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FAST FACTS

CRA
Centre For Risk Analysis

Elections Preview

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The CRA helps business and government leaders plan for a future South Africa and identify policies that will create a more prosperous society. It uses deep-dive data analysis and first hand political and policy information to advise groups with interests in South Africa on the likely long term economic, social, and political evolution of the country.

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LEADER

Centre For Risk Analysis (CRA) polling suggests that African National Congress (ANC) representation in Parliament will drop substantially below the 60% mark for the first time, while the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) are likely to see an increase in representation from 6% to +/-11%. The Democratic Alliance (DA) appears to have plateaued at +/-24%. The largest plurality remains non-voters, who are set to increase and might outnumber ANC voters by a ratio of approximately 3:2.

There are two bases from which national support can be calculated: total votes cast versus all citizens who could have voted. Calculating in terms of total votes cast, which determines National Assembly representation, the ANC has consistently had more than 60% support since 1994. However, calculating in terms of all eligible voters, the ANC has only enjoyed the support of most South Africans once, in 1994 (54.2%). The latter calculation is often overlooked by analysts, but addresses the legitimacy actively conferred on government by the citizenry. By both measures, the ANC's support has declined overall, but the starker trend has been the rise in non-voters.

We predict that the proportion of non-voters in 2019 will be unprecedentedly high. This is largely due to low registration among eligible voters below the age of 30, more than half of whom have not registered. While the ANC's decline in the National Assembly is remarkable, perhaps even more significantly in 2019, the governing party should not expect to gain active support from more than 30.6% of all eligible voters nationwide.

There are competing factions within the ANC, which creates policy confusion. Analysts hope this confusion will be reduced after the election, for example by giving the camp aligned to President Cyril Ramaphosa a "strong mandate" for reform. It is unclear, however, exactly which aspect of the campaign could legitimise one ANC faction over any other since all factions are expected to claim the party's victory as their own.

Without a single campaign debate, proposals and political opposition are both untested and ill-defined, while the growth in new parties (27 fresh on the ballot) indicate further dissatisfaction with the established contests.

CRA data projects a drop for the ANC from 55% to 42% of votes cast on the provincial ballot in Gauteng, with the DA flatlining at 32%. The least racially diverse party, the EFF, looks set to climb from 11% to around 18%, which would make Gauteng the EFF's strongest province. All three coalition scenarios (ANC-DA, DA-EFF, and ANC-EFF) would affect a majority in the Gauteng provincial legislature. Coalition deals made to govern the country's economic powerhouse are likely to have national implications. In the Western Cape, the DA is on a knife edge, with a projected 50.1%.

Evidence of increased corruption is widespread and South Africans have noticed. Many have hit the streets and violent protests are up. Notably, more ANC voters than not think the country is going in the wrong direction. The same holds for black voters, minorities, and registered voters in general. Former President Kgalema Motlanthe gives voice to alarm, saying the ANC "is worse than it was in 2017". The ANC's candidate list contains several names near the top associated with state capture under former President Jacob Zuma's regime. No major South African party has open primaries, so no base can directly sift wheat from chaff within their preferred parties.

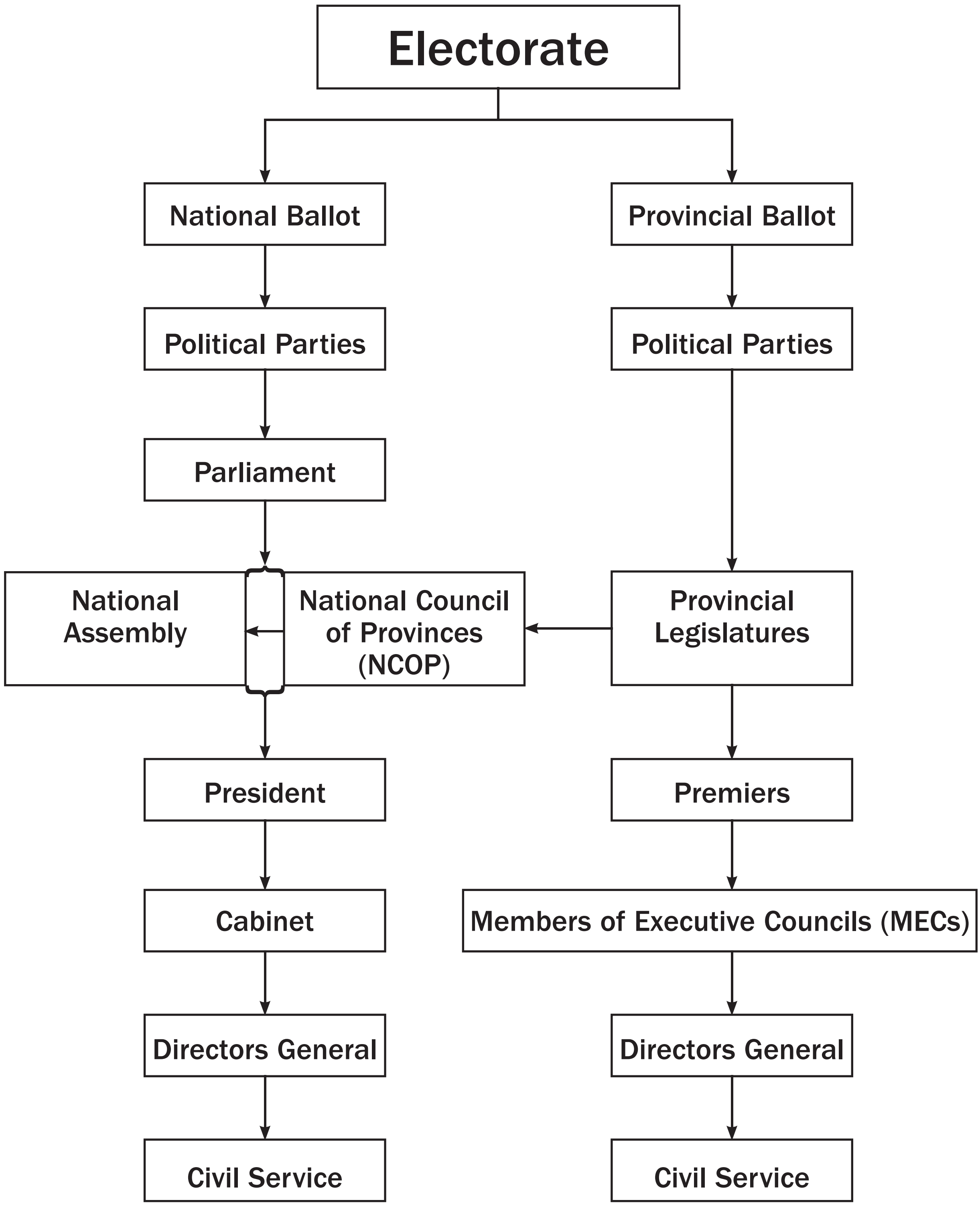
Many pundits hope for a surge in confidence post-election. Opinion poll data indicates that this is exactly what happened after the election of President Zuma in 2009.

