African Conference:  
Transformative Agenda for Official Statistics

Libreville, Gabon  
November 2015

Session 1:  
Coordination at and between the global, (sub-) regional and national statistical systems, communication, and advocacy

Mr. Pali Lehohla, Director General, Statistics South Africa
Transformative Agenda for Statistics in Africa powered by NDPs, Agenda 2063 and SDGs

Pali Lehohla
Statistician-General South Africa
21 November 2015
Gabon
Africa’s Challenge

The heights by great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight, but they, while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night.
Outline

Environment

Role of Statistics

Embracing the transformative agenda

Attendant risks

Conclusions
Sustainable development goals – A world that counts
Premised on the notion of ‘leave no one behind’

Transition from MDGs to SDGs means moving:
From 8 to 17 Goals, from 20 to 169 targets and from 60 to a minimum of 302 indicators.

Agenda 2063:
A forward looking continental framework
Agenda 2063 anchored on the AU vision of “a shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development ‘ and based on 7 aspirations derived from consultations

Agenda 2063:
Fostering and Promoting Innovation to fill data gaps
Mobilizing resources to overcome data inequalities between developing and developed countries
Enhancing leadership and coordination to ensure that data revolution achieves fulfilment of sustainable development goals

National Development Plan
Indicators on progress in the implementation on the NDP at present done through:
MTSF(2014-2019) indicators
Departmental indicators
Provincial indicators
Implementation of NDP currently tracked through Programme of Action for Government (POA)

The South Africa I know, the home I understand
Environment: Data thirsty Sustainable Development Goals

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4. QUALITY EDUCATION
5. GENDER EQUALITY
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13. CLIMATE ACTION
14. LIFE BELOW WATER
15. LIFE ON LAND
16. PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17. PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The South Africa I know, the home I understand
SDG goals and targets in an integrated framework

TARGET AREAS
- Income poverty
- Social protection
- Hunger, malnutrition
- Universal services
- Education
- Discrimination, violence, harm
- Water quality, quantity, efficiency
- Universal services
- Sustainability, productivity, diversity
- Sust Infrastructure, clean tech
- Within nations
- Housing, services, transport
- Efficiency, procurement
- Adaptation
- Pollution, overfishing
- Protect, sust use, restore
- Violence, illicit flow
- Technology
- Finance
- Capacity building

17 GOALS
- 1. Poverty
- 2. Hunger, nutrition, sust agric
- 3. Health
- 4. Education
- 5. Gender and women
- 6. Water, sanitation
- 7. Energy
- 8. Economic growth, jobs
- 9. Infrastructure, industrialization
- 10. Inequality
- 11. Cities
- 12. SCP
- 13. Climate Change
- 14. Oceans and seas
- 15. Biodiversity and ecosystems
- 16. Peaceful societies, justice

INTEGRATION
- Leave no one behind
- Equity, Prosperity and Planet
- Invest in future capital

Implementation and partnership
Data thirsty Agenda 2063 aspirations

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development

2. An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance

3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law

4. A peaceful and secure Africa

5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics

6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children

7. Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner
Environment: Glocal data structures and the return of National Development Planning

Number of indicators to track
* Preliminary number
Environment: Geo Politics

1. Rise of right wing politics in Europe
   Germany, France, United Kingdom

2. The rise of democratic movements in Africa:
   - Africa Union and Africa peer review mechanisms stabilizing politics but an uneasy return to demands for longer term limits.

3. The re-emergence of terrorism and cyber terrorism and uncertainty of right wing governments reaction.

5. Rebalancing of military power and emergence of tensions in a multi polar military polity led by the US, Russia and China. The theatres are the South Sea, Syria, Ukraine.

6. The lumpen driven “voluntary” slave movements from the South and middle east into Europe.

7. Unease in Nigeria, flooding into Chad and Cameroon caused by quasi military-religious movements. Sustained unease in Mali.
Environment: Geo Economics

1. Deepening Global Economic and Financial crisis

2. Slowing growth in China and shift to domestic consumption led growth with attendant two child policy

3. Dying mineral supercycle boom with major consequences for Africa and its growth narrative

4. Major energy deficits in Africa

5. Strong Nepad Infrastructure Plans for Africa
   The rail and road network, Rail stock the Millennium dam in Ethiopia, the Great Inga, Lesotho Highlands water developments

