

# Fast Facts



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## Contents

- **Provinces**  
The winners and losers of internal migration 1
- **Provinces**  
The pieces of the provincial puzzle 2-3
- **Provincial profiles**  
Over 125 demographic, economic and social statistical indicators for the nine provinces. 4-24
- **Fast Stats** 25-30

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## Provinces

# THE WINNERS AND LOSERS OF INTERNAL MIGRATION

**People are continuing to flow from poorer, more rural provinces to the provinces with the largest economies and the best service delivery.**

The relative sizes of the provincial populations were one of the aspects of the 2011 census to have received most attention when the results were released in October 2012. The population of the Western Cape, for example, appeared to have been underestimated, jumping from 5.3 million people in previous estimates for 2011 to 5.8 million people in the census results. The figures are important as they determine the amount of money each province receives from the national government.

Keeping abreast of demographic trends in the provinces is also crucial for national and provincial policymakers to be able to plan for the provision of services such as education, health, and housing.

The statistics on pages 4-23 of this issue of *Fast Facts* show that some provinces experienced overall net out-migration between 2001 and 2011. For instance, during that period 278 000 more people left the Eastern Cape than moved into the province.

Many of the people leaving the five provinces that experienced net out-migration between 2001 and 2011 (Eastern Cape, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, and the Northern Cape) may have been attracted to the four other provinces by better prospects of work and a decent standard of living. Gauteng and the Western Cape experienced the highest net in-migration, and also ranked among the best-performing provinces on employment and living conditions indicators.

As long as such provinces perform the best on these indicators, they are likely to continue to attract migrants from both inside and outside the country, putting pressure on their delivery of basic services.

On the other hand, they may be able to reap the benefits of larger populations with on average higher education levels and higher average incomes to contribute to provincial revenue and economic activity. Conversely, the poorer provinces such as the Eastern Cape and Limpopo may continue to struggle as they lose many members of their educated working-age populations to other provinces.

— **Lucy Holborn**

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## The provincial puzzle pieces

**This issue of *Fast Facts* presents the state of the nine provinces in South Africa and tells a tale of sometimes very wide discrepancies. The better-performing provinces are the ones attracting the most migrants from poorer areas of the country, but they also tend to suffer from high crime rates.**

### Demographics

Rural-to-urban migration has continued apace in South Africa and has contributed to Gauteng's being the most populous province, with almost 24% of the country's population living there. The province takes up only about 1% of the country's land area but it has the highest population density (675 people per square kilometre).

Overall, women outnumber men in the country. Limpopo has the highest proportion of females to males (53.3%). Females outnumber males by 14% in that province. However, female proportions are lower than male proportions in Gauteng (49.5%) and the North West (49.3%), perhaps because of migrant male labour in those provinces. Males outnumber females by 3% in the North West.

The fertility rate of Limpopo was the highest for the period 2006–11 (an average of 2.85 births per woman). Gauteng had the lowest fertility rate (2.10). The more urbanised provinces tend to have lower fertility rates partly because in urban environments the costs of raising a child are higher, there is better education and access to contraception, and there are higher labour participation rates for women.

Limpopo has the highest proportion of children living in child-headed households, some 1.2% of that province's children living in such households. The highest proportion of children who, having lost both their parents, are double orphans is in KwaZulu-Natal. About 7% of all children in that province are without both parents. The existence of child-headed households is attributable partly to HIV/AIDS and out-migration as parents move to other provinces in search of work and leave their children behind. Out-migration is most prevalent in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo.

### Economies, incomes, and poverty

The bulk of provincial income comes from central government and the rest is from revenue collected through casino and horse racing taxes as well as liquor and vehicle licences. The Western Cape's own revenue collected as a proportion of its total revenue is highest at 6%. The province also has the lowest proportion of people living on less than \$2 a day, at 1%.

Gauteng's economy is the largest, grew fastest, and has the highest average annual personal income. Meanwhile, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo have the highest proportions of their populations receiving social grants (39%) and the lowest average household incomes.

### Education

Attendance at day-care centres, crèches, playgroups, nursery schools, and pre-primary schools is most prevalent in Gauteng, with 43% of the population aged between 0 and 4 years attending such centres in 2011. This could partly be a result of higher average incomes in the province, and higher levels of employment, prompting more parents to be able to pay for, as well as require, such child-care services.

Spending on education per pupil increased significantly in all provinces over the last decade. Limpopo had the most notable increase at 216%. The increase was smallest in the Western Cape (121%).

### Health

The number of children who die before the age of five per 1 000 births in 2010 was lowest in the Western Cape (20) and highest in the Free State (31). Although the Free State had a relatively low ranking (7th) in both drinking water (blue drop) and waste water (green drop) quality rankings in

2012, the rate of diarrhoea among children under the age of five is lowest in that province (63 per 1 000).

Poverty and lack of knowledge relating to a proper diet are among the better-known causes of malnutrition. The Western Cape has the lowest rate of malnourished children under five (2.7 per 1 000). This may be related to the fact that the province ranked first in household income as well as in literacy rates.

The presence of HIV/AIDS is evident in all provinces. The *2011 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey* by the Department of Health noted an increase in HIV prevalence in the Free State, Mpumalanga, and the North West between 2010 and 2011. All other provinces showed declines over the same period.

**Living conditions**

Gauteng and the Western Cape are the only two regions in which state-controlled land exceeds privately-owned land, with 55% of land in each of the two provinces owned or controlled by the State.

Better service delivery may be part of what attracts people to some provinces. Gauteng, for example, has the best score in the drinking water quality index (98%), and the highest number of government subsidy houses built since 1994. It is also among the four provinces with the lowest number of households using the bucket system (0%).

The Western Cape has the highest proportion of households having their refuse removed by a municipality (91%) and using electricity for lighting (93%) and cooking (87%). The lowest proportion of households without access to a landline (69%) is in the Western Cape.

**Crime**

Not surprisingly, commercial crimes such as counterfeiting, and cheque and card fraud occur at the highest rate in provinces with relatively large economies. Gauteng has a commercial crime rate of 275 per 100 000 people, and the Western Cape one of 228 per 100 000. Drug-related crime and burglary (residential and non-residential) are worst in the Western Cape. For example, residential burglaries in the province, at 843 per 100 000, are more than double the rate in the Eastern Cape, at 395.

Drug-related crime seems to be more prevalent in coastal regions (KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape), and as expected, stock theft is lowest in the most urbanised provinces (Gauteng and the Western Cape). Together, the rate of motor vehicle theft in the three most populous provinces is higher than that of all the other six provinces combined.

Gauteng has the highest rate of violent robberies at 312 per 100 000 people and the highest number of police officers murdered (21). The province also has the highest number of registered security businesses in (3 202), more than double that in KwaZulu-Natal (1 502).

**Conclusion**

The provinces with the largest economies and the most people also have the highest household and personal income, and better education levels. Despite the increasing influx of people into towns and cities in these provinces, they often rank highly on service delivery indicators. As long as such provinces continue to perform well on such a range of indicators, they are likely to continue to attract people from poorer-performing provinces in search of economic opportunities and better living conditions, despite higher rates of crime.

— *Thuthukani Ndebele*

**Sources**

The statistics in the following pages are from the following sources: Actuarial Society of South Africa; Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs; Department of Basic Education; Department of Health; Department of Human Settlements; Department of Public Service and Administration; Department of Rural Development and Land Reform; Department of Water Affairs; Health Systems Trust; IHS Global Insight Southern Africa; Independent Police Investigative Directorate formerly known as the Independent Complaints Directorate; National Treasury; Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority; Road Traffic Management Corporation; Statistics South Africa; South African Police Service; and the South African Revenue Service.

For more detailed source information, please contact Thuthukani Ndebele on 011-482-7221 (ext 2010) or thuthukani@sairr.org.za

**Notes**

See page 24 for explanatory notes to the tables.

# Eastern Cape<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	168 966km <sup>2</sup>	2
Share of country area	13.8%	2
Share of national population	12.7%	4
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	38.8	5
Population census 2011 count	6.56m	3
— proportion African	86.3%	6
— proportion coloured	8.3%	3
— proportion Indian	0.4%	=7
— proportion white	4.7%	7
— proportion female	52.9%	2
— proportion females over males	12.4%	2
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	39.8%	5
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.76	4
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	50.2	=6
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	54.4	5
Number of households	1.69m	3
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.8%	=8
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	6.1%	7
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	-278 261	9
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	7.5%	4
Provincial GDP	R219bn	4
GDP per head	R33 400	9
GDP growth rate	3.4%	4
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	3.5%	4
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	1.5%	8
— Mining	0.2	9
— Manufacturing	12.2%	3
— Electricity, gas, and water	1.4%	=8
— Construction	2.1%	7
— Trade	14.7%	3
— Transport	7.9%	4
— Finance	18.6%	3
— Community, social, and personal services	9.1%	2
— General government services	22.1%	1
Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	64.4%	2
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	8.2%	4
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	1.5%	8
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	-1.1%	9
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	43.2%	8
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	28.6%	6
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	42.4%	6
State employees	141 715	3
Annual income per capita	R26 325	6
Average annual household income	R103 532	9
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	3.5%	8
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	32.3%	5
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	10.5%	4
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	69.7%	8
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	20.0%	9
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	8.5%	7
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	212.7%	2
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	325.6%	1
Pupil to teacher ratio	29 to 1	8
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	61.6%	9
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	17.6%	9
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	21.9%	9
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	44.9%	6
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	39%	=1
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	18.47m	5
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	8 738	3
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	22.5	4
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	65	9
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	77.4%	8
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	99.8	5
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	5.2	6
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	1	=1
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	27.4%	4
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	29.9%	5
Total HIV infections (2012)	736 404	7

## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	22 887	7
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	24.3%	3
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	10.8%	4
People without medical aid	88.6%	6
Specialised public hospitals	17	2
Population to beds in public hospitals	487 to 1	2
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	3 914 to 1	8
Public to private hospital beds ratio	8 to 1	2
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	48%	5
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	67%	8
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	368	5
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	4 584 to 1	5
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	3 244 760	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	15.2%	5
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	28%	5
Households involved in agriculture	36%	2
Households living in formal dwellings	63.2%	9
Households living in informal dwellings	7.7%	2
Households living in traditional dwellings	28.2%	9
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	377 150	4
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	14%	6
Households in houses fully paid off	61.8%	4
Households with water in dwelling	32.8%	7
Households using the bucket system	1.0%	5
Household refuse removed by municipalities	43.5%	8
Households using electricity for lighting	75.0%	9
Households using electricity for cooking	62.1%	8
Households using electricity for heating	31.2%	9
Households without access to a landline	90.2%	6
Households without access to a cellphone	18.1%	8
Households without internet access	75.9%	9
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	82.1%	4
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	67.2%	4

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	25	4
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-24%	7
Murder rate	48	9
— change	-38%	7
Residential burglary rate	395	3
— change	-6%	6
Non-residential burglary rate	95	1
— change	-29%	7
Aggravated robbery rate	183	6
— change	73%	9
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	431	5
— change	-36%	3
Commercial crime rate	127	3
— change	13%	5
Stock theft rate	108	7
— change	-48%	5
Motor vehicle theft rate	57	3
— change	-42%	8
Drug-related crime rate	171	4
— change	97%	4
People per police official (2012)	361	5
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	15	8
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	105%	4
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	385	1
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	27	4



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT,  
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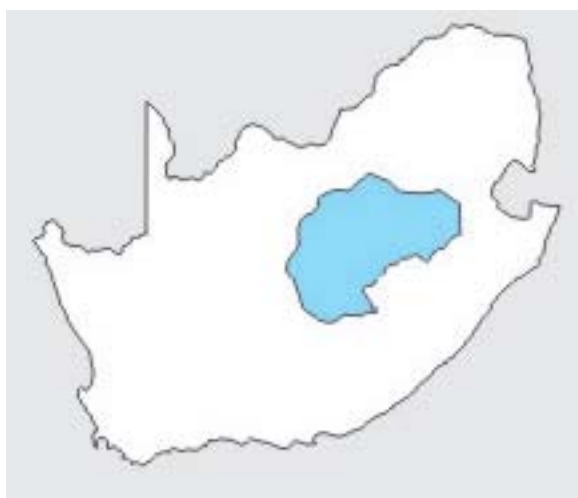
# Free State<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	129 825km <sup>2</sup>	3
Share of country area	10.6%	3
Share of national population	5.3%	8
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	21.1	8
Population census 2011 count	2.75m	8
— proportion African	87.6%	5
— proportion coloured	3.1%	5
— proportion Indian	0.4%	7
— proportion white	8.7%	3
— proportion female	51.6%	4
— proportion females over males	6.6%	4
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	37.9%	7
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.32	7
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	44.6	9
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	47.9	9
Number of households	0.82m	8
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.4%	5
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	6.2%	8
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	-24 301	6
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	5.3%	8
Provincial GDP	R153bn	8
GDP per head	R55 829	4
GDP growth rate	2.5%	=6
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	3.2%	=5
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	4.3%	2
— Mining	13.3	5
— Manufacturing	8.5%	6
— Electricity, gas, and water	3.1%	2
— Construction	2.0%	8
— Trade	12.3%	5
— Transport	7.1%	6
— Finance	14.2%	5
— Community, social, and personal services	10.2	1
— General government services	14.7%	4
Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	59.2%	3
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	4.5%	6
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	3.5%	3
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	1.0%	6
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	57.6%	3
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	32.9%	9
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	39.6%	5
State employees	57 468	8
Annual income per capita	R35 050	4
Average annual household income	R126 459	4
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	2.3%	4
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	37.5%	3
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	7.1%	3
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	76.0%	3
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	27.1%	5
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	9.5%	3
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	174.5%	2
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	8.2%	8
Pupil to teacher ratio	28 to 1	9
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	81.1%	3
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	28.6%	3
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	43.3%	3
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	41.7%	8
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	34%	6
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	8.08m	2
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	5 595	6
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	30.9	9
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	58	7
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	83.8%	7
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	63.2	1
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	4.9	5
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	2	4
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	30.2%	7
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	30.6%	7
Total HIV infections (2012)	355 466	3

## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	12 749	4
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	32.1%	5
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	12.1%	6
People without medical aid	82.8%	3
Specialised public hospitals	2	9
Population to beds in public hospitals	566 to 1	3
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	1 209 to 1	4
Public to private hospital beds ratio	2 to 1	=7
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	55%	7
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	47%	7
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	261	6
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	4 693 to 1	6
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	3 471 600	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	12.6%	6
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	11%	8
Households involved in agriculture	17%	6
Households living in formal dwellings	81.1%	4
Households living in informal dwellings	15.7%	6
Households living in traditional dwellings	2.4%	4
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	213 767	8
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	27%	1
Households in houses fully paid off	48.7%	7
Households with water in dwelling	44.8%	4
Households using the bucket system	2.0%	6
Household refuse removed by municipalities	72.7%	3
Households using electricity for lighting	89.9%	2
Households using electricity for cooking	84.5%	2
Households using electricity for heating	55.7%	7
Households without access to a landline	90.0%	5
Households without access to a cellphone	12.1%	5
Households without internet access	68.8%	5
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	73.6%	7
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	31.5%	7

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	32	6
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-21%	8
Murder rate	35	7
— change	-31%	9
Residential burglary rate	551	7
— change	-11%	4
Non-residential burglary rate	188	7
— change	-35%	5
Aggravated robbery rate	194	7
— change	67%	8
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	546	8
— change	-21%	8
Commercial crime rate	273	8
— change	59%	9
Stock theft rate	179	9
— change	-37%	6
Motor vehicle theft rate	73	4
— change	-53%	4
Drug-related crime rate	162	3
— change	-9%	1
People per police official (2012)	255	7
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	7	4
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	296%	2
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	593	5
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	38	8



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT, LUCY HOLBORN, KERWIN LEBONE, LERATO MOLOI, AND JONATHAN SNYMAN

# Gauteng<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	18 178km <sup>2</sup>	9
Share of country area	1.4%	9
Share of national population	23.7%	1
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	675.1	1
Population census 2011 count	12.27m	1
— proportion African	77.4%	7
— proportion coloured	3.5%	4
— proportion Indian	2.9%	2
— proportion white	15.6%	2
— proportion female	49.5%	8
— proportion females over males	-1.7%	8
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	29.6%	9
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.10	9
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	55.4	3
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	59.1	3
Number of households	3.91m	1
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.1%	=2
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	2.6%	2
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	1 037 871	1
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	34.5%	1
Provincial GDP	R1 006bn	1
GDP per head	R81 967	1
GDP growth rate	4.0%	1
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	4.6%	1
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	0.4%	9
— Mining	3.3%	6
— Manufacturing	13.5%	2
— Electricity, gas, and water	2.4%	6
— Construction	4.3%	=1
— Trade	14.2%	4
— Transport	8.3%	3
— Finance	22.8%	2
— Community, social, and personal services	3.6%	9
— General government services	17.0%	2

Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	54.6%	7
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	40.3%	1
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	5.2%	2
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	0.1%	8
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	70.0%	1
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	25.4%	4
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	29.8%	2
State employees	151 439	2
Annual income per capita	R62 797	1
Average annual household income	R199 242	2
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	1.0%	2
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	42.7%	1
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	3.7%	2
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	86.5%	2
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	34.8%	1
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	17.7%	1
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	96.7%	9
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	42.2%	6
Pupil to teacher ratio	31 to 1	=1
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	83.9%	1
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	36.2%	2
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	52.4%	2
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	53.0%	4
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	17%	9
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	26.64m	7
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	20 930	1
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	22.3	3
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	37	=2
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	111.4%	1
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	64.5	2
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	3.7	=2
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	32	9
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	28.8%	5
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	30.4%	6
Total HIV infections (2012)	1 222 605	8



## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	45 176	8
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	35.6%	6
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	11.2%	5
People without medical aid	75.8%	2
Specialised public hospitals	10	4
Population to beds in public hospitals	736 to 1	6
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	784 to 1	1
Public to private hospital beds ratio	1 to 1	9
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	40%	=2
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	15%	2
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	994	1
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	4 182 to 1	4
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	248 587	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	17.2%	4
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	55%	=1
Households involved in agriculture	3%	9
Households living in formal dwellings	79.8%	6
Households living in informal dwellings	18.9%	8
Households living in traditional dwellings	0.4%	1
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	857 268	1
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	14%	6
Households in houses fully paid off	37.5%	9
Households with water in dwelling	62.1%	2
Households using the bucket system	0.0%	=1
Household refuse removed by municipalities	89.8%	2
Households using electricity for lighting	87.4%	3
Households using electricity for cooking	83.9%	3
Households using electricity for heating	74.7%	1
Households without access to a landline	82.0%	2
Households without access to a cellphone	6.2%	1
Households without internet access	53.6%	1
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	98.1%	1
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	78.8%	3

