

SOCIAL SECURITY

SEP
2024



Social Services Expenditure | Social Grants | Corporate
Social Investment | Non-Profit Organisations | Pensions

**SOCIAL SECURITY
SEPTEMBER 2024**

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Published by the Centre For Risk Analysis
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ISSN 1027-1724
ISBN 978-0-86982-667-6
PD04/24

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NOTE

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In line with our new format, updated sections of the *Survey* will be made available as standalone chapters in PDF and Excel formats.

Clients of the Centre For Risk Analysis can access this chapter online via the following link: <https://cra-sa.com/products/socio-economic-survey>

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SOCIAL SECURITY

Gerbrandt van Heerden

At a glance

All social services expenditure	R1 325.2bn
Social protection expenditure	R273.8bn
Number of social grants (2024)	19.14m
Child support grant recipients (2024)	13.22m
Children receiving child support grants as a proportion of all children (2022)	63.0%
Old-age pension recipients (2024)	4.04m
Disability grant recipients (2024)	1.06m
Foster care grant recipients (2024)	0.25m
Change in number of old-age pension recipients (1998/99-2023/24)	146.8%
Change in number of disability grant recipients (1998/99-2023/24)	48.4%
Total social grants as a proportion of national population	30.9%
Child support grants as a proportion of total grants (2024)	69.1%
Old-age pensions as a proportion of total grants (2024)	21.1%
Disability grants as a proportion of total grants (2024)	5.5%
Child support grant expenditure as a proportion of total grant expenditure	29.6%
Old-age pension expenditure as a proportion of total grant expenditure	36.0%
Disability grant expenditure as a proportion of total grant expenditure	9.9%
Annual grant expenditure	R283.0bn
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 2024)	R530
Monthly value of the old-age pension (April 2024)	R2 185
Monthly value of the disability grant (April 2024)	R2 185
Social grant dependency ratio (2023)	62 to 100
Old-age pension recipients as a proportion of people aged 60+ (2022/23)	67.2%
a Figures are for 2023/24 unless otherwise stated.	

SOCIAL SERVICES

Expenditure

Social services expenditure, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Expenditure allocation	1994/95	2023/24	1994/95	2023/24
	Rbn		Proportion	
Education and related functions ^a	30.9	462.4	48.9%	34.9%
Health ^b	14.3	263.2	22.7%	19.9%
Social protection ^c	13.0	376.9	20.6%	28.4%
Housing and community amenities ^d	4.3	207.1	6.8%	15.6%
Recreation and culture	0.6	15.6	1.0%	1.2%
Total^e	63.1	1 325.2	100.0%	100.0%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 8, p216

- a Includes basic education, university transfers, National Student Financial Aid Scheme, education administration, and technical and vocational education and training.
- b Includes district, provincial, central and other health services, and facilities management and maintenance.
- c Includes all social grants, provincial welfare services, policy oversight, and grant and benefits administration.
- d Includes municipal equitable share, human settlements, water and electrification programmes, public transport and other human settlements and municipal infrastructure.
- e Figures may not add up vertically, owing to rounding.

Social services expenditure as a proportion of total^a expenditure, 1994/95 and 2023/24

Expenditure allocation	1994/95	2023/24
Education and related functions ^b	22.0%	20.4%
Health ^c	10.2%	11.6%
Social protection ^d	9.3%	16.6%
Housing and community amenities ^e	1.3%	9.1%
Recreation and culture	0.5%	0.7%
Total	45.0%	58.4%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 1997*, March 1997; *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 8, p216

- a Consolidated government expenditure.
- b Includes basic education, university transfers, National Student Financial Aid Scheme, education administration, and technical and vocational education and training.
- c Includes district, provincial, central and other health services, and facilities management and maintenance.
- d Includes all social grants, provincial social development, policy oversight and grant administration.
- e Includes municipal equitable share, human settlements, water and electrification programmes, public transport and other human settlements and municipal infrastructure.

Budgeted social protection^a expenditure, 2020/21-2026/27

Expenditure type	Allocation
Consolidated national and provincial (2024/25)	R395.5bn
Proportion of total government expenditure (2024/25)	16.7%
Proportion of GDP (2024/25)	5.3%
Projected proportion of GDP (2025/26)	5.0%
Projected proportion of GDP (2026/27)	4.8%
Change in social protection expenditure 2020/21-2024/25	6.3%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 8, p216; CRA calculations

- a Social protection covers services supplied directly to communities, households or individuals, and includes transfers for sickness and disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment, support to households to meet the cost of housing, and related research and development.

Social protection^a expenditure, 2023/24

Expenditure allocation	Rbn ^b	Proportion ^c
Social grants, of which:	251.0	91.7%
– Child support	81.0	29.6%
– Old-age	98.6	36.0%
– Disability	27.2	9.9%
– Foster care	4.0	1.5%
– Care dependency	4.1	1.5%
– Grant-in-aid	2.2	0.8%
– Social Relief of Distress	33.9	12.4%
Women, youth and persons with disabilities	1.0	0.4%
Provincial social development	21.8	8.0%
Total	273.8	100.0%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.6, p53

- a Social protection covers services supplied directly to communities, households or individuals, and includes transfers for sickness and disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment, support to households to meet the cost of housing, and related research and development.
- b Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.
- c Refers to spending under each allocation as a proportion of total social protection expenditure. Actual numbers and proportions are given by the source and do not necessarily add up vertically.

Basic education expenditure, 2023/24

Expenditure allocation	Rbn ^a	Proportion ^b
Arts, sports, recreation and culture	11.8	3.8%
Basic education, of which:	302.7	96.5%
– Compensation of employees ^c	235.3	75.0%
– Goods and services ^d	23.8	7.6%
– Transfers and subsidies ^e	28.6	9.1%
– Education infrastructure ^f	13.8	4.4%
– Early childhood development grant	1.2	0.4%
Total	313.7	100.0%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.5, p52

- a Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.
 b Refers to spending under each allocation as a proportion of total basic education expenditure. Actual numbers and proportions are given by the source and do not necessarily add up vertically.
 c Includes provincial compensation of employees.
 d Includes property payments, workbooks and national school nutrition programme.
 e Includes subsidies to schools.
 f Includes education infrastructure grant, school infrastructure backlogs grant.

Post-school education and training expenditure, 2023/24

Expenditure allocation	Rbn ^a	Proportion ^b
University subsidies ^c	44.0	30.8%
National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) ^d	58.8	41.2%
Technical Vocational Education and Training ^e	12.7	8.9%
Community Education and Training ^e	2.7	1.9%
Skills Development Levy institutions ^f	26.2	18.3%
Total	142.8	100.0%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.5, p52

- a Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.
 b Refers to spending under each allocation as a proportion of total post-school education and training expenditure. Actual numbers and proportions are given by the source and do not necessarily add up vertically.
 c Includes university infrastructure.
 d Total payments made from all income sources including Funza Lushaka teacher bursaries and debt repayments from students.
 e Includes compensation of employees.
 f Includes direct charges from the National Revenue Fund and spending of the 21 Sector Education and Training Authorities (Setas), and the National Skills Fund.

Health expenditure, 2023/24

Expenditure allocation	Rbn ^a	Proportion ^b
Central hospital services	51.8	19.4%
Provincial hospital services	43.9	16.4%
District health services ^c	119.5	44.8%
Emergency medical services	9.8	3.7%
Facilities management and maintenance	10.6	4.0%
Health science and training	5.8	2.2%
National Health Laboratory Service	13.8	5.2%
National Department of Health ^d	5.8	2.2%
Total	267.0	100.0%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.8, p55

- a Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.
- b Refers to spending under each allocation as a proportion of total health expenditure. Both actual numbers and proportions are given by the source and do not necessarily add up vertically.
- c Includes HIV, TB, malaria and community outreach.
- d Excludes grants and transfers reflected as expenditure in appropriate sub-functional areas.

Human settlements and municipal infrastructure expenditure, 2023/24

Expenditure allocation	Rbn ^a	Proportion ^b
Human settlements	36.7	14.6%
Public transport, including commuter rail	54.2	21.6%
Municipal equitable share	92.7	36.9%
Municipal infrastructure grant	16.3	6.5%
Regional and local water and sanitation services	15.0	6.0%
Electrification programmes	5.8	2.3%
Other/unspecified ^c	30.8	12.2%
Total	251.5	100.0%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.9, p56

- a Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.
- b Refers to spending under each allocation as a proportion of total human settlements and municipal infrastructure expenditure. Actual numbers and proportions are given by the source and do not necessarily add up vertically.
- c CRA calculations.