Key risks: Voter apathy decreases the legitimacy of the Government, and the Rule of Law; populism rises in an attempt to appease the disaffected; Gauteng coalition politics are unstable; internal party structures remain unchanged despite popular disillusionment.

— Gabriel Crouse

Overview

South Africa: Governance at a Glance



All voters by age, 2019							
			Registered[c]				
Age group	Eligible[a]	Proportion eligible by age group[b]	Male	Female	Total	Proportion eligible registered[d]	Proportion registered by age group[e]
18–19	1 885 979	5.0%	156 376	195 203	351 579	18.6%	1.3%
20–29	10 506 112	27.8%	2 436 909	2 886 527	5 323 436	50.7%	19.9%
30–39	9 726 377	25.7%	3 146 877	3 531 814	6 678 691	68.7%	25.0%
40–49	6 341 556	16.8%	2 594 036	2 873 267	5 467 303	86.2%	20.4%
50–59	4 484 947	11.9%	1 864 685	2 352 261	4 216 946	94.0%	15.8%
60–69	2 918 715	7.7%	1 152 090	1 573 169	2 725 259	93.4%	10.2%
70–79	1 406 986	3.7%	497 928	828 923	1 326 851	94.3%	5.0%
80+[f]	563 604	1.5%	181 067	465 593	614 988	109.1%	2.3%
Total	**37 834 277**	**100.0%**	**12 029 968**	**14 706 757**	**26 736 725**	**70.7%**	**99.9%**

Source: Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), www.elections.org.za, accessed 15 April 2019; Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), *Mid-year population estimates 2018*

a To be eligible to vote, a person must be 18 years of age or older.

b The proportion of all eligible voters each age group represents. For example, 1.5% of all eligible voters are aged 80 or older.

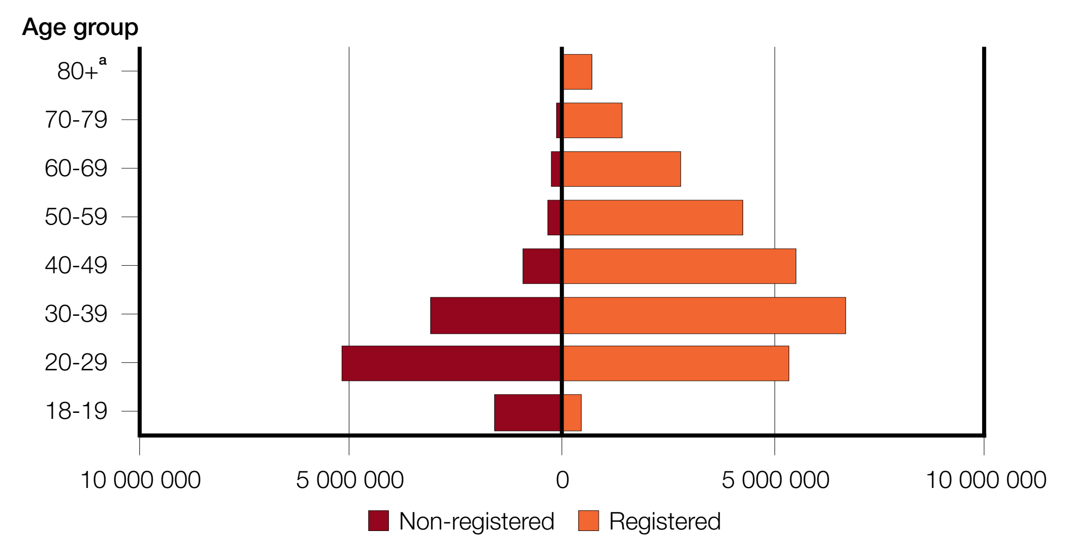
c As at 15 April 2019.

d The proportion of people in each age group who are registered to vote (CRA calculations used 2019 registration numbers and 2018 population estimates). Therefore, 18.6% of all people aged between 18 and 19 are registered. A possible reason for the low registration figures for the 18-19 age group could be that they came of age in between national elections and have not yet registered.

e The proportion of registered voters each age group accounts for. For example, 1.3% of all registered voters are 18- to 19-year-olds.

f There are more people aged 80 and above who are registered to vote than are currently alive. Figures were obtained from the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). A possible reason for the discrepancy in this age group, could relate to non-reporting of deaths of people in this age category.

Non-registered and registered voters by age, 2019



a There are more people aged 80 and above who are registered to vote than are currently alive. A possible reason for the discrepancy in this age group could relate to non-reporting of deaths of people in this age category and to a lesser extent, all age categories.

Registered voters by race (estimate), 2019	
Race	**Proportion**
Black	77.3%
Coloured	9.1%
Indian	2.6%
White	11.0%
Total	**100.0%**

Source: CRA February 2019 polling data

Voting intention (Black and minority voters[ab]), 2019

Q: If a national election was held today, which party would you vote for on the national ballot?

Party	Black	Coloured	Indian	White
African National Congress (ANC)	68%	13%	10%	5%
Democratic Alliance (DA)	8%	67%	72%	71%
Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)	16%	2%	1%	0%

Source: CRA polling, February 2019

a This survey was limited to registered voters.

b Figures should add up vertically, but may not, owing to the exclusion of other political parties and undecided voters.

Political representation

National elections

Registered political parties[a], 2019

Province	Registered parties	Parties on 2019 ballot	Provincial population 2018
Eastern Cape	31	26	6 522 734
Free State	11	28	2 954 348
Gauteng	15	36	14 717 040
KwaZulu-Natal	20	31	11 384 722
Limpopo	46	34	5 797 275
Mpumalanga	25	28	4 523 874
North West	10	29	3 978 955
Northern Cape	30	21	1 225 555
Western Cape	106	34	6 621 103
National	312	48	—
South Africa	**606**	**315**	**57 725 606**

Source: IEC, www.elections.org.za, accessed 15 April 2019; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates 2018*

a Any party that wants to participate in an election must register with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC). A party may be registered at national level, which will allow it to contest elections for the National Assembly, provincial legislatures, and all municipal councils. However, a party may choose to register only at municipal level for a particular municipality or municipalities.