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	31	5
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-72%	2
Murder rate	27	4
— change	-68%	1
Residential burglary rate	571	8
— change	-48%	1
Non-residential burglary rate	141	4
— change	-53%	1
Aggravated robbery rate	312	9
— change	-43%	1
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	383	4
— change	-30%	=5
Commercial crime rate	275	9
— change	-15%	2
Stock theft rate	6	1
— change	-83%	1
Motor vehicle theft rate	247	9
— change	-70%	1
Drug-related crime rate	229	5
— change	113%	5
People per police official (2012)	279	6
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	21	9
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	65%	8
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	1 147	8
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	21	1



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT, LUCY HOLBORN, KERWIN LEBONE, LERATO MOLOI, AND JONATHAN SNYMAN

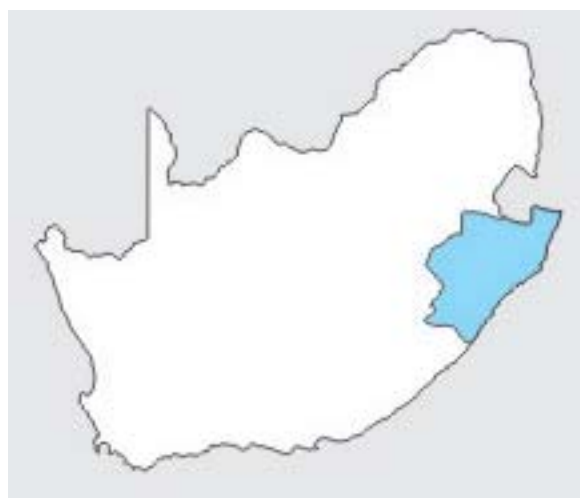
# KwaZulu-Natal<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	94 361km <sup>2</sup>	7
Share of country area	7.7%	6
Share of national population	19.8%	2
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	108.8	2
Population census 2011 count	10.27m	2
— proportion African	86.8%	4
— proportion coloured	1.4%	7
— proportion Indian	7.4%	1
— proportion white	4.2%	8
— proportion female	52.5%	3
— proportion females over males	10.5%	3
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	40.1%	3
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.81	2
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	48.4	8
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	52.8	7
Number of households	2.54m	2
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.6%	6
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	6.4%	9
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	-30 684	7
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	15.7%	2
Provincial GDP	R459bn	2
GDP per head	R44 690	7
GDP growth rate	3.6%	2
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	4.0	3
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	3.8%	3
— Mining	1.9%	7
— Manufacturing	15.8	1
— Electricity, gas, and water	2.5%	5
— Construction	3.0%	4
— Trade	15.5%	2
— Transport	11.9%	1
— Finance	16.5%	4
— Community, social, and personal services	5.8%	5
— General government services	13.3%	5
Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	58.6%	4
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	15.0%	3
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	3.4%	4
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	0.2%	7
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	45.8%	7
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	19.8%	1
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	38.5%	4
State employees	193 252	1
Annual income per capita	R29 034	9
Average annual household income	R121 897	5
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	4.7%	9
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	24.2%	9
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	10.8%	5
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	71.5%	5
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	31.2%	2
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	9.1%	6
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	198.0%	3
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	12.6%	7
Pupil to teacher ratio	31 to 1	1
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	73.1%	6
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	27.3%	5
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	29.6%	8
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	59.5%	1
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	35%	4
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	88.92m	9
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	4 332	7
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	22.9	5
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	63	8
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	85.2%	5
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	159.4	8
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	7.1	8
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	23	8
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	37.7%	9
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	39.5%	9
Total HIV infections (2012)	1 602 236	9

## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	54 421	9
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	37.7%	9
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	15.1%	9
People without medical aid	87.0%	8
Specialised public hospitals	21	1
Population to beds in public hospitals	429 to 1	1
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	2 358 to 1	5
Public to private hospital beds ratio	5 to 1	=3
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	49%	6
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	26%	3
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	600	3
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	3 489 to 1	2
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	1 031 821	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	61.6%	1
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	41%	4
Households involved in agriculture	25%	4
Households living in formal dwellings	71.6%	8
Households living in informal dwellings	8.3%	3
Households living in traditional dwellings	19.0%	8
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	513 101	2
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	10%	9
Households in houses fully paid off	63.3%	2
Households with water in dwelling	40.0%	5
Households using the bucket system	0.0%	=1
Household refuse removed by municipalities	53.1%	5
Households using electricity for lighting	77.9%	8
Households using electricity for cooking	68.6%	7
Households using electricity for heating	57.5%	6
Households without access to a landline	84.0%	3
Households without access to a cellphone	12.4%	6
Households without internet access	66.4%	3
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	92.1%	3
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	82.0%	2

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	34	7
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-67%	3
Murder rate	32	5
— change	-67%	2
Residential burglary rate	380	1
— change	-19%	3
Non-residential burglary rate	101	2
— change	-50%	2
Aggravated robbery rate	171	5
— change	-21%	3
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	274	2
— change	-8%	9
Commercial crime rate	127	=3
— change	3%	4
Stock theft rate	72	4
— change	-36%	7
Motor vehicle theft rate	93	7
— change	-59%	2
Drug-related crime rate	346	8
— change	227%	8
People per police official (2012)	415	2
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	14	7
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	96%	5
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	750	7
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	26	3



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT, LUCY HOLBORN, KERWIN LEBONE, LERATO MOLOI, AND JONATHAN SNYMAN

# Limpopo<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	125 754km <sup>2</sup>	5
Share of country area	10.3%	5
Share of national population	10.4%	5
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	43.0	7
Population census 2011 count	5.40m	5
— proportion African	96.7%	1
— proportion coloured	0.3%	9
— proportion Indian	0.3%	9
— proportion white	2.6%	9
— proportion female	53.3%	1
— proportion females over males	14.1%	1
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	41.5%	1
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.85	1
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	55.8	2
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	61.4	2
Number of households	1.42m	5
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	1.2%	9
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	2.7%	3
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	-152 857	8
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	7.1%	5
Provincial GDP	R207bn	5
GDP per head	R38 356	8
GDP growth rate	2.2%	=3
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	3.2%	=5
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	2.5%	6
— Mining	29.4%	2
— Manufacturing	2.5%	8
— Electricity, gas, and water	2.8%	4
— Construction	2.5%	6
— Trade	10.8%	6
— Transport	5.4%	9
— Finance	14.0%	6
— Community, social, and personal services	3.8%	8
— General government services	16.0%	3

Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	67.7%	1
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	4.4%	=4
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	1.3%	9
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	7.6%	2
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	37.4%	9
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	20.2%	2
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	43.7%	8
State employees	120 178	4
Annual income per capita	R25 289	8
Average annual household income	R105 089	8
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	3.0%	6
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	41.3%	2
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	17.3%	9
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	64.3%	9
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	22.7%	8
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	9.2%	=4
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	215.8%	1
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	136.7%	2
Pupil to teacher ratio	30 to 1	=5
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	66.9%	8
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	19.8%	=7
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	34.0%	7
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	44.0%	7
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	39%	1
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	14.99m	4
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	8 342	7
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	21.8	2
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	40	4
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	93.9%	2
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	180.8	9
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	4.1	4
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	1	=1
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	19.8%	3
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	21.9%	3
Total HIV infections (2012)	423 400	4

## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	12 648	3
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	24.7%	4
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	7.1%	3
People without medical aid	92.3%	9
Specialised public hospitals	4	6
Population to beds in public hospitals	698 to 1	5
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	9 066 to 1	9
Public to private hospital beds ratio	13 to 1	1
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	86%	9
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	68%	9
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	389	4
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	5 571 to 1	9
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	2 146 132	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	6.3%	8
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	27%	6
Households involved in agriculture	51%	1
Households living in formal dwellings	89.8%	1
Households living in informal dwellings	5.2%	1
Households living in traditional dwellings	4.5%	=6
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	257 550	6
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	14%	6
Households in houses fully paid off	72.7%	1
Households with water in dwelling	18.4%	9
Households using the bucket system	N/A	—
Household refuse removed by municipalities	21.8%	9
Households using electricity for lighting	87.3%	4
Households using electricity for cooking	50.0%	9
Households using electricity for heating	45.0%	8
Households without access to a landline	96.2%	9
Households without access to a cellphone	11.5%	4
Households without internet access	75.7%	8
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	79.4%	5
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	24.0%	8

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	13	1
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-74%	1
Murder rate	13	1
— change	-41%	5
Residential burglary rate	275	2
— change	38%	9
Non-residential burglary rate	119	3
— change	9%	9
Aggravated robbery rate	66	1
— change	-23%	2
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	265	1
— change	-30%	5
Commercial crime rate	70	1
— change	42%	7
Stock theft rate	34	3
— change	-21%	9
Motor vehicle theft rate	18	1
— change	-59%	2
Drug-related crime rate	95	1
— change	198%	7
People per police official (2012)	464	1
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	8	=5
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	202%	3
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	479	4
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	28	5