Social grants

Grant types and beneficiaries

Social grants, 1996/97-2023/24

Year ^a	Old-age pension	War veterans	Disability	Grant-in-aid	Care dependency	Foster care	Child support	Total
1996/97	1 637 934	13 473	711 629	—	2 707	42 999	—	2 408 742
1997/98	1 697 725	10 525	660 528	9 183	8 172	43 520	—	2 429 653
1998/99	1 812 695	9 197	633 778	8 496	16 835	46 496	21 997	2 549 494
1999/2000	1 848 726	7 908	607 537	8 570	22 789	49 843	150 366	2 695 739
2000/01	1 900 406	5 617	655 822	10 107	33 574	66 967	1 111 612	3 784 105
2001/02	1 903 042	5 336	694 232	10 332	34 978	67 817	1 277 396	3 993 133
2002/03	1 943 348	4 638	840 424	12 625	42 335	83 574	1 998 936	4 925 880
2003/04	2 050 572	3 996	1 228 231	17 528	76 494	120 571	2 996 723	6 494 115
2004/05	2 124 984	2 963	1 293 280	25 667	86 917	195 454	4 165 545	7 894 810
2005/06	2 146 344	2 817	1 315 143	26 960	90 112	317 434	7 075 266	10 974 076
2006/07	2 195 018	2 340	1 422 808	31 918	98 631	400 503	7 863 841	12 015 059
2007/08	2 229 550	1 924	1 408 456	37 343	102 292	454 199	8 189 975	12 423 739
2008/09	2 390 543	1 500	1 286 883	46 069	107 065	474 759	8 765 354	13 072 173
2009/10	2 546 657	1 216	1 264 477	53 237	110 731	510 760	9 570 287	14 057 365
2010/11	2 678 554	958	1 200 898	58 413	112 185	512 874	10 371 950	14 935 832
2011/12	2 750 857	753	1 198 131	66 493	114 993	536 747	10 927 731	15 595 705
2012/13	2 873 197	587	1 164 192	73 719	120 268	532 159	11 341 988	16 106 110
2013/14	2 969 933	429	1 120 419	83 059	120 632	512 055	11 125 946	15 932 473
2014/15	3 086 851	326	1 112 663	113 087	126 777	499 774	11 703 165	16 642 643
2015/16	3 194 087	245	1 085 541	137 806	131 040	470 015	11 972 900	16 991 634
2016/17	3 302 202	176	1 067 176	164 349	144 952	440 295	12 081 375	17 200 525
2017/18	3 423 337	134	1 061 866	192 091	147 467	416 016	12 269 094	17 509 995
2018/19	3 553 137	92	1 048 255	221 989	150 001	386 019	12 452 072	17 811 745
2019/20	3 676 791	62	1 042 025	273 922	154 735	355 609	12 787 448	18 290 592
2020/21 ^b	3 711 169	27	1 054 288	272 637	148 295	342 318	12 910 451	18 439 185
2021/22 ^c	3 782 522	25	1 015 315	287 259	153 746	301 806	13 164 611	18 705 284
2022/23 ^d	3 886 708	15	1 035 437	328 507	156 982	274 130	13 147 937	18 829 716
2023/24 ^e	4 041 763	9	1 056 270	401 761	165 764	253 256	13 218 701	19 137 524

Source: The Presidency, *Development Indicators 2008*, p28; SASSA, *Fact Sheet: Issue no. 1 of 2022*, 30 April 2022, *Issue no. 3 of 2024*, 31 March 2024

a As at 31 March of each year.

b As at 30 September 2021.

c As at 30 April 2022.

d As at 31 March 2023.

e As at 31 March 2024.

Old-age pensions provide income support to persons above the age of 60 earning an annual income below R97 320 (R8 110 per month) if single and R194 640 (R16 220 per month) if married, and whose assets do not exceed R1 379 400 if single and R2 758 800 if married. Beneficiaries must not be maintained or cared for in a state institution, and should not be in receipt of another social grant.

War veterans grants provide income support to persons who fought in World War II and/or the Korean War earning an annual income below R97 320 (R8 110 per month) if single and R194 640 (R16 220 per month) if married, and whose assets do not exceed R1 379 400 if single and R2 758 800 if married. Beneficiaries must not be maintained or cared for in a state institution, and should not be in receipt of another social grant.

Disability grants provide income support for persons with permanent or temporary disabilities earning an annual income below earning an annual income below R97 320 (R8 110 per month) if single and R194 640 (R16 220 per month) if married, and whose assets do not exceed R1 379 400 if single and R2 758 800 if married. Beneficiaries must not be maintained or cared for in a state institution, and should not be in receipt of another social grant.

Foster care grants are for children placed in foster care through court orders in terms of the Children's Act of 2005.

Care dependency grants provide income support to parents and caregivers supporting a child who is mentally or physically disabled where they earn an annual income below R250 800 (R20 900 per month) if single and R501 600 (R41 800 per month) if married.

Child support grants provide income support to primary caregivers of children under the age of 18 where the caregiver earns an annual income below R61 200 (R5 100 per month) if single and R122 400 (R10 200 per month) if married.

The grant-in-aid is an additional grant to the recipients of the old-age pension, disability grant, and war veterans grant who require regular attendance from another person owing to their physical or mental condition.

All beneficiaries of social grants must be South African citizens or permanent residents, and must be resident in South Africa.

Change in social grants (year-on-year), 1998/99-2023/24

Year ^a	Old-age pension	War veterans	Disability	Grant-in-aid	Care dependency	Foster care	Child support	Total
1998/99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1999/2000	2.0%	-14.0%	-4.1%	0.9%	35.4%	7.2%	583.6%	5.7%
2000/01	2.8%	-29.0%	7.9%	17.9%	47.3%	34.4%	639.3%	40.4%
2001/02	0.1%	-5.0%	5.9%	2.2%	4.2%	1.3%	14.9%	5.5%
2002/03	2.1%	-13.1%	21.1%	22.2%	21.0%	23.2%	56.5%	23.4%
2003/04	5.5%	-13.8%	46.1%	38.8%	80.7%	44.3%	49.9%	31.8%
2004/05	3.6%	-25.9%	5.3%	46.4%	13.6%	62.1%	39.0%	21.6%
2005/06	1.0%	-4.9%	1.7%	5.0%	3.7%	62.4%	69.9%	39.0%
2006/07	2.3%	-16.9%	8.2%	18.4%	9.5%	26.2%	11.1%	9.5%
2007/08	1.6%	-17.8%	-1.0%	17.0%	3.7%	13.4%	4.1%	3.4%
2008/09	7.2%	-22.0%	-8.6%	23.4%	4.7%	4.5%	7.0%	5.2%
2009/10	6.5%	-18.9%	-1.7%	15.6%	3.4%	7.6%	9.2%	7.5%
2010/11	5.2%	-21.2%	-5.0%	9.7%	1.3%	0.4%	8.4%	6.2%
2011/12	2.7%	-21.4%	-0.2%	13.8%	2.5%	4.7%	5.4%	4.4%
2012/13	4.4%	-22.0%	-2.8%	10.9%	4.6%	-0.9%	3.8%	3.3%
2013/14	3.4%	-26.9%	-3.8%	12.7%	0.3%	-3.8%	-1.9%	-1.1%
2014/15	3.9%	-24.0%	-0.7%	36.2%	5.1%	-2.4%	5.2%	4.5%
2015/16	3.5%	-24.8%	-2.4%	21.9%	3.4%	-6.0%	2.3%	2.1%
2016/17	3.4%	-28.2%	-1.7%	19.3%	10.6%	-6.3%	0.9%	1.2%
2017/18	3.7%	-23.9%	-0.5%	16.9%	1.7%	-5.5%	1.6%	1.8%
2018/19	3.8%	-31.3%	-1.3%	15.6%	1.7%	-7.2%	1.5%	1.7%
2019/20	3.5%	-32.6%	-0.6%	23.4%	3.2%	-7.9%	2.7%	2.7%
2020/21 ^b	0.9%	-56.5%	1.2%	-0.5%	-4.2%	-3.7%	1.0%	0.8%
2021/22 ^c	1.9%	-7.4%	-3.7%	5.4%	3.7%	-11.8%	2.0%	1.4%
2022/23 ^d	2.8%	-40.0%	2.0%	14.4%	2.1%	-9.2%	-0.1%	0.7%
2023/24 ^e	4.0%	-40.0%	2.0%	22.3%	5.6%	-7.6%	0.5%	-27.6%

Source: The Presidency, *Development Indicators 2008*, p28; SASSA, *Fact Sheet: Issue no. 1 of 2022*, 30 April 2022, *Issue no. 3 of 2024*, 31 March 2024

a As at 31 March of each year.

b As at 30 September 2021.

c As at 30 April 2022.

d As at 31 March 2023.

e As at 31 March 2024.

Type of grant as a proportion of total^a, 2001-2023/24

Type of grant	2001	2005	2010	2023/24 ^b
Care dependency	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Child support	23.0%	48.6%	68.1%	69.1%
Disability	19.0%	18.6%	9.4%	5.5%
Foster care	2.0%	2.0%	3.6%	1.3%
Grant-in-aid	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1%
Old-age pension	55.0%	29.5%	18.1%	21.1%
War veterans	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total^c	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

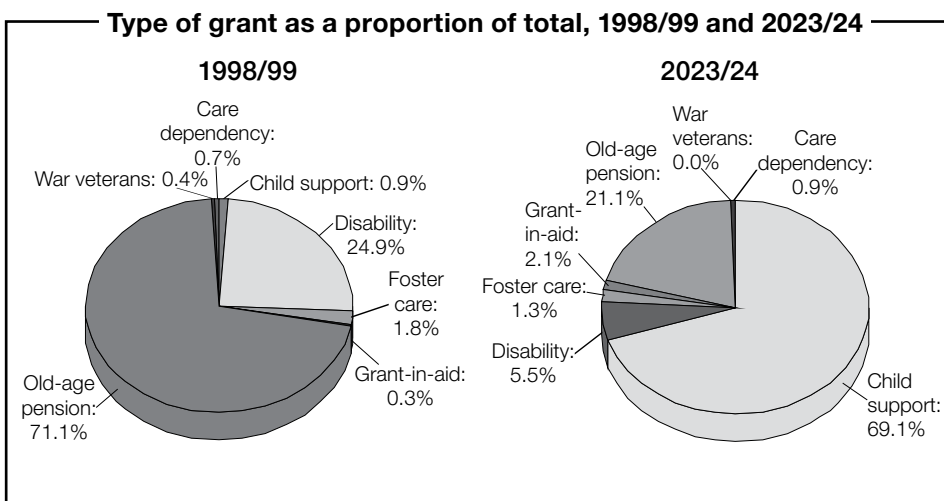
Source: Department of Social Development, personal communication from Jane Jooste, 23 May 2005; National Treasury, *Estimates of National Expenditure 2001*, p404; SASSA, *Fact Sheet: Issue no. 1 of 2022*, 30 April 2022, *Issue no. 3 of 2024*, 31 March 2024

a CRA calculations.

b Figures as at March 2024.

c Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

N/A — Not available.