Parties contesting in the 2019 election	
Established parties	**New parties (continued)**
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	African Renaissance Unity (ARU)
African Independent Congress (AIC)	African Security Congress (ASC)
African National Congress (ANC)	African Transformation Movement (ATM)
African People's Convention (APC)	Afrikan Alliance of Social Democrats (AASD)
Agang South Africa	Alliance for Transformation for All (ATA)
Al Jama-ah	Black First Land First (BLF)
Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)	Capitalist Party of South Africa (ZACP)
Better Residents Association (BRA)	Christian Political Movement (CPM)
Congress of the People (COPE)	Compatriots of South Africa (CSA)
Democratic Alliance (DA)	Democratic Liberal Congress (DLC)
Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)	Economic Emancipation Forum (ECOFORUM)
Freedom Front Plus (FF+)	Forum 4 Service Delivery
Front Nasionaal/Front National (FN)	Free Democrats
Independent Civic Organisation of South Africa (ICOSA)	Good
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	International Revelation Congress (IRC)
Minority Front (MF)	Land Party
National Freedom Party (NFP)	National People's Ambassadors (NPA)
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)	National People's Front (NAPF)
Patriotic Alliance (PA)	People's Revolutionary Movement (PRM)
South African Maintenance and Estate Beneficiaries Association (SAMEBA)	Power of Africans Unity (PAU)
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	Socialist Revolutionary Workers Party (SRWP)
New parties	South African National Congress of Traditional Authorities (SANCOTA)
African Congress of Democrats (ACD)	
African Content Movement (ACM)	Women Forward (WF)
African Covenant (ACO)	**Total new[a] parties: 27**
African Democratic Change (ADEC)	**Total parties: 48**

Source: IEC www.elections.org, accessed 15 April 2019

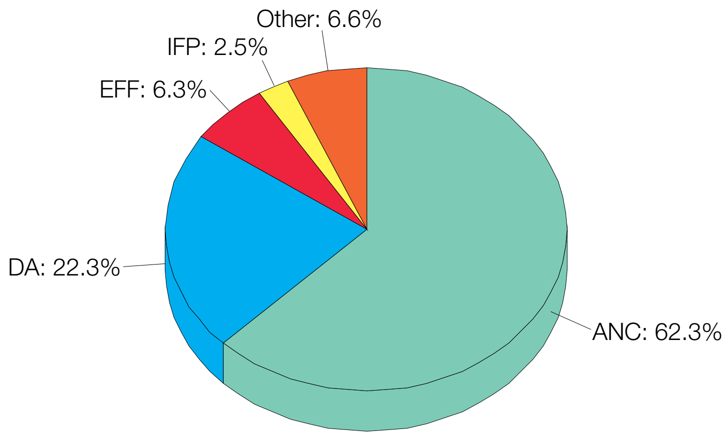
a There are 48 political parties contesting the 2019 general election — 19 more than in 2014, according to the IEC.

National Assembly seats held and proportional representation by party after the 2014 national election

Party	Number of seats won	Proportion of total vote
ANC	249	62.3%
DA	89	22.3%
EFF	25	6.3%
IFP	10	2.5%
NFP	6	1.5%
UDM	4	1.0%
FF+	4	1.0%
Cope	3	0.8%
ACDP	3	0.8%
AIC	3	0.8%
Agang	2	0.5%
PAC	1	0.3%
APC	1	0.3%
Total	**400**	**100.0%**

Source: IEC, www.elections.org.za, accessed 13 May 2014

National Assembly seats held and proportional representation by party after the 2014 national election



Proportional representation by party, 1994-2019						
	1994	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019[a]
Party	Proportion					
ANC	63.0%	66.5%	69.8%	65.9%	62.3%	55.0%
DA/DP[b]	1.8%	9.5%	12.5%	16.7%	22.3%	24.0%
EFF	–	–	–	–	6.3%	11.0%
IFP	10.8%	8.5%	7.0%	4.6%	2.5%	3.0%
NFP	–	–	–	–	1.5%	–
UDM	–	3.5%	2.3%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
FF+	2.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.0%
Cope	–	–	–	7.4%	0.8%	–
ACDP	0.5%	1.5%	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%
PAC	1.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	–
Other[c]	20.5%	9.0%	5.0%	2.3%	1.2%	3.0%
Total[d]	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: IEC, www.elections.org.za, accessed 6 December 2016; *CRA Political Survey*, February 2019

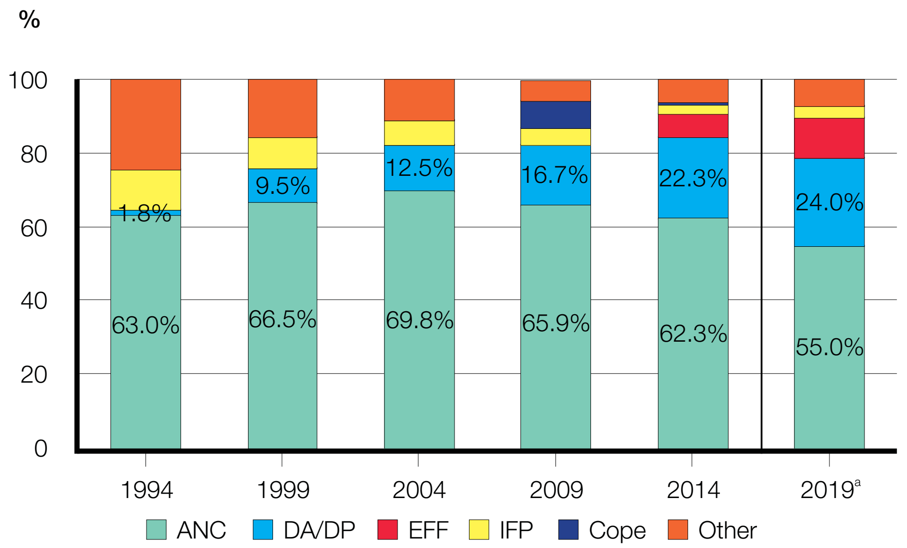
a CRA estimates, February 2019, based on a voter turnout scenario of 70.9% (registered voters).

b In June 2000, the Democratic Party (DP) became the Democratic Alliance (DA).

c The 2019 prediction includes only the top 6 political parties, thus 'Other' represents all other minor parties for 2019.

d Proportions may not add up vertically, owing to rounding.

Proportional representation by party, 1994-2019



Source: IEC, www.elections.org.za; CRA polling data, February 2019

a CRA calculations/estimates. 2019 data is drawn from CRA projections, based on a voter turnout scenario of 70.9% (registered voters).

