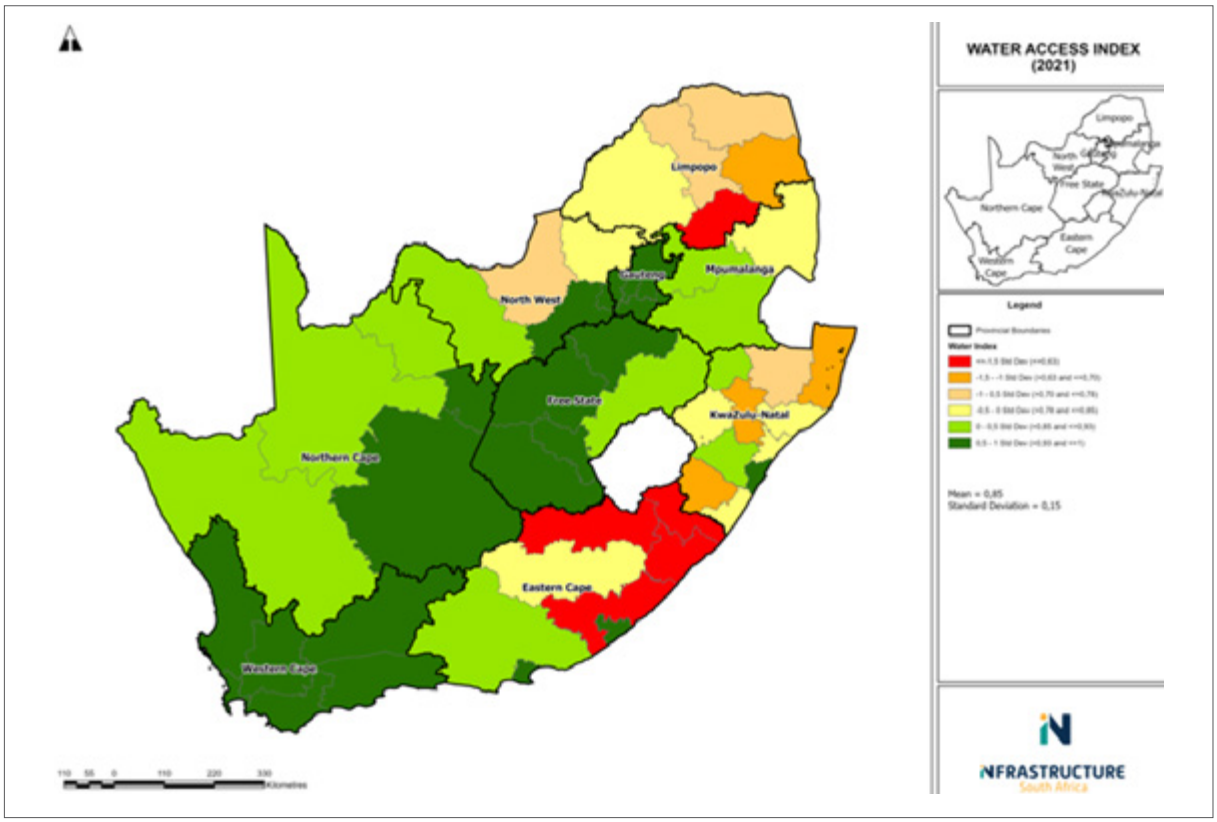
Access to safe drinking water is a basic human right. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO, 2022), this is measured by a percentage of the population having access to and using an improved drinking water source. Understanding the level of access to water is important as this will guide infrastructure investment priorities for government. The National Water and Sanitation Master Plan aims to achieve water security and safe sanitation for all.

The map (Figure 17) reflects the Water Access Index for South Africa. The areas highlighted in red (such as Limpopo and the Eastern Cape) have relatively poor access to water, while dark green is indicative of areas that have high levels of access to drinking water. There are access gaps specifically within the traditionally rural regions of the country.

Currently there are several priority water sector infrastructure projects to address the water access challenges, which includes: Commencement of Phase 2 of the Lesotho Highlands Project to expand water supply to Gauteng, Free State, Mpumalanga, North West and Northern Cape; Commencement of Phase 1 of the Umzimvubu Water Project which involves construction of the Ntabelanga Dam and Lalini Dam in the Eastern Cape; Increase of capacity of the Clanwilliam Dam, Hazelmere Dam and Tzaneen Dam to expand water supply respectively to the West Coast, eThekwini and eastern parts of Limpopo; and Resolution of challenges impeding completion of long-standing regional bulk water supply and reticulation projects, such as the Nandoni-Ntsami water projects.

Access to clean drinking water is relatively good for most urban and rural areas in the country. The focus for future investment is to ensure sustainable water provision.

Figure 0.17: Map on water access index for South Africa
Source: Quantec Easy Data, ISA Mapping



RECAP – ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY

The interconnectedness of investment, employment, and economic performance makes infrastructure delivery a key lever for the much-needed economic recovery in South Africa and an important mechanism to get back on track on the 2030 intentions of the NDP and the SDGs. Empirical evidence has proven an important relationship in which infrastructure propels growth while growth enables further infrastructure investment (Kumo, 2012; Ramokgopa, 2023). Equally, the achievement of various social outcomes hinges on sustained economic growth.

Massive rollout of infrastructure is required if South Africa is to overcome underperformance on a range of policy targets. The snapshots of selected infrastructure sectors cited in this report highlight some common themes that can be addressed through improvements in infrastructure governance in the country.

Lessons from challenges of energy security, water security and rural roads and bridges highlight a problem created by years of underinvestment and poor maintenance of existing infrastructure. Inadequate infrastructure project preparation capacity across government have hampered prioritisation, planning and proper costing and budgeting. Poor spending of allocated infrastructure budgets is a consequence of inadequate capacity and poor coordination on the part of government. Challenges of intergovernmental co-ordination and funding flows weaken the ability to crowd-in private sector and other external funders such as development finance institutions (DFIs). A recent wave of vandalism and theft has created a new challenge with regard to safety and security and discourage new investment. The critical gaps in the geographical spread of various forms of infrastructure explain the developmental disparities which must be corrected if we are to decisively reduce inequality and achieve inclusion. Additionally, design principles for infrastructure going forward must incorporate considerations for climate change resilience and environmental sustainability

The government is in a process of resolving these infrastructure governance challenges. South Africa has a sound policy, legislative and institutional framework for infrastructure development, through the NIP 2050, the Infrastructure Development Act and a range of supporting frameworks. It is important that the public procurement policy framework undergoes a review, which amongst others, will address some of the impediments in the implementation of infrastructure programmes.

A seamless and integrated process for infrastructure project preparation, appraisal, financing and monitoring is also under consideration. This includes the implementation of the Infrastructure Development Act and the roles of institutions such as ISA within the DPWI, the Infrastructure Fund at the DBSA and the BFI at the National Treasury. The seamless process must also assist in improving monitoring, public reporting and coordination of corrective interventions where required.

Paving the way for future infrastructure systems requires a dramatic shift in how infrastructure is approached today. Infrastructure development needs to be framed as a platform to improve not only economic outcomes but also environmental and social outcomes. Throughout history, global infrastructure has been constructed in response to a particular problem. In most cases, considering "future conditions or requirements," a situation made worse by short-term cycles. This has caused infrastructure to rapidly reach capacity and become unfit for its intended long-term purpose. Therefore, future infrastructure will require better planning and coordination and more accurate modelling of future demands, such as long-term weather and environmental changes. In turn, society will require a more intelligent infrastructure that optimizes energy generation and distribution, makes buildings smarter, and maintains the flow of integrated transportation.

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GOOD GOVERNANCE

1. REVENUE COLLECTION

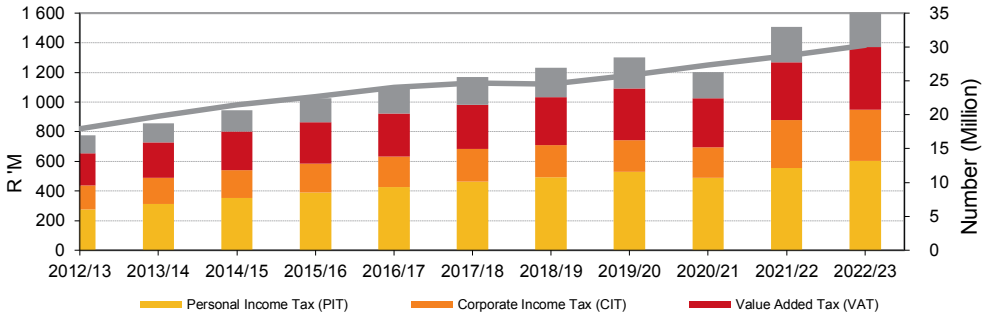
Goal	To strengthen the revenue collection capacity of government.
Analysis	Preliminary Revenue Outcomes estimates the net tax revenue collection of R1 687,5 billion for 2022/23, which is a 7,9% increase compared to R1 563,8 billion of 2021/22. Between 2013/14 and 2021/22, tax revenue collection has maintained a positive trend increasing from R900,0 billion in 2013/14 to the current level with the exception of a single drop by 8% in 2020/22. 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 increased by 6,1 million from 19,8 million in 2013/14 to 25,9 million in 2022/23. About 3,9 million companies are reported to have registered for Income Tax in 2022/23. 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. Figures for 2022/23 however indicate a slight shift, with PIT contributing 35,7% compared to the 35,5% reported for the previous year and the contribution of Corporate Income Tax (CIT) remaining constant at 20,6%. Other sources are Value Added Tax (VAT) which contributed about 25,0% and the fuels levy, customs duties and others which contributed 18,7% in 2022/23 tax collections.

Table 1.1: Tax register and revenue collection (nominal rand)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Annual Tax Relief (R 'bn)	- 2 308	- 2 412	- 5 575	8 275	4 990	28 024	36 000	15 000	-	-	-5 200
Income Tax Register (no)	17 926 869	19 787 304	21 452 507	22 693 978	24 057 574	24 657 946	24 549 513	25 832 536	27 330 717	28 737 835	30 250 094
Personal Income Tax (no)	15 418 920	16 779 711	18 185 538	19 075 270	19 980 110	21 104 375	22 170 513	22 919 701	23 850 668	24 832 105	25 944 562
Revenue collection											
Total (R 'bn)	**813,8**	**900,0**	**986,3**	**1 070,0**	**1 144,1**	**1 216,5**	**1 287,7**	**1 355,8**	**1 249,7**	**1 563,8**	**1 687,5**

*2021/22 figures are preliminary

Figure 1.1: 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), Corporate Income Tax (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
Data note	Personal Income Tax (PIT) and Corporate Income Tax (CIT) are taxes on income and profits and are the sum of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE), provisional payments, assessment payments, royalties, interest on overdue taxes less refunds and personal income tax employment tax incentives. VAT, is an indirect tax levied on final consumption and fixed investment by households and government as well as imports less refunds. The income tax register includes suspense cases from 1996/97 to 2001/02 and exclude suspense cases from 2002/03 until present. Bar graph reflects disaggregated revenue collection according to different tax types.

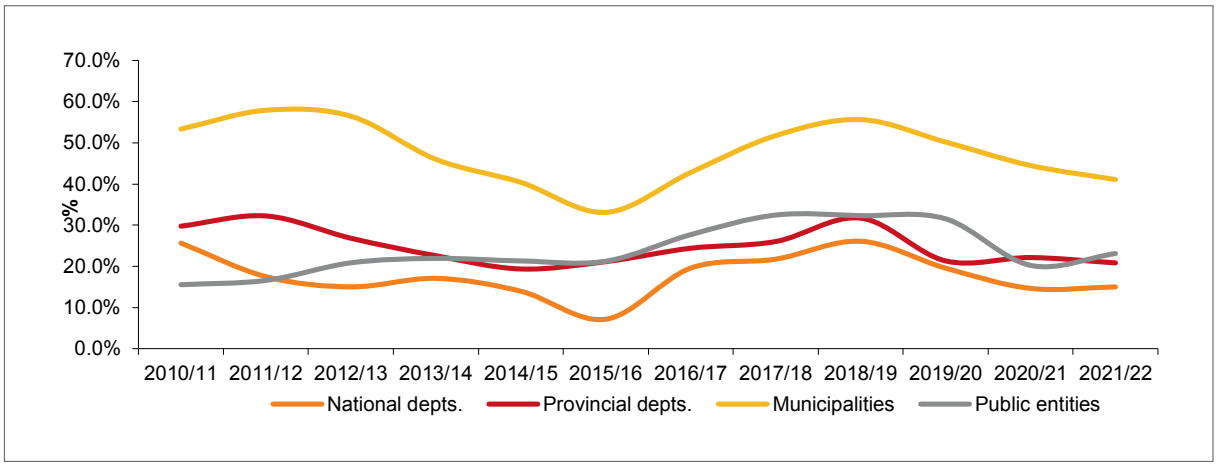
2. AUDITS

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 general trend since 2010 shows improvements in audit outcomes indicated by a decline in incidents of qualified audits mainly in national and provincial departments but less so in public entities and municipalities. Year-on-year changes per major sectors, however, show that the percentage of qualified audits for national departments increased from 14,6% in 2020/21 to 15% in 2021/22; provincial departments moving some percentage points from 22,1% to 20,8%; and public entities increasing from 20,2% to 23,1%. Six (06) national departments, 25 provincial departments and 55 public entities received qualified audits in 2021/22. Receiving clean audit means that the financial statements and performance reports provide a transparent, honest and credible account of achievements, failures, problems and risks. A total of 128 auditees (56 departments and 72 public entities), representing 6% of the national and provincial budget of R2,58 trillion of the expenditure budgets attained clean audit status.

Table 2.1: Audit outcome – qualified audit

%	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	2021/22
National departments	35,3	32,4	25,6	17,5	15,0	17,1	14,0	7,1	19,6	21,7	26,1	19,6	14,6	15,0
Provincial departments	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	20,8
Municipalities	58,7	54,1	53,4	57,9	56,5	46,0	40,4	33,1	42,8	51,4	55,6	50,2	44,5	41,1
Public entities	22,6	16,2	15,5	16,6	20,8	21,9	21,3	21,2	27,7	32,5	32,3	31,5	20,2	23,1

Figure 2.1: Qualified audits



Definition	**Qualified audits** is defined by the Auditor-General (AG) to include qualified, adverse and disclaimer opinions. A **qualified opinion** with findings means the auditee produced financial statements containing material misstatements that were not corrected before the financial statements were published. The auditee also had challenges with the quality of the performance report and/or compliance with key legislation. The financial statements of an auditee with an adverse opinion with findings means the auditee included so many material misstatements that the auditor disagreed with virtually all the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. **An auditee** with a disclaimed opinion with findings could not provide the auditor with evidence for most of the amounts and disclosures in its financial statements. The auditor was therefore unable to conclude or express an opinion on the credibility of the financial statements. Auditees with adverse and disclaimed opinions are typically also unable to provide sufficient supporting documents for the achievements they report in their performance reports, and do not comply with key legislation.
Data source	General reports of the Auditor-General (AG). National and Provincial Audit Outcomes for 2021/22.

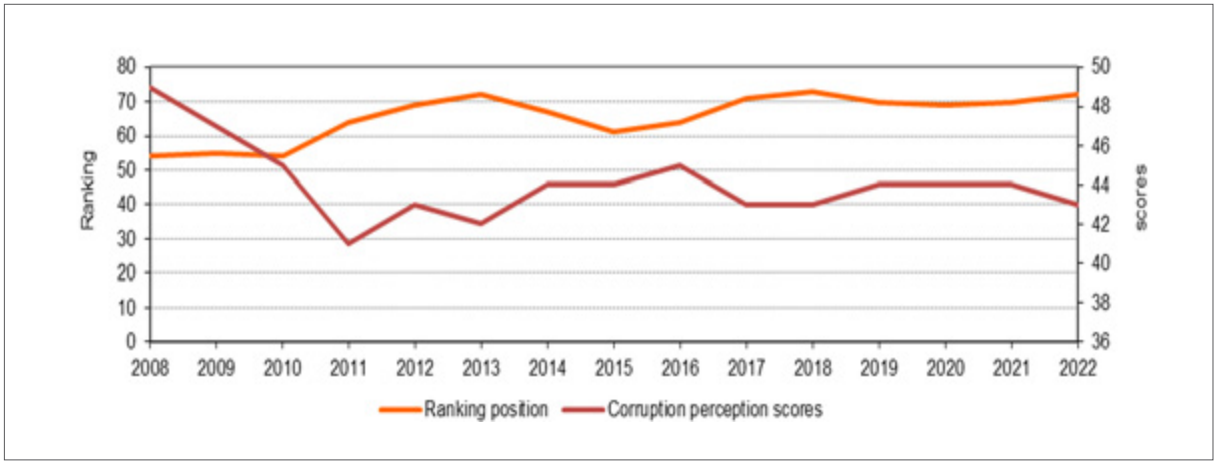
3. CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS

Goal	MTSF 2019-2024: Improvement in Corruption Perception Index ranking by 5 (to 68/100) by 2024
Analysis	In 2022, South Africa's corruption perception score was 43 out of 100 as reported by the Transparency International. Corruption perception score for South Africa regressed since 2008 from 54 to 43 in 2022. There was no change in scores between 2019 and 2021 standing at 44 for corruption perception index (CPI) in South Africa. South Africa is currently ranked 72 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-2008 when South Africa was ranked below 50. The country is implementing strategies and regulations under Priority 1 of the MTSF (to build a capable, ethical and developmental state) to assist in fighting corruption. However, grey-listing by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in February 2023 even after implementing 59 of the 67 FATF Recommended Actions suggests that certain deficiencies remain under "increased monitoring" by international peers with regard to combating certain types of corrupt activities, namely money laundering, terrorist financing, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Table 3.1: Transparency International corruption perception index

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ranking position	54	55	54	64	69	72	67	61	64	71	73	70	69	70	72
Corruption perception scores	49	47	45	41	43	42	44	44	45	43	43	44	44	44	43
Number of countries	180	180	178	183	176	177	175	168	176	180	180	180	180	180	180

Figure 3.1: 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). https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Mutualevaluations/Mer-south-africa-2021.html

4. BUDGET TRANSPARENCY

Goal	Ensure transparency and effective oversight
Analysis	South Africa has been receiving very high ratings on the World Bank's Open Budget Index (i.e. between 81 and 100) since 2008. The country has been among the top performing countries with regard to providing extensive information to its citizens on the budgeting processes to ensure transparency, integrity and accountability. In 2021, South Africa occupied the second place as a country with extensive information available, behind Georgia was ranked the top performing country.

Table 4.1: Top ranked countries on open budget index

Provides extensive information to citizens (OBI Scores 81 – 100)	2015	2017	2019	2021
	New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand	Georgia
	Sweden	South Africa	South Africa	South Africa
	South Africa	Sweden	Sweden	New Zealand
	Norway	Norway	Mexico	Sweden
	United States	Georgia	Brazil	Mexico

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 apprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents. The Survey also examines the extent of effective oversight provided by legislatures and supreme audit institutions (SAI), as well as the opportunities available to the public to participate in national budget decision-making processes. The International Budget Partnership's (IBP's) Open Budget Survey assesses the availability in each country of eight key budget documents, as well as the comprehensiveness of the data contained in these documents. 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.

5. 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 drastically decreased in the past ten years from 52 percent in 2012 to 35 percent in 2022. As at 2022, the country reported 193 major service delivery protests, an increase from 121 protests that occurred in 2021. Even though the protests numbers were higher in 2022, they are still lower than the protest levels of 2018 and 2019. Municipality IQ's analysis shows that electricity was the biggest cause and driver of service delivery protest. Increased number of protests is an indicator for growing concerns amongst the public regarding the basic services as delivered by the government. Other major factors 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 5.1: Public opinion on delivery of basic services

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Performing well (%)	59	55	50	52	53	56	51	48	46	52	49	51	41	35

Table 5.2: Major service delivery protests

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of major service delivery protests	27	107	111	82	173	155	191	164	137	173	237	218	102	121	193

Figure 5.1: Public opinion on delivery of basic services

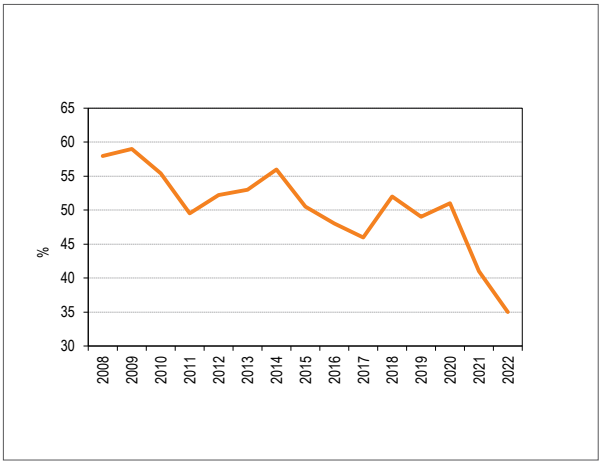
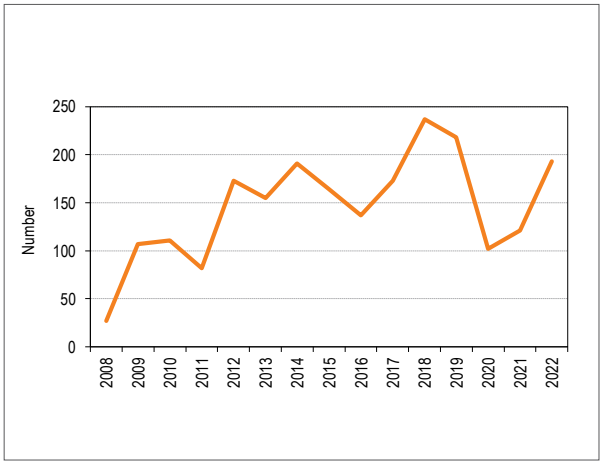


Figure 5.2: Major service delivery protests



Definition	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data (2007 - 2019) and GCIS data tracker (2020). Municipal IQ press release: 01 September 2022. www.MunicipalIQ.co.za
Data source	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.

6. CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Goal	Corruption combatted and reduced
Analysis	The number of priority cases enrolled in the year 2021/22 declined to 37 in 2021/22, from 44 in 2020/21 and number of Government officials convicted of corruption increased to 130 in 2021/22 from 93 convictions in 2020/21. The value of forfeiture assets climbed from R611 million in 2020/21 to R 5 835 billion in 2021/22. At the same time, the number of Frozen Assets completed increased from 308 in 2020/21 to 320 in 2021/22. Over the past 20 years, the lowest number of frozen assets completed was 276 and 273 in 2012/13 and 2018/19, respectively. The figure in 2018/19 might have been influenced by the state of corona virus pandemic and also a lot of corruption in the country's public sector, an anti-graft monitor indicated on the 25th of March 2022.

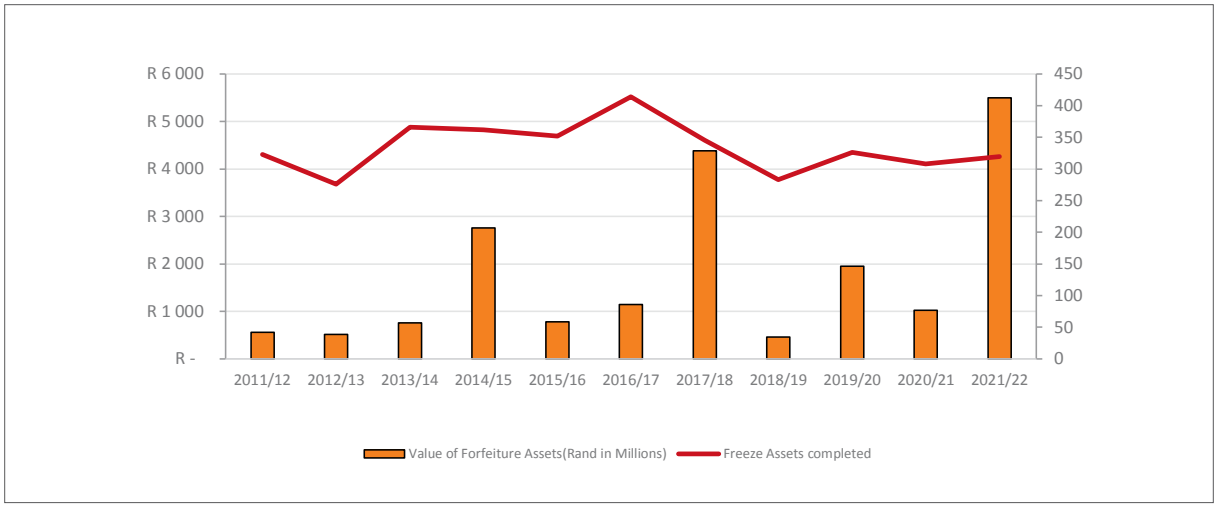
Table 6.1: Number of persons convicted of high priority cases in corruption

Indicators	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Y-o-Y Change 2020/21 vs 2021/22
Priority corruption cases enrolled	-	42	34	23	24	29	39	17	7	44	37	15,90%
Government officials convicted	107	104	73	130	206	224	213	210	183	93	130	39,78%

Table 6.2: 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	2021/22
Value of forfeiture assets (million rands)	164	119	294	1 940	3 495	1 195	4 400	455	455	611	5 835
Freeze assets completed	318	276	363	342	326	377	324	273	326	308	320
Target of freeze orders enrolled	318	324	281	281	321	324	261	264	300		

Figure 6.1: 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 the main charge or as the alternative charge. Method of measurement: Conviction of persons for the offence of corruption and/or offences relating to high priority cases in corruption: Each person convicted of high priority cases and/or offences related to corruption in the reporting period is counted. 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, Anti-Corruption Task Team and Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The data start from 2011/12 Financial Years

ECONOMY

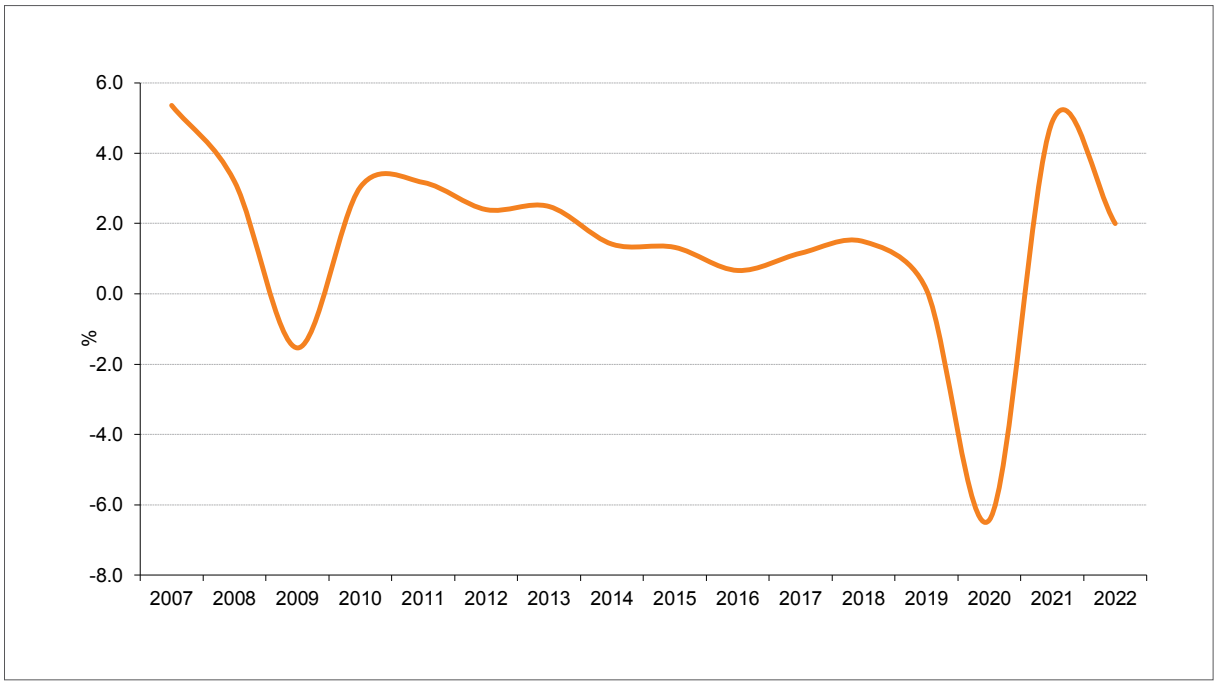
7. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH

Goal	GDP growth of 5,4 percent per year
Analysis	The South African economy recorded GDP growth rate of 2,0 percent in 2022. This a second consecutive increase following the sharp decline of 6,3 percent recorded in 2020 due to the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic which has forced lockdowns of many key economic sectors. GDP has recovered to the pre-pandemic level but the economy remains fragile as value-added in six of the 10 industries are yet to reach the pre-pandemic levels. Transport, storage and communication sector and Finance, real estate and business services contributed the most to the GDP growth of 2022. 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. Looking back since 2012, South Africa has recorded a GDP growth rate lower than its policy targets. Moody's, National Treasury and South Africa Reserve Bank has significantly lowered the economic growth rate to less than one percent, 1,6 percent and 1,1 percent respectively.

Table 7.1: Real GDP growth

%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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	0,3	-6,3	4,9	2,0

Figure 7.1: 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

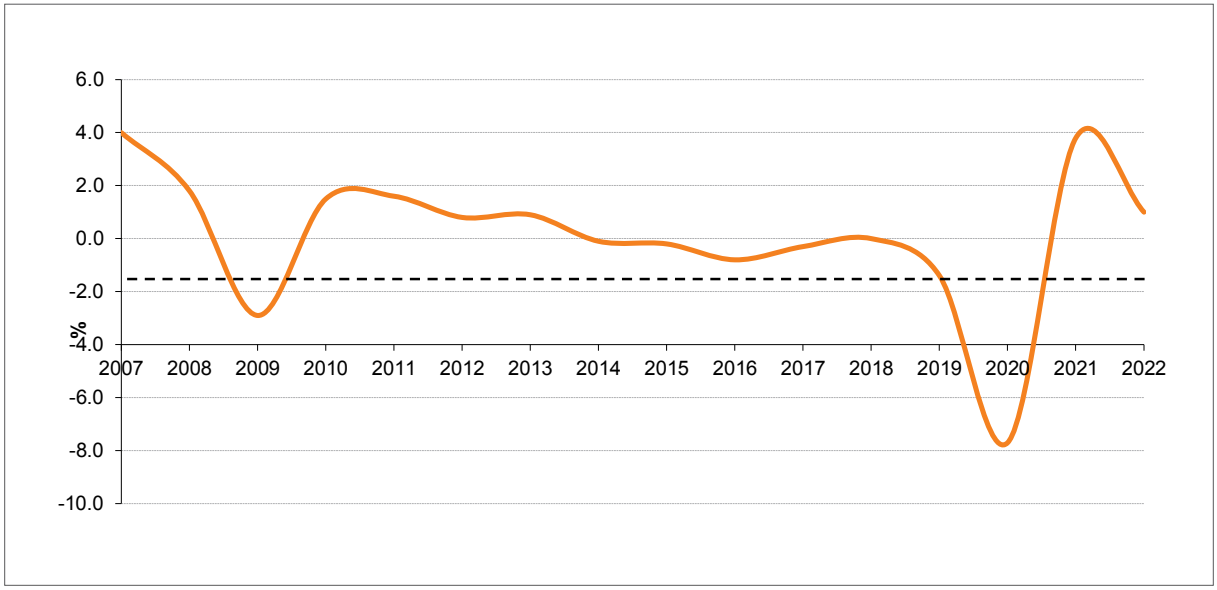
8. REAL PER CAPITA GDP

Goal	To grow per capita income by 3 percent or more annually.
Analysis	The GDP per capita contraction of -7,7 percent in 2020 was an anomaly given 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, then decreased to 1,0 percent in 2022.

Table 8.1: Real GDP per capita

%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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	1,0

Figure 8.1: Real GDP per capita



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

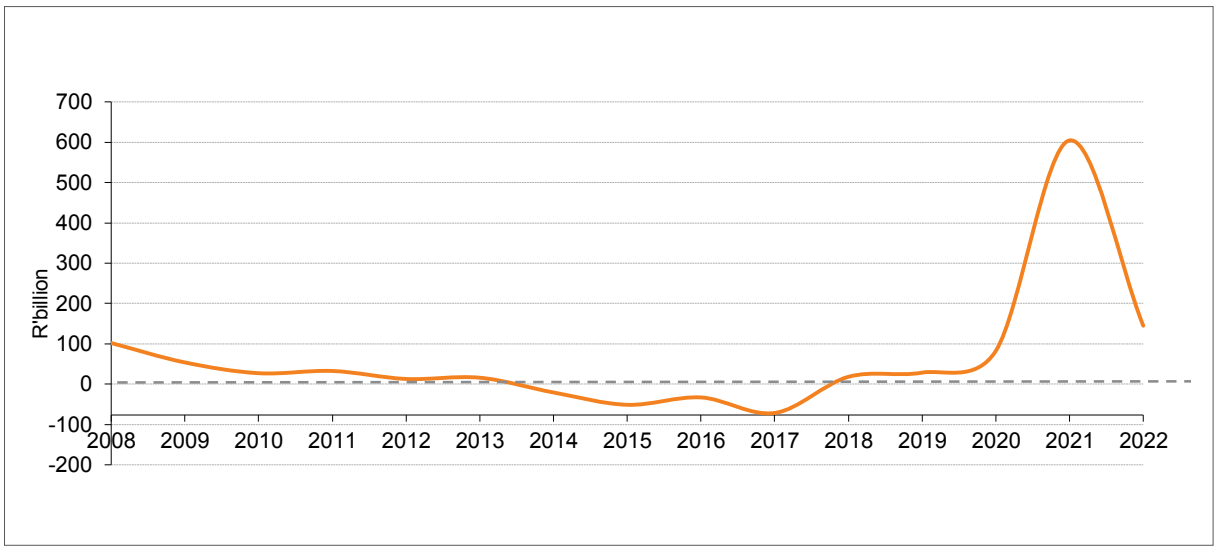
9. NET FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Goal	To increase Foreign Direct Investment in South Africa.
Analysis	South Africa recorded about R604 billions of net FDI in 2021, however, this decreased substantially to R144,9 billion in 2022. Net FDI measures the net inflows of investment into the country. The 2022 figure still reflects a substantial improvement from 2020, where this indicator stood at R82,5 billion in 2020. 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 unfavorable political climate for investment, policy uncertainty and low economic growth.