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT,  
LUCY HOLBORN, KERWIN LEBONE, LERATO MOLOI, AND JONATHAN SNYMAN

# Mpumalanga<sup>a</sup>

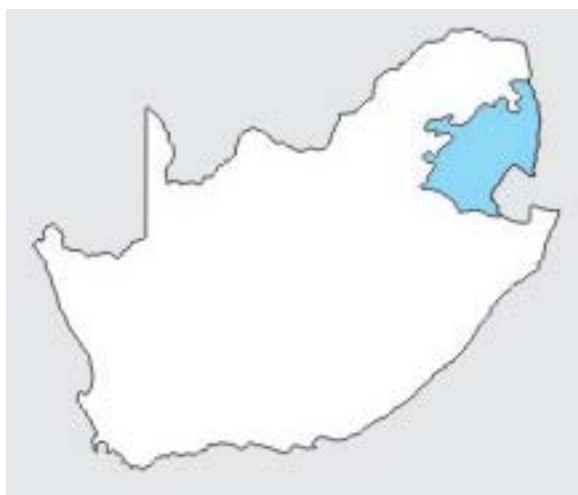
DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	76 495km <sup>2</sup>	8
Share of country area	6.3%	8
Share of national population	7.8%	6
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	52.8	3
Population census 2011 count	4.04m	6
— proportion African	90.7%	2
— proportion coloured	0.9%	8
— proportion Indian	0.7%	=4
— proportion white	7.5%	4
— proportion female	51.1%	5
— proportion females over males	4.7%	5
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	40.4%	2
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.47	5
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	50.2	=6
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	52.8	=7
Number of households	1.08m	6
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.8%	7
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	4.9%	6
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	52 845	4
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	7.0%	6
Provincial GDP	R206bn	6
GDP per head	R50 892	6
GDP growth rate	2.5%	=6
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	3.2%	=5
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	2.8%	5
— Mining	24.9%	4
— Manufacturing	11.5%	5
— Electricity, gas, and water	5.4%	1
— Construction	3.3%	3
— Trade	10.3	7
— Transport	5.8%	8
— Finance	10.9%	9
— Community, social, and personal services	4.3%	7
— General government services	10.5%	8
Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	57.9%	6
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	5.2%	5
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	1.8%	7
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	5.5%	3
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	56.7%	4
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	28.9%	7
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	42.8%	7
State employees	72 398	6
Annual income per capita	R25 546	5
Average annual household income	R113 834	6
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	2.8%	5
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	30.5%	6
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	14.1%	8
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	70.8%	6
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	29.5%	3
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	9.2%	=4
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	181.5%	4
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	77.4%	3
Pupil to teacher ratio	31 to 1	=1
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	70.0%	7
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	19.8%	=7
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	34.7%	6
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	54.6%	3
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	33%	7
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	24.22m	6
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	2 670	8
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	24.3	6
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	55	6
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	69.8%	9
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	71.3	3
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	3.7	2
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	1	=1
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	33.3%	8
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	35.1%	8
Total HIV infections (2012)	492 287	6



## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	16 606	6
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	36.5%	8
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	12.7%	8
People without medical aid	85.2%	4
Specialised public hospitals	5	5
Population to beds in public hospitals	852 to 1	9
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	2 889 to 1	6
Public to private hospital beds ratio	4 to 1	5
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	47%	4
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	27%	4
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	200	7
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	5 195 to 1	7
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	1 345 896	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	31.2%	3
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	24%	7
Households involved in agriculture	33%	3
Households living in formal dwellings	83.8%	2
Households living in informal dwellings	10.9%	4
Households living in traditional dwellings	4.5%	=6
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	223 976	7
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	19%	3
Households in houses fully paid off	63.9%	3
Households with water in dwelling	35.7%	6
Households using the bucket system	0.0%	=1
Household refuse removed by municipalities	43.7%	7
Households using electricity for lighting	86.4%	5
Households using electricity for cooking	69.3%	6
Households using electricity for heating	57.6%	5
Households without access to a landline	93.7%	7
Households without access to a cellphone	8.9%	2
Households without internet access	68.6%	4
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	60.9%	9
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	56.0%	5

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	21	2
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-57%	4
Murder rate	20	2
— change	-47%	4
Residential burglary rate	499	6
— change	-5%	7
Non-residential burglary rate	150	5
— change	-30%	6
Aggravated robbery rate	156	3
— change	10%	5
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	359	3
— change	-31%	4
Commercial crime rate	153	6
— change	39%	6
Stock theft rate	80	5
— change	-59%	3
Motor vehicle theft rate	75	=5
— change	-50%	6
Drug-related crime rate	114	2
— change	38%	3
People per police official (2012)	378	3
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	8	=5
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	90%	6
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	620	6
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	44	9



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT, LUCY HOLBORN, KERWIN LEBONE, LERATO MOLOI, AND JONATHAN SNYMAN

# North West<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	104 882km <sup>2</sup>	6
Share of country area	8.7%	7
Share of national population	6.8%	7
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	33.5	6
Population census 2011 count	3.51m	7
— proportion African	89.8%	3
— proportion coloured	2.0%	6
— proportion Indian	0.6%	5
— proportion white	7.3%	5
— proportion female	49.3%	9
— proportion females over males	-2.8%	9
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	39.9%	4
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.78	3
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	50.4	5
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	53.2	6
Number of households	1.06m	7
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.1%	=2
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	4.0%	5
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	107 169	3
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	6.5%	7
Provincial GDP	R189bn	7
GDP per head	R53 860	5
GDP growth rate	2.7%	5
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	3.1%	8
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	2.1%	7
— Mining	33.6%	1
— Manufacturing	4.4%	7
— Electricity, gas, and water	1.4%	=8
— Construction	2.6%	5
— Trade	9.3%	9
— Transport	6.1%	7
— Finance	11.1%	8
— Community, social, and personal services	7.0%	4
— General government services	12.1%	7

Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	58.6%	=4
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	4.4%	=7
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	2.0%	6
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	1.1%	5
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	46.6%	6
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	26.2%	5
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	45.1%	9
State employees	58 060	7
Annual income per capita	R29 312	7
Average annual household income	R107 892	7
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	3.3%	7
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	28.7%	7
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	11.8%	7
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	70.5%	7
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	25.4%	6
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	7.5%	8
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	162.1%	6
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	52.8%	4
Pupil to teacher ratio	30 to 1	=5
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	79.5%	4
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	27.4%	4
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	37.7%	4
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	48.9%	5
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	35%	4
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	13.91m	3
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	6 395	5
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	25.4	7
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	45	5
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	84.1%	6
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	102.7	6
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	6.7	7
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	6	=5
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	29.6%	6
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	29.6%	4
Total HIV infections (2012)	436 670	5

## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	15 954	5
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	36.5%	8
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	12.5%	7
People without medical aid	86.2%	5
Specialised public hospitals	3	=7
Population to beds in public hospitals	761 to 1	7
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	1 900 to 1	3
Public to private hospital beds ratio	3 to 1	6
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	26%	1
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	12%	1
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	175	8
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	5 468 to 1	8
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	2 035 680	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	51.8%	2
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	42%	3
Households involved in agriculture	23%	5
Households living in formal dwellings	76.2%	7
Households living in informal dwellings	21.2%	9
Households living in traditional dwellings	1.7%	3
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	320 381	5
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	16%	5
Households in houses fully paid off	54.0%	6
Households with water in dwelling	29.3%	8
Households using the bucket system	0.0%	=1
Household refuse removed by municipalities	50.2%	6
Households using electricity for lighting	84.0%	7
Households using electricity for cooking	75.3%	5
Households using electricity for heating	61.8%	4
Households without access to a landline	93.8%	8
Households without access to a cellphone	13.2%	7
Households without internet access	73.7%	6
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	78.7%	6
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	50.0%	6

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	24	3
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-40%	5
Murder rate	25	3
— change	-34%	8
Residential burglary rate	449	6
— change	14%	7
Non-residential burglary rate	162	6
— change	-18%	8
Aggravated robbery rate	165	4
— change	13%	6
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	437	6
— change	-24%	7
Commercial crime rate	136	5
— change	44%	8
Stock theft rate	92	6
— change	-30%	8
Motor vehicle theft rate	75	=5
— change	-43%	7
Drug-related crime rate	236	6
— change	192%	6
People per police official (2012)	362	4
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	5	3
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	73%	7
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	461	3
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	34	=6



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT, LUCY HOLBORN, KERWIN LEBONE, LERATO MOLOI, AND JONATHAN SNYMAN

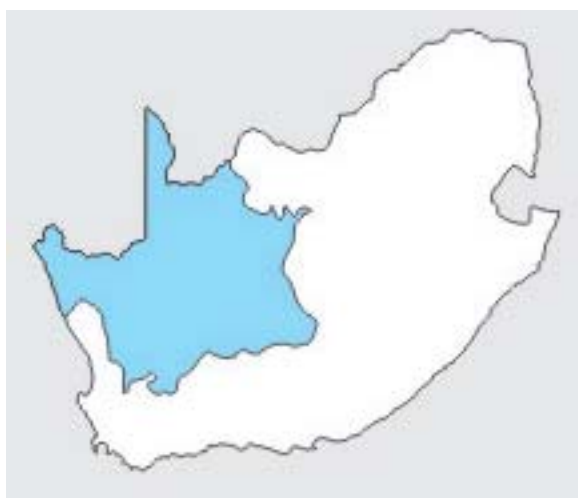
# Northern Cape<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	372 889km <sup>2</sup>	1
Share of country area	30.5%	1
Share of national population	2.2%	9
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	3.1	9
Population census 2011 count	1.15m	9
— proportion African	50.4%	8
— proportion coloured	40.3%	2
— proportion Indian	0.7%	=4
— proportion white	7.1%	6
— proportion female	50.7%	7
— proportion females over males	2.8%	7
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	39.0%	6
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.40	6
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	54.1	4
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	57.4	4
Number of households	0.30m	9
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.3%	4
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	3.4%	4
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	-6 735	5
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	2.2%	9
Provincial GDP	R65bn	9
GDP per head	R56 952	3
GDP growth rate	2.2%	=8
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	2.4%	9
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	6.0%	1
— Mining	26.7%	3
— Manufacturing	2.1%	9
— Electricity, gas, and water	3.0%	3
— Construction	1.6%	9
— Trade	9.9%	8
— Transport	7.8%	5
— Finance	11.6%	7
— Community, social, and personal services	8.1%	3
— General government services	12.8%	6
Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	51.6%	9
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	1.6%	9
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	3.0%	5
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	8.1%	1
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	55.2%	5
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	29.9%	8
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	37.1%	3
State employees	22 803	9
Annual income per capita	R36 934	3
Average annual household income	R134 572	3
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	1.7%	3
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	26.1%	8
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	11.3%	6
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	73.1%	4
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	23.0%	7
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	7.2%	9
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	142.0%	7
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	-16.7%	9
Pupil to teacher ratio	31 to 1	=1
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	74.6%	5
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	23.0%	6
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	36.5%	5
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	37.7%	9
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	38%	3
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	5.86m	1
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	1 226	9
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	26.8	8
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	37	=2
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	91.4%	5
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	141.1	7
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	8.8	9
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	8	7
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	17.0%	2
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	18.4%	1
Total HIV infections (2012)	78 711	1

## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	2 557	1
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	20.1%	2
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	6.8%	2
People without medical aid	86.7%	7
Specialised public hospitals	3	=7
Population to beds in public hospitals	781 to 1	8
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	3 768 to 1	7
Public to private hospital beds ratio	5 to 1	=3
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	57%	8
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	34%	=5
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	120	9
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	3 038 to 1	1
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	8 863 150	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	7.1%	7
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	8%	9
Households involved in agriculture	12%	7
Households living in formal dwellings	82.4%	3
Households living in informal dwellings	13.1%	5
Households living in traditional dwellings	3.2%	5
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	75 798	9
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	18%	4
Households in houses fully paid off	55.0%	5
Households with water in dwelling	45.8%	3
Households using the bucket system	2.0%	=6
Household refuse removed by municipalities	66.3%	4
Households using electricity for lighting	85.4%	6
Households using electricity for cooking	78.1%	4
Households using electricity for heating	62.2%	3
Households without access to a landline	87.3%	4
Households without access to a cellphone	18.9%	9
Households without internet access	74.1%	7
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	68.2%	8
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	23.0%	9

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	50	9
— change 1994/95-2011/12	44%	9
Murder rate	34	6
— change	-52%	3
Residential burglary rate	444	4
— change	-26%	2
Non-residential burglary rate	205	8
— change	-38%	4
Aggravated robbery rate	88	2
— change	1%	4
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	769	9
— change	-46%	2
Commercial crime rate	103	2
— change	-59%	1
Stock theft rate	135	8
— change	-57%	4
Motor vehicle theft rate	27	2
— change	-52%	5
Drug-related crime rate	244	7
— change	27%	2
People per police official (2012)	171	9
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	0	1
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	11 100%	1
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	394	2
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	34	=6



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# Western Cape<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS		Provincial ranking <sup>b</sup>
Size	129 462km <sup>2</sup>	4
Share of country area	10.6%	4
Share of national population	11.2%	3
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	45.0	4
Population census 2011 count	5.82m	4
— proportion African	32.8%	9
— proportion coloured	48.8%	1
— proportion Indian	1.0%	3
— proportion white	15.7%	1
— proportion female	50.9%	6
— proportion females over males	3.7%	6
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	33.9%	8
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.30	8
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	59.9	1
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	65.8	1
Number of households	1.63m	4
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.0%	1
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	1.1%	1
Net migration <sup>f</sup>	303 823	2
THE ECONOMY		
Contribution to national GDP	14.2%	3
Provincial GDP	R413bn	3
GDP per head	R70 969	2
GDP growth rate	3.6%	=2
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	4.1%	2
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		
— Agriculture	3.5%	4
— Mining	0.3%	8
— Manufacturing	11.8%	4
— Electricity, gas, and water	2.0%	7
— Construction	4.3%	=1
— Trade	17.0%	1
— Transport	9.1%	2
— Finance	26.6%	1
— Community, social, and personal services	5.1%	6
— General government services	10.2%	9

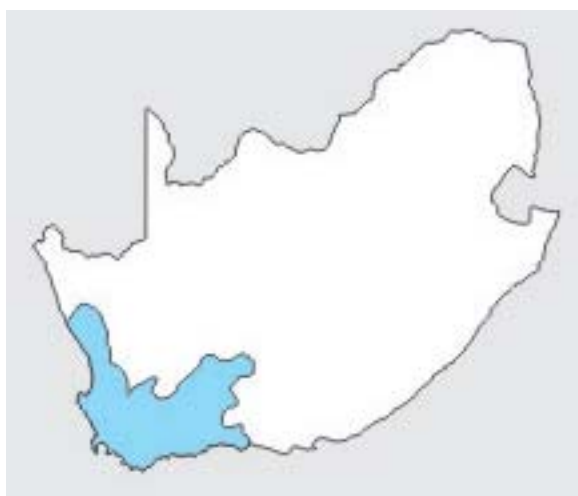
Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	53.9%	8
Taxpayers as proportion of SA total <sup>g</sup> (2010)	16.4%	2
Own revenue as proportion of total provincial (2011/12)	5.8%	1
Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	2.3%	4
Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	67.8%	2
Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	23.2%	3
Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	25.0%	1
State employees	77 925	5
Annual income per capita	R59 204	2
Average annual household income	R215 209	1
Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	0.7%	1
EDUCATION		
Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	35.9%	4
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	2.7%	1
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	88.5%	1
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	28.6%	4
Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	14.1%	2
Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	121.2%	8
Change in independent schools (2000-11)	46.8%	5
Pupil to teacher ratio	30 to 1	=5
National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	82.8%	2
Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	36.5%	1
Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	56.9%	1
Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	57.3%	2
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY		
Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of provincial population (2011/12)	23%	8
Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	34.96m	8
Termination of pregnancy (2010)	10 508	2
Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	19.9	1
Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	27	1
Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	90.3%	4
Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	95.0	4
Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	2.7	1
Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	6	=5
Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	15.5%	1
HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	18.5%	2
Total HIV infections (2012)	278 889	2



## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)		
AIDS deaths (2012)	8 728	2
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	15.9%	1
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	5.2%	1
People without medical aid	74.6%	1
Specialised public hospitals	12	3
Population to beds in public hospitals	628 to 1	4
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	1 191 to 1	2
Public to private hospital beds ratio	2 to 1	=7
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	40%	=2
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	34%	=5
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	779	2
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	3 614 to 1	3
LIVING CONDITIONS		
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	3 468 183	N/A
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	4.5%	9
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	55%	=1
Households involved in agriculture	5%	8
Households living in formal dwellings	80.4%	5
Households living in informal dwellings	18.2%	7
Households living in traditional dwellings	0.5%	2
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	380 245	3
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	20%	2
Households in houses fully paid off	43.2%	8
Households with water in dwelling	75.1%	1
Households using the bucket system	2.0%	=6
Household refuse removed by municipalities	91.1%	1
Households using electricity for lighting	93.4%	1
Households using electricity for cooking	86.9%	1
Households using electricity for heating	63.5%	2
Households without access to a landline	69.2%	1
Households without access to a cellphone	11.1%	3
Households without internet access	56.3%	2
Provincial blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	94.2%	2
Provincial green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	83.1%	1

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY		
Attempted murder rate	44	8
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-37%	6
Murder rate	44	8
— change	-39%	6
Residential burglary rate	843	9
— change	-7%	5
Non-residential burglary rate	222	9
— change	-41%	3
Aggravated robbery rate	261	8
— change	54%	7
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	467	7
— change	-47%	1
Commercial crime rate	228	7
— change	-2%	3
Stock theft rate	18	2
— change	-67%	2
Motor vehicle theft rate	164	8
— change	-33%	9
Drug-related crime rate	1 458	9
— change	355%	9
People per police official (2012)	247	8
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	3	2
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	51%	9
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	1 197	9
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	24	2