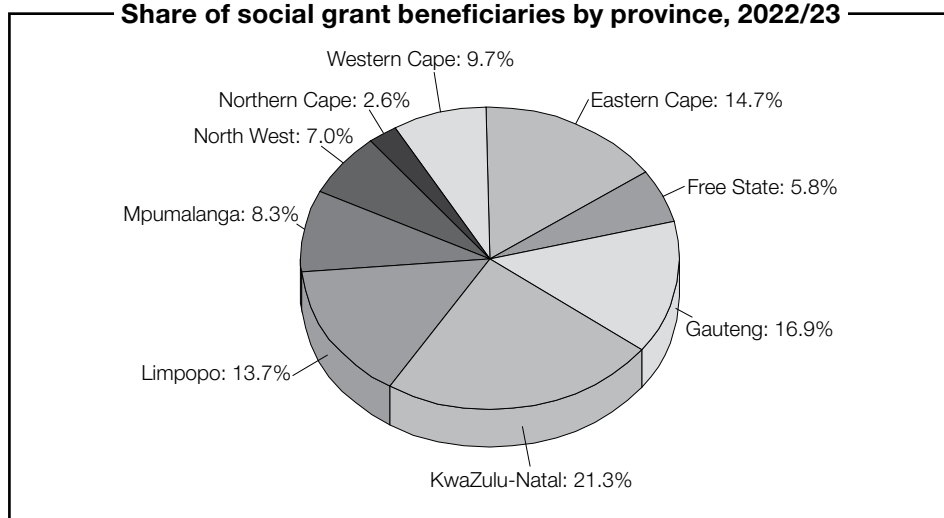


Social grant beneficiaries^a by province, 2022/23

Province	Number of beneficiaries	Share of total ^b	Share of provincial population ^c	Share of national population ^d
Eastern Cape	1 731 692	14.7%	26.0%	10.9%
Free State	679 289	5.8%	23.2%	4.8%
Gauteng	1 991 698	16.9%	12.1%	26.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 508 288	21.3%	21.6%	19.0%
Limpopo	1 611 822	13.7%	27.0%	9.8%
Mpumalanga	975 065	8.3%	20.4%	7.8%
North West	818 065	7.0%	19.3%	6.9%
Northern Cape	308 701	2.6%	23.4%	2.2%
Western Cape	1 142 736	9.7%	15.6%	12.0%
South Africa	11 767 356	100.0%	19.2%	100.0%

Source: SASSA, *Social Assistance Report*; December 2023, Table 8, p21, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), *Mid-year population estimates 2023 population projections*, Statistical release P0302, 28 July 2023

- a As at April 2023.
- b CRA calculations. For example, in 2022/23, 14.7% of all grant beneficiaries in South Africa were living in the Eastern Cape.
- c CRA calculations. For example, in 2022/23, the number of grant beneficiaries in the Eastern Cape accounted for 26% of that province's population.
- d CRA calculations. Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

Share of social grant beneficiaries by province, 2022/23

Social grants by province^a, 2022/23

Province	Number ^b	Share of total grants ^c	Share of provincial population ^d	Share of national population ^e
Eastern Cape	2 874 174	15.2%	43.1%	10.9%
Free State	1 053 210	5.6%	35.9%	4.8%
Gauteng	2 955 717	15.7%	18.0%	26.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 143 475	22.0%	35.6%	19.0%
Limpopo	2 720 159	14.4%	45.5%	9.8%
Mpumalanga	1 614 556	8.6%	33.8%	7.8%
North West	1 312 439	7.0%	30.9%	6.9%
Northern Cape	527 460	2.8%	39.9%	2.2%
Western Cape	1 644 345	8.7%	22.4%	12.0%
South Africa	18 865 535	100.0%	30.8%	100.0%

Source: SASSA, *Social Assistance Report*; December 2023, Table 3, p11; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates 2023 population projections*, Statistical release P0302, 28 July 2023

a As at April 2022/23.

b Figures on grants are obtained from different sources. Therefore, there are discrepancies as a result of different source methodologies. However, these are only slight and the similarity in trends remains evident.

c CRA calculations. For example, in 2022/23, 15.2% of all grants in South Africa were allocated to people living in the Eastern Cape.

d CRA calculations. For example, in 2022/23, the number of grants in the Eastern Cape accounted for 43.1% of that province's population.

e CRA calculations. Figures should add up vertically but may not, owing to rounding.

Population receiving social grants, relief assistance or social relief by race and province (actual numbers), 2023

Province	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Total ^b
Eastern Cape	3 220 000	207 000	— ^a	28 000	3 455 000
Free State	1 366 000	37 000	— ^a	22 000	1 424 000
Gauteng	4 097 000	146 000	9 000	209 000	4 461 000
KwaZulu-Natal	5 246 000	40 000	177 000	26 000	5 489 000
Limpopo	3 128 000	— ^a	— ^a	11 000	3 141 000
Mpumalanga	2 274 000	9 000	— ^a	22 000	2 306 000
North West	1 897 000	15 000	— ^a	25 000	1 937 000
Northern Cape	281 000	259 000	— ^a	9 000	549 000
Western Cape	567 000	1 119 000	27 000	87 000	1 800 000
South Africa^c	22 076 000	1 833 000	215 000	438 000	24 562 000

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Table 7.1, p114

a Figures too small for reliable estimates.

b Figures should add up horizontally but may not, owing to rounding.

c Figures on grants are obtained from different sources. Therefore, there are discrepancies as a result of different source methodologies. However, these are only slight and the similarity in trends remains evident.

Households receiving social grants by metropolitan area, 2015-22

Metropolitan area	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change 2015-22
Buffalo City Metropolitan	43.2%	53.7%	54.2%	62.2%	56.6%	31.0%
Cape Town Metropolitan	33.3%	32.6%	42.3%	37.3%	33.9%	1.8%
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	31.6%	33.8%	42.2%	36.6%	37.8%	19.6%
eThekweni Metropolitan	40.3%	36.3%	40.0%	41.3%	44.9%	11.4%
Johannesburg Metropolitan	29.1%	29.4%	39.1%	39.1%	35.1%	20.6%
Mangaung Metropolitan	41.6%	51.5%	42.5%	42.4%	56.9%	36.8%
Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan	50.1%	45.0%	48.0%	48.0%	43.1%	-14.0%
Tshwane Metropolitan	30.9%	28.8%	34.3%	36.1%	35.8%	15.9%
All metropolitan areas	34.1%	33.9%	40.5%	38.9%	38.7%	13.5%

Source: Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2015*, Statistical release P0318, 2 June 2016, Figure 26, p27; *General Household Survey 2018*, Statistical release P0318, 28 May 2019, Figure 7.3, p31; *General Household Survey 2019*, Statistical release P0318, 17 December 2020, Figure 7.3, p31; *General Household Survey 2020*, Statistical release P0318, 2 December 2021, Figure 7.6, p29; *General Household Survey 2022*, Statistical release P0318, 17 August 2024, Figure 7.4, p30

Social grants as a proportion of the total population, 1996-2022/23

Year	Number ^a	Proportion ^b	Households benefitting from social grants
1996	2 420 538	6.0%	N/A
1998/99	2 540 998	5.9%	N/A
2001	3 993 133	9.0%	N/A
2002	4 925 900	10.8%	N/A
2003	6 494 115	14.0%	29.9%
2004	7 894 810	16.9%	34.6%
2005	10 974 076	23.4%	37.4%
2006	12 015 059	25.4%	37.6%
2007	12 423 739	26.0%	39.4%
2008	13 072 173	26.8%	42.5%
2009	14 057 365	28.5%	45.3%
2010	14 935 832	29.9%	44.3%
2011	15 595 705	30.1%	44.1%
2012	16 106 110	30.8%	43.6%
2013	15 932 473	30.1%	45.5%
2014	16 443 196	30.4%	44.5%
2015	16 780 488	30.5%	45.5%
2016	17 094 331	30.6%	44.8%
2017	17 229 386	30.5%	43.8%
2018/19	17 811 745	30.9%	44.3%
2019/20	18 290 592	31.1%	45.5%
2020/21	18 439 185	30.7%	50.6%
2021/22	18 705 284	30.9%	49.5%
2022/23	18 865 535	30.8%	49.9%

Source: National Treasury, *Estimates of National Expenditure 2013*, 24 February 2013; SASSA, *Fact Sheet: Issue No. 2 of 2016*, 29 February 2016; *Fact sheet: Issue no. 4 of 2018*, 30 April 2018; SASSA, *Fact Sheet: Issue no. 1 of 2022*, 30 April 2022; *Social Assistance Report*; December 2023, Table 3, p11 Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0302, Figure 7.2, 23 May 2023

a Figures on grants are obtained from different sources. Therefore, there are discrepancies as a result of different methodologies. However, these are only slight and the similarity in trends remains evident.

b CRA calculations.

N/A — Not available.

Special Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress Grant (SRD)

South Africa went into a nation-wide lockdown on 26 March 2020 and the loss of jobs and income for millions of South Africans saw the announcement and implementation of the Special Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant for an initial period of 6 months, further extended until March 2025. The Minister of Finance, Enoch Godongwana, announced in 2024 that the value of the Covid-19 SRD grant will be hiked by 6% to R370 per month from April 2024.

