

HEALTH

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Health Expenditure | Medical Insurance | Personnel
Infrastructure | Health Indicators

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HEALTH

Tawanda Makombo

At a glance^a

Budgeted public health expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure (2024/25)	11.3%
Budgeted public health expenditure as a proportion of GDP (2024/25)	3.6%
Consolidated national and provincial health expenditure (2024/25)	R267.2bn
Medical aid beneficiaries as a proportion of total population	15.7%
Proportion of the black population with medical aid	9.8%
Proportion of the coloured population with medical aid	19.6%
Proportion of the Indian/Asian population with medical aid	41.3%
Proportion of the white population with medical aid	71.7%
Public sector general practitioners and specialists as a proportion of all registered	43.9%
People per public sector doctor	2 795 to 1
People per public sector dentist/dental specialist	55 867 to 1
People per public sector pharmacist	10 436 to 1
People per public sector nurse	446 to 1
People per private sector nurse (2022)	475 to 1
Professional nurses as a proportion of total registered (2022)	58.0%
People per public clinic (2024)	18 276 to 1
Average length of stay in public hospitals (2022/23)	6.2 days
Infant mortality rate (2024)	22.9
Under-five mortality rate (2024)	28.6
Pneumonia case fatality rate (2022/23)	1.5%
Diarrhoea case fatality rate in children under 5 (2022/23)	1.7%
People HIV-positive (2024)	8.00m
— as a proportion of total population (2024)	12.7%
AIDS-related deaths among children	1 500
People on anti-retroviral treatment (2024)	6.08m
a Figures are for 2023 unless otherwise stated.	

Health expenditure, 2023/24-2026/27

Health expenditure	— Revised estimate —		— Medium-term estimates —	
	2023/24		2024/25	
	Expenditure Rm	Proportion of total	Expenditure Rm	Proportion of total
Central hospital services	51.8	19.4%	52.8	19.4%
Provincial hospital services	43.9	16.4%	47.5	17.5%
District health services	119.5	44.7%	120.0	44.1%
— comprehensive HIV, AIDS and TB grant	22.9	8.6%	24.7	9.1%
Emergency medical services	9.8	3.7%	10.1	3.7%
Facilities management and maintenance	10.6	4.0%	11.3	4.2%
Health science and training	5.8	2.2%	6.6	2.4%
National Health Laboratory Service	13.8	5.2%	11.3	4.2%
National Department of Health ^a	5.8	2.2%	6.1	2.2%
Total health expenditure	267.3	100.0%	271.9	100.0%
— Compensation of employees	171.1	64.0%	174.6	64.2%
— Goods and services	78.1	29.2%	76.9	28.3%
— Transfers and subsidies	6.3	2.4%	5.9	2.2%
— Buildings and other fixed structures	6.2	2.3%	8.8	3.2%
— Machinery and equipment	5.6	2.1%	5.7	2.1%

Health expenditure	— Medium-term estimates —			
	2025/26		2026/27	
	Expenditure Rm	Proportion of total	Expenditure Rm	Proportion of total
Central hospital services	55.6	19.8%	57.9	19.6%
Provincial hospital services	49.2	17.5%	51.4	17.4%
District health services	123.9	44.1%	129.6	43.9%
— comprehensive HIV, AIDS and TB grant	24.8	8.8%	26.0	8.8%
Emergency medical services	10.4	3.7%	10.7	3.6%
Facilities management and maintenance	11.5	4.1%	12.1	4.1%
Health science and training	6.6	2.3%	6.9	2.3%
National Health Laboratory Service	11.6	4.1%	12.6	4.3%
National Department of Health ^a	6.5	2.3%	6.3	2.1%
Total health expenditure	281.1	100.0%	295.2	100.0%
— Compensation of employees	181.4	64.5%	189.0	64.0%
— Goods and services	78.6	28.0%	84.4	28.6%
— Transfers and subsidies	6.1	2.2%	6.3	2.1%
— Buildings and other fixed structures	9.2	3.3%	9.3	3.2%
— Machinery and equipment	5.7	2.0%	6.1	2.1%

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

a Excludes grants and transfers reflected as expenditure in appropriate sub-functional areas.

Health expenditure, 2000-21

Year	Public health expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Total health expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Public health expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure	Public health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	Private health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	Out-of-pocket ^a health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure
2000	2.7%	7.3%	11.9%	36.6%	62.8%	14.5%
2001	2.4%	7.1%	10.6%	33.7%	65.6%	14.1%
2002	2.3%	6.7%	10.4%	34.5%	64.8%	13.6%
2003	2.8%	7.0%	12.3%	39.6%	54.8%	12.3%
2004	2.7%	6.9%	12.0%	39.4%	55.2%	11.8%
2005	2.7%	6.9%	10.9%	40.0%	48.2%	11.3%
2006	3.2%	6.9%	13.1%	47.0%	46.6%	10.6%
2007	3.3%	6.9%	13.5%	47.8%	44.9%	9.7%
2008	3.4%	7.1%	13.0%	47.4%	44.6%	8.8%
2009	3.8%	7.6%	13.4%	49.7%	42.2%	8.1%
2010	4.0%	7.8%	14.1%	51.3%	41.0%	8.0%
2011	4.1%	7.9%	14.7%	51.9%	41.0%	7.8%
2012	4.1%	8.0%	14.5%	51.7%	41.6%	7.7%
2013	4.1%	8.1%	14.3%	51.2%	42.1%	7.6%
2014	4.4%	7.9%	14.9%	55.6%	42.7%	5.7%
2015	4.6%	8.1%	15.2%	57.1%	41.3%	5.7%
2016	4.6%	8.1%	15.3%	56.6%	41.4%	5.8%
2017	4.6%	8.0%	15.3%	57.2%	41.7%	5.8%
2018	4.6%	8.1%	15.3%	57.2%	41.6%	5.8%
2019	4.8%	8.2%	15.3%	58.4%	40.4%	5.7%
2020	5.3%	8.6%	15.3%	61.8%	36.9%	5.4%
2021	5.0%	8.3%	15.3%	60.4%	38.2%	5.5%

Source: World Bank, www.data.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 29 August 2024

a As part of private healthcare, out-of-pocket health expenditure is the payment by private households to health practitioners or the suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals. It is, therefore, distinct from private expenditure on health through medical insurance.

**Consolidated national and provincial health
expenditure, 1996/97-2027/28**

Year	Rbn	Proportion of total expenditure	Proportion of GDP ^a
1996/97	24.8	13.2%	3.4%
1997/98	23.0	11.3%	2.9%
1998/99	24.8	11.8%	2.9%
1999/2000	25.5	14.3%	2.7%
2000/01	28.1	14.3%	2.6%
2001/02	30.8	13.7%	2.6%
2002/03	34.4	13.0%	2.5%
2003/04	37.9	12.5%	2.5%
2004/05	43.4	13.0%	2.6%
2005/06	50.0	10.5%	2.7%
2006/07	59.0	11.4%	2.8%
2007/08	62.7	10.6%	2.6%
2008/09	77.4	10.9%	2.6%
2009/10	93.6	11.4%	3.3%
2010/11	102.7	11.7%	3.3%
2011/12	115.2	12.1%	3.4%
2012/13	124.5	11.9%	3.4%
2013/14	133.8	11.7%	3.4%
2014/15	144.2	11.7%	3.4%
2015/16	161.0	11.8%	3.6%
2016/17	173.8	12.0%	3.6%
2017/18	188.7	12.2%	3.7%
2018/19	203.7	12.4%	3.8%
2019/20 ^b	218.8	12.1%	3.8%
2020/21 ^b	242.0	12.3%	4.3%
2021/22 ^b	252.6	12.4%	4.0%
2022/23 ^b	255.6	11.8%	3.8%
2023/24 ^b	255.0	11.4%	3.6%
2024/25 ^b	264.9	11.4%	3.6%
2025/26 ^b	277.1	11.4%	3.5%
2026/27 ^b	297.2	11.3%	3.5%
2027/28 ^b	310.8	11.2%	3.4%

Source: National Treasury, *Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) 2024*, time series data, accessed 12 November 2024

a CRA calculations.

b Budget estimates.

International comparisons

Health expenditure, selected countries, 2021

Country	Public health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	Public health expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure	Out-of-pocket ^a health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	Total health expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Per capita expenditure (PPPs) ^b
Australia	76.0%	19.3%	13.8%	10.5%	6 488
Botswana	76.5%	14.6%	4.3%	6.3%	1 096
Brazil	45.5%	10.9%	22.7%	9.9%	1 626
Chile	55.6%	15.5%	30.3%	9.3%	2 648
China	54.1%	8.9%	34.4%	5.4%	1 033
Denmark	85.2%	18.2%	12.6%	10.8%	7 043
Egypt	37.7%	6.8%	54.9%	4.6%	615
France	75.6%	15.8%	8.9%	12.3%	6 330
Germany	79.0%	19.9%	12.2%	12.9%	7 607
Ghana	54.1%	8.2%	27.2%	4.2%	248
Greece	59.2%	9.4%	33.3%	9.2%	2 861
India	34.3%	3.7%	49.8%	3.3%	236
Indonesia	59.4%	12.1%	27.5%	3.7%	483
Ireland	77.4%	21.0%	10.7%	6.7%	7 196
Israel	68.2%	13.2%	19.8%	7.9%	3 665
Italy	75.5%	12.4%	21.9%	9.4%	4 372
Japan	84.7%	21.5%	12.0%	10.8%	4 676
Kazakhstan	65.3%	11.6%	25.0%	3.9%	1 114
Lithuania	67.2%	14.0%	30.2%	7.8%	3 432
Mexico	50.1%	11.0%	41.4%	6.1%	1 190
Mozambique	28.4%	8.2%	8.9%	9.1%	122
Nigeria	13.3%	4.1%	76.2%	4.1%	220
Pakistan	29.0%	4.6%	57.5%	2.9%	167
Philippines	39.3%	8.5%	44.6%	5.9%	522
Poland	72.1%	10.5%	20.3%	6.4%	2 456
Russia	71.2%	15.1%	27.2%	7.4%	2 530
Saudi Arabia	77.0%	14.4%	10.2%	6.0%	3 029
South Africa	60.4%	15.3%	5.5%	8.3%	1 210
Spain	71.6%	15.2%	21.0%	10.7%	4 368
Switzerland	36.2%	11.7%	22.7%	11.8%	8 998
Turkey	78.8%	11.5%	16.3%	4.6%	1 390
Uganda	22.5%	4.9%	31.3%	4.7%	119
United Kingdom	83.7%	22.4%	13.5%	12.4%	6 160
United States	55.4%	21.4%	10.7%	17.4%	12 012
Venezuela	33.5%	5.5%	28.1%	4.0%	103

Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 29 August 2024

- a As part of private healthcare, out-of-pocket health expenditure is the payment by private households to health practitioners or the suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals. It is, therefore, distinct from private expenditure on health through medical insurance.
- b Dollars at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) are adjusted to be comparable across different countries, so that differing prices are taken into account. These figures are in current prices.

Health expenditure, emerging markets, 2021

Country	Public health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	Public health expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure	Out-of-pocket ^a health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	Total health expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Per capita expenditure (PPPs) ^b
Argentina	63.2%	16.2%	22.4%	9.7%	2 323
Brazil	45.5%	10.9%	22.7%	9.9%	1 626
Bulgaria	62.8%	12.9%	35.1%	8.6%	2 391
Chile	55.6%	15.5%	30.3%	9.3%	2 648
China	54.1%	8.9%	34.4%	5.4%	1 033
Colombia	72.6%	19.0%	13.7%	9.0%	1 542
Czech Republic	86.2%	17.6%	12.7%	9.5%	4 249
Egypt	37.7%	6.8%	54.9%	4.6%	615
Estonia	76.2%	13.8%	22.3%	7.5%	3 259
Greece	59.2%	9.4%	33.3%	9.2%	2 861
Hungary	72.2%	11.0%	24.6%	7.4%	2 706
India	34.3%	3.7%	49.8%	3.3%	236
Indonesia	59.4%	12.1%	27.5%	3.7%	483
Jordan	35.6%	7.9%	37.5%	7.3%	739
Kuwait	89.7%	9.9%	9.3%	5.8%	2 908
Latvia	69.3%	14.2%	27.0%	9.0%	3 153
Lithuania	67.2%	14.0%	30.2%	7.8%	3 432
Malaysia	56.2%	10.1%	32.1%	4.4%	1 268
Mauritius	49.2%	10.2%	42.9%	6.4%	1 429
Mexico	50.1%	11.0%	41.4%	6.1%	1 190
Morocco	38.9%	7.2%	44.8%	5.7%	516
Oman	87.2%	10.5%	6.1%	4.4%	1 647
Pakistan	29.0%	4.6%	57.5%	2.9%	167
Peru	64.9%	16.9%	27.2%	6.2%	856
Philippines	39.3%	8.5%	44.6%	5.9%	522
Poland	72.1%	10.5%	20.3%	6.4%	2 456
Qatar	85.0%	8.4%	6.6%	2.9%	2 952
Romania	75.7%	12.3%	20.9%	6.5%	2 340
Russia	71.2%	15.1%	27.2%	7.4%	2 530
Slovakia	79.7%	13.6%	19.4%	7.8%	2 670
South Africa	60.4%	15.3%	5.5%	8.3%	1 210
Sri Lanka	46.5%	9.5%	43.6%	4.1%	609
Thailand	70.4%	13.5%	9.0%	5.2%	967
Turkey	78.8%	11.5%	16.3%	4.6%	1 390
United Arab Emirates	64.1%	12.9%	10.4%	5.3%	4 066
Venezuela	33.5%	5.5%	28.1%	4.0%	103
Vietnam	42.7%	9.0%	40.0%	4.6%	536

Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 29 August 2024

a As part of private healthcare, out-of-pocket health expenditure is the payment by private households to health practitioners or to suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals. It is, therefore, distinct from private expenditure on health through medical insurance.

b Dollars at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) are adjusted to be comparable across different countries, so that differing prices are taken into account. These figures are in current prices.

Health expenditure, selected African countries, 2021

Country	Public health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	Public health expenditure as a proportion of total government expenditure	Out-of-pocket ^a health expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure	Total health expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Per capita expenditure (PPPs) ^b
Algeria	59.1%	8.8%	38.5%	5.5%	672
Angola	57.8%	8.8%	23.4%	3.0%	199
Botswana	76.5%	14.6%	4.3%	6.3%	1 096
Burundi	24.5%	7.3%	25.4%	9.1%	70
Cameroon	12.7%	2.9%	66.9%	3.8%	156
Central African Republic	13.9%	6.4%	49.0%	9.1%	86
Congo (DRC)	16.8%	4.3%	39.1%	3.8%	46
Congo (Republic)	49.0%	8.2%	24.1%	3.9%	125
Egypt	37.7%	6.8%	54.9%	4.6%	615
Eritrea	21.2%	2.4%	49.5%	4.2%	80
Eswatini	53.1%	12.3%	10.4%	7.0%	685
Ethiopia	30.5%	7.1%	37.0%	3.2%	82
Ghana	54.1%	8.2%	27.2%	4.2%	248
Ivory Coast	32.9%	5.1%	32.3%	3.1%	188
Kenya	48.7%	9.3%	22.8%	4.5%	237
Lesotho	41.2%	8.0%	14.1%	10.2%	264
Liberia	6.5%	3.7%	24.7%	16.6%	260
Libya	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madagascar	21.0%	5.3%	32.7%	3.5%	57
Malawi	18.4%	5.8%	14.1%	7.4%	119
Mauritius	49.2%	10.2%	42.9%	6.4%	1 429
Morocco	38.9%	7.2%	44.8%	5.7%	516
Mozambique	28.4%	8.2%	8.9%	9.1%	122
Namibia	47.5%	11.2%	7.7%	9.4%	942
Nigeria	13.3%	4.1%	76.2%	4.1%	220
Rwanda	40.8%	9.5%	10.1%	7.3%	180
Senegal	25.9%	4.4%	47.3%	4.4%	167
Somalia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Africa	60.4%	15.3%	5.5%	8.3%	1 210
Sudan	27.0%	7.9%	56.9%	2.8%	127
Tanzania	27.2%	5.1%	25.6%	3.4%	96
Tunisia	59.2%	12.4%	33.7%	7.0%	784
Uganda	22.5%	4.9%	31.3%	4.7%	119
Zambia	42.5%	9.3%	7.1%	6.6%	236
Zimbabwe	32.7%	5.2%	10.3%	2.8%	63

Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 29 August 2024

a As part of private healthcare, out-of-pocket health expenditure is the payment by private households to health practitioners or to suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals. It is, therefore, distinct from private expenditure on health through medical insurance.

b Dollars at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) are adjusted to be comparable across different countries, so that differing prices are taken into account. These figures are in current prices.

N/A — Not available.

Medical insurance

Registered medical schemes, 2005-23

Year	Open schemes ^a	Restricted schemes ^b
2005	47	84
2006	41	83
2007	41	81
2008	37	82
2009	33	77
2010	27	73
2011	26	71
2012	25	68
2013	24	63
2014	23	60
2015	22	60
2016	22	60
2017	21	60
2018 ^c	22	58
2019 ^d	20	58
2020 ^e	18	58
2021 ^f	18	58
2022 ^g	18	57
2023 ^h	16	55
2005-23	-66.0%	-34.5%

Source: Council for Medical Schemes (CMS), www.medicalschemes.com, *Council for Medical Schemes Annual Report 2015/16*, March 2016, pp19-20; *CMS Annual Report 2016/17*, March 2017, p16; *CMS Annual Report 2017/18*, March 2018, p16; *CMS Annual Report 2018/19*, October 2019, p20; *CMS Annual Report 2019/20*, December 2020, p21; *CMS Annual report 2021/22*, January 2023, Annexure X; *CMS Annual report 2022/23*, December 2023, Annexure E; *CMS Annual report 2023/24*, October 2024, Table 1, pp3-4

a Can be joined by any person.

b For specific employer groups.

c As at March 2018.

d As at March 2019.

e As at March 2020.

f As at December 2021.

g As at December 2022.

h As at December 2023.

Top ten medical aid schemes, 2010 and 2022

2010		2022	
Name of scheme	Average number of beneficiaries	Name of scheme	Average number of beneficiaries
Discovery Health Medical Scheme	2 171 742	Discovery Health Medical Scheme	2 788 312
Government Employees Medical Schemes (GEMS)	1 335 772	Government Employees Medical Scheme (GEMS)	2 083 603
Bonitas Medical Fund	628 542	Bonitas Medical Fund	729 904
SA Police Service Medical Scheme (POLMED)	475 882	South African Police Service Medical Scheme (POLMED)	491 509
Medihelp	237 282	Momentum Health	296 119
Bankmed	201 250	LA-Health Medical Scheme	240 457
Medshield Medical Scheme	193 636	Bestmed Medical Scheme	228 968
Fedhealth Medical Scheme	172 030	Bankmed	216 678
Liberty Medical Scheme	170 008	Medihelp	198 501
Momentum Health	168 060	Sizwe Hosmed Medical Fund	152 421
Total^a	5 754 204	Total^a	7 426 472

Source: CMS, www.medicalschemes.com, *Annual Report 2010/11*, September 2011, pp19-20; *CMS Annual report 2022/23*, December 2023, Annexure G

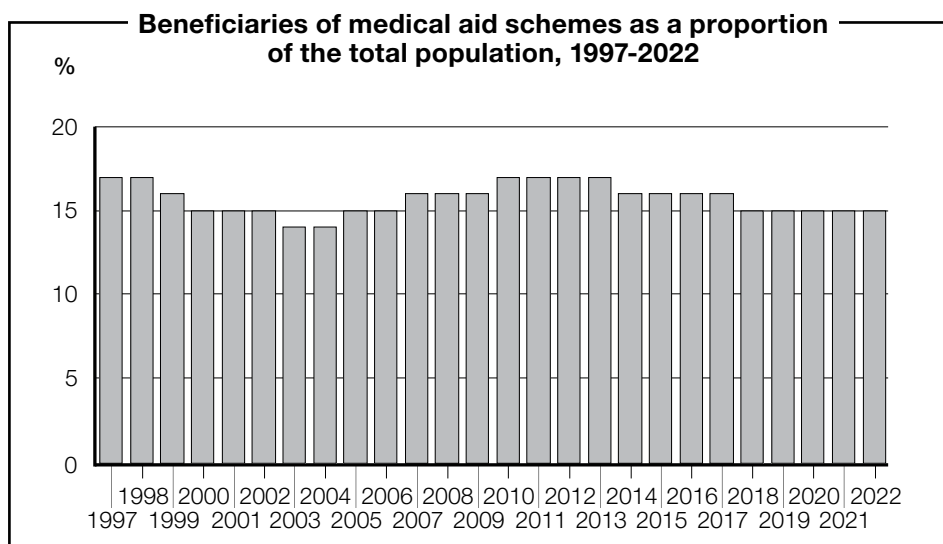
a CRA calculations.