Provincial Government

National Council of Provinces: seats held after the 2014 election									
Party	**EC**	**FS**	**GAU**	**KZN**	**LIM**	**MPU**	**NW**	**NC**	**WC**
ANC	7	7	5	7	8	8	7	7	4
DA/DP	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	6
EFF	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	1	–
IFP	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
NFP	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
UDM	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FF+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**

Source: IEC, www.elections.org.za, accessed 6 December 2016

Seats held in provincial legislatures[a] after the 2014 provincial elections										
Province	**EC**	**FS**	**GAU**	**KZN**	**LIM**	**MPU**	**NW**	**NC**	**WC**	**SA**
ACDP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
ANC	45	22	40	52	39	24	23	20	14	279
AIC[b]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BRA[c]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cope	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
DA	10	5	23	10	3	3	4	7	26	91
EFF	2	2	8	2	6	2	5	2	1	30
FF+	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
IFP	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	10
MF[d]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
NFP	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
PAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UDM	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	**63**	**30**	**73**	**80**	**49**	**30**	**33**	**30**	**42**	**430**

Source: IEC, www.elections.org.za, accessed 13 May 2014

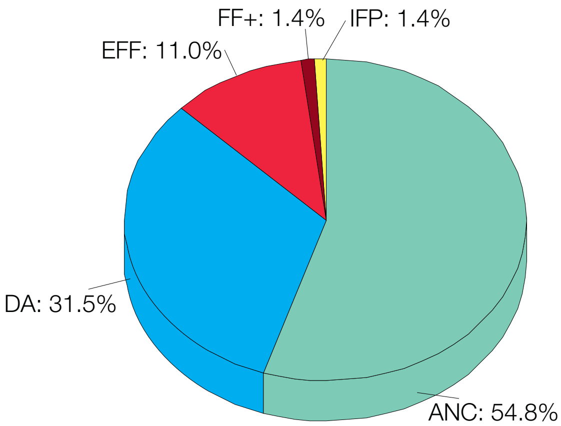
a Each of the nine provincial legislatures has between 30 and 90 seats, depending on the number of people who live in the province.

b African Independent Congress.

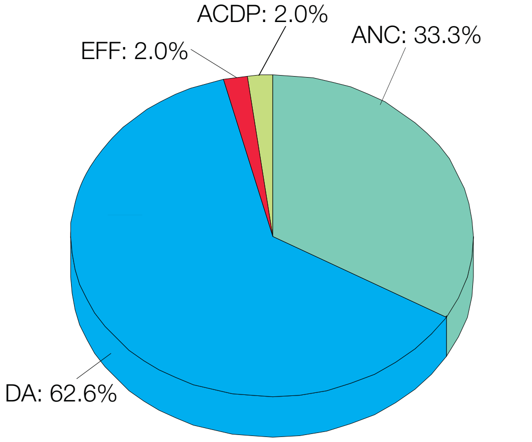
c Better Residents Association, formerly Bushbuckridge Residents Association.

d Minority Front.

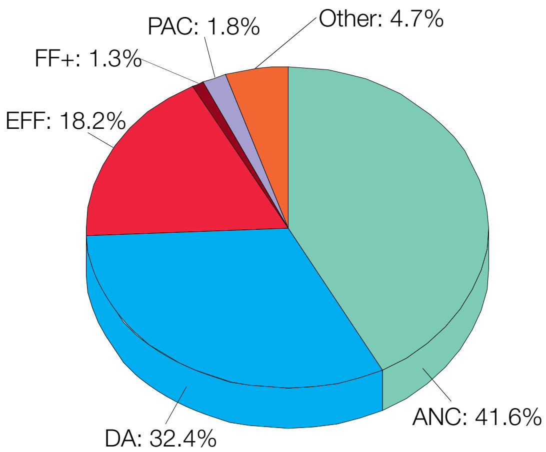
Gauteng provincial legislature seat proportions after 2014



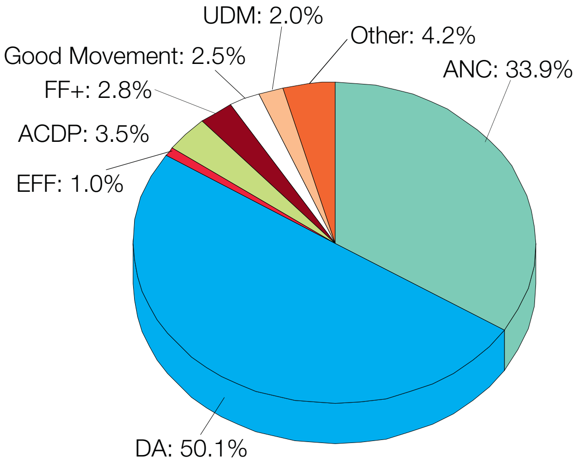
Western Cape provincial legislature seat proportions after 2014



Gauteng provincial legislature seats by party, 2019 estimate



Western Cape provincial legislature seats by party, 2019 estimate



Source: IEC, www.elections.org.za

Voting trends

Voter turnout in national and provincial elections, 1994-2014

Year	Eligible voters	Total registered voters	Total votes cast	Votes as a proportion of total eligible voters	Proportion of eligible voters who did not vote	Proportion of registered voters who voted
1994[a]	22 709 152	22 709 152	19 533 498	86.0%	14.0%	86.0%
1999	22 798 845	18 177 751	16 228 462	71.2%	28.8%	89.3%
2004	27 436 898	20 674 926	15 868 558	57.8%	42.2%	76.8%
2009	27 574 414	23 181 997	17 919 966	65.0%	35.0%	77.3%
2014	31 434 035	25 318 713[b]	18 654 771[c]	59.3%	40.7%	73.7%

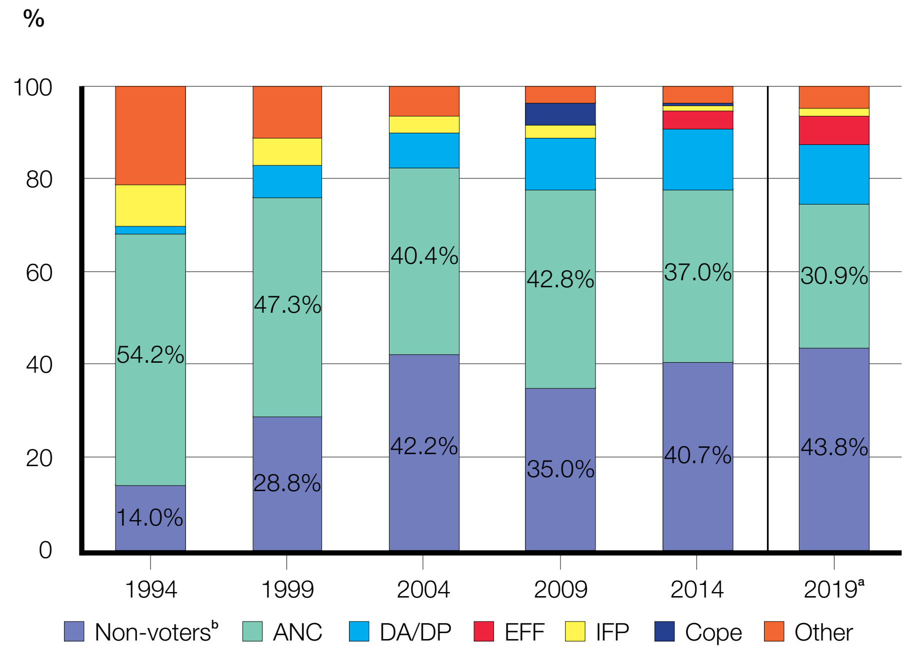
Source: The Presidency, *Development Indicators 2012*; IEC, www.elections.org.za, accessed 2 July 2014; Stats SA, Interactive data, accessed 25 August 2016