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT, LUCY HOLBORN, KERWIN LEBONE, LERATO MOLOI, AND JONATHAN SNYMAN

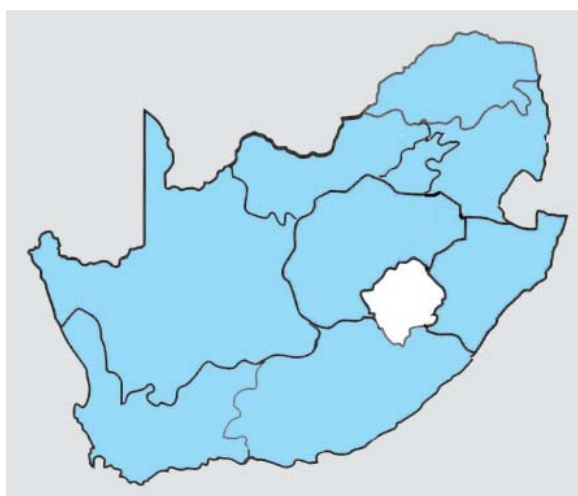
# South Africa<sup>a</sup>

DEMOGRAPHICS			
Size	1 220 813km <sup>2</sup>	Personnel as proportion of total provincial expenditure (2011/12)	59.1%
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	42.4	Own revenue as proportion of total (2011/12)	3.3%
Population census 2011 count	51.77m	Change in the economically active population <sup>h</sup> (2Q 2012 vs 2Q 2011)	1.4%
— proportion African	79.2%	Labour market participation rate <sup>i</sup> (2Q 2012)	54.5%
— proportion coloured	9.0%	Unemployment rate (official) (2Q 2012)	24.9%
— proportion Indian	2.5%	Unemployment rate (expanded) <sup>j</sup> (2Q 2012)	36.2%
— proportion white	8.9%	State employees	1 297 637
— proportion female	51.3%	Annual income per capita	R39 245
— proportion females over males	5.5%	Average annual household income	R146 440
— proportion aged below 18 (2010)	37.1%	Proportion living on less than \$2 a day	2.7%
Fertility rate <sup>c</sup> (2006-11)	2.52	EDUCATION	
Male life expectancy (2006-11)	59.9	Proportion of 0-4s attending an ECD <sup>k</sup> centre	33.8%
Female life expectancy (2006-11)	65.8	Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with no education	8.6%
Number of households	14.45m	Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> literate <sup>m</sup>	76.2%
Proportion of households child-headed <sup>d</sup> (2010)	0.5%	Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with grade 12 <sup>n</sup>	28.9%
Proportion children double orphaned <sup>e</sup> (2010)	4.3%	Proportion of adults <sup>l</sup> with degree/higher	11.8%
Net migration <sup>f</sup>		Change in spending per pupil (2000/01-2010/11)	158.3%
THE ECONOMY		Change in independent schools (2000-11)	53.0%
Contribution to national GDP	–	Pupil to teacher ratio	30 to 1
Provincial GDP	R2 918bn	National Senior Certificate <sup>o</sup> pass rate (2012)	73.9%
GDP per head	R56 355	Bachelor <sup>p</sup> pass rate (2012)	26.6%
GDP growth rate	3.5%	Maths pass rate (40%) (2012)	35.7%
Average annual real growth (2001-11)	4.0%	Proportion of grade 10s in 2009 with matric passes in 2011	50.3%
<i>Proportions of provincial GDP (net of tax):</i>		HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY	
— Agriculture	2.2%	Social grant beneficiaries as proportion of total population (2011/12)	31%
— Mining	8.8%	Amount lost owing to social grant fraud (2005/06-2011/12)	238.05m
— Manufacturing	11.5%	Termination of pregnancy (2010)	68 736
— Electricity, gas, and water	2.5%	Still birth rate <sup>q</sup> (2010)	23.0
— Construction	3.4%	Under-five mortality rate <sup>r</sup>	49
— Trade	13.8%	Infant immunisation coverage <sup>s</sup> (2010)	89.4%
— Transport	8.3%	Diarrhoea <sup>t</sup> among children under 5 (2001-10)	111.8
— Finance	19.1%	Severe malnutrition of under-fives <sup>u</sup> (2010)	5.0
— Community, social, and personal services	5.3%	Reported measles cases <sup>v</sup>	80
— General government services	14.8%	Proportion women attending public antenatal clinics HIV+ (2012)	28.4%
		HIV infection rates of women attending such clinics <sup>w</sup> (2010)	30.2%
		Total HIV infections (2012)	5 685 424

## PROVINCIAL PROFILES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY (cont'd)	
AIDS deaths (2012)	191 170
— as proportion of total deaths in 2012	31.5%
Proportion of population HIV+ (2012)	11.1%
People without medical aid	83.5%
Specialised public hospitals	77
Population to beds in public hospitals	597 to 1
Population to beds in private hospitals (2010)	1 609 to 1
Public to private hospital beds ratio	3 to 1
Public sector doctor <sup>x</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	56%
Public sector nurse <sup>y</sup> vacancy rate (2010)	46%
Public sector pharmacists (2012)	3 902
Public sector people-to-doctor ratio	4 211 to 1
LIVING CONDITIONS	
Total land to be redistributed in hectares	25 855 809
Land redistribution progress as proportion of target (2011/12)	15.5%
Proportion land in possession/controlled by the State or its organs	25%
Households involved in agriculture	21%
Households living in formal dwellings	77.6%
Households living in informal dwellings	13.6%
Households living in traditional dwellings	7.9%
Houses built/being built (government subsidy) <sup>z</sup> (1994-2011)	3 219 236
Households residing in an RDP/state subsidised house	15%
Households in houses fully paid off	53.5%
Households with water in dwelling	46.3%
Households using the bucket system	1.0%
Household refuse removed by municipalities	63.6%
Households using electricity for lighting	84.7%
Households using electricity for cooking	73.9%
Households using electricity for heating	58.8%
Households without access to a landline	85.5%
Households without access to a cellphone	11.1%
Households without internet access	64.4%
National blue drop <sup>aa</sup> score (2012)	88.0%
National green drop <sup>bb</sup> score (2012)	71.0%

CRIME <sup>cc</sup> AND SECURITY	
Attempted murder rate	29
— change 1994/95-2011/12	-57%
Murder rate	31
— change	-54%
Residential burglary rate	485
— change	-19%
Non-residential burglary rate	139
— change	-39%
Aggravated robbery rate	200
— change	-8%
Rate of assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	381
— change	-31%
Commercial crime rate	174
— change	7%
Stock theft rate	61
— change	-50%
Motor vehicle theft rate	117
— change	-57%
Drug-related crime rate	349
— change	194%
People per police official (2012)	305
Number of police officers murdered (2011/12)	81
Change in active registered security businesses (2005-11)	90%
Complaints and notifications received against SAPS members (2011/12)	6 026
Road fatalities per 100 000 (2010/11)	28



STATISTICS COMPILED BY THUTHUKANI NDEBELE, ASSISTED BY GEORGINA ALEXANDER, TAMARA DIMANT, LUCY HOLBORN, KERWIN LEBONE, LERATO MOLOI, AND JONATHAN SNYMAN

## Notes

- a Figures are for 2011 unless stated otherwise.
- b Provinces are ranked from 'highest' to 'lowest' or 'best performing' to 'worst performing'.
- c The average number of children born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to bear children. For example, girls born in the Eastern Cape between 2006 and 2011 would be expected to go on to have an average of 2.76 children each, if they bear children.
- d Proportion of children in the province living in child-headed households — ones where all members are under the age of 18.
- e Proportion of all children (0-17 years) in the province who have lost both parents.
- f The difference between numbers of people moving out of a province and those moving in between 2001 and 2011.
- g Based on where the taxpayer is registered and not necessarily the province where the taxpayer resides.
- h People between the ages of 15 and 64 who are either employed in the formal or informal sector, or unemployed, but actively looking for work.
- i The proportion of the working-age population (between 15 and 64) that is economically active (employed or unemployed). Excludes people of working age who are not available for work — among them pupils, students, homemakers, those who are retired, and those unwilling or unable to work.
- j Includes all those willing and able to work but who do not have a job, regardless of whether or not they have actively looked for work in the preceding four weeks.
- k Early Childhood Development Centre. Includes day-care centres, crèches, playgroups, nursery schools, and pre-primary schools.
- l People aged 20 years and older.
- m Literate means being able to read, write, and speak.
- n As highest level of qualification. People with certificates/diploma do not necessarily have a grade 12 qualification.
- o The minimum duration of a National Senior Certificate (NSC) is three years, namely grades 10, 11, and 12. Pupils must register for a minimum of seven subjects, and provide full evidence of a school-based assessment for each. They must also complete the programme requirements for grades 10, 11, and 12 separately and fulfill the assessment standards for each of the three years. They further need to comply with internal assessment requirements for grades 10, 11, and 12, and with the external assessment requirements of grade 12. In order to be granted a NSC, a pupil must achieve 30% in three subjects, and 40% in a further three subjects, one of which must be the home language.
- p This allows a pupil to study for a bachelor's degree. The minimum requirement is a NSC with a minimum of 30% in the language of learning and teaching, and 50% or more in four or more subjects.
- q Measures the number of babies born dead out of every 1 000 births.
- r The number of children under 5 years old who die in a year per 1 000 live births.
- s Proportion of children under one year who complete their primary course of immunisation. Errors for this indicator have occurred in nearly all provinces, such as children being counted more than once for having completed immunisation, leading to more than 100% reported immunisation coverage in some provinces.
- t Number of cases per 1 000 children under five years of age. Diarrhoea is the passage of 3 or more loose or liquid stools per day, or more frequently than is normal for an individual.
- u The number of children who weigh below 60% of expected weight for age.
- v Number of cases of measles reported to the Department of Health per year.
- w The antenatal survey may not be fully representative: only 80% of pregnant women attend public antenatal clinics, 85% of them African.
- x Doctor vacancies exclude dental practitioners and specialists.
- y Nurse vacancies exclude nursing assistants and pupil nurses.
- z A government subsidy house was deemed to have been completed or to be under construction once the foundations had been laid.
- aa The index measures whether municipalities/water provision authorities have good systems in place to treat, manage, and monitor the quality of drinking water. The minimum rating is 50% while a score of 90% and above indicates excellent standards and earns the municipality or province concerned a 'blue drop' certificate.
- bb The index measures whether municipalities/water provision authorities have good systems in place to treat, manage, and monitor the quality of waste water. The minimum rating is 50% while a rating of 90% indicates excellent standards and earns a 'green drop' certificate.
- cc Rates refer to crimes per 100 000 of the provincial population.