Beneficiaries of medical aid schemes, 1997-2022

Year	Total beneficiaries	Proportion of total population ^a	Year	Total beneficiaries	Proportion of total population ^a
1997	6 965 000	17.0%	2010	8 315 718	16.6%
1998	6 992 000	16.6%	2011	8 526 409	16.9%
1999	6 989 000	16.2%	2012	8 679 473	16.6%
2000	6 729 551	15.4%	2013	8 778 308	16.6%
2001	6 764 409	15.2%	2014	8 814 458	16.3%
2002	6 713 870	14.8%	2015	8 809 523	16.2%
2003	6 671 801	14.4%	2016	8 878 081	15.9%
2004	6 662 563	14.3%	2017	8 839 892	15.6%
2005	6 835 621	14.6%	2018	8 872 149	15.4%
2006	7 127 343	15.0%	2019	8 935 496	15.2%
2007	7 478 040	15.6%	2020	8 904 679	14.9%
2008	7 874 826	16.2%	2021	8 921 711	14.8%
2009	8 068 505	16.4%	2022	8 956 765	14.8%

Source: CMS, e-mail communication, 22 October 2012; CMS Annual Report, 2012-22 data; Stats SA, Mid-year population estimates data

a CRA calculations.



Medical aid beneficiaries by province, 2004-23

Province	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012 ^a	2014 ^a
Eastern Cape	595 826	614 197	677 478	708 097	712 000	696 000
Free State	318 822	341 549	366 361	388 514	494 000	490 000
Gauteng	2 579 404	2 593 809	2 841 334	3 010 299	3 588 000	3 629 000
KwaZulu-Natal	1 028 600	1 091 744	1 204 274	1 287 219	1 270 000	1 346 000
Limpopo	279 658	300 856	365 910	407 410	436 000	476 000
Mpumalanga	454 208	492 387	544 333	576 026	591 000	615 000
North West	312 930	365 692	425 398	461 521	496 000	539 000
Northern Cape	152 333	149 399	166 519	175 318	216 000	232 000
Western Cape	1 193 885	1 157 483	1 265 471	1 294 088	1 483 000	1 603 000
South Africa	6 915 666	7 127 343	7 874 826	8 315 718	9 285 000	9 625 000

Province	2016 ^a	2018 ^a	2020 ^a	2022 ^a	2023 ^a	Proportion ^b of provincial population 2023
Eastern Cape	638 000	645 000	683 000	693 000	639 000	9.8%
Free State	459 000	461 000	360 000	435 000	404 000	13.3%
Gauteng	3 684 000	3 463 000	3 280 000	3 614 000	3 725 000	22.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 278 000	1 383 000	1 123 000	1 313 000	1 242 000	10.4%
Limpopo	510 000	474 000	472 000	549 000	594 000	9.5%
Mpumalanga	603 000	568 000	405 000	494 000	516 000	10.4%
North West	574 000	523 000	719 000	574 000	576 000	13.5%
Northern Cape	183 000	198 000	235 000	203 000	201 000	15.4%
Western Cape	1 570 000	1 664 000	1 740 000	1 825 000	1 895 000	25.7%
South Africa	9 499 000	9 380 000	9 017 000	9 699 000	9 792 000	15.7%

Source: CMS, www.medicalschemes.com, *Council for Medical Schemes Annual Report 2004-5*, 9 May 2005, Table 7, p56; *CMS Annual Report 2005-06*, 26 September 2006, Table 7, p49; Stats SA, *General Household Survey 2012*, Statistical release P0318, 4 October 2013, Figure 14, p18; *General Household Survey 2014*, Statistical release P0318, 27 May 2015, Table 4.1, p101; *General Household Survey 2018*, Statistical release P0318, 28 May 2019, Table 4.1, p117; Table 2.1, p2; *General Household Survey 2019*, Statistical release P0318, 17 December 2020, Table 4.1, p111; Table 2.1, p5; *General Household Survey Addendum tables 2020*, Statistical release P0318, 2 December 2021, Table 4.1, p20; *General Household Survey Addendum tables 2021*, Statistical release P0318, 23 June 2022, Table 4.1, p1; *General Household Survey Addendum tables 2022*, Statistical release P0318, 17 August 2023, Table 4.1, p1; *General Household Survey 2023*, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Table 4.1, p104, Figure 2.1, p2

a Figures from the Stats SA's *General Household Survey* are not strictly comparable with those from previous years or with CMS data.

b CRA calculations.

Medical aid beneficiaries by province and race^a, 2023

Province	Covered				Total
	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Eastern Cape	5.9%	15.4%	51.7%	71.8%	9.8%
Free State	10.3%	13.2%	10.5%	62.3%	13.3%
Gauteng	14.9%	30.1%	55.5%	72.3%	22.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	5.9%	14.1%	41.3%	72.5%	10.4%
Limpopo	8.9%	N/A	47.4%	55.6%	9.5%
Mpumalanga	8.0%	28.6%	25.0%	69.4%	10.4%
North West	10.8%	11.1%	N/A	60.9%	13.5%
Northern Cape	13.5%	11.3%	8.3%	59.7%	15.4%
Western Cape	9.5%	20.2%	19.2%	75.8%	25.7%
South Africa	9.8%	19.6%	41.3%	71.7%	15.7%

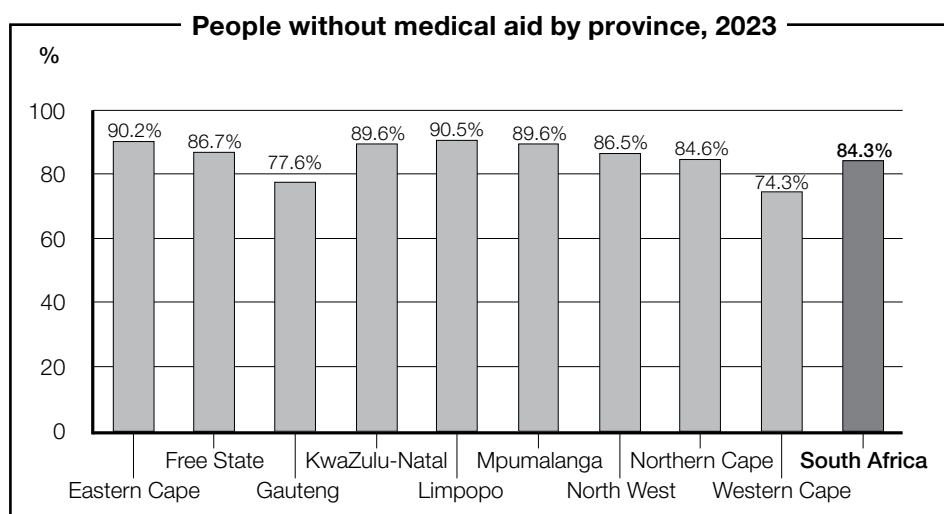
Province	Not covered ^b				Total
	Black	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	
Eastern Cape	94.1%	84.4%	48.3%	28.5%	90.2%
Free State	89.7%	87.9%	89.5%	37.7%	86.7%
Gauteng	85.1%	69.9%	44.5%	27.7%	77.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	94.1%	85.9%	58.7%	27.5%	89.6%
Limpopo	91.1%	N/A	52.6%	42.9%	90.5%
Mpumalanga	92.0%	71.4%	75.0%	30.6%	89.6%
North West	89.2%	88.9%	N/A	38.7%	86.5%
Northern Cape	86.5%	88.7%	91.7%	39.0%	84.6%
Western Cape	90.5%	79.8%	80.8%	24.2%	74.3%
South Africa	90.2%	80.4%	58.7%	28.3%	84.3%

Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey Addendum tables 2023, Statistical release P0318, 23 May 2024, Table 4.1, p1

a CRA calculations.

b Figures include those who are not covered, do not know and unspecified.

N/A — Not available since the sample size was too small for reliable estimates.



Medical personnel

All personnel

Selected health professionals by type, 2023

Type of professional	Public sector	As a proportion of all public sector professionals ^a	All registered	As a proportion of all registered health professionals ^a	Public sector as a proportion of all registered ^a
General practitioners and specialists	22 245	12.9%	50 635	14.4%	43.9%
Dentists	984	0.6%	6 619	1.9%	14.9%
Occupational therapists	1 071	0.6%	6 175	1.8%	17.3%
Physiotherapists	1 172	0.7%	8 633	2.5%	13.6%
Radiographers	2 970	1.7%	8 968	2.5%	33.1%
Professional nurses ^b	76 293	44.4%	157 152	44.6%	48.5%
Enrolled nurses ^b	31 775	18.5%	52 334	14.9%	60.7%
Nursing assistants ^b	35 453	20.6%	61 561	17.5%	57.6%
Total	171 963	100.0%	352 077	100.0%	48.8%

Source: South African Nursing Council (SANC), www.sanc.co.za, *Provincial distribution of nursing manpower versus the population of South Africa*, accessed 17 September 2023; HST, www.hst.org.za, accessed 17 September 2023

a CRA calculations.

b Figures are for the year 2022.

University and university of technology health sciences^a awards^b by field, 2010-22

Field of study	2010	2018	2020	2021	2022
Alternative and complementary medicine	71	71	105	76	95
Bioethics/medical ethics	5	37	21	34	21
Chiropractic	136	130	60	96	108
Communications disorders sciences and services	189	337	365	368	323
Dental support	241	336	377	371	416
Dentistry and oral	417	425	418	419	368
Dietetics and clinical nutrition	167	254	250	244	274
Energy and biologically based therapies	11	2	7	21	25
Health and medical administrative services	679	767	729	645	605
Medicine	792	1 176	1 324	1 327	1 396
Medical clinical	2 093	2 629	2 514	2 944	2 741
Medical illustration and informatics	3	6	3	0	2
Movement and mind/body therapies	7	6	9	0	0
Nursing	3 025	3 042	2 736	2 233	1 913
Optometry	165	120	165	153	183
Pharmacy and related	582	1 380	1 183	1 256	1 138
Podiatric medicine/podiatry	6	25	2	39	43
Public health	967	1 311	1 263	1 321	2 166
Radiology	320	362	469	N/A	N/A
Rehabilitation and therapy	845	1 468	1 351	1 224	1 381
Somatic bodywork and related therapy	144	184	217	172	174
Veterinary biomedical and clinical	214	352	258	278	244
Veterinary sciences	76	26	5	7	8
Other	48	324	320	624	564
Total^c	11 202	14 766	14 140	13 850	14 187

Source: Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), www.dhet.gov.za, *Table 2.13 for all institutions to 2nd order CESM (Graduates, 2010-22)*, accessed 17 October 2024

a Disciplines of applied science dealing with human and animal health. There are two parts to health sciences: the study and research knowledge of health, and the application of that knowledge to improve health, prevent and cure diseases, and understand how humans and animals function.

b Includes degrees, diplomas, and certificates.

c Totals may not add up due to rounding.

N/A — Not available.

Doctors

All registered general practitioners and specialists^a by province, 2007-24

Province	2007	2012	2014	2016	2018 ^b	2019 ^c
Eastern Cape	2 183	1 883	2 801	2 952	3 547	3 696
Free State	1 722	1 321	1 894	1 915	1 939	1 977
Gauteng	12 246	10 245	14 192	14 961	17 965	18 721
KwaZulu-Natal	5 707	4 916	7 165	7 625	4 838	4 607
Limpopo	1 196	836	1 404	1 548	1 628	1 704
Mpumalanga	1 149	1 612	1 475	1 555	1 964	1 979
North West	962	574	1 316	1 423	1 183	1 263
Northern Cape	432	342	580	622	559	570
Western Cape	7 288	6 183	8 894	9 485	11 889	12 216
South Africaⁱ	34 324	38 444	41 132	43 503	45 512	46 733

Province	2020 ^d	2021 ^e	2022 ^f	2023 ^g	2024 ^h	Change ⁱ 2007-24
Eastern Cape	3 791	3 885	3 573	3 702	3 878	69.6%
Free State	1 992	2 021	1 957	2 053	2 163	19.2%
Gauteng	19 019	19 489	16 798	17 399	18 071	42.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	4 502	4 477	8 627	9 115	9 638	59.7%
Limpopo	1 722	1 794	1 878	1 963	2 127	64.1%
Mpumalanga	1 969	1 985	1 901	1 987	2 110	72.9%
North West	1 308	1 376	1 464	1 522	1 672	58.2%
Northern Cape	583	599	800	861	926	99.3%
Western Cape	12 278	12 486	10 915	11 304	11 727	55.1%
South Africa^j	47 164	48 112	48 681	50 635	52 312	47.5%

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 1 June 2016; Health Systems Trust (HST), www.hst.org.za, accessed 1 December 2014; *South African Health Review (SAHR) 2016*, May 2016, Table 34, p302; HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 18 July 2018; *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 8 July 2019; *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 4 June 2020; *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 19 March 2021; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024

a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. This includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising.

b As at 3 July 2018.

c As at 8 July 2019.

d As at 4 June 2020.

e As at 19 March 2021.

f As at 31 March 2022.

g As at 31 March 2023.

h As at 30 April 2024.

i CRA calculations.

j Totals should add up vertically but may not, owing to the fact that the location of some registered doctors was unspecified.

Public sector general practitioners and specialists, 2000-23

Year ^a	General practitioners	Specialists	Total	Year ^a	General practitioners	Specialists	Total
2000	7 591	3 881	11 472	2013	13 531	4 947	18 478
2001	7 352	3 812	11 164	2014	13 593	4 893	18 486
2002	7 287	3 685	10 972	2015	13 656	4 986	18 642
2003	7 645	3 446	11 091	2016	14 036	4 737	18 773
2005	8 747	3 499	12 246	2017	14 856	4 891	19 747
2006	9 527	3 695	13 222	2018	15 001	4 827	19 828
2007	9 959	4 000	13 959	2019	14 439	4 825	19 264
2008	10 653	4 026	14 679	2020	15 474	4 835	20 309
2009	10 878	4 311	15 189	2021	17 017	4 770	21 787
2010	11 309	4 442	15 751	2022	17 413	4 745	22 158
2011	12 014	4 620	16 634	2023	17 486	4 759	22 245
2012	12 444	4 775	17 219				

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, SAHR 2018, December 2018, Table 45, p221; SAHR 2019, December 2019, Table 31, p286; SAHR 2020, December 2020, Table 23, p260; SAHR 2021, April 2022, Table 16, p356; SAHR 2022, September 2023, Table 19, p95; SAHR 2023, October 2024, Table 12, p55

a Figures for 2004 were not available.

People-to-doctor ratio by province, 2024

Province	People per doctor ^a	Number of doctors ^b	Proportion of total ^a
Eastern Cape	1 850 to 1	3 878	7.4%
Free State	1 407 to 1	2 163	4.1%
Gauteng	882 to 1	18 071	34.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 278 to 1	9 638	18.4%
Limpopo	3 010 to 1	2 127	4.1%
Mpumalanga	2 397 to 1	2 110	4.0%
North West	2 485 to 1	1 672	3.2%
Northern Cape	1 483 to 1	926	1.8%
Western Cape	645 to 1	11 727	22.4%
South Africa	1 205 to 1	52 312	100.0%

Source: HPCSA, email communication, 30 April 2024; Mid-year population estimates 2024, Statistical release P0302, 30 July 2024, Figures 1, pvi

a CRA calculations.

b General practitioners and specialists registered, with the Health Professions Council of South Africa.

People-to-public sector doctor^a ratio, 2000-23

Year	People per doctor ^{bc}	Year	People per doctor ^{bc}
2000	3 808 to 1	2013	2 867 to 1
2001	4 015 to 1	2014	2 921 to 1
2002	4 143 to 1	2015	2 948 to 1
2003	4 186 to 1	2016	2 978 to 1
2005	3 829 to 1	2017	2 862 to 1
2006	3 584 to 1	2018	2 911 to 1
2007	3 428 to 1	2019	3 051 to 1
2008	3 317 to 1	2020	2 936 to 1
2009	3 247 to 1	2021	2 760 to 1
2010	3 174 to 1	2022	2 735 to 1
2011	3 112 to 1	2023	2 795 to 1
2012	3 036 to 1		

Source: Stats SA, email communication; *Mid-year population estimates*, 2007-22 data; HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2016*, May 2016, Table 34, p302; *SAHR 2018*, December 2018, Table 45, p221; *SAHR 2019*, December 2019, Table 31, p286; *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 23, p260; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 16, p356; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 19, p95; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table12, p55

a Figures for 2004 were not available.

b Registered general practitioners and specialists.

c CRA calculations.

Total registered medical students^a, 2013-24

Year	Number	Year-on-year change ^b
2013	9 809	—
2014	10 686	8.9%
2015	11 594	8.5%
2016	12 372	6.7%
2017 ^c	15 968	29.1%
2018 ^d	18 246	14.3%
2019 ^e	19 481	6.8%
2020 ^f	19 455	-0.1%
2021 ^g	19 922	2.4%
2022 ^h	11 916	-40.2%
2023 ⁱ	12 359	3.7%
2024 ^j	12 878	4.2%
2013-24	31.3%	—

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *HPCSA Annual Report 2015/16*, September 2016, p99; HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 23 June 2017; 3 July 2018; 9 July 2019; 4 June 2020; 17 March 2021; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023

a Studying medicine at a tertiary institution, and also registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa.

b CRA calculations.

c As at 23 June 2017.

d As at 3 July 2018.

e As at 9 July 2019.

f As at 4 June 2020.

g As at 17 March 2021.

h As at 31 March 2022.

i As at 31 March 2023.

j As at 30 April 2024.

Dentists

All registered^a dentists, 2007-24

Year	Number	People per registered dentist ^b	Year	Number	People per registered dentist ^b
2007	4 937	9 692 to 1	2017	6 641	8 511 to 1
2008	5 110	9 527 to 1	2018 ^c	6 992	8 256 to 1
2009	5 265	9 368 to 1	2019 ^d	7 229	8 130 to 1
2010	5 320	9 397 to 1	2020 ^e	7 287	8 182 to 1
2011	5 409	9 352 to 1	2021 ^f	7 378	8 152 to 1
2012	5 572	9 394 to 1	2022 ^g	6 557	9 243 to 1
2013	5 769	9 184 to 1	2023 ^h	6 619	9 260 to 1
2014	5 856	9 222 to 1	2024 ⁱ	6 739	9 351 to 1
2015	6 035	9 106 to 1			
2016	6 155	9 083 to 1	2007-24	36.5%	—

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 5 September 2017, 1 June 2016; HST, www.hst.org.za, accessed 1 December 2014; *SAHR 2016*, May 2016, Table 34, p302; HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 3 July 2018, 9 June 2020, 17 March 2021; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, 2007-22 data*; *Province projections by sex and age (2023-2027)*, accessed 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, 2007-24 data*

- a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. This includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising.
- b CRA calculations.
- c As at 3 July 2018.
- d As at 1 February 2019.
- e As at 9 June 2020.
- f As at 17 March 2021.
- g As at 31 March 2022.
- h As at 31 March 2023.
- i As at 30 April 2024.

All registered dentists^a by province, 2017 and 2024

Province	2017 ^b	2024 ^{cd}	Change ^e
Eastern Cape	381	380	-0.3%
Free State	236	197	-16.5%
Gauteng	2 922	2 622	-10.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	626	915	46.2%
Limpopo	197	301	52.8%
Mpumalanga	382	366	-4.2%
North West	144	189	31.3%
Northern Cape	91	122	34.1%
Western Cape	1 662	1 647	-0.9%
South Africa	6 641	6 739	1.5%

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 5 September 2017; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 30 April 2024

- a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. This includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising.
- b As at 5 September 2017.
- c As at 30 April 2024.
- d Totals should add up vertically but may not owing to the fact that for some registered dentists, their province was unspecified.
- e CRA calculations.