The criteria for receiving the grant are:

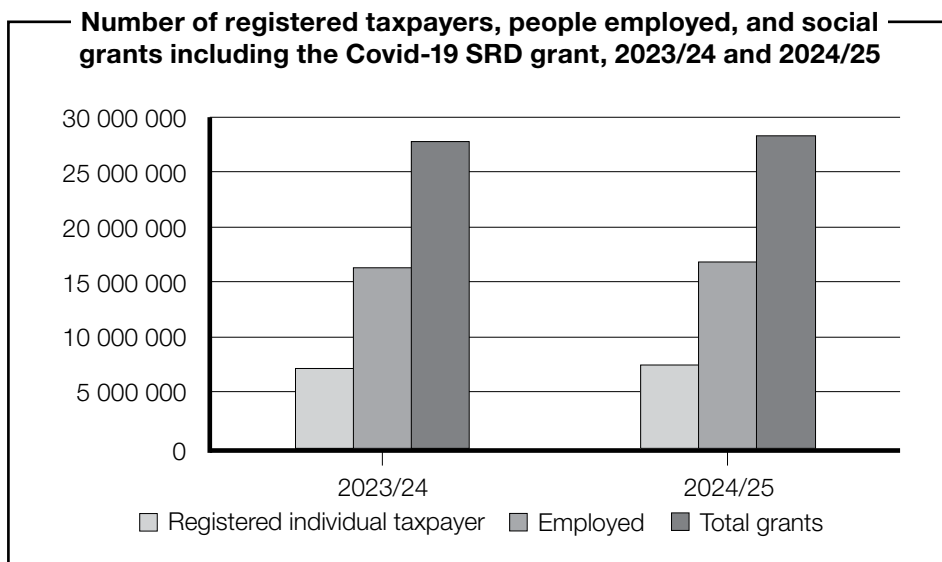
- South African citizenship, permanent residence or valid refugee status.
- residence within the borders of the Republic of South Africa.
- above the age of 18.
- unemployed.
- not receiving any income.
- not receiving any social grant.
- not receiving any unemployment insurance benefit (UIF) and not qualifying to receive UIF.
- not receiving a stipend from the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS).
- not receiving any other government Covid-19 response support.
- not a resident in a government funded or subsidised institution.

Number of social grants including the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant, 2023/24 and 2024/25

Type of grant	2023/24	2024/25	Change
Child support	13 285 000	13 450 000	1.2%
Old age	4 009 000	4 141 000	3.3%
Disability	1 064 000	1 088 000	2.3%
Foster care	238 000	218 000	-8.4%
Care dependency	163 000	168 000	3.1%
Covid-19 SRD	9 023 000	9 242 000	2.4%
South Africa	27 782 000	28 307 000	1.9%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.6, p53

a The Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant is valued at R370 per month.



Grant value

Monthly value^a of social grants, April 2015-April 2024

Type of grant	April 2015	April 2019	April 2020	April 2021	April 2022	April 2023	April 2024	Change 2015-24
Care dependency	1 410	1 780	1 860	1 890	1 985	2 085	2 185	55.0%
Child support	330	425	445	460	480	505	530	60.6%
Disability	1 410	1 780	1 860	1 890	1 985	2 085	2 185	55.0%
Foster care	860	1 000	1 040	1 050	1 070	1 125	1 180	37.2%
Old-age pension ^b	1 410	1 780	1 860	1 890	1 985	2 085	2 185	55.0%
War veterans	1 430	1 800	1 880	1 910	2 005	2 105	2 205	54.2%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.7, p54

a Grant amounts are adjusted according to inflation projections to maintain their real value.

b The old-age grant amount for people above the age of 75 is R2 205.

Social grants and government expenditure, 2001/02-2023/24

Year	Grant ^a expenditure	Consolidated government expenditure	Grant expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure
	Rbn		
2001/02	32	257	12.5%
2011	98	979	10.0%
2012	105	1 060	9.9%
2013	113	1 150	9.8%
2014	121	1 250	9.7%
2015	147	1 350	10.9%
2016	154	1 381	11.2%
2017	165	1 445	11.4%
2018	178	1 558	11.4%
2019	193	1 665	11.6%
2020	208	1 844	11.3%
2021	257	2 052	12.5%
2021/22	259	2 077	12.5%
2022/23	264	2 169	12.2%
2023/24	283	2 269	12.5%

Source: *South Africa Survey 2001/02*; National Treasury, *Budget Review 2010*, February 2010; *Budget Review 2011*, February 2011; *Budget Review 2012*, February 2012; *Budget Review 2013*, February 2013; *Budget Review 2014*, February 2014; *Budget Review 2019*, 20 February 2019, Table 5.6, p54; *Budget Review 2021*, 24 February 2021, Table 5.6, p58; *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.3, p49

a Excludes South African Social Security Authority administration costs.

Social grant expenditure and GDP, 2023/24-2026/27

Year	Grant expenditure Rbn	As a proportion of GDP
2023/24 ^a	254	3.6%
2024/25 ^a	233	3.1%
2025/26 ^a	248	3.1%
2026/27 ^a	260	3.1%

Source: National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.6, p53

a Estimates.

Value (real and nominal) of child support grants, 1998-2024

Year	Amount paid per month	Year-on-year increase	Consumer Price Index ^a	Real monthly value (in line with inflation) ^{bc}
	R			R
1998	100	—	44.8	223
2001	110	10.0%	52.4	210
2002	130	18.2%	57.2	227
2003	160	23.1%	60.5	265
2004	170	6.3%	61.4	277
2005	180	5.9%	63.4	284
2006	190	5.6%	66.4	286
2007	200	5.3%	71.1	281
2008	210	5.0%	63.3	332
2009	240	14.3%	67.8	354
2010	250	4.2%	70.7	354
2011	260	4.0%	74.2	350
2012	280	7.7%	78.4	357
2013	300	7.1%	82.9	362
2014	320	6.7%	88.0	364
2015	330	3.1%	92.0	359
2016	350	6.1%	97.8	358
2017	380	8.6%	103.0	369
2018	405	6.6%	86.8	376
2019	425	4.9%	90.3	471
2020	445	4.7%	93.3	477
2021	460	3.4%	97.5	472
2022	480	4.3%	109.0	440
2023	505	5.2%	110.4	457
2024	530	5.0%	—	—

Source: SASSA, www.sassa.gov.za, accessed 18 November 2014; Stats SA, *Consumer Price Index*, April 2024, Statistical release P0141, 22 May 2024, p5; National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.7, p54

- a Index base year: December 2021 = 100.
- b At constant 2012 prices. CRA calculations.
- c CRA calculations.

Value (real and nominal), of foster care grants, 2002-24

Year	Amount paid per month R	Year-on-year change ^c	Consumer Price Index ^a	Real monthly value (in line with inflation) ^{bc} R	Year-on-year change ^c
2002	450	—	57.2	787	—
2003	500	11.1%	60.5	826	5.1%
2004	530	6.0%	61.4	863	4.4%
2005	560	5.7%	63.4	883	2.3%
2006	590	5.4%	66.4	889	0.6%
2007	620	5.1%	71.1	872	-1.9%
2008	650	4.8%	63.3	1 027	17.8%
2009	680	4.6%	67.8	1 003	-2.3%
2010	710	4.4%	70.7	1 004	0.1%
2011	740	4.2%	74.2	997	-0.7%
2012	770	4.1%	78.4	982	-1.5%
2013	800	3.9%	82.9	965	-6.8%
2014	830	3.8%	88.0	943	-2.3%
2015	860	3.6%	92.0	935	-0.4%
2016	890	3.5%	97.8	910	-2.6%
2017	920	3.4%	103.0	893	-1.8%
2018	960	4.3%	86.8	1 106	23.8%
2019	1 000	4.2%	90.3	1 107	0.1%
2020	1 040	4.0%	93.3	1 115	0.7%
2021	1 050	1.0%	97.5	1 077	-3.4%
2022	1 070	1.9%	109.0	982	-8.8%
2023	1 125	5.1%	110.4	1 019	-0.8%
2024	1 180	4.9%	—	—	—

Source: SASSA, www.sassa.gov.za, accessed 21 April 2014; Stats SA, *Consumer Price Index*, April 2024, Statistical release P0141, 22 May 2024, p5; National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.7, p54

a Index base year: December 2021 = 100.

b At constant 2012 prices.

c CRA calculations.

Value (nominal and real) of old-age pensions, 1994-2024

Year	Amount paid per month R	Year-on-year change ^c	Consumer Price Index (CPI) ^a	Real monthly value (in line with inflation) ^{b,c} R	Year-on-year change ^c
1994	390	5.4%	33.0	1 182	—
1995	410	5.1%	35.9	1 142	-3.4%
1996	430	4.8%	38.5	1 117	-2.2%
1997	470	9.3%	41.9	1 122	0.4%
1998	500	6.3%	44.8	1 116	-0.5%
1999	520	4.0%	47.1	1 104	-1.1%
2000	540	3.8%	49.6	1 089	-1.4%
2001	570	5.5%	52.4	1 088	-0.1%
2002	620	8.7%	57.2	1 084	-0.4%
2003	700	12.9%	60.5	1 157	6.7%
2004	740	5.7%	61.4	1 205	4.1%
2005	780	5.4%	63.4	1 230	2.1%
2006	820	5.1%	66.4	1 235	0.4%
2007	870	6.0%	71.1	1 224	-0.9%
2008	940	8.0%	63.3	1 484	21.2%
2009	1 010	7.4%	67.8	1 490	0.4%
2010	1 080	6.9%	70.7	1 528	2.6%
2011	1 140	5.5%	74.2	1 536	0.5%
2012	1 200	5.2%	78.4	1 531	-0.4%
2013	1 260	5.0%	82.9	1 520	-5.8%
2014	1 350	7.1%	88.0	1 534	0.9%
2015	1 410	4.4%	92.0	1 533	0.4%
2016	1 505	6.7%	97.8	1 539	0.4%
2017	1 600	6.3%	130.0	1 231	-20.0%
2018	1 695	6.3%	86.8	1 953	58.7%
2019	1 780	6.3%	90.3	1 971	0.9%
2020	1 860	6.3%	93.3	1 994	1.1%
2021	1 890	6.3%	97.5	1 938	-2.8%
2022	1 985	6.3%	109.0	1 821	-6.1%
2023	2 085	6.3%	110.4	1 889	-0.9%
2024	2 185	6.3%	—	—	—

Source: SASSA, www.sassa.gov.za, accessed 18 November 2014; Stats SA, Consumer Price Index, April 2024, Statistical release P0141, 22 May 2024, p5; National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.7, p54

a Index base year: December 2021 = 100.

b At constant 2012 prices.

c CRA calculations.