Table 9.1: Foreign Direct Investment

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
FDI (R bn)	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	144,90

Figure 9.1: 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.

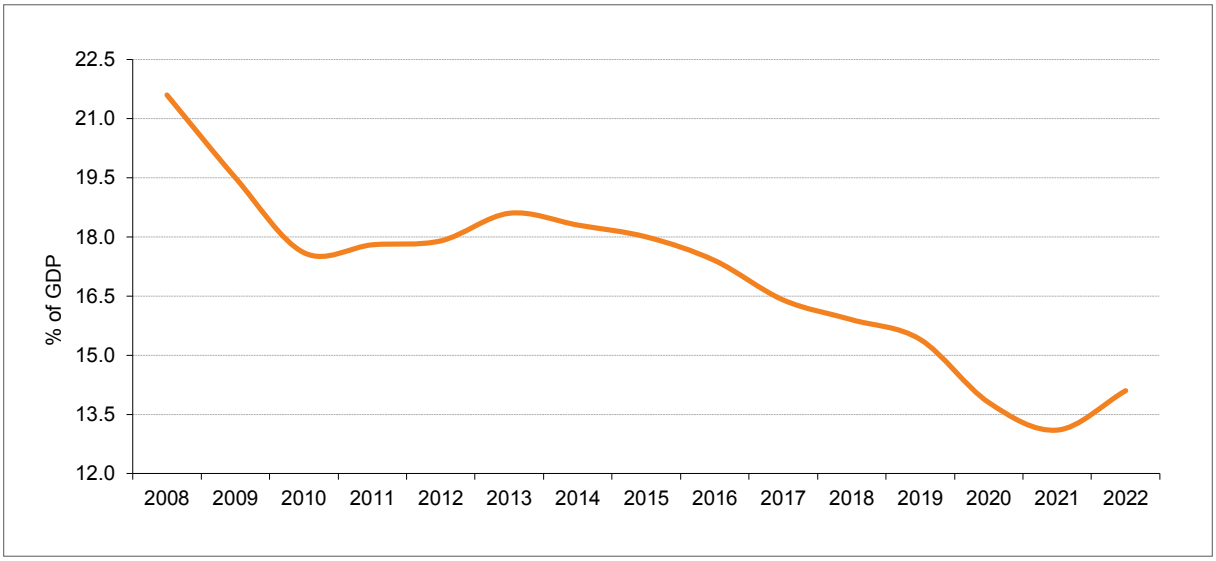
10. GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

Goal	The rate of investment to GDP to rise to 30 percent by 2030.
Analysis	In 2022, South Africa recorded the GFCF as a percentage of GDP of 14,1 percent, an increase from 13,1 percent in 2021. This comes after the 14-year 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, largely attributed to constrained fiscal environment, infrastructure delivery-related challenges and low capital spending, persistent electricity blackouts, as well as policy uncertainty in key sectors of the economy. The renewed focus on infrastructure investment is showing up in the national budget with the proportion of government spending allocated to capital investment improving, starting from 2021/22 into the medium term to reach 9,4 percent in 2025/26. Improved management of the infrastructure investment pipeline and promotion of private sector fixed investment should add impetus to GFCF going forward.

Table 10.1: Gross fixed capital formation as a percentage of GDP

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GFCF (%)	21,6	19,5	17,6	17,8	17,9	18,6	18,3	18,0	17,4	16,4	15,9	15,4	13,8	13,1	14,1

Figure 10.1: 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

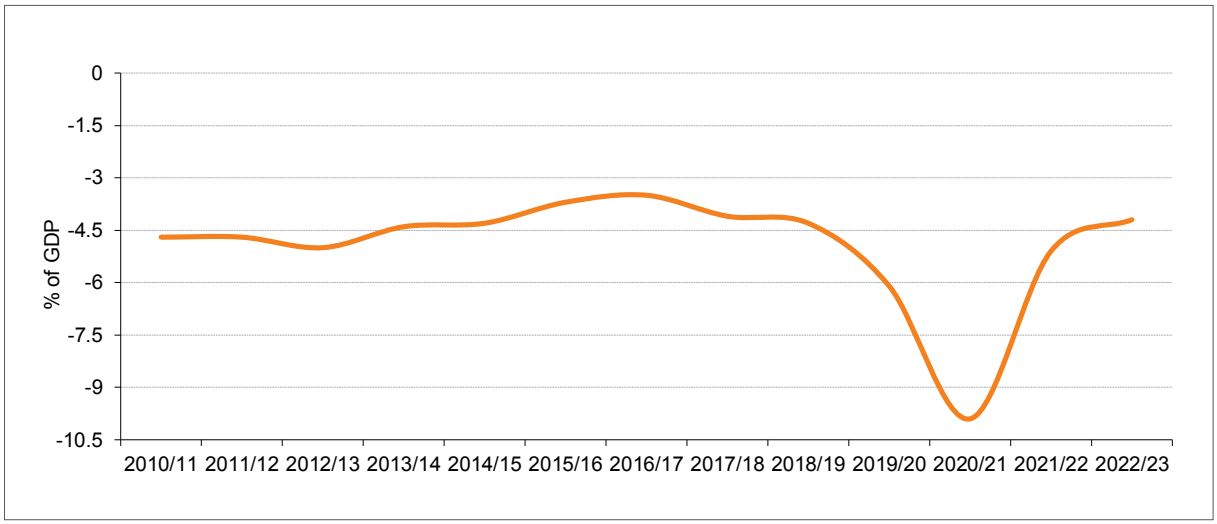
11. MAIN BUDGET SURPLUS OR DEFICIT BEFORE BORROWING

Goal	Fiscal policy adjustments to reduce the budget deficit
Analysis	The budget balance has been on the deficit for the past decade. The National Treasury has recorded a budget deficit as a percentage of GDP of 4,2 percent for 2022/23. The deficit has reduced compared to past two years, where it was 5,1 percent in 2021/22 and 9,8 percent in 2020/21. The current fiscal approach is aimed at reducing the budget deficit and stabilize debt as a percentage of GDP and reduce the budget deficit further in order to improve the fiscal environment. The attendant challenges in this regard include the high debt servicing costs, the Eskom debt arrangement and constraints to economic recovery following the impact of the Covid-19 lockdowns.

Table 11.1: Budget surplus or deficit before borrowing as percentage of GDP

%	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Budget Balance	-4,7	-4,7	-5,0	-4,4	-4,3	-3,7	-3,5	-4,1	-4,3	-6,1	-9,8	-5,1	-4,2

Figure 11.1: 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.

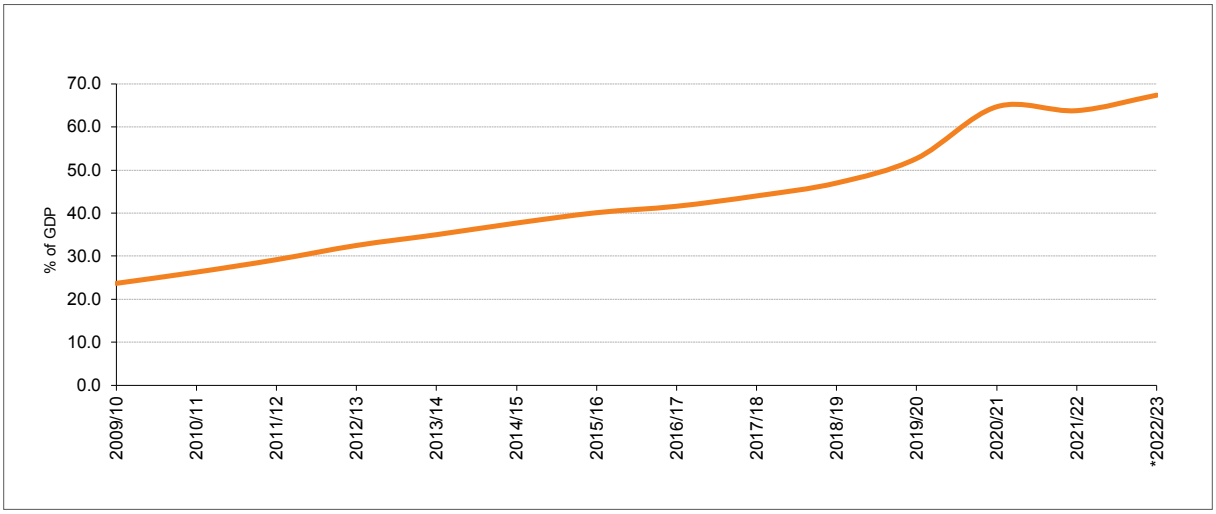
12. GOVERNMENT DEBT

Goal	Consolidation to stabilise and reduce government's debt-to-GDP ratio
Analysis	The South African economy contracted sharply from 2019 to 2022 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 and slightly decreased to 63,8 percent in 2021/22. National Treasury forecasts this indicator to reach 67,4 percent in 2022/23. Eskom debt relief is the main driver of the increase in the debt levels and the delayed stabilisation date. Over a period of 10 consecutive years, the debt-to-GDP ratio increased sharply, breaking the 50 percent mark in 2019/20.

Table 12.1: Net government debt as a percentage of GDP

%	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23 (estimate)
Gross loan debt (R billion)	804,9	990,5	1187,7	1365,6	1584,7	1798,9	2018,9	2232,8	2489,7	2788,3	3261,3	3935,7	4277,5	4727,4
Net loan debt (R billion)	673,0	820,4	989,7	1181,6	1379,4	1584,2	1804,6	2008,2	2260,3	2545,1	2997,7	3601,7	4011,1	4483,0
Gross loan debt as a % of GDP	31,5	35,1	38,6	41,1	43,8	46,5	48,9	50,5	53,0	51,5	57,2	70,2	68,0	71,1
Net loan debt as a % of GDP	26,4	29,0	32,2	35,6	38,2	41,0	43,7	45,4	48,1	47,0	52,6	64,2	63,8	67,4

Figure 12.1: 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 it borrowing costs and the yields of its bonds.

13. INTEREST RATES: REAL AND NOMINAL

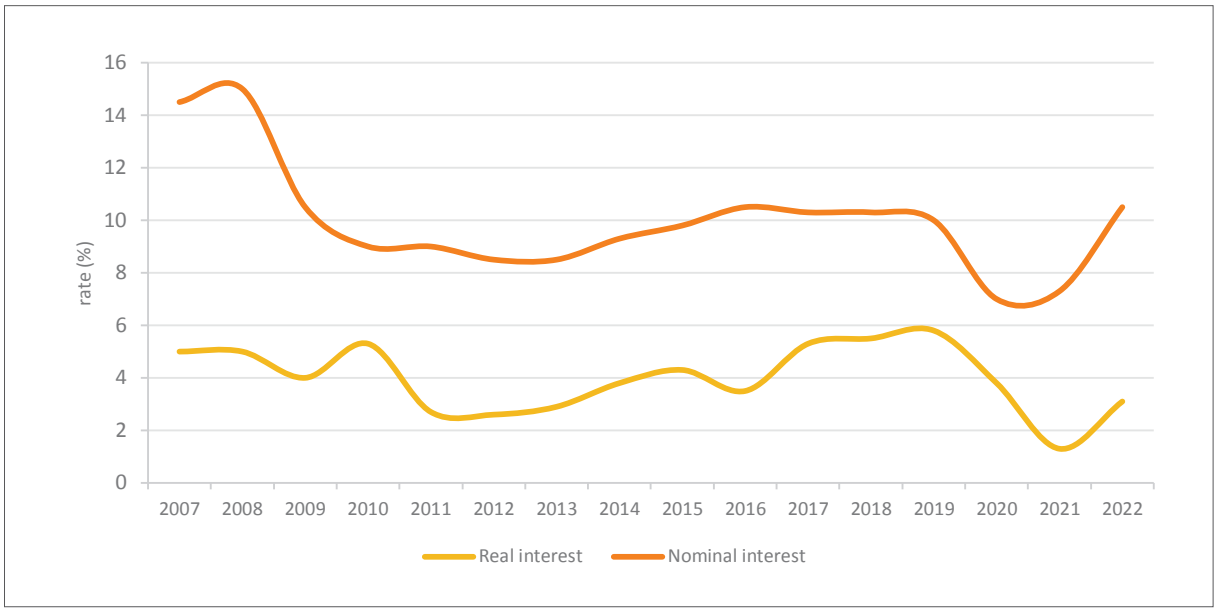
Goal	Low real interest rate that promotes the sustainability of growth and employment creation.
Analysis	Since the adoption of inflation targeting as a monetary policy framework, there has been greater stabilization of the inflation and interest rates. The inflation rate steadily declined since 2007 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 stabilized. From 2021 to 2022, there was a significant increase in nominal interest rates to respond to increasing inflationary pressures. The repo rate increased from 3,8 percent in 2021 to 7,0 percent in 2022. From 2019 to 2021, 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 13.1: Interest rates

Interest Rates (Prime)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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	3,1
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	10,5

Interest Rates (Repo)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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	-0,2
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	7,0

Figure 13.1: 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.

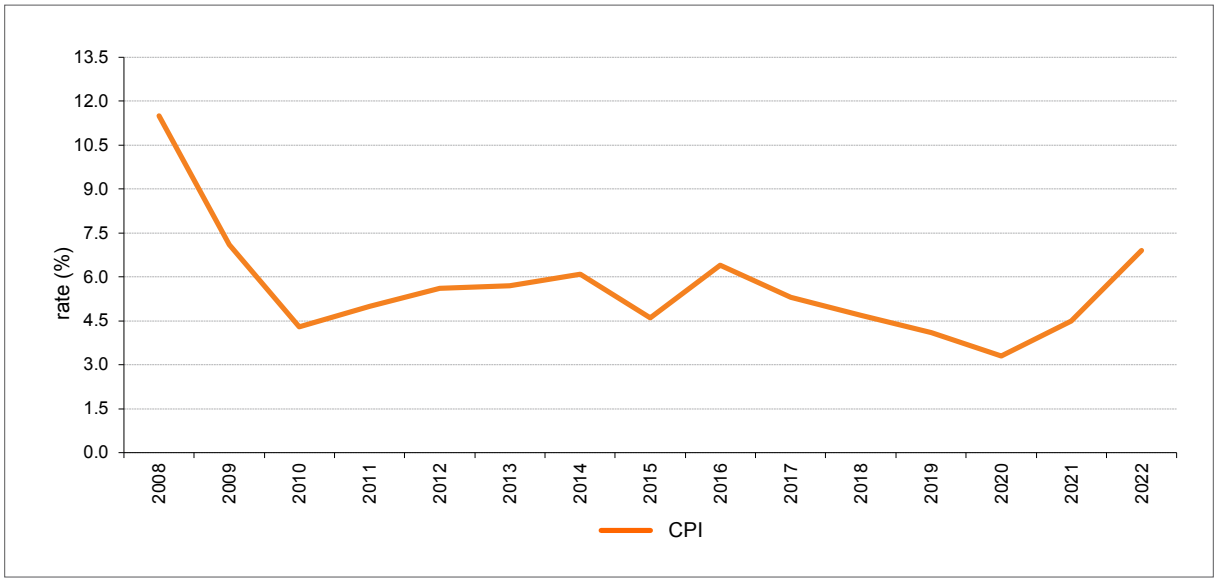
14. INFLATION MEASURES

Goal	Consumer price Inflation should be between three and six 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. Despite the inflation rate slowing somewhat closer to the lower limit of the target range in recent years, it has increased from 4,5 percent in 2021 to 6,9 percent in 2022 which was substantially above the upper limit of the inflation target range due to international and national inflationary pressures such as responses to 2019 pandemic, energy prices and food prices, etc. This provided a boost for the SARB to reduce the interest rate in respond to a declining GDP growth rate and increasing unemployment rates 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 14.1: Inflation rate

Average	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumer Price Inflation Rate	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	6,9

Figure 14.1: 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.

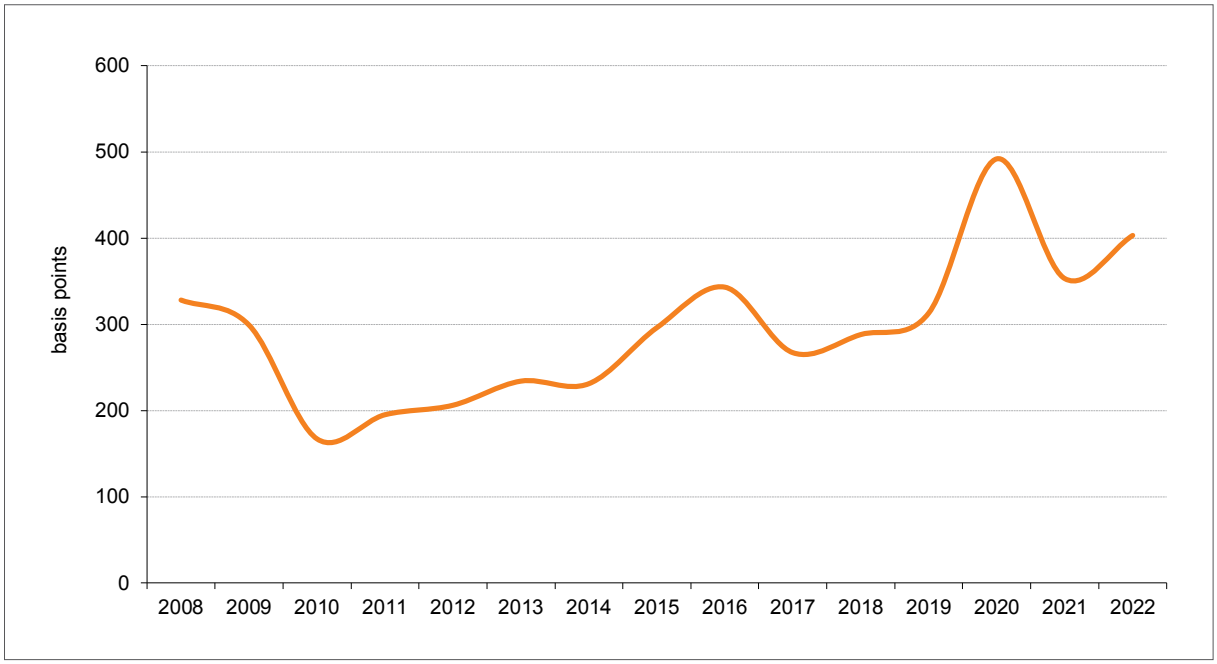
15. BOND POINTS SPREAD

Goal	South Africa should pay a small premium as possible on its bonds issue.
Analysis	From 2021 to 2022, the debt margin that South Africa had to pay increased 353 basis points to 403 basis points, an increase of 50 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 from 2019 to 2020 reflects the investors' increased negative sentiment on South Africa, considering the low economic growth, business growth prospects and policy uncertainty. The rating agencies also showed similar concerns on South African economic growth prospects over the same period, some even downgraded the country to lower status. The 492 recorded in 2020 reflects the highest amount of yield the country has ever had to pay on its bond premium.

Table 15.1: Bond points spread

Average	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bond Points Spread	328	299	167	195	206	234	231	296	343	267	288	313	491,8	353	403

Figure 15.1: Bond points spread



Definition	**Bond points spread** is the measurement of risk between developed and developing economy in terms of difference paid for borrowing.
Data source	JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index, South African data via Bloomberg (JPBSGDSA index).
Data 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.

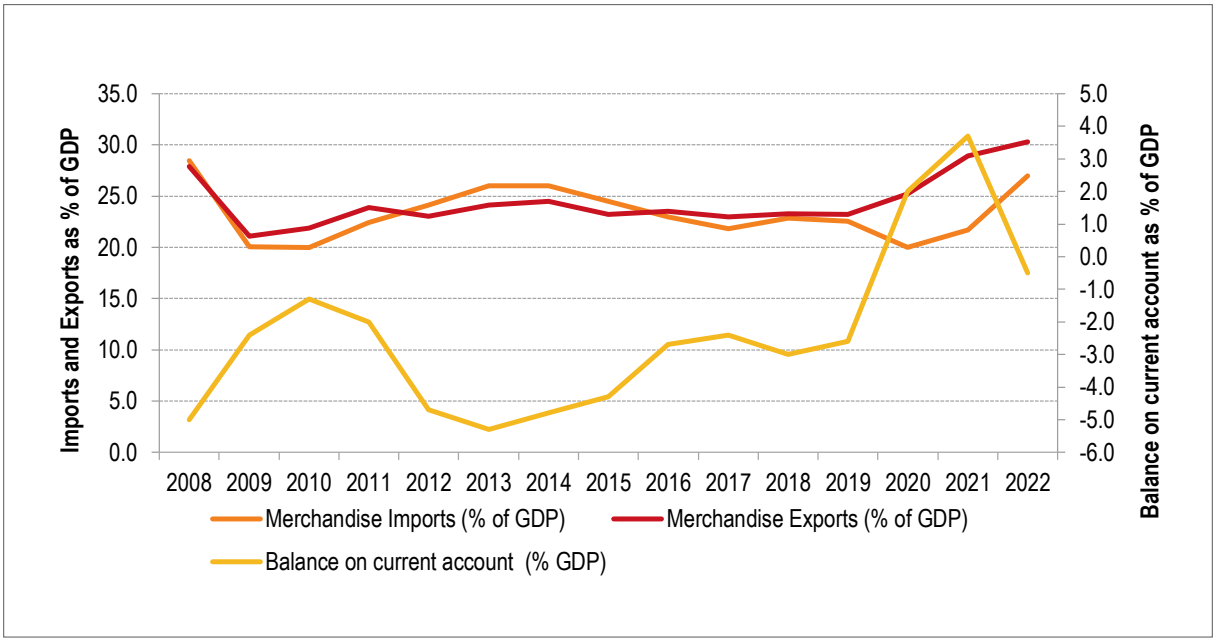
16. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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 lock-downs, trade balance has decreased from significant 7,2 percent recorded in 2021 to 3,3 percent recorded in 2022. For the first time since 2007, the country has recorded the current account surplus of 2 percent as a percentage of GDP in 2020.This improved performance was largely boosted by the increase in merchandise exports from 25,1 percent to 30,3 percent between 2020 and 2022, while the merchandise imports increased from 19,9 percent to 27,0 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 16.1: Balance on current account

% of GDP	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Imports	24,4	28,5	20,1	20,0	22,5	24,1	26,0	26,0	24,5	23,0	21,8	22,9	22,5	19,9	21,8	27,0
Exports	23,6	27,9	21,1	21,9	23,9	23,0	24,1	24,5	23,2	23,5	23,0	23,4	23,2	25,1	29,0	30,3
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	3,3
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	-2,9	-2,6	2,0	3,7	-0,5

Figure 16.1: 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 refers to: The quantity or value of all that is exported from a country Imports refers to: The quantity or value of all that is imported into a country

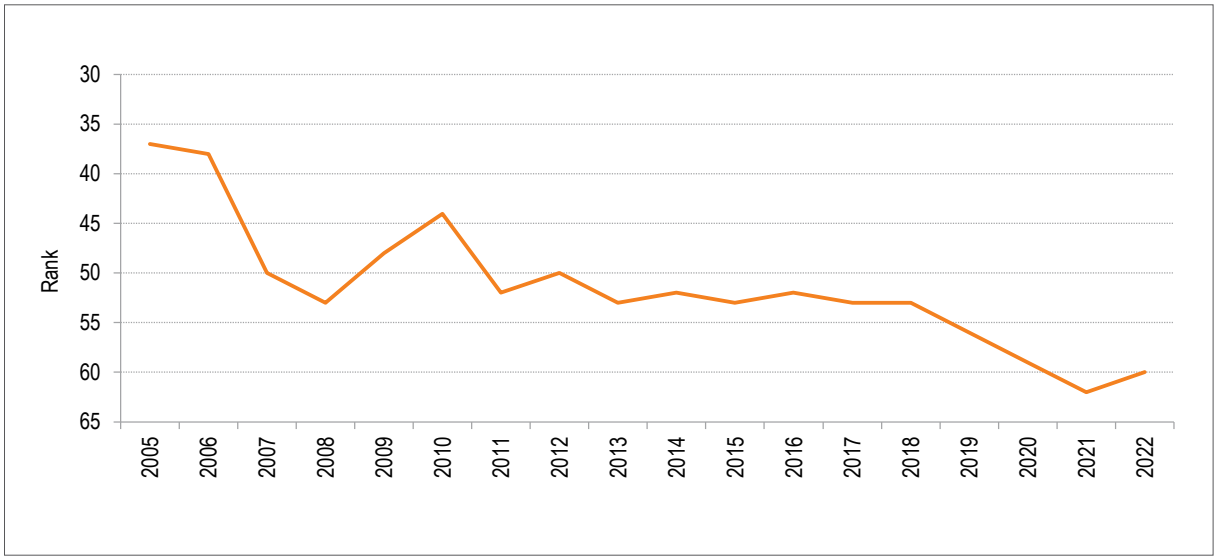
17. SOUTH AFRICA'S COMPETITIVENESS OUTLOOK

Goal	To promote the international competitiveness of South Africa's economy.
Analysis	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. This 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 17.1: Global competitiveness – (IMD World competitiveness ranking)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
South Africa	50	53	52	53	52	53	53	56	59	62	60
Total number of countries	59	60	60	61	61	63	63	63	63	64	141
IMD's Ranking by category – South Africa											
Economic performance	57	57	56	49	54	58	59	59	61	61	60
Government efficiency	29	32	35	40	40	50	49	50	54	61	63
Business efficiency	37	43	51	52	47	41	46	44	56	58	56
Infrastructure	54	58	55	55	54	56	57	60	61	61	60

Figure 17.1: 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	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, particular 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

18. BLACK AND FEMALE MANAGERS

Goal	Transformed 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 33,8 percent and 45,6 percent recorded in 2021 respectively. The percent of Top Managers and Senior Managers who are female was at 25,8 percent and 36,4 percent during the same period. All these indicators show an improvement, both on year-to-year basis and over a decade. Despite the changes reflecting the consistent increase in top African and Female Managers and Senior Managers, the latest statistics on management transformation show that Whites, as a group, still account for over 50 percent of management. White males are still over-represented in management while females as a group, especially black females, are under-represented. It is, however, evident that race and gender disparity irrespective of the current employment challenges of our country is improving.

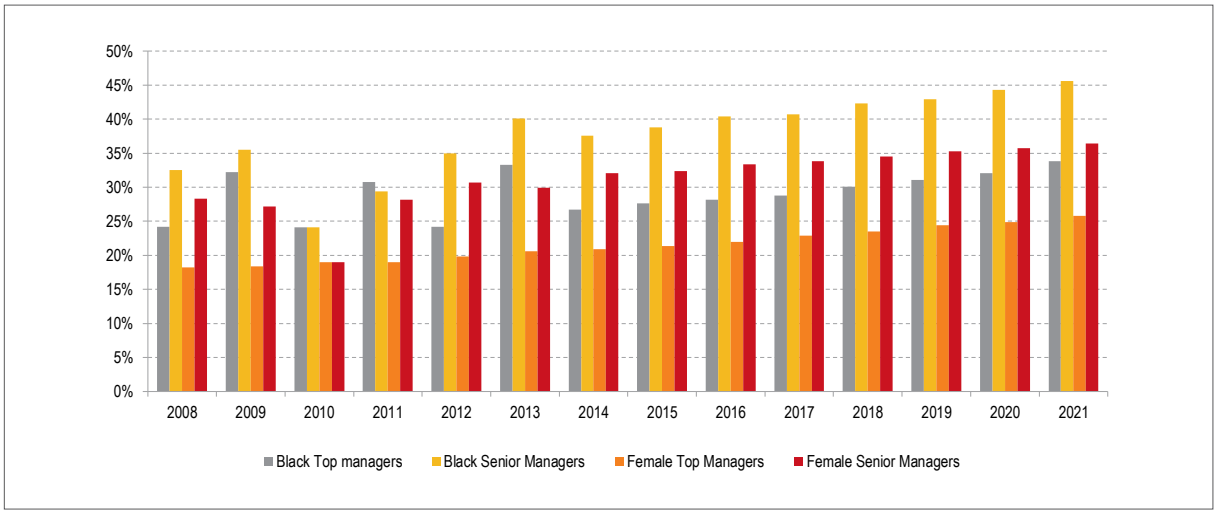
Table 18.1: Percentage of top and senior managers who are black

Percentage (%)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Top managers	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	33,8
Senior managers	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	45,6

Table 18.2: Percentage of top and senior managers who are black and female

Percentage (%)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Top managers	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	25,8
Senior managers	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	36,4

Figure 18.1: 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 2021-22.
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.

19. 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 percent of the sectors are highly concentrated, and 40,3 percent of those sectors presumably having one dominant firm and 29,2 percent that are without a particular dominant firm. Only 9,7 percent of the 144 sectors studied are identified as unconcentrated markets. 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 are unlikely to change if not disrupted through competition regulatory interventions. Several market inquiries have been conducted in order to inform interventions to improve competition landscape in almost all the above-mentioned industries: fresh produce; healthcare; media and digital platforms; data market; banking; online intermediation; public passenger transport; liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); and retail market. Relevant interventions must help change the distribution of income by firm sizes over time. The 2016 baselines are that the share of turnover of the top 10 percent of firms is 85,6 percent compared to 1,6 percent attributable to the bottom 50 percent of firms which are SMMEs.

Table 19.1: 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 19.2: 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
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 percent of firms would account for 10 percent 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 is 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

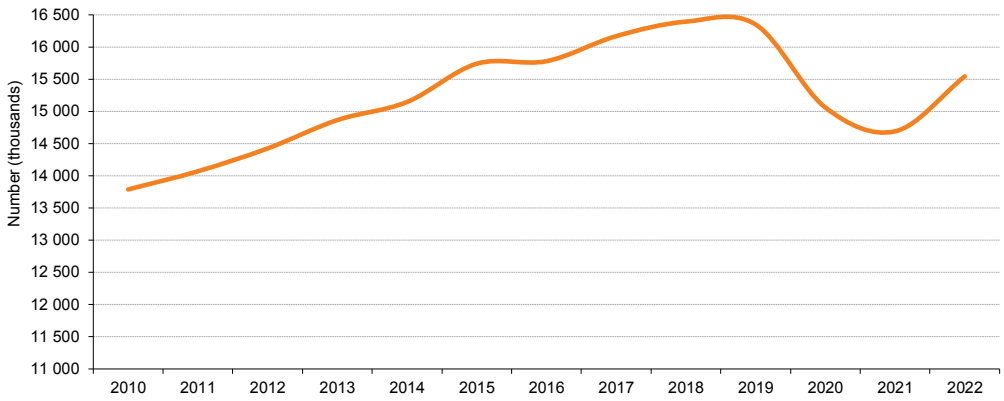
20. EMPLOYMENT

Goal	To increase employment to 24 million in 2030
Analysis	The total number of people employed increased from 14,7 million in 2021 to 15,5 million in 2022, which is a total increase of about 853 thousands people employed. Whereas the formal, informal and agriculture sectors experienced an increase in people employed from 2021 to 2022, private households experienced a decline from 1,2 million people employed in 2021 to 1,1 million in 2022. Formal sector employment excluding agriculture increased from 10,04 million in 2021 to 10,65 million in 2022 and informal sector employment increased from 2,6 million to 2,9 million during the same period. From the year 2012, there has been a consistent increase in formal employment except for a moderate decrease recorded during 2019 - 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 during a reporting period. 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 20.1: Total employment by sector

Thousands	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Informal sector employment (excl. agric.)	2 270	2 275	2 366	2 393	2 637	2 602	2 735	2 937	2 973	2 545	2 632	2 927
Formal sector employment (excl. agric.)	9 942	10 222	10 524	10 822	10 935	11 021	11 288	11 319	11 234	10 536	10 043	10 648
Agriculture	644	696	740	702	880	874	843	845	861	820	838	863
Private households	1 214	1 232	1 236	1 230	1 288	1 283	1 303	1 292	1 281	1 160	1 177	1 106
Total Employment	14 070	14 425	14 866	15 146	15 741	15 780	16 169	16 394	16 350	15 061	14 691	15 544
Labour absorption rate	41,6	42,2	42,7	42,8	43,7	43,0	43,4	43,2	42,5	38,5	37,0	38,6
Labour force participation rate	55,9	56,2	56,8	57,1	58,5	58,7	59,8	59,3	59,5	54,6	56,3	58,1

Figure 20.1: 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 the proportion of either 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).

21. 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.