a In 1994 there was no voter registration, and permanent residents without South African citizenship were allowed to vote. This was not the case in subsequent elections.

b As at 2 July 2014.

c Total votes cast in 2014 include spoilt votes.

Voting trends over time (including non-voters), 1994-2019



Source: IEC, www.elections.org.za; CRA polling data, February 2019

a CRA estimates.

b CRA calculations. Eligible voters who choose not to vote. 2019 figures are based on a voter turnout of 79.5% of registered voters.

Public opinion and action

Incidents of public violence[a], 2004/05-17/18

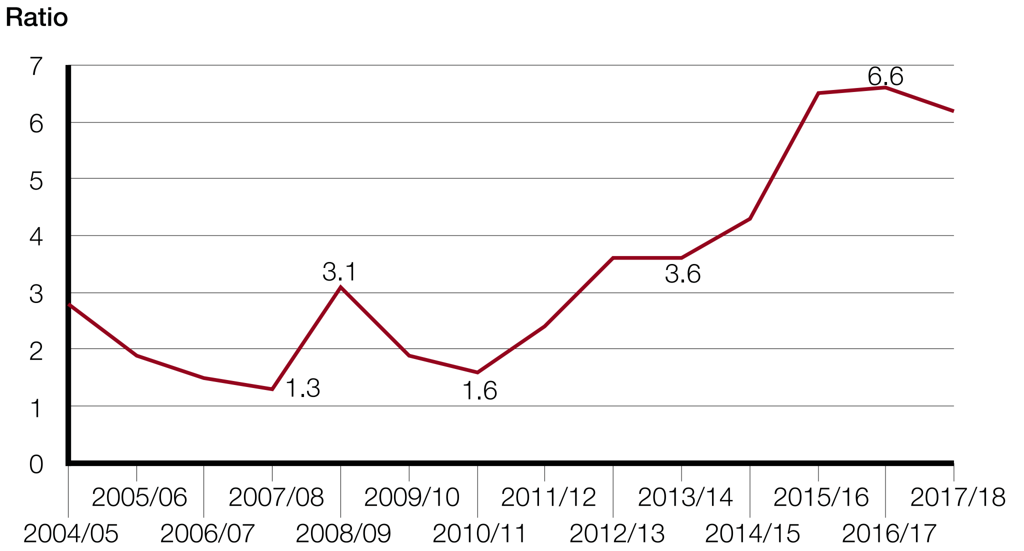
Year	Cases	Rate per 100 000 people
2004/05	974	2.8
2005/06	1 044	1.9
2006/07	1 023	1.5
2007/08	895	1.3
2008/09	1 500	3.1
2009/10	1 323	1.9
2010/11[b]	1 226	1.6
2011/12[b]	1 226	2.4
2012/13	1 882	3.6
2013/14	1 907	3.6
2014/15	2 289	4.3
2015/16	3 542	6.5
2016/17	3 690	6.6
2017/18	3 583	6.2
2004/05-17/18	**267.9%**	**121.4%**

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), www.saps.gov.za, accessed September 2011, September 2012, September 2013, and September 2014, October 2017 and October 2018

a Includes service delivery protests, industrial action, and conflict between factions within political parties. The SAPS also refers to public violence as incidents of unrest.

b The SAPS published revised figures from 2011/12 onwards. This might explain the repetition of figures between 2012 and 2013. Requests for an explanation were not answered at the time of publishing.

Incidents of public violence per 100 000 people, 2004/05-17/18



Corruption Perceptions Index[a], South Africa, 1995-2018

Year	Ranking	Corruption perceptions score[b]	Number of countries surveyed
1995	21	56	41
1996	23	57	54
1997	33	50	52
1998	32	52	85
1999	34	50	99
2000	34	50	90
2001	38	48	91
2002	36	48	102
2003	48	44	133
2004	44	46	146
2005	46	45	159
2006	51	46	163
2007	43	51	180
2008	54	49	180
2009	55	47	180
2010	54	45	178
2011	64	41	183
2012	69	43	176
2013	72	42	177
2014	67	44	175
2015	61	44	168
2016	64	45	176
2017	71	41	180
2018	73	43	180

Source: The Presidency, *Development Indicators 2012*; Transparency International, www.transparency.org, *Corruption Perceptions Index 2013*; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2014*; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2015*; *Corruption Perceptions Index 2017*

a The Corruption Perceptions Index is a project by Berlin-based Transparency International. The index reflects perceptions of corruption among resident and non-resident business people and analysts. The index used a maximum of 13 surveys for some countries in 2011 and 12 in 2001. The minimum number of surveys required for a country to be included in the index is three.

b Countries are ranked from 0 to 100 where 100 means highly clean and 0 means highly corrupt. Owing to the increase in the number of countries surveyed over the years, South Africa has a lower ranking, not necessarily because of a deteriorating score, but because of the inclusion of countries with a better score or the improved scores of existing countries. In some instances, the country went down the rankings even though its score had increased.

Perceptions of changes[a] in levels of corruption in South Africa, 2017/18

Decreased	Increased	No change
9.3%	78.9%	11.4%

Source: Stats SA, *Victims of Crime Survey 2017/18*

a The question asked of respondents was ‘How have corruption levels changed in your area for the past three years?’ A small proportion of respondents said they did not know.