Value (real and nominal) of disability grants, 2002-24

Year	Amount paid per month R	Year-on-year change ^c	Consumer Price Index ^a	Real monthly value (in line with inflation) ^{bc} R	Year-on-year change ^c
2002	620	—	57.2	1 084	—
2003	700	12.9%	60.5	1 157	6.7%
2004	740	5.7%	61.4	1 205	4.2%
2005	780	5.4%	63.4	1 230	2.1%
2006	820	5.1%	66.4	1 235	0.4%
2007	870	6.1%	71.1	1 224	-0.9%
2008	940	8.0%	63.3	1 485	21.4%
2009	1 010	7.4%	67.8	1 490	0.3%
2010	1 080	6.9%	70.7	1 528	2.5%
2011	1 140	5.6%	74.2	1 538	0.6%
2012	1 200	5.3%	78.4	1 531	-0.5%
2013	1 260	5.0%	82.9	1 520	-5.8%
2014	1 350	7.1%	88.0	1 534	0.9%
2015	1 410	4.4%	92.0	1 533	0.4%
2016	1 505	6.7%	97.8	1 539	0.4%
2017	1 600	6.3%	103.0	1 553	0.9%
2018	1 695	5.9%	86.8	1 953	25.7%
2019	1 780	5.0%	90.3	1 971	0.9%
2020	1 860	4.5%	93.3	1 994	1.1%
2021	1 890	1.6%	97.5	1 938	-2.8%
2022	1 985	5.0%	109.0	1 821	-6.1%
2023	2 085	5.0%	110.4	1 889	-0.9%
2024	2 185	4.8%	—	—	—

Source: SASSA, www.sassa.gov.za, accessed 18 November 2014; Stats SA, *Consumer Price Index*, April 2024, Statistical release P0141, 22 May 2024, p5; National Treasury, *Budget Review 2024*, 21 February 2024, Table 5.7, p54

a Index base year: December 2021 = 100.

b At constant 2012 prices.

c CRA calculations.

Dependency on grants

Social grant dependency, 2001-23

Year	Employed people ^a	Unemployed people ^{ab}	Number of social grants	Social grant dependency ratio ^c
2001	12 494 000	4 081 000	3 993 133	313 to 100
2002	11 995 000	4 603 000	4 925 900	244 to 100
2003	11 666 000	4 843 000	6 494 115	180 to 100
2004	11 823 000	4 231 000	7 894 810	150 to 100
2005	12 503 000	3 993 000	10 974 076	114 to 100
2006	13 237 000	3 984 000	12 015 059	110 to 100
2007	13 236 000	4 119 000	12 423 739	107 to 100
2008	14 584 000	4 267 000	13 072 173	112 to 100
2009	14 357 000	4 341 000	14 057 365	102 to 100
2010	13 809 000	4 622 000	14 935 832	92 to 100
2011	13 922 000	4 782 000	15 595 705	89 to 100
2012	14 330 000	4 721 000	16 106 110	89 to 100
2013	14 692 000	4 972 000	15 932 473	92 to 100
2014	15 094 000	5 154 000	16 443 196	92 to 100
2015	15 657 000	5 230 000	16 780 488	93 to 100
2016	15 545 000	5 634 000	17 094 331	91 to 100
2017	16 100 000	6 177 000	17 229 386	93 to 100
2018	16 288 000	6 083 000	17 811 745	91 to 100
2019	16 313 000	6 655 000	18 138 552	90 to 100
2020	14 148 000	4 295 000	18 290 592	77 to 100
2021	14 942 000	7 826 000	18 439 185	81 to 100
2022 ^d	15 562 000	7 994 000	29 340 572	53 to 100
2023 ^e	16 346 000	7 921 000	26 317 067 ^e	62 to 100
2001-23	30.8%	94.1%	559.1%	—

Source: SASSA, *Statistical Report: Payment System*, September 2023, Table 1, p9

a From 2001 to 2007 the data is based on the *Labour Force Survey Historical Revision March Series*. From 2008 to 2015 the data is based on the *Quarterly Labour Force Survey Historical revisions* of the *QLFS* 2008 to 2014, and refers to the second quarter.

b Based on the official definition of unemployment.

c CRA calculations. For example, in 2001, there were 313 employed people per 100 social grants and in 2021, 81 employed for every 100 social grants.

d This figure includes the total number of SRD grant applications approved by April 2023.

e This figure includes the total number of SRD grant applications approved by January 2023.

Children

Child support

Children^a receiving child support grants by age and province, 2022

Province	Child beneficiaries				Total	Share of total ^b child beneficiaries	Share of total children ^c
	0-5 years	6-11 years	12-17 years				
Eastern Cape	604 759	670 077	651 350		1 926 186	14.9%	75.4%
Free State	222 178	245 974	238 712		706 864	5.5%	66.9%
Gauteng	637 190	707 032	636 780		1 981 002	15.3%	44.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	950 709	1 029 300	981 543		2 961 552	22.9%	68.8%
Limpopo	695 844	675 668	578 911		1 950 423	15.1%	78.9%
Mpumalanga	405 844	396 380	362 219		1 164 443	9.0%	67.6%
North West	299 752	311 591	282 815		894 158	6.9%	62.1%
Northern Cape	110 030	116 029	103 141		329 200	2.5%	74.8%
Western Cape	294 186	366 821	340 905		1 001 912	7.8%	47.9%
South Africa	4 220 492	4 518 872	4 176 376		12 915 740	100.0%	63.0%

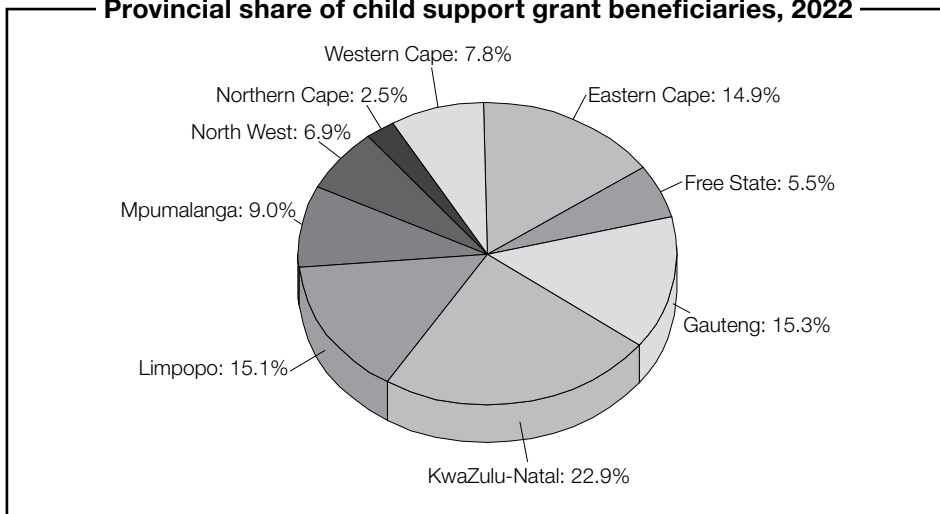
Source: Children's Institute, *South African Child Gauge 2021/2022*, 2022, Table 2a, p172

a People aged below 18.

b CRA calculations. Refers to the proportion of children receiving child support grants that each province accounts for. For example, in 2022, 14.9% of children receiving child support grants were in the Eastern Cape.

c CRA calculations. Refers to the proportion of children in each province receiving child support grants. For example, in 2022, 75.4% of children in the Eastern Cape received child support grants.

Provincial share of child support grant beneficiaries, 2022



Child^a beneficiaries of social grants by sex, 2022

Sex	Beneficiaries	Total	Beneficiaries as a proportion of total
Male	7 252 000	10 454 000	69.4%
Female	7 219 000	10 413 000	69.3%
Total	14 470 000	20 867 000	69.3%

Source: Stats SA, *Marginalised Groups Indicator Report 2022*, 26 March 2024, Table 1.3.1, p7

a People aged below 18.

Children receiving foster care grants by province, 2012-22

Province	2012	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	Change 2012-22
Eastern Cape	116 826	104 910	99 033	90 704	81 128	63 046	-46.0%
Free State	43 311	33 195	30 991	28 813	26 116	20 230	-53.3%
Gauteng	56 451	50 379	48 132	45 848	43 355	35 415	-37.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	142 114	92 060	83 525	75 177	66 722	51 241	-63.9%
Limpopo	56 066	47 921	46 341	44 314	42 317	34 728	-38.1%
Mpumalanga	32 886	32 087	30 351	27 768	24 512	18 612	-43.4%
North West	45 634	35 134	33 094	29 553	11 211	22 493	-50.7%
Northern Cape	14 456	13 657	12 880	11 970	28 495	9 342	-35.4%
Western Cape	29 003	30 945	31 669	31 872	31 754	29 999	3.4%
South Africa	536 747	440 288	416 016	386 019	355 610	285 106	-46.9%

Source: *South Africa Survey 2012*, p592; *South Africa Survey 2014/15*, p606; *South Africa Survey 2016*, p630; Children's Institute, *South African Child Gauge 2021/22, 2022*, Table 2b, p175

Care dependency grants by province, 2022

Province	Number	Proportion
Eastern Cape	22 775	15.1%
Free State	8 831	5.8%
Gauteng	21 163	14.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	39 044	25.8%
Limpopo	16 668	11.0%
Mpumalanga	11 408	7.5%
North West	9 528	6.3%
Northern Cape	5 725	3.8%
Western Cape	16 054	10.6%
South Africa	151 196	100.0%

Source: Children's Institute, *South African Child Gauge 2021/22, 2022*, Table 2c, p176

Children's living arrangements

Children's living arrangements, 2022

All children	20 867 000
Children living with both parents	6 823 509
Children living with mother only	9 202 347
Children living with father only	772 079
All orphans	2 504 040
Double orphans	417 340
Children in foster care	285 106
Children in child-headed households ^a	56 000

Source: Stats SA, *Vulnerable Groups Indicator Report: 2017*, Report Number: 03-19-02, 13 March 2019; Table 1.1.1, p5; Table 1.2.1, p9, Table 1.2.3, p9; Children's Institute, *South African Child Gauge 2020*, p167-175; *Marginalised Groups Indicator Report 2022*, Table 1.2.4, p4

a Child-headed households are those in which the oldest resident is younger than 18 years.