Public sector dentists and dental specialists, 2000-23

Year ^a	Dentists	Dental specialists	Total	People per public sector dentist/dental specialist ^b
2000	597	53	650	67 209 to 1
2001	634	45	679	66 009 to 1
2002	602	57	659	68 975 to 1
2003	613	30	643	72 208 to 1
2005	651	43	694	67 562 to 1
2006	715	41	756	62 686 to 1
2007	744	30	774	61 823 to 1
2008	762	32	794	61 319 to 1
2009	775	49	824	59 855 to 1
2010	770	121	891	56 107 to 1
2011	906	118	1 024	50 557 to 1
2012	982	141	1 123	46 549 to 1
2013	1 037	143	1 180	44 900 to 1
2014	1 056	155	1 211	44 593 to 1
2015	1 137	154	1 291	42 569 to 1
2016 ^c	1 118	160	1 278	43 747 to 1
2018 ^d	1 196	159	1 355	42 602 to 1
2019 ^e	1 038	146	1 184	49 641 to 1
2020 ^f	1 044	152	1 196	49 852 to 1
2021 ^g	1 009	126	1 135	52 989 to 1
2022 ^h	1 006	128	1 134	53 444 to 1
2023 ⁱ	984	129	1 113	55 867 to 1
2000-23	64.8%	143.4%	71.2%	—

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 1 June 2016; HST, www.hst.org.za, accessed 1 December 2014; *SAHR 2016*, May 2016, Table 34, p302; Stats SA, email communication; *Mid-year population estimates*, 2001-23 data; *SAHR 2018*, November 2018, Table 45, p220; *SAHR 2019*, December 2019, Table 31, p284; *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 23, p260; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 19, p94; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 12, p54

a Figures for 2004 were not available. b CRA calculations.

c As at June 2016.

d As at April 2018.

e As at March 2019.

f As at March 2020.

g As at March 2021.

h As at March 2022.

i As at March 2023.

Registered student dental assistants and therapists, 2007-24

Year	Student dental assistant ^a	Student dental therapist ^a	Total	Year-on-year change ^b
2007	683	153	836	–
2008	886	141	1 027	22.8%
2009	1 073	143	1 216	18.4%
2010	1 243	149	1 392	14.5%
2011	1 348	161	1 509	8.4%
2012	1 634	196	1 830	21.3%
2013	1 581	185	1 766	-3.5%
2014	1 673	205	1 878	6.3%
2015	1 748	227	1 975	5.2%
2016	1 820	256	2 076	5.1%
2017 ^c	1 050	322	1 372	-33.9%
2018 ^d	1 203	371	1 574	14.7%
2019 ^e	1 371	411	1 782	13.2%
2020 ^f	1 484	432	1 916	7.5%
2021 ^g	1 623	447	2 070	8.0%
2022 ^h	2 194	257	2 451	18.4%
2023 ⁱ	2 270	278	2 548	4.0%
2024 ^j	861	219	1 080	-57.6%
2007-24	26.1%	43.1%	29.2%	–

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, 2013 Annual Report, September 2013, p21; HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, HPCSA Annual Report 2015/16, September 2016, p98; HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, Welcome to iregister, accessed 30 August 2017, 3 July 2018, 9 July 2019, June 2020, 23 March 2021; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024

a Studying dentistry or dental therapy at a tertiary institution, and also registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa.

b CRA calculations.

c As at 30 August 2017.

d As at 3 July 2018.

e As at 9 July 2019.

f As at 9 June 2020.

g As at 23 March 2021.

h As at 31 March 2022.

i As at 31 March 2023.

j As at 30 April 2024.

Nurses

All registered nurses^a, 1998-2022

Year	Professional nurses ^b	Enrolled nurses ^c	Nursing assistants ^d	Total
1998	91 011	32 744	N/A	123 755
1999	92 390	32 925	N/A	125 315
2000	93 303	32 399	N/A	125 702
2001	94 552	32 120	N/A	126 672
2002	94 948	32 495	N/A	127 443
2003	96 715	33 575	N/A	130 290
2004	98 490	35 266	N/A	133 756
2005	99 534	37 085	54 650	191 269
2006	101 295	39 305	56 314	196 914
2007	103 792	40 582	59 574	203 948
2008	107 978	43 686	61 142	212 806
2009	111 299	48 078	62 440	221 817
2010	115 244	52 370	63 472	231 086
2011	118 262	55 408	64 526	238 196
2012	124 045	58 722	65 969	248 736
2013	129 015	63 788	67 895	260 698
2014	133 127	66 891	70 419	270 437
2015	136 854	70 300	71 463	278 617
2016	140 598	73 558	73 302	287 458
2017	142 092	74 556	70 431	287 079
2018	146 791	70 552	68 361	285 704
2019	153 095	64 638	67 104	284 837
2020	154 024	61 028	65 179	280 231
2021	156 392	56 484	63 539	276 415
2022	157 152	52 334	61 561	271 047
1998-2022	72.7%	59.8%	N/A	119.0%

Source: South African Nursing Council (SANC), www.sanc.co.za, *Provincial distribution of nursing manpower versus the population of South Africa*, January 2016, p2; January 2018, p2; December 2018, p1; December 2019, p2; December 2020; December 2021, p2; December 2022, p2

a Registered with the South African Nursing Council.

b Includes nurses practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising. Professional nurses have completed a four-year programme at university or a nursing college and practise comprehensive nursing and midwifery.

c Includes nurses practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising. Enrolled nurses have completed a two-year programme at a public or private institution, usually a nursing college. Alternatively, an enrolled nurse has left university after completing only two years of the four-year university programme. Enrolled nurses practise basic nursing.

d Includes nurses practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising. Nursing assistants, also referred to as auxiliary nurses, have completed a year-long programme or course at a college or have exited after completing the first year of the university four-year programme. Nursing assistants practise elementary nursing.

N/A — Not available/applicable.

People-to-nurse ratio, 1998-2022

Year	Total nurses ^a	People per nurse ^b
1998	123 755	340 to 1
1999	125 315	344 to 1
2000	125 702	348 to 1
2001	126 672	352 to 1
2002	127 443	349 to 1
2003	130 290	356 to 1
2004	133 756	348 to 1
2005	191 269	245 to 1
2006	196 914	241 to 1
2007	203 948	235 to 1
2008	212 806	229 to 1
2009	221 817	222 to 1
2010	231 086	216 to 1
2011	238 196	217 to 1
2012	248 736	210 to 1
2013	260 698	203 to 1
2014	270 437	200 to 1
2015	278 617	197 to 1
2016	287 458	194 to 1
2017	287 079	197 to 1
2018	285 704	202 to 1
2019	284 837	206 to 1
2020	280 231	213 to 1
2021	276 415	218 to 1
2022	271 047	224 to 1

Source: SANC, www.sanc.co.za, *Provincial distribution of nursing manpower versus the population of South Africa*, January 2016, p2; January 2018, p2; December 2018, p1; December 2019, p2; December 2020, p1; December 2021, p2; December 2022, p3; Stats SA, *Mid year population estimates*, 1998-2022 data

a Registered nurses in both the public and the private sectors.

b CRA calculations.

Registered professional and enrolled nurses^a, 1998-2022

Year	Professional nurses ^b	Enrolled nurses ^c	Total	People per nurse ^d
1998	91 011	32 744	123 755	340 to 1
1999	92 390	32 925	125 315	344 to 1
2000	93 303	32 399	125 702	348 to 1
2001	94 552	32 120	126 672	352 to 1
2002	94 948	32 495	127 443	349 to 1
2003	96 715	33 575	130 290	356 to 1
2004	98 490	35 266	133 756	348 to 1
2005	99 534	37 085	136 619	343 to 1
2006	101 295	39 305	140 600	337 to 1
2007	103 792	40 582	144 374	331 to 1
2008	107 978	43 686	151 664	321 to 1
2009	111 299	48 078	159 377	309 to 1
2010	115 244	52 370	167 614	298 to 1
2011	118 262	55 408	173 670	298 to 1
2012	124 045	58 722	182 767	286 to 1
2013	129 015	63 788	192 803	275 to 1
2014	133 127	66 891	200 018	270 to 1
2015	136 854	70 300	207 154	265 to 1
2016	140 598	73 558	214 156	261 to 1
2017	142 092	74 556	216 648	261 to 1
2018	146 791	70 552	217 343	266 to 1
2019	153 095	64 638	217 733	270 to 1
2020	154 024	61 028	215 052	277 to 1
2021	156 392	56 484	212 876	283 to 1
2022	157 152	52 334	209 486	289 to 1
1998-2022	72.7%	59.8%	69.3%	—

Source: SANC, www.sanc.co.za, *Provincial distribution of nursing manpower versus the population of South Africa*, January 2016, p2; January 2018, p2; December 2018, p1; December 2019, p2; December 2020, p1; December 2021, p2; December 2022, p3; Stats SA, *Mid year population estimates*, 1998-2022 data

a Registered with the South African Nursing Council.

b Includes nurses practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising. Professional nurses have completed a four-year programme at university or a nursing college and practise comprehensive nursing and midwifery.

c Includes nurses practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising. Enrolled nurses have completed a two-year programme at a public or private institution, usually a nursing college. Alternatively, an enrolled nurse has left university after completing only two years of the four-year university programme. Enrolled nurses practise basic nursing.

d CRA calculations.

Public and private sector nurses^a, 2000-23

Year ^b	Public sector			Private sector		
	Professional nurses	Enrolled nurses	Nursing assistants	Professional nurses	Enrolled nurses	Nursing assistants
2000	41 734	20 726	28 194	51 569	11 673	N/A
2001	41 460	20 691	28 646	53 092	11 429	N/A
2002	40 318	20 590	28 661	54 630	11 905	N/A
2003	41 563	20 683	29 052	55 152	12 892	N/A
2005	43 660	20 582	31 006	55 874	16 503	23 644
2006	44 071	20 806	31 850	57 224	18 499	24 464
2007	45 102	21 379	33 219	58 690	19 203	26 355
2008	47 834	22 707	34 030	60 144	20 979	27 112
2009	49 341	23 039	33 914	61 958	25 039	28 526
2010	51 966	24 316	34 858	63 278	28 054	28 614
2011	56 075	27 256	36 315	62 187	28 152	28 211
2012	59 890	29 735	36 770	64 155	28 987	29 199
2013	63 833	30 215	36 275	65 182	33 573	31 620
2014	66 711	30 571	35 147	66 416	36 320	35 272
2015	68 105	30 870	34 877	68 749	39 430	36 586
2016	67 766	31 325	34 583	72 832	42 233	38 719
2017	69 881	31 388	33 176	72 211	43 168	37 255
2018	70 899	31 591	33 393	75 892	38 961	34 968
2019	68 776	31 039	33 820	84 319	33 599	33 284
2020	70 437	29 638	33 600	83 587	31 390	31 579
2021	76 485	32 191	36 278	79 907	24 293	27 261
2022	76 293	31 775	35 453	80 859	20 559	26 108
2023	75 358	29 806	34 393	N/A	N/A	N/A
2000-23	80.6%	43.8%	22.0%	—	—	—

Source: SANC, www.sanc.co.za, *Provincial distribution of nursing manpower versus the population of South Africa*, accessed 17 September 2020; HST, *SAHR 2019*, December 2019, Table 31, pp284-291; *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 23, p260-261; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 16, pp355-6; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 19, pp94-96; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 12, p55

a Registered nurses in both the public and the private sectors.

b Data for 2004 was not available.

N/A — Not available.

People-to-public and private sector nurse^a, 2000-23

Year	Total public sector nurses	People per public sector nurse ^b	Total private sector nurses	People per private sector nurse ^b
2000	90 654	482 to 1	63 242	691 to 1
2001	90 797	491 to 1	64 521	691 to 1
2002	89 569	496 to 1	66 535	668 to 1
2003	91 298	509 to 1	68 044	682 to 1
2005	95 248	492 to 1	96 021	488 to 1
2006	96 727	490 to 1	100 187	473 to 1
2007	99 700	480 to 1	104 248	459 to 1
2008	104 571	466 to 1	108 235	450 to 1
2009	106 294	464 to 1	115 523	427 to 1
2010	111 140	450 to 1	119 946	417 to 1
2011	119 646	423 to 1	118 550	437 to 1
2012	123 395	424 to 1	122 341	427 to 1
2013	130 323	407 to 1	130 375	406 to 1
2014	132 429	408 to 1	138 008	391 to 1
2015	133 852	411 to 1	144 765	380 to 1
2016	133 674	418 to 1	153 784	364 to 1
2017	134 445	420 to 1	152 634	370 to 1
2018	135 883	425 to 1	149 821	385 to 1
2019	133 635	440 to 1	151 202	389 to 1
2020	133 675	446 to 1	146 556	407 to 1
2021	144 954	415 to 1	131 461	457 to 1
2022	143 521	422 to 1	127 526	475 to 1
2023	139 557	446 to 1	N/A	N/A

Source: SANC, www.sanc.co.za, *Provincial distribution of nursing manpower versus the population of South Africa*, accessed 1 September 2023; Stats SA, email communication; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 12, p55; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, 2007-22 data*; Stats SA, *Country projection by population group sex and age 2002-2024*, accessed 2 November 2024

a Registered nurses with the South African Nursing Council.

b CRA calculations.

N/A — Not available.

Nursing institutions by province, 2024

Province	Private nursing education institutions accredited to offer new qualifications ^a	Public nursing colleges accredited to offer new qualifications ^b	Universities accredited to offer new qualifications ^a	Accredited private nursing education institutions still providing legacy qualifications	Accredited public nursing education institutions still providing legacy qualifications ^{ac}	Total
Eastern Cape	4	24	3	4	26	61
Free State	2	8	1	3	4	18
Gauteng	15	8	5	12	12	52
KwaZulu-Natal	1	12	3	18	23	57
Limpopo	1	6	2	1	18	28
Mpumalanga	4	5	N/A	5	14	28
North West	2	3	2	4	6	17
Northern Cape	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1	2
Western Cape	3	5	4	5	13	30
South Africa	32	72	20	52	117	293

Source: SANC, www.sanc.co.za, *SANC Accredited Nursing Education Institutions*, accessed 2 November 2024

a As at September 2024.

b As at March 2024.

c Includes satellite campuses.

N/A — Not available.

**Output of professional nurses^a from universities
and nursing colleges, 1996-2022**

Year	Universities	Nursing colleges	Total	University output as a proportion of total
1996	360	2 269	2 629	13.7%
1997	387	2 295	2 682	14.4%
1998	381	1 990	2 371	16.1%
1999	351	1 911	2 262	15.5%
2000	408	2 086	2 494	16.4%
2001	408	1 633	2 041	20.0%
2002	400	1 252	1 652	24.2%
2003	453	1 100	1 553	29.2%
2004	428	1 288	1 716	24.9%
2005	475	1 058	1 533	31.0%
2006	534	1 493	2 027	26.3%
2007	714	1 628	2 342	30.5%
2008	670	1 701	2 371	28.3%
2009	671	1 967	2 638	25.4%
2010	629	2 337	2 966	21.2%
2011	590	2 376	2 966	19.9%
2012	752	2 473	3 225	23.3%
2013	651	2 610	3 261	20.0%
2014	740	2 481	3 221	23.0%
2015	899	2 392	3 291	27.3%
2016	925	2 603	3 528	26.2%
2017	961	2 361	3 322	28.9%
2018	1 321	2 243	3 564	37.1%
2019	1 371	2 365	3 736	36.7%
2020	1 486	2 122	3 608	41.2%
2021	1 641	1 894	3 535	46.4%
2022	1 429	1 780	3 209	44.5%
1996-2022	296.9%	-21.6%	22.1%	—

Source: SANC, www.sanc.co.za, *Output 4 Year Programme (2007-2016) Overview*, accessed 27 February 2017; *Output 4 Year Programme (2008-2017) Overview*, accessed 24 April 2018; *Output 4 Year Programme (2010-2019) Overview*, accessed 20 October 2020; *Output 4 Year Programme (2011-2020) Overview*, accessed 24 March 2021; *Output 4 Year Programme (2012-2021) Overview*, accessed 14 April 2022; *Output 4 Year Programme (2013-2022) Overview*, accessed 14 June 2023

a Registered with the South African Nursing Council. This includes nurses practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising. Professional nurses have completed a four-year programme at university or a nursing college and practise comprehensive nursing and midwifery.

**Output of enrolled nurses^{ab} from public
and private institutions, 1996-2022**

Year	Public	Private	Total	Public output as a proportion of total
1996	70	33	103	68.0%
1997	881	188	1 069	82.4%
1998	1 302	418	1 720	75.7%
1999	2 042	526	2 568	79.5%
2000	1 217	702	1 919	63.4%
2001	1 058	874	1 932	54.8%
2002	1 328	1 443	2 771	47.9%
2003	1 352	1 806	3 158	42.8%
2004	1 438	2 835	4 273	33.7%
2005	1 184	3 380	4 564	25.9%
2006	1 442	3 374	4 816	29.9%
2007	1 339	3 419	4 758	28.1%
2008	1 788	4 366	6 154	29.1%
2009	2 365	5 128	7 493	31.6%
2010	2 314	5 197	7 511	30.8%
2011	2 233	5 158	7 391	30.2%
2012	2 489	5 243	7 732	32.2%
2013	2 649	6 305	8 954	29.6%
2014	1 777	5 172	6 949	25.6%
2015	2 059	6 697	8 756	23.5%
2016	2 107	5 772	7 879	26.7%
2017	1 083	4 918	6 001	18.0%
2018	133	692	825	16.1%
2019 ^c	9	86	95	33.1%
2020 ^c	2	6	8	25.0%
2021 ^c	31	44	75	70.5%
2022 ^d	1	N/A	1	100.0%

Source: SANC, www.sanc.co.za, *Output Pupil Nurses (2007-2016) Overview*, accessed 27 February 2017; *Output Pupil Nurses (2008-2017) Overview*, accessed 24 April 2018; *Output Pupil Nurses (2008-2018) Overview*, accessed 13 August 2019; *Output Pupil Nurses (2010-2019) Overview*, accessed 20 October 2020; *Output Pupil Nurses (2011-2020) Overview*, accessed 24 March 2021; *Output Pupil Nurses (2012-2021) Overview*, accessed 16 April 2022; *Output Pupil Nurses (2013-2022) Overview*, accessed 14 June 2023

a Includes nurses practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising. Enrolled nurses have completed a two-year programme at a public or private institution, usually a nursing college. Alternatively, an enrolled nurse has left university after completing only two years of the four-year university programme. Enrolled nurses practise basic nursing.

b The two programmes were phased out in 2015. The last examinations were in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

c Only figures for the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, and the Western Cape were available.

d Figures from most provinces were missing.

N/A — Not available.

**Output of nursing assistants^a from public
and private institutions, 1996-2022**

Year	Public	Private	Total	Public output as a proportion of total
1996	612	439	1 051	58.2%
1997	1 442	575	2 017	71.5%
1998	992	531	1 523	65.1%
1999	586	630	1 216	48.2%
2000	271	1 238	1 509	18.0%
2001	273	1 641	1 914	14.3%
2002	425	2 653	3 078	13.8%
2003	522	3 868	4 390	11.9%
2004	624	6 074	6 698	9.3%
2005	1 161	5 593	6 754	17.2%
2006	1 166	4 256	5 422	21.5%
2007	1 641	4 495	6 136	26.7%
2008	1 061	4 532	5 593	19.0%
2009	1 106	4 673	5 779	19.1%
2010	899	4 226	5 125	17.5%
2011	965	4 267	5 232	18.4%
2012	887	4 122	5 009	17.7%
2013	1 180	4 729	5 909	20.0%
2014	967	5 174	6 141	15.8%
2015	1 114	4 681	5 795	19.2%
2016	1 266	5 460	6 726	18.8%
2017	171	416	587	29.1%
2018 ^b	19	20	39	48.7%
2019 ^b	5	24	29	17.2%
2020 ^b	N/A	32	32	—
2021 ^b	17	17	34	50.0%
2022 ^b	1	N/A	1	100.0%

Source: SANC, www.sanc.co.za, accessed 27 February 2016; *Output Pupil Auxiliaries (2008-2017) Overview*, accessed 24 April 2018; *Output Pupil Auxiliaries (2008-2018) Overview*, accessed 13 August 2019; *Output Pupil Auxiliaries (2010-2019) Overview*, accessed 20 October 2020; *Output Pupil Auxiliaries (2011-2020) Overview*, accessed 24 March 2021; *Output Pupil Auxiliaries (2012-2021) Overview*, accessed 16 April 2022; *Output Pupil Auxiliaries (2013-2022) Overview*, accessed 15 August 2023

a Includes nurses practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising. Nursing assistants, also referred to as auxiliary nurses, have completed a year-long programme or course at a college or have exited after completing the first year of the university four-year programme. Nursing assistants practise elementary nursing.

b Figures for some provinces were not available.