6. Demographic dividend deficits that would scupper the African dream

7. General global discordance at the dawn of the SDGs
Environment: IT, Money and Statistics capturing the state

1. Emergent opportunistic coalitions of technology, money, facilitators, statistics and NGOs

2. Culmination of formation of Global Forum for Data without official statisticians

3. Clumsy attempts by official statisticians to claim World Data Forum

4. Poor and undefined governance mechanisms for open data

5. Unstrategic and insular tactics by official statisticians to cling to the power of numbers

6. Unguided possession of public data holdings by mobi technologists

7. State capture through an unholy alliance of data technology and money and the destruction of the democracy project
Leadership: The Statistics Systems and their Role

1. Grasping the role of statistics and the leadership challenge
2. Understanding that the Chief Statistician is the Chief Statistician is the Chief Communications Officer
3. Political clarity of mission both at country and globally
4. Management excellence of resources
5. Clarity of running complexity of a public good
6. Competency and leading in subject matter
Africa Embracing the transformative agenda

**SDG INDICATORS**
- Common Africa position on SDGs and indicators
- Common Africa Strategy based costing of SDG indicators
- A revised set of indicators discussed in Bangkok in October
- Inputs being consolidated
- Final list to be approved by UNSC in March next year

**AGENDA 2063**
- Proposed list of indicators to be discussed and finalised in Gabon
- Costing for sustainable data sources will be done
- Presentation of proposed indicators and costing document to African Ministers in January 2016
- Domestication of Agenda 2063

**NDP/MTSF**
- MTSF indicators and NDP
- DPME and Stats SA to work together on tracking indicators
- SDG/Agenda2063/NDP/MTSF indicators framework alignment in progress
Africa Embracing the transformative agenda

Census 2010 and 2020 Rounds

- ASSD is a successful driver of change
- Africa counts collectively and Census 2010 Round was the most successful
- SHaSA has mobilized and galvanized governance, peace and security and these indicators must guide data revolution

CRVS and GPS

- Africa trail blazed the leave no one behind agenda and established the APAI-CRVS agenda thereby bringing back to the UNSC civil registration and vital statistics. Asia and Latin America followed
- Africa innovated the Governance Peace and Security indicators and brought these back to UNSC

Technology and Systems

- Africa introduced the construct of national statistics systems (NSS) and this is now a mainstream instrument with a position established at UNSD recently.
- Africa has embraced technology in their Censuses and Surveys: Cape Verde, Senegal, Cote d’Ivoire, South Africa, Namibia
- The Pan African model of statistical work works and needs to be strengthened
Embracing the transformative agenda: From a national Statistics Office to a National Statistics System Managing a Complex System

Evolution: stages of growth
Revolution: stage of crisis / turbulence

Phase 1
Low and unpredictable output
1994 – 1998 Integration
Creating a new environment for statistics in democracy

Phase 2
Able to deliver output with reasonable quality
1999 – 2004 Integrity
Challenge of products and quality – get house in order

Phase 3
Carries out change on its own
2005 – 2009 Transform
Improving internal processes and methodologies

Phase 4
Works actively with customers
2010 – 2014 Revolution
Growth through coordination

Phase 5
Create conducive legislative environment
2015 – 2019 Statistical Reform
Growth through coordination and collaboration
Embracing the transformative Agenda: Mandate for Official Statistics

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
(United Nations adopted 10 principles)

African Charter on Statistics
(African Union adopted 6 principles)

Statistics Act (Act 6 of 1999)
(Based on principles of official statistics)

1. Statistical production
2. Statistical coordination
Africa Embracing the transformative Agenda: Informing the indicators through planning tools

MTSF
NDP
Agenda 2063
SDGs

Social Accounting Matrix
Growth Accounting Matrix
A platform for the future

Put **use** at the centre - Begin with the end in mind

Drive **Legislative reform**

Investment in **growth & coordination**

Transformation and **Innovation**
The South Africa I know, The home I understand

**A Better Life for All**
- Eliminate poverty & inequality
- Social change
- Decent jobs
- Economic growth
- People are safe

**Increased use of quality statistical information as evidence**
- Planning
- Informed citizenry
- Policy development
- Decision-making

**Support evidence based decision-making**
- Business output
  - Increase use

**Products**
- Education
- Employment
- Mining
- Construction
- Agriculture
- Manufacturing
- Finance
- Utilities
- Population
- Manufacturing
- Trade
- Transport
- Agriculture
- Business output
  - Increase use

**Stakeholder perspective**
- Context
  - Relevance
- Business
  - Innovation
- Building blocks
  - Investment

**Processes**
- Statistical production
- Statistical administration
- Statistical frames
- Statistical development

**Inputs**
- Information Capital
- Human Capital
- Organisational Capital
- Technological Capital
Planning tools: Social Accounting Matrix
What is a Social Accounting Matrix?