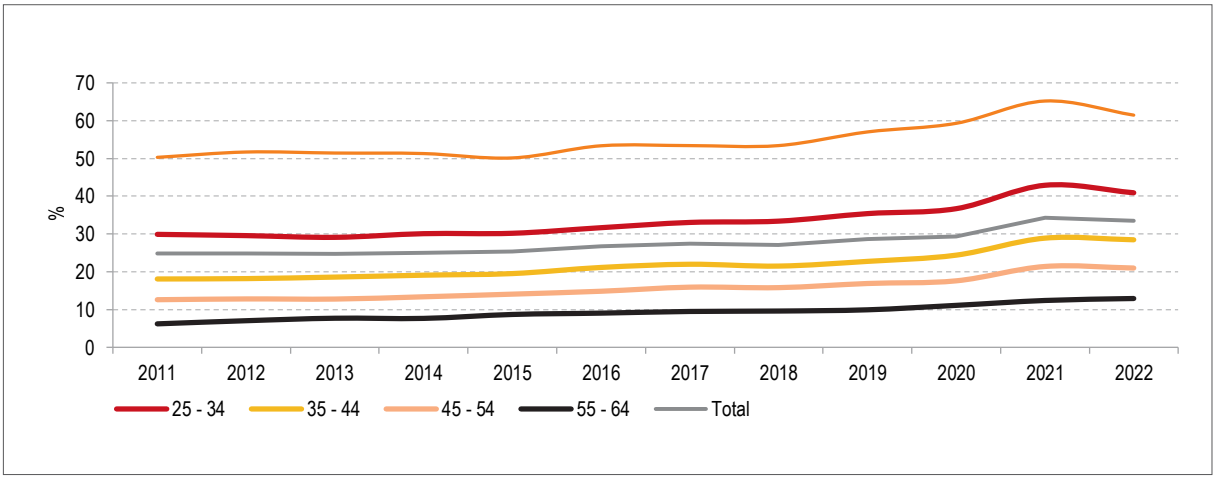
Table 21.1: Unemployment rate (broad and narrow)

Rate	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Narrow (official)	24,8	24,9	24,7	25,1	25,3	26,7	27,5	27,1	28,7	29,4	34,3	33,5
Broad (unofficial)	35,6	35,6	35,3	35,3	34,8	36,1	36,5	37,0	38,5	41,8	45,1	43,8

Table 21.2: Unemployment rate by age group – narrow definition

Thousands	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
15-24 yrs.	50,3	51,7	51,4	51,3	50,1	53,3	53,4	53,4	57,0	59,3	65,2	61,5
25-34 yrs.	29,9	29,6	29,1	30,1	30,2	31,7	33,1	33,4	35,4	36,7	42,9	40,9
35-44 yrs.	18,1	18,2	18,6	19,1	19,5	21,1	22,0	21,5	22,7	24,4	28,9	28,5
45-54 yrs.	12,6	12,8	12,8	13,4	14,1	14,8	15,9	15,8	16,9	17,6	21,4	21,0
55-64 yrs.	6,2	7,0	7,7	7,7	8,7	9,0	9,5	9,6	9,9	11,1	12,4	12,9
Total	24,8	24,9	24,7	25,1	25,3	26,7	27,5	27,1	28,7	29,4	34,3	33,5

Figure 21.1: 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 (2008-2022)
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).

22. 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 number of persons who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) aged between 15-24 was 3 599 in 2022, which is slightly higher than the 2021 level, where it was 3 372. This group captures those who should be in school or PSET institutions. Overall, there is an increase amongst the NEET aged between 15-34 between 2014 and 2022.

Table 22.1: Number of those not in employment, education or trainings (in thousands)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
15-24 years	3 212	3 139	3 219	3 213	3 254	3 340	3 325	3372	3 599
15-34 years	7 446	7 342	7 603	7 765	7 937	8 580	8 770	9191	9 243

Figure 22.1: Number of those Not in Employment, Education or Training

Definition	The NEETs are defined, internationally, as people 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 National Development Plan

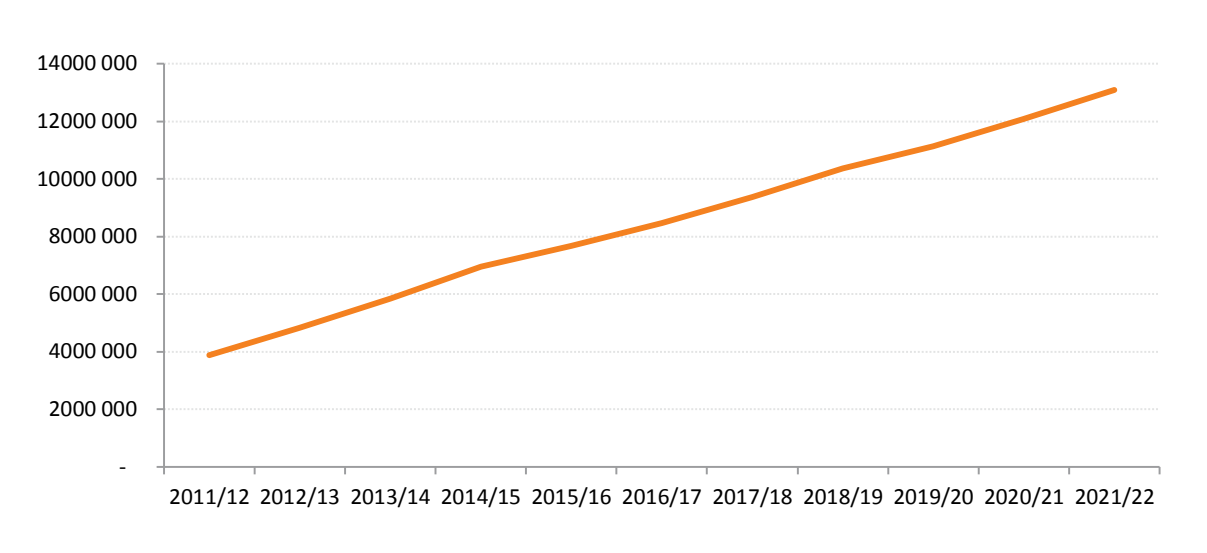
23. WORK OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

Goal	To provide 5 million work opportunities created through EPWP by 2024. Implementation of phase 4 of the EPWP to provide 5 000 000 work opportunities by 2024.
Analysis	The Expanded Public Works Programme (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 2022. 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 9 021 from 2020/21 to 2021/22. In 2021/22 EPWP created a total of 1 016 646 job opportunities, which was an increase from 938 688 job opportunities it created in 2020/21.

Table 23.1: Gross work opportunities created

Sector	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Infrastructure	409 209	202 481	263 510	294 041	296 014	288 288	266 182	275 203
Environment & Culture	221 090	147 785	200 281	195 193	205 329	200 100	164 222	178 114
Social	224 606	113 371	149 006	185 145	193 737	175 812	207 790	240 630
Non-State Sectors								
Community Works (DCoG)	198 707	221 375	107 318	166 264	236 870	259 125	219 045	222 587
Non-Profit Organisation (NPO)	50 371	56 528	59 130	59 591	65 336	71 374	81 449	100 212
Annual total	**1 103 983**	**741 540**	**779 245**	**900 234**	**997 286**	**994 699**	**938 688**	**1 016 646**
Cumulative total	6 719 014	7 460 554	8 239 799	9 140 033	10 137 319	11 132 018	12 070 706	13 087 352

Figure 23.1: 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 (Department of Corporative Governance) and Non-profit organisation (NPO's) * Work opportunities created with adjustments to account for multi-year projects.
Data source	*Blank fields imply that reporting bodies did not report on the requested information
Data note	Department of Public Works; EPWP ; Report for Period 1 April – 31 March financial year 2021/22

INNOVATION

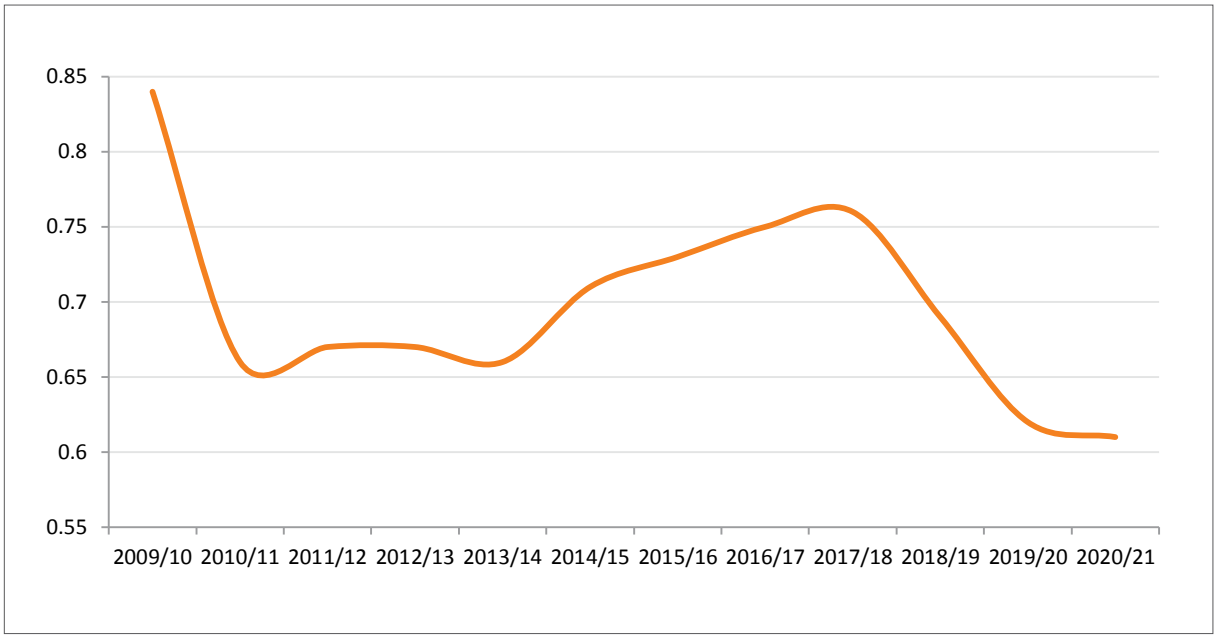
24. EXPENDITURE ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Goal	MTSF 2019-2024: To spend 1.,1 percent pf GDP by 2024 and 1,5 percent of GDP on R&D by 2030
Analysis	South Africa recorded Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) as a percentage of GDP of 0,61 percent in 2020/21, it is the lowest level recorded since 1994. This indicator was at 0,76 percent in 2017/18 but has declined to 0,62 recorded in 2019/20 and 0,61 in 2020/21. In rand's values, the highest contribution of expenditure on research and development (R&D) has historically come from Business Enterprises followed by the government. However, between financial year 2018/19 and 2020/21 Higher Education has contributed more on R&D. The GERD decreased by R943 million from R34,4 billion in 2019/20 to R33,5 billion in 2020/21.

Table 24.1: 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	2020/21
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	33 541 332
% of GDP	0,84	0,66	0,67	0,67	0,66	0,71	0,73	0,75	0,76	0,69	0,62	0,61

Figure 24.1: 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 2020/21
Data note	**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.

25. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

Goal	To increase broadband penetration so that at least 80 percent of population have access to internet by 2024
Analysis	There are rapid technological changes in the space of ICT. National population coverage for 3G and 4G/LTE in 2021 was 99,9 percent and 97,7 percent, 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 7,5 percent in 2021 from 0,7 percent in 2020 which reflects a substantial increase in one year. This coverage was still limited to certain urban areas in Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Northern Cape and Western Cape. Table 27.1 indicates different subscriptions, importantly the changes in broadband subscriptions. There is significant technology driven shifts shown by a decline in Fixed line subscriptions and increasing subscription for Fixed broadband subscriptions. Wireless broadband subscriptions have been increasing from 115 951 subscriptions recorded in 2017 to 244 876 subscriptions recorded in 2020, surprisingly showing a lower number of subscriptions in 2021. South Africa is lagging key international comparators with regard to download and upload speed and data costs.

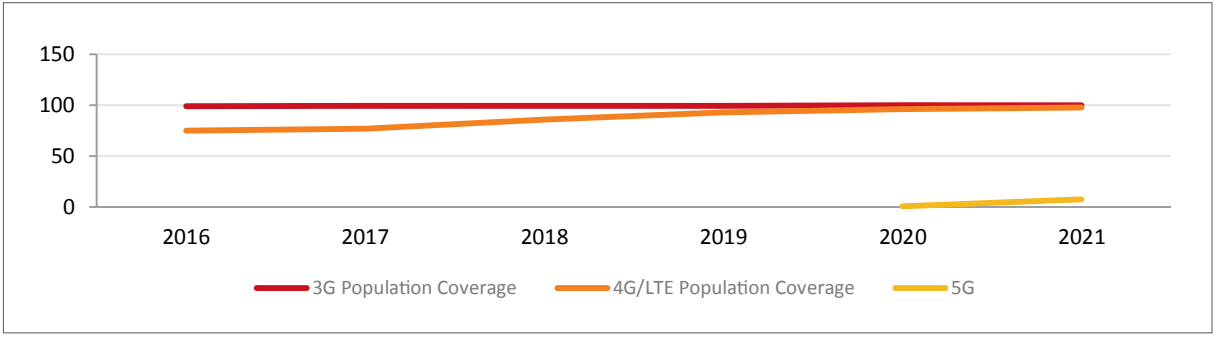
Table 25.1: Telephone, cellular and broadband subscribers

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mobile cellular subscriptions	81 314 463	87 153 108	91 707 731	96 972 459	94 952 509	103 167 525
Smartphone subscriptions	24 340 341	42 094 018	46 904 835	53 380 748	60 438 901	65 313 134
Mobile cellular active subscriptions				53 306 152	64 151 355	64 113 022
Mobile cellular phone data subscriptions	50 270 969	61 396 145	65 758 820	78 197 287	75 181 103	40 597 386
Fixed line subscriptions	3 515 607	3 645 837	4 355 309	2 698 989	1 829 043	1 461 046
Fixed broadband subscribers	1 890 832	3 023 349	3 869 934	3 112 717	1 126 590	1 796 364
Wireless broadband subscriptions		115 951	185 327	231 687	244 876	227 840

Table 25.2: National population coverage for 3G, 4G/LTE and 5G

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
3G Population Coverage	99,0	99,3	99,5	99,7	99,8	99,9
4G/LTE Population Coverage	75,0	76,7	85,7	92,8	96,4	97,7
5G					0,7	7,5

Figure 25.1: 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 which 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 which 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** which 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 2022
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.

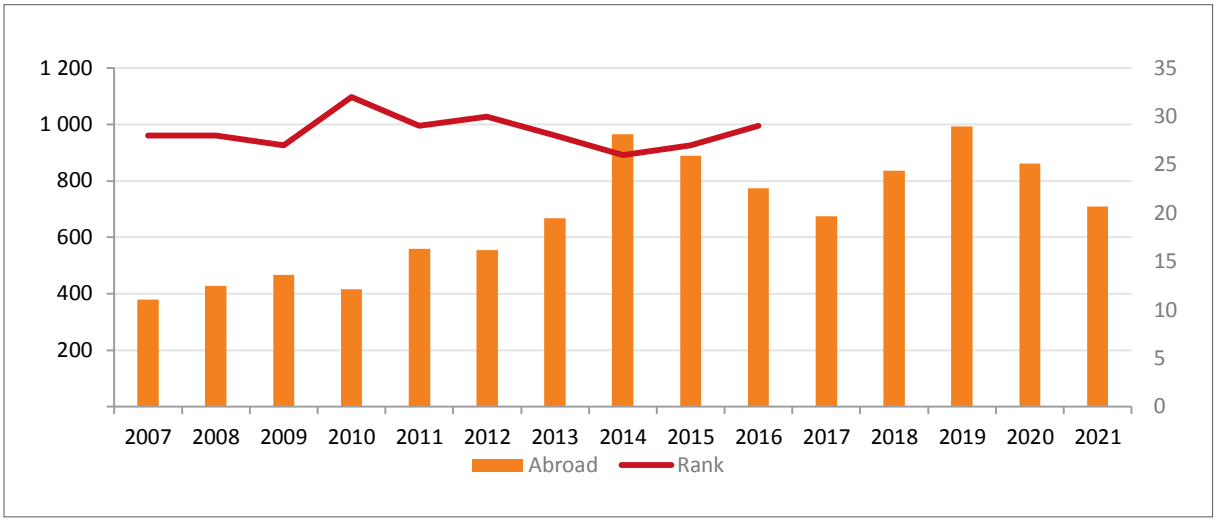
26. PATENTS

Goal	To improve the competitiveness of South Africa's economy.
Analysis	The number of patents granted to residents increased from 313 in 2020 to 563 in 2021. There was also a huge increase realised on patents granted to non-residents which increased by 2 389 from 3 153 in 2020 to 5 542 in 2021. The number of patents granted abroad increased from 710 in 2020 to 747 in 2021. The increase in the number of patents granted is usually regarded as an indication of an increase in Research and Development (R&D) and this is positive as the National Development Plan (NDP) highlights the importance of R&D in improving South Africa's global competitiveness, particularly in light of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Table 26.1: National patents granted – World Intellectual Property Organisation

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Patents granted to Resident	918	863	833	822	567	685	474	445	453	403	595	451	694	313	565
Patents granted to Non-resident	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	5 542
Patents granted to Abroad	428	467	415	559	555	667	965	889	773	672	824	992	861	710	747

Figure 26.1: 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, https://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/country_profile/profile.jsp?code=ZA
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 (PATSTAT) Database (for statistics by field of technology). Data might be missing for some years and offices or may be incomplete for some origins. Where an office provides total filings without breaking them down into resident and non-resident filings, WIPO divides the total count using the historical share of resident filings at that office.

TRANSFORMING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

27. MEETING HOUSING NEEDS

Goal	Meeting housing needs of the poor by creating sustainable human settlements; adequate housing and quality living environments.
Analysis	South Africa has one of the largest government housing delivery programme in the world, with significant re-distributive spin-offs. Despite this fact, demand remains high and human settlement patterns remain inequitable and have tended to undermine spatial policy intents. Informal dwellings have increased over the years. The total number of households in South Africa stood at 17 947 000 in 2021. The percentage of households in formal dwellings stood at 83,6 percent in 2021, a slight decline from 83,9 percent of 2020. Moreover, the dwelling ownership status for households living in formal dwellings that lived in fully owned dwellings was at 62,4 percent in 2021, a slight decrease from 63,7 percent in 2020. The households living in formal dwellings and renting were at 18,5 percent in 2021, an increase from 17,6 percent in 2020. As of 2021/22 financial year, the state-subsidised housing programs had contributed 3 443 159 completed houses and 1 298 328 services sites towards meeting the housing 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 2 104 278 in 2021.

Table 27.1: Number of households – Stats SA

	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Number of households	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	17 947 571
2. Households in formal dwelling (%)	73,3	71,2	77,0	76,1	79,3	78,1	79,2	80,1	81,1	81,9	83,9	83,6
3. Households in informal dwellings	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	2 104 278
%	11,5	10,0	13,2	12,1	13,0	14,4	14,1	13,6	13,1	12,6	11,4	11,7
4. Households in traditional structures (%)	11,6	10,9	9,6	9,4	6,7	6,7	5,8	5,5	5,0	5,1	4,2	4,2
5. Tenure status for households living in formal dwellings (%)												
Fully owned	59,4	61,0	56,9	53,9	54,5	53,0	53,3	53,5	54,2	57,8	63,7	62,4
Partially Owned	10,3	12,3	11,5	11,1	10,7	9,8	9,0	8,8	8,2	3,0	9,0	9,0
Renting	20,3	19,0	21,4	22,1	22,5	23,7	24,3	24,7	25,3	27,1	17,6	18,5
Other	10,1	7,7	10,3	12,9	12,3	13,4	13,4	13,1	12,3	12,1	9,7	10,1

Table 27.2: Housing units – Department of Human Settlements

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
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	3 398 543	3 443 159
Houses completed	120 610	115 079	105 936	95 202	100 307	89 340	85 879	77 626	69 325	45 589	44 616
Serviced sites completed (cumulative)	809 652	855 350	903 543	953 128	1 005 477	1 062 569	1 114 470	1 162 525	1 213 691	1 253 306	1 298 328
Serviced sites completed	58 587	45 698	48 193	49 585	52 349	57 092	51 901	48 055	51 166	39 615	45 022

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 2002-2021. (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.

28. POTABLE WATER

Goal	Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes (National Development Plan 2030)
Analysis	South African households that had access to piped water was 89,0 percent in 2021. The number of households with access to piped water was 15 524 061 in 2021, having increased by 410 950 from 15 143 384 recorded in 2020. Of all the provinces, Eastern Cape is the only province that recorded a decline in the number of households with access to piped water compared to 2012 (recording a decline of 3 percent from 1 264 595 in 2012). Coverage gaps in access to potable water in many communities were greatly exposed during the Covid-19 induced lockdowns. The Department of Water Affairs runs the Blue Drop Certification Programme as part of the incentive and risk-based approach to ensure quality in the water and sanitation sector. The 2021 Blue Drop assessment covered 1 186 water systems in municipalities and showed that 566 (48%) of them were at low risk category, 217 (18%) at medium risk category, 136 (11%) at high risk category and 267 (23%) at critical risk category. Overall, the system has regressed compared to situation in 2014. This Blue Drop metrics provides a mechanism for transparent quality assurance on well-performing facilities and enables targeting of urgent interventions to facilities facing high and critical risk.

Table 28.1: Number and percentage of households with access to piped water

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Eastern Cape	1 264 595	1 299 907	1 278 740	1 235 693	1 259 362	1 236 910	1 264 904	1 258 168	1 232 656
Free State	774 019	782 108	789 756	813 240	803 589	818 533	821 350	846 995	868 948
Gauteng	3 829 016	3 906 542	4 072 595	4 275 213	4 430 437	4 570 355	4 743 674	4 952 047	5 068 592
KwaZulu-Natal	2 189 769	2 214 578	2 277 190	2 288 083	2 317 659	2 389 818	2 516 179	2 549 794	2 629 829
Limpopo	1 086 612	1 076 715	1 133 186	1 149 513	1 122 673	1 147 798	1 169 312	1 135 009	1 170 555
Mpumalanga	940 881	959 640	991 538	1 002 649	1 031 570	1 066 302	1 114 842	1 134 921	1 189 191
North West	919 712	916 682	930 747	946 465	984 532	1 005 885	1 030 208	1 024 622	1 106 082
Northern Cape	286 022	294 221	298 921	306 699	312 351	319 936	325 443	328 885	325 113
Western Cape	1 568 180	1 604 501	1 651 225	1 705 370	1 747 053	1 799 858	1 852 299	1 903 945	1 933 096
South Africa	12 858 807	13 054 895	13 423 898	13 722 925	14 009 226	14 355 396	14 838 210	15 134 384	15 524 061
Percentage	90	90	90	89	89	89	88	89	89

Figure 28.1: Number and percentage of households with access to piped water

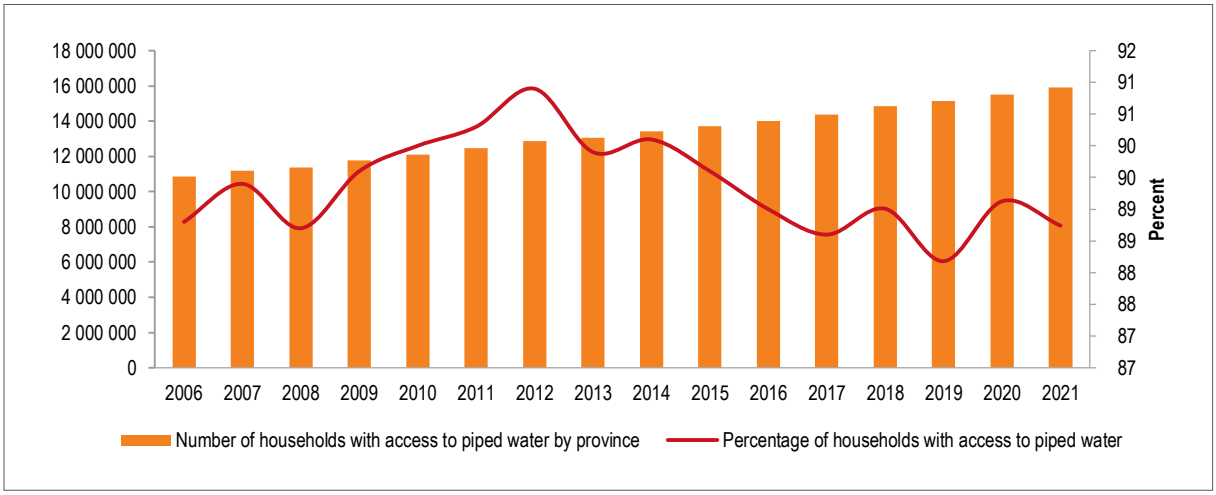


Figure 28.2: National blue drop risk rating

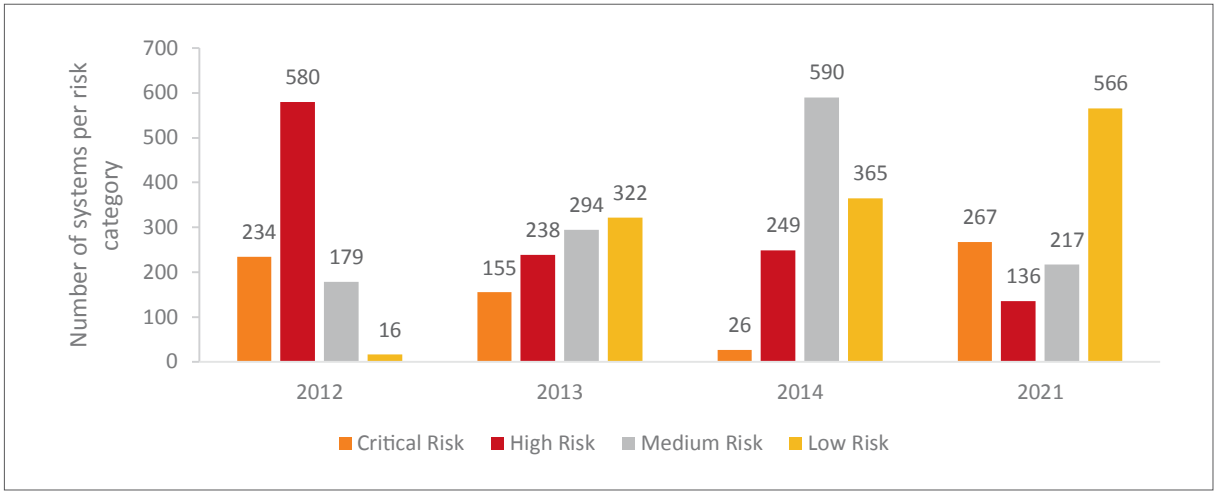
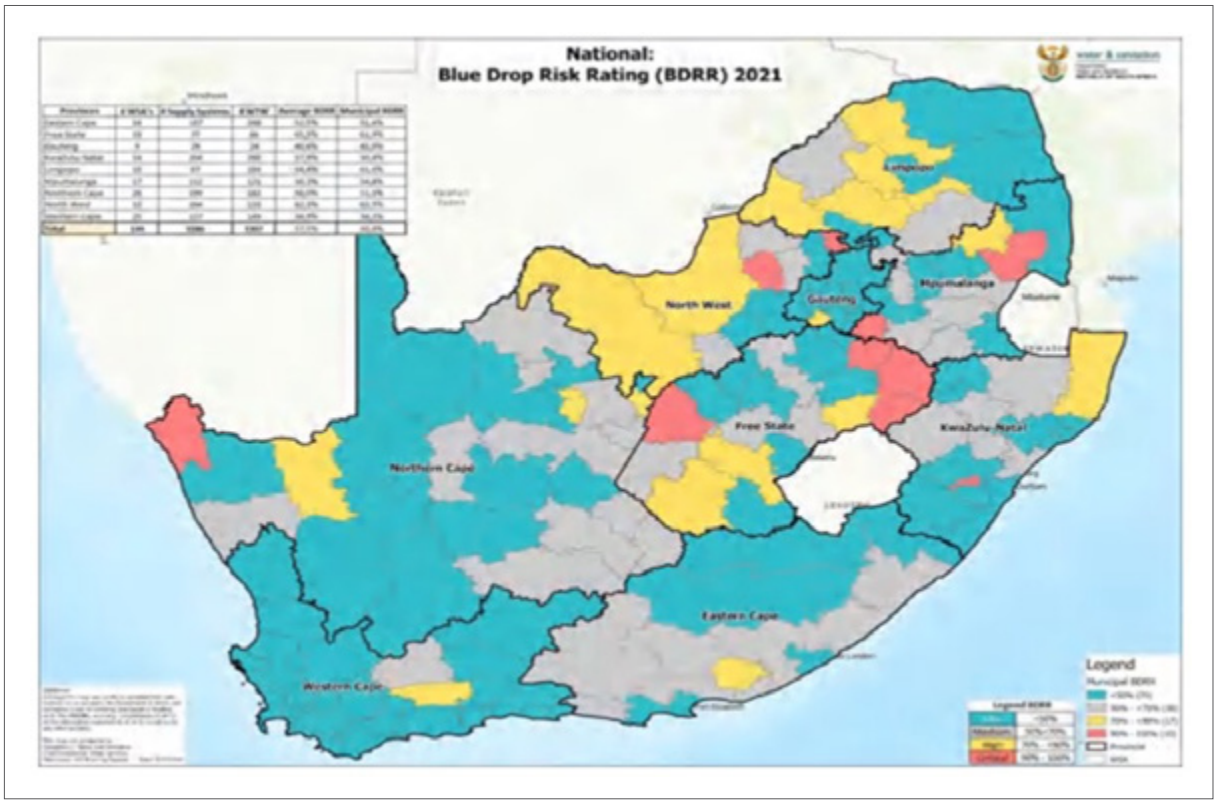


Figure 28.3: Blue drop risk rating heat map



Definition	Access to piped water 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. The Blue Drop Risk Rating (BDRR) is a risk-based measure to monitor quality in the provision of clean water to households and target priority corrective interventions in the entire value chain of the municipal drinking water system (i.e. source, pumping, treatment, reticulation network).
Data source	Stats SA's GHS 2002-2021. Blue Drop National Report, 2022, Department of Water and Sanitation
Data note	The results for the BDRR are colour coded – each colour has a specific meaning and performance reference.

29. 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 stood at 15 079 973 in 2021. This is a year-on-year increase of four percent from 14 477 478 in 2020, and represented double the rate of household formation in the same period. This reflects an expansion in the provision of basic services but the coverage gaps indicate that more must be done to eradicate inadequate sanitation facilities. Undesirably, in 2021 there were still 151 238 households 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). To ensure quality in the wastewater management sector, the DWS runs the Green Drop Certification Programme as part of the risk-based approach to incentivize the development of core competencies to improve wastewater management. The 2021 Green Drop audit cycle covered 144 water services authorities (WSAs) and water service institutions, 850 wastewater systems, additional 115 systems under the Department of Public Works, 30 SOEs and private systems. Scorecard on the 144 WSA sets an important baseline indicates against which future improvements will be measured: It showed that 65 (or 45%) of the WSAs were found to be at critical state and regarded as dysfunctional and needing urgent attention; 39 (27%) at very poor and requiring targeted interventions; 25 (17%) at average performance; 13 (9%) at good performance; and two (1%) found to be excellent.