N/A — Not available.

Occupational and physiotherapists

All registered occupational therapists^a, 2007-24

Year	Number	People per registered occupational therapist ^b
2007	3 015	15 871 to 1
2008	3 174	15 339 to 1
2010	3 508	14 251 to 1
2012	3 805	13 756 to 1
2013	4 024	13 167 to 1
2014	4 305	12 544 to 1
2015	4 575	12 012 to 1
2016	4 792	11 667 to 1
2017	5 327	10 610 to 1
2018 ^c	5 784	9 980 to 1
2019 ^d	6 157	9 546 to 1
2020 ^e	6 200	9 617 to 1
2021 ^f	6 311	9 556 to 1
2022 ^g	6 026	10 057 to 1
2023 ^h	6 175	9 926 to 1
2024 ⁱ	6 296	10 009 to 1
2007-24	108.8%	—

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 25 June 2018; HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 5 September 2017, 1 June 2016, 1 December 2014; *SAHR 2016*, May 2016, Table 34, p302; HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 4 February 2019, 9 June 2020, 18 March 2021; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, 2007-22 data*; *Province projections by sex and age (2023-2027)*, accessed 26 July 2023; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024

a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. This includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising.

b CRA calculations.

c As at 25 June 2018.

d As at 9 July 2019.

e As at 9 June 2020.

f As at 18 March 2021.

g As at 31 March 2022.

h As at 31 March 2023.

i As at 30 April 2024.

All registered^a occupational therapists by province, 2017 and 2024

Province	2017 ^b	2024 ^c	Change ^d
Eastern Cape	279	344	23.3%
Free State	336	374	11.3%
Gauteng	2 094	2 168	3.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	364	818	124.7%
Limpopo	187	238	27.3%
Mpumalanga	264	298	12.9%
North West	109	134	22.9%
Northern Cape	89	144	61.8%
Western Cape	1 605	1 778	10.8%
South Africa	5 327	6 296	18.2%

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 5 September 2017; HPCSA, email communication, 1 August 2024.

a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. This includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising.

b As at 5 September 2017.

c As at 31 March 2024.

d CRA calculations.

All registered physiotherapists^a, 2007-24

Year	Number	People per registered physiotherapist ^b
2007	5 059	9 459 to 1
2008	5 314	9 162 to 1
2009	5 582	8 836 to 1
2010	5 777	8 654 to 1
2011	5 937	8 521 to 1
2012	6 150	8 511 to 1
2013	6 359	8 332 to 1
2014	6 673	8 093 to 1
2015	6 942	7 917 to 1
2016	7 183	7 784 to 1
2017	8 002	7 063 to 1
2018 ^c	8 505	6 787 to 1
2019 ^d	8 898	6 605 to 1
2020 ^e	8 891	6 706 to 1
2021 ^f	9 016	6 689 to 1
2022 ^g	8 458	7 165 to 1
2023 ^h	8 633	7 100 to 1
2024 ⁱ	8 840	7 128 to 1
2007-24	74.7%	—

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 5 September 2017; 1 June 2016, 1 December 2014; *SAHR 2016*, May 2016, Table 34, p303; HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 25 June 2018, 9 July 2019, 9 June 2020, 18 March 2021; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, 2007-22 data*; *Province projections by sex and age (2023-2027)*, accessed 26 July 2023; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024

- a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. This includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising.
b CRA calculations. c As at 25 June 2018. d As at 4 February 2019.
e As at 9 June 2020. f As at 18 March 2021. g As at 31 March 2022.
h As at 31 March 2023. i As at 30 April 2024.

All registered^a physiotherapists by province, 2017 and 2024

Province	2017 ^b	2024 ^c	Change ^d
Eastern Cape	445	470	5.6%
Free State	391	444	13.6%
Gauteng	3 214	2 980	-7.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	702	1368	94.9%
Limpopo	274	359	31.0%
Mpumalanga	374	369	-1.3%
North West	158	204	29.1%
Northern Cape	112	193	72.3%
Western Cape	2 332	2 453	5.2%
South Africa	8 002	8 840	10.5%

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcs.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 5 September 2017; HPCSA, email communication, 1 August 2024

- a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. This includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising.
b As at 5 September 2017. c As at 31 March 2024.
d CRA calculations.

Public sector occupational and physiotherapists, 2000-23

Year	Occupational		Total	Occupational Physiotherapists		
	therapists	Physiotherapists		therapists as a proportion of total ^a	as a proportion of total ^a	People per occupational/physiotherapist ^a
2000	414	454	868	47.7%	52.3%	50 329 to 1
2001	402	459	861	46.7%	53.3%	51 755 to 1
2002	419	462	881	47.6%	52.4%	51 594 to 1
2003	546	628	1 174	46.5%	53.5%	39 548 to 1
2005	605	724	1 329	45.5%	54.5%	35 281 to 1
2006	667	783	1 450	46.0%	54.0%	32 683 to 1
2007	736	850	1 586	46.4%	53.6%	30 171 to 1
2008	785	903	1 688	46.5%	53.5%	28 843 to 1
2009	806	946	1 752	46.0%	54.0%	28 151 to 1
2010	838	1 009	1 847	45.4%	54.6%	27 066 to 1
2011	940	1 057	1 997	47.1%	53.0%	25 331 to 1
2012	1 038	1 132	2 170	47.8%	52.2%	24 121 to 1
2013	1 110	1 219	2 329	47.7%	52.3%	22 749 to 1
2014	1 250	1 239	2 489	50.2%	49.8%	21 696 to 1
2015	1 313	1 315	2 628	50.0%	50.0%	20 912 to 1
2016	1 280	1 339	2 619	48.9%	51.1%	21 347 to 1
2017	1 237	1 410	2 647	46.7%	53.3%	21 353 to 1
2018	1 297	1 428	2 725	47.6%	52.4%	21 184 to 1
2019 ^b	979	1 077	2 056	47.6%	52.4%	28 587 to 1
2020 ^c	1 003	1 110	2 113	47.5%	52.5%	28 217 to 1
2021 ^d	1 084	1 239	2 323	46.7%	53.3%	25 890 to 1
2022 ^e	1 101	1 225	2 326	47.3%	52.7%	26 055 to 1
2023 ^f	1 071	1 172	2 243	47.7%	52.3%	27 722 to 1
2000-23	158.7%	158.1%	158.4%	—	—	—

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2018*, December 2018, Table 45, p221; *SAHR 2019*, December 2019, Table 31, p287; Table 32, p290; *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 23, p260; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 16, p356; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 19, p95; Stats SA, email communication; *Mid-year population estimates*, 2001-22 data; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table12, p54

a CRA calculations. b As at March 2019. c As at March 2020. d As at March 2021. e As at March 2022. f As at March 2023.

Total registered student occupational therapists, 2007-24

Year	Number ^a	Year	Number ^a
2007	1 451	2017 ^b	3 581
2008	1 525	2018 ^c	4 017
2009	1 498	2019 ^d	4 365
2010	1 735	2020 ^e	6 200
2011	1 829	2021 ^f	4 524
2012	1 936	2022 ^g	1 918
2013	1 856	2023 ^h	2 059
2014	1 951	2024 ⁱ	2 359
2015	2 048		
2016	2 270	2007-24	62.6%

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *2013 Annual Report*, September 2013, p21; *HPCSA Annual Report 2015/16*, September 2016, p99; *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 30 August 2017; 25 June 2018; 10 July 2019; 9 June 2020; 18 March 2021; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024

a This is a person studying occupational therapy at a tertiary institution and is also registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa.

b As at 31 March 2017. c As at 3 July 2018. d As at 4 February 2019.

e As at 9 June 2020. f As at 18 March 2021. g As at 31 March 2022.

h As at 31 March 2023. i As at 30 April 2024.

Radiographers

All registered radiographers^a, 2007-24

Year	Number	People per registered radiographer ^b	Year	Number	People per registered radiographer ^b
2007	5 509	8 686 to 1	2017	7 646	7 392 to 1
2008	5 760	8 453 to 1	2018 ^c	8 460	6 823 to 1
2009	6 015	8 200 to 1	2019 ^d	9 058	6 489 to 1
2010	6 215	8 044 to 1	2020 ^e	9 275	6 428 to 1
2011	6 431	7 866 to 1	2021 ^f	9 532	6 310 to 1
2012	6 748	7 757 to 1	2022 ^g	8 554	7 085 to 1
2013	7 072	7 492 to 1	2023 ^h	8 719	7 030 to 1
2014	7 430	7 268 to 1	2024 ⁱ	8 968	7 027 to 1
2015	7 787	7 058 to 1			
2016	8 072	6 926 to 1	2007-24	62.8%	—

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 5 September 2017; 1 June 2016; HST, www.hst.org.za, accessed 1 December 2014; *SAHR 2016*, May 2016, Table 34, p303; HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, 25 June 2018; June 2018, 10 July 2019, 9 June 2020, 19 March 2021; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates*, 2007-22 data; *Province projections by sex and age (2023-2027)*, accessed 26 July 2023; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024

- a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. This includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but no longer practising.
- b CRA calculations.
- c As at 3 June 2018.
- d As at 10 July 2019.
- e As at 9 June 2020.
- f As at 19 March 2021.
- g As at 31 March 2022.
- h As at 31 March 2023.
- i As at 30 April 2024.

All registered^a radiographers by province, 2017 and 2024

Province	2017 ^b	2024 ^c	Change ^d
Eastern Cape	623	710	14.0%
Free State	476	611	28.4%
Gauteng	2 956	3 118	5.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	945	1 607	70.1%
Limpopo	222	331	49.1%
Mpumalanga	370	417	12.7%
North West	206	275	33.5%
Northern Cape	111	176	58.6%
Western Cape	1 737	1 723	-0.8%
South Africa	7 646	8 968	17.3%

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 5 September 2017; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024

- a Registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa. Includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but are no longer practising.
- b As at 5 September 2017.
- c As at 30 April 2024.
- d CRA calculations.

Public sector radiographers, 2000-23

Year ^a	Number	Year ^a	Number
2000	2 116	2013	2 652
2001	2 061	2014	2 735
2002	2 009	2015	2 765
2003	2 033	2016	2 827
2005	2 048	2017	2 789
2006	2 103	2018	2 890
2007	2 100	2019 ^b	2 632
2008	2 141	2020 ^c	2 716
2009	2 196	2021 ^d	2 882
2010	2 301	2022 ^e	3 034
2011	2 454	2023 ^f	2 970
2012	2 611	2000-23	40.4%

Source: The Society of Radiographers of South Africa (SORSA), www.sorsa.org.za, accessed 18 July 2017; HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2018*, December 2018, Table 45, p221; *SAHR 2019*, December 2019, Table 32, p290; *SAHR 2019*, December 2020, Table 23, p261; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 16, p356; *SAHR 2022*, August 2023, Table 19, p96; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 12, p55

a Figures for 2004 were not available.

b As at March 2019.

c As at March 2020.

d As at March 2021.

e As at March 2022.

f As at March 2023.

Total registered student radiographers, 2007-24

Year	Number ^a	Year	Number ^a
2007	1 355	2017 ^f	3 283
2008	1 506	2018 ^g	4 041
2009	1 346	2019 ^h	4 549
2010	1 561	2020 ⁱ	4 747
2011	1 695	2021 ^j	4 989
2012	1 907	2022 ^k	2 516
2013 ^b	1 763	2023 ^l	2 561
2014 ^c	1 890	2024 ^m	3 222
2015 ^d	1 987	2007-24	137.8%
2016 ^e	1 937		

Source: HPCSA, www.hpcsa.co.za, *2013 Annual Report*, September 2013, p21; *HPCSA Annual Report 2015/16*, September 2016, p100; *Welcome to iregister*, accessed 30 August 2017, 4 July 2018, 4 February 2019, 9 June 2020, 19 March 2021; HPCSA, email communication, 26 July 2023; 1 August 2024

a Studying radiography at a tertiary institution, and is also registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa.

b As at 1 April 2013.

c As at 1 April 2014.

d As at 1 April 2015.

e As at 31 March 2016.

f As at 30 August 2017.

g As at 4 July 2018.

h As at 10 July 2019.

i As at 9 June 2020.

j As at 19 March 2021.

k As at 31 March 2022.

l As at 31 March 2023.

m As at 30 April 2024.

Pharmacists

All registered pharmacists^a, 2003-23

Public sector			Private sector		
Year	Number	People per registered pharmacist ^b	Year	Number	People per registered pharmacist ^b
2003	10 629	4 368 to 1	2015	13 479	4 077 to 1
2005	10 824	4 332 to 1	2018	14 904	3 873 to 1
2008	11 905	4 090 to 1	2019 ^c	15 515	3 788 to 1
2010	12 218	4 092 to 1	2022 ^d	17 112	3 542 to 1
2012	13 003	4 025 to 1	2023 ^e	17 198	3 564 to 1
2014	13 364	4 041 to 1	2003-23	61.8%	—

Source: South African Pharmacy Council (SAPC), <https://pharmcouncil.co.za>, *Statistics for registered persons and organisations*, accessed 1 February 2017; *Statistics for registered persons and organisations*, accessed 1 August 2018; HST, www.hst.org.za, accessed 1 December 2014; SAHR 2016, May 2016, Table 34; SAPC, <https://pharmcouncil.co.za>, *Statistics for registered persons and organisations*, accessed 4 February 2019; HST, www.hst.org.za, accessed 1 December 2014; SAHR 2016, May 2016, Table 34; SAPC, <https://pharmcouncil.co.za>, *Statistics for registered persons and organisations*, accessed 1 August 2023; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, 2003-22 data*; *Province projections by sex and age (2023-2027)*, accessed 26 July 2023

- a Registered with the South African Pharmacy Council. Includes those practising in either the public or the private sector, those working abroad, and those registered but are no longer practising. 2020 and 2021 figures are not available.
b CRA calculations.
c As at 4 February 2019.
d As at 2 May 2022.
e As at 28 July 2023.

Public and private sector pharmacists, 2000-23

Public sector			Private sector	
Year	Pharmacists	People per pharmacist	Pharmacists	People per pharmacist
2000	1 085	40 263 to 1	—	—
2002	1 238	35 908 to 1	—	—
2003	1 222	37 995 to 1	9 407	4 936 to 1
2005	1 617	28 997 to 1	9 207	5 093 to 1
2007	1 830	26 148 to 1	9 717	4 924 to 1
2008	1 853	26 275 to 1	10 052	4 844 to 1
2010	2 966	16 855 to 1	9 252	5 403 to 1
2011	3 550	14 583 to 1	8 910	5 810 to 1
2012	3 901	13 400 to 1	9 102	5 743 to 1
2015	4 970	11 058 to 1	8 509	6 459 to 1
2016 ^a	5 223	10 704 to 1	—	—
2017 ^b	5 405	10 457 to 1	9 007	6 275 to 1
2018 ^c	5 486	10 522 to 1	9 744	5 924 to 1
2019 ^d	5 132	11 453 to 1	10 383	5 661 to 1
2020 ^e	5 337	11 172 to 1	—	—
2021 ^f	5 543	10 850 to 1	—	—
2022 ^g	5 777	10 491 to 1	—	—
2023 ^h	5 958	10 436 to 1	—	—

Source: Reply by the minister of health to parliamentary question 2737/2016 by Dr H C Volmink (DA), 7 December 2016; HST, www.hst.org.za, SAHR 2017, December 2018, Table 45, p221; SAHR 2018, December 2019, Table 31, p286; SAHR 2019, December 2019, Table 31, p286; SAHR 2020, December 2020, Table 23, p261; SAHR 2021, April 2022, Table 16, p356; SAHR 2022, September 2023, Table 19, p95; SAHR 2023, October 2024, Table 12, p55; Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates, 2000-24 data*

- a As at March 2016.
b As at October 2017.
c As at April 2018.
d As at March 2019.
e As at March 2020.
f As at March 2021.
g As at March 2022.
h As at March 2023.

Pharmacy students by year of study, 2018^a and 2023^b

University ^c	— First year —		— Second year —		— Third year —	
	2018	2023	2018	2023	2018	2023
Nelson Mandela University	170	144	117	124	148	131
North West University	201	217	220	183	221	196
Rhodes University	53	349	154	197	135	138
Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University	85	69	78	79	72	78
Tshwane University of Technology	72	81	58	72	54	71
University of KwaZulu-Natal	119	123	112	107	111	105
University of Limpopo (Turf)	84	63	104	92	53	82
University of Limpopo (Medunsa)	—	0	—	0	—	0
University of the Western Cape	147	147	144	163	112	124
University of the Witwatersrand	91	271	94	116	78	79
Total^d	1 022	1 464	1 081	1 133	984	1 004

University ^c	— Fourth year —		— Total —	
	2018	2023	2018	2023
Nelson Mandela University	150	97	585	496
North West University	269	280	911	876
Rhodes University	127	32	469	716
Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University	49	56	284	282
Tshwane University of Technology	40	48	224	272
University of KwaZulu-Natal	141	115	483	450
University of Limpopo (Turf)	80	81	321	318
University of Limpopo (Medunsa)	—	1	—	1
University of the Western Cape	93	113	496	547
University of the Witwatersrand	99	9	362	475
Total^d	1 048	832	4 135	4 433

Source: SAPC, www.sapc.za.org, *Statistics for registered persons and organisations*, accessed 2 May 2022; *Statistics for registered persons and organisations*, accessed 28 July 2023

a Figures as at 4 July 2018.

b Figures as at 28 July 2023.

c List of universities as provided by the South African Pharmacy Council.

d Total number of students from universities that are registered with the South African Pharmacy Council.

Clinics and hospitals

Clinics

Public clinics by province, 2024

Province	Number of clinics	Community Health Centres and Community Day Centres	Proportion of total	People per public clinic
Eastern Cape	772	43	22.4%	9 296 to 1
Free State	238	11	6.9%	12 790 to 1
Gauteng	372	42	10.8%	42 827 to 1
KwaZulu-Natal	652	23	18.9%	18 885 to 1
Limpopo	467	29	13.5%	13 710 to 1
Mpumalanga	266	61	7.7%	19 014 to 1
North West	285	48	8.3%	14 580 to 1
Northern Cape	138	33	4.0%	9 949 to 1
Western Cape	258	84	7.5%	29 312 to 1
South Africa	3 448	374	100.0%	18 276 to 1

Source: National Department of Health (NDOH), www.health.gov.za, *Briefing to the portfolio committee on health*, accessed 23 September 2024

Hospitals

Health facilities by type and province, 2023

Province	District ^a	Regional ^b	Central ^c	Military	Specialised
Eastern Cape	65	5	4	N/A	2
Free State	25	4	2	1	N/A
Gauteng	12	9	7	1	3
KwaZulu-Natal	39	13	4	N/A	3
Limpopo	30	5	2	N/A	N/A
Mpumalanga	23	3	2	N/A	N/A
North West	12	3	2	N/A	N/A
Northern Cape	11	1	1	N/A	N/A
Western Cape	33	5	3	1	N/A
South Africa	250	48	27	3	8



➔ **Health facilities by type and province, 2023 (continued)**

Province	Specialised psychiatric	Specialised TB	Private	Total ^d	People per facility ^e
Eastern Cape	4	10	27	117	61 118 to 1
Free State	1	N/A	30	63	47 982 to 1
Gauteng	3	N/A	181	216	72 407 to 1
KwaZulu-Natal	6	4	102	171	71 122 to 1
Limpopo	3	1	17	58	109 229 to 1
Mpumalanga	N/A	5	22	55	90 620 to 1
North West	2	N/A	21	40	102 290 to 1
Northern Cape	1	1	11	26	52 176 to 1
Western Cape	4	6	59	111	67 003 to 1
South Africa	24	27	470	857	72 556 to 1

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, SAHR 2023, October 2024, Table 11, p50; Stats SA, *Provincial projection by sex and age (2002-2024)*, accessed 15 October 2024

a District hospitals must:

- (i) serve a defined population within a health district and support primary healthcare;
- (ii) provide a district hospital package of care on a 24-hour basis;
- (iii) have general practitioners and clinical nurse practitioners for primary health services;
- (iv) provide services that include in-patient, ambulatory health, and emergency health services;
- (v) where practical, provide training for healthcare service providers; and
- (vi) have between 30 and 200 beds.

b Regional hospitals must, on a 24-hour basis, provide:

- (i) health services in the fields of internal medicine, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, and general surgery;
- (ii) health services in at least one of the following specialties:
 - 1. orthopaedic surgery.
 - 2. psychiatry.
 - 3. anaesthetics.
 - 4. diagnostic radiology;
- (iii) trauma and emergency services;
- (iv) short-term ventilation in a critical care unit;
- (v) services to a defined regional population limited to provincial boundaries, and receive referrals from district hospitals;
- (vi) where practical, provide training for healthcare service providers; and
- (vii) have between 200 and 800 beds.

c Central hospitals must:

- (i) provide tertiary hospital services and central referral services and may provide national referral services;
- (ii) provide training of healthcare providers;
- (iii) conduct research;
- (iv) receive patients referred from more than one province;
- (v) be attached to a medical school as the main teaching platform; and
- (vi) have a maximum of 1 200 beds.

d Includes private, specialised, psychiatric and specialised TB hospitals.

e CRA calculations.