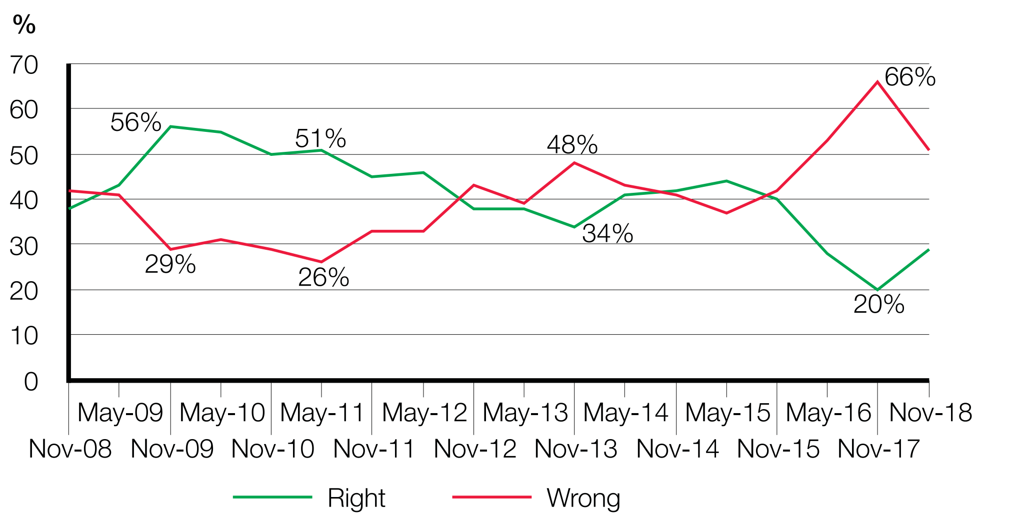
Perceptions of South Africa's trajectory, 2008-18		
Is the country going in the right or wrong direction[a]?		
Year	**Right**	**Wrong[b]**
Nov-08	38%	42%
May-09	43%	41%
Nov-09	56%	29%
May-10	55%	31%
Nov-10	50%	29%
May-11	51%	26%
Nov-11	45%	33%
May-12	46%	33%
Nov-12	38%	43%
May-13	38%	39%
Nov-13	34%	48%
May-14	41%	43%
Nov-14	42%	41%
May-15	44%	37%
Nov-15	40%	42%
May-16	28%	53%
Nov-17	20%	66%
Nov-18	29%	51%

Source: Ipsos South Africa, www.ipsos.co.za, accessed 23 February 2018

a Fieldwork for this study was conducted from 2 November to 7 December 2017. A total of 3 562 South Africans, 15 years and older, were interviewed. They were randomly selected and interviewed face-to-face in their homes and home languages. Interviews were conducted all over the country.

b Percentages will not add up horizontally, on account of the undecided interviewees.

Is the country going in the right or wrong direction?



Net right/wrong direction [All/Gauteng/ Western Cape voters]	
Q: In general, are things in South Africa going in the right direction or in the wrong direction?	
Sample	Net wrong direction
All national voters	**-39%**
All Gauteng voters	-58%
All Western Cape voters	-39%
All national Black voters	**-33%**
All Gauteng Black voters	-54%
All Western Cape Black voters	-38%
All national Minority voters	**-61%**
All Gauteng Minority voters	-69%
All Western Cape Minority voters	-39%
All national ANC voters	**-19%**
All Gauteng ANC voters	-42%
All Western Cape ANC voters	-34%
All national DA voters	**-60%**
All Gauteng DA voters	-75%
All Western Cape DA voters	-40%
All national EFF voters	**-70%**
All Gauteng EFF voters	-69%
All Western Cape EFF voters	-47%

Source: CRA polling data, February 2019

FAST STATS

LABOUR LOG			
Labour participation rate 4Q 2018 (supply)	59.4%	4Q 2017: 58.8%	Stats SA/QLFS
Labour absorption rate 4Q 2018 (demand)	43.3%	4Q 2017: 43.1%	Stats SA/QLFS
Public sector employment 3Q 2018	up 1.3%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Private sector employment 3Q 2018	down 0.7%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Change in labour force	up 617 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
Change in unemployment	up 259 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
Total employment 4Q 2018	16 529 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
Change in total employment	up 358 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
agriculture	0	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
mining	up 27 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
manufacturing	down 24 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
utilities	down 16 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
construction	up 91 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
trade	up 79 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
transport	down 36 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
finance	up 238 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
community and social services (including government)	down 67 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
private households	up 62 000	4Q 2018 vs 4Q 2017	Stats SA/QLFS
Employees in non-farm enterprises	1.6%	Dec 2018 vs Dec 2017	Stats SA/QES
Number of such employees	up 158 000	to 10 151 000	Stats SA/QES
Net employment (hiring intentions) outlook 2Q 2019	+6%	2Q 2018: +9%	Manpower
Unemployment rate 4Q 2018 (official)	27.1%	4Q 2017: 26.7%	Number: 6.1 million
Unemployment rate 4Q 2018 (expanded including discouraged)	37.0%	4Q 2017: 36.3%	Number: 9.7 million
Nominal wages per worker 3Q 2018	up 5.5%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Real wages per worker 3Q 2018	up 2.4%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Nominal remuneration/worker public 3Q 2018	up 8.5%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Nominal remuneration/worker private 3Q 2018	up 4.2%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Real remuneration/worker public 3Q 2018	up 5.3%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Real remuneration/worker private 3Q 2018	up 1.1%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Labour productivity 3Q 2018	up 0.7%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Nominal unit labour costs 3Q 2018	up 4.8%	compared to 3Q 2017	SARB
Compensation of employees to GDP (at factor cost) 2018	54.6%	2017: 54.4%	SARB
Average monthly earnings (Nov 2018) (at current prices)	R21 190	Nov 2017: R20 193	Stats SA/QES
Average wage settlements (Jan-Mar 2019)	7.1%	Jan-Mar 2018: 7.4%	Andrew Levy
Number of strike mandays (Jan-Mar 2019)	1 060 000	Jan-Mar 2018: 122 000	Andrew Levy

FAST STATS

INVESTMENT INDEX		
Real gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) 2018	R609.6bn	down 1.4% compared to 2017
GFCF ÷ GDP 2018	18.2%	2017: 18.8% (Target 30%)
Gross domestic saving ÷ GDP 2018	14.4%	2017: 16.3%
Real GFCF by general government	down 4.4%	2018 vs 2017
— by public corporations	down 12.5%	2018 vs 2017
— by private business	up 2.1%	2018 vs 2017
Real GFCF in residential buildings	down 3.2%	2018 vs 2017
— in non-residential buildings	down 3.3%	2018 vs 2017
— in construction works	down 0.1%	2018 vs 2017
— in transport equipment	down 5.7%	2018 vs 2017
— in machinery and equipment	down 5.4%	2018 vs 2017
Foreign investment into SA 2018		
— direct	R70.6bn	2017: R26.8bn
— portfolio	R90.0bn	2017: R278.8bn
— other	R118.8bn	2017: R61.5bn
SA investment abroad 2018		
— direct	-R60.3bn	2017: -R98.2bn
— portfolio	-R56.8bn	2017: -R58.9bn
— other	-R16.2bn	2017: -R70.1bn
Balance on financial account 3Q 2018	R142.1bn	2017: R110.0bn
Equities net purchases/sales by foreigners (Jan-Mar)	-R24.7bn	Jan-Mar 2018: R24.5bn
Bonds net purchases/sales by foreigners (Jan-Mar)	R16.4bn	Jan-Mar 2018: R20.5bn