Provides a comprehensive picture of the economic transactions of an economy, including the interactions with the household sector.
What is a Social Accounting Matrix? It ensures that no one is left behind

- Integrates supply and use tables (SU-tables) and institutional sector accounts into a single matrix format

- It is a presentation of the 2008 System of National Accounts (2008 SNA) in a matrix format focusing on issues that are of special interest in a country

  - For example, an analysis of interrelationships between structural features of an economy and the distribution of income and expenditure among households groups
What is a Social Accounting Matrix?

• Represents the link between two, often distinct, fields of statistics, namely, economic and social statistics

• Provides a framework that ensures consistency across a range of social statistics from different sources. Ensures consistency not only between social statistics in the matrix, but also between these social statistics and national accounts
What does the SAM measure?

Main SAM matrix (examples):

- **Trade and transport margins** (27 products and services)
- **Intermediate consumption** (27 industries and 27 products and services)
- **Household final consumption expenditure** (4 population groups, 12 percentile expenditure groups and 27 products and services)
- **Imports and Exports** (27 products and services)
- **Total Output** (27 industries and 27 products)
What does the SAM measure?

Main SAM matrix (examples):

- **Generation of income** (salaries and wages) (also from RoW) (27 industries, 4 population groups, 11 occupational groups, 4 skill levels)
- **Property income** (4 institutional sectors)
- **Current taxes on income and wealth** (4 institutional sectors)
- **Net disposable income** (4 population groups, 12 percentile expenditure groups)
- **Net lending** (by 10 financial institutions)
What does the SAM do?

- Formal modelling, including feedbacks from non-monetary to monetary variables (National Treasury, Non-governmental organisations, researchers)
- Describe inequalities amongst household groups in SA society
- Pinpoint gaps in the available data sets and discrepancies in the survey concepts
National Development Plan 2030
Chapter 3: Economy and employment

A responsive labour market
Improving labour market matching and transitions
SAM matrix 3.2a – Generation of income
Disaggregation of generation of labour income (compensation of employees (salaries and wages) into:

- 27 industries
- 4 Population groups
- 11 Occupational groups
- 4 skill levels
Extended SAM with Labour Accounts

Adds 3 external matrices (the Labour Accounts) to the main SAM matrix:

1. Industry by highest level of education by population group and gender (number of employees)
2. Industry by area of study by population group and gender (number of employees)
3. Industry by highest level of education by population group and gender (R million) (salaries and wages)
National Development Plan 2030

Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation

Role of the post school sector

• Respond to skills needs of all sectors of society, including business, industry and the government
• Raise education and training levels to produce highly skilled professionals and technicians
• Double the number of graduate and post graduate scientist and increase the number of African and woman postgraduates, especially PhDs
• Produce 30 000 artisans per year by 2030
Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation

Extended SAM with Labour Accounts

Adds 3 external matrices (the Labour Accounts) to the main SAM matrix:

1. Industry by highest level of education by population group and gender (number of employees)
2. Industry by area of study by population group and gender (number of employees)
3. Industry by highest level of education by population group and gender (R million) (salaries and wages)
Updating of the SAM

• Most recent SAM – reference year 2011
• Data source dependent:
  • Population Census: 2011
  • Income and Expenditure Survey: 2010/2011
• Compilation of the next SAM dependant on availability of a new Population Census/Community Survey data as well as a new Income and Expenditure Survey
# SAM products and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>Products and services</th>
<th>Household final consumption expenditure (Population group by expenditure percentile group) (R’million)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A: P3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P1100 Agriculture</td>
<td>11 047</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P2100 Coal</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P2300 Gold</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P2500 Other mining</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P301-6 Food</td>
<td>22 757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P311-316 Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P317 Footwear</td>
<td>6 784</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P331-338 Petroleum</td>
<td>1 916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P341-342 Other non-metallic mineral products</td>
<td>6 555</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P361-359 Basic iron/steel</td>
<td>598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P36 Electrical machinery</td>
<td>960</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P371-376 Radio</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P381-387 Transport equipment</td>
<td>430</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P321-391-5 Other manufacturing</td>
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<td>P4100 Electricity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P4200 Water</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P5 Construction</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P6100 Trade</td>
<td>159</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P64 Hotels and restaurants</td>
<td>906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P7100 Transport services</td>
<td>1 503</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P7600 Communications</td>
<td>3 492</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P81-83 Financial intermediation</td>
<td>2 879</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P84 Real estate</td>
<td>607</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P85-88 Business activities</td>
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<td>P91&amp;84 General government</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P9300 Health and social work</td>
<td>1 057</td>
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<td></td>
<td>P92/6/6/9 Other activities/services</td>
<td>529</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D1 Direct purchases abroad by residents</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D2 Dir. purch. in domestic market by non-resid.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total use</strong></td>
<td><strong>72 003</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning tools: Growth Accounting Matrix
What is GAF?