N/A — Not available.

Beds in public hospitals by province, 2020-23

Province	Number of beds		
	2020 ^a	2021 ^b	2022 ^c
Eastern Cape	13 231	14 322	13 186
Free State	4 908	5 652	6 525
Gauteng	17 358	13 130	17 836
KwaZulu-Natal	20 628	N/A	7 900
Limpopo	7 857	10 067	5 099
Mpumalanga	4 948	5 798	20 897
North West	4 668	5 216	4 432
Northern Cape	1 597	1 728	1 895
Western Cape	9 868	N/A	10 786
South Africa	85 063	55 913	88 556

Province	2023 ^d	Change (2020-23) ^e	People per hospital bed (2023) ^e
Eastern Cape	13 284	0.4%	538 to 1
Free State	6 571	33.9%	460 to 1
Gauteng	18 214	4.9%	859 to 1
KwaZulu-Natal	21 000	1.8%	579 to 1
Limpopo	7 856	0.0%	806 to 1
Mpumalanga	4 767	-3.7%	1 046 to 1
North West	4 465	-4.3%	916 to 1
Northern Cape	1 865	16.8%	727 to 1
Western Cape	10 763	9.1%	691 to 1
South Africa	88 785	4.4%	700 to 1

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, SAHR 2021, April 2022, Table 15, p352; SAHR 2022, September 2023, Table 18, pp90; SAHR 2023, October 2024, Table 11, p50

a As at March 2020.

b As at March 2021.

c As at March 2022.

d As at March 2023.

e CRA calculations.

N/A — Not available.

In-patient bed utilisation in public and private hospitals by province, 2015/16-2022/23

Province	Bed utilisation rate ^a			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Eastern Cape	66.7%	64.3%	64.6%	64.8%
Free State	69.0%	66.7%	38.6%	73.9%
Gauteng	76.5%	77.0%	78.8%	80.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	65.4%	62.4%	63.7%	65.4%
Limpopo	74.0%	71.1%	75.1%	74.9%
Mpumalanga	71.4%	72.3%	65.8%	64.5%
North West	74.6%	78.0%	77.5%	72.1%
Northern Cape	65.7%	60.8%	58.3%	60.4%
Western Cape	85.1%	84.1%	84.5%	86.6%
South Africa	72.0%	70.6%	67.7%	72.5%

Province	Bed utilisation rate ^a			
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	64.0%	50.8%	55.4%	56.5%
Free State	72.4%	57.1%	66.6%	67.7%
Gauteng	82.0%	70.7%	75.0%	77.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	65.0%	51.9%	56.5%	59.3%
Limpopo	74.2%	63.1%	66.2%	68.5%
Mpumalanga	63.6%	57.4%	59.8%	64.4%
North West	73.8%	63.6%	72.2%	73.2%
Northern Cape	61.7%	62.0%	59.4%	31.1%
Western Cape	86.9%	73.7%	82.2%	84.9%
South Africa	72.4%	60.7%	65.9%	66.9%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2018*, December 2018, Table 42, p216; *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 22, p257; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 15, p352; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 18, p89; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 11, p49

a Measures the occupancy of available beds and therefore indicates how efficiently a hospital is using its available capacity. It is calculated as follows: number of inpatient days added to half the number of day patients, and divided by usable bed days. The bed utilisation rate is expressed as a percentage.

Intensive Care Unit^a (ICU) departments in public hospitals by province, 2018-24

Province	2018 ^b	2019 ^c	2020 ^d	2021 ^e	2022 ^f
Eastern Cape	17	18	18	18	18
Free State	12	13	13	13	13
Gauteng	85	87	84	85	86
KwaZulu-Natal	47	48	51	51	51
Limpopo	6	6	6	6	6
Mpumalanga	12	12	12	11	11
North West	17	16	15	15	15
Northern Cape	6	6	6	6	6
Western Cape	38	38	38	37	38
South Africa	240	244	243	242	244

Province	2023 ^g	2024 ^h	Change (2018-24) ⁱ	Proportion of total (2024) ⁱ
Eastern Cape	18	19	11.8%	7.9%
Free State	13	13	8.3%	5.4%
Gauteng	85	86	1.2%	35.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	49	49	4.3%	20.4%
Limpopo	6	6	0.0%	2.5%
Mpumalanga	10	10	-16.7%	4.2%
North West	13	13	-23.5%	5.4%
Northern Cape	4	5	-16.7%	2.1%
Western Cape	39	39	2.6%	16.3%
South Africa	238	240	0.0%	100.0%

Source: Medpages, www.medpages.co.za, Hospital Departments-ICU statistics, accessed 22 August 2024

a A hospital unit with special equipment and specially trained personnel for the care of seriously ill patients requiring immediate and continuous attention.

b As at 3 June 2018.

c As at 10 July 2019.

d As at 1 September 2020.

e As at 26 March 2021.

f As at 20 April 2022.

g As at 6 July 2023.

h As at 22 August 2024.

i CRA calculations.

Average length of stay in public hospitals by province, 2008-2022/23

	2008	2012	2014	2016	2017/18
Province	Average length of stay^a (days)				
Eastern Cape	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.3
Free State	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.5
Gauteng	6.0	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.7
KwaZulu-Natal	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.0	6.8
Limpopo	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5
Mpumalanga	5.7	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.6
North West	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.2
Northern Cape	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.9	4.7
Western Cape	6.4	6.8	6.4	5.7	5.6
South Africa	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.2

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Province	Average length of stay^a (days)				
Eastern Cape	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.9
Free State	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7
Gauteng	6.0	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2
KwaZulu-Natal	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.4
Limpopo	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4
Mpumalanga	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.7
North West	6.9	6.8	6.0	6.3	6.1
Northern Cape	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3
Western Cape	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6
South Africa	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.2

Source: Reply by the Minister of Health to parliamentary question 252 by Ms N V Mente (EFF), 16 February 2018; HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2018*, December 2018, Table 42, p216; *SAHR 2019*, December 2019, Table 33, p298; *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 22, p257; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 15, p352; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 18, p89; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 11, p49

a Refers to the average number of days that patients spend in hospital. It is calculated as follows: total number of inpatient days during a year plus half the number of day patients, divided by the number of separations (deaths, discharges and transfers out).

Laboratories, medical equipment and other

Blood transfusion laboratories^a by province, 2024

Province	Accredited providers	Proportion of total accredited ^b	Suspended/ withdrawn providers	Proportion of total suspended/ withdrawn ^b
Eastern Cape	15	9.2%	0	0.0%
Free State	10	6.1%	1	7.7%
Gauteng	54	33.1%	3	23.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	28	17.2%	5	38.5%
Limpopo	11	6.7%	2	15.4%
Mpumalanga	18	11.0%	1	7.7%
North West	10	6.1%	0	0.0%
Northern Cape	6	3.7%	0	0.0%
Western Cape	11	6.7%	1	7.7%
South Africa	163	100.0%	13	100.0%

Source: South African National Accreditation System (SANAS), www.sanas.co.za, *Directory of accredited facilities*, accessed 23 August 2024

- a Services such as blood collection, processing, testing, virology, blood grouping and reference laboratory.
- b CRA calculations.

Medical laboratories by province, 2024

Province	Accredited medical laboratories	Proportion of total accredited ^a	Suspended/ withdrawn facilities	Proportion of total suspended/ withdrawn ^a
Eastern Cape	55	10.2%	2	20.0%
Free State	28	5.2%	1	10.0%
Gauteng	202	37.3%	2	20.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	99	18.3%	0	0.0%
Limpopo	25	4.6%	0	0.0%
Mpumalanga	28	5.2%	0	0.0%
North West	19	3.5%	0	0.0%
Northern Cape	13	2.4%	0	0.0%
Western Cape	72	13.3%	5	50.0%
South Africa	541	100.0%	10	100.0%

Source: SANAS, www.sanas.co.za, *Directory of accredited facilities*, accessed 26 August 2024

a CRA calculations.

Ambulance services provider organisations by province, 2019-24

————— Number of service provider organisations —————

Province	2019	2020	2021	2022
Eastern Cape	76	77	75	75
Free State	40	42	43	42
Gauteng	205	209	210	219
KwaZulu-Natal	180	182	182	188
Limpopo	42	48	46	48
Mpumalanga	33	34	34	39
North West	31	30	32	37
Northern Cape	32	33	31	32
Western Cape	73	81	81	80
South Africa	712	736	734	760

Province	Number of service — provider organisations —		Proportion of total ^a (2024)	Change (2019-24) ^a
	2023	2024		
Eastern Cape	77	82	9.8%	7.9%
Free State	43	45	5.4%	12.5%
Gauteng	226	236	28.3%	15.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	197	207	24.8%	15.0%
Limpopo	55	56	6.7%	33.3%
Mpumalanga	40	43	5.2%	30.3%
North West	40	40	4.8%	29.0%
Northern Cape	34	33	4.0%	3.1%
Western Cape	85	92	11.0%	26.0%
South Africa	797	834	100.0%	17.1%

Source: Medpages, www.medpages.co.za, *Organisations*, accessed 10 July 2019; 24 August 2020; 26 March 2021; 8 March 2022; 15 April 2023; 26 August 2024

a CRA calculations.

Pharmacies by pharmacy group, 2014-24

Pharmacy group	Number of pharmacies			
	2014 ^a	2016 ^b	2018 ^c	2020 ^d
Afrimed	22	21	18	19
Alpha Pharm	401	383	376	360
Arrie Nel	28	32	35	71
Clicks	365	469	521	609
Clinix	7	7	6	6
Courier	14	13	13	11
Dis-Chem	86	116	137	185
Durbell	5	10	N/A	N/A
Essential Health	7	6	6	7
Hyper Pharm (PMA)	2	2	2	3
Independent Community Pharmacy Association (ICPA)	1 135	1 164	1 222	1 356
Independent	325	286	279	269
Independent hospitals	39	35	35	33
Leading	19	9	9	6
Lenmed Health	8	7	7	7
Life Healthcare	48	50	50	49
Link	310	316	310	289
Medicare	12	17	29	44
Mediclinic	54	54	55	58
Melomed	3	3	3	3
Mining hospitals	12	9	9	9
ML Manco	9	8	8	8
Netcare	95	97	64	64
Pharmasave	2	1	1	1
Pick n Pay	31	30	33	34
Pro Group	5	5	5	5
Pure Pharmacy	N/A	42	34	32
Ring	26	27	27	26
S Buys	7	4	4	4
Scriptnet	1 307	1 274	1 271	1 342
Shoprite	151	156	N/A	N/A
Spar	39	57	77	86
Van Heerden	13	13	15	17
We Care	424	399	387	358
Total	5 014	5 122	5 048	5 371



➔ **Pharmacies by pharmacy group, 2014-24 (continued)**

Pharmacy group	— Number of pharmacies —		Change 2014-24
	2022 ^e	2024 ^f	
Afrimed	17	21	-4.5%
Alpha Pharm	344	412	2.7%
Arrie Nel	81	123	339.3%
Clicks	680	807	121.1%
Clinix	8	9	28.6%
Courier	11	10	-28.6%
Dis-Chem	231	282	227.9%
Durbell	N/A	N/A	—
Essential Health	8	6	-14.3%
Hyper Pharm (PMA)	4	3	50.0%
Independent Community Pharmacy Association (ICPA)	1 341	1 289	13.6%
Independent	234	N/A	—
Independent hospitals	30	28	-28.2%
Leading	5	3	-84.2%
Lenmed Health	8	9	12.5%
Life Healthcare	50	50	4.2%
Link	246	232	-25.2%
Medicare	30	13	8.3%
Mediclinic	57	57	5.6%
Melomed	3	5	66.7%
Mining hospitals	10	10	-16.7%
ML Manco	8	7	-22.2%
Netcare	64	84	-11.6%
Pharmasave	N/A	1	-50.0%
Pick n Pay	23	6	-80.6%
Pro Group	5	2	-60.0%
Pure Pharmacy	N/A	N/A	—
Ring	24	11	-57.7%
S Buys	2	3	-57.1%
Scriptnet	1 344	1 342	2.7%
Shoprite	N/A	156	3.3%
Spar	120	148	279.5%
Van Heerden	16	24	84.6%
We Care	341	263	-38.0%
Total	5 345	5 416	8.0%

Source: Medpages, www.medpages.co.za, *Pharmaceutical (Pharmacies, Distributors, etc.) in South Africa*, accessed 27 February 2017; 4 July 2018; 11 July 2019; 1 September 2020; 26 March 2021; 8 March 2022; 12 April 2023; 26 August 2024

a As at 1 December 2014.

b As at 28 July 2016.

c As at 12 June 2018.

d As at 1 September 2020.

e As at 8 March 2022.

f As at 26 August 2024.

N/A — Not available.

Vaccination and immunisation

Vaccination of children^a by province, 2017/18-2022/23

—DTaP ^b -IPV ^c -Hib ^d HBV ^e 3 rd dose coverage—			
Province	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastern Cape	63.4%	67.1%	69.8%
Free State	77.9%	78.6%	83.0%
Gauteng	80.6%	84.2%	90.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	75.4%	77.9%	82.3%
Limpopo	82.6%	97.5%	93.3%
Mpumalanga	79.0%	90.4%	90.9%
North West	75.9%	77.9%	62.3%
Northern Cape	95.6%	96.9%	100.5%
Western Cape	78.8%	92.9%	96.1%
South Africa	76.6%	83.0%	84.5%

—DTaP ^b -IPV ^c -Hib ^d HBV ^e 3 rd dose coverage—			
Province	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	67.2%	87.1%	78.9%
Free State	79.8%	86.2%	82.4%
Gauteng	90.2%	88.0%	83.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	78.6%	83.9%	83.2%
Limpopo	79.0%	105.6%	91.9%
Mpumalanga	95.7%	90.7%	83.4%
North West	72.9%	64.1%	77.1%
Northern Cape	93.7%	80.9%	82.1%
Western Cape	98.3%	92.5%	85.9%
South Africa	82.7%	87.6%	83.5%

Source: HST, SAHR 2020, December 2020, Table 19, p250; SAHR 2021, April 2022, Table 12, p345; SAHR 2022, September 2023, Table 15, p71; SAHR 2023, October 2024, Table 8, p40

- a Children under 1 year who received specific vaccines.
- b Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis.
- c Inactivated Polio Vaccine.
- d Haemophilus Influenzae Type B.
- e Hepatitis B.

**Rates of immunisation and TB treatment,
selected countries, 2021 and 2022**

Country	Proportion of children aged 12-23 months immunised against measles	TB treatment success rate ^a	TB detection rate ^b
	2022	2021	2022
Australia	90.0%	76.0%	44.0%
Botswana	81.0%	65.0%	83.0%
Brazil	94.0%	74.0%	87.0%
Chile	99.0%	94.0%	67.0%
China	95.0%	20.0%	87.0%
Denmark	96.0%	88.0%	74.0%
Egypt	94.0%	37.0%	82.0%
France	97.0%	67.0%	91.0%
Germany	95.0%	87.0%	37.0%
Ghana	97.0%	N/A	130.0%
Greece	N/A	74.0%	87.0%
Hong Kong	95.0%	87.0%	80.0%
India	84.0%	87.0%	67.0%
Indonesia	90.0%	3.0%	87.0%
Ireland	99.0%	86.0%	87.0%
Israel	94.0%	N/A	85.0%
Italy	98.0%	64.0%	87.0%
Japan	99.0%	N/A	66.0%
Kazakhstan	87.0%	86.0%	87.0%
Lithuania	86.0%	71.0%	70.0%
Mexico	84.0%	94.0%	92.0%
Mozambique	60.0%	91.0%	59.0%
Nigeria	82.0%	94.0%	70.0%
Pakistan	69.0%	80.0%	59.0%
Philippines	71.0%	N/A	88.0%
Poland	97.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Russia	98.0%	90.0%	87.0%
Saudi Arabia	86.0%	79.0%	77.0%
South Africa	96.0%	37.0%	79.0%
Spain	96.0%	75.0%	87.0%
Switzerland	95.0%	80.0%	83.0%
Turkey	90.0%	88.0%	100.0%
Uganda	90.0%	86.0%	92.0%
United Kingdom	92.0%	76.0%	87.0%
United States	68.0%	84.0%	75.0%
Venezuela	68.0%	85.0%	69.0%

Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 26 August 2024

a Proportion of registered cases, 2021.

b Proportion of estimated cases, 2022.

N/A — Not available.

Medical tourism

Medical tourists to South Africa, 2024

Country	Medical tourists ^a	Total number of tourists	Medical as a proportion of total ^b
Africa	221	515 245	0.04%
SADC	182	501 743	0.04%
Angola	27	3 457	0.78%
Botswana	23	25 933	0.09%
Congo (DRC)	23	2 502	0.92%
Eswatini	7	56 254	0.01%
Lesotho	15	90 842	0.02%
Madagascar	1	355	0.28%
Malawi	10	11 708	0.09%
Mauritius	2	1 594	0.13%
Mozambique	15	122 060	0.01%
Namibia	17	11 989	0.14%
Seychelles	1	523	0.19%
Tanzania	7	3 029	0.23%
Zambia	6	12 370	0.05%
Zimbabwe	28	159 127	0.02%
Other African	39	13 502	0.29%
Overseas	59	209 545	0.03%
Asia	7	17 778	0.04%
Australasia	1	7 064	0.01%
Central and South America	1	5 738	0.02%
Europe	44	145 532	0.03%
Middle East	N/A	2 971	—
North America	6	30 462	0.02%
TOTAL	280	725 674	0.04%

Source: Stats SA, *Tourism and migration January 2024*, Statistical release P0351, 26 March 2024, Annexure C, pp17-19

a As at March 2024.

N/A — Not available.

HEALTH INDICATORS

Teenage pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy^a by age, 2015-23

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
14	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%
15	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	0.9%	1.3%
16	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.6%	3.9%	2.6%	2.4%	1.5%
17	6.2%	6.5%	5.9%	5.8%	6.6%	2.7%	3.6%	4.3%
18	9.7%	7.1%	7.7%	9.3%	10.2%	3.8%	7.4%	6.2%
19	9.7%	10.7%	10.7%	9.7%	12.5%	6.8%	10.4%	7.8%
Total	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.7%	2.7%	3.8%	3.4%

Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey, 2015-23 data

a Of females aged 14 to 19.

b Figures for 2020 are not available.