Table 29.1: Households with access to improved sanitation facilities

	2006	2008	2010	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of households with access to improved sanitation facilities	8 356 419	8 927 869	9 815 750	11 813 269	12 715 932	13 797 954	14 080 055	14 477 478	15 079 973
Percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities	68,3	70,0	75,4	79,0	81,0	82,7	82,0	83,0	84,0
Households using bucket toilet system	283 271	188 007	90 621	185 545	199 433	255 568	187 393	184 124	151 238

Figure 29.1: Households with access to improved sanitation facilities

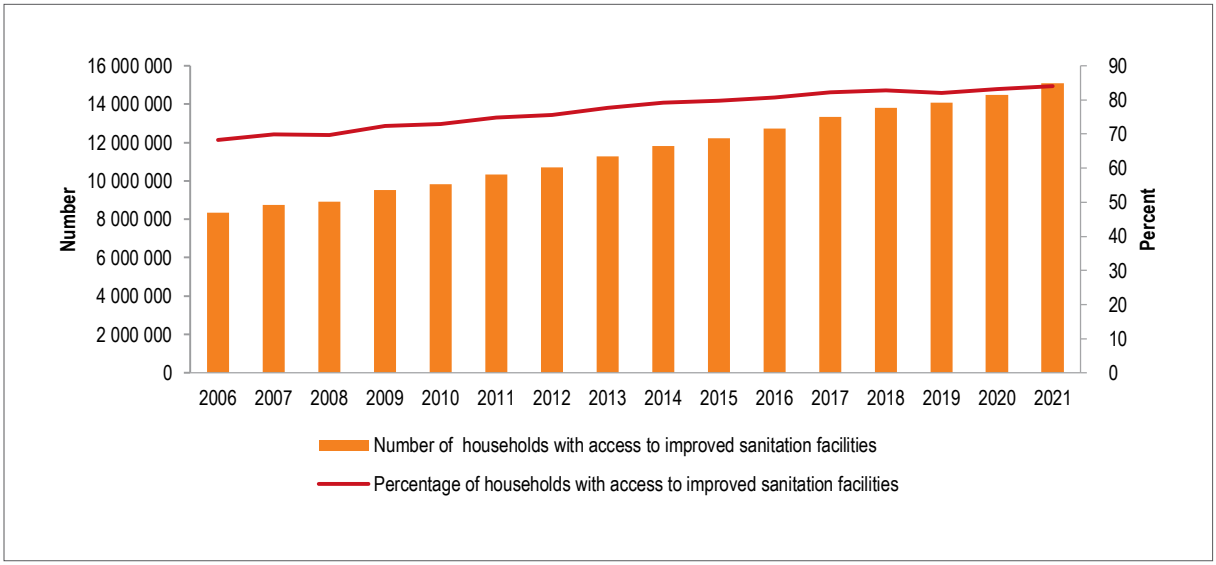
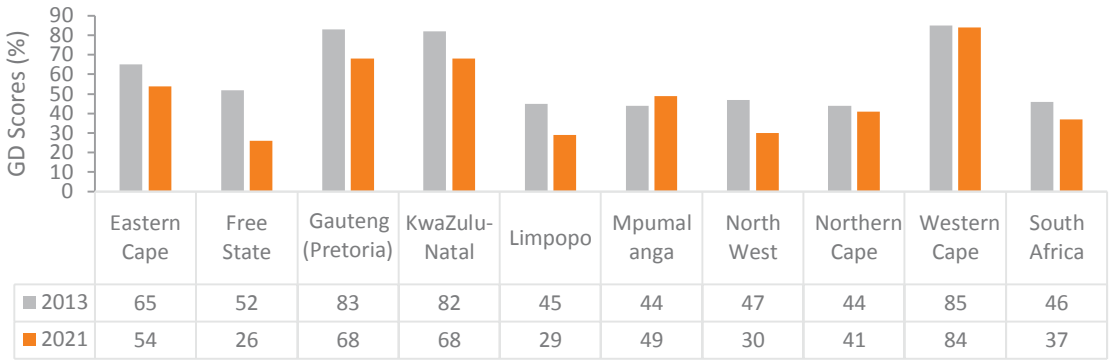
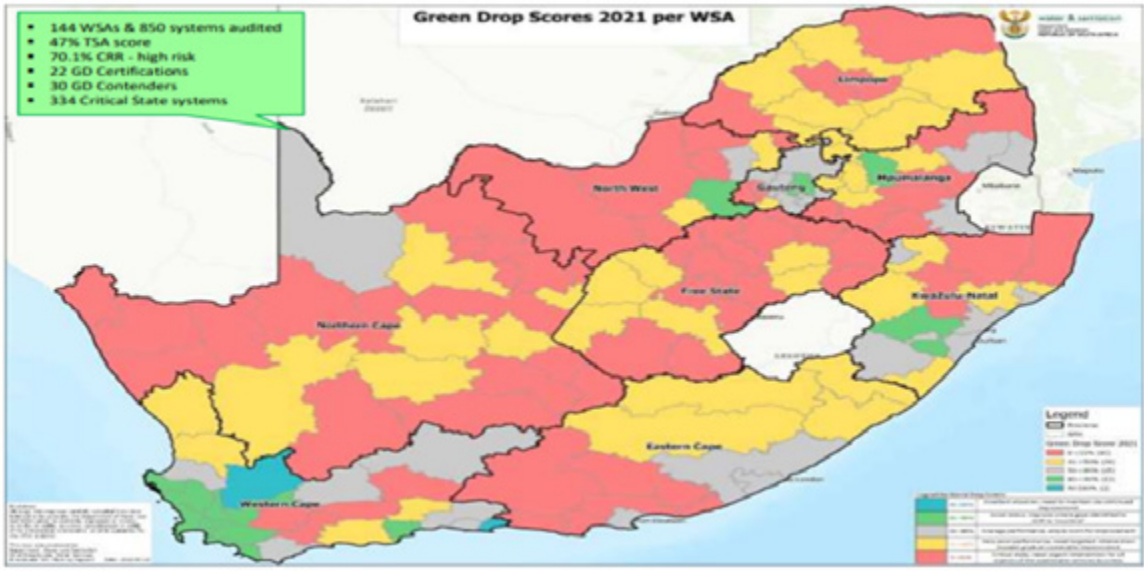


Figure 29.2: National green drop score



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng (Pretoria)	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
2013	65	52	83	82	45	44	47	44	85	46
2021	54	26	68	68	29	49	30	41	84	37

Figure 29.3: Green drop scores 2021 per Water Service Authority (WSA)



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), 2002-2021 Green Drop National Report, 2022, Department of Water and Sanitation
Data note	Green Drop regulation programme sought to identify and develop the core competencies that, if strengthened, would gradually and sustainably improve the standard of wastewater management in South Africa. The intention was to align the minimum requirements and best practice as a new Green Drop standard to raise the bar for wastewater management. A wastewater system that achieves ≥90% Green Drop score, is regarded as excellent and is then allocated the prestigious Green Drop status. A system that achieved <31% is regarded as a dysfunctional system which would require appropriate interventions.

30. ELECTRICITY

Goal	The proportion of households 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 grid electricity in 2021 totalled 15 999 230, increasing by 352 306 households from 15 646 924 in 2020. The percentage of South African households that were connected to the mains electricity supply declined by one percentage point from 90 percent in 2020 to 89 percent in 2021. As at the end of 2021/22 financial year, over 8 148 869 million households were cumulatively connected to the grid through Eskom with 147 013 new connections in that financial year only. In 2023/22 198 575 households were cumulatively connected to the off-grid technologies, with 23 738 new connections in that financial year. 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 and an Energy Action Plan was introduced to address the challenge. The targets include Energy Availability factor to reach 80 percent by 2024, new energy sources and environmental performance.

Table 30.1: Households with access to electricity

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Household with access to grid electricity	10 840 599	11 529 214	12 345 635	13 058 589	13 655 518	14 105 636	14 519 741	15 646 924	15 999 230
% of households with access to grid electricity	82,6	83,6	85,2	85,3	84,4	84,6	85,0	90,0	89,1
Household with off grid electricity	2 280 980	2 259 356	2 145 755	2 245 714	2 533 589	2 565 217	2 571 243	1 771 308	1 947 341

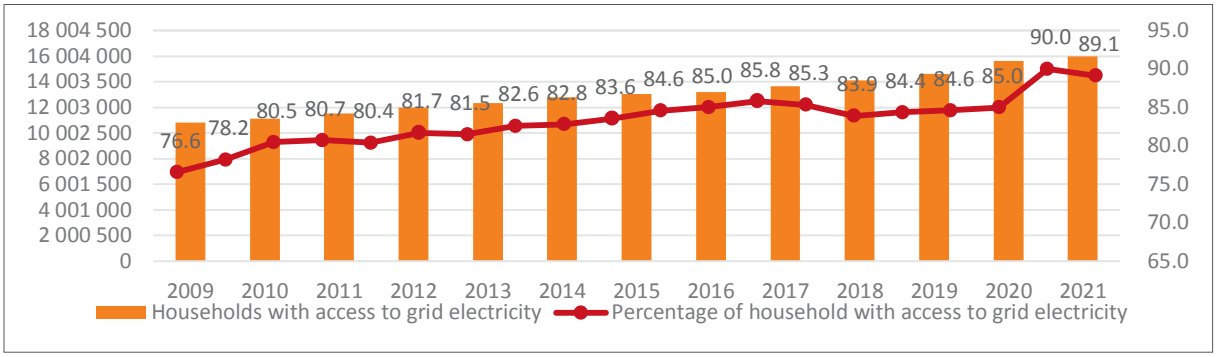
Table 30.2: Electrical connections – grid electricity

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
New electrical connections	167 322	202 835	306 773	233 455	260 000	301 976	275 830	242 905	215 343	166 888	147 013
New electrical connections (cumulative)	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	8 148 869

Table 30.3. Electrical connections – off-grid technologies

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
New electrical connections	24 307	9 343	14 059	14 030	25 075	16 922	16 875	13 090	1 364	55	23 738
New electrical connections (cumulative)	64 024	73 367	87 426	101 456	126 531	143 453	160 328	173 418	174 782	174 837	198 575

Figure 30.1: Households with access to electricity

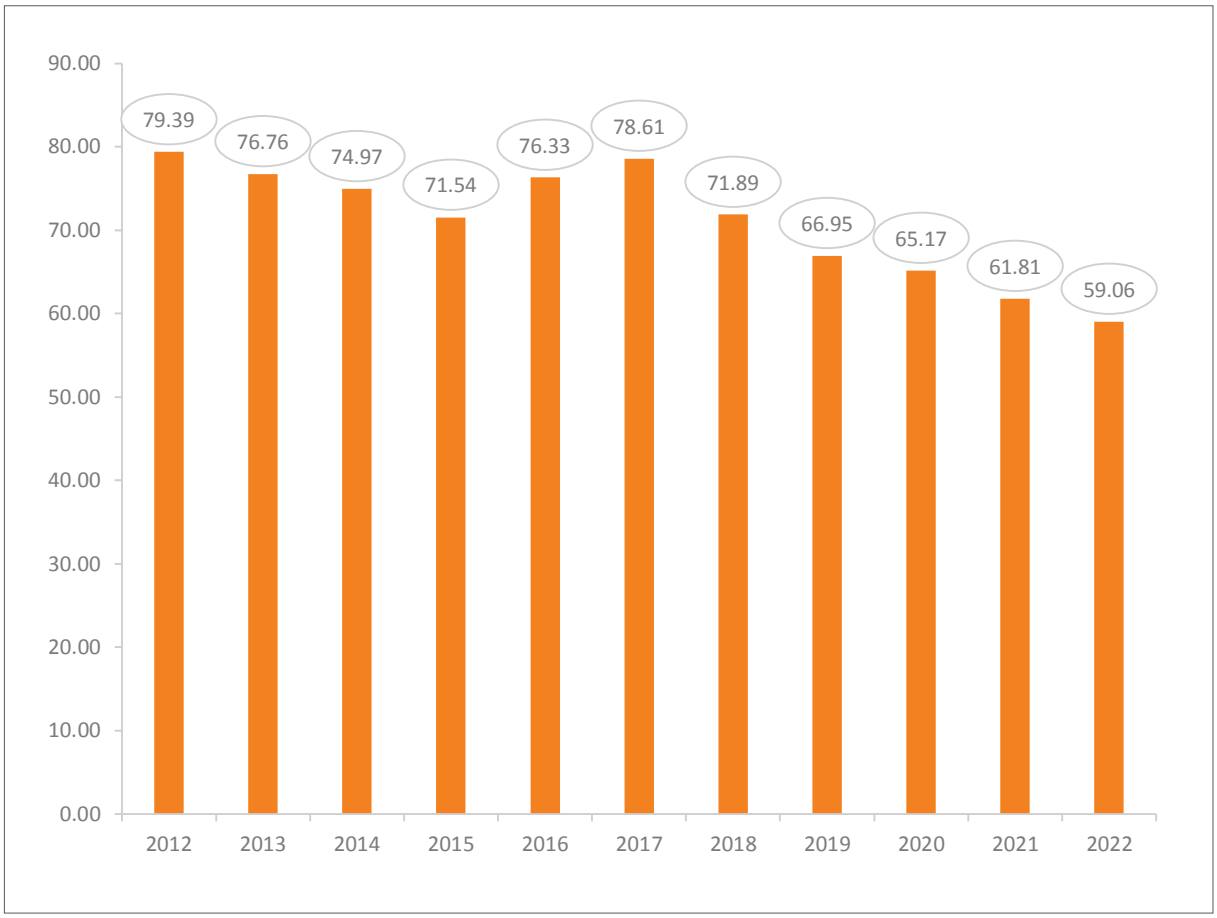


Definition	Number of households connected to grid electricity through Eskom and municipalities
Data source	(Table 32.1) Household figures and calculations are based on Stats SA's data GHS 2002-2021 (Table 32.2) Department of Minerals and Energy Annual Report.
Data note	Cumulative figures calculated by 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.

31. ELECTRICITY AVAILABILITY FACTOR

Goal	Achieve 80 percent of the Energy Availability Factor (EAF)
Analysis	South Africa is confronted by serious energy crisis, which disrupting the efforts being made to improve the economic growth. EAF in the country declined from 79,4 percent as recorded in 2012 to 59,1 percent in 2022. The EAF has been on a decline since 2017 where it was 78,6 percent. The continued decline in EAF is due to the increase in unplanned outages. Load shedding in 2022 overtook that of 2021 as the most intensive load shedding year yet. In 2022, SA experienced 11 529 GWh of load shedding as compared to1 352 GWh that was experienced in 2019.

Figure 31.2: Energy availability factor



Definition	The percentage of the maximum energy a plant can supply to the grid when not on planned or unplanned outage.
Data source	CSIR

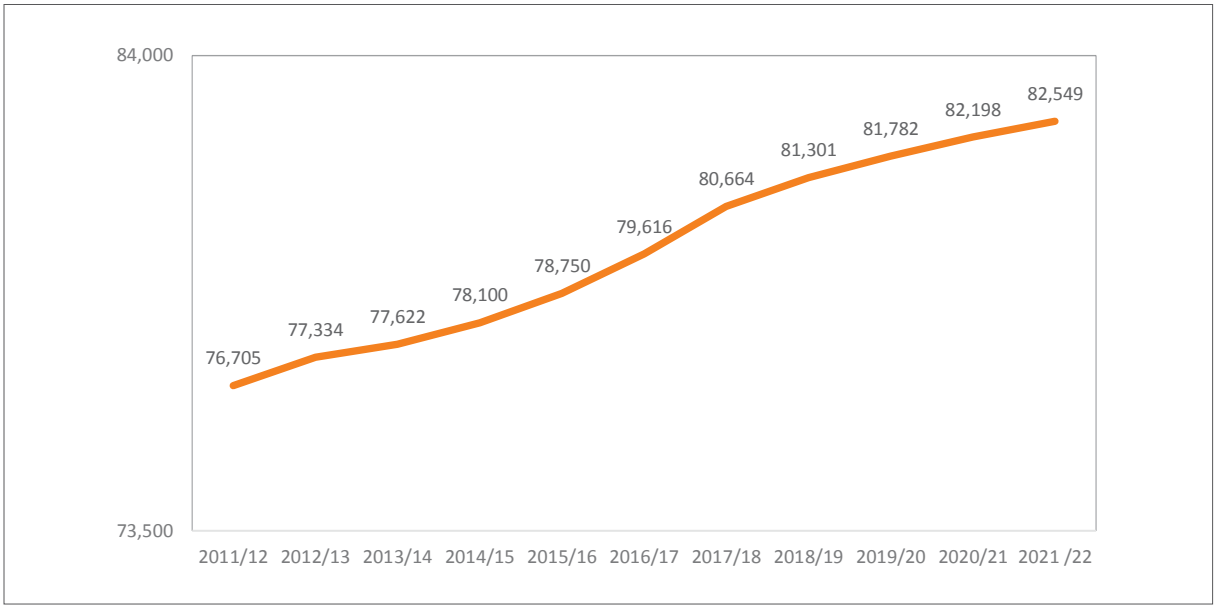
32. LAND RESTITUTION

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 in 2020/21s. 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 32.1: Land restitution cumulative trends

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Cumulative settled claims	76 705	77 334	77 622	78 100	78 750	79 616	80 664	81 301	81 782	82 198	82 549
Cumulative finalised claims	1 835	2 211	2 503	2 875	3 435	4 107	4 972	5 967	6 653	7 038	7 480

Figure 32.1: 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.
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.

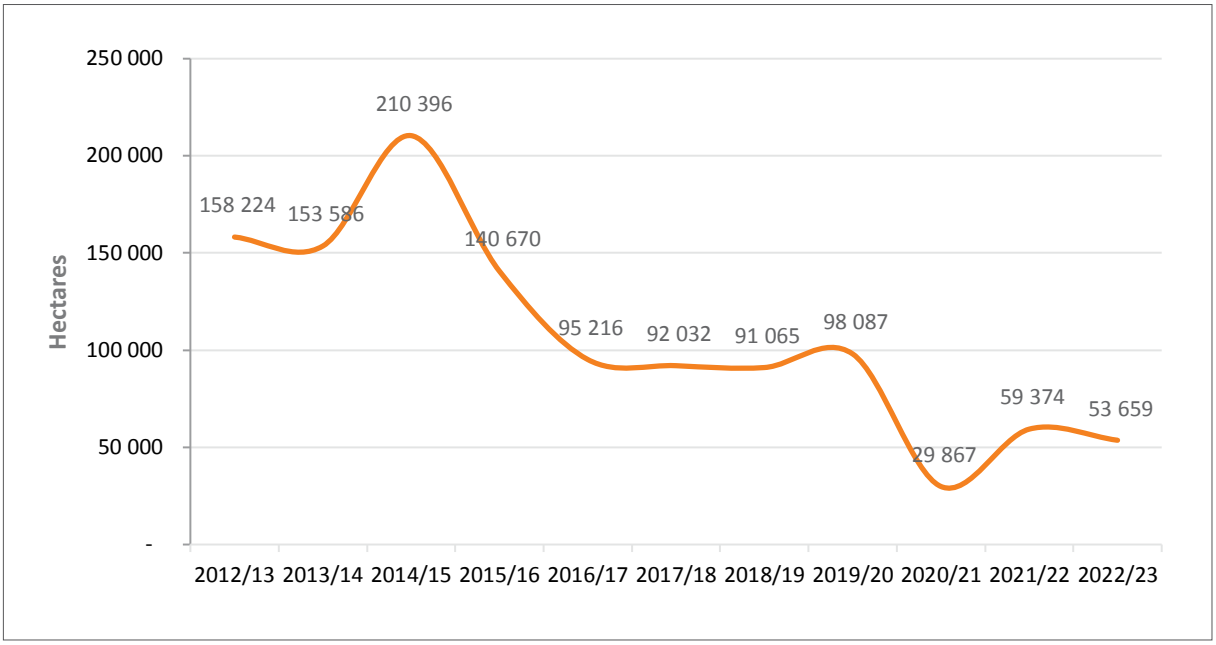
33. LAND REDISTRIBUTION AND TENURE REFORM

Goal	To Promote equitable land redistribution and agricultural development by acquiring strategically located land by 2030 (NDP)
Analysis	Progress has been made in addressing equitable access to land to historically disadvantaged persons by the department. A total of more than 5,2 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. From 1994 to 2019, a total of 2,9 million hectares had been redistributed to municipalities under Commonage grant (COMG), for settlement under Settlement Land Acquisition Grant (SLAG), for agricultural purpose under Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) and this land is held in title by communities and individual beneficiaries of land reform programme. Currently, more than 2,3 million hectares have been acquired through PLAS and leased out on a long-term basis.

Table 33.1: Land redistribution-hectares delivered

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Annual target	321 122	311 917	210 063	370 000	83 074	96 165	81 000	94 050	23 973	39 870	40 182
Hectares per year	158 224	153 586	210 396	140 670	95 216	92 032	91 065	98 087	29 867	59 374	53 659
Cumulative total	4 221 519	4 375 105	4 585 500	4 726 171	4 821 386	4 913 419	5 004 483	5 102 570	5 132 437	5 191 811	5 245 469

Figure 33.1: Land hectares distributed per year



Definition	Hectares of land redistributed to previously disadvantaged individuals.
Data source	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Annual reports
Data note	The SLAG, LRAD and COMG were discontinued/phased out due to conflicts amongst beneficiaries and instances of the disposal of land back to the previous land owners without consent of the State thereby reversing the gains of land reform. To address this deficiency, the department introduced the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) in 2009 to acquire land and hold it in the name of the State and that was in turn leased out to the beneficiaries.

SOCIAL PROTECTION, POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

34. 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 percent of the population could not afford the amount of money that an individual need to afford the minimum required daily energy intake. 96 percent of these individuals are from the African race group. This indicator reflects the Eastern Cape as the most impoverished province in SA, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo.

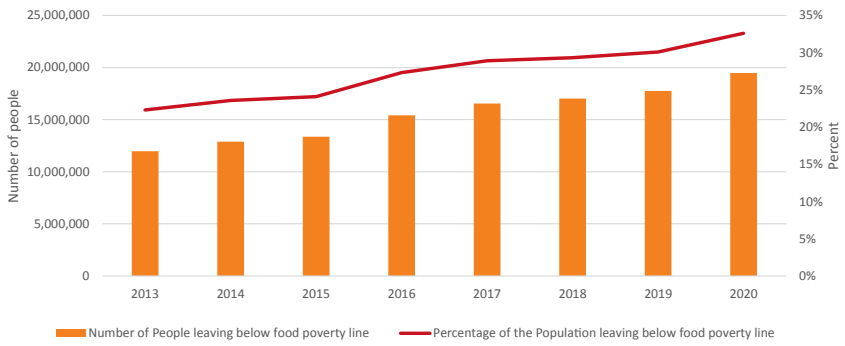
Table 34.1: People living below poverty line

	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 34.2: 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 34.1: 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.

35. SOCIAL-ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

Goal	Improved access to social security including social assistance.
Analysis	The South African government implements social welfare services and grants to counter the challenges of high unemployment, skewed distribution of income and widespread poverty. In 2021/22, 18,7 million people in South Africa relied on social grants, with over 30 percent of households depending on grants as their main source of income. This was an increase of 236 827 from 18,4 million beneficiaries recorded in 2020/21. The large proportion of the social grants goes to child support grants with 13,2 million beneficiaries. Access to the child grant has been found to have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of children. Furthermore, 10,2 million beneficiaries received the special Social Relief of Distress (SRD) Grant in 2021/22 and it increased from 5,5 million beneficiaries recorded in April 2021. Spending on social grants has been on the rise since 2013/14 when the country spent R109,5975 billion and it increased gradually to R222 178 billion in 2021/22. Social grant as a percentage of GDP slightly declined from 3,9 percent in 2020/21 to 3,6 percent in 2021/22.

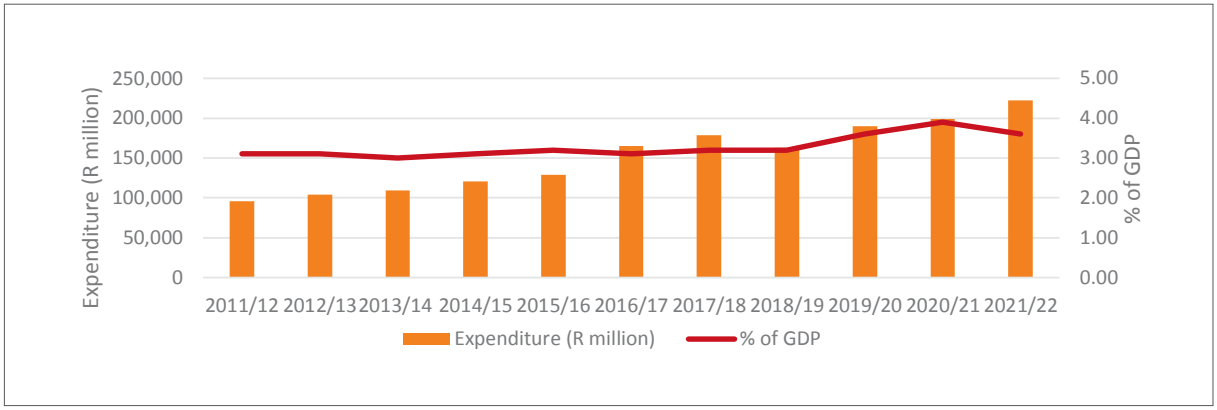
Table 35.1: Social-assistance grants

Grant type	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Old Age Grant	2 969 933	3 086 851	3 194 087	3 302 202	3 423 337	3 553 317	3 676 791	3 722 675	3 774 604
War Veterans Grant	429	326	245	176	134	92	62	40	25
Disability Grant	1 164 192	1 120 419	1 112 663	1 085 541	1 067 176	1 061 866	1 042 025	997 752	1 004 798
Foster Child Grant	512 055	499 774	470 015	440 295	416 016	386 019	355 609	309 453	294 031
Child Dependency Grant	120 632	126 777	131 040	144 952	147 467	150 001	154 735	150 151	153 768
Child Support Grant	11 125 946	11 703 165	11 972 900	12 081 375	12 269 084	12 452 072	12 787 448	12 992 589	13 166 342
Total	15 932 473	16 642 643	16 991 634	17 200 525	17 509 995	17 811 745	18 290 592	18 440 572	18 677 339
Grant -in-Aid	83 059	113 087	137 806	164 349	192 091	221 989	273 922	267 912	283 771

Table 35.2: 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	2021/22
Expenditure (R million)	87 493	95 973	103 899	109 597	120 702	128 868	164 936	178 330	192 714	190 289	218 957	222 178
% of GDP	3,4%	3,1%	3,1%	3,0%	3,1%	3,2%	3,1%	3,2%	3,2%	3,6%	3,9%	3,6%

Figure 35.1: Social-assistance grant expenditure



Definition	Total number of beneficiaries of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
Data source	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development Annual reports
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).

36. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Goal	To implement inclusive education and mainstreaming disability in South Africa.
Analysis	The percentage of Senior Management with disabilities has stood at 1,3 percent in year 2019/20 and 2020/21. Generally, less than 2 percent of top management workforce are employees with disabilities except in 2014/15 where the figure was 2 percent. 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 percent since 2013/14.

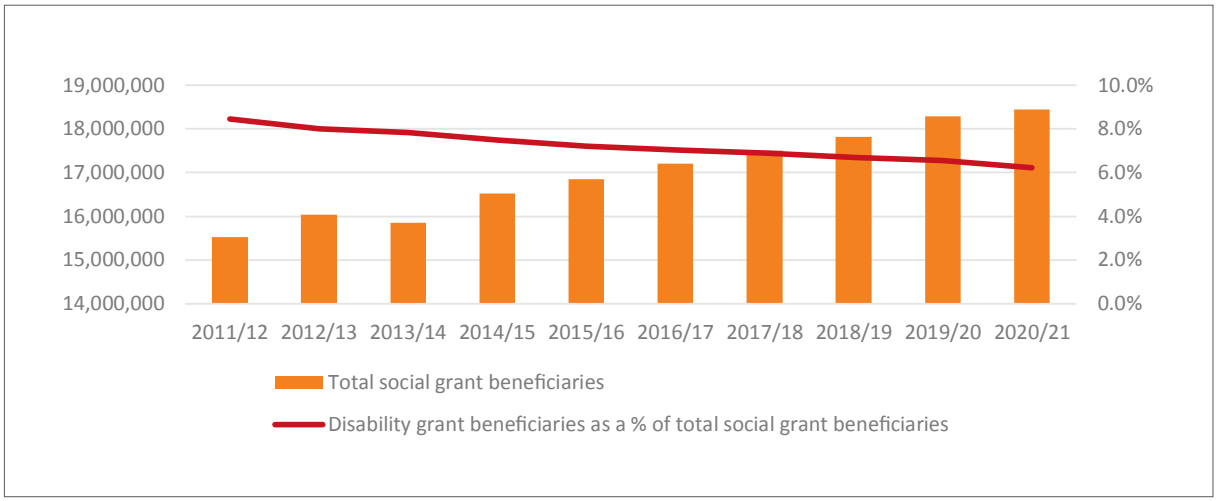
Table 36.1: Employees with disabilities

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 36.2: 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 36.1: 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's (DBE) Inclusive Education. South African Social Security Agency (SASSA).

HEALTH

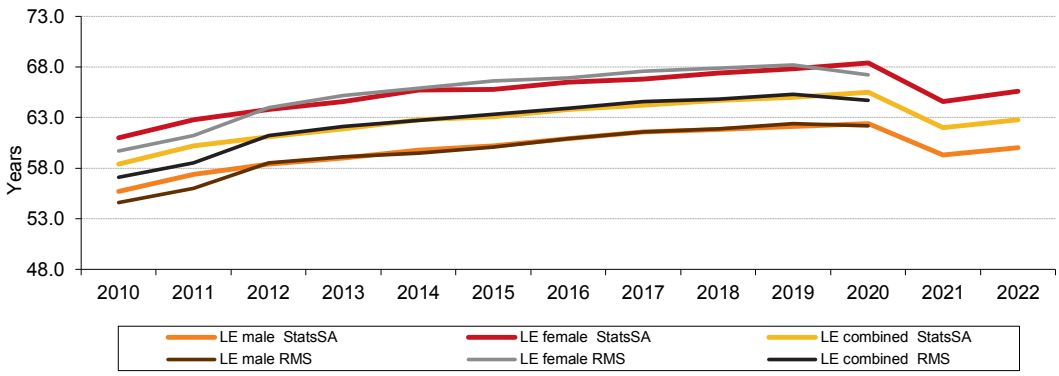
37. LIFE EXPECTANCY (LE)

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 stood at 62,8 years in 2022 and this was an increase of 0,8 years from 61,7 years in 2021. LE at birth for males stood at 60,0 in 2022, an increase of 0,7 years from 59,3 years in 2021. The LE at birth for females stood at 65,6 years in 2022, and this was an increase of 1,0 years from 64,6 years in 2021. The results from Statistics South Africa are in line with those released by Rapid Mortality Surveillance report of the MRC. The increase in LE at birth is due to the significant decline in mortality in South Africa as reflected by the declining number of excess deaths. The country continues to implement programmes to improve LE of South Africans. 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).

Table 37.1: Life expectancy

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	LE male Stats SA	55,8	57,4	58,4	59,0	59,8	60,2	60,9	61,5	61,8	62,2	62,5	59,3	60,0
2	LE female Stats SA	60,9	62,8	63,9	64,6	65,7	66,0	66,5	66,8	67,3	67,8	68,5	64,6	65,6
3	LE combined Stats SA	58,4	60,2	61,2	61,9	62,8	63,2	63,8	64,2	64,6	65,0	65,6	62,0	62,8
4	LE male RMS	54,6	56,0	58,4	59,1	59,5	60,1	60,9	61,6	61,8	62,4	62,2		
5	LE female RMS	59,7	61,2	64,4	65,2	65,9	66,6	66,9	67,6	67,9	68,2	67,2		
6	LE combined RMS	57,1	58,5	61,4	62,1	62,7	63,3	63,9	64,6	64,8	65,3	64,7		

Figure 37.1: 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) Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa - Mid Year Population Estimates 2022 (4, 5, 6) SAMRC Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report.
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).

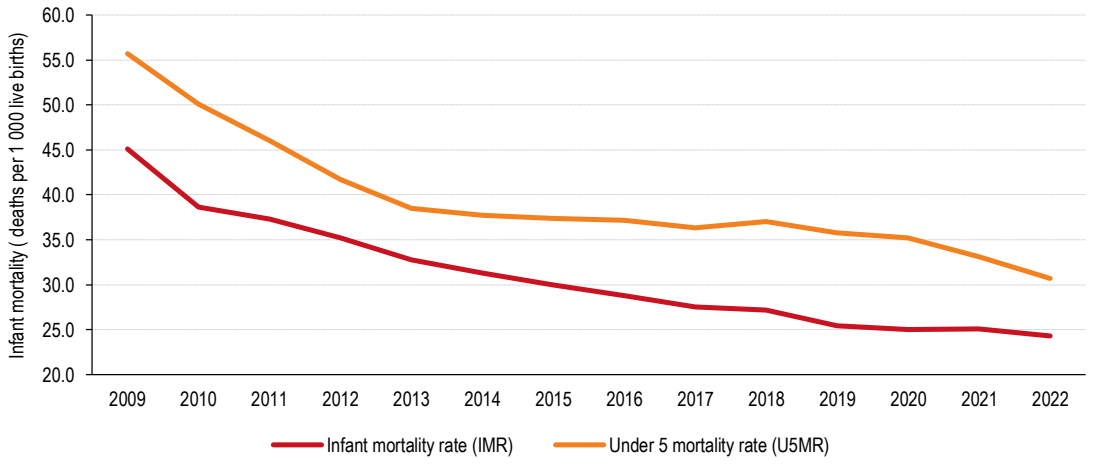
38. INFANT AND UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATES

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 on a decline since 2009. However, It has been increasing incremental since 2021. In 2022 infant mortality rate (IMR) increased to 24,3 deaths per 1 000 live births from 24,1 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2021. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 30,8 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2021 to 30.7 deaths per 1 000 live births in 2022. The Covid-19 pandemic has not had an impact on the child mortality. 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 38.1: Infant and under-five mortality (deaths per 1 000 live births)

		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Infant mortality rate (IMR)-Stats SA	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	24,3
2	Under-five mortality-Stats SA	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	30,7
3	Infant mortality rate (IMR) RMS	39	35	28	28	29	29	28	26	23	26	27	21		
4	Under-five mortality-RMS	56	52	40	42	43	42	39	36	33	34	36	28		

Figure 38.1: 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 2022. (3, 4) SA Medical Research Council's Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) reports. 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.

39. 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 was 14 267 in 2022. This was an increase from 10 165 that was reported in 2021. There is a significant progress in reducing severe acute malnutrition in the country, where it reduced from the high of 25 235 in 2014. During the year 2021 and 2022, Gauteng province, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape and Limpopo provinces reported the highest cases of SAM as compared to other provinces. The four provinces contributed approximately 61% of SAM cases in both 2021 and 2022. 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 have 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.