<b>LABOUR LOG</b>			
<b>Labour participation rate 3Q 2012 (supply)</b>	55.5%	3Q 2011: 54.6%	Stats SA/QLFS
<b>Labour absorption rate 3Q 2012 (demand)</b>	41.3%	3Q 2011: 40.9%	Stats SA/QLFS
<b>Public sector employment 2Q 2012</b>	up 4.9%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Private sector employment 2Q 2012</b>	up 0.8%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Employment change (annualised) (Oct 2012)</b>	1.0%	since Sep 2012	Adcorp
— formal sector	0.4%	since Sep 2012	Adcorp
— informal sector	2.3%	since Sep 2012	Adcorp
— permanent	0.0%	since Sep 2012	Adcorp
— temporary	1.2%	since Sep 2012	Adcorp
<b>Total employment 3Q 2012</b>	13 645 000	3Q 2011: 13 318 000	Stats SA/QLFS
<b>Change in total employment</b>	327 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— agriculture	37 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— mining	25 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— manufacturing	-10 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— utilities	32 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— construction	-40 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— trade	-50 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— transport	78 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— finance	43 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— community and social services	189 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
— private households	26 000	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011	Stats SA/QLFS
<b>Employees in non-farm enterprises registered for income tax</b>	up 1.0%	Sep 2012 vs Sep 2011	Stats SA/QES
<b>Number of such employees</b>	up 82 000	to 8 440 000	Stats SA/QES
<b>Net employment (hiring intentions) outlook 1Q 2013</b>	+1%	1Q 2012: +1%	Manpower
<b>Unemployment rate 3Q 2012 (official)</b>	25.5%	3Q 2011: 25.0%	Number: 4.7 million
<b>Unemployment rate 3Q 2012 (expanded including discouraged)</b>	36.3%	3Q 2011: 36.0%	Number: 7.8 million
<b>Nominal wages per worker 2Q 2012</b>	up 7.3%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Real wages per worker 2Q 2012</b>	up 2.0%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Nominal remuneration/worker public 2Q 2012</b>	up 6.0%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Nominal remuneration/worker private 2Q 2012</b>	up 7.7%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Real remuneration/worker public 2Q 2012</b>	up 0.8%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Real remuneration/worker private 2Q 2012</b>	up 2.4%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Labour productivity 2Q 2012</b>	up 1.2%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Nominal unit labour costs 2Q 2012</b>	up 6.1%	compared to 2Q 2011	SARB
<b>Compensation of employees to GDP (at factor cost) 3Q 2012</b>	52.2%	3Q 2011: 51.7%	SARB
<b>Average monthly earnings (Aug 2012)</b>	R13 960	Aug 2011: R12 923	Stats SA/QES
<b>Average wage settlements (Jan-Sep 2012)</b>	7.4%	Jan-Sep 2011: 7.7%	Andrew Levy
<b>Number of strike mandays (Jan-Sep 2012)</b>	1.6m	Jan-Sep 2011: 5.4m	Andrew Levy

<b>INVESTMENT INDEX</b>		
<b>Real gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) 3Q 2012</b>	R99.9bn	up 7.1% compared to 3Q 2011
<b>GFCF ÷ GDP 3Q 2012 (annualised, adjusted)</b>	19.4%	3Q 2011: 19.0% (Target 25%)
<b>Gross domestic saving ÷ GDP 3Q 2012</b>	13.3%	3Q 2011: 15.2%
<b>Real GFCF by public authorities</b>	up 17.6%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>by public corporations</b>	up 10.8%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>by private business</b>	up 3.4%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>Real GFCF in mining and quarrying</b>	up 3.7%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in manufacturing</b>	up 3.3%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in electricity, gas and water</b>	up 17.2%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in transport and communication</b>	up 5.5%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in finance etc</b>	up 3.3%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in community, social and personal services</b>	up 16.3%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>Real GFCF in residential buildings</b>	up 4.0%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in non-residential buildings</b>	up 5.3%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in construction works</b>	up 7.3%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in transport equipment</b>	up 25.4%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>in machinery and equipment</b>	up 0.3%	3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011
<b>Foreign investment into SA 3Q 2012</b>		
<b>direct (FDI)</b>	R22.2bn	3Q 2011: R2.8bn
<b>portfolio</b>	R27.5bn	3Q 2011: -R22.5bn
<b>other</b>	R7.1bn	3Q 2011: R21.4bn
<b>SA investment abroad 3Q 2012</b>		
<b>direct</b>	-R9.6bn	3Q 2011: R11.0bn
<b>portfolio</b>	-R4.7bn	3Q 2011: -R10.7bn
<b>other</b>	R19.3bn	3Q 2011: R7.5bn
<b>Balance on financial account 3Q 2012</b>	R61.8bn	3Q 2011: R9.6bn
<b>Equities net purchases/sales by foreigners (Jan-Nov 2012)</b>	-R8.6bn	Jan-Nov 2011: -R15.5bn
<b>Bonds net purchases/sales by foreigners (Jan-Nov 2012)</b>	R90.4bn	Jan-Nov 2011: R46.6bn

<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCOREBOARD</b>			
<b>Total population 2011 (Census)</b>	51.8m	2001: 44.8m	Stats SA
<b>GDP per head 3Q 2012 (annualised, adjusted)</b>	R60 646	current prices	SAIRR/SARB
<b>Real growth in GDP per head 2011 (revised)</b>	2.3%	2010: 1.9%	SARB
<b>Household saving to disposable income 3Q 2012</b>	0.0%	3Q 2011: -0.2%	SARB
<b>Household debt to disposable income 3Q 2012</b>	76.0%	3Q 2011: 76.2%	SARB
<b>Household debt-service cost to disposable income 3Q 2012</b>	6.5%	3Q 2011: 6.9%	SARB



<b>HOUSING HIGHLIGHTS</b>			
House Price Index (nominal) (medium size) (Nov 2012)	up 8.1%	compared to Nov 2011	Absa
House Price Index (real) (Oct 2012)	up 0.4%	compared to Oct 2011	Absa
Mortgage advances (Oct 2012)	up 1.9%	compared to Oct 2011	SARB
Houses built smaller than 81m <sup>2</sup> (Jan-Sep 2012)	down 5.7%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
<b>House price trends (nominal) (average) 3Q 2012</b>			
— Affordable houses (40–79m <sup>2</sup> /priced at under R500 000)	up 6.4%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— Small houses (80–140m <sup>2</sup> /R690 968) (average price)	down 6.2%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— Medium houses (141–220m <sup>2</sup> /R1 023 276)	up 2.1%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— Large houses (221–400m <sup>2</sup> /R1 524 804)	up 2.6%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— All houses (80–400m <sup>2</sup> /R1 073 516)	up 0.4%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— Luxury housing (costing more than R3.6m)	up 0.8%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— Greater Johannesburg (80–400m <sup>2</sup> /R1 135 859)	down 3.0%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— Cape Town metro (80–400m <sup>2</sup> /R1 240 731)	up 3.2%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— Durban metro (80–400m <sup>2</sup> /R967 761)	down 7.0%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
— PE/Uitenhage metro (80–400m <sup>2</sup> /892 076)	up 6.9%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa
Cost of building a new house (average)	up 5.4%	compared to 3Q 2011	Absa

<b>INFLATION INDEX</b>			
Headline inflation rate (Nov 2012 vs Nov 2011)	5.6%	Nov 2011 vs Nov 2010: 6.1%	
— Housing and utilities (22.56%)*	6.0%		6.6%
— Transport (18.80%)*	5.5%		6.9%
— Food and non-alcoholic beverages (15.68%)*	7.0%		10.7%
— Insurance and other services (13.56%)*	5.4%		4.9%
— Household contents and services (5.86%)*	3.1%		1.9%
— Alcohol and tobacco (5.58%)*	7.0%		6.3%
— Recreation and culture (4.19%)*	2.6%		-0.6%
— Clothing and footwear (4.11%)*	3.2%		3.6%
— Communication (3.22%)*	0.0%		-1.6%
— Restaurants and hotels (2.78%)*	6.5%		5.4%
— Education (2.19%)*	9.0%		8.6%
— Health (1.47%)*	5.4%		5.2%
Rise in administered (non-market) prices	8.7%		13.4%
Inflation without administered prices	4.9%		4.9%
CPI for primary urban areas (larger cities/towns)	5.4%		5.9%
CPI for secondary urban areas (smaller towns)	5.9%		6.6%
CPI for rural areas	6.3%		7.1%
Producer price rise (PPI) (Oct 2012 vs Oct 2011)	5.2%	Oct 2011 vs Oct 2010: 10.6%	
Imported producer inflation (Oct 2012 vs Oct 2011)	8.0%	Oct 2011 vs Oct 2010: 12.4%	
* Weighting			