Births and maternal health

Births

Recorded live births^a by sex, 2000-22

Year	Male	Female	Total ^b	Total population	Births as a proportion of total population ^c
2000	491 435	489 739	981 174	43 685 699	2.2%
2001	482 766	481 158	963 924	44 819 778	2.2%
2002	487 830	486 567	974 397	45 454 200	2.1%
2003	486 925	482 589	969 514	46 429 800	2.1%
2004	516 700	511 218	1 027 918	46 586 607	2.2%
2005	538 052	531 504	1 069 556	46 888 200	2.3%
2006	552 654	547 804	1 100 458	46 888 200	2.3%
2007	546 875	539 576	1 086 451	47 850 700	2.3%
2008	558 471	551 959	1 110 430	48 687 000	2.3%
2009	533 186	525 952	1 059 138	49 320 500	2.1%
2010	520 839	511 602	1 032 441	49 991 300	2.1%
2011	525 192	516 110	1 041 302	51 770 560	2.0%
2012	525 433	516 144	1 041 577	52 274 943	2.0%
2013	518 877	509 345	1 028 222	52 981 991	1.9%
2014	520 253	510 921	1 031 174	54 001 953	1.9%
2015	493 846	486 148	979 994	54 956 920	1.8%
2016	465 443	455 868	921 311	55 908 865	1.6%
2017	471 300	462 859	934 159	56 521 948	1.7%
2018	484 532	474 921	959 453	57 725 606	1.7%
2019	492 976	484 145	977 121	58 775 022	1.7%
2020	497 988	489 171	987 159	59 622 350	1.7%
2021	498 573	491 056	989 629	60 142 978	1.6%
2022	470 015	462 189	932 204	62 027 503	1.5%
2002-22	-3.8%	-5.1%	-4.4%	36.5%	—

Source: Stats SA, Recorded live births 2022, Statistical release P0305, 13 December 2023, Table 11, p25; Census counts and population estimates

a Generally, more males than females are born. In 2022, the male/female ratio of babies was 102 males per 100 females.

b Figures include updated births at 31 July 2023 and are thus higher in number than those in the table that follows.

c CRA calculations, based on census counts and population estimates.

Births by age of mother (actual numbers), 2016-22

Year	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
2016	2 463	122 844	233 956	233 696	190 274	100 369
2017	2 023	109 505	235 527	240 808	195 964	105 266
2018	1 810	96 714	242 444	251 928	205 450	114 958
2019	3 440	111 875	249 622	262 540	215 274	124 533
2020	2 665	91 580	214 875	234 514	197 713	118 687
2021	2 720	106 744	220 163	242 136	207 282	128 143
2022	3 598	101 569	203 766	232 276	203 622	127 357
2016-22	46.1%	-17.3%	-12.9%	-0.6%	7.0%	26.9%

Year	40-44	45-49	50-54	Other ^a	Total ^b
2016	30 547	2 112	152	2 940	919 353
2017	31 281	2 268	181	9 267	932 090
2018	32 589	2 606	220	5 919	954 638
2019	33 809	2 526	143	13 226	1 016 988
2020	33 527	2 689	196	2 857	899 303
2021	35 279	2 445	125	4 720	949 757
2022	36 797	2 625	134	242	911 986
2016-22	20.5%	24.3%	-11.8%	-91.8%	-0.8%

Source: Stats SA, *Recorded live births 2020*, Statistical release P0305, 11 November 2021, Appendix D, p39; *Recorded live births 2021*, Statistical release P0305, 19 December 2022, Table 10, p21; *Recorded live births 2022*, Statistical release P0305, 13 December 2023, Table 10, p22

a Births by mothers aged below 10 or over 54, including unknown/unspecified.

b Totals are different from those in the previous table on births, which is based on an updated births register.

 Peak

Births by age of mother (proportions)^a, 2016-22

Year	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
2016	0.3%	13.4%	25.4%	25.4%	20.7%	10.9%
2017	0.2%	11.7%	25.3%	25.8%	21.0%	11.3%
2018	0.2%	10.1%	25.4%	26.4%	21.5%	12.0%
2019	0.3%	11.0%	24.5%	25.8%	21.2%	12.2%
2020	0.3%	10.2%	23.9%	26.1%	22.0%	13.2%
2021	0.3%	11.2%	23.2%	25.5%	21.8%	13.5%
2022	0.4%	11.1%	22.3%	25.5%	22.3%	14.0%

Year	40-44	45-49	50-54	Other ^b	Total ^c
2016	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
2017	3.4%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	100.0%
2018	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%
2019	3.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	100.0%
2020	3.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
2021	3.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%
2022	4.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Source: CRA calculations.

a Births by mothers aged below 10 or over 54, including unknown/unspecified.

b Figures should add up horizontally to 100% but may not, owing to rounding.

Maternal health

Rate of antenatal first visits^a by province, 2006/07-2022/23

Province	2006/07	2008/09	2010/11	2014/15	2016/17
Eastern Cape	27.5%	27.6%	31.7%	48.8%	63.8%
Free State	36.7%	39.8%	45.2%	58.6%	65.8%
Gauteng	25.4%	24.3%	30.6%	48.4%	58.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	30.9%	33.5%	36.9%	57.3%	70.2%
Limpopo	35.8%	40.0%	41.6%	50.7%	65.7%
Mpumalanga	29.5%	32.3%	36.0%	56.6%	71.7%
North West	31.8%	27.1%	47.2%	60.1%	63.7%
Northern Cape	45.4%	36.4%	39.6%	54.3%	64.7%
Western Cape	38.3%	46.6%	62.0%	61.6%	69.6%
South Africa	31.3%	32.9%	37.6%	53.9%	65.2%

Province	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	61.7%	62.5%	62.5%	63.0%	63.5%
Free State	65.2%	66.6%	61.3%	60.5%	62.1%
Gauteng	64.7%	66.5%	63.3%	66.8%	69.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	73.2%	74.5%	74.6%	74.2%	73.8%
Limpopo	67.2%	69.0%	66.8%	66.7%	67.5%
Mpumalanga	75.6%	77.4%	74.9%	74.3%	77.3%
North West	69.0%	70.9%	68.0%	70.1%	71.2%
Northern Cape	63.1%	65.0%	58.6%	56.3%	58.5%
Western Cape	70.3%	71.9%	70.6%	72.6%	74.3%
South Africa	68.1%	69.7%	67.9%	68.9%	70.1%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2016/17*, November 2017, Table 1, p72; *SAHR 2018*, December 2018, Table 22, p188; *DHB 2018/19*, February 2020, Figure 3, p7; *DHB 2019/20 Data file*, accessed 14 April 2021; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 11, p340; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 14, p61; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 7, p32

a Measures the proportion of pregnant women who visit antenatal clinics for the first time before 20 weeks of their pregnancy. The denominator is the number of pregnant women who had at least one antenatal visit before delivery.

Antenatal clients initiated on ART^a, by province, 2014/15-2022/23

Province	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Eastern Cape	92.7%	94.4%	93.9%	88.4%	92.9%
Free State	89.4%	87.0%	94.9%	85.4%	92.9%
Gauteng	89.0%	94.8%	95.8%	95.8%	97.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	96.2%	97.3%	97.0%	97.6%	99.0%
Limpopo	92.8%	92.7%	95.2%	95.4%	97.7%
Mpumalanga	92.5%	95.5%	93.5%	99.1%	99.6%
North West	91.7%	88.1%	95.6%	91.7%	98.3%
Northern Cape	91.1%	92.4%	95.6%	87.4%	96.0%
Western Cape	79.3%	73.1%	78.8%	88.6%	75.3%
South Africa	91.2%	93.0%	95.1%	93.9%	95.8%

Province	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	95.3%	91.8%	90.4%	89.8%
Free State	98.4%	98.1%	97.7%	95.1%
Gauteng	97.2%	98.6%	99.3%	99.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	98.4%	98.9%	98.9%	96.6%
Limpopo	95.2%	96.8%	98.0%	97.3%
Mpumalanga	98.8%	96.6%	97.6%	99.1%
North West	98.1%	93.2%	90.3%	94.6%
Northern Cape	93.4%	88.6%	90.4%	90.0%
Western Cape	80.2%	67.9%	68.5%	63.3%
South Africa	96.2%	94.9%	95.0%	94.1%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2018/19 Data file*, accessed 17 September 2020; *DHB 2019/20 Data file*, accessed 14 April 2021; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 13, p52; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 6, p28

a Antiretroviral treatment. The antenatal client initiated on ART rate measures antenatal clients on ART as a proportion of the total number of antenatal clients who are HIV positive and not previously on ART.

Live births in facility by province, 2022/23

Province	Live births in facility	Proportion of total
Eastern Cape	99 503	10.5%
Free State	46 291	4.9%
Gauteng	214 128	22.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	212 530	22.4%
Limpopo	120 626	12.7%
Mpumalanga	79 570	8.4%
Northern Cape	59 304	6.3%
North West	22 487	2.4%
Western Cape	92 956	9.8%
South Africa	947 395	100.0%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, SAHR 2023, October 2024, Table 7, p33

Termination of pregnancy^a by province, 2017/18-2022/23

Province	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Change ^b 2017/18- 2022/23
Eastern Cape	10 912	12 267	12 597	9 696	13 107	14 741	35.1%
Free State	7 323	8 563	7 776	6 888	7 837	8 166	11.5%
Gauteng	18 942	20 768	23 048	22 832	26 427	33 481	76.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	23 048	28 595	27 441	21 754	24 204	26 200	13.7%
Limpopo	9 758	12 467	14 960	13 660	14 408	14 926	53.0%
Mpumalanga	4 331	5 559	8 127	2 494	6 706	10 004	131.0%
Northern Cape	1 628	1 621	1 497	1 454	1 816	10 160	53.6%
North West	6 615	8 363	9 806	8 367	9 222	2 279	40.0%
Western Cape	20 671	18 216	19 194	16 205	16 417	18 041	-12.7%
South Africa	104 660	116 419	124 446	103 350	120 144	137 998	31.9%

Source: HST, SAHR 2021, April 2022, Table 11, p340; SAHR 2022, September 2023, Table 14, p63; SAHR 2023, October 2024, Table 7, p34

a The Choice of Termination of Pregnancy Act was passed in South Africa in 1997, repealing the stringent restrictions of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975. The Act ensures the provision of abortion on demand for a variety of cases. Any woman of any age can get an abortion, if she is less than 13 weeks pregnant.

b CRA calculations.

Still births^a by year of death, 2001-2022/23

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
2001	27	2012	22
2002	29	2013	22
2003	27	2014	21
2004	24	2015	21
2005	24	2016/17	20
2006	24	2017/18	21
2007	23	2018/19	20
2008	22	2019/20	20
2009	23	2020/21	20
2010	23	2021/22	21
2011	23	2022/23	21

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, accessed 1 July 2016; DHB 2017/18 Data file, accessed 31 August 2019; SAHR 2019, December 2019, Table 30, p281; SAHR 2020, December 2020, Table 15, p237; SAHR 2021, April 2022, Table 7, p324; SAHR 2022, September 2023, Table 14, p63; SAHR 2023, October 2024, Table 7, p34

a The still birth rate measures the number of babies born dead per 1 000 births.

Institutional maternal mortality ratio^a by province, 2011/12-2022/23

Province	2011/12	2013/14	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Eastern Cape	114.9	156.2	128.0	127.6	128.3	106.1
Free State	199.1	143.4	122.1	148.4	132.9	168.3
Gauteng	123.3	104.5	103.8	114.7	108.5	122.8
KwaZulu-Natal	192.2	148.4	121.9	100.2	101.9	88.4
Limpopo	184.6	152.0	139.4	125.9	109.2	111.6
Mpumalanga	135.0	149.1	119.1	123.0	120.0	92.4
North West	147.7	184.9	141.7	130.1	117.5	137.4
Northern Cape	189.7	118.9	103.8	87.5	65.9	71.3
Western Cape	28.6	68.6	66.9	57.7	55.1	66.8
South Africa	144.9	133.3	115.6	111.5	105.7	105.9

Province	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Change 2011/12- 2022/23
Eastern Cape	108.2	146.2	114.6	124.0	7.9%
Free State	116.2	178.8	156.5	95.0	-52.3%
Gauteng	102.9	118.7	129.3	119.0	-3.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	76.9	123.9	100.6	79.0	-58.9%
Limpopo	97.8	120.1	134.6	109.0	-41.0%
Mpumalanga	67.1	108.3	130.0	115.0	-14.8%
North West	88.0	124.6	129.9	118.0	-20.1%
Northern Cape	109.9	80.6	157.5	80.0	-57.8%
Western Cape	43.6	83.9	75.1	62.0	116.8%
South Africa	88.0	120.9	119.1	101.0	-30.3%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2015/16*, October 2016, Table 3, p69; *DHB 2016/17*, November 2017, Figure 4, p56; *DHB 2017/18*, January 2018, Table 4, p68; *DHB 2018/19*, February 2020, Table 5, p19; *DHB 2019/20*, December 2020, Figure 2, p23; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 7, p323; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 14, p62; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 7, p33

a Number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in public and private health facilities or institutions.

Mortality

Causes of death

Leading causes of death, 2004-20

Cause of death	—2004—		—2018—		—2019—		—2020—	
	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number
Covid-19	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	32 757
Diabetes mellitus	10	18 654	2	27 383	1	26 315	2	32 100
Cerebrovascular diseases	4	33 224	3	23 509	3	23 247	3	27 066
Hypertensive diseases	5	30 679	6	20 985	5	20 602	4	24 847
Influenza and pneumonia	2	71 800	7	18 009	6	17 426	5	19 805
Tuberculosis	1	77 406	1	28 315	2	25 409	6	19 757
Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	11	13 590	5	22 533	4	22 128	7	19 382
Intestinal infectious diseases ^a	6	29 841	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ischaemic heart diseases		N/A	8	13 863	7	15 969	8	15 759
Certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	7	28 778	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders-perinatal	9	19 801	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other forms of heart disease	3	46 795	4	23 301	8	15 777	9	15 057
Other viral diseases	8	19 828	N/A	N/A	9	13 257	10	12 434
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	N/A	N/A	9	13 825	10	12 384	N/A	N/A
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs	N/A	N/A	10	11 061	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other natural	–	108 217	–	208 498	–	213 500	–	223 594
Non-natural	–	52 491	–	56 283	–	57 604	–	47 186
Total^b	–	576 700	–	467 565	–	463 618	–	489 744

Source: Stats SA, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 2004: Findings from death notification*, Statistical Release P0309.3, May 2006, Table 4.2, p21; *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 2020: Findings from death notification*, Statistical Release P0309.3, 30 April 2024, Table 4.5, p41

a Cholera would fall under this category.

b Stats SA totals.

N/A — Not available.

Causes of death, 2020

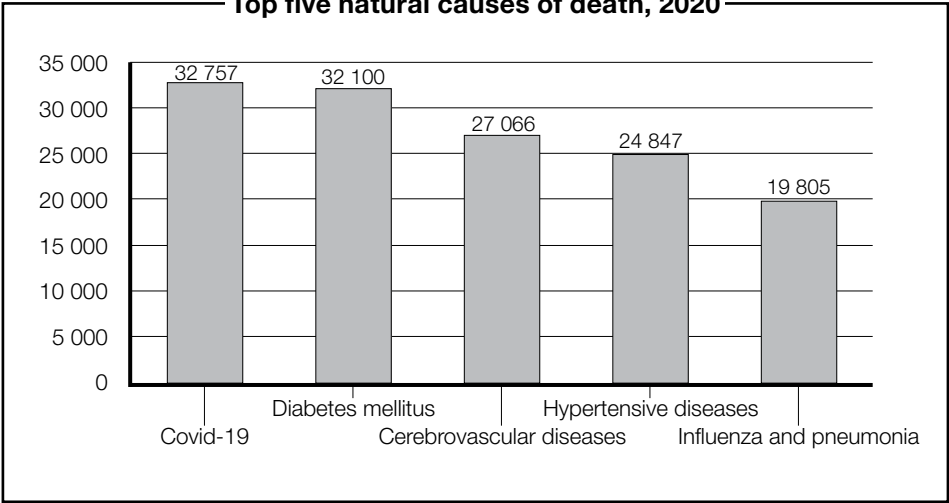
Cause of death	Number	Proportion
Covid-19	32 757	6.1%
Tuberculosis	19 757	3.7%
Influenza and pneumonia	19 805	3.7%
Human immuno-deficiency virus [HIV] disease	19 382	3.6%
Cerebrovascular diseases	27 066	5.0%
Diabetes mellitus	32 100	6.0%
Other forms of heart disease	15 057	2.8%
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs	N/A	N/A
Hypertensive diseases	24 847	4.6%
Intestinal infectious diseases ^a	N/A	N/A
Other viral diseases	12 434	2.3%
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	N/A	N/A
Ischaemic heart diseases	15 759	2.9%
Other natural causes	223 594	41.6%
Natural causes	489 744	91.2%
Other external causes of accidental injury	33 386	6.2%
Event of undetermined intent	2 603	0.5%
Transport accidents	4 592	0.9%
Assault	5 668	1.1%
Complications of medical and surgical care	683	0.1%
Intentional self-harm	211	0.0%
Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality	43	0.0%
Legal intervention and operations of war	N/A	N/A
Non-natural causes	47 186	8.8%
All causes	536 930	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 2020: Findings from death notification*, Statistical Release P0309.3, 30 April 2024, Table 4.5, p41; Table 4.11, p53

a Cholera would fall under this category.

N/A — Not available.

Top five natural causes of death, 2020



Causes of death by race, 2020

Cause of death	Black			Coloured			Indian/Asian		
	Rank	Number	%	Rank	Number	%	Rank	Number	%
Diabetes mellitus	1	23 177	7.1%	2	3 209	8.7%	3	1 183	10.2%
Covid-19	2	20 084	6.2%	1	3 731	10.1%	1	1 692	14.5%
Hypertensive diseases	3	18 715	5.8%	5	2 101	5.7%	5	380	3.3%
Cerebrovascular diseases	4	17 532	5.4%	3	2 416	6.6%	4	538	4.6%
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	5	16 440	5.1%	9	1 332	3.6%	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	6	15 925	4.9%	6	1 756	4.8%	—	—	—
Influenza and pneumonia	7	14 341	4.4%	—	—	—	8	329	2.8%
Other viral diseases	8	11 316	3.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of heart disease	9	9 895	3.0%	—	—	—	6	377	3.2%
Renal failure ^a	10	5 922	1.8%	—	—	—	9	312	2.7%
Ischaemic heart diseases	—	—	—	4	2 333	6.3%	2	1 467	12.6%
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs ^b	—	—	—	10	1 231	3.3%	7	331	2.8%
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	—	—	—	7	1 649	4.5%	10	237	2.0%
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs ^c	—	—	—	8	1 344	3.7%	—	—	—
Other natural causes		137 829	42.5%		12 959	35.2%		4 137	35.5%
Non-natural causes		33 275	10.3%		2 741	7.4%		658	5.7%
All causes^d		324 451	100.0%		36 802	100.0%		11 641	100.0%

Cause of death	White			Other/unspecified		
	Rank	Number	%	Rank	Number	%
Diabetes mellitus	6	1 846	4.0%	3	2 685	3.8%
Covid-19	2	3 517	7.6%	2	3 733	5.3%
Hypertensive diseases	9	1 674	3.6%	5	1 977	2.8%
Cerebrovascular diseases	3	2 757	6.0%	1	3 823	5.4%
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease	—	—	—	8	1 430	2.0%
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	7	1 771	2.5%
Influenza and pneumonia	7	1 779	3.9%	4	2 553	3.6%
Other viral diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of heart disease	4	2 607	5.7%	9	1 372	1.9%
Renal failure ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ischaemic heart diseases	1	5 150	11.2%	6	1 774	2.5%
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs ^b	5	2 393	5.2%	—	—	—
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	8	1 730	3.8%	10	1 345	1.9%
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs ^c	10	1 312	2.8%	—	—	—
Other natural causes		18 869	41.0%		40 241	56.8%
Non-natural causes		2 430	5.3%		8 082	11.4%
All causes^d		46 064	100.0%		70 786	100.0%

Source: Stats SA, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 2020: Findings from death notification*, Statistical Release P0309.3, 30 April 2024, Appendix Q1, p152

a Failure of the kidneys.

b Such as cancers of the bowel or stomach.

c Such as cancer of the lungs.

d The proportions may not add up to 100%, owing to rounding.