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
Total population 2018	57.73m	2017: 56.52m	Stats SA
GDP per head 2018	R86 170	current prices	SARB
Real growth in GDP per head 2018	-0.6%	2017: 0.0%	SARB
Household saving to disposable income 2018	-0.1%	2017: 0.2%	SARB
Household debt to disposable income 2018	71.9%	2017: 72.0%	SARB
Household debt-service cost to disposable income 2018	9.1%	2017: 9.3%	SARB

FAST STATS

HOUSING HIGHLIGHTS

House Price Index (nominal) (Mar)	up 3.8%	Mar 2018: 3.3%	FNB
House Price Index (nominal) (Feb)	up 4.3%	Feb 2018: 5.4%	Standard Bank
House price Index (nominal) (Feb)	up 3.3%	Feb 2018: 4.1%	Lightstone
Mortgage advances (Feb)	up 4.6%	compared to Feb 2018	SARB
Number of houses built smaller than 81m^2 (Jan-Feb)	down 8.1%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
National office vacancy rate 4Q 2018	11.1%	4Q 2017: 11.2%	SAPOA
House price trends regional (nominal) (median prices)			
— Eastern Cape (R819 000)	up 3.9%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank
— Free State (R774 000)	up 6.9%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank
— Gauteng (R941 000)	up 4.0%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank
— KwaZulu-Natal (R1 000 000)	up 5.2%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank
— Limpopo (R793 000)	up 2.6%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank
— Mpumalanga (R827 000)	up 4.0%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank
—North West (R776 000)	up 6.8%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank
—Northern Cape (R883 000)	down 3.6%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank
— Western Cape (R1 400 000)	up 3.5%	three-month average growth	Standard Bank

INFLATION INDEX

Headline inflation rate (Mar 2019 vs Mar 2018)	4.5%	same period previous year: 3.8%
— Housing and utilities (24.62%)*	4.5%	4.6%
— Transport (14.28%)*	6.4%	2.8%
— Food and non-alcoholic beverages (17.24%)*	3.1%	3.5%
— Insurance and other services (15.05%)*	5.4%	6.2%
— Household contents and services (4.35%)*	3.5%	2.0%
— Alcohol and tobacco (5.82%)*	6.4%	5.2%
— Recreation and culture (5.16%)*	1.2%	0.3%
— Clothing and footwear (3.83%)*	1.9%	1.5%
— Communication (2.63%)*	1.5%	-1.0%
— Restaurants and hotels (3.09%)*	4.4%	2.8%
— Education (2.53)*	6.7%	6.7%
— Health (1.40%)*	5.3%	5.1%
Core inflation**	4.4%	4.1%
Rise in administered (non-market) prices	7.9%	3.7%
Inflation without administered prices	4.4%	3.8%
CPI for rural areas	4.4%	2.6%
Producer price rise (PPI)	6.2%	3.7%

**Weighting (Dec 2016=100). **Core inflation = CPI less food, non-alcoholic drinks, petrol, and energy.*

FAST STATS

BUSINESS BAROMETER			
Leading business indicator (Feb 2019)	down 2.7%	on same period in 2018	SARB
Use of manufacturing production capacity 2018	81.3%	2017: 81.5%	Stats SA
Manufacturing production (volume) (Jan-Feb)	up 0.8%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
Total vehicles sold (Jan-Mar) : 134 479	down 4.8%	on same period in 2018	NAAMSA
Vehicles exported (Jan-Mar): 89 221	up 24.2%	on same period in 2018	NAAMSA
Tractors sold (Jan-Mar): 1 514	down 19.3%	on same period in 2018	SAAMA
Electricity consumed (Jan-Feb)	down 0.4%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
Total building plans passed (value) (Jan-Feb)	down 1.2%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
Total buildings completed (value) (Jan-Feb)	up 2.5%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
Mining production (volume) (Jan-Feb)	down 5.4%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
Retail sales (value) (Jan-Feb)	up 1.1%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
Wholesales (value) (Jan-Feb)	0.0%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
Number of liquidations (Jan-Mar): 463	down 0.4%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
Judgements for debt (Jan-Feb): 32 918	down 1.3%	on same period in 2017	Stats SA
Tourism accommodation occupancy rate (Feb)	54.1%	Feb 2018: 49.9%	Stats SA
Overseas tourists (Jan-Feb): 479 266	down 4.9%	on same period in 2018	Stats SA
BETTER: 7	**NO CHANGE: 1**		**WORSE: 8**

CONFIDENCE COUNT			
RMB/BER business confidence index 1Q 2019	down 3 points	to 28 since 4Q 2018	(scale 0–100)
Sacci business confidence index (Mar)	down 1.6 points	to 91.8 since Feb 2019	(2015 = 100)
Merchantec CEO confidence index 1Q 2019	down 5.7 points	to 43.3.0 since 4Q 2018	(scale 0–100)
BER/Absa manufacturing confidence index 1Q 2019	down 5 points	to 25 since 4Q 2018	(scale 0–100)
FNB/BER building confidence index 1Q 2019	down 13 points	to 22 since 4Q 2018	(scale 0–100)
FNB/BER building contractors confidence index 1Q 2019	down 9 points	to 23 since 4Q 2018	(scale 0–100)
FNB/BER civil engineering index 1Q 2019	down 10 points	to 10 since 4Q 2018	(scale 0–100)
BER retail trade confidence index 1Q 2019	down 9 points	to 24 since 4Q 2018	(scale 0–100)
FNB/BER consumer confidence index 1Q 2019	down 5 points	to 2 since 4Q 2018	(scale minus 100–100)
— high-income household confidence index 1Q 2019	down 13 points	to 3 since 4Q 2018	(scale minus 100–100)
— middle income household confidence index 1Q 2019	down 8 points	to 2 since 4Q 2018	(scale minus 100–100)
— low-income household confidence index 1Q 2019	down 8 points	to -9 since 4Q 2018	(scale minus 100–100)
Absa purchasing managers index (PMI) (Mar)	down 1.2 points	to 45.0 since Feb 2019	(50 = neutral) BER
IHS purchasing managers index (PMI) (Mar)	down 1.4 points	to 48.8 since Feb 2019	(50 = neutral) Markit
Sacci trade activity index (TAI) (Mar)	up 3 points	to 37 since Feb 2019	(scale 0–100)
Sacci trade expectations index (TEI) (Mar)	up 4 points	to 43 since Feb 2019	(scale 0–100)
Agricultural business confidence index 1Q 2019	up 4 points	to 46 compared to 4Q 2018	(2001 = 50) ABC/IDC
BETTER: 3			**WORSE: 14**

