



# SOUTH AFRICA SURVEY 2023



Demographics / The Economy / Public Finance / Employment  
Industrial Relations / Business and Infrastructure / Assets and  
Incomes / Education / Health / Social Security / Living Conditions  
Communications / Crime and Security / Politics and Government

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# DEMOGRAPHICS

## Tawanda Makombo

### At a glance

	<b>2022</b>
<b>Total population (millions)</b>	<b>60.60</b>
— total male (millions)	29.62
— total female (millions)	30.98
Households (millions)	17.95 (2021)
<b>Race profile<sup>a</sup></b>	
— Black	81.0%
— Coloured	8.8%
— Indian/Asian	2.6%
— White	7.7%
<b>Age profile<sup>a</sup></b>	
— 0-14	28.1%
— 15-24	16.1%
— 25-34	17.8%
— 35-64	31.8%
— 65+	6.2%
People per square kilometre	49.6
Life expectancy at birth in years	62.8
— male	60.0
— female	65.6
Infant mortality rate <sup>b</sup>	24.3
Under-five mortality rate <sup>c</sup>	30.7
Fertility rate <sup>d</sup>	2.34
Birth rate <sup>e</sup>	19.5
Total births in millions (2020)	0.99
Death rate <sup>f</sup>	11.0
Total deaths in millions (2018)	0.45
Population growth rate (2020-21)	1.06%
<p>a Proportions may not add up to 100%, owing to rounding.</p> <p>b Deaths of infants under 1 year, per 1 000 live births.</p> <p>c Deaths of children before the age of five, per 1 000 live births</p> <p>d The average number of children born alive to a woman during her child-bearing span (15-49 years) if she were to bear children.</p> <p>e Number of live births in a year, per 1 000 of population.</p> <p>f Number of deaths in a year, per 1 000 of population.</p>	

<b>Trends at a glance, 1991-2022</b>						
	<b>1991</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Total population (millions)</b>	<b>36.20</b>	<b>39.48</b>	<b>43.69</b>	<b>46.89</b>	<b>49.99</b>	<b>60.60</b>
– total male (millions)	17.24	18.49	21.02	23.07	24.33	29.62
– total female (millions)	18.96	20.53	22.67	23.82	25.66	30.98
Households (millions)	–	–	10.82	12.68	14.30	17.95 (2021)
<b>Race profile<sup>a</sup></b>						
– Black	75.7%	76.5%	77.6%	79.3%	79.4%	81.0%
– Coloured	9.0%	8.9%	8.7%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%
– Indian/Asian	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
– White	11.7%	10.7%	10.0%	10.4%	9.3%	7.7%
<b>Age profile<sup>a</sup></b>						
– 0-14	–	–	–	32.4%	31.0%	28.1%
– 15-24	–	–	–	20.3%	20.5%	16.1%
– 25-34	–	–	–	17.0%	17.1%	17.8%
– 35-64	–	–	–	25.3%	26.4%	31.8%
– 65+	–	–	–	5.0%	5.0%	6.2%
People per square kilometre	29.7	32.3	35.8	38.4	40.9	49.6
Life expectancy at birth in years	–	–	–	53.5	58.5	62.8
– male	–	–	–	52.1	56.4	60.0
– female	–	–	–	54.8	60.6	65.6
Infant mortality rate <sup>b</sup>	–	–	–	49.1	41.1	24.3
Under-five mortality rate <sup>c</sup>	–	–	–	72.5	58.4	30.7
Fertility rate <sup>d</sup>	–	–	–	2.62	2.61	2.34
Birth rate <sup>e</sup>	–	–	–	23.4	23.9	19.5
Total births (millions)	–	–	0.97	1.06	1.00	0.99 (2020)
Death rate <sup>f</sup>	–	–	–	14.8	11.6	11.0
Total deaths (millions)	–	–	0.42	0.60	0.55	0.45 (2018)
Dependency on the employed <sup>g</sup>	–	390	270	280	280	289
<p>a Proportions may not add up to 100%, owing to rounding.</p> <p>b Deaths of infants under 1 year, per 1 000 live births.</p> <p>c Deaths of children before the age of five, per 1 000 live births</p> <p>d The average number of children born alive to a woman during her child-bearing span (15-49 years) if she were to bear children.</p> <p>e Number of live births in a year per 1 000 of population.</p> <p>f Number of deaths in a year per 1 000 of population.</p> <p>g People who do not work for every 100 who are employed.</p>						