Table 39.1: Severe acute malnutrition under five years – new ambulatory

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Severe acute malnutrition under five years	20 729	22 265	25 235	23 540	21 123	12 539	13 005	11 194	8 801	10 165	14 267

Figure 39.1 Severe acute malnutrition under five years

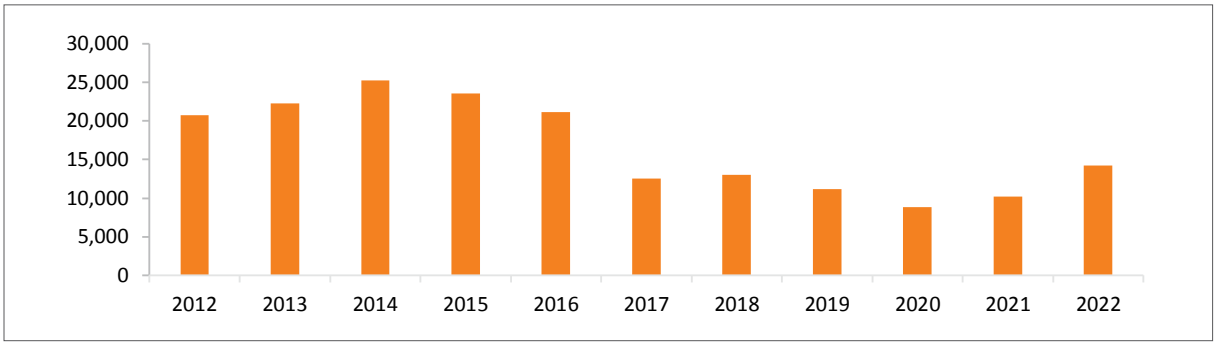
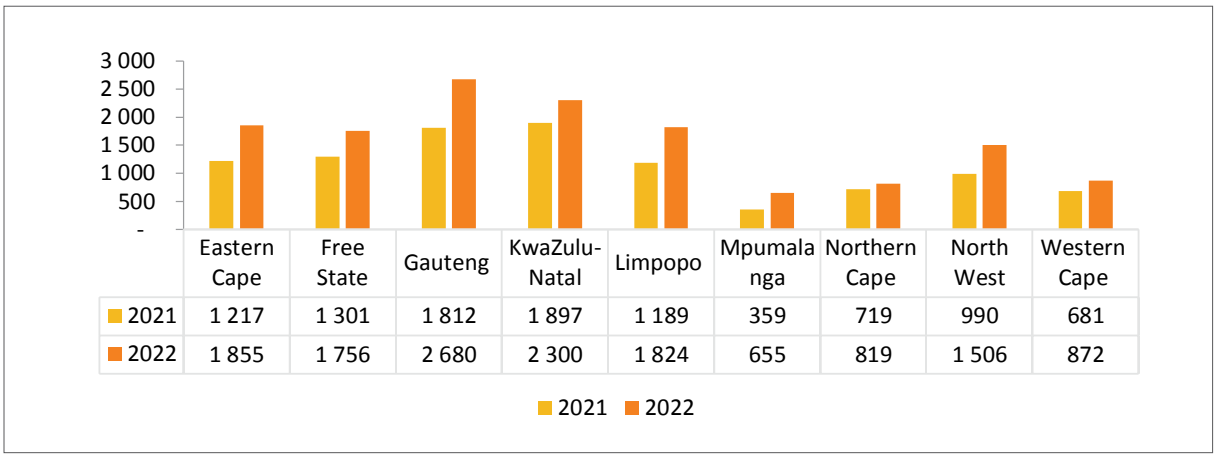


Figure 39.2: Severe acute malnutrition under five years by province



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 1000 children in the target population. A child is under-weight 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)

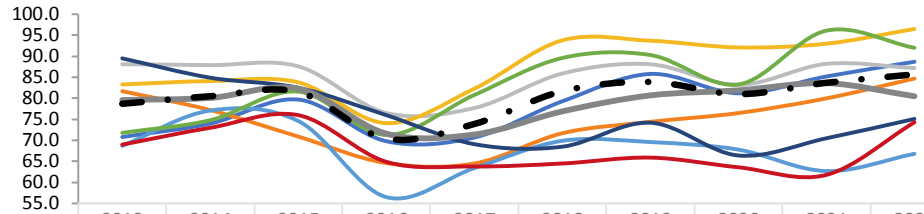
40. IMMUNISATION COVERAGE

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 78,7% in 2013 to 83,7% in 2021, then increased again to 85,7% in 2022. In 2022, five provinces reported immunisation coverage below the national figure. Those provinces are Limpopo (66,8%), North West (74,3%), Northern Cape (75,1%), Western Cape (80,5%) and Free State (84,7%). During the years 2016 and 2017, the immunisation coverage was below 80 percent, 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 81,7 percent in 2018, before increasing to 83,9 percent in 2019 and then declining to 81,0 percent in 2020. The disruption of health services by Covid-19 pandemic led to the decline in immunisation coverage in the county.

Table 40.1: Immunisation coverage

%	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Immunisation coverage	77,8%	81,1%	82,7%	71,3%	74,6%	81,7%	83,9%	81,0%	83,7%	85,7%

Figure 40.1: Immunisation coverage



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Eastern Cape	70.8	74.0	79.7	69.8	70.7	79.3	85.8	81.2	85.2	88.7
Free State	81.7	77.2	70.9	64.6	64.5	71.7	74.4	76.5	80.0	84.7
Gauteng	88.1	87.9	87.6	76.5	77.7	85.9	88.1	83.2	88.2	87.2
KwaZulu-Natal	83.3	84.1	83.8	74.1	82.3	93.8	93.7	92.1	93.0	96.5
Limpopo	68.7	77.1	74.6	56.5	63.4	69.9	69.6	67.8	62.7	66.8
Mpumalanga	71.8	74.8	81.6	71.3	80.8	89.6	90.3	83.3	96.1	92.0
Northern Cape	89.5	84.9	82.5	76.0	69.1	68.5	74.2	66.4	70.5	75.1
North West	69.0	73.0	76.0	64.9	63.8	64.5	65.9	63.6	61.8	74.3
Western Cape	79.6	80.1	82.3	71.6	71.4	76.9	80.7	81.9	83.6	80.5
South Africa	78.7	80.5	81.5	70.4	73.9	81.7	83.9	81.0	83.7	85.7

Definition	Percentage of children under 1 year who completed their primary course of immunisation as a proportion of population under 1 year
Data source	Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS)
Data note	The child should only be counted ONCE as fully immunised when receiving the last vaccine in the course (usually PCV3 vaccine) AND if there is documented proof of all required vaccines (BCG, OPV1, DTaP-IPV-Hib-HBV 1, 2, 3, PCV 1,2,3, RV 1,2 and measles 1) on the Road to Health Card or Booklet AND the child is under 1 year old.

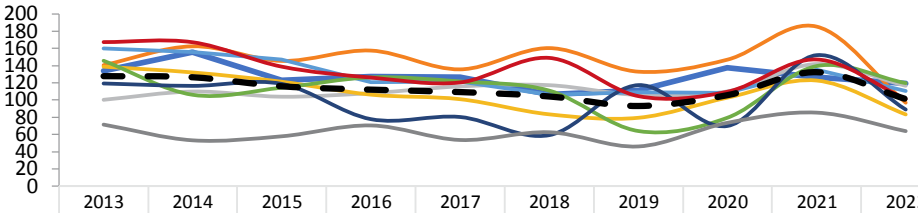
41. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Goal	NDP 2030 goal: Reduce maternal, infant and child mortality.
Analysis	Maternal Mortality in facility ratio (MMFR) declined from 132,4 per 100 000 live births in facility in 2021 to 101,2 per 100 000 live births in facility in 2022. From 2013, there has been a decline from 127,8 live births per 100 000 live births in facility to 91,1 per 100 000 live births in facility in 2019, before it increased again to reach a high of 132,4 per 100 000 live births in facility in 2021. This significant increase might be due to the effect of Covid-19, which saw the excess deaths in the country increasing significantly over the period of the pandemic. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) declined from 198 per 100 000 live births in 2011 to 153 in 2013 before dropping substantially to 109 per 100 000 births in 2017. In 2022, Mpumalanga (119,7 deaths per 100 000 live births), Eastern Cape (119,0 deaths per 100 000 live births) and Gauteng (116,6 deaths per 100 000 live births) provinces had the highest MMFR and above the national average of 102,2 deaths per 100 000 live births. 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 in 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 41.1: Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	MMFR			127,8	126,5	116,0	57	109,3	104,2	93,1	105,7	132,4	101,2
2	MMR	198	165	153	166	154	134	109					

Figure 41.1: Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Eastern Cape	134.1	155.7	122.7	127.7	126.7	106.5	111.2	137.8	126.6	119.0
Free State	140.6	162.5	145.5	157.5	135.7	160.4	133.0	147.0	185.4	96.9
Gauteng	100.3	109.9	103.9	108.1	115.9	117.3	105.9	110.1	141.9	116.6
KwaZulu-Natal	138.8	132.1	121.3	106.3	101.0	83.4	79.4	102.8	122.7	83.3
Limpopo	160.0	156.1	147.3	120.9	121.7	106.2	109.4	108.3	135.4	110.2
Mpumalanga	145.7	106.1	114.4	126.4	121.6	111.0	64.0	79.5	139.5	119.7
Northern Cape	119.3	116.5	118.8	77.8	80.3	59.2	117.4	69.9	152.2	89.0
North West	167.4	167.2	138.8	126.2	120.5	149.0	104.6	109.7	147.2	101.2
Western Cape	71.5	53.2	57.9	70.5	53.6	62.6	46.1	73.6	85.4	63.9
South Africa	127.8	126.5	116.0	112.1	109.3	104.2	93.1	105.7	132.4	101.2

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. Institutional maternal mortality ratio (IMMR)is the number of maternal deaths that occurred in the public health facility per 100 000 live births. 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. The indicator is measured per 100 000 live births that occurred in a facility
Data source	1) Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS) 2) Rapid Mortality Surveillance (RMS) Report 2019 and 2020
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.

42. 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 2012. The HIV prevalence rate for the population was estimated at 13,9 percent in 2022, showing an increase from 11,4 percent in 2012. HIV prevalence among youth aged 15-24 years significantly declined from 6,29 percent in 2012 to 5,79 percent in 2022. 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 2012. 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 6,03 million in 2012 to 8,45 million in 2022. 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.

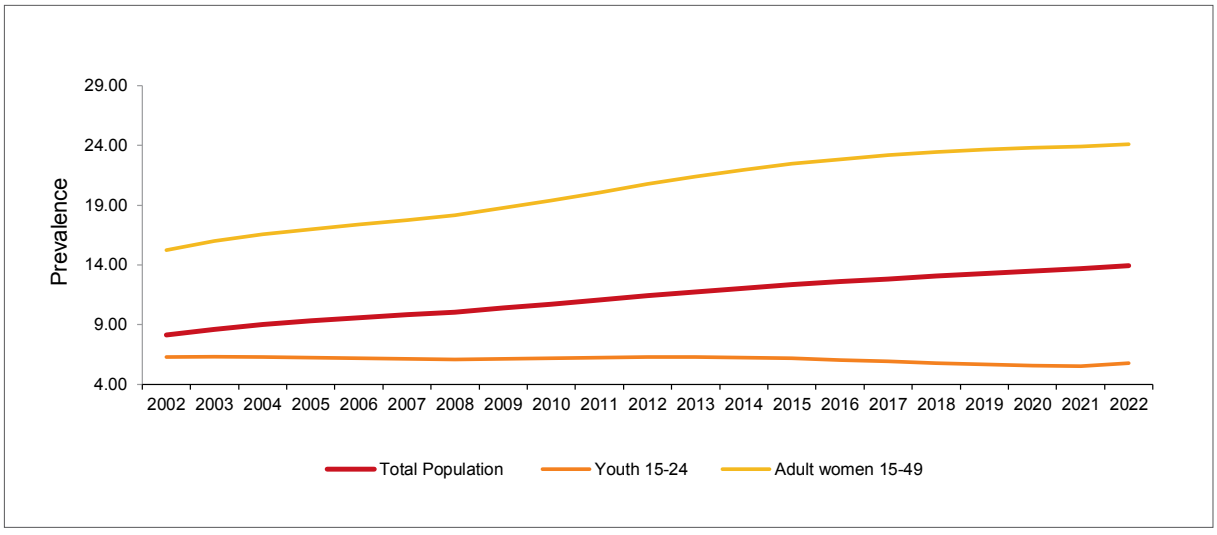
Table 42.1: HIV prevalence

	%	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Youth 15-24	6,29	6,29	6,24	6,21	6,05	5,92	5,79	5,68	5,60	5,53	5,79
2	Adult women 15-49	20,76	21,38	21,96	22,49	22,84	23,17	23,44	23,64	23,80	23,92	24,10
4	All adults 15-49	17,19	17,63	18,06	18,45	18,71	18,96	19,16	19,31	19,42	19,50	19,63
5	Total Population	11,41	11,73	12,06	12,37	12,61	12,84	13,06	13,26	13,47	13,68	13,9
6	HIV incidence 15-49	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,23

Table 42.2: HIV population

	Number (millions)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Population	6,03	6,30	6,57	6,84	7,08	7,32	7,55	7,79	8,02	8,23	8,45

Figure 42.1: 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, 2022.

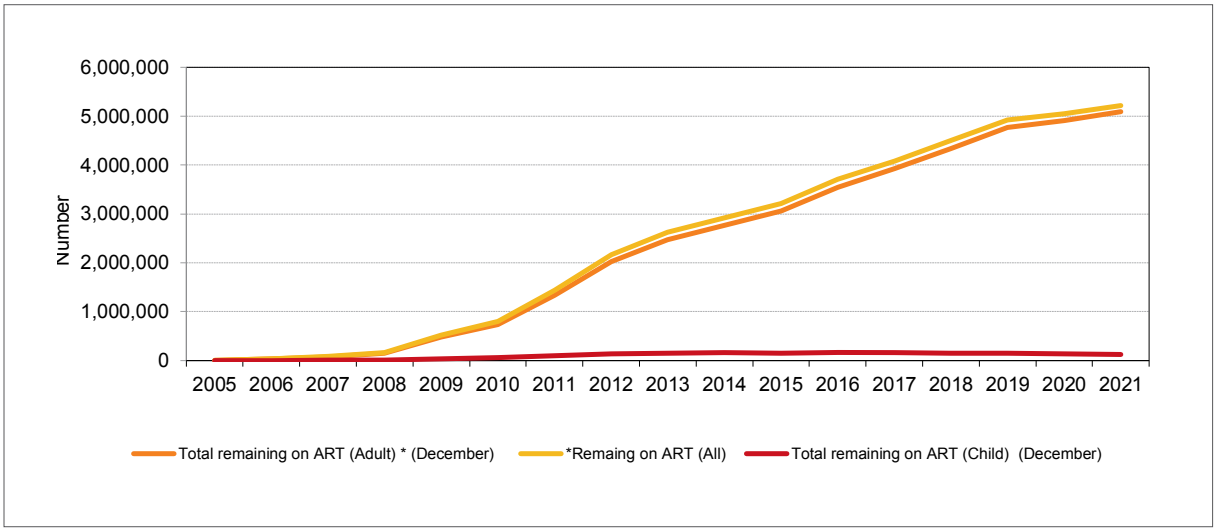
43. ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENT

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 5 401 981 in 2022. The total number of children remaining on treatment declined from 139 104 in 2012 to 117 745 in 2022. 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 2012. 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 43.1: Antiretroviral treatment

	%	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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	4 770 460	4 906 094	5 092 512	5 284 236
2	Total remaining on ART (Child) (December)	139 104	156 857	159 707	146 864	166 852	162 764	157 304	152 060	139 828	125 225	117 745
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	4 922 520	5 045 922	5 217 737	5 401 981

Figure 43.1: 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 one 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.

44. TUBERCULOSIS

Goal	NDP 2030: Progressively improve TB prevention and cure.
Analysis	The number of TB cases notified increased from 134 747 in 2020 to 181 864 in 2021. The number of TB cases notified declined during the period 2011 to 2015, before it increased to 266 105 in 2016, 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 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 7,0 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 44.1: TB prevalence

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	TB case notification	401 048	389 974	349 582	328 896	318193	235 778	266 105	227 224	235 652	168 157	134 747	181 864
2	Treatment success rate (%)	79	80	81	82	78	78	82	82	76	81	81	78
3	Loss to follow-up rate	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	7,0	

Figure 44.1: TB case notification

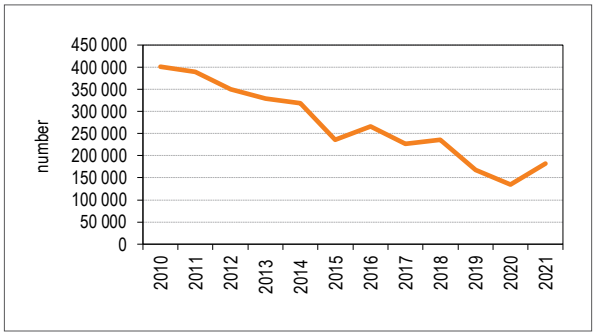


Figure 44.2: TB treatment

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 https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/tb_profiles/?_inputs_&entity_type=%22country%22&lan=%22EN%22&iso2=%22ZA%22

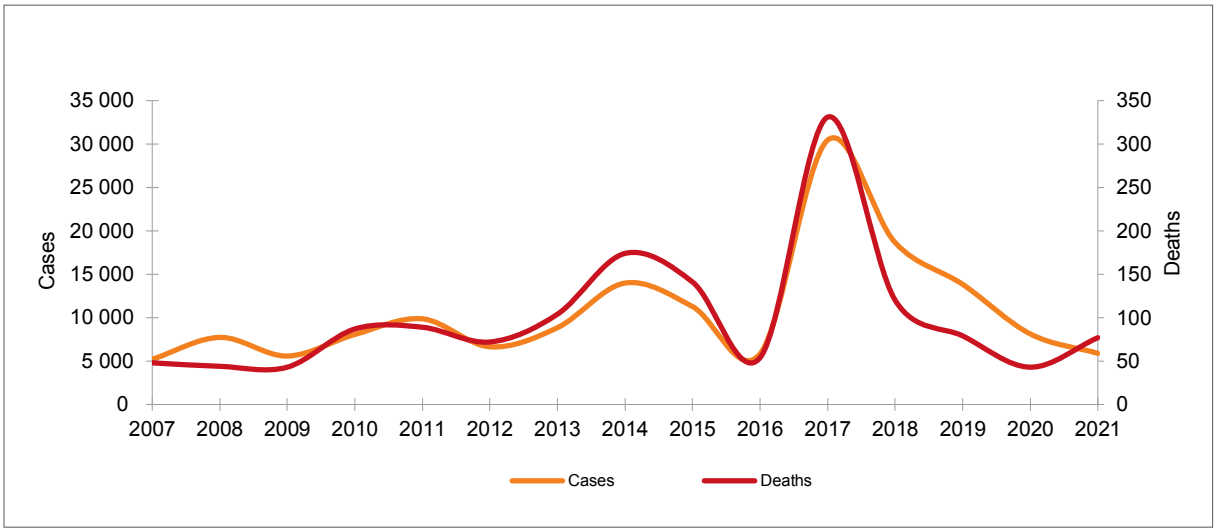
45. MALARIA

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 KwaZulu-Natal and is seasonal with the cases peaking during the rainy months from September to May. Malaria cases in South Africa have been fluctuating over the years. In 2021, 5 894 cases were reported, and this was a decrease from 8 126 cases that were reported in 2020. This was a decrease of 27 percent. In recent years, the highest number of Malaria cases were recorded in 2017 at 30 450 cases. Malaria deaths showed and increased trend as that of malaria cases. The number of Malaria deaths increased from 43 deaths in 2020 to 77 deaths in 2020, thus an increase of 44 percent in deaths. The highest number of malaria deaths were recorded in 2017 at 331 deaths. Factors that contributed to the upsurge in the year 2017, 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 the referral system for patient treatment. The national guidelines to ensure personal preventative measures against mosquito bites must be applied at all times and chemoprophylaxis is recommended.

Table 45.1: Malaria cases and deaths

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cases	8 066	9 866	6 646	8 851	13 988	11 276	5 846	30 450	18 638	13 833	8 126	5894
Deaths	87	89	72	104	174	141	54	331	120	79	43	77
Fatality rate (%)	1,08	0,90	1,05	1,18	1,24	1,25	0,92	1,09	0,64	0,57	0,52	1,31

Figure 45.1: 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 District Health Information System (DHIS)
Data note	NDOH's DHIS2- IDSR - Malaria Information System (MIS)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

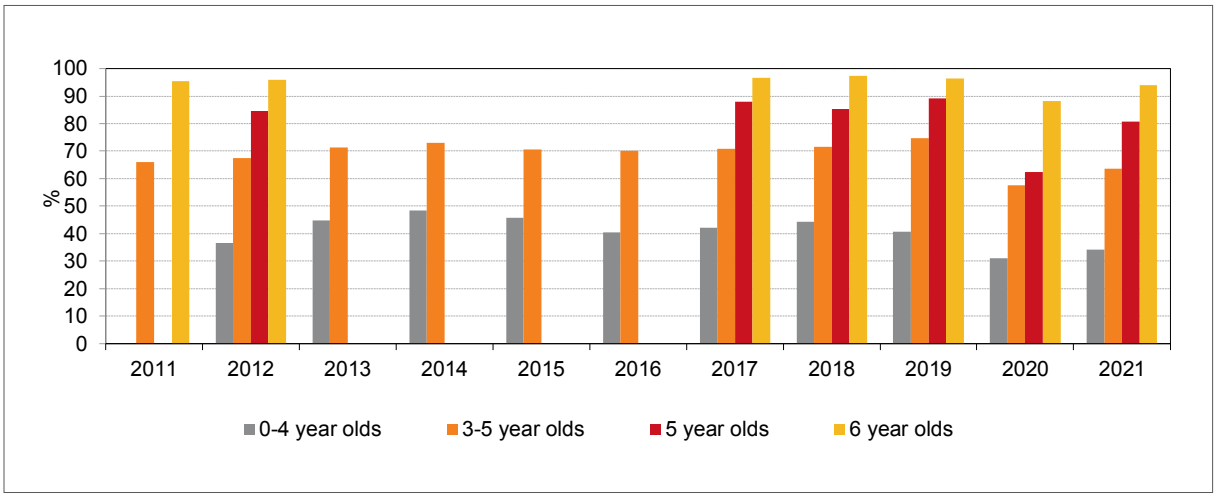
46. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

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 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 17,4 percentage points from 16,7 percent in 2008 to 34,1 percent in 2021, 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 74,7 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, except in 2020 in which it was 88,2%. The table and figure below show that the majority of children have access to ECD education.

Table 46.1: Children attending ECD facilities

%	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-4-year olds	16,7	29,8	32,2	34,5	36,5	44,7	48,3	45,7	40,4	42,2	44,3	40,6	31,1	34,1
3-5-year olds		60,0	64,0	66,0	67,4	71,3	73,4	70,8	70,6	70,8	71,6	74,7	57,5	63,6
5-year olds	63,2	78,3	83,4	84,8	84,6	85,3	87,2	85,8	88,1	88,0	85,4	89,1	62,3	80,7
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	88,2	94,1

Figure 46.1: 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), 2021
Data note	Goal statement adopted from Sustainable Development Goal. The percentages represent net enrolment

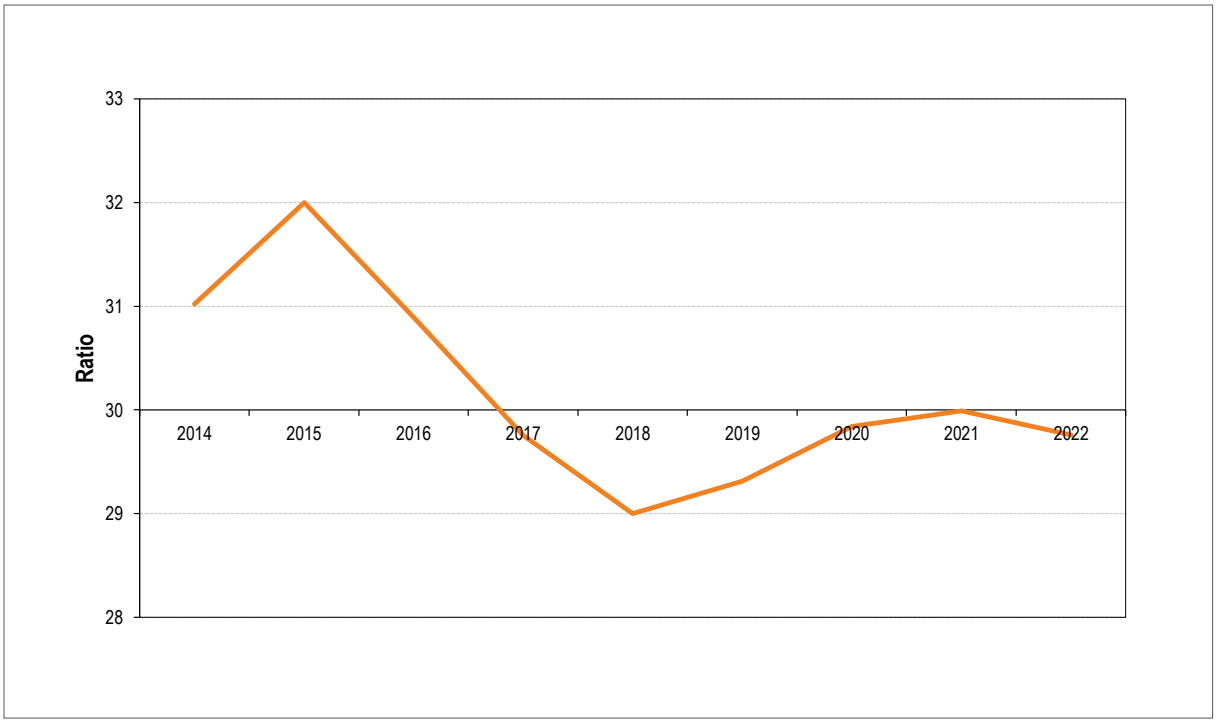
47. LEARNER–EDUCATOR RATIO IN ORDINARY SCHOOLS

Goal	To reduce learner-educator ratios in line with relevant international standards.
Analysis	The number of educators has increased by about 60 385 over the past nine years from 2014 to 2022. In the same period the number of learners increased by 1 302 956 from 12 117 015 in 2014 to 13 419 971 in 2022. The Learner: Educator ratio has been fluctuating around 29 and 30 learners to one Educator in the last 5 years since 2017.

Table 47.1: Learner to educator ratio in ordinary schools

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Educator	390 608	379 613	418 611	433 320	437 449	444 857	442 940	447 123	450 993
Learners (thousands)	12 117 015	12 248 279	12 932 565	12 892 273	12 819 542	13 041 198	13 216 472	13 409 249	13 419 971
Learner: Educator Ratio	31	32	31	30	29	29	30	30	30

Figure 47.1: 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 Department of Basic Education (DBE). The number of teachers includes both those that are paid by the departments of education and SGBs permanent and temporally employed).
Data source	Statistics South Africa School Realties reports
Data note	The school realities report consists of data from Learner Unit Record Information and Tracking System (LURITS) and Provincial Data Warehouses. 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.

48. 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 from 2008 to 2021, 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 2021 female students were more than male students.

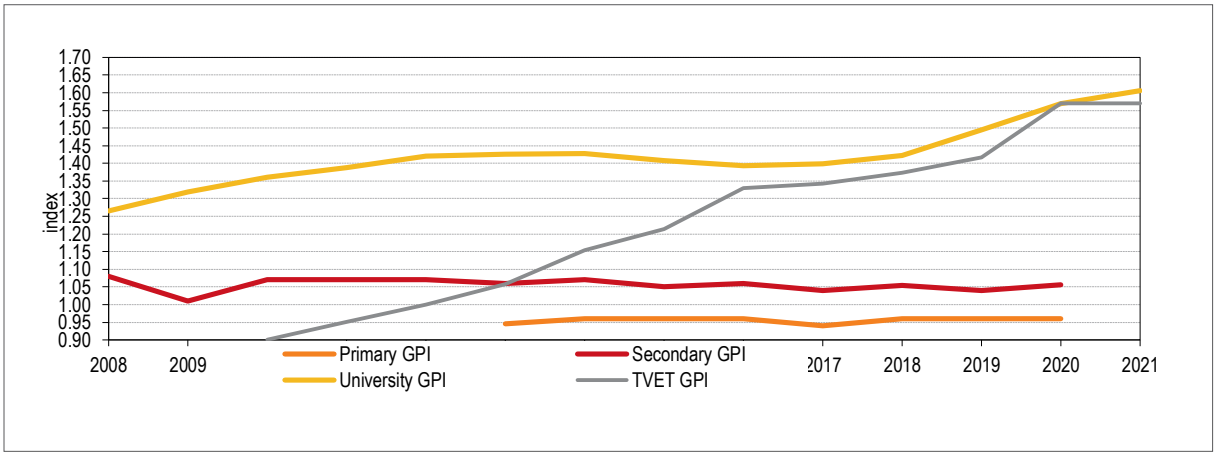
Table 48.1: GPI for basic education

	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 48.2: GPI for Universities and TVET colleges

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	1,61
TVET GPI			0,90	0,95	1,00	1,06	1,15	1,21	1,33	1,34	1,37	1,42	1,57	1,57

Figure 48.1: 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 50.1: 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 50.2: Department of Higher Education and Training's (DHET) Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS) database and the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Management Information System (TVETMIS).
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. The GER for universities is calculated based on the population aged 20-24 years, while the GER for TVET colleges is based on the population aged 16-20 years.

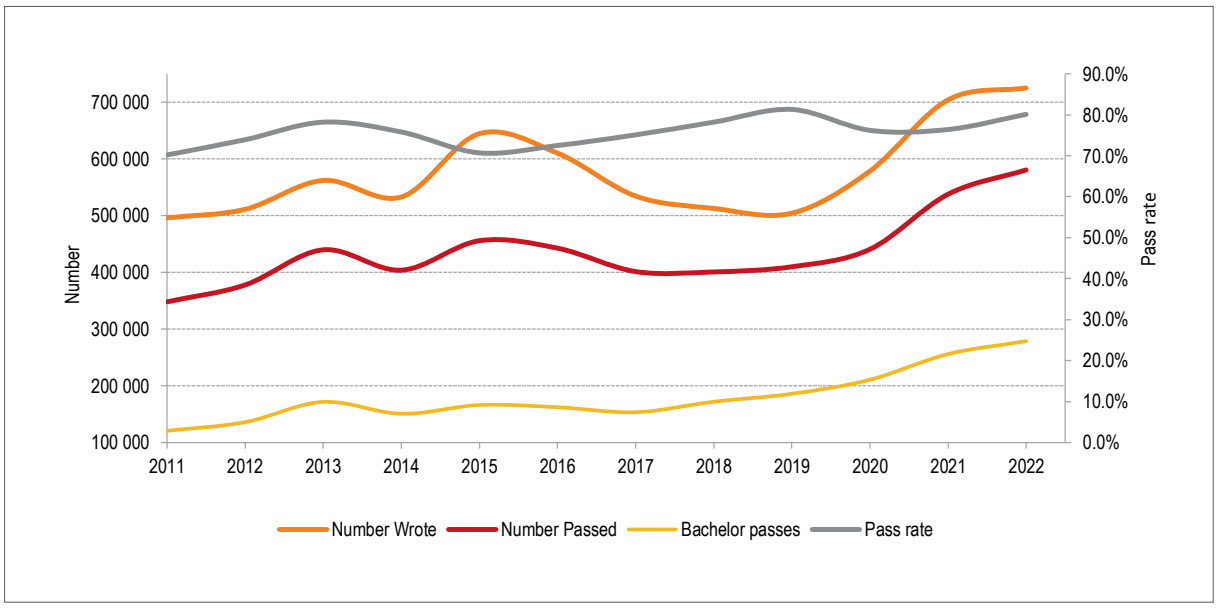
49. NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS PASS RATE

Goal	To improve the number of learners eligible for bachelors programme to 300 000 by 2024
Analysis	The number of learners that wrote National Senior Certificate (NSC) reached the 700 000 mark in the past two years (2021 and 2022), this is the highest number of learners recorded in the history of the NSC. From 2021 (704 021) and 2022 (725 146) there was an increase of 21 119 leaners that wrote the NSC, an increase of 42 868 was also observed in the number of learners that managed to complete the NSC from 537 687 in 2021 to 580 555 in 2022. The number of bachelors passes increased form 256 031 in 2021 to 278 814 in 2022, this constitutes an 8,8 percent increase. The overall pass rate increased by 3,7 percentage point in 2022 compared to the previous year. The continued increase in the number of learners in 2020, 2021 and 2022 who sat for the NSC and the number of passes reflects a major achievement and a level of resilience considering the pipeline of learners were affected by Covid-19 disruptions, such as lost learning days, teacher's ill health, 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 49.1: National senior certificate examinations pass rate

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number wrote	496 090	511 152	562 116	532 860	644 536	610 178	534 484	512 735	504 303	578 468	704 021	725 146
Number passed	348 117	377 829	439 779	403 874	455 825	442 672	401 435	400 761	409 906	440 702	537 687	580 555
Bachelor passes	120 767	136 047	171 755	150 752	166 263	162 374	153 610	172 043	186 058	210 820	256 031	278 814
Pass rate	70,2%	73,9%	78,2%	75,8%	70,7%	72,5%	75,1%	78,2%	81,3%	76,2%	76,4%	80,1%

Table 49.1: 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 2022 Examination Report
Data note	Data does not include part time learners.

50. 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	Overall passes in Physical science and Mathematics have increased over the past 3 years since 2020 and the same trend was observed in the quality of passes as measured by the percentage of learners that achieved 50 percent and above in each subject. The overall number of learners who passed Mathematics increased from 125 526 learners in 2020 to 148 346 learners in 2022, there was also an increase in the number of learners that achieved at 50 percent and above in Mathematics, from 52 073 to 59 073 in the same period. The overall number of learners that passed Physical Science increased from 114 758 in 2020 to 155 877 in 2022. The number of learners that achieved 50 percent and above in Physical Science improved from 45 860 learners in 2020 to 63 457 learners in 2022.