- A framework for the measurement of living standards by decomposing income per capita by its driving sources and their respective contributing factors.

- Sources: total factor productivity, capital accumulation, demographic dividend, participation rate, and employment rate.

- It is an analytical tool for analysing short to medium term developments in real incomes and the factors influencing them, thus also helping to assess what growth in potential output might look like.

- It is empirically motivated and does not really on assumption theorising unless made to do so.

- By design, it does not explain the underlying causes influencing incomes because it looks at the symptomatic factors associated with them.
What is GAF?

• Interest in the framework is motivated by two policy issues:
  • Comparison and benchmarking of economic growth performance as part of identifying the factors by which this performance can be improved, especially in achieving employment objectives;
  • The extent to which technological progress must be nurtured as a primary ingredient for economic growth, with the view to improving the understanding on the role of skills in the labour force, which impacts education and social protection objectives
GAF for South Africa by Stats SA

• Stats SA has developed GAF for South Africa. Its key strength is its ability to probe economic growth performance and its drivers sub-nationally.

• The Stats SA GAF illustrates how this growth and its drivers shape within and across provinces covering the last 20 years of SA’s economic landscape, as well as looking ahead until 2019 as per the Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

• The Stats SA GAF is ongoing in nature, being updatable every year together with a 5-year outlook, as evidence from official and national statistics on incomes, production, population, prices, tax collection, poverty, employment, and skills becomes available.

• The Stats SA GAF is designed to be flexible such that it can accommodate improvements to its formulation and its measurement, which is something which will strengthen and mature with time.
GAF for South Africa by Stats SA

• The Stats SA GAF gives strategic information on what policies could produce balanced economic growth, and how different factors can be paired for different growth scenarios according to their likelihood.

• The Stats SA GAF decomposes the incomes per capita within and across provinces by their contributions from total productivity, capital accumulation, demographic development, work participation, and employment prospects, simultaneously with accounting for how these contributions are shaped by their respective drivers.

• These drivers include the different dependency ratios from young to elderly, the changes in the make-up of employment between the working poor and the gainfully employed, the development of demographic forces as per the evolution of the labour force and those of working age, and the respective changes to capital generation brought by the trade-offs between labour productivity and the rates of return from capital investments.
Decision-making with the SA GAF

- The GAF is an analytical information tool that supports evidence-based decision-making by giving a birds-eye view of economic development sub-nationally at provincial level.
- It is a tracking device for the monitoring of the employment, GDP growth, and terms of trade objectives of Chapter 3 of the NDP.
- Likewise, it is a tracking device for the monitoring of the outcomes of MTSF 2014-2019 outcomes of decent employment through inclusive growth, and a capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
- It is a strategic device for identifying and tracking the economic growth contributors for achieving the Agenda 2063 aspiration for inclusive growth and sustainable development.
- It is a signalling device on the progress made on the Sustainable Development Goals of halving poverty (Target 1.2), growing the incomes of the poor at a rate higher than the National average (Target 10.1), and achieving gainful, i.e. productive employment for everyone in the labour force (Target 8.5).
Final thoughts on GAF

• Growth accounting provides an informative framework for analysing economic developments in the short to medium term, thus helping with the assessment of potential output growth.

• It allows the relative importance and contributions of the individual factors contributing to economic growth to be identified and summarised. The SA GAF does so sub-nationally.

• The results from a growth accounting framework crucially depend on the availability of reliable official and national statistics needed for its construction.

• Growth accounting does not explain the causes of economic growth, and as such should always be handled as a complement to conceptual approaches in economic planning that aim to understand what these causes are.