# THE ECONOMY

Tamara Dimant

## At a glance

	2021
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (at current prices)	R6 192bn
Real GDP growth at market prices	4.9%
Primary sector (11.3% of GVA)	10.8%
— Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (2.7% of GVA)	8.8%
— Mining and quarrying (8.5% of GVA)	12.0%
Secondary sector (18.7% of GVA)	4.5%
— Manufacturing (13.1% of GVA)	6.5%
Tertiary sector (70.0% of GVA)	4.1%
Growth in real GDP per head (2020-21)	3.8%
Final consumption expenditure by households (2020-21)	up 5.6%
Final consumption expenditure by government (2020-21)	up 0.6%
Gross domestic saving as a proportion of GDP	16.5%
Saving as a proportion of disposable income of households	0.9%
Household debt as a proportion of disposable income	66.1%
GFCF as a proportion of GDP	13.1%
GFCF by general government (constant prices: 2020-21)	down 2.4%
— by public corporations	up 5.6%
— by private business	up 0.1%
Inflation rate	4.6%
Administered price rise	9.2%
Food inflation rate	6.4%
Producer price rise	7.1%
Value of merchandise exports (including gold)	R1 689bn
Value of merchandise imports (including oil and arms)	R1 349bn
Current account surplus/deficit as a proportion of GDP	3.7%
Prime overdraft rate (average)	7.0%
Average gold price	\$1 800
Average exchange rate (R/€)	R17.48
Average exchange rate (R/\$)	R14.78

# PUBLIC FINANCE

## Tamara Dimant

### At a glance

	<b>2020/21</b>
National revenue as a proportion of GDP	27.7%
National expenditure as a proportion of GDP	41.7%
Budget deficit as a proportion of GDP	14.0%
Key allocations as a proportion of budget	
State debt cost	11.3%
Other general public services	5.1%
Defence	2.6%
Public order and safety	7.7%
Economic affairs	11.4%
Environmental protection	0.7%
Housing and community amenities	9.3%
Health	11.9%
Recreation and culture	0.6%
Education	19.0%
Social protection	20.4%
Personnel expenditure as a proportion of total budget spending	31.0%
Total debt of government as a proportion of GDP	80.3%
Personal income tax as a proportion of GDP	10.3%
Company tax as a proportion of GDP	4.2%
Value added tax (VAT) as a proportion of GDP	6.7%
Maximum marginal personal income tax rate	45.0%
Maximum marginal company tax rate	28.0%
Value added tax (VAT) rate	15.0%
Personal tax as a proportion of national tax revenue	29.0%
Company tax as a proportion of national tax revenue	15.9%
Indirect tax as a proportion of national tax revenue	41.7%
Assessed individual taxpayers as a proportion of economically active population	19.3%
Proportion of individual taxpayers in highest income group	20.5%
Contribution to tax assessed by highest income group of individual taxpayers	72.7%
Proportion of individual taxpayers R350 000 and below	53.1%
Contribution to tax assessed by income group R350 000 and below	12.9%

# EMPLOYMENT

## Tamara Dimant Tawanda Makombo

### At a glance<sup>a</sup>

Workers employed in the formal sector (excluding agriculture) as a proportion of total employed	68.1%
Workers employed in the informal sector (excluding agriculture) as a proportion of total employed	19.1%
Workers employed in agriculture (formal and informal) as a proportion of total employed	5.6%
Workers employed in private households as a proportion of total employed	7.2%
Change in formal (non-agricultural) employment (2021-22)	up 3.9%
Change in informal (non-agricultural) employment (2021-22)	up 10.4%
Change in employment in agriculture (formal and informal) (2021-22)	up 1.4%
Change in employment in private households (2021-22)	down 5.9%
Change in total employment (1994-2022)	up 95.2%
Change in number of government sector employees (1991-2022)	up 67.8%
Labour market participation rate (Stats SA)	58.6%
Labour force participation rate (ILO)	54.0%
Labour absorption rate	38.7%
Change in economically active population (2021-22)	up 3.5%
Change in not economically active population (2021-22)	down 1.3%
Change in number of discouraged workseekers (2001-22)	up 106.8%
Change in labour absorption rate (2001-22)	down 15.5%
Change in total number of unemployed (2001-21)	up 95.9%
Unemployment rate	33.9%
Unemployment rate (expanded definition)	44.1%
Youth unemployment rate (15-24)	61.4%
Unemployed Black people as a proportion of total unemployed	89.6%
Unemployed aged 15-34 as a proportion of total unemployed	59.7%
Short-term unemployment (less than 1 year) as proportion of total unemployed	21.3%
Long-term unemployment (1 year and more) as proportion of total unemployed	78.7%
<p>a All figures are for the second quarter of 2022 unless otherwise stated. All unemployment figures are according to the official definition unless otherwise stated.</p>	

# INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

## Makone Maja

### At a glance<sup>a</sup>

Number of employed people (2022)	15.56m
– Proportion in formal (non-agricultural) sector	68.1%
– Proportion in informal (non-agricultural) sector	19.1%
– Proportion in agriculture (formal and informal) sector	5.6%
– Proportion in private households	7.2%
Proportion of employees on a permanent contract/agreement (2022)	60.8%
Change in number of employees on a permanent contract/agreement (2019-22)	-8.2%
Proportion of employees on a limited contract/agreement (2022)	14.9%
Change in number of employees on a limited contract/agreement (2019-22)	6.5%
Proportion of employees with access to paid sick leave (2022)	70.7%
Proportion of employees with access to medical aid (2022)	29.4%
Number of active registered trade unions (2020/21)	222
Change in active registered trade unions (1995/96-2020/21)	-10.5%
Trade union membership (2020/21)	3.11m
– as proportion of total employment (2020/21)	20.0%
– as a proportion of economically active population (2020/21)	13.2%
Change in trade union membership (2019/20-2020/21)	-23.2%
Union with highest number of affiliates (2022) – SAFTU	21
Union with lowest number of affiliates (2022) – CONSAWU	3
Number of registered employer organisations (2020/21)	147
Average wage settlement	4.4%
Total number of work stoppages	66
Working days lost to strikes	1.50m
Union with biggest share of working days lost to strike action (NUMSA)	81.2%
Proportion of strikes unprotected	61.0%
a Figures are for 2021 unless otherwise indicated in brackets.	



# BUSINESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## Nkosinathi Ndlovu

### At a glance

Companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (2022)	311
– New listings	4
– Delistings	17
– Foreign listings	69
– Domestic listings	242
Sacci Business Confidence Index (July 2022)	110.3
Number of enterprises (2020)	365 321
Number of Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (3Q 2021)	2.36m
– Proportion formal	29.2%
– Proportion informal	70.8%
New car sales (2021)	304 340
Total vehicle exports (2021)	298 020
Total domestic vehicle production (2021)	449 087
South Africa's competitiveness rankings	
– Attractiveness for mining investment (2021)	77 <sup>th</sup> out of 84
– Overall: Institute for Management Development (2022)	60 <sup>th</sup> out of 63
– Economic freedom of the world: Heritage Foundation (2022)	112 <sup>th</sup> out of 180
Electricity generation (2021)	
– Coal	91.1%
– Nuclear power	4.9%
– Hydro stations	0.7%
– Other	3.3%
Electricity sales (2021)	
– Distributors	43.0%
– Industrial	21.3%
– Mining	14.1%
– Other	21.6%
<b>Total dam capacity in million cubic metres (2022)</b>	<b>32 019</b>

# ASSETS AND INCOMES

## Gerbrandt van Heerden

### At a glance<sup>a</sup>

Number of houses owned and fully paid off (2021)	11.02m
Proportion of houses owned and fully paid off belonging to Black people (2021)	85.6%
Proportion of houses owned and fully paid off belonging to White people (2021)	6.8%
Proportion of houses owned and fully paid off belonging to men (2021)	51.1%
Proportion of houses owned and fully paid off belonging to women (2021)	48.9%
Proportion of houses owned and not yet fully paid off to a bank belonging to Black people (2021)	60.4%
Proportion of houses owned and not yet fully paid off to a bank belonging to White people (2021)	22.0%
People per motor car	7.7
Households owning a television set (2021)	15.72m
Households owning a refrigerator (2021)	15.65m
Households with a computer/desktop/laptop (2021)	4.89m
Households with a home security services (2021)	2.30m
Proportion of households that have fallen behind on store card payments	25.0%
Proportion of households that have fallen behind on household bills	35.0%
Proportion of households that have fallen behind on rent or home loan payments	18.0%
Total outstanding consumer credit <sup>b</sup>	R2.19tn
Proportion of households that receive an income from a salary/wage/commission (2021)	59.4%
Proportion of households that receive an income from a business (2021)	15.0%
Proportion of households that receive an income from a grant (2021)	51.0%
Average monthly earnings <sup>c</sup>	R23 697
Proportion of households spending R10 000 or more per month (2021)	17.4%
Proportion of Black households spending R10 000 or more per month (2021)	10.4%
Proportion of White households spending R10 000 or more per month (2021)	68.6%
Proportion of households classified as poor by metropolitan municipality (2021)	28.0%
Quality of Life Index Score (South Africa)	5.7/10
<p>a Figures are for 2022 unless otherwise stated in brackets.</p> <p>b As at quarter ended June 2022.</p> <p>c At current prices in the formal non-agricultural sector.</p>	