Table 50.1: Overall passes for physical sciences and mathematics

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mathematics passes	135 958	127 197	135 638	121 179	125526	149 177	148 346
Achieved at 50% and above	56 555	54 359	50 701	45 090	52 073	59 073	59 450
Physical Science passes	119 427	116 862	127 919	124 237	114 758	135 915	155 877
Achieved at 50% and above	47 586	48 260	51 466	54 467	45 860	53 844	63 457

Figure 50.1: Matriculants with mathematics

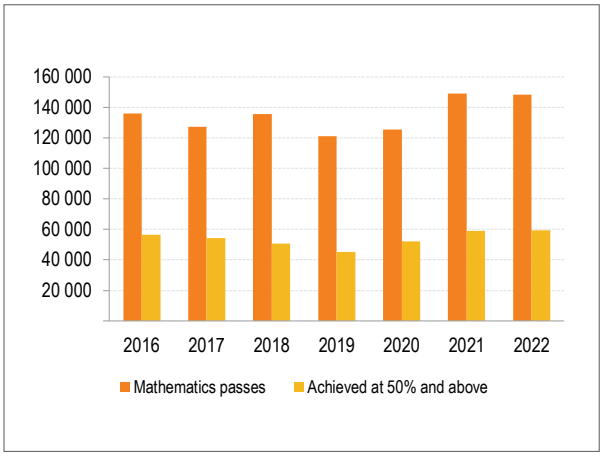
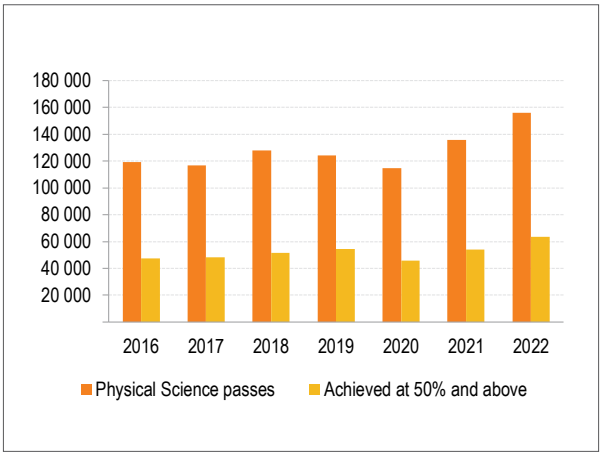


Figure 50.2: Matriculants with physical science



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

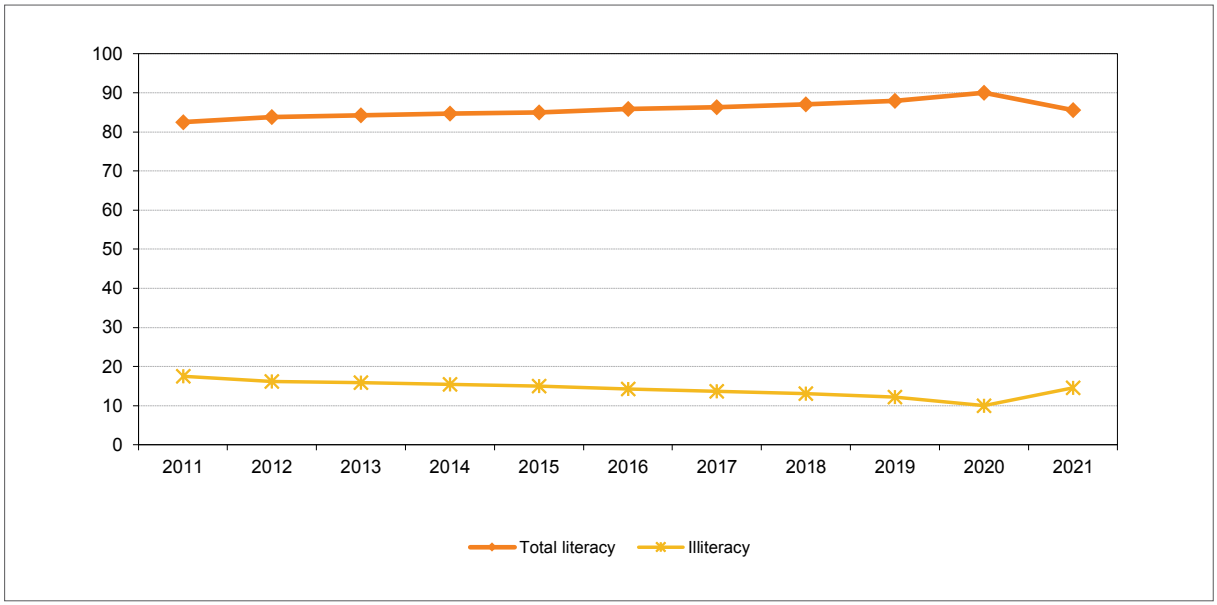
51. ADULT LITERACY RATE

Goal	To ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve numeracy and literacy by 2030
Analysis	The adult literacy rate in South Africa was 85,5 percent in 2021 and it declined from 90 percent in 2020. However, prior to that the adult literacy rate has been on the increase since 2011, increasing from 82,5 percent to 90 percent in 2020 before it declined. The illiteracy rate has been consistently declining over the same period as a result of the increasing literacy rate. This is a positive outlook as it is showing a sign of developing our society.

Table 51.1: Adult literacy rate

%	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total literacy	82,5	83,8	84,2	84,6	85,0	85,8	86,3	87,0	87,9	90,0	85,5
Illiteracy	17,5	16,2	15,8	15,4	15,0	14,2	13,7	13,0	12,1	10,0	10,5

Figure 51.1: 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

52. GRADUATING SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS

Goal	Improve global competitiveness and produce 5 000 PHD graduates per year
Analysis	The number of graduates has been increasing in the past eight years from 180 822 in 2013 to 237 882 in 2020, however between 2020 and 2021 there was a decline of 4 625 graduates. The number of SET graduates increased from 53 176 to 67 423 between 2013 and 2021, however, between 2018 and 2019 there was a decrease of 575 students. The overall SET graduates as a percentage of the total graduates decreased to the lowest point of 27,2 percent in 2020 compared to past eight years, however, during 2021 there was an increase of 1,7 percentage point. Although the annual NDP target has not yet been achieved, there has been an acceleration in the growth of PhD graduates since 2013.

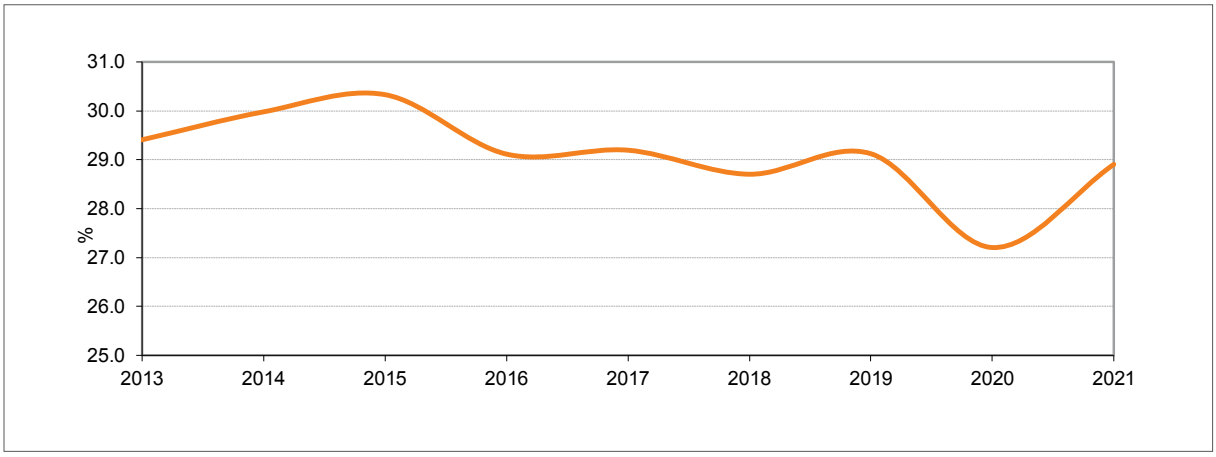
Table 52.1: Graduating science, engineering and technology students (universities)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Total number of under and post-graduates	180 822	185 375	191 524	203 076	210 931	227 188	221 942	237 882	233 257
2	Total number of SET under and post-graduates	53 176	55 574	58 090	59 125	61 581	65 211	64 636	64 721	67 422
3	SET as % of total under and post-graduates	29,4	30,0	30,3	29,1	29,2	28,7	29,1	27,2	28,9
4	Number of Engineering Sciences (excluding Technology) under-graduates	11 441	12 058	12 470	12 386	12 955	13 891	13 712	12 652	12 605

Table 52.2: Doctoral graduates in universities

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Total number of under and post-graduates	2 051	2 258	2 530	2 797	3 057	3 344	3 445	3 552	3 574

Figure 52.1: Graduating SET students as percentage of total graduates



Definition	Percentage of university graduates with degrees in SET (Science Engineering and Technology). SET refers to the following Subject Matter Categories: Agriculture, Agricultural Operations and Related Sciences, Architecture and the Built Environment, Computer and Information Sciences, Engineering, Health Professions and Related Clinical Sciences, Family Ecology and Consumer Services, Life and Physical Science, Mathematics, Statistics and Military Science.
Data source	Department of Higher Education and Training's Higher Education Management Information System (HEMIS).
Data note	Goal statement adopted from the National Development Plan

53. 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 Math. The Western Cape also continues to lead in Mathematics performances followed by Gauteng.

Table 53.1: 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 X) SACMEQ II and III Project results (2005 to 2010): Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, website - www.SACMEQ.org, 2017
Data note	(Table 55.1) (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.

54. 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 54.1: International student's achievements in maths and science average scale score

	Science					Maths				
Country	2002	2011	2015	2019	change in achieve-ment	2002	2011	2015	2019	change in achieve-ment
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 54.2: 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 54.3: Average science and maths scale by province (2011 and 2015)

	Maths			Science				
Province	2015	2019	Change in achievement	2015	2019	Change in achievement	Science	Maths
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.

55. 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. In 2021/22 it was 19 536, which is notably less than 24 050 that was reported in 2019/20. The number of completed Internships offered by the SETAs increased from 3 607 in 2021/22, which is lesser than 7 405 recorded in 2020/21. Learnerships for the unemployed has decreased form a high of 76 857 in 2017/18 to 48 026 in 2021/22), while in the same period, those who completed their learnerships also decreased from 31 611 to 29 047. The programme has contributed to the creation of employment and has provided participants with the relevant experience to improve their skills and knowledge.

Table 55.1: Apprenticeships

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Artisan learner completion	15 277	18 110	14 389	16 114	21 198	21 151	19 627	24 050	15 106	19 536

Table 55.2: Internships and learnerships

	2016/17		2017/18		2019/20		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
	Entered	Com-pleted	Entered	Com-pleted	Entered	Com-pleted	Entered	Com-pleted	Entered	Com-pleted	Entered	Com-pleted
Learnerships: Unemployed	64 019	34 392	76 857	31 611	74 799	44 080	56 100	40 432	31 347	25 460	48 028	29 047
Internships	17 216	6 777	12 935	6 496	15 482	6 123	11 784	7 711	6 022	7 405	9 598	3 607

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: Structured, planned, and managed workplace-based learning programmes that aim to provide practical experience to higher education or further education graduates in their field of study
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 National Development Plan Internships and learnerships only refers to those programmes that are SETA funded and excludes government and Private sector programmes.

TRANSFORMING SOCIETY: SOCIAL COHESION

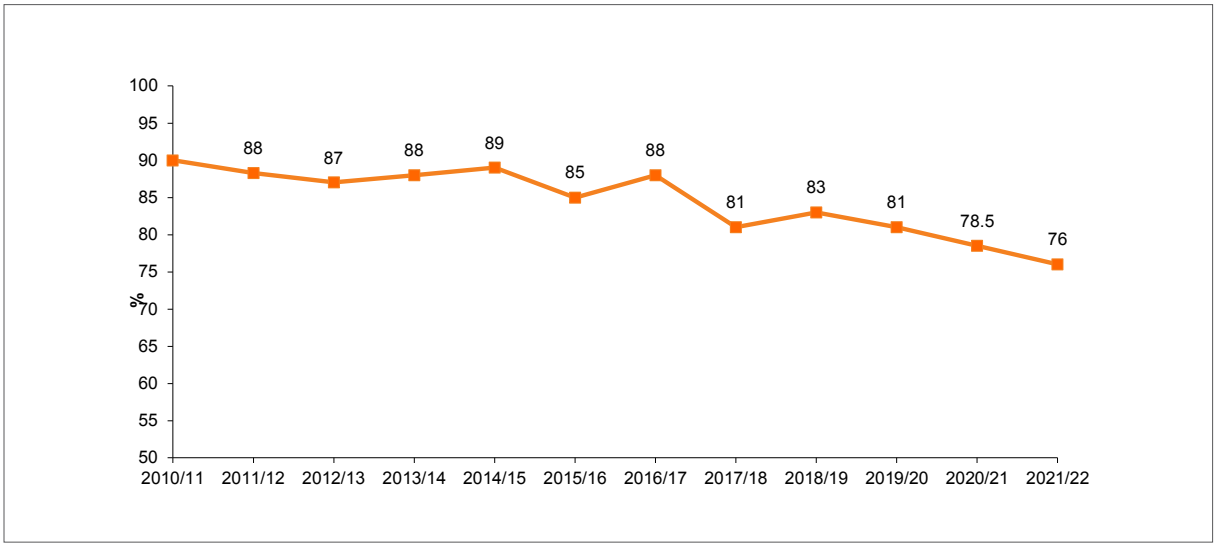
56. PRIDE IN BEING SOUTH AFRICAN

Goal	A diverse socially cohesive society with a common national identity
Analysis	National pride was at its highest around 2010, with 90 percent of the respondents taking pride in being South Africans. In 2021/22, 76 percent of the population indicated to be taking pride in being South Africans. There is a declining trend over time. South Africans should be more conscious of the things they have in common than their differences. Their lived experiences should progressively cut across the divisions of race, gender, space and class. The nation should be more accepting of peoples' multiple identities. In this South Africa there should be broad-based knowledge about the set of values shared by all South Africans, including the values contained in the Constitution.

Table 56.1: Pride in being South African

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Pride in being South African (%)	90	88	87	88	89	85	88	81	83	81	78.5	76

Figure 56.1: 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

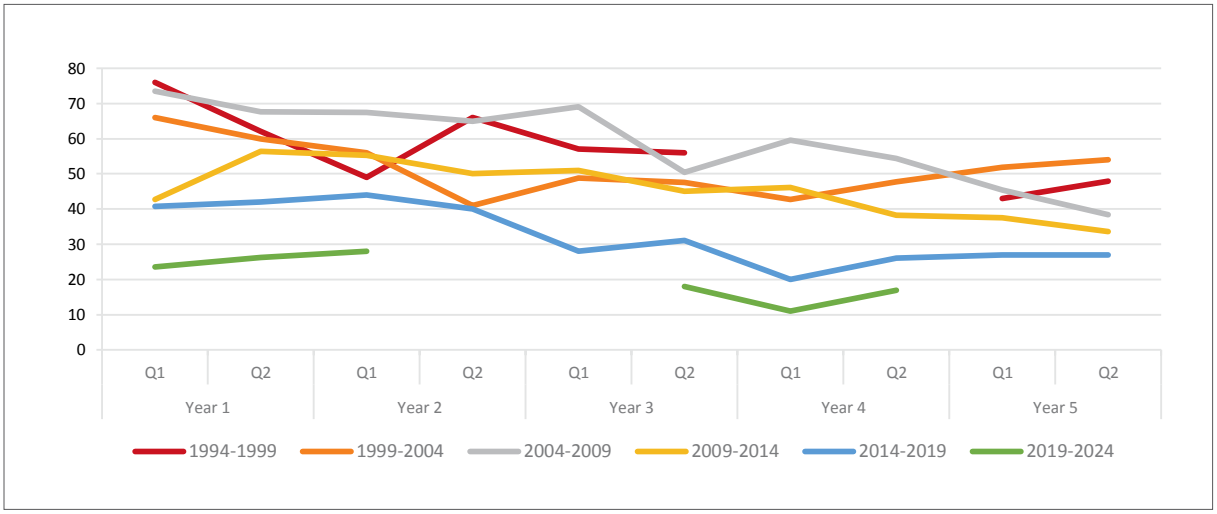
57. COUNTRY GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

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 57.1: 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			18,0	11,0	17,0		

Figure 57.1: 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.

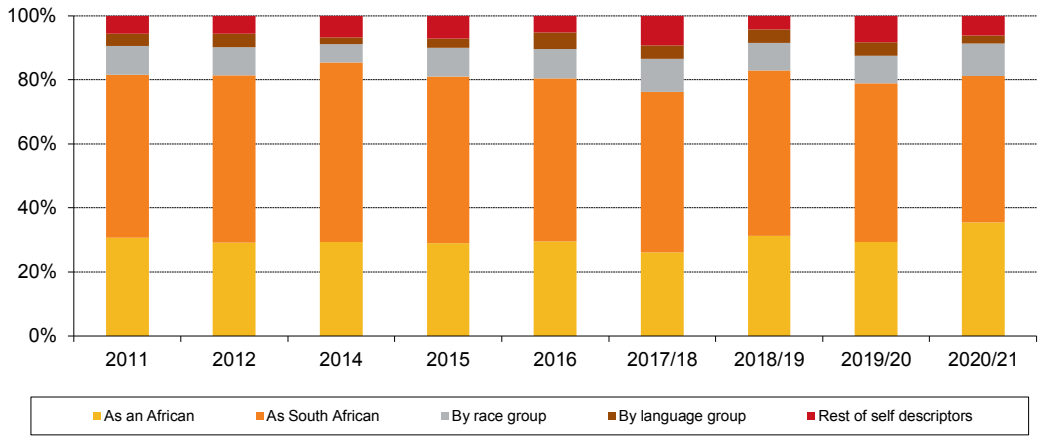
58. IDENTITY BASED ON SELF-DESCRIPTION

Goal	To promote social cohesion and national identity 90 percent of population aware of the constitution and its values by 2024 and 95 percent of citizen who show strong devotion to the country
Analysis	Most South Africans identifies themselves more as South African and Africans than they identify themselves by either race or language grouping. However, an increase is observed on those who move towards racial grouping, from 4.1 percent in 2004 to 11.2 percent in 2022. Identity based on language grouping is the least popular, even though it exists. This is not surprising because most nationals are multilingual even though language and race largely go together.

Table 58.1: How South Africans describe themselves (self-description)

%	2011	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
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 58.1: 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.

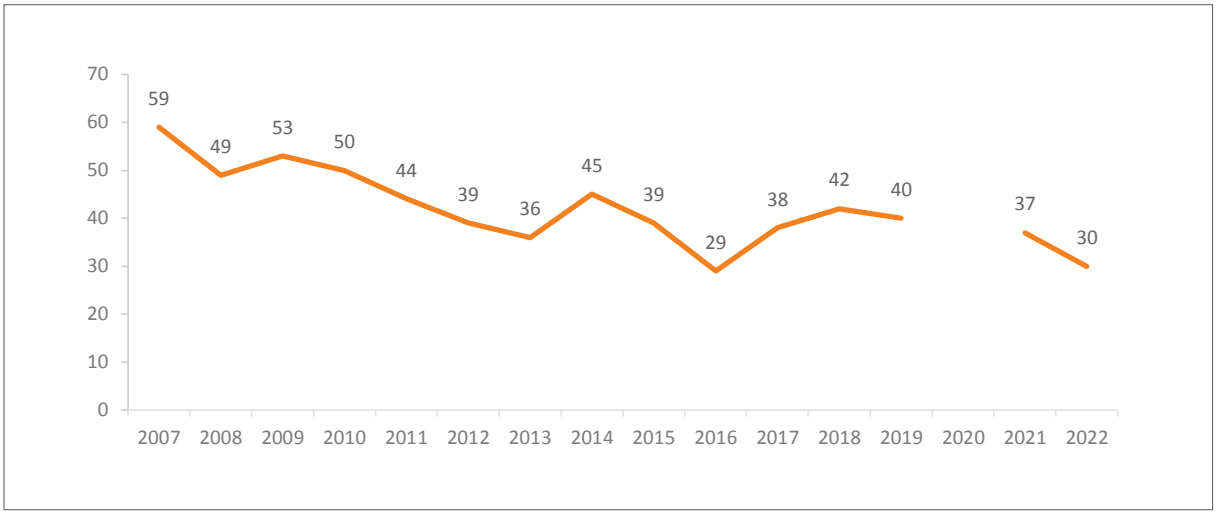
59. PUBLIC OPINION ON RACE RELATIONS

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. 37 percent of the population was of the opinion that race relations was improving in 2020/21, a decrease from 2019/20 figure of 40 percent. 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 59.1: Public opinion on race relations

%	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Race relations improving	59	59	49	53	50	44	39	36	45	39	29	38	42	40	-	37	30

Figure 59.1: 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	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) based on Ipsos data.
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 Bi annual data.

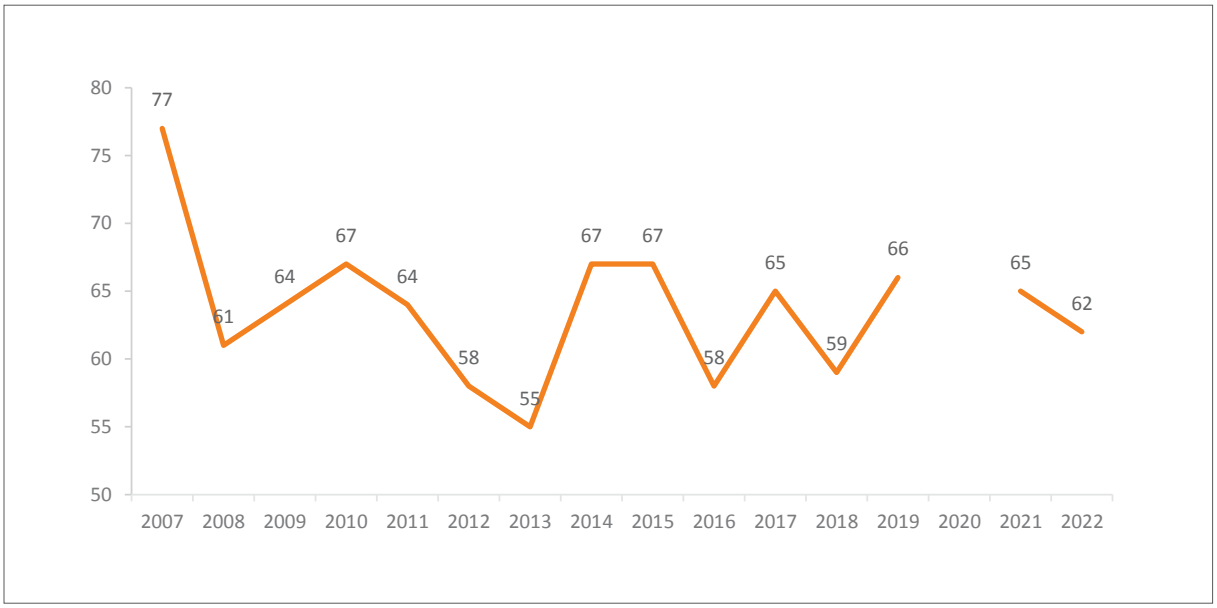
60. CONFIDENCE IN A HAPPY FUTURE FOR ALL RACES

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 percent and 67 percent. 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 was observed in 2019. 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 60.1: Confidence in a happy future for all races

%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Confident in a happy future for all races	77	61	64	67	64	58	55	67	67	58	65	59	66		65	62

Figure 60.1: Confidence in a happy future for all races



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

61. 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 61.1: 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 61.2: 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

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.

62. 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 percent in 2016 to 46 percent 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 62.1: 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

Table 62.2: Voters in local government elections disaggregated by province

	2006			2011			2016			2021		
	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	Voted	%	Registered	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%

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.

63. 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.

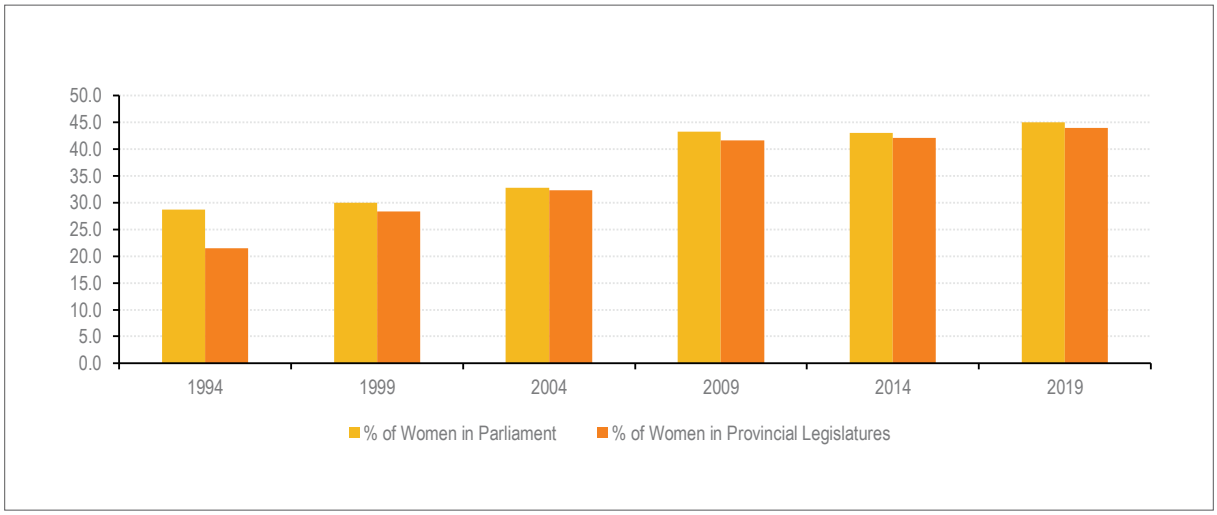
Table 63.1: Women members of parliament and provincial legislatures

	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 63.2: 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 63.1: 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

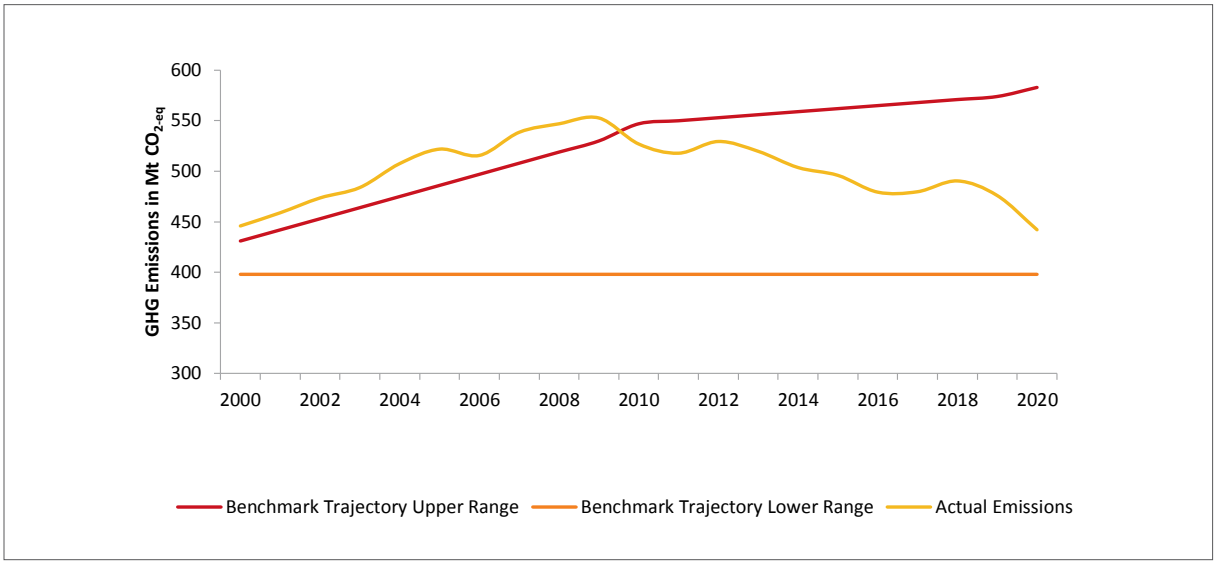
64. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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 GHG reduction, for the emissions to be in the range of between 398-510 MtCO2-eq in 2021- 2025 period and between 350-420Mt CO2-eq in 2026 -2030.**
Analysis	South Africa's GHG emissions was 442 Mt CO2-eq during 2020 and this was a decrease of 38 Mt CO2-eq when compared to the year 2017 value of 482 Mt CO2-eq. However, looking at the entire table, there has been a 0.9% overall decrease of GHG emissions in South Africa from the year 2000 (446 Mt CO2-eq) to 2020 (442 Mt CO2-eq). It can be noted from the graph that South Africa's GHG emissions had 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 institutionalization of the GHG preparation process. The MTSF 2019-2024 identifies the following outcomes: Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reduction, municipal preparedness to deal with climate change, a just transition to a low carbon economy and improved ecological infrastructure.

Table 64.1: National greenhouse gas emissions trajectory range

National GHG Emissions in Mt CO2-eq	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Benchmark Trajectory Upper Range	547	550	553	556	559	562	565	568	571	574	583
Benchmark Trajectory Lower Range	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398	398
Actual emissions	501	501	514	509	511	504	481	482	490	476	442

Figure 64.1: National greenhouse gas emissions trajectory range



Definition	The National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) 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	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). 2023. National GHG Inventory Report for South Africa: 2000 – 2020.
Data note	The 2020 National Inventory Report (NIR) for South Africa provides estimates of South Africa's net GHG emissions for the period 2000 to 2020 and is South Africa's 8th inventory report. This report is to be submitted to UNFCCC to fulfil South Africa's reporting obligations under the UNFCCC. The Report has been compiled in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the 2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol (IPCC, 2014a) and the 2019 Refinement. The aim is to ensure that the estimates of emissions are accurate, transparent, consistent through time and comparable with those produced in the inventories of other countries.

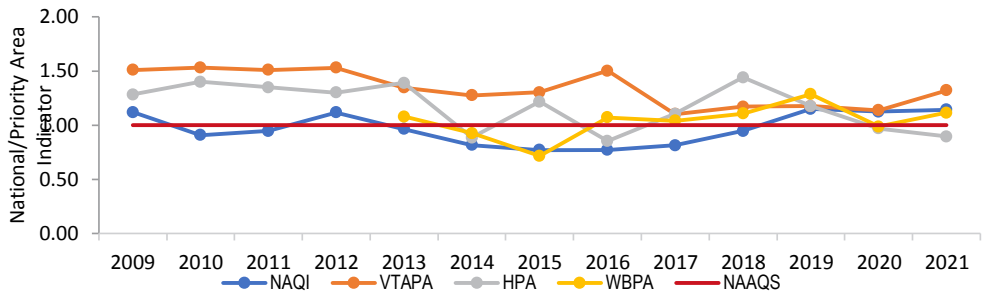
65. NATIONAL AND PRIORITY AREA AIR QUALITY INDICATORS

Goal	Ambient air quality in the national priority areas conforms to national ambient air quality standards by 2030
Analysis	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 National Air Quality Indicator remained relatively constant over the period, however it increased from 0.95 in 2018 to 1.14 in 2021. 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. Only Highveld Priority Area showed a decline of 0.90, a level below the National Ambient Air Quality Standard during the year 2021. 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 2021, 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 65.1: Regional and National Air Quality Indices

Focus	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	1,14
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	1,32
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	0,90
Priority Area Air Quality Indicator for the Waterburg-Bojanala Priority Area (PAAQI-WBPA)					1,08	0,93	0,72	1,04	1,11	1,11	1,28	0,99	1,11
National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Figure 65.1: NAQI and PAQI Trends



Definition	The National/Priority Area Air Quality Indicators (NAQI/PAAQI) provides a measure of ambient air quality in relation to current air quality standards across the country (NAQI) and in recognised national air pollution hot spots, (PAAQI). Scientifically, the NAQI/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. Indicator values of 1 and above means that air quality does not meet ambient air quality standards. NAQI/PAAQI values below 1 means that overall, 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 Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment 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 Environmental Affairs 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 NAQI/PAAQI, 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/PAAQI is defined as the maximum between the normalised ratios of the national annual averages of PM10 and SO2 for each year.