Deaths by age and year of death

Deaths by age and year of death, 1997-2020

Age group	1997	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	Change 1997-2020
0-4	32 514	39 331	62 222	48 216	33 182	25 293	-22.2%
5-9	2 981	3 628	6 202	4 713	3 230	2 346	-21.3%
10-14	2 763	3 101	4 033	4 596	3 191	2 834	2.6%
15-19	6 288	7 899	9 392	8 450	7 105	5 763	-8.3%
20-24	13 719	18 912	25 532	20 286	14 580	11 388	-17.0%
25-29	18 466	31 013	46 812	36 225	23 792	18 289	-1.0%
30-34	19 139	34 527	60 327	44 125	29 812	24 184	26.4%
35-39	18 976	32 364	55 903	45 412	30 404	27 880	46.9%
40-44	18 307	28 364	49 146	41 216	30 690	26 784	46.3%
45-49	18 720	25 844	42 005	39 532	30 167	28 701	53.3%
50-54	17 640	24 524	36 615	37 425	32 894	31 647	79.4%
55-59	20 692	22 956	33 126	35 474	34 953	38 518	86.1%
60-64	20 584	25 623	30 172	35 076	37 082	44 901	118.1%
65-69	23 617	24 747	31 635	32 036	35 629	45 326	91.9%
70-74	21 439	27 366	28 054	32 681	32 453	42 758	99.4%
75-79	23 622	21 958	28 210	28 020	31 881	36 591	54.9%
80-84	15 436	21 181	20 321	26 246	25 882	32 560	110.9%
85-89	10 909	12 944	15 828	16 326	20 945	22 759	108.6%
90+	6 778	9 098	11 196	14 866	16 513	21 222	213.1%
Unspecified	5 588	2 236	3 289	1 600	1 552	0	-100.0%
Total	318 178	417 616	600 020	552 521	475 937	489 744	53.9%

Source: Stats SA, *Mortality and causes of death in South Africa 2020: Findings from death notification*, Statistical Release P0309.3, 30 April 2024, Appendix D-D7, pp79-86

Mortality

Infant and under-five mortality

Infant and under-five mortality rate^a, 2002-24

Year	Infant mortality rate	Under-five mortality rate
2002	57.0	79.7
2003	57.1	82.3
2004	57.2	81.3
2005	56.2	80.9
2006	55.1	78.2
2007	49.4	71.0
2008	48.9	63.8
2009	44.7	55.9
2010	41.9	50.6
2011	37.1	44.0
2012	34.6	40.4
2013	32.9	38.5
2014	30.9	37.4
2015	29.2	36.7
2016	28.2	36.2
2017	27.3	35.7
2018	25.6	33.4
2019	25.4	32.5
2020	24.5	31.4
2021	24.5	31.3
2022	24.9	31.2
2023	24.0	30.5
2024	22.9	28.6
2002-24	-59.8%	-64.1%

Source: Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates report table website 2024*, accessed 20 August 2024

a The number of children under one year who die, per 1 000 live births, in a particular year.

**Under-five mortality rate^a, selected countries,
1990 and 2022**

Country	1990	2022	Change
Australia	9.2	3.8	-58.7%
Botswana	51.2	38.7	-24.4%
Brazil	63.0	14.0	-77.8%
Chile	19.1	6.3	-67.0%
China	53.7	6.6	-87.7%
Denmark	8.9	3.5	-60.7%
Egypt	85.8	18.1	-78.9%
France	9.0	4.1	-54.4%
Germany	8.5	3.6	-57.6%
Ghana	127.4	42.3	-66.8%
Greece	10.4	3.9	-62.5%
Hong Kong	N/A	N/A	—
India	126.2	29.1	-76.9%
Indonesia	84.2	21.3	-74.7%
Ireland	9.2	3.1	-66.3%
Israel	11.6	3.4	-70.7%
Italy	9.6	2.6	-72.9%
Japan	6.3	2.3	-63.5%
Kazakhstan	52.3	9.7	-81.5%
Lithuania	15.0	3.5	-76.7%
Mexico	44.8	12.8	-71.4%
Mozambique	241.3	66.2	-72.6%
Nigeria	210.9	107.2	-49.2%
Pakistan	138.9	61.0	-56.1%
Philippines	56.7	27.5	-51.5%
Poland	17.4	4.4	-74.7%
Russia	21.6	4.8	-77.8%
Saudi Arabia	44.7	6.4	-85.7%
South Africa	59.2	34.5	-41.7%
Spain	9.1	3.0	-67.0%
Switzerland	8.2	4.0	-51.2%
Turkey	73.9	9.6	-87.0%
Uganda	184.7	40.5	-78.1%
United Kingdom	9.3	4.1	-55.9%
United States	11.2	6.3	-43.8%
Venezuela	29.5	24.2	-18.0%

Source: World Bank, databank.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 26 August 2024

a The number of children under five years of age who die in a year, per 1 000 live births, during that year.

N/A — Not available.

**Under-five mortality rate^a, emerging markets,
1990 and 2022**

Country	1990	2022	Change
Brazil	63.0	14.0	-77.8%
Bulgaria	18.3	6.1	-66.7%
Chile	19.1	6.3	-67.0%
China	53.7	6.6	-87.7%
Colombia	35.2	12.4	-64.8%
Czech Republic	12.2	2.6	-78.7%
Egypt	85.8	18.1	-78.9%
Estonia	17.6	1.9	-89.2%
Greece	10.4	3.9	-62.5%
Hungary	17.3	4.0	-76.9%
India	126.2	29.1	-76.9%
Indonesia	84.2	21.3	-74.7%
Jordan	36.2	14.1	-61.0%
Kuwait	17.5	8.6	-50.9%
Latvia	17.0	3.2	-81.2%
Lithuania	15.0	3.5	-76.7%
Malaysia	16.6	7.8	-53.0%
Mauritius	23.1	15.0	-35.1%
Mexico	44.8	12.8	-71.4%
Morocco	79.1	17.3	-78.1%
Oman	38.9	10.5	-73.0%
Pakistan	138.9	61.0	-56.1%
Peru	80.5	15.1	-81.2%
Philippines	56.7	27.5	-51.5%
Poland	17.4	4.4	-74.7%
Qatar	20.8	5.2	-75.0%
Romania	31.1	6.8	-78.1%
Russia	21.6	4.8	-77.8%
Slovakia	14.7	5.9	-59.9%
<i>South Africa</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>-41.7%</i>
Sri Lanka	21.9	6.5	-70.3%
Thailand	36.9	8.1	-78.0%
Turkey	73.9	9.6	-87.0%
United Arab Emirates	16.6	5.3	-68.1%
Venezuela	29.5	24.2	-18.0%
Vietnam	51.4	20.3	-60.5%

Source: World Bank, databank.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 26 August 2024

a The number of children under five years of age who die in a year, per 1 000 live births, during that year.

Under-five mortality rate^a, selected African countries, 1990 and 2022

Country	1990	2022	Change
Algeria	49.5	21.8	-56.0%
Angola	223.4	66.9	-70.1%
Botswana	51.2	38.7	-24.4%
Burundi	174.2	50.5	-71.0%
Cameroon	137.1	69.8	-49.1%
Central African Republic	179.6	96.8	-46.1%
Congo (DRC)	185.8	75.6	-59.3%
Congo (Republic)	90.2	41.6	-53.9%
Egypt	85.8	18.1	-78.9%
Eritrea	152.5	36.6	-76.0%
Eswatini	70.9	50.0	-29.5%
Ethiopia	201.8	46.2	-77.1%
Ghana	127.4	42.3	-66.8%
Ivory Coast	154.6	69.4	-55.1%
Kenya	106.6	41.1	-61.4%
Lesotho	90.1	72.2	-19.9%
Liberia	261.9	73.2	-72.1%
Libya	41.6	10.3	-75.2%
Madagascar	159.5	65.8	-58.7%
Malawi	238.7	40.1	-83.2%
Mauritius	23.1	15.0	-35.1%
Morocco	79.1	17.3	-78.1%
Mozambique	241.3	66.2	-72.6%
Namibia	73.7	37.9	-48.6%
Nigeria	210.9	107.2	-49.2%
Rwanda	153.6	38.0	-75.3%
Senegal	139.0	37.0	-73.4%
Somalia	179.2	106.1	-40.8%
South Africa	59.2	34.5	-41.7%
Sudan	131.6	51.6	-60.8%
Tanzania	166.1	40.5	-75.6%
Tunisia	55.5	11.5	-79.3%
Uganda	184.7	40.5	-78.1%
Zambia	185.8	55.6	-70.1%
Zimbabwe	80.5	47.7	-40.7%

Source: World Bank, databank.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 26 August 2024

a The number of children under five years of age who die in a year, per 1 000 live births, during that year.

Nutrition

Malnutrition

Severe acute malnutrition case fatality rate^a, 2017/18-2022/23

Province	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastern Cape	11.8%	8.9%	9.9%
Free State	7.5%	6.2%	6.0%
Gauteng	6.2%	6.8%	6.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	7.7%	7.8%	7.6%
Limpopo	5.0%	6.3%	7.9%
Mpumalanga	9.1%	9.1%	10.6%
North West	8.0%	9.3%	11.8%
Northern Cape	6.1%	4.3%	4.7%
Western Cape	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%
South Africa	7.4%	7.1%	7.8%

Province	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	8.6%	9.7%	7.6%
Free State	3.2%	8.6%	9.7%
Gauteng	7.7%	7.7%	6.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	10.5%	10.4%	9.2%
Limpopo	8.0%	6.2%	7.4%
Mpumalanga	16.0%	10.9%	7.8%
North West	4.9%	6.6%	3.9%
Northern Cape	5.0%	5.9%	8.5%
Western Cape	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
South Africa	7.3%	7.9%	7.2%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 19, p250; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 12, p346; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 15, p73; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 8, p41

a Severe acute malnutrition deaths in children under 5 years as a proportion of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) under 5 years in health facilities.

Cancer

Cancer mortality, 2022

Country	Cancer mortality for both sexes including non-melanoma skin cancer	Cancer mortality for both sexes excluding non-melanoma skin cancer
Australia	84.6	83.6
Botswana	66.1	65.0
Brazil	91.3	90.4
Chile	90.1	89.5
China	96.5	96.0
Denmark	106.5	106.1
Egypt	107.7	106.3
France	106.7	106.3
Germany	99.7	99.4
Ghana	82.6	82.1
Greece	100.6	100.3
India	64.4	64.0
Indonesia	82.5	81.7
Ireland	98.7	97.7
Israel	83.2	82.6
Italy	94.2	93.7
Japan	78.6	78.5
Kazakhstan	92.1	91.5
Lithuania	125.0	124.5
Mexico	63.5	62.9
Mozambique	96.3	94.5
Nigeria	74.6	73.4
Pakistan	69.8	68.4
Philippines	112.9	112.4
Poland	133.1	132.4
Russia	110.5	110.0
Saudi Arabia	46.2	45.8
South Africa	122.5	120.8
Spain	88.8	88.4
Switzerland	78.8	78.4
Turkey	116.1	115.6
Uganda	113.9	112.9
United Kingdom	98.3	97.6
United States	82.3	81.8
Venezuela	91.3	89.5

Source: Word Cancer Research Fund International, www.wcrf.org, accessed 28 October 2024
a Deaths per 100 000 people.

Pneumonia and asthma

Pneumonia in children under 5 by province^a, 2019/20-2022/23

Province	Admissions ^a				Deaths	
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2019/20	2020/21
Eastern Cape	4 053	2 970	3 545	4 964	139	98
Free State	2 418	839	1 375	2 706	44	26
Gauteng	6 532	4 261	6 533	11 200	116	98
KwaZulu-Natal	9 588	6 435	8 909	11 579	192	148
Limpopo	5 637	2 595	3 870	6 192	154	109
Mpumalanga	2 918	1 396	1 636	3 536	66	74
North West	3 533	1 000	1 913	2 857	42	32
Northern Cape	1 374	762	1 333	1 083	24	16
Western Cape	12 953	10 000	13 000	20 000	29	20
South Africa	49 006	29 571	40 588	62 600	806	621

Province	Deaths		Case fatality rate ^b			
	2021/22	2022/23	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	117	139	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	2.8%
Free State	44	46	1.8%	3.1%	3.2%	1.7%
Gauteng	98	168	1.8%	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	196	220	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	1.9%
Limpopo	89	161	2.7%	4.2%	2.3%	2.6%
Mpumalanga	36	99	2.3%	5.3%	2.2%	2.8%
North West	44	40	1.2%	3.2%	2.3%	1.4%
Northern Cape	40	26	1.7%	2.1%	3.0%	2.4%
Western Cape	26	40	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
South Africa	690	939	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2019/20*, December 2020, Table 3, p41; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 15, p73; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 8, p41

a Hospital admissions.

b Measures the number of children who died of pneumonia as a proportion of the number of children who were admitted for pneumonia.

Pneumonia rates in children under 5, 2010/11-2022/23

Year	Admissions ^a	Case fatality rate ^b
2010/11	39 465	5.8%
2011/12	43 078	4.2%
2012/13	36 444	3.8%
2013/14	43 445	3.5%
2014/15	48 365	2.9%
2015/16	53 290	2.3%
2016/17	49 832	2.0%
2017/18	35 354	2.4%
2018/19	50 212	1.9%
2019/20	49 006	1.6%
2020/21	—	2.1%
2021/22	40 588	1.7%
2022/23	62 600	1.5%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 12, p345; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 15, p73; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 8, p41

a Hospital admissions.

b Measures the number of children who died of pneumonia as a proportion of the number of children who were admitted for pneumonia.

Diarrhoea

Diarrhoea case fatality rate^a in children under 5 by province, 2017/18-2022/23

Province	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	3.6%	3.0%	2.8%	4.0%	3.4%	2.6%
Free State	2.5%	1.1%	0.9%	2.7%	2.3%	1.8%
Gauteng	2.3%	2.1%	1.7%	2.7%	1.8%	1.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	2.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Limpopo	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	3.8%	2.4%	2.0%
Mpumalanga	1.9%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	1.9%	2.2%
North West	3.1%	3.4%	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	1.3%
Northern Cape	1.7%	2.4%	1.5%	1.5%	2.1%	1.5%
Western Cape	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
South Africa	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.7%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 19, p250; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 12, p345; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 15, p71; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 8, p40

a Measures the proportion of all children aged under five admitted to hospital who died as a result of diarrhoea.

Diarrhoea in children under 5, 2012/13-2022/23

Year	Admissions ^a	Case fatality rate ^b
2012/13	35 692	4.3%
2013/14	45 880	3.9%
2014/15	45 787	3.3%
2015/16	47 758	2.2%
2017/18	28 189	2.0%
2018/19	36 009	1.9%
2019/20	40 557	1.8%
2020/21	—	2.6%
2021/22	—	1.8%
2022/23	42 586	1.7%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2016/17*, November 2017, Table 2, p85; *DHB 2018/19 Data file*, accessed 20 September 2020; *DHB 2019/20 Data file*, accessed 14 April 2021; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 12, p345; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 15, p71; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 8, p40

a Hospital admissions.

b Refers to the proportion of all children under 5 years admitted to hospital with diarrhoeal disease who die during admission. Case fatality rates only indicate the number of deaths that occur in the facility; deaths that occur outside facilities are excluded.

Malaria

Malaria cases and deaths, 1971-2023

Year	Cases	Deaths	Death as a proportion of cases ^a
1971	364	5	1.4%
1976	1 747	6	0.3%
1981	2 343	9	0.4%
1986	7 491	20	0.3%
1991	4 693	19	0.4%
1996	27 035	163	0.6%
1997	23 121	104	0.4%
1998	26 445	198	0.7%
1999	51 444	406	0.8%
2000	64 622	459	0.7%
2001	26 506	119	0.4%
2002	15 649	96	0.6%
2003	13 459	142	1.1%
2004	13 399	89	0.7%
2005	7 755	64	0.8%
2006	12 163	89	0.7%
2007	5 351	51	1.0%
2008	6 841	43	0.6%
2009	6 150	51	0.8%
2010	8 066	87	1.1%
2011	9 874	91	0.9%
2012	6 848	72	1.1%
2013	8 851	105	1.2%
2014	13 988	174	1.2%
2015	11 276	141	1.3%
2016	5 842	54	0.9%
2017	30 437	331	1.1%
2018	18 638	120	0.6%
2019	5 265	20	0.4%
2020	8 126	38	0.5%
2021	4 300	49	1.1%
2022	4 109	34	0.8%
2023 ^a	7 400	66	0.9%
1971-2023	1 933.0%	1 220.0%	-35.1%

Source: National Health Laboratories Services (NICD-NHLS), www.nicd.ac.za, *Communicable Diseases Communique*, accessed May 2017; *About SADC Malaria week (Nov 2021)*, accessed 12 April 2022; *NICD communique-monthly*, accessed December 2022; South African Government News Agency (SAGNA), www.sanews.gov.za, accessed 3 November 2024

a For the period January 2023 until October 2023.

b CRA calculations.

Incidence^a of malaria, selected countries, 2000 and 2022

Country	2000	2022
Australia	N/A	N/A
Botswana	16.7	0.3
Brazil	21.3	3.4
Chile	N/A	N/A
China	0.0	0.0
Denmark	N/A	N/A
Egypt	N/A	0.0
France	N/A	N/A
Germany	N/A	N/A
Ghana	431.1	158.8
Greece	N/A	N/A
Hong Kong	N/A	N/A
India	19.9	2.6
Indonesia	5.3	4.2
Ireland	N/A	N/A
Israel	N/A	N/A
Italy	N/A	N/A
Japan	N/A	N/A
Kazakhstan	N/A	N/A
Lithuania	N/A	N/A
Mexico	3.6	0.1
Mozambique	473.7	316.7
Nigeria	413.3	305.3
Pakistan	6.1	11.5
Philippines	1.8	0.1
Poland	N/A	N/A
Russia	N/A	N/A
Saudi Arabia	3.8	0.0
South Africa	3.9	0.3
Spain	N/A	N/A
Switzerland	N/A	N/A
Turkey	2.7	0.0
Uganda	487.2	267.8
United Kingdom	N/A	N/A
United States	N/A	N/A
Venezuela	2.9	10.9

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO), www.who.int, accessed 10 October 2024

a Incidence of malaria per 1 000 people.

N/A — Not available.

Measles

Measles dose coverage^a by province, 2010/11-2022/23

Province	2010/11	2012/13	2014/15	2016/17	2018/19
Eastern Cape	78.1%	65.6%	73.6%	75.3%	65.1%
Free State	75.4%	85.8%	81.3%	86.2%	72.1%
Gauteng	91.4%	86.8%	94.9%	85.9%	78.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	76.8%	78.1%	86.3%	84.6%	77.9%
Limpopo	91.2%	72.4%	83.3%	87.1%	80.5%
Mpumalanga	74.3%	67.0%	74.6%	82.5%	85.9%
North West	73.7%	62.9%	77.7%	74.9%	69.0%
Northern Cape	82.5%	77.2%	77.1%	105.0%	86.3%
Western Cape	78.7%	70.1%	76.3%	86.3%	77.6%
South Africa	81.3%	74.9%	82.8%	83.6%	76.5%

Province	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	73.7%	66.7%	83.3%	81.7%
Free State	73.3%	73.3%	77.5%	80.0%
Gauteng	79.8%	77.8%	83.2%	83.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	82.6%	80.6%	91.3%	89.5%
Limpopo	79.0%	76.3%	83.2%	86.6%
Mpumalanga	93.9%	84.2%	91.6%	97.4%
North West	66.9%	65.0%	71.5%	76.4%
Northern Cape	89.8%	83.5%	72.2%	73.6%
Western Cape	80.0%	80.6%	79.2%	77.7%
South Africa	79.6%	76.4%	84.0%	84.8%

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2015/16*, October 2016, Table 5, p161; *DHB 2016/17*, November 2017, Table 5, p125; *DHB 2017/18*, January 2019, Figure 7 p147; *DHB 2018/19*, February 2020, Figure 3, p54; *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 19, p250; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 12, p345; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 15, p72; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Figure 7, p88

a Measles 2nd dose coverage. This measures the proportion of children aged 1 (12-23 months) who received measles 2nd dose coverage, normally at 18 months.