# EDUCATION

## Thuthukani Ndebele

### At a glance

<b>Finance</b>	
Public expenditure on education as a proportion of total government spending (2021/22)	20.3%
Public expenditure on education as a proportion of GDP (2020)	6.8%
<b>Schools</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>2021</b></span>	
Pre-primary enrolment (public and independent)	798 777 (6.0%)
Primary enrolment (public and independent)	7 687 969 (57.3%)
Secondary enrolment (public and independent)	4 921 270 (36.7%)
<b>School output</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>2021</b></span>	
National Senior Certificate (NSC/Matric) candidates	704 021
NSC passes (76.4%)	537 565
Bachelor's passes (36.4%)	256 031
Number of candidates who achieved more than 50% for mathematics (23.0%)	59 573
<b>Higher education</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>2020</b></span>	
Public university enrolment	1 094 808
Undergraduate degrees awarded (Black)	69.3%
Undergraduate degrees awarded (Coloured)	7.0%
Undergraduate degrees awarded (Indian/Asian)	5.5%
Undergraduate degrees awarded (White)	17.4%
Total undergraduate degrees/diplomas/certificates awarded	112 716
Total science, engineering and technology (SET) awards	64 721 (27.2%)
<b>Proportion of people aged 20 and older with</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>2021</b></span>	
No schooling	3.2%
Grade 9	5.4%
Grade 12	35.3%
Degree/higher	6.6%
<b>Work and education</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>2021</b></span>	
Employment rate among people who have no education	26.9%
Employment rate among people who have completed primary education	31.3%
Employment rate among people who have completed secondary education	41.2%
Employment rate among people who have completed tertiary education	69.7%
Proportion of people aged 15-34 not in employment, education or training (NEET)	44.2%

# HEALTH

## Tawanda Makombo

### At a glance

Budgeted public health expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure (2022/23)	11.9%
Budgeted public health expenditure as a proportion of GDP (2022/23)	4.0%
Consolidated national and provincial health expenditure (2022/23)	R254.5bn
Medical aid beneficiaries as a proportion of total population (2021)	16.0%
Proportion of the Black population with medical aid (2021)	9.3%
Proportion of the Coloured population with medical aid (2021)	19.9%
Proportion of the Indian/Asian population with medical aid (2021)	45.1%
Proportion of the White population with medical aid (2021)	77.7%
Public sector general practitioners and specialists as a proportion of all registered (2021)	45.3%
People per public sector doctor (2021)	2 760 to 1
People per public sector nurse (2021)	415 to 1
People per private sector nurse (2021)	457 to 1
Professional nurses as a proportion of all registered (2021)	56.6%
People per public clinic 2019/20	17 172 to 1
Average length of stay in public hospitals (2020/21)	5.9 days
Leading cause of death (2018)	Tuberculosis
Leading cause of death among Black people (2018)	Tuberculosis
Leading cause of death among Coloured people (2018)	Diabetes
Leading cause of death among Indian/Asian people (2018)	Diabetes
Leading cause of death among White people (2018)	Ischaemic heart diseases
TB prevalence rate (2019)	360 per 100 000
People HIV-positive (2021)	8.23m
— as a proportion of total population	13.7%
AIDS-related deaths among children (2020)	3 900
People on anti-retroviral treatment (2022)	5.66m