• Nonetheless this does not subtract from the effective tracking, strategic, and signalling qualities of the framework, which ultimately can suggest the direction where the explanations might be found.
ICP
## Nominal Expenditures Per Capita in U.S. Dollars, ICP 2011

**Selected African countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Food and nonalcoholic beverages</th>
<th>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics</th>
<th>Clothing and footwear</th>
<th>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels</th>
<th>Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Recreation and culture</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Restaurants and hotels</th>
<th>Miscellaneous goods and services</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé and Príncipe</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>169</td>
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<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>Seychelles</td>
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<td>1,318</td>
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<td>Sierra Leone</td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td><strong>107</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Purchasing Power Parities (U.S. Dollar = 1.00), ICP 2011

#### Selected African countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Food and nonalcoholic beverages</th>
<th>Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and narcotics</th>
<th>Clothing and footwear</th>
<th>Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels</th>
<th>Furnishings, household equipment and maintenance</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Recreation and culture</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Restaurants and hotels</th>
<th>Miscellaneous goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>São Tomé and Príncipe</td>
<td>17,061.052</td>
<td>10,212.969</td>
<td>9,837.834</td>
<td>7,455.455</td>
<td>14,014.117</td>
<td>3,994.580</td>
<td>13,685.972</td>
<td>10,968.728</td>
<td>13,376.353</td>
<td>2,149.474</td>
<td>12,688.537</td>
<td>6,993.394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>404.663</td>
<td>266.125</td>
<td>208.121</td>
<td>177.926</td>
<td>282.251</td>
<td>126.884</td>
<td>371.307</td>
<td>295.559</td>
<td>278.748</td>
<td>88.128</td>
<td>337.755</td>
<td>200.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>3,310.580</td>
<td>1,580.447</td>
<td>1,178.052</td>
<td>905.604</td>
<td>2,156.711</td>
<td>706.823</td>
<td>2,833.988</td>
<td>2,697.819</td>
<td>1,922.111</td>
<td>599.129</td>
<td>2,161.433</td>
<td>1,376.626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan*</td>
<td>2.405</td>
<td>2.278</td>
<td>0.899</td>
<td>1.125</td>
<td>1.783</td>
<td>0.537</td>
<td>2.283</td>
<td>1.594</td>
<td>1.659</td>
<td>0.436</td>
<td>1.306</td>
<td>1.348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>948.924</td>
<td>764.066</td>
<td>483.312</td>
<td>527.251</td>
<td>743.475</td>
<td>206.764</td>
<td>829.729</td>
<td>530.828</td>
<td>706.846</td>
<td>216.587</td>
<td>649.250</td>
<td>441.795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>1.068</td>
<td>0.984</td>
<td>1.024</td>
<td>0.461</td>
<td>0.930</td>
<td>0.382</td>
<td>0.877</td>
<td>0.445</td>
<td>0.872</td>
<td>0.179</td>
<td>0.864</td>
<td>0.590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>1,419.160</td>
<td>1,165.303</td>
<td>948.693</td>
<td>793.013</td>
<td>1,309.352</td>
<td>455.930</td>
<td>1,617.989</td>
<td>1,011.713</td>
<td>1,133.831</td>
<td>269.971</td>
<td>1,129.419</td>
<td>745.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>3,914.496</td>
<td>3,169.257</td>
<td>2,363.291</td>
<td>1,703.604</td>
<td>3,697.202</td>
<td>1,125.337</td>
<td>4,781.428</td>
<td>5,040.040</td>
<td>3,000.717</td>
<td>1,261.497</td>
<td>2,770.402</td>
<td>1,697.794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>0.825</td>
<td>0.435</td>
<td>0.572</td>
<td>0.391</td>
<td>0.941</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>0.885</td>
<td>0.649</td>
<td>0.632</td>
<td>0.180</td>
<td>0.761</td>
<td>0.387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* PPPs (US$ = 1.00)
### Expenditure based on PPPs, ICP 2011

**Selected African countries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Expenditure (US$, billions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Based on PPPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>611.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>152.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>71.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>109.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (50)</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,115.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impact on Society

National Agenda: A better life for all

Driving START
Statistics for Transparency, Accountability, Results and Transformation

Investment in growth & coordination

People, Places, Possibilities

A Better life for All
Reducing poverty & Equality
The heights by great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight, but they, while their companions slept, were toiling upward in the night.