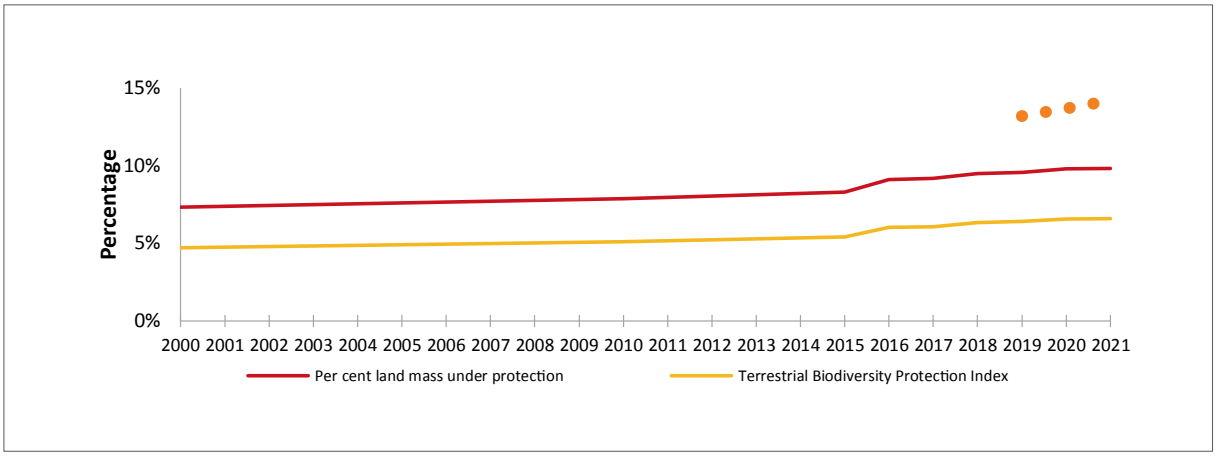
66. TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY PROTECTED INDEX

Goal	By 2024, increase the conservation estate from 13.2% to 15.7% by 2024.
Analysis	There was a steady increase in the protected area network extent and the Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index (TBPI) since 2000. The per cent land mass under protection increased from 7.33% in 2000 to 9.83% in 2021. The TBPI increased from 4.72% in 2000 to 6.59% in 2021. South Africa's terrestrial protected area network is continuously expanding, in terms of per cent land mass under protection and the range of biodiversity represented in these protected areas. It should be noted that the MTSF target is set to expand the conservation target from 13.2% in 2019 to 15.7% by 2024. The TBPI as it currently stands only considers South Africa's protected area network, and does not include conservation areas such as biosphere reserves, botanical gardens, bird sanctuaries or World Heritage Site (WHS) buffers in its calculations. As a result, this indicator is not well suited to track the MTSF target and it will also not reach the target until it considers the contribution of Other Effective-Area based Conservation Measures (OECMs).

Table 66.1: Terrestrial Protected Areas Metrics

Measure/Index	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Per cent land mass under protection	7,33%	7,89%	8,29%	9,12%	9,17%	9,50%	9,59%	9,79%	9,83%
Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index	4,72%	5,09%	5,41%	6,05%	6,08%	6,33%	6,41%	6,57%	6,59%
MTSF Target for land mass under conservation							13,2%	13,7%	14,2%

Figure 66.1: Terrestrial protected areas Metrics



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	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). South African Protected Areas Database(SAPAD). Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). South African National Land-Cover South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Vegetation Map 2018
Data note	South Africa's terrestrial landmass is divided into various ecosystem types. Experts have set a biodiversity target for each ecosystem type (ranging between 15% and 31% depending on the species area curve of each ecosystem type). The Terrestrial Biodiversity Protection Index is calculated by summing the area of each ecosystem type that are protected and contributes to the biodiversity targets. To do this the extent to which each ecosystem type is protected and natural is calculated (by intersecting a protected area, habitat modification and ecosystem layer in a GIS). (Note: The national land cover dataset was sourced from DFFE's EGIS website and reclassified into two classes: natural and not natural. This reclassed layer is known as the Habitat Modification layer.) The extent protected is then compared to the target area for each type. Once the biodiversity target has been reached for a particular ecosystem type, new areas 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 South African Protected Areas Database and at present does not consider conservation areas (biodiversity reserves, World Heritage Site (WHS) buffers, botanical gardens, and bird sanctuaries. Note that the DFFE has recently updated its PA database by removing de-proclaimed PAs. At present this index has not been updated to reflect the removal of protected areas. In the future, this Index will reflect these changes.

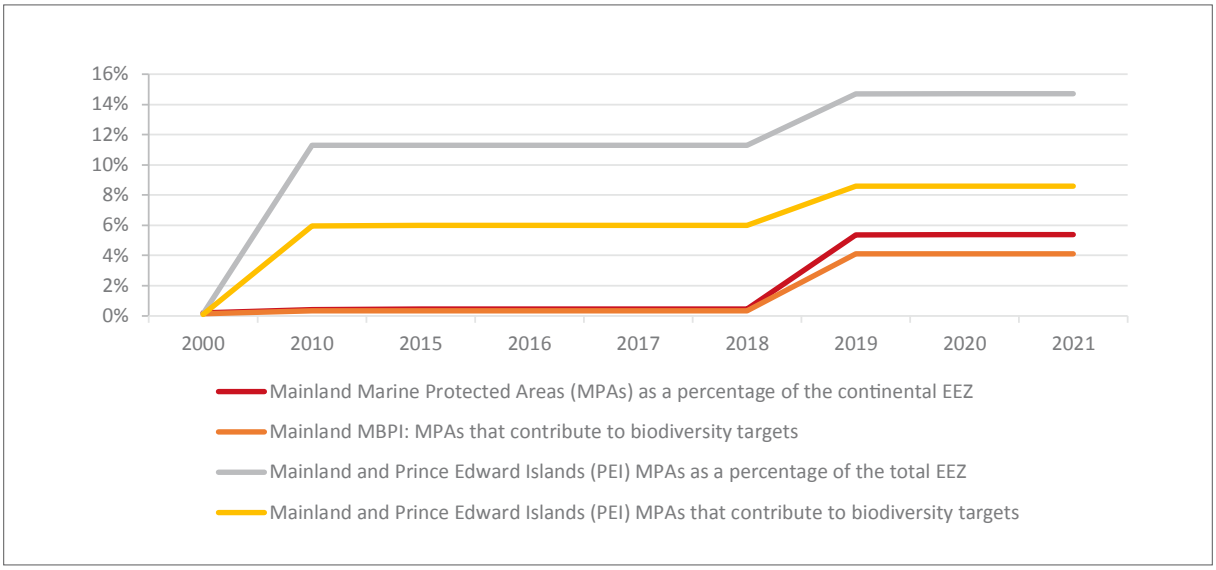
67. MARINE BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION INDEX

Goal	To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding marine ecosystems
Analysis	The 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% in 2018 to 5.38% 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% in 2018 to 4.11% in 2019 in the Mainland Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). There have been no new declarations of MPAs since 2019 and therefore no change in the status of MBPI up until the year 2021.

Table 67.1: Marine protected area matrix

	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mainland Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as a percentage of the continental EEZ	0,20%	0,44%	0,46%	0,46%	0,46%	0,46%	5,37%	5,38%	5,38%
Mainland MBPI: MPAs that contribute to biodiversity targets	0,15%	0,33%	0,35%	0,35%	0,35%	0,35%	4,11%	4,11%	4,11%
Mainland and Prince Edward Islands (PEI) MPAs as a percentage of the total EEZ	0,14%	11,28%	11,29%	11,29%	11,29%	11,29%	14,70%	14,71%	14,71%
Mainland and Prince Edward Islands (PEI) MPAs that contribute to biodiversity targets	0,10%	5,97%	5,98%	5,98%	5,98%	5,98%	8,59%	8,59%	8,59%

Figure 67.1: 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	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD). South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). 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 (PEI). For each of these ecosystems, an ecosystem-based biodiversity target of 20% has been set. The indicator includes terrestrial PAs that fall within the EEZ. Some of the terrestrial PAs offer some form of protection to the coastal ecosystem types. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is in the process of updating the global protected area targets. At present, it looks like the target will be set at 30%, to be achieved by 2030. Regardless of the specific global and national targets that get set; the goal of this indicator remains to steadily increase the Protected Area (PA) estate in a way that is highly representative and captures at least 50% of the biodiversity targets for each ecosystem, to increase the MBPI, South Africa needs to ensure that under-represented ecosystem types are the focus of PA expansion efforts.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

68. VICTIMS OF CRIME

Goal	Perception of crime among the population managed and improved
Analysis	The percentage of individuals who felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood during the day in 2021/22 was 81,3 percent. It declined by 4,1 percent from 84,8 percent in 2020/21 and it was the second decline after recording 86.6 percent in 2019/20. The same trend is observed on the individuals who feels safe walking at night losing on the 40 percent barrier achieved in 2019/20 to 36 percent during the same period. This reflects a general decline in the public not feeling safe at all in their residential areas across the country. The percentage of individuals who feel sage at night is not increasing at a satisfactory rate as we are still struggling to surpass 50 percent. The highest perception from individuals who felt safe during the day was 86,8 percent in 2013/14 and 41,8 percent in 2019/20 of individuals that felt safe at night over the past 10 years. Feeling safe at home, at school and at work and living without fear is one of the NDP's goals.

Table 68.1: Percentage of individuals 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	2021/22
Safe during the day	85,1	86,8	85,4	83,7	84,8	79,1	82,6	86,6	84,8	81,30
Safe at night	36,5	35,0	31,2	30,7	29,4	32,0	35,1	41,8	40	36,0

Table 68.2: 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

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. Governance, Public Safety, and Justice Survey (GPSJS) is a countrywide household-based survey which collects data on two types of crimes, namely, vehicle hijacking and home robbery. Business robbery is not covered by the survey.
Data source	Statistics South Africa(Stats-SA), VoCS 2011, 2012 and 2013/14 - 2019/20. GPSJS - 2020/22
Data note	VoCS 2016/17 covers estimates of crimes as from April 2016 to March 2017 thus covering full years that previous surveys. In April 2018, Stats-SA launched the Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey (GPSJS) in response to the need for standardised international reporting standards on governance and access to justice that are recommended by the SDGs, ShaSA and Agenda 2063.

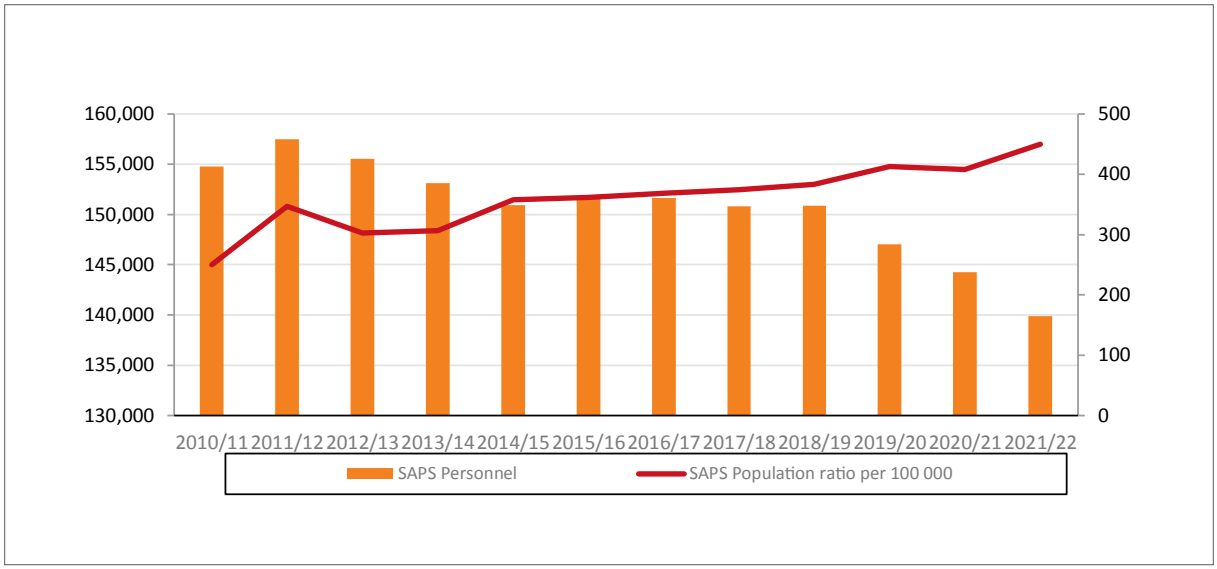
69. POLICE TO POPULATION RATIO

Goal	United Nations standard stated that there should be one police officer for every 220 people in the country
Analysis	The SAPS current ratio is at 383 per one police Officer which is 163 above the United Nations and the RSA population is estimated at 60 356 785 according to StatsSA estimates released in 2022. The ratio of police to population has not improved since 2010/11, where it was 1:250 and now is sitting at 1:450 more than double the UN target and the number of RSA police stations have flattened to just over 1100 over the 12-year period.

Table 69.1: Police population ratio

Financial Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
SAPS Population ratio per 100 000	250	347	303	307	358	362	369	375	383	413	408	450
Number of Stations	1 120	1 125	1 134	1 137	1 138	1 140	1 144	1 146	1 149	1 154	1 156	1 158
Total number of establishment	195 000	193 892	197 946	194 853	192 742	194 730	194 605	193 297	192 277	182 120	181 344	193 692
SAPS Personnel	154 748	157 472	155 531	153 116	150 950	151 834	151 651	150 791	150 855	147 035	144 253	139 901
PSA Act personnel	40 252	36 420	42 415	41 737	41 792	42 896	42 954	42 506	41 422	35 085	37 873	53 791

Figure 69.1: SAPS population ratio



Definition	UN Police to Population Ratio reduces everything to common denominator that enables one to make comparisons with other countries in terms number of police to acquire to be able to be resourcefully aligned to combat crime efficiently.
Data source	South Africa Police Annual Report

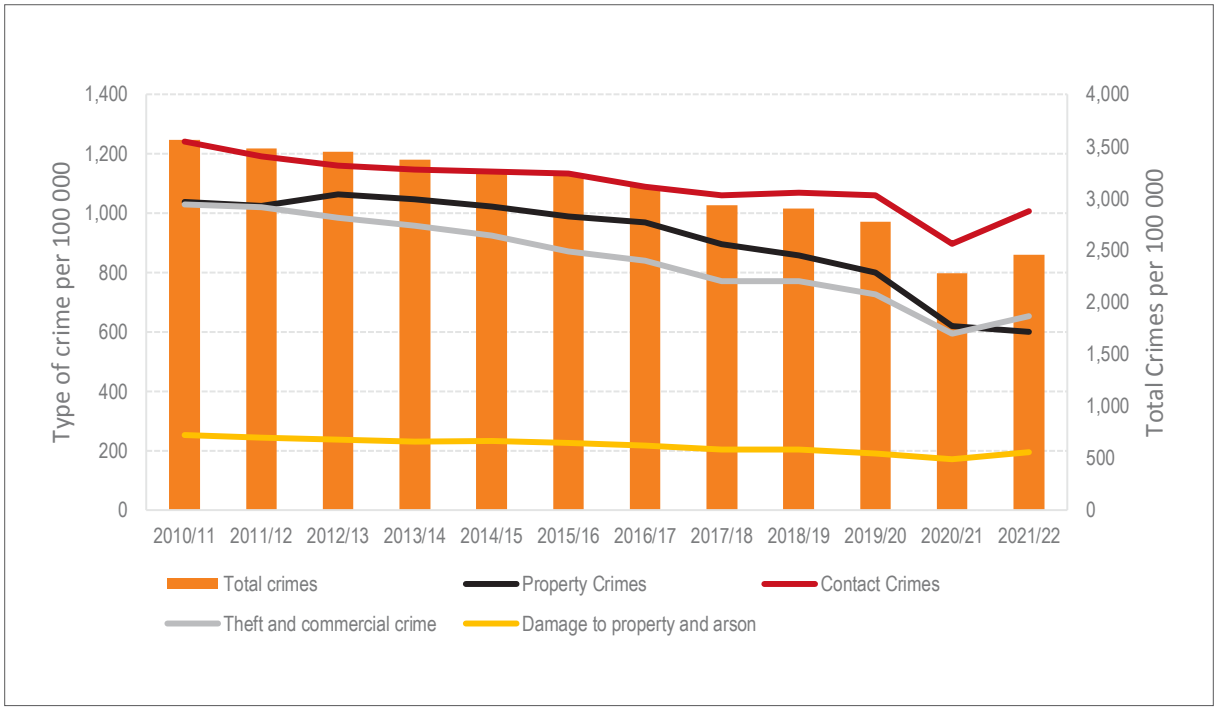
70. SERIOUS CRIME

Goal	To build safer communities by reducing serious crime.
Analysis	The ratio of serious crime shows an increase of 7,5 percent in 2021/22 as compared to the previous year of Covid-19 pandemic, where there was a decline from the total crimes recorded. The Property crimes shows a consistent decline since 2012/13, whereas all other categories have increased from the 2020/21. Contact crime instils greater fear to public as it may lead to violence and loss of lives in the process and has the rate increased by 12,3 percent in 2020/21 and 2021/22. The is huge concern on the serious crimes now that there is a continuous implementation of the load shedding which is blamed for some of these crimes as the perpetrators took advantage of the dark areas of country society's livelihood.

Table 70.1: Serious crime rate – 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	200/21	2021/22
Property crimes	1 036,6	1 025,2	1 063,1	1 047,2	1 022,7	988,8	968,2	895,1	858,2	799,7	619,4	600,2
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	1 006,0
Theft and commercial crime	1 029,2	1 020,7	984,9	958,2	923,3	871,6	840,3	772,0	770,3	727,0	594,0	652,5
Damage to property and arson	252,7	243,25	237,43	231,58	232,4	227,1	216,2	203,3	203,1	191,3	171,3	194,7
Total crimes	3 559,4	3 479,1	3 444,5	3 369,2	3 271,6	3 221,4	3 114,1	2 929,9	2 901,3	2 776,7	2 281,2	2 453,3

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
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 presents ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population. Statistics on firearms, alcohol and drugs are not included in these totals; these types of crime are mostly detected as a result of police action.

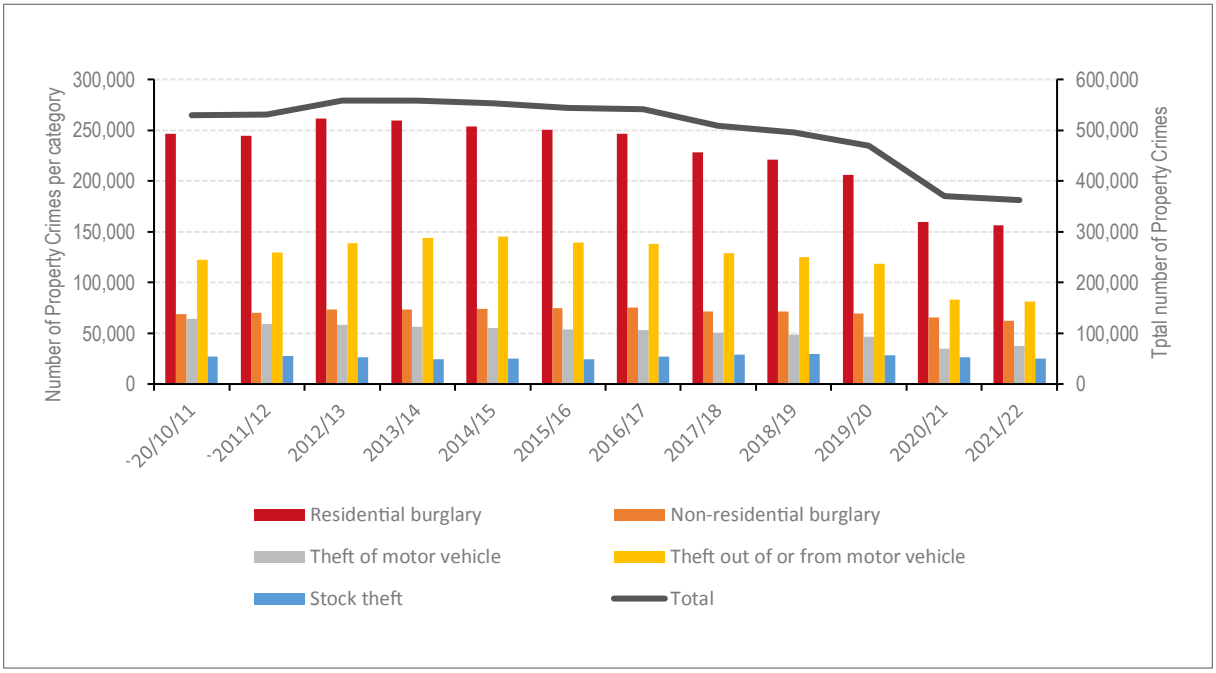
71. PROPERTY CRIME

Goal	To reduce the levels of property crime.
Analysis	Property crimes have shown a year-on-year massive decline of 2,0 percent from 369 745 in 2020/21 to 362 274 in 2021/22. Generally, there was a decline of over 166 683 reported cases between these 2010/11 and 2021/22. Similar trend is observable in all other property crime categories except Theft of Motor vehicle which increased from 35 203 in 2020/21 to 37 402 in 2021/22. The category with the highest year-on-year decline is Residential burglary with 90 442 cases drop since 2011/12 followed by Theft from vehicle with 40 830 cases drop. Residential burglary and Theft out or from Motor vehicle continue to be the property crime with the highest cases registered as compared to others over the years.

Table 71.1: Property crime 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	2021/22
Residential burglary	246 612	244 667	261 319	259 784	253 716	250 606	246 654	228 094	220 865	205 959	159 721	156 170
Non-residential burglary	68 907	69 902	73 492	73 464	74 358	75 008	75 618	71 195	71 224	69 713	65 508	62 197
Theft of motor vehicle	64 162	58 800	58 102	56 645	55 090	53 809	53 307	50 663	48 324	46 921	35 023	37 402
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	122 334	129 644	138 956	143 801	145 358	139 386	138 172	129 174	125 076	118 213	83 183	81 504
Stock theft	26 942	27 611	26 465	24 534	24 965	24 715	26 902	28 849	29 672	28 418	26 310	25 001
Total	528 957	530 624	558 334	558 228	553 487	543 524	540 653	507 975	495 161	469 224	369 745	362 274

Figure 71.1: Property crime – change over time



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.
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 presents ratio of crimes committed per 100 000 of the population.

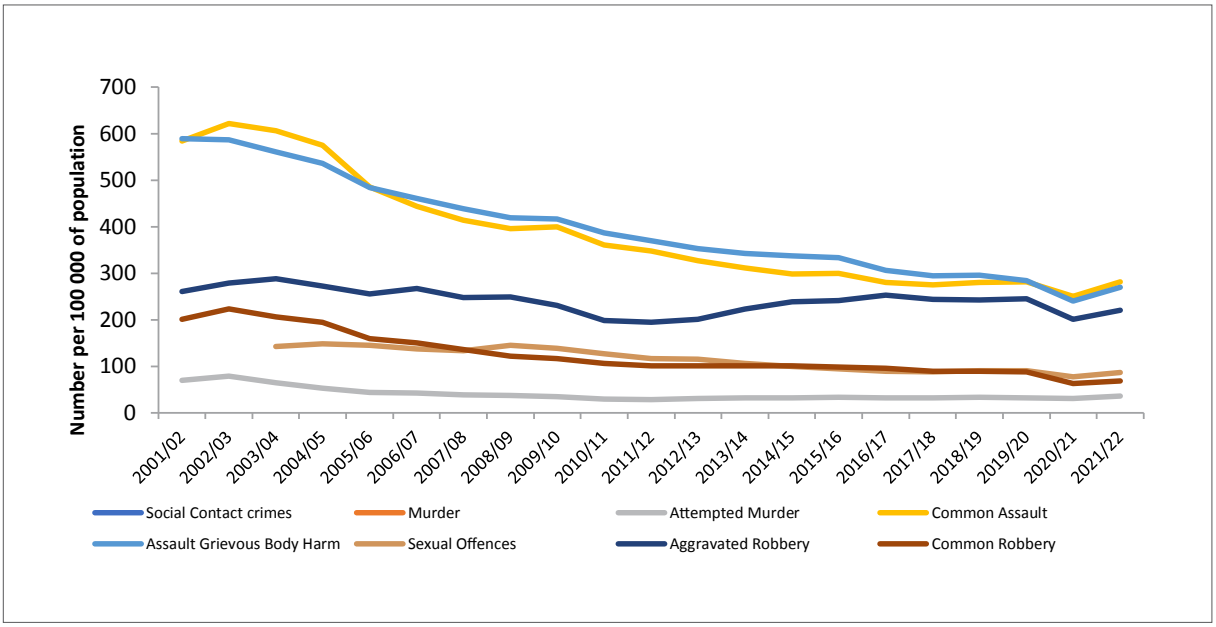
72. CONTACT CRIME

Goal	To reduce contact crime by 2 per cent per annum.
Analysis	The overall ratio of contact crimes has shown a huge percentage increase in year on year of 24,8 percent from 2020/21. The rest of the other categories of contact crimes have shown an increase with Common assault and Aggravated robberies increasing with 12,6 and 9,9 percent respectively. These crime ratio categories are showing an inconsistent performance over time as it is fluctuating year on year per 100 000 population ratios. Murder and Attempted murder rates have shown a consistent slight declined in the last two years except in 2021/22. There is huge consent about the crime numbers in the country since the lockdown has been lifted many of those are violent crimes which instill the most fear in our society.

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

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Murder	30,1	30,9	31,9	32,9	34,0	34,1	35,8	36,4	36,3	33,5	41,8
Attempted murder	28,5	30,9	31,9	32,4	33,0	32,6	32,1	32,9	31,8	31,3	36,6
Common assault	348,1	326,8	311,6	298,4	300,1	280,2	275,3	280,8	282,0	250,3	281,8
Assault – grievous bodily harm	370,2	352,4	342,1	337,3	332,8	305,5	294,9	296,3	284,1	250,3	270,0
Sexual offences	117,0	115,9	106,3	99,1	94,4	88,9	88,3	90,9	90,8	77,4	87,4
Aggravated robbery	194,7	200,9	223,2	238,4	241,1	252,4	243,8	242,7	245,4	200,8	220,2
Common robbery	101,6	101,3	100,4	101,5	98,4	95,7	89,4	89,7	88,3	63,1	69,0
Total contact crimes	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	1 006,8

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.
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.

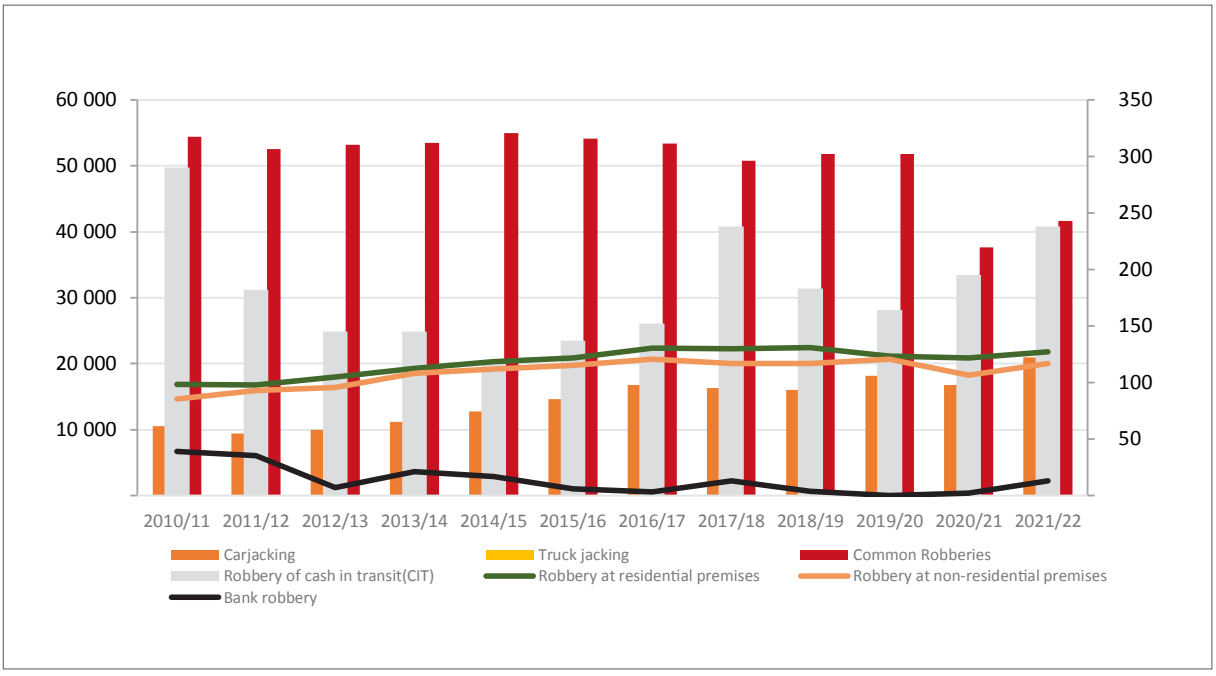
73. AGGRAVATED ROBBERIES

Goal	To reduce the level of aggravated robberies.
Analysis	The number of Carjacking recorded an increase of 24,7 percent from 16 731 in 2020/21 to 20 923 in 2021/22. Truck jacking has also increased by 24,4 percent from 1 397 in 2020/21 to 1 741 in 2021/22. The number of bank robberies have drastically increased from two cases in 2020/21 to 13 cases in the current 2021/22. In these aggravated robbery categories, the biggest increase is in cash in transit and Carjacking with 550 percent and 24,7 percent respectively. The most concerning trend is increasing of Truck jacking cases over the years. It increased significantly from 943 in 2012/13 to 1 741 cases in 2021/22, which is an increase of 798 cases. This is scary considering the economic challenges the country is phasing at the moment. All the categories have shown an increase on year to year lately with carjacking with over 4 192 cases.

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	2021/22	Y-o-Y % change
Carjacking	9 417	9 931	11 180	12 773	14 602	16 717	16 325	16 026	18 162	16 731	20 923	24,7%
Truck jacking	821	943	991	1 279	1 184	1 183	1 202	1 182	1 202	1 397	1 741	24,4%
Cash-in-transit robbery	182	145	145	119	137	152	238	183	164	195	238	550,0%
Common robbery	52 566	53 196	53 505	54 927	54 110	53 418	50 730	51 765	51 825	37 648	41 600	10,4%
Bank robbery	35	7	21	17	6	3	13	4	0	2	13	24,6%
Robbery at residential premises	16 766	17 950	19 284	20 281	20 820	22 343	22 261	22 431	21 130	20 870	21 832	4,7%
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	20 012	9,9%

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.
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. Even though drug-related crime ratio has decreased substantially from over 570,1 ratios per 100 000 in 2017/18 to around 235,07 in 2021/22. The actual number of reported cases increased by 15,6 percent from last year with 18 967 additional cases. The drug related crime reported over the year's observation has continued to show an increase generally from 2011/12 to 2018/19 and shows a decline of 28,8% for 2020/21 financial year as compared to the previous year. The Justice cluster departments have made significant progress in the past seasons as the total levels of drug related crimes have shown an overall decline over the past four years. Drugs are a big concern as they increase other related crimes of violence, economic related crimes and social crimes.

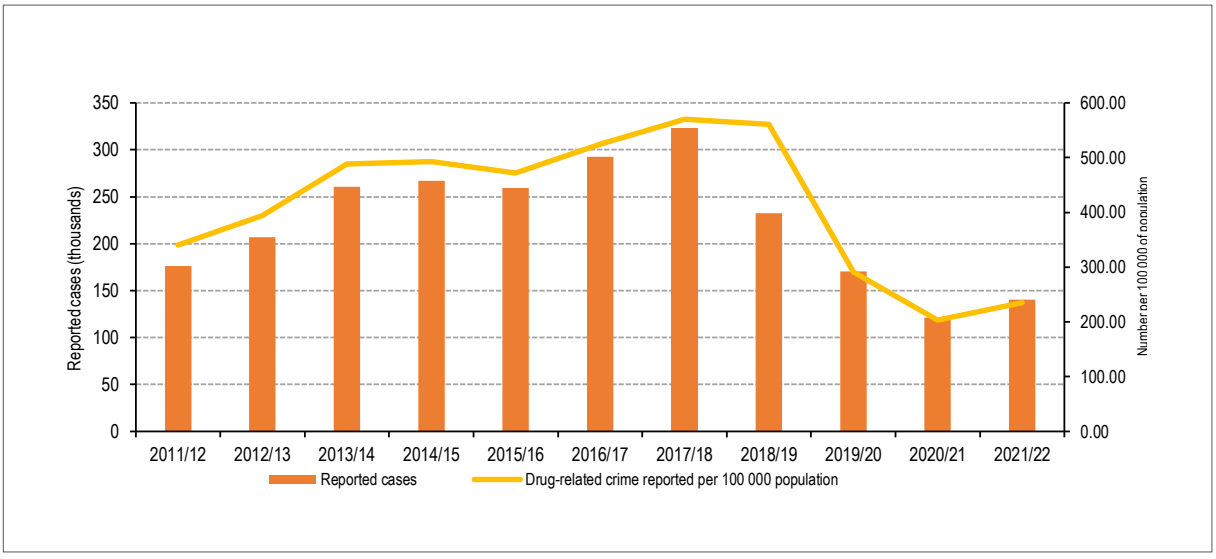
Table 74.1: Reported cases and number per 100 000 of population

Financial Year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Reported cases	176 218	206 721	260 596	266 902	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 of the population	340,46	393,62	488,88	493,16	471,51	524,13	570,1	560,8	290,585	203,30	235,07

Table 74.2: Percentage increase/decrease in reported cases

Percentage (%)	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	2020/21 – 2021/22
Percentage difference on drug reported cases per 100 000 of the population	17,3%	26,1%	2,4%	-2,9%	12,9%	10,5%	-28,1%	-26,7%	-28,8%	15,6%

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.
Data note	This indicator does not reflect confiscated and destroyed drugs as they are captured on a different system.