FAST STATS

ECONOMIC BAROMETER

GDP 2018 (at current prices)				R4 873.9bn	2017: R4 653.6bn		
GDP growth at market prices 2018				0.8%	2017: 1.4%		
— Agriculture (2.2% of GDP)				-4.8%	—Trade etc (13.4%)		0.6%
— Mining (7.2%)				-1.7%	—Transport and communication (8.8%)		1.6%
— Manufacturing (11.8%)				1.0%	—Finance etc (17.5%)		1.8%
— Electricity and water (3.4%)				0.9%	—Government (16.1%)		1.3%
— Construction (3.5%)				-1.2%	—Personal services (5.3%)		1.0%
Government consumption expenditure growth 2018				1.9%	2017: 0.2%		
Government capital expenditure growth 2018				-4.4%	2017: 0.2%		
Public sector non-interest expenditure to GDP 2018				26.9%	2017: 27.1%		
Merchandise exports (Jan-Feb)				R186.8bn	up 9.5% on same period in 2018		
Merchandise imports (Jan-Feb)				R195.9bn	down 1.4% on same period in 2018		
Merchandise trade balance (Jan-Feb)				-R9.1bn	Jan-Feb 2018: -R28.0bn		
Gold and forex reserves (Mar)				R719.7bn	Mar 2018: R615.8bn		
Current account deficit 2018				R173.0bn	2017: R118.2bn		
— as a proportion of GDP				3.5%	2017: 2.5%		
Capital account surplus 2018				R184.1bn	2017: R143.5bn		
Gold price per ounce (average) (Mar)				$1 302	Mar 2018: $1 325		(Decrease: 1.8%)
Gold price per ounce (average) (Mar)				R18 717	Mar 2018: R15 695		(Increase: 19.3%)
Platinum price per ounce (average) (Mar)				$840	Mar 2018: $954		(Decrease: 11.9%)
Platinum price per ounce (average) (Mar)				R12 073	Mar 2018: R11 295		(Increase: 6.9%)
Crude oil price (brent/barrel) (Mar)				$66.15	Mar 2018: $66.07		(Increase: 0.1%)
Petrol (premium pump price per litre Gauteng) (Apr)				R16.13	Apr 2018: R14.48		(Increase: 11.4%)
Growth in money supply (M3) (Feb)				5.30%	Feb 2018: 6.89%		
Change in private sector credit extension (Feb)				6.03%	Feb 2018: 5.77%		
Prime overdraft rate (average) 25/04/2019				10.25%	year ago: 10.00%		
Real prime overdraft rate (average) (Mar)				5.50%	Mar 2018: 5.97%		(based on headline inflation)
Repo rate (average) 25/04/2019				6.75%	year ago: 6.50%		
R186 (2026) bond yield rate 23/04/2019				8.54%	year ago: 8.24%		
€/R 0.0615	£/R 0.0528	$/R 0.0695	¥/R 7.73	€/$ 0.8849	¥/$ 111.24		Mar 2019[a]
R/€ 16.2540	R/£ 18.9540	R/$ 14.3831	R/¥ 0.1293	$/€ 1.1301	$/¥ 0.0090		Mar 2019[a]
Value of rand vs euro last 12/24/36 months			-10%/-15%/+5%			(Lowest: R/€ 17.79	Highest: R/€ 0.92)[a]
Value of rand vs dollar last 12/24/36 months			-18%/-10%/+7%			(Lowest: R/$ 16.38	Highest: R/$ 0.67)[a]
Value of rand vs pound last 12/24/36 months			-13%/-16%/+16%			(Lowest: R/ £ 23.60	Highest: R/£ 1.42)[a]
Value of rand vs yen last 12/24/36 months			-14%/-11%/+6%				
Rand vs basket last 12/24/36 months			-12%/-12%/+8%				

a Monthly middle rates.

LATEST FIGURES AND FORECASTS	2018[a]	2019[a]	2020[a]
GDP growth	0.8% 0.7%	1.7% 0.9%	1.9% 1.5%
Headline inflation rate (CPI) (average)	4.7%	5.3% 4.4%	5.6% 4.7%
Expected CPI (business) (average) (trade unions)	–	5.1% 4.8%	5.3% 5.0%
Producer price inflation (average)	5.5%	6.2% 4.4%	5.9% 5.3%
Gross fixed capital formation	down 1.4%	up 1.5% down 0.5%	up 3.7% up 1.5%
Final consumption expenditure by households	up 1.8%	up 1.9% up 1.2%	up 2.1% up 1.8%
Government consumption expenditure	up 1.9%	up 0.4% up 0.2%	up 1.4% up 0.9%
Gross domestic expenditure	up 1.0%	up 1.3% up 1.1%	up 2.0% up 1.8%
Exports (goods & non-factor services)	up 2.6%	up 2.8% up 1.4%	up 2.8% up 1.1%
Imports (goods & non-factor services)	up 3.3%	up 3.5% up 1.7%	up 3.4% up 2.7%
Current account deficit Rbn	R173bn	R178bn R169bn	R223bn R195bn
— as a proportion of GDP	3.5%	3.8% 2.8%	3.8% 3.1%
Capital account surplus	R184bn	R208bn R180bn	R260bn R210bn
Prime overdraft rate (year end)	10.25%	10.25% 10.25%	10.50% 10.25%
R/Euro exchange rate (average)	15.60	16.96 16.25	18.24 16.31
R/$ exchange rate (average)	13.23	14.70 13.40	15.20 13.40
Gold price per ounce (average)	$1 269	$1 326 $1 300	$1 325 $1 231
Nominal wage rise (private sector)	7.2% 4.1%	7.9% 5.2%	8.1% 6.7%
Employment growth rate (average)	1.2% 1.1%	0.5% 0.4%	1.4% 0.4%

Source: Beeld Consensus; Bureau for Economic Research (BER); Citi Bank; FNB; IMF; Investec; National Treasury; Nedbank; RMB; SARB; Standard Bank; World Bank. Detailed source information is available from tdimant@cra-sa.com

a These forecasts contain the highest and lowest estimates available at the time of going to press.

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