Children in foster care^a by province, 2022

Province	Children in foster care	Proportion of children in foster care ^d	Proportion of all children ^c
Eastern Cape	63 046	22.1%	2.5%
Free State	20 230	7.1%	1.9%
Gauteng	35 415	12.4%	0.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	51 241	18.0%	1.2%
Limpopo	34 728	12.2%	1.4%
Mpumalanga	18 612	6.5%	1.1%
North West	22 493	7.9%	1.6%
Northern Cape	9 342	3.3%	2.1%
Western Cape	29 999	10.5%	1.4%
South Africa	285 106	100.0%	1.4%

Source: Children's Institute, *South African Child Gauge 2021/22*, Table 2b, p175

- a A child in foster care is placed in foster parents' custody by a court if they have been orphaned, abandoned, abused, neglected, or are at risk. The child must be below 18 years.
- b CRA calculations. Refers to the proportion of children in foster care that each province accounts for. For example, in 2022, 22.1% of all children in foster care were in the Eastern Cape.
- c CRA calculations. Refers to the proportion of children in each province who are in foster care. For example, in 2022, 2.5% of children in the Eastern Cape were in foster care.

Children in households without an employed adult by province, 2015-22

Province	2015		2018		2022	
	Number	Proportion of total	Number	Proportion of total	Number	Proportion of total
Eastern Cape	1 276 000	22.5%	1 151 000	19.7%	1 160 000	17.5%
Free State	300 000	5.3%	359 000	6.1%	384 000	5.8%
Gauteng	494 000	8.7%	631 000	10.8%	947 000	14.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 388 000	24.5%	1 505 000	25.7%	1 587 000	23.9%
Limpopo	1 000 000	17.6%	968 000	16.5%	982 000	14.8%
Mpumalanga	455 000	8.0%	478 000	8.2%	562 000	8.5%
North West	424 000	7.5%	478 000	8.2%	589 000	8.9%
Northern Cape	124 000	2.2%	127 000	2.2%	129 000	1.9%
Western Cape	214 000	3.8%	157 000	2.7%	287 000	4.3%
South Africa	5 674 000	100.0%	5 854 000	100.0%	6 627 000	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *Vulnerable Groups Indicator Report: 2015*, Report number: 03-19-02, 29 March 2016, p11; *Vulnerable Groups Indicator Report: 2016*, Report number: 03-19-02, 22 August 2017, Table 1.3.1, p11; *Marginalised Groups Indicator Report 2018*, 27 February 2020, Table 1.3.2, p11; *Marginalised Groups Indicator Report 2022*, 26 March 2024, Table 1.3.2, p7

Older persons

Old-age welfare

Beneficiaries of old-age grants, 1996/97-2022/23

Year	People aged 60+	Old-age grants	
		Beneficiaries	Proportion of people aged 60 ^a
1996/97	2 825 200	1 637 934	58.0%
2001/02	3 280 505	1 903 042	58.0%
2008/09	3 508 400	2 390 543	68.1%
2011/12	3 890 258	2 750 857	70.7%
2013/14	4 146 910	2 900 933	70.0%
2014/15	4 542 065	3 074 000	67.7%
2015/16	4 419 331	3 184 447	72.1%
2016/17	4 477 376	3 268 262	73.0%
2017/18	4 597 000	3 408 994	74.2%
2018/19	4 889 306	3 553 317	72.7%
2019/20	5 406 490	3 676 791	68.0%
2020/21	5 426 490	3 711 170	68.4%
2021/22	5 599 261	3 782 522	67.6%
2022/23	5 809 319	3 902 610	67.2%

Source: National Treasury, *Estimates of National Expenditure 2013*, February 2013; Stats SA, *Census In Brief 1996: Third edition*, July 1999; *Census in Brief 2001, 2003; Mid-year population estimates 2008*, July 2008; *Mid-year population estimates 2011*; July 2011; *Mid-year population estimates 2013*; May 2013; *Mid-year population estimates 2014*, July 2014; *Mid-year population estimates 2016*, July 2016; SASSA, *Fact Sheet: Issue No. 2 of 2016*, 29 February 2016; *Fact sheet: Issue no. 4 of 2018*, 30 April 2018; *Annual Report 2018/19*, Table 1, p 26; *Fact Sheet: Issue no. 1 of 2022*, 30 April 2022

a CRA calculations.

Households headed by older persons^a with social grants as their main source of income by province, 2022

Province	Social grants as the main source of income for household	Total number of households headed by older persons	Proportion of older persons
Eastern Cape	446 832	522 000	85.6%
Free State	170 016	224 000	75.9%
Gauteng	512 001	903 000	56.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	441 864	684 000	64.6%
Limpopo	297 704	374 000	79.6%
Mpumalanga	176 559	257 000	68.7%
North West	218 025	285 000	76.5%
Northern Cape	65 007	93 000	69.9%
Western Cape	236 096	434 000	54.4%
South Africa	2 564 583	3 777 000	67.9%

Source: Stats SA, *Marginalised Groups Indicator Report 2022*, 26 March 2024, Table 4.3.20, p94

a People aged 60 and above.

Households headed by older persons with social grants as their main source of income by geo-type, 2022

Geo-type	Social grants as the main source of income	Total households headed by older persons	Proportion of households headed by older persons
Urban	880 080	1 544 000	57.0%
Rural	1 685 160	2 232 000	75.5%
Total	2 564 583	3 777 000	67.9%

Source: Stats SA, *Marginalised Groups Indicator Report 2022*, 26 March 2024, Table 4.3.21, p95

Pensions by asset^a size, selected countries, 2007-23

Country	2007	2020	2023	Change 2007-23
	—\$bn—			
Australia	1 086	2 333	2 137	-8.4%
Brazil	259	195	233	19.5%
Canada	1 209	3 080	2 880	-6.5%
Chile	111	243	148	-39.1%
China	N/A	285	382	34.0%
Finland	183	279	240	-14.0%
France	170	166	125	-24.7%
Germany	391	548	415	-24.3%
Hong Kong	75	199	190	-4.5%
India	N/A	184	173	-6.0%
Ireland	128	197	166	-15.7%
Italy	N/A	231	205	-11.3%
Japan	3 002	3 613	3 099	-14.2%
Malaysia	N/A	279	254	-9.0%
Mexico	108	259	291	12.4%
Netherlands	1 058	1 900	1 641	-13.6%
South Africa	195	223	245	9.9%
South Korea	N/A	968	921	-4.9%
Spain	46	44	36	-18.2%
Switzerland	539	1 163	1 074	-7.7%
United Kingdom	2 686	3 564	2 568	-27.9%
United States	15 330	32 567	30 439	-6.5%

Source: Thinking Ahead Institute, *Global Pension Asset Study 2023*, February 2023, p14

a Assets whose official primary purpose is to provide pension income.

N/A — Not available.

Personnel and services

Social work students enrolled in public universities, 2010-21

Qualification level	2010	2017 ^a	2018 ^a	2019 ^a	2020 ^a	2021 ^a
Undergraduate Diploma/Certificate (1 and 2 years)	1 093	267	241	358	497	657
Undergraduate Diploma/Certificate (3 years)	281	10	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's Degree (3 years)	376	352	222	278	224	218
Bachelor's Degree (4 years or more)	10 769	13 140	10 440	8 349	7 373	7 227
Postgraduate Diploma/Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honours/National Higher Diploma	98	64	67	93	89	46
Master's Degree	567	828	839	833	767	732
Doctorate Degree	121	230	252	243	245	260
Total	13 305	15 066	12 060	10 208	9 223	9 140

Source: Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), www.dhet.gov.za, Table 2.12 for all institutions to 2nd order CESM (Enrolments 2010-21), accessed 5 June 2023

a Includes occasional students.

Social work students graduating from public universities, 2010-22

Qualification level	2010	2018 ^a	2019 ^a	2020 ^a	2021 ^a	2022 ^a
Undergraduate Diploma/Certificate (1 and 2 years)	132	50	65	212	135	195
Undergraduate Diploma/Certificate (3 years)	98	1	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's Degree (3 years)	65	58	51	34	34	25
Bachelor's Degree (4 years or more)	1 173	2 447	2 059	1 600	1 349	1 168
Postgraduate Diploma/Certificate	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honours/National Higher Diploma	60	58	76	79	36	11
Master's Degree	62	123	140	163	130	127
Doctorate Degree	13	28	31	36	26	42
Total	1 603	2 776	2 421	2 132	1 710	1 568

Source: DHET, www.dhet.gov.za, Table 2.12 for all institutions to 2nd order CESM (Graduates 2010-22), accessed 8 July 2024

a Includes occasional students.