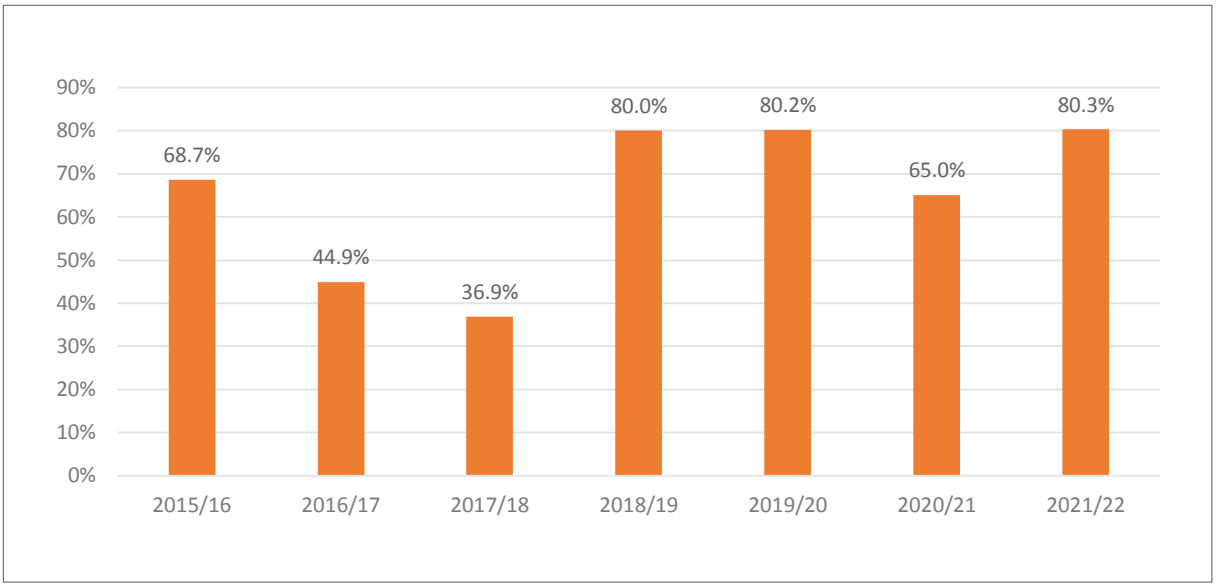
75. CYBER- RELATED CRIME

Goal	Newly enacted Cybercrime Act to investigate, prosecute cyber-related crimes.
Analysis	The newly enacted cyber-related crimes Act and what it means for South Africans. The Act creates 20 new cyber-related crimes offences and prescribes penalties related to cybercrime. It provides overarching legal authority on how to deal with cyber-related crimes, by regulating how these offences must be investigated which includes searching and gaining access to, or seizing items in relation to cyber-related crimes. Section 3 of the Act makes provision for offences relating to personal information (as defined in the POPI Act) including the abuse, misuse and the possession of personal information of another person or entity where there is reasonable suspicion that it was used, or may be used, to commit a cyber-related crime. Interpol data found that cyber-related crime cost the South African economy approx.$573-million (R10 billion) in 2016. An Accenture report five years later found that South Africa had the third-highest number of cyber-related crime victims worldwide, at a cost to the economy of R2,2 billion a year.

Table 75.2: Cyber related crimes

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Percentage of specialised cyber-related crime investigative support case files successfully investigated, within 90 calendar days	68,7%	44,9%	36,9%	80,0%	80,2%	65,0%	80,3%
Number of Cases successfully investigated	125/182	93/207	48/130	104/130	73/91	67/103	53/66

Figure 75.1: Percentage of cyber related crimes investigated within 90 calendar days



Definition	Cyber-related crime refers to internet-related fraud and incident contravening the Electronic Communications and Transactions (ECT) Act,2002 (Act No.25 of 2002).
Data source	National Head of Directorate of Public Prosecution Investigation (DPCI) Annual report

76. SEXUAL OFFENCES

Goal	To reduce the overall level of sexual offences.
Analysis	The Ratio of Sexual offences has increased by 14 percent from 46 214 in 2020/21 to 53 174 in 2021/22. Even though the ratio has declined the total sexual cases reported have increased from 2020/21 compared to 2021/22. Generally, the ratio has decreased from 127,2 per 100 000 in 2010/11 to now 87,4 for 2021/22 it is unacceptably high, Nonetheless, any increase in the reported cases on sexual offences is a huge concern as the country is currently dealing with another pandemic of Gender Based violence. In order to combat the Gender-based violence, the country has legislated three gender-based violence bills, which shows that the country as stepped up its protection of women and children.

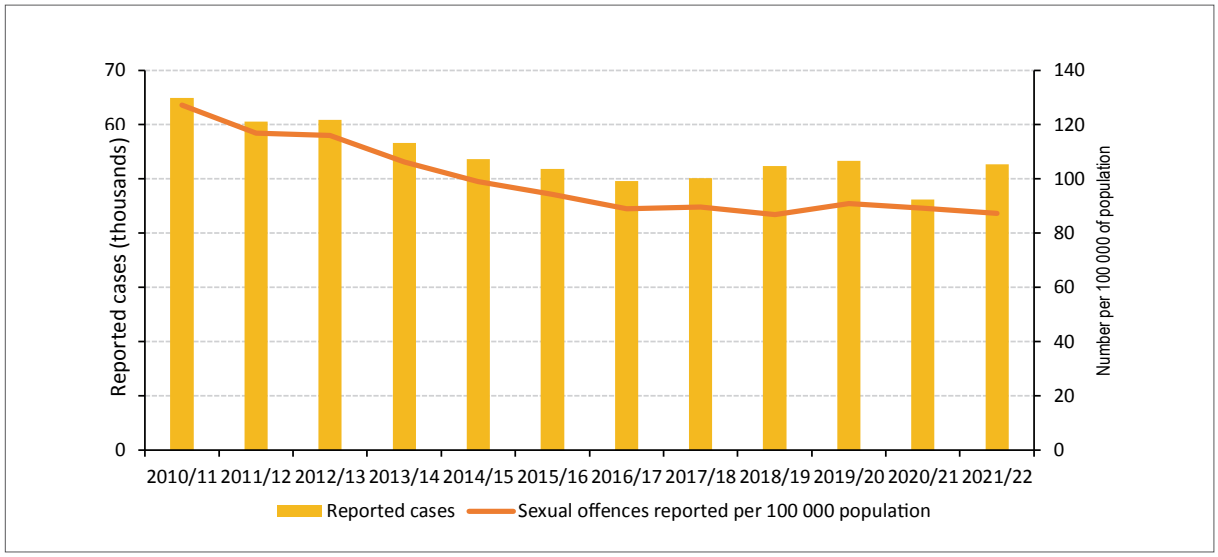
Table 76.1: Reported cases and number per 100 000 of population

Financial Year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Reported cases	64 921	60 539	60 888	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694
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	87,4

Table 77.2: Percentage increase/decrease in reported cases

Percentage difference on reported cases	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	2020/21 - 2021/22
Percentage	5,0%	-6,7%	0,6%	-6,9	-5,4%	-4,3%	0,9%	1,7%	1,7%	-13,3%	14,0%

Figure 76.1: 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.

77. CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

Goal	Newly enacted Cybercrime Act to investigate, prosecute cyber-related crimes.
Analysis	The numbers of priority cases enrolled in the year 2021/22 has declined to 37 and number of Government officials increased to 130 from 93 with convictions. The value of assets forfeiture recorded R 5 500 billion and freeze orders completed is 320 which is an increase of 12 Orders from the previous year. The numbers of Freezing Assets completed have been registering cases over 300 since 2011/12 except 2020/21 with 273 cases, possibly influenced by the state of Covid-19 pandemic and also a lot of corruption in the country's public sector, an anti-graft monitor said on March 25th.

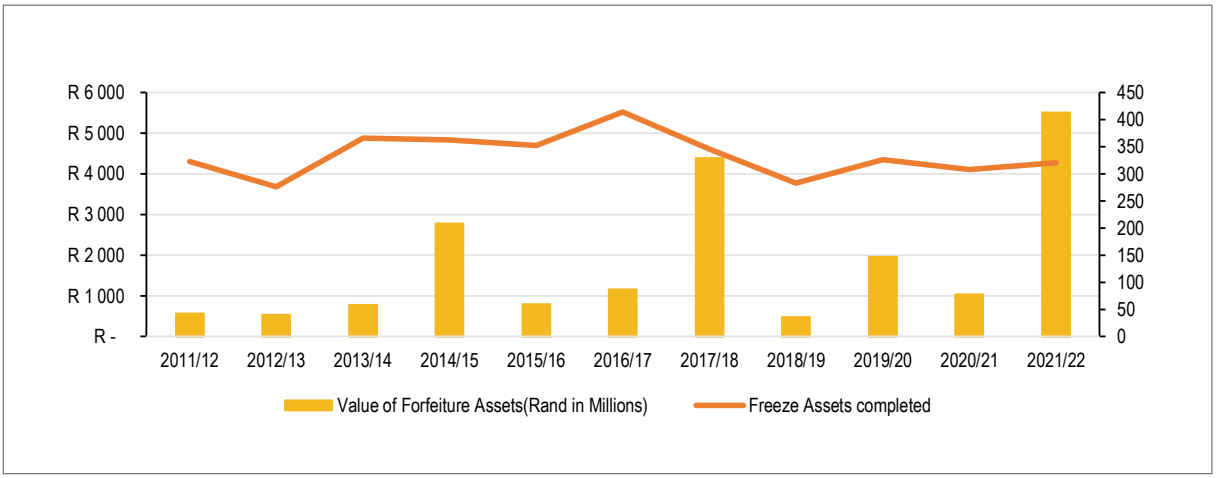
Table 77.1: Number of persons convicted on priority corruption cases enrolled

Indicators	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Y-o-Y Change
Priority corruption cases enrolled	-	42	34	23	24	29	39	17	7	44	37	15,90%
Government officials convicted	107	104	73	130	206	224	213	210	183	93	130	39,78%

Table 77.2: Assets forfeiture and freeze assets

AFU	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Value of forfeiture assets (millions R)	164	119	294	1 940	3 495	1 195	4 400	455	455	611	5 835
Freeze assets completed	318	276	363	342	326	377	324	273	326	308	320
Target of freeze orders enrolled	318	324	281	281	321	324	261	264	300		

Figure 77.1: 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 offences relating to high priority corruption cases enrolled: Each person convicted of corruption and/or offences related to corruption in the reporting period. 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	Department of National Prosecuting Authority, Anti-Corruption Task Team and Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The data start from 2011/12 Financial Years

78. 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 decreased slightly by 2,29 percent from 94,3 percent in 2020/21 to 92,1 percent recorded 2021/22. The number of convictions of cases remaining on the system has increased by 8,6 percent from 130 064 in 2020/21 to 141 233 in 2021/22. The Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADRM) cases are also showing a decline since 2014/15 till 2021/22 to less than 100 000 cases concluded. The 2021/22 financial year has the lowest numbers except the new cases in courts with a decline of 27,8 percent from previous years in prosecution in all categories. 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 increased slightly from 137 956 cases in 2020/21 to 153 320 in 2021/22.

Table 78.1: National Prosecuting Authority court performance data

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Y-o-Y change
1. New cases in court	897 842	916 917	931 799	908 364	864 276	884 088	888 053	792 895	714 604	776 232	560 168	-27,8%
2.2 Finalised cases	448 793	466 800	505 342	503 463	477 802	505 376	494 815	425 778	368 319	220 272	263 830	19,8%
2.2.1 Verdict cases	316 098	323 390	329 153	319 149	310 850	341 360	335 161	276 309	231 725	137 956	153 320	11,1%
2.2.1.1 Convictions	280 658	289 789	301 798	294 608	289 245	321 190	317 475	260 456	217 467	130 064	141 233	8,6%
2.2.2 ADRM	132 695	143 410	176 189	184 314	166 952	164 016	159 654	149 469	136 594	82 316	110 674	34,5%
3. Cases remaining in the system	200 532	189 810	182 979	171 708	185 202	171 312	167 901	181 912	194 225	196 022	193 838	-1,1

Table 78.2: Various ratios

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Y-o-Y Change
Conviction rate	88,8%	89,9%	91,7%	92,3%	93,0%	94,1%	94,7%	94,3%	93,8%	94,28%	92,12%	-2,29%
District courts	90,8%	91,9%	93,6%	94,2%	94,7%	95,6%	96,1%	95,7%	95,3%	95,90%	93,90%	-2,09%
Regional courts	74,3%	75,1%	76,0%	76,6%	78,4%	79,8%	81,0%	81,7%	82,5%	82,20%	80,60%	-1,95%
High courts	84,6%	87,5%	88,8%	91,0%	89,9%	91,0%	91,7%	90,0%	90,9%	93,80%	90,90%	-3,09%

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 80.1 and Table 80.2 data sourced from National Prosecuting Authority Annul 2019/20 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.

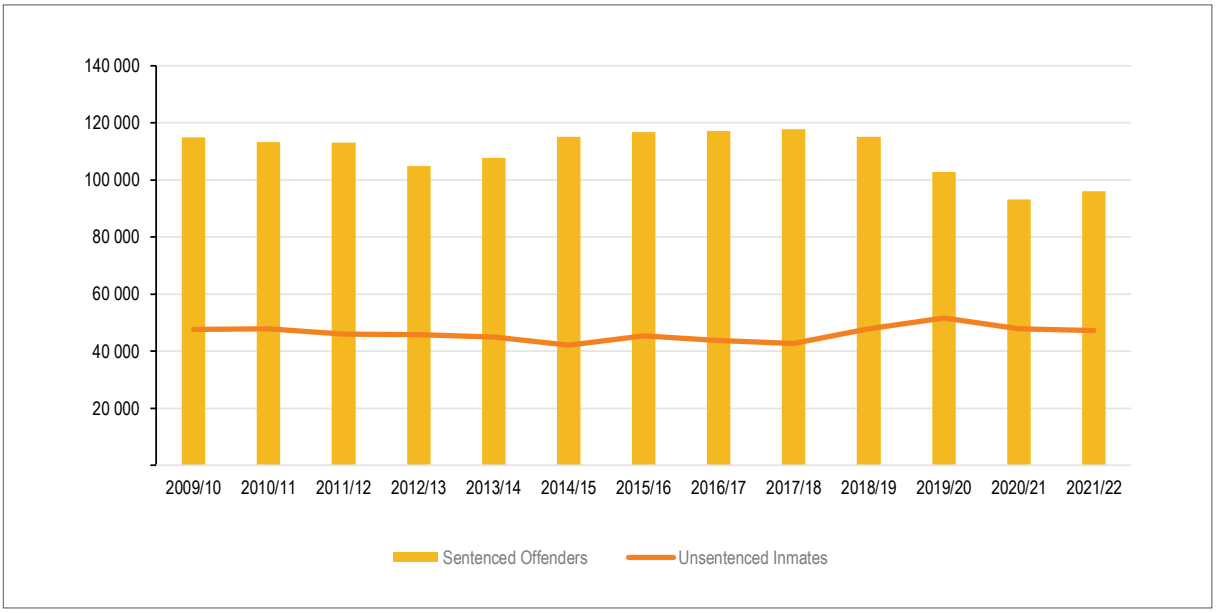
79. TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES

Goal	To provide effective rehabilitation of offenders.
Analysis	The number of sentenced offenders in South Africa has increased by 3,23 percent from 93 066 in 2020/21 to 96 079 in 2021/22. The number of male and female inmates increased by 2 004 and 271 respectively from 2020/21 to 2021/22. The unsentenced inmate population has shown a decrease of 1,54 percent for the same period. The increase may be due to relaxation of the strict movements of people during the Covid-19 pandemic measures by the State President and consequently easing of National Disaster regulations.

Table 79.1: Correctional facilities detainees

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Sentenced Offenders	113 571	112 535	104 335	111 008	116 262	116 727	117 755	117 878	116 976	102 841	93 066	96 079
Unsentenced Offenders	47 350	49 696	46 090	44 702	43 298	45 043	42 525	42 705	44 843	51 596	47 882	47 144
Female inmates	3 588	3 765	3 380	3 495	3 915	4 089	4 080	4 150	4 258	3 969	3 453	3 724
Male inmates	157 508	155 177	150 608	149 058	153 226	155 242	156 200	156 433	157 560	150 468	137 495	139 499

Figure 79.1: Sentenced population



Definition	Remand detainees in the Correctional Services Act, 111 (Act No. 111 of 1998) is inclusive of all categories of unsentenced persons in DCS facilities, i.e. awaiting further action by a court. The definition by its nature excludes sentenced offenders (even when returned from parole break) as well as state patients (where a decision by a court has already been made) and persons awaiting deportation.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services

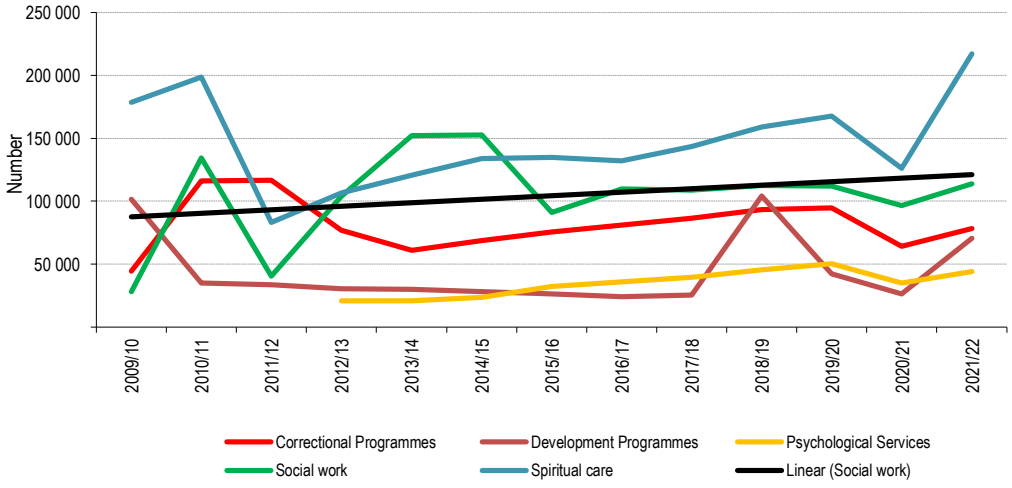
80. REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS

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 courts proceedings and also focus combating the scourge of Covid-19 pandemic. Even the Inmates were also affected by high rate of infection and death as a result.

Table 80.1: Offenders that attended social rehabilitation programmes

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Correctional programmes	44 481	116 097	116 716	77 087	61 049	68 624	75 595	80 960	86 518	93 419	94 694	64 399	78 158
Development programmes	101 620	34 875	33 807	30 657	29 965	28 033	26 499	24 171	25 573	104 227	24 105	17 267	57 816
Psychological services				20 865	21 120	23 565	32 523	36 014	39 407	45 331	50 354	34 851	44 327
Social work	28 187	134 358	40 469	104 073	152 406	152 707	91 013	109 690	108 960	112 611	112 267	96 760	113 833
Spiritual care	178 776	198 859	83 198	106 478	120 668	133 826	134 760	132 364	143 480	159 259	167 680	126 361	217 177

Figure 80.1: 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 as well as need-based programmes and services are aimed at maintaining the personal well-being of the incarcerated persons by facilitating social functioning, spiritual, moral and psychological well-being.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services

81. 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 81.1: Parolees

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Parolee caseload	42 059	47 095	46 259	48 703	50 855	51 937	51 785	54 225	55 030	52 745	52 275	52 054
Parolee without violations	28 107	35 819	39 269	38 768	49 928	51 307	51 161	53 615	54 487	53 256	51 901	51 586
Percent of parolees without violations (%)	67	76	85	80	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	97

Table 81.2: Probation

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Proba-tioner caseload	19 627	19 437	15 943	16 950	17 033	17 061	16 178	16 311	15 251	12 471	7 597	7 803
Probation-er without violations	16 443	16 636	14 029	13 560	16 913	16 416	16 016	15 914	15 334	12 605	7 530	7 714
Percentage of proba-tioners without violations (%)	84	86	88	80	99	96	99	99	99	99	99	97

Figure 81.1: Parolee caseload and parolee without violation

Definition	Section 50 of the Correctional Services Act (Act 111 of 1998): (1) (a) The objectives of community corrections are: to afford sentenced offenders an opportunity to serve their sentences in a non-custodial manner; to enable persons subject to community corrections to lead a socially responsible and crime-free life during the period of their sentence and in future; to enable persons subject to community corrections to be rehabilitated in a manner that best keeps them as an integral part of society; and to enable persons subject to community corrections to be fully integrated into society when they have completed their sentences.
Data source	Department of Correctional Services

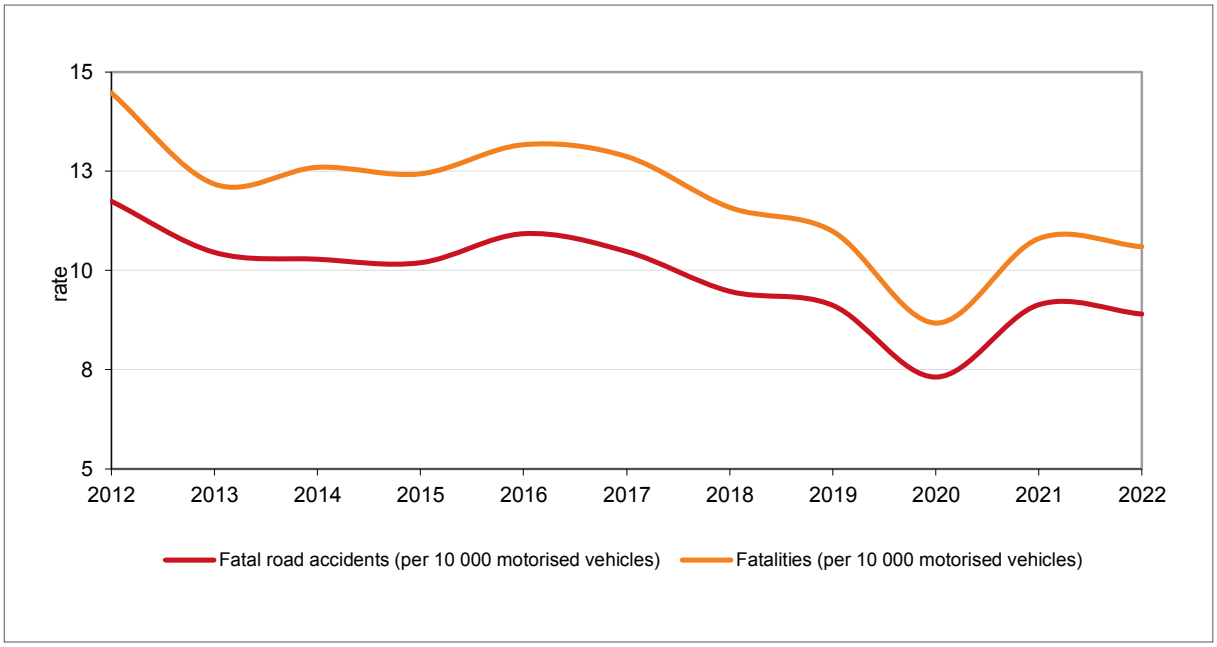
82. ROAD ACCIDENTS

Goal	To reduce the number of road accidents and fatalities
Analysis	The number of motorised vehicles that are registered has shown a slightly increase by 13 564 new registered vehicles from 2021. And again, both number of fatal road accidents and fatalities decreased by 161 and 105 for 2022 respectively. The fatalities per 10 000 vehicle ratios is also in the declining trend since 2012. 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 the stringent measures in the form of vigilant road blocks deployed during the big holidays in various provinces by the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC).

Table 82.1: Road accidents and fatalities

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Motorised vehicles registered	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	11 726 476	11 740 130
Fatal road accidents (per 10 000 motorised Vehicles	11,51	10,26	10,11	10,04	10,81	10,39	9,38	9,03	7,32	9,14	8,90
Fatalities (per 10 000 motorised vehicles)	14,47	12,18	12,60	12,44	13,17	12,87	11,59	10,99	8,68	10,80	10,60
Road accidents as a % of motorised vehicle Registered	12%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%	9%	9%	7%	9%	9%
Fatal road accidents	10 977	10 170	10 367	10 613	11 676	11 437	10 564	10 381	8 405	10 607	10 446
Road fatalities	13 528	11 844	12 702	12 944	14 071	14 050	12 921	12 503	9 969	12 541	12 436

Figure 82.1: 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

POSITIONING SOUTH AFRICA IN THE WORLD

83. MISSION OPERATIONS

Goal	**To promote and protect South Africa's national interests and values through bilateral and multilateral interactions; and to conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign-policy objectives with the aim to increase foreign direct investment (FDI), exports of South African products, and inbound tourism and contribute towards building a better Africa and the world.**
Analysis	South Africa's representation abroad through a number of mission operations and foreign representation of other countries in South Africa form an important instrument of coordinating international relations. South Africa also maintains specific bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to advance its policy priorities in line with the national interests. In total, the number of South Africa's missions abroad was 113 in 2021/22. This shows a further reduction compared to 122 of 2020/21 and also an average of 125 maintained since prior 2012 when the NDP was adopted. Foreign representation in South Africa was 306 in 2021/22, and also a reduced number compared to prior years. Overall, there is a level of consistency over the years in terms of regional representation and types of missions. Our African continent has maintained forty-seven (47) and the rest part of the world has declined for the current year 2021/22 with Europe the biggest declined by 5 against other part of the world. But on the contrary we have seen an increase in Diplomatic missions and Consular posts and also sustained Non- Resident representatives to eighteen. The overall Foreign Representatives have declined to the total 306 from 311 in 2020/21.

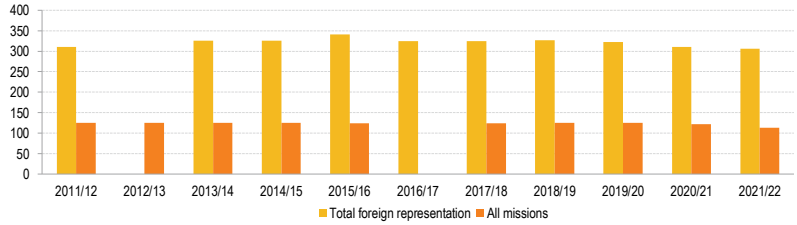
Table 83.1: South African representation abroad

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Africa	46	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Latin America	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	8
Asia/ Australasia	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	29
North America	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Europe	28	28	28	28	28	28	27	27	29	29	28	23
All missions	124	125	125	125	125	125	124	124	125	125	122	113

Table 83.2: 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	2021/22
Diplomatic missions	129	133	136	136	150	142	142	143	134	123	134
Non-resident representatives	19	19	19	19	21	20	20	20	21	18	18
Consular posts	50	50	57	57	57	53	53	53	57	53	56
Honorary consular posts	82	82	82	82	82	79	79	79	78	79	60
International organisations	30	30	31	31	30	30	30	31	31	37	37
Other (Taipei Liaison Office)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	311	315	326	326	341	325	325	327	322	311	306

Figure 83.1: 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.

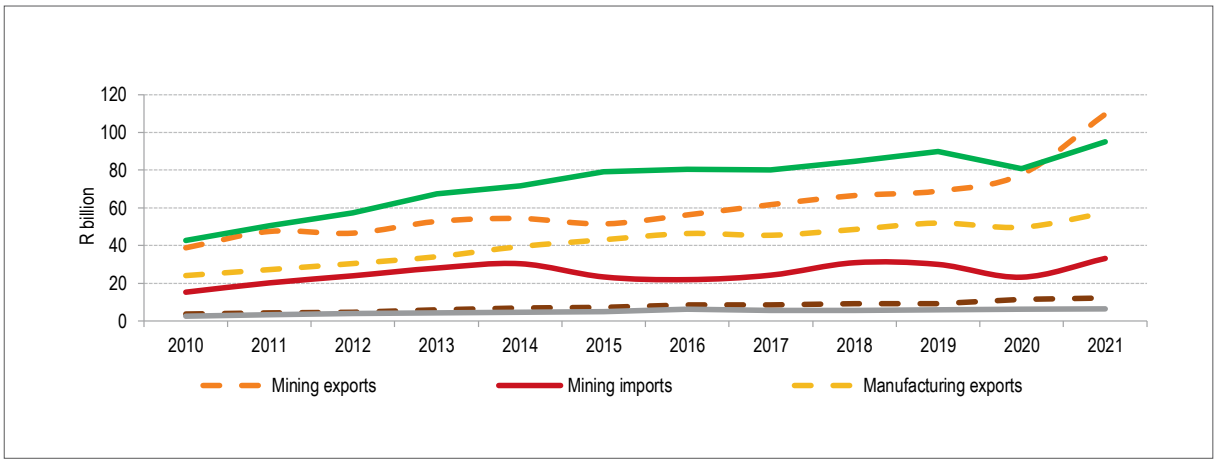
84. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Goal	Increased and diversified exports and 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 four 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 84.1: 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 84.1: 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 and Export trade is when the goods are sold to other countries. Merchandise exports: Merchandise exports plus gold exports (free on board. Merchandise exports: Merchandise imports (free on board).

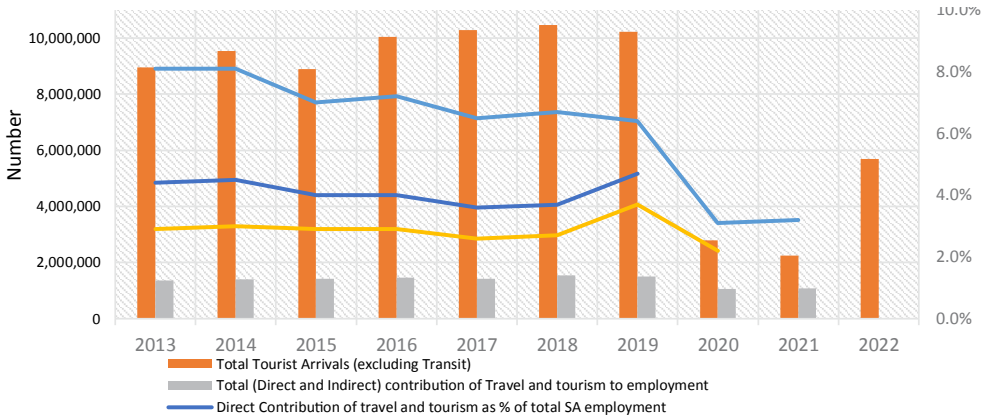
85. SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Goal	To increase foreign tourism to South Africa and its contribution to the economy.
Analysis	The latest numbers for the year 2022 Total Arrivals have increased by more than two folds from the 2021 numbers, which indicate a good sign of recovery post pandemic declines. And the total direct and indirect contributions travel to South African employment have increased to 1 081 500 from 987 500 which represent 13,6 percent growth from previous year. The number of Total Africa (including Indian Ocean Islands has increased by more than three times percent from the year under review as the Total Overseas has declined considerable to 10 130 arrivals and every others origin has also shown a decline for this current year.

Table 85.1: Tourism in South Africa

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	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	2 255 699	5 698 062
	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	1 873 609	4 237 261
	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	377 804	10 130
	Unspecified	15 997	14 713	12 671	11 605	12 722	13 602	15 591	3 766	4 286	
	Contribution to employment										
2	Direct Contribution to employment	657 766	681 915	668 651	705 871	681 619	739 657				
3	Total (Direct and Indirect) contribution of Travel and tourism to employment	1 360 600	1 393 300	1 381 100	1 411 900	1 379 900	1481 100	1460 900	987 400	1 081 500	
	Total contribution (Direct and Indirect) of travel and tourism as % total SA employment	9,1	9,2	9,1	9,3	8,8	9,4	9,3	7,0	7,0	
4	**Contribution to Gross Domestic Product**										
	Direct contribution to Gross Domestic Product (DGDP) (R 'bn)	103,3	112,6	127,1	139,4	139,7	147,6	203,3	123,6		
	DGDP as % of GDP	2,9%	3,0%	2,7%	2,9%	2,6%	2,7%	3,7%	2,2%		

Figure 85.1: Tourism in South Africa



Definition	UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organisation) defines a traveller as someone who moves between different geographical locations for any purpose or duration. A foreign traveler refers to a traveler 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
Data note	StatsSA: 2014 – 2021 data excludes travelers in transit

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Officials in the DIA unit worked under the guidance of Mr Godfrey Mashamba (Deputy Director General for Evaluation, Evidence and Knowledge Systems), Dr Constance Mabela (Chief Director: Data Integration and Analysis) and Mr Mokgoropo Makgaba (Senior Data Analyst), and the officials are Mr Tovhowani Tharaga, Mr Kenneth Matlala, Mr Leonard Nkuna, Ms Diana Zhou, Mr Khauta Ntitsane, Ms Boitumelo Moima, Mr Monde Maluleka, Ms Bukiwe Lupindo, Mr Tshepang Chueu, Mrs Busisiwe Theletsane, Mr Itumeleng Magagula, Mr Freddy Mabena, Ms Mmanto Modiba, and Mr Reabetswe Ramakatsa.

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Department of Correctional Services (DCS)

Department of Defence (DOD)

Department of Employment and Labour (DEL)

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)

Department of Health (DOH)

Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET)

Department of Human Settlements (DHS)

Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD)

Department of Minerals Resources and Energy (DMRE)

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)

Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI)

Department of Science and Innovation (DSI)

Department of Tourism (DT)

Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)

Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)

Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA)

National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

National Treasury (NT)

South African Police Service (SAPS)

South African Reserve Bank (SARB)

South African Revenue Services (SARS)

South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

NOTES