# SOCIAL SECURITY

## Gerbrandt van Heerden

### At a glance

All social services expenditure	R1 218.8bn
Social protection expenditure	R248.7bn
Number of social grants	18.44m
Child support grant recipients	12.91m
Children receiving child support grants as a proportion of all children (2022)	63.0%
Old-age pension recipients	3.71m
Disability grant recipients	1.05m
Change in number of old-age pension recipients (1998/99-2020/21)	104.7%
Change in number of disability grant recipients (1998/99-2020/21)	66.3%
Total social grants as a proportion of national population	30.7%
Child support grants as a proportion of total grants	70.0%
Old-age pensions as a proportion of total grants	20.1%
Disability grants as a proportion of total grants	5.7%
Child support grant expenditure as a proportion of total grant expenditure	32.7%
Old-age pension expenditure as a proportion of total grant expenditure	38.5%
Disability grant expenditure as a proportion of total grant expenditure	10.5%
Annual grant expenditure	R225.0bn
Social grant expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure	12.5%
Social grant expenditure as a proportion of GDP	3.6%
Monthly value of the child support grant (April 2022)	R480
Monthly value of the old-age pension (April 2022)	R1 985
Monthly value of the disability grant (April 2022)	R1 985
Social grant dependency ratio (2022)	53 to 100
Old-age pension recipients as a proportion of people aged 60+ (2020/21)	68.4%
Retirement fund membership (2019)	17.61m
a Figures are for 2021/22 unless otherwise stated.	

# LIVING CONDITIONS

## Tawanda Makombo

### At a glance<sup>a</sup>

Number of households	17.95m
Average rental rate (2022)	R7 958
<b>Proportion of households:</b>	
– living in formal dwellings	83.6%
– living in informal dwellings	11.7%
– living in traditional dwellings	4.2%
– that own and have fully paid off their dwellings	61.4%
– living in RDP houses	19.3%
– that rent accommodation	34.7%
– with access to piped water	88.7%
– with access to piped water in their dwelling	45.2%
– that experienced cumulative water interruptions of over 15 days	18.5%
– with access to flush/chemical lavatories	65.6%
– with no sanitation facility	0.6%
– without electricity	10.7%
– using electricity for lighting	93.7%
– using electricity for cooking	83.0%
– using electricity for heating	52.3%
– using gas for cooking	4.8%
– using wood and coal for cooking	8.1%
– whose refuse is removed by a local authority/municipality	62.5%
– benefitting from an indigent support system	19.9%
– with access to free basic water (2020)	23.9%
– with access to free basic electricity (2020)	19.0%
– with access to free basic sewerage and sanitation (2020)	22.1%
– with access to free basic waste/refuse removal (2020)	26.0%
a Figures are for 2021 unless otherwise stated in brackets.	

# COMMUNICATIONS

## Tawanda Makombo

### At a glance<sup>a</sup>

<b>Individuals/adults<sup>b</sup></b>	43 099 703
Proportion with access to radio	82.0%
Proportion with access to television	93.0%
Proportion of Internet users	64.0%
Proportion accessing the Internet using mobile devices	58.7%
Proportion accessing the Internet at home	10.4%
Proportion accessing the Internet anywhere	77.5%
Proportion accessing the Internet at Internet cafes or education facilities	10.7%
Highest number of listeners to a radio station (Ukhozi FM—2022)	7.83m
Highest number of listeners to an English-medium radio station (Metro FM—2022)	5.23m
Highest circulation of a daily newspaper (Daily Sun—2022)	32 661
— proportion of readers	10.5%
Highest number of subscribers to a social media network, global (Facebook—2022)	2.91bn
— users accessing Facebook via mobile devices, global (2020)	98.3%
Highest number of Twitter followers of a news website (News24—2022)	4.97m
Fixed-line telephone subscriptions per 100 people (2020)	3.5
Cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people (2020)	161.8
Ratio of cellular phones to fixed-line telephones (2020)	46.2 to 1
Highest number of subscribers to a cellular telephone network (Vodacom)	45.4m
— proportion of total	42.0%
With pre-paid mobile connection (2020)	79.42m
With post-paid mobile connection (2020)	15.53m
<b>Households in metropolitan areas (2019)</b>	
— with fixed-line telephone only	0.1%
— with cellular phone only	85.3%
— with both fixed-line telephone and cellular phone	12.1%
— without fixed-line telephone or cellular phone	2.6%
a All data is for 2021 unless otherwise stated in brackets.	
b People aged 15 and above	

# CRIME AND SECURITY

## Gerbrandt van Heerden

### At a glance<sup>a</sup>

	2021/22
Murder rate	42
Reported murders of children	1 082
Sexual offence rate	88
Aggravated robbery rate	221
Rate of serious assault	271
Drug-related crime rate	233
Stock theft rate	42
Shoplifting rate	71
Number of bank robberies	13
Number of cash-in-transit robberies	238
Number of non-residential (business) robberies	20 012
Number of residential robberies	21 832
South Africa's ranking on the Corruption Perceptions Index (2021)	70/179
Number of sworn police officials (2021)	139 901
— People per police officer (2021)	429 to 1
Number of active security officers (2021)	586 042
— People per private security officer (2021)	103 to 1
Number of police officers murdered	110
Deaths as a result of police action	419
Escapes from police custody	402
Correctional Services employees	39 801
Prison population (2020/21)	140 948
Females as a proportion of total prison population	2.4%
Proportion of prisoners who are remand detainees	34.2%
Number of active registered security businesses	11 540
a All data recorded in this table is for the 2021/22 financial year — which runs from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 — unless otherwise stated.	
b Rates are per 100 000 of the population. Unless otherwise stated, this is the rate used throughout the chapter.	



# POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

## Makone Maja

### At a glance

<b>National Assembly</b>	<b>2019</b>	
African National Congress	230 seats out of 400 (57.50%)	
Democratic Alliance	84 seats (20.77%)	
Economic Freedom Fighters	44 seats (10.80%)	
Inkatha Freedom Party	14 seats (3.38%)	
African Christian Democratic Party	4 seats (0.84%)	
National Freedom Party	2 seats (0.35%)	
United Democratic Movement	2 seats (0.45%)	
Freedom Front Plus	10 seats (2.38%)	
Other	10 seats (1.76%)	
<b>National Council of Provinces</b>	<b>2019</b>	
African National Congress	54 seats out of 90 (60.00%)	
Democratic Alliance	20 seats (22.22%)	
Economic Freedom Fighters	11 seats (12.22%)	
Other	5 seats (5.55%)	
<b>Provincial legislatures</b>	<b>2019</b>	
African National Congress	255 seats out of 430 (59.30%)	
Democratic Alliance	89 seats (20.70%)	
Economic Freedom Fighters	50 seats (11.63%)	
Inkatha Freedom Party	14 seats (3.26%)	
Other	22 seats (5.12%)	
<b>Local authorities</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2021</b>
African National Congress	161 (out of 213)	122 (out of 213)
Democratic Alliance	19	12
Inkatha Freedom Party	6	9
No overall control	27	70
South Africa's ranking on the Democracy Index (2021)	44 <sup>th</sup> out of 167	
Ranking on the Press Freedom Index (2022)	35 <sup>th</sup> out of 180	

**State fragility, selected African countries, 2022**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Rank (out of 179)</b>	<b>Score (out of 120)</b>
Algeria	77	72.2
Angola	35	88.1
Botswana	123	56.1
Burundi	19	95.4
Cameroon	17	96.0
Central African Republic	5	108.1
Congo (DRC)	6	107.3
Congo (Republic)	24	92.2
Egypt	42	83.6
Eritrea	18	95.9
Eswatini	N/A	N/A
Ethiopia	13	99.3
Ghana	108	63.0
Ivory Coast	31	89.6
Kenya	33	88.2
Lesotho	65	77.4
Liberia	33	88.2
Libya	21	94.3
Madagascar	52	80.4
Malawi	45	83.0
Mauritius	154	37.9
Morocco	85	70.1
Mozambique	21	94.3
Namibia	109	62.9
Nigeria	16	97.2
Rwanda	41	83.7
Senegal	78	72.1
Somalia	2	110.5
South Africa	79	72.0
Sudan	7	107.1
Tanzania	61	78.2
Tunisia	93	68.2
Uganda	25	92.1
Zambia	42	83.6
Zimbabwe	15	97.8

Source: Fund for Peace, *Fragile State Index*,  
[www.fragilestatesindex.org](http://www.fragilestatesindex.org), accessed 14 October 2022

The **Institute of Race Relations (IRR)** is an advocacy organisation which fights — through analysis, face-to-face lobbying, and media exposure — for the individual right to make decisions about life, family, and business, free from unnecessary government, political, and bureaucratic interference. It was established in 1929 and has remained true to its founding principles.

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**John Kane-Berman**, born on the eve of apartheid, devoted his life to vigorously opposing the race nationalism of apartheid's ideologues. At their defeat, he continued to oppose the illiberal impulses of their successors.

His conviction in the power of ideas was central to his long association with the IRR. It remains a profound and lasting influence on the liberal cause, and the continuing efforts to achieve a fairer, prospering South Africa.

As Chief Executive of the IRR from 1983 to 2014, he was a fearless proponent of liberalism before, during and after South Africa's democratic transition. He sharpened the IRR's focus, put it on a sound financial footing and set the organisation on the path that turned it into the potent force it is today.

The IRR salutes John Kane-Berman and mourns his death. A collation of comprehensive tributes and reflections can be found on the Daily Friend website.



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