Corporate funding of social security

Published Corporate Social Investment (CSI) expenditure by company, 2015/16-2022/23

Company	2015/16 ^a	2019/20 ^c	2020/21 ^d	2021/22 ^e	2022/23 ^g	Change 2015/16- 2022/23
	Expenditure Rm					
Absa Group	N/A	371.0	380.0	194.8	266.7	—
ADvTECH ^f	102.0	197.6	216.0	207.0	211.0	106.9%
Adcock Ingram Holdings	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.4	8.4	—
AECI ^g	18.0	11.2	34.6	34.8	36.0	100.0%
African Equity Empowerment Investments (AEEI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.7	10.5	—
Afrimat	5.3	N/A	N/A	7.9	12.3	132.1%
Airports Company South Africa	56.4	N/A	14.0	9.9	13.7	-75.7%
AfroCentric Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	16.6	—
Alexander Forbes	5.0	6.5	5.7	3.7	5.6	12.0%
Altron Group ^h	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.8	7.2	—
Alviva Holdings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0	—
Anglo American	1 581.1	811.9	1 078.1	1 080.3	1 782.8	12.8%
AngloGold Ashant	79.3	N/A	338.9	221.7	261.7	230.0%
ArcelorMittal SA	12.6	18.3	13.8	15.5	16.7	32.5%
Aspen Pharmacare Holdings	13.4	16.2	16.2	16.0	21.5	60.4%
Astral Foods	48.2	3.2	11.8	5.2	5.6	-88.4%
AVI	20.8	21.3	22.2	22.0	23.8	14.4%
Barloworld	16.6	19.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	8.4%
Blue Label Telecoms	5.3	9.7	8.5	17.5	14.9	181.1%
Brimstone Investment Corporation	N/A	7.0	6.0	5.0	12.0	—
Capitec Bank Holdings	10.6	77.0	66.0	40.0	43.0	305.7%
Cashbuild	133.0	170.0	170.2	174.9	182.5	37.2%
Clicks Group	11.1	19.8	19.0	23.0	24.0	116.2%
Curro Holdings ⁱ	27.0	117.0	142.0	151.0	137.0	407.4%
Datatec	7.0	8.0	8.7	8.6	8.7	24.3%
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) ^j	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.2	9.5	—
Dis-Chem Pharmacies	N/A	25.0	26.0	17.1	12.5	—
Engen	N/A	17.0	15.0	27.0	33.0	—
EOH Holdings	N/A	10.7	11.1	9.4	6.7	—
Eskom Holdings	103.6	123.8	67.4	75.1	63.0	-39.2%
Exemplar REIT	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	5.2	—
Exxaro Resources ^j	63.0	95.0	143.0	57.2	167.9	166.5%



➔ **Published Corporate Social Investment (CSI) expenditure by company, 2015/16-2022/23 (continued)**

Company	2015/16 ^a	2019/20 ^b	2020/21 ^c	2021/22 ^d	2022/23 ^e	Change 2015/16- 2022/23
	Expenditure Rm					
Famous Brands	15.9	21.1	15.0	3.7	16.9	6.3%
Glencore Xstrata	1 039.8	1 300.4	1 563.6	1 005.0	1 472.0	41.6%
Gold Fields	47.2	317.9	254.3	33.5	88.0	86.4%
Grindrod	7.3	N/A	1.9	8.0	6.7	-8.2%
Growthpoint Properties	15.1	44.1	44.1	47.9	51.0	237.7%
Harmony Gold Mining Company	6.0	76.0	10.8	18.0	27.0	350.0%
HomeChoice International	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	8.6	—
Impala Bafokeng	N/A	N/A	N/A	99.9	61.4	—
Impala Platinum Holdings	105.0	113.0	126.0	170.0	207.0	97.1%
Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa	40.0	46.6	46.6	33.7	42.6	6.5%
Investec	62.8	184.1	162.8	180.5	218.9	248.6%
Italtile	N/A	N/A	N/A	57.0	85.2	—
Johannesburg Stock Exchange	8.2	N/A	N/A	9.0	9.2	12.2%
Kaap Agri	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	5.9	—
Kap Industrial Holdings	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.0	25.0	—
Kumba Iron Ore	175.0	115.6	263.6	257.5	399.5	128.3%
Libstar Holdings	N/A	16.8	21.0	17.5	18.1	—
Life Healthcare Group Holdings	76.8	106.0	65.0	92.1	107.0	39.3%
Merafe Resources	30.0	85.2	49.0	18.1	27.8	-7.3%
Metair Investments	21.4	18.9	13.8	20.6	18.6	-13.1%
MMI Holdings	32.9	36.0	27.5	27.5	43.5	32.2%
Mondi Group	99.0	211.9	216.1	175.5	153.1	54.6%
Motus Holdings	N/A	28.0	18.6	30.0	26.5	—
Mpact	6.3	N/A	N/A	11.8	11.8	87.3%
Mr Price Group	27.6	39.0	25.8	37.0	23.0	-16.7%
MTN Group	335.4	189.5	168.0	54.0	63.6	-81.0%
Murray & Roberts Holdings	23.1	8.8	15.3	12.6	6.9	-70.1%
MultiChoice Africa ^k	56.0	211.0	420.0	296.0	284.0	407.1%
Nedbank Group	136.0	130.0	103.0	121.7	127.0	-6.6%
Netcare	25.0	31.0	18.0	31.0	35.0	40.0%
Northam Platinum	N/A	44.4	8.1	9.7	12.8	—
Oceana Group	4.9	N/A	7.4	6.3	4.7	-4.1%
Omnia Holdings	N/A	20.4	24.3	28.5	46.0	—
Pan African Resources	20.8	20.4	28.4	28.9	46.0	121.2%
Pepkor Holdings ^l	N/A	45.0	40.7	57.3	64.6	—
Pick n Pay ^m	41.5	34.0	41.3	38.0	46.6	12.3%



→ **Published Corporate Social Investment (CSI) expenditure by company, 2015/16-2022/23 (continued)**

Company	2015/16 ^a	2019/20 ^b	2020/21 ^c	2021/22 ^d	2022/23 ^e	Change 2015/16- 2022/23
	Expenditure Rm					
Raubex Group	4.3	4.9	3.8	5.2	6.0	39.5%
RCL Foods	10.0	9.0	7.8	11.8	10.9	9.0%
Redefine Properties	N/A	8.0	5.2	12.6	12.2	—
Remgro	18.0	25.0	25.0	22.0	26.0	44.4%
Reunert	14.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	-42.9%
RFG Holdings Limited	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.7	5.1	—
Sanlam	74.0	58.0	47.0	82.0	130.0	75.7%
Sasol	577.0	1 092.6	526.2	743.3	857.3	48.6%
Shoprite Holdings ⁿ	125.1	136.0	274.0	335.0	409.0	226.9%
Sibanye Gold	691.0	N/A	N/A	346.5	362.4	-47.6%
South32	N/A	N/A	N/A	162.2	48.6	—
Stadio Holdings ^o	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.0	19.0	—
Standard Bank Group	97.5	84.0	124.2	158.9	125.4	28.6%
Sun International	26.0	29.0	7.1	14.0	27.6	6.2%
Super Group ^p	7.8	20.6	17.7	21.1	26.4	238.5%
Telkom SA SOC Ltd	47.0	75.0	46.3	76.8	64.0	36.2%
The Foschini Group	7.0	26.2	13.9	27.0	30.2	331.4%
Tiger Brands	24.0	27.4	32.0	22.9	25.8	7.5%
Transaction Capital	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.0	12.7	—
Transnet	248.0	163.4	112.2	139.6	109.0	-56.0%
Truworths International	2.6	10.9	7.5	4.6	4.9	88.5%
Wilson Bayly Holmes-Ovcon	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	—
Woolworths Holdings ^q	693.0	854.0	918.0	970.0	1 031.0	48.8%
Total	7 444.6	11 185.3	8 810.1	8 767.5	10 696.0	43.7%

Source: Dialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Dialogue publication*, November 2021, pp100-104; November 2023, pp73-77

a Incorporating data from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

b Incorporating data from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2010.

c Incorporating data from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2021.

d Incorporating data from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2022.

e Incorporating data from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023.

f Bursaries.

g Includes social and labour plan and CSI spend in South Africa.

h Includes bursaries.

i Includes customer contributions to the Dis-Chem Pharmacies' Benefits Programme.

j Community investments and volunteerism.

k CSI project and enterprise development.

l Spend in South Africa including contribution to the Solidarity Fund.

m 2021 spend includes surplus donations and investments in training and educational programmes for unemployed youth.

n Socio-economic development and CSI spend.

o CSI spend in Africa.

p Includes enterprise supplier development.

q R856 million was surplus food donated; total spend includes non-RSA operations.

N/A — Not available.

CSI expenditure by development sector, 1998-2023

Development sector	1998	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 1998-2023
Education	54.0%	50.0%	39.0%	44.0%	48.0%	-11.1%
Social and community development ^a	12.0%	15.0%	17.0%	13.0%	13.0%	8.3%
Health	8.0%	9.0%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	-25.0%
Food security and agriculture	N/A	7.0%	10.0%	10.0%	9.0%	—
Entrepreneur and small business support ^b	11.0%	5.0%	6.0%	8.0%	8.0%	-27.3%
Sports development	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%	-66.7%
Environment	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Housing and living conditions	7.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	4.0%	-42.9%
Safety and security	N/A	1.0%	1.0%	N/A	1.0%	—
Disaster relief	N/A	4.0%	9.0%	8.0%	6.0%	—
Arts and culture	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	-50.0%
Social justice and advocacy	N/A	N/A	1.0%	1.0%	—	—
Non-sector specific donations and grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	—
Other	N/A	1.0%	1.0%	N/A	N/A	—
Total^c	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—

Source: Trialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Trialogue publication*, November 2023, p50

a Community and rural development, and welfare in 1998.

b Job creation in 1998.

c Figures may not add up to 100%, owing to rounding.

N/A — Not available.

CSI expenditure on social and community development by type of support, 2014-23

Type of support	2014	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2014-23
Support for welfare organisations	51.0%	46.0%	48.0%	37.0%	40.0%	-21.6%
Infrastructure, facilities and equipment	19.0%	19.0%	23.0%	28.0%	13.0%	-31.6%
Job creation programmes	15.0%	21.0%	18.0%	22.0%	30.0%	100.0%
Awareness programmes	8.0%	12.0%	10.0%	7.0%	12.0%	50.0%
Other interventions	7.0%	2.0%	1.0%	6.0%	5.0%	-28.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—

Source: Trialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Trialogue publication*, November 2023, p132

CSI expenditure on social and community development by target group, 2014-23

Target group	2014	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2014-23
Orphans and vulnerable children	33.0%	14.0%	11.0%	14.0%	15.0%	-54.5%
Youth	0.0%	39.0%	32.0%	42.0%	40.0%	—
People with HIV/AIDS	12.0%	6.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	-91.7%
Unemployed people	8.0%	11.0%	14.0%	10.0%	19.0%	137.5%
People with disabilities	8.0%	8.0%	9.0%	7.0%	8.0%	0.0%
Non-specific beneficiaries	11.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	—
Victims of violence and abuse	6.0%	4.0%	6.0%	7.0%	6.0%	0.0%
The elderly	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	6.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Homeless people	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%	-66.7%
Prisoners and former prisoners	0.0%	1.0%	N/A	N/A	2.0%	—
Animals	2.0%	1.0%	N/A	1.0%	1.0%	-50.0%
Other beneficiaries	13.0%	12.0%	21.0%	10.0%	3.0%	-76.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—

Source: Trialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Trialogue publication*, November 2023, p133

N/A — Not available.