## BUSINESS BAROMETER

Leading business indicator (Sep 2012)	up 0.5%	on same period previous year	SARB
Use of manufacturing production capacity (Aug 2012)	81.9%	Aug 2011: 79.8%	Stats SA
Manufacturing production (volume) (Jan-Oct 2012)	up 1.9%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
Total vehicles sold (Jan-Nov 2012): 577 888	up 9.8%	on same period previous year	NAAMSA
Vehicles exported (Jan-Nov 2012): 258 150	up 1.5%	on same period previous year	NAAMSA
Tractors sold (Jan-Nov 2012): 7 565	up 9.8%	on same period previous year	SAAMA
Electricity consumed (Jan-Oct 2012)	down 2.6%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
Total building plans passed (value) (Jan-Sep 2012)	up 1.3%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
Total buildings completed (value) (Jan-Sep 2012)	up 1.8%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
All building costs (average) 4Q 2012	up 8.9%	compared to 4Q 2011	BER
Cement sales (tonnes) 2Q 2012	up 7.0%	compared to 2Q 2011	CCI
Mining production (volume) (Jan-Oct 2012)	down 2.6%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
Retail sales (value) (Jan-Oct 2012)	up 4.7%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
Wholesales (value) (Jan-Sep 2012)	up 8.1%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
Current adspend (Jan-Sep 2012): R24.6bn	up 8.4%	on same period previous year	A C Nielsen
Number of liquidations (Jan-Oct 2012): 2 327	down 18.0%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
Judgements for debt (Jan-Sep 2012): 331 867	down 15.9%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
Tourism accommodation occupancy rate (Oct 2012)	47.7%	Oct 2011: 46.6%	Stats SA
Overseas tourists (Jan-Sep 2012): 778 156	up 16.4%	on same period previous year	Stats SA
<b>BETTER: 16</b>			<b>WORSE: 3</b>

## CONFIDENCE COUNT

RMB/BER business confidence index 4Q 2012	down 1 point	to 46 since 3Q 2012	(scale 0–100)
Sacci business confidence index (Nov 2012)	down 0.3 points	to 91.7 since Oct 2012	(2010 = 100)
BER/DTI manufacturing confidence index 4Q 2012	up 5 points	to 38 since 3Q 2012	(scale 0–100)
FNB/BER building confidence index 3Q 2012	down 1 point	to 26 since 2Q 2012	(scale 0–100)
BER building contractors confidence index 4Q 2012	up 2 points	to 28 since 3Q 2012	(scale 0–100)
FNB/BER civil construction index 3Q 2012	up 4 points	to 42 since 2Q 2012	(scale 0–100)
Consumer financial vulnerability index 3Q 2012	down 0.7 points	to 47.9 since 2Q 2012	(scale 0–100) FinMark/BMR
Ernst&Young/BER financial services index 3Q 2012	up 10 points	to 84 since 2Q 2012	(scale 0–100)
E&Y/BER consumer confidence index 4Q 2012	down 2 points	to -3 since 3Q 2012	(scale minus 100–100)
— black consumer confidence index 4Q 2012	down 3 points	to 4 since 3Q 2012	(scale minus 100–100)
— white consumer confidence index 4Q 2012	down 4 points	to -16 since 3Q 2012	(scale minus 100–100)
— high-income household confidence index 4Q 2012	down 4 points	to -1 since 3Q 2012	(scale minus 100–100)
— low-income household confidence index 4Q 2012	down 13 points	to -15 since 3Q 2012	(scale minus 100–100)
Kagiso purchasing managers index (PMI) (Nov 2012)	up 2.4 points	to 49.5 since Oct 2012	(2000 = 100) BER
Sacci trade activity index (TAI) (Oct 2012)	up 4 points	to 50 since Sep 2012	(scale 0–100)
Sacci trade expectations index (TEI) (Oct 2012)	down 2 points	to 53 since Sep 2012	(scale 0–100)
FNB/TBCSA tourism business index (TBI) 3Q 2012	up 12.8 points	to 101 since 2Q 2012	(scale 0–100)
Vehicle sales confidence indicator 4Q 2012	no change	from 6.0 since 3Q 2012	(scale 1–10) WesBank
Agricultural business confidence index 3Q 2012	up 6.04 points	to 62.96 compared to 3Q 2011 (2001=50)	ABC/IDC
<b>BETTER: 8</b>		<b>UNCHANGED: 1</b>	<b>WORSE: 10</b>

<b>ECONOMIC BAROMETER</b>						
GDP 3Q 2012 (basic prices)		R722bn				
GDP growth at market prices 3Q 2012 (ann, adj)		1.2%	3Q 2011: 1.9%			
GDP growth at market prices 3Q 2012 vs 3Q 2011		2.3%	3Q 2011: 3.6%			
Agriculture (2.5% of GDP)	-2.5%	<b>Trade etc (15.3%)</b>		3.2%		
Mining (9.7%)	-1.2%	<b>Transport and communication (9.0%)</b>		2.0%		
Manufacturing (12.4%)	2.5%	<b>Finance etc (21.1%)</b>		2.3%		
Electricity and water (3.1%)	-1.0%	<b>Community services (6.0%)</b>		3.1%		
Construction (4.1%)	3.1%	<b>Government (16.7%)</b>		2.9%		
Gov consumption expenditure growth 3Q 2012 (ann, adj)		8.4%	3Q 2011: 4.8%			
Gov capital expenditure growth 3Q 2012 (ann, adj)		23.4%	3Q 2011: 7.7%			
Public sector expenditure to GDP 3Q 2012 (ann, adj)		30.4%	3Q 2011: 29.7%			
Exports (Jan-Oct 2012)		R594bn	up 1.9% on same period in 2011			
Imports (Jan-Oct 2012))		R699bn	up 17.9% on same period in 2011			
Trade balance (Jan-Oct 2012)		-R105bn	Jan-Oct 2011: -R9bn			
Gold and forex reserves (Nov 2012)		R448bn	Nov 2011: R413bn			
Reserves/imports (Oct 2012)		5.3 to 1	Oct 2011: 5.5 to 1			
Current account deficit 3Q 2012		R52bn	3Q 2011: R35bn			
— as proportion of GDP		6.4%	3Q 2011: 4.1%			
Capital account surplus 3Q 2012		R57bn	3Q 2011: R35bn			
Gold price per ounce (average) (Oct 2012)		\$1 747	Oct 2011: \$1 667	(Increase: 5%)		
Gold price per ounce (average) (Oct 2012)		R15 105	Oct 2011: R13 305	(Increase: 14%)		
Platinum price per ounce (average) (Oct 2012)		\$1 631	Oct 2011: \$1 536	(Increase: 6%)		
Platinum price per ounce (average) (Oct 2012)		R14 099	Oct 2011: R12 208	(Increase: 15%)		
Crude oil price (brent/barrel) (Oct 2012)		\$112	Oct 2011: \$110	(Increase: 2%)		
Petrol (premium pump price per litre Gauteng) (Dec 2012)		R12.01	Dec 2011: R10.66	(Increase: 13%)		
Growth in money supply (M3) (Oct 2012)		5.7%	Oct 2011: 7.3%			
Change in private sector credit extention (Oct 2012)		8.4%	Oct 2011: 5.5%			
Prime overdraft rate (average) 12/12/12		8.5%	year ago: 9.0%			
Real prime overdraft rate (average) (Oct 2012)		2.7%	Oct 2011: 2.8%	(based on headline inflation)		
Repo rate (average) 12/12/12		5.0%	year ago: 5.5%			
€R 0.0888	£/R 0.7535	\$/R 0.1154	¥/R 9.507	€\$ 0.7696	¥/\$ 82.41	at 12/12/12
R/€11.2631	R/£ 13.959	R/\$ 8.6677	R/¥ 0.1052	\$/€1.2994	\$/¥ 0.0121	at 12/12/12
Rand vs euro last 12/24/36 months		-3%/-23%/-1% (Lowest: R/€14.65 Highest: R/€1.80)				
Rand vs dollar last 12/24/36 months		-6%/-26%/-15% (Lowest: R/\$ 13.00 Highest: R/\$ 0.67)				
Rand vs pound last 12/24/36 months		-10%/-28%/-13%				
Rand vs yen last 12/24/36 months		0%/-22%/-19%				
Rand vs basket last 12/24/36 months		-5%/-20%/-10%				

## LATEST FORECASTS

<b>GDP growth 2013</b>	3.1%
	2.7%
<b>Headline inflation rate (CPI) 2013 (average)</b>	5.7%
	5.1%
<b>Expected CPI (business) 2013 (average)</b> (trade unions)	6.3%
	6.4%
<b>Producer price inflation 2013 (average)</b>	6.2%
	4.6%
<b>Imported producer inflation 2013 (average)</b>	-1.6%
<b>Gross fixed capital formation 2013</b>	up 6.5%
	up 4.3%
<b>Final consumption expenditure by households 2013</b>	up 3.7%
	up 3.2%
<b>Government consumption expenditure 2013</b>	up 4.3%
	up 3.5%
<b>Gross domestic expenditure 2013</b>	up 4.3%
	up 3.6%
<b>Exports 2013</b>	up 5.3%
	up 2.2%
<b>Imports 2013</b>	up 8.1%
	up 6.4%
<b>Current account deficit Rbn</b>	R225bn
	R187bn
<b>— as proportion of GDP 2013</b>	6.4%
	4.7%
<b>Capital account surplus 2013</b>	R190bn
<b>Prime overdraft rate 2013 (year end)</b>	9.0%
	8.5%
<b>R/€exchange rate 2013 (average)</b>	11.77
	10.01
<b>R/\$ exchange rate 2013 (average)</b>	9.14
	7.96
<b>Gold price per ounce 2013 (average)</b>	\$1 850
	\$1 617
<b>Nominal wage rise 2013</b>	8.4%
<b>Increase in total employment (including informal)</b>	1.6%
<b>Unemployment rate 2013</b>	24.4%
<i>Sources: Absa; Beeld Consensus; Bureau for Economic Research (BER); IMF; Investec; National Treasury; Nedbank; Reuters Econometer; SARB; Standard Bank; UN. Detailed source information is available from <a href="mailto:tdimant@sairr.org.za">tdimant@sairr.org.za</a></i>	

*These forecasts contain the highest and lowest estimates available to us.*

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