CSI expenditure on education, 2010-23

Education level	2010	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2010-23
Early Childhood Development	16.0%	14.0%	13.0%	27.0%	26.0%	62,5%
General education	28.0%	24.0%	21.0%	19.0%	20.0%	-28,6%
Further education and training	29.0%	27.0%	31.0%	19.0%	23.0%	-20,7%
Tertiary education	24.0%	33.0%	29.0%	30.0%	27.0%	12,5%
Adult education	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	-66,7%
Other	N/A	N/A	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	—

Source: Trialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Trialogue publication*, November 2023, p126
N/A — Not available.

CSI expenditure on health, 2010-23

Health category	2010	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2010-23
Primary healthcare	46.0%	77.0%	71.0%	82.0%	81.0%	76.1%
Secondary healthcare	17.0%	15.0%	15.0%	6.0%	8.0%	-52.9%
Tertiary healthcare	14.0%	8.0%	11.0%	12.0%	7.0%	-50.0%
Other types of healthcare	23.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	4.0%	-82.6%

Source: Trialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Trialogue publication*, November 2023, p150

CSI expenditure on housing and living conditions, 2014-23

Housing/living conditions	2014	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2014-23
Facilitating housing development	13.0%	31.0%	6.0%	N/A	10.0%	-23.1%
Building houses	73.0%	27.0%	14.0%	30.0%	20.0%	-72.6%
Water and sanitation	0.0%	16.0%	51.0%	42.0%	29.0%	—
Materials supply	14.0%	3.0%	N/A	1.0%	10.0%	-28.6%
Energy/energy-efficiency initiatives	0.0%	11.0%	3.0%	10.0%	10.0%	—
Other	0.0%	12.0%	19.0%	17.0%	—	—
Maintenance	N/A	N/A	4.0%	17.0%	1.0%	—

Source: Trialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Trialogue publication*, November 2023, p154
N/A — Not available.

CSI expenditure on entrepreneur and small business support, 2014-23

Entrepreneur/business category	2014	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2014-23
Skills development for entrepreneurs	64.0%	59.0%	62.0%	49.0%	75.0%	17.2%
Providing finance	24.0%	21.0%	13.0%	18.0%	3.0%	-87.5%
Infrastructure, facilities and equipment	7.0%	19.0%	17.0%	24.0%	11.0%	57.1%
Non-specific general donations	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	6.0%	11.0%	1 000.0%
Other interventions	4.0%	0.0%	5.0%	3.0%	—	—

Source: Trialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Trialogue publication*, November 2023, p142
N/A — Not available.

Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs)

The Non-Profit Organisations Act of 1997 established an administrative and regulatory framework within which Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) can function through a registration facility.

An NPO is defined as a trust, company, or other association of persons established for a public purpose and whose income and property are not distributable to its members or office-bearers except as reasonable compensation for services rendered. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) are collectively known as NPOs.

The Department of Social Development (DSD) is responsible for the implementation of the NPO Act. In order to be registered, NPOs need to apply to the DSD.

Registered NPOs, 2020-24

Status	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Registered	231 445	242 611	259 802	275 275	289 432
De-registered	367	415	451	494	550
Applications in process	5 081	5 022	7 565	3 778	3 279

Source: DSD, www.dsd.gov.za, accessed 20 May 2024

NPO income share by income source^a, 2018-23

Source of income	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2018-23
South African companies	24.0%	27.0%	28.0%	27.0%	27.0%	12.5%
South African private individuals	20.0%	12.0%	11.0%	12.0%	14.0%	-40.0%
South African trusts/foundations	9.0%	16.0%	9.0%	20.0%	13.0%	122.2%
South African government	14.0%	7.0%	11.0%	10.0%	12.0%	-28.6%
Foreign private donors	10.0%	14.0%	11.0%	7.0%	10.0%	-30.0%
The National Lotteries Board	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.0%	2.0%	-75.0%
South African intermediary NPOs	1.0%	3.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%	200.0%
Foreign Government donors	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	33.3%
Self-generated	14.0%	10.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	-14.3%
Investment outcome	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Debt	0.0%	1.0%	—	—	—	—
Other	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	1.0%	—
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—

Source: Trialogue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Trialogue publication*, November 2023, p237

a Trialogue conducted primary research with 120 NPOs during 2021 to provide an overview of NPO income in South Africa.

NPO expenditure by sector^a, 2019-23

Sector	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change 2019-23
Education	32.0%	39.0%	33.0%	34.0%	33.0%	3.1%
Social and community development	31.0%	26.0%	25.0%	28.0%	31.0%	0.0%
Health	13.0%	11.0%	5.0%	10.0%	12.0%	-7.7%
Entrepreneur and small business support	4.0%	7.0%	5.0%	4.0%	7.0%	75.0%
Food security and agriculture	6.0%	4.0%	9.0%	5.0%	4.0%	-33.3%
Social justice and advocacy	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	66.7%
Disaster Relief	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	—
Arts and culture	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Environment	2.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	1.0%	-50.0%
Sports development	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	1.0%	-50.0%
Housing and living conditions	1.0%	1.0%	—	—	1.0%	0.0%
Safety and security	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	—	1.0%	0.0%
Other	3.0%	0.0%	8.0%	6.0%	1.0%	-66.7%

Source: Triologue, *The Business in Society Handbook: A Triologue publication*, November 2023, p51

a Triologue conducted primary research with 115 NPOs during 2020 to provide an overview of NPO income in South Africa.

PENSION FUNDS**Number of privately administered and underwritten retirement funds, 2014-22**

Type of fund	2014	2016	2017
Privately Administered Funds ^a	2 966	2 973	2 982
Underwritten Funds ^b	2 175	2 162	2 167
Total	5 141	5 144	5 158
Type of fund	2018	2021	2022
Privately Administered Funds ^a	2 970	2 946	2 920
Underwritten Funds ^b	2 154	2 144	2 150
Total	5 124	5 090	5 070

Source: Financial Sector Conduct Authority (FSCA), *2021/22 Annual Report*, 2023, p66

a Funds investing their assets, on their own behalf, with bodies and institutions in the public and private sectors of the economy.

b Funds operating exclusively by means of insurance policies issued by registered insurers in South Africa.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) provides benefits to workers who become un-employed, become ill, go on maternity leave or take leave when a minor child is adopted, and to the spouse, life partner, or child dependants upon the death of a contributor.

One can claim:

- *unemployment benefits* if one has been dismissed or retrenched or if one's contract has expired (a domestic worker can claim from the UIF if she works for more than one employer and loses her job with one of them or if her employer dies);
- *illness benefits* if one is off work owing to illness for two weeks;
- *maternity benefits* if one is pregnant and takes maternity leave;
- *adoption benefits* if one legally adopts a child younger than two years and has to leave work to look after that child (only one of the adopting parents can apply for benefits) or if they are the wife/husband or minor child of a contributor.

The following employees do not qualify to claim from the UIF:

- employees working less than 24 hours per month;
- learners/pupils;
- public servants;
- foreigners working on contract;
- employees who receive an old-age pension; or
- employees who earn based solely on commission.

Employees cannot claim from the UIF if they:

- receive benefits from the Compensation Fund;
- receive benefits from an unemployment fund established under the Labour Relations Act;
- are suspended from claiming owing to fraud;
- have quit their job;
- do not report at set dates and times; or
- refuse training and/or advice offered by UIF staff.

Both the employer and the employee contribute 1% of the employee's salary making the UIF contribution 2% of an employee's salary. For employees earning above R14 872 a month, both the employer and employee are only expected to contribute a capped amount of R148.72 per month.

Employees must claim within six months after they have stopped working and can claim from the day they stop working until their benefits are used up or they start working again. Tax is not payable on the benefits.

Employees contributing to the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), 2008-22

Year	People contributing to UIF	Total employed population	Proportion contributing to UIF
2008	6 858 000	12 316 000	55.7%
2011	6 814 000	11 901 000	57.3%
2012	7 279 000	12 240 000	59.5%
2013	7 815 000	12 712 000	61.5%
2014	7 976 000	13 065 000	61.0%
2015	8 080 000	13 499 000	59.9%
2016	8 119 000	13 459 000	60.3%
2017	8 278 000	13 774 000	60.1%
2018	8 369 000	13 914 000	60.1%
2019	8 389 000	13 749 000	61.0%
2020	7 989 000	12 612 000	63.3%
2021	7 753 000	12 259 000	63.2%
2022	7 962 000	12 973 000	61.4%

Source: Stats SA, *Labour market dynamics in South Africa 2022*, Statistical release 02-11-02, 2023, p131

For more information on the labour market, please refer to the Employment chapter.

Employees contributing to the UIF, 2010-21

UIF contribution	2010	2016	2017	2018
Yes	6 593 000 56.6%	8 119 000 60.3%	8 278 000 60.1%	8 369 000 60.1%
No	4 938 000 42.4%	5 104 000 37.9%	5 241 000 38.0%	5 319 000 38.2%
Don't know	121 000 1.0%	236 000 1.8%	255 000 1.9%	255 001 1.8%
Total	11 652 001	13 459 001	13 774 000	13 914 000
UIF contribution	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yes	8 389 000 61.0%	7 989 000 63.3%	7 753 000 63.2%	7 962 000 61.4%
No	5 104 000 37.1%	4 438 000 35.2%	4 325 000 35.3%	4 685 000 36.1%
Don't know	256 000 1.9%	185 000 1.5%	180 000 1.5%	326 000 2.5%
Total	13 749 000	12 612 000	12 259 000	12 973 000

Source: Stats SA, *Labour market dynamics in South Africa 2021*, Statistical release 02-11-02, 2022, p129



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