Tuberculosis (TB)

TB prevalence and death rates, 1990-2022

Year	Prevalence rate ^a	Death rate ^b (including HIV co-infection ^c)	Death rate ^b (excluding HIV co-infection)
1990	475	78	42
1991	475	78	43
1992	473	82	43
1993	461	112	41
1994	444	114	38
1995	427	116	35
1996	415	126	33
1997	417	133	32
1998	443	144	34
1999	496	129	38
2000	568	183	44
2001	644	213	50
2002	694	194	53
2003	722	227	54
2004	736	233	52
2005	748	249	51
2006	748	232	49
2007	753	230	48
2008	761	N/A	47
2009	795	N/A	50
2010	803	N/A	51
2011	831	N/A	55
2012	857	168	59
2013	715	121	48
2014	696	134	44
2015	454	133	46
2016	438	181	41
2017	322	99	39
2018	301	73	37
2019	360	62	38
2020	—	61	42
2021	N/A	55	38
2022	N/A	52	39
1990-2022	—	-33.3%	-7.1%

Source: WHO, www.who.int, *Global Tuberculosis Report 2016*, October 2016, p155; HST, www.hst.org.za, accessed 11 June 2016; WHO, www.who.int, *Global Tuberculosis Report 2017*, December 2017, p188; *Global Tuberculosis Report 2018*, September 2018, p204; *Global Tuberculosis Report 2019*, August 2019, p222; *Tuberculosis country, regional and global profiles*, accessed 12 April 2021; *Tuberculosis country, regional and global profiles*, accessed 12 April 2022; *Tuberculosis country, regional and global profiles*, 26 July 2023; *Tuberculosis country, regional and global profiles*, accessed 14 October 2024

a The number of people with TB per 100 000 people.

b The number of deaths owing to TB reported in that year per 100 000 people.

c Includes deaths occurring in HIV-positive TB cases.

N/A — Not available.

Incidence of TB per 100 000 people, 2022

— Selected countries —		— Emerging markets —		— Selected African countries —	
Australia	5.6	Brazil	49.0	Algeria	51.0
Botswana	229.0	Bulgaria	16.0	Angola	333.0
Chile	17.0	Chile	17.0	Botswana	229.0
China	52.0	China	52.0	Burundi	97.0
Denmark	4.0	Colombia	47.0	Cameroon	157.0
Egypt	9.8	Czech Republic	4.2	Central African Republic	540.0
France	7.2	Egypt	9.8	Congo (DRC)	317.0
Germany	5.1	Estonia	11.0	Congo (Republic)	369.0
Ghana	133.0	Greece	2.2	Eritrea	69.0
Greece	2.2	Hungary	5.0	Eswatini	325.0
India	199.0	India	199.0	Ethiopia	126.0
Indonesia	385.0	Indonesia	385.0	Ghana	133.0
Ireland	4.5	Jordan	3.8	Ivory Coast	123.0
Israel	2.6	Kuwait	12.0	Kenya	237.0
Italy	4.6	Latvia	19.0	Lesotho	661.0
Japan	9.5	Lithuania	30.0	Liberia	308.0
Kazakhstan	78.0	Malaysia	113.0	Libya	59.0
Lithuania	30.0	Mauritius	12.0	Madagascar	233.0
Mexico	28.0	Mexico	28.0	Malawi	125.0
Mozambique	361.0	Morocco	93.0	Mauritius	12.0
Nigeria	219.0	Oman	9.3	Morocco	93.0
Pakistan	258.0	Pakistan	258.0	Mozambique	361.0
Philippines	638.0	Peru	151.0	Namibia	450.0
Poland	12.0	Philippines	638.0	Nigeria	219.0
Russia	39.0	Poland	12.0	Rwanda	56.0
Saudi Arabia	8.2	Qatar	37.0	Senegal	112.0
<i>South Africa</i>	<i>468.0</i>	Romania	52.0	Somalia	246.0
Spain	6.9	Russia	39.0	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>468.0</i>
Switzerland	4.6	Slovakia	2.9	Sudan	54.0
Turkey	14.0	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>468.0</i>	Tanzania	195.0
Uganda	198.0	Sri Lanka	62.0	Tunisia	37.0
United Kingdom	7.6	Thailand	155.0	Uganda	198.0
United States	2.6	Turkey	14.0	Zambia	295.0
Venezuela	46.0	United Arab Emirates	0.8	Zimbabwe	204.0

Source: World Bank, www.data.worldbank.org, *World Development Indicators*, accessed 10 October 2024

TB mortality by world region, 2015 and 2022

2015				
Region	HIV negative	Proportion of total HIV negative	HIV positive	Proportion of total HIV positive
Africa	450 000	32.6%	300 000	76.1%
Eastern Mediterranean	80 000	5.8%	3 000	0.8%
Europe	32 000	2.3%	5 000	1.3%
South-East Asia	710 000	51.4%	74 000	18.8%
The Americas	19 000	1.4%	6 000	1.5%
Western Pacific	89 000	6.4%	6 000	1.5%
Global ^a	1 380 000	100.0%	394 000	100.0%

2022				
Region	HIV negative	Proportion of total HIV negative	HIV positive	Proportion of total HIV positive
Africa	310 000	27.4%	114 000	68.3%
Eastern Mediterranean	82 000	7.3%	2 100	1.3%
Europe	18 000	1.6%	6 300	3.8%
South-East Asia	606 000	53.6%	26 000	15.6%
The Americas	24 000	2.1%	11 000	6.6%
Western Pacific	96 000	8.5%	7 500	4.5%
Global ^a	1 130 000	100.0%	167 000	100.0%

Source: WHO, www.who.int, *Global Tuberculosis Report 2016*, October 2016, pp173-178; *Tuberculosis country, regional and global profiles*, accessed 10 October 2024

a Totals may not add up vertically to 100%, owing to rounding.

HIV and AIDS

Number and proportion of people HIV-positive, 2002-24

Year	Total population		Population aged 15-49	
	People HIV-positive (millions)	Proportion of the total population	Proportion of the population HIV-positive	Proportion of women HIV-positive
2002	4.14	8.9%	14.4%	16.6%
2003	4.36	9.3%	14.8%	17.1%
2004	4.57	9.6%	15.1%	17.5%
2005	4.75	9.9%	15.3%	17.9%
2006	4.93	10.1%	15.5%	18.2%
2007	5.09	10.3%	15.7%	18.5%
2008	5.25	10.5%	15.9%	18.8%
2009	5.43	10.7%	16.1%	19.2%
2010	5.65	11.0%	16.5%	19.6%
2011	5.90	11.3%	16.8%	20.2%
2012	6.16	11.6%	17.2%	20.7%
2013	6.36	11.8%	17.5%	21.0%
2014	6.56	12.0%	17.6%	21.3%
2015	6.72	12.1%	17.6%	21.4%
2016	6.87	12.1%	17.6%	21.4%
2017	7.02	12.2%	17.6%	21.4%
2018	7.17	12.3%	17.6%	21.4%
2019	7.31	12.4%	17.5%	21.3%
2020	7.45	12.4%	17.3%	21.2%
2021	7.57	12.5%	17.2%	21.0%
2022	7.69	12.5%	17.0%	20.9%
2023	7.84	12.6%	16.9%	20.7%
2024	8.00	12.7%	16.7%	20.5%
2002-24	93.2%	42.8%	15.9%	23.4%

Source: Stats SA, *Mid-year population estimates 2024*, Statistical release P0302, July 2024, Appendix 3, p29

People HIV-positive by province, 2010-24

Province	2010 ^a	2012 ^a	2014 ^a	2016 ^a	2018 ^a
Eastern Cape	669 020	720 637	765 344	804 601	827 693
Free State	360 686	371 617	384 584	395 136	428 959
Gauteng	1 353 470	1 476 080	1 595 460	1 706 680	1 791 240
KwaZulu-Natal	1 666 720	1 760 050	1 845 490	1 914 770	1 987 280
Limpopo	493 208	549 720	594 236	633 043	649 086
Mpumalanga	583 882	619 490	661 317	698 288	742 116
North West	414 376	448 205	474 559	497 780	516 683
Northern Cape	85 948	89 424	94 571	99 481	100 258
Western Cape	339 376	384 204	430 624	475 095	465 412
South Africa^c	5 916 470	6 399 080	6 854 610	7 269 930	7 459 110

Province	2020 ^b	2022 ^b	2023 ^b	2024 ^b	Proportion of provincial population
Eastern Cape	854 487	871 928	880 306	885 252	13.2%
Free State	432 952	429 242	428 498	408 309	14.6%
Gauteng	1 859 790	1 885 800	1 906 310	1 861 750	11.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	2 001 910	1 981 840	1 975 690	1 946 960	17.0%
Limpopo	680 192	703 442	715 780	722 302	12.0%
Mpumalanga	757 002	752 213	753 263	807 350	15.8%
North West	532 724	537 458	541 410	494 362	12.8%
Northern Cape	103 157	104 872	105 791	103 883	8.0%
Western Cape	495 513	517 333	530 089	558 817	7.2%
South Africa^c	7 690 740	7 786 060	7 850 920	7 881 970	12.8%

Source: Thembisa, www.thembisa.org, *National and provincial model outputs: version 4.7 downloads*, accessed 14 October 2024; Stats SA, *Province projections by sex and age (2002-2024)*, accessed 14 October 2024

a Estimates that are based on fitting the model to historic data.

b Projections, which are based on model extrapolations of past trends and of which data is not available.

c Figures may not add up to totals because the national model is calibrated independently of the provincial models and the national estimates are not calculated as the sum of the provincial estimates. The national model is calibrated independently of the provincial models because many of the data sources are only available at national level (or are only reported with age disaggregation at national level).

HIV prevalence^a by province, 2010-24

Province	2010 ^a	2012 ^a	2014 ^a	2016 ^a	2018 ^a
Eastern Cape	10.1%	10.8%	11.4%	11.9%	12.2%
Free State	13.3%	13.6%	13.9%	14.1%	14.2%
Gauteng	11.2%	11.5%	11.7%	11.8%	11.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	16.2%	16.6%	17.0%	17.2%	17.2%
Limpopo	8.7%	9.3%	9.8%	10.2%	10.4%
Mpumalanga	14.8%	15.3%	15.9%	16.3%	16.5%
North West	11.9%	12.1%	12.4%	12.6%	12.6%
Northern Cape	7.0%	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%	7.9%
Western Cape	5.4%	5.9%	6.3%	6.6%	6.9%
South Africa	11.7%	12.0%	12.4%	12.6%	12.7%

Province	2020 ^a	2022 ^a	2024 ^b	Change 2010-24
Eastern Cape	12.5%	12.7%	12.9%	27.0%
Free State	14.1%	14.0%	13.8%	3.6%
Gauteng	11.7%	11.5%	11.3%	1.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	16.9%	16.5%	16.1%	-1.0%
Limpopo	10.6%	10.7%	10.8%	24.4%
Mpumalanga	16.5%	16.3%	16.1%	8.7%
North West	12.6%	12.5%	12.4%	4.5%
Northern Cape	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	17.0%
Western Cape	7.1%	7.3%	7.5%	37.3%
South Africa	12.7%	12.6%	12.5%	7.3%

Source: Thembisa, www.thembisa.org, *National and provincial model outputs: version 4.7 downloads*, accessed 14 October 2024

a The proportion of people tested, who were found to be infected with HIV.

b Projections, which are based on model extrapolations.

Total new HIV infections by province, 2009-24

Province	2009 ^a	2011 ^a	2013 ^a	2015 ^a	2017 ^a
Eastern Cape	56 505	48 990	44 988	40 339	34 704
Free State	26 753	21 643	19 248	17 043	12 991
Gauteng	80 320	73 099	67 994	60 134	51 424
KwaZulu-Natal	115 242	95 060	82 712	70 827	55 013
Limpopo	38 260	35 182	33 552	31 025	27 794
Mpumalanga	46 400	39 454	37 283	34 250	28 934
North West	26 733	24 867	23 324	21 132	17 808
Northern Cape	4 688	3 851	3 510	3 204	2 970
Western Cape	17 489	15 975	15 360	14 044	13 312
South Africa^c	380 402	320 995	283 764	253 300	211 955

Province	2019 ^a	2021 ^a	2023 ^b	2024 ^b	Change 2009-24
Eastern Cape	31 289	29 036	27 459	26 826	-52.5%
Free State	10 783	9 196	8 262	7 957	-70.3%
Gauteng	44 712	40 142	37 105	36 624	-54.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	43 607	36 217	31 432	29 458	-74.4%
Limpopo	26 224	25 442	24 673	24 272	-36.6%
Mpumalanga	24 970	21 938	19 862	19 054	-58.9%
North West	15 477	13 211	11 769	11 369	-57.5%
Northern Cape	2 819	2 752	2 634	2 567	-45.2%
Western Cape	12 411	12 000	11 898	12 056	-31.1%
South Africa^c	181 376	163 906	149 277	141 808	-62.7%

Source: Thembisa, www.thembisa.org, *National and provincial model outputs: version 4.7 downloads*, accessed 14 October 2024

a Projections, which are based on model extrapolations of past trends.

b Figures may not add up to totals because the national model is calibrated independently of the provincial models and the national estimates are not calculated as the sum of the provincial estimates. The national model is calibrated independently of the provincial models because many of the data sources are only available at national level (or are only reported with age disaggregation at national level).

HIV incidence^a by province, 2009-24

Province	2009 ^a	2011 ^a	2013 ^a	2015 ^a	2017 ^a
Eastern Cape	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Free State	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%
Gauteng	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	1.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%
Limpopo	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Mpumalanga	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%
North West	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%
Northern Cape	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Western Cape	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
South Africa	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%

Province	2019 ^a	2021 ^a	2023 ^b	2024 ^b
Eastern Cape	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Free State	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Gauteng	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Limpopo	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Mpumalanga	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
North West	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Northern Cape	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Western Cape	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
South Africa	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%

Source: Thembisa, www.thembisa.org, *National and provincial model outputs: version 4.7 downloads*, accessed 14 October 2024

a The proportion of people newly infected with HIV during a specified period.

b Projections, which are based on model extrapolations of past trends.

People receiving ART^a by age group, 2001-24

People on ART					
Cohort	2001 ^a	2005 ^a	2010 ^a	2015 ^a	2020 ^a
Males (aged 15+)	2 497	29 683	325 997	1 024 810	1 662 780
Females (aged 15+)	4 975	70 718	765 682	2 279 740	3 621 650
Children aged below 15	782	10 656	97 231	166 273	143 189
Total	8 254	111 058	1 188 910	3 470 823	5 427 619

People on ART				
Cohort	2021 ^a	2022 ^a	2023 ^b	2024 ^b
Males (aged 15+)	1 711 200	1 756 620	1 799 990	1 862 700
Females (aged 15+)	3 734 220	3 850 660	3 957 360	4 120 890
Children aged below 15	129 992	116 946	103 790	92 653
Total	5 575 412	5 724 226	5 861 140	6 076 243

Source: Thembisa, www.thembisa.org, *National and provincial model outputs: version 4.7 downloads*, accessed 14 October 2024

- a Antiretroviral therapy.
- b Projections, which are based on model extrapolations of past trends.

AIDS-related deaths among children^a, 1990-2023

Year	Number	Year	Number
1990	4 100	2008	38 000
1991	6 200	2009	28 000
1992	9 100	2010	18 000
1993	13 000	2011	11 000
1994	17 000	2012	7 200
1995	21 000	2013	5 500
1996	26 000	2014	4 400
1997	30 000	2015	3 800
1998	35 000	2016	3 300
1999	40 000	2017	3 000
2000	44 000	2018	2 700
2001	48 000	2019	2 600
2002	51 000	2020	2 100
2003	53 000	2021	1 900
2004	56 000	2022	1 700
2005	56 000	2023	1 500
2006	54 000	1990-2023	-63.4%
2007	47 000		

Source: United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS), www.unaids.org, *HIV estimates from 1990 to present*, accessed 14 October 2024

a People aged 0-14. Estimates.

Regional HIV/AIDS statistics^a, 2010 and 2023

Region	Year	Estimated new HIV infections (all ages)	Estimated deaths due to AIDS (all ages)
Asia and the Pacific	2010	320 000	280 000
	2023	300 000	150 000
Caribbean and Latin America	2010	119 000	55 000
	2023	135 000	35 100
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	2010	100 000	34 000
	2023	140 000	44 000
Eastern and Southern Africa	2010	1 200 000	660 000
	2023	450 000	260 000
Middle East and North Africa	2010	16 000	8 800
	2023	23 000	6 200
Western and Central Africa	2010	410 000	370 000
	2023	190 000	130 000
Western and Central Europe, and North America	2010	75 000	21 000
	2023	56 000	13 000
Total	2010	2 200 000	1 400 000
	2023	1 300 000	630 000

Source: UNAIDS, www.unaids.org, *Factsheet 2024*, accessed 14 October 2024

a Figures are estimates based on the best available information.

Other health

Circumcision and contraception

Medical male circumcision, 2010/11-2022/23

Year	Number	Year-on-year change ^a
2010/11	100 000	—
2011/12	347 973	248.0%
2012/13	422 262	21.3%
2013/14	331 668	-21.5%
2014/15	508 404	53.3%
2015/16	464 731	-8.6%
2016/17	491 859	5.8%
2017/18	539 892	9.8%
2018/19	595 006	10.2%
2019/20	531 988	-10.6%
2020/21	129 587	-75.6%
2021/22	385 696	197.6%
2022/23	117 184	-69.6%

Source: NDOH, www.health.gov.za; *Annual report 2011/12*, August 2012, p50; *Annual report 2014/15*, September 2015, p41; *Annual report 2015/16*, September 2016, p33; *Annual report 2016/17*, August 2017, p34; HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2019 Data file*, accessed 17 September 2020; NDOH, www.health.gov.za; *Annual report 2019/20*, March 2020, p36; *Annual report 2020/21*, November 2021, p83; *Annual report 2021/22*, October 2022, p36; *Annual report 2022/23*, March 2023, p32

a CRA calculations.

Male condom distribution coverage^a by province, 2015/16-2022/23

Province	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	52.9	55.9	28.3	33.3	34.7	22.3	22.4	12.4
Free State	53.8	42.2	41.0	50.2	52.3	50.9	56.1	52.7
Gauteng	39.8	38.7	36.8	32.7	25.1	26.3	21.1	11.1
KwaZulu-Natal	55.9	55.3	22.2	31.5	30.1	26.6	29.0	24.0
Limpopo	51.4	68.8	49.9	44.4	35.5	27.5	28.3	20.6
Mpumalanga	33.5	52.9	41.9	43.8	32.8	23.9	19.4	21.3
North West	24.3	37.5	32.9	36.3	38.7	27.4	28.1	20.1
Northern Cape	20.3	21.2	30.8	31.4	28.9	23.8	20.9	11.2
Western Cape	50.3	49.2	48.6	42.7	33.2	21.4	27.3	20.5
South Africa	45.4	48.6	36.1	36.8	32.1	26.5	26.1	18.9

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *SAHR 2018*, November 2018, Table 20, p185; *SAHR 2020*, December 2020, Table 18, p248; *SAHR 2021*, April 2022, Table 11, p340; *SAHR 2022*, September 2023, Table 14, p62; *SAHR 2023*, October 2024, Table 7, p33

a Refers to the number of condoms distributed per male person aged 15 and above through public health facilities, identified outlets and other non-medical sites in a given 12-month period.

Contraceptives dispensed by hospitals, main public healthcare facilities and other facilities, 2013/14-2022/23

Year	Hospitals	Main public healthcare facilities	Other ^a	Total
2013/14	687 927	4 163 370	699 366	5 550 663
2014/15	765 861	5 092 761	1 122 113	6 980 735
2015/16	858 403	4 917 954	1 510 583	7 286 940
2016/17	883 907	5 214 807	1 585 789	7 684 503
2017/18	—	—	—	6 940 471
2018/19	—	—	—	7 247 868
2019/20	—	—	—	6 668 124
2020/21	—	—	—	6 032 412
2021/22	—	—	—	6 513 038
2022/23	—	—	—	6 288 406

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2016/17*, November 2017, Table 1, p131; *DHB 2017/18*, February 2019, Table 1, p155; *DHB 2018/19*, February 2020, Table 2, p67; *DHB 2019/20*, Table 2, p69; *DHB 2022/23*, February 2024, Table 1, p95

a Includes correctional services, environmental health services, general practitioners, health posts, home-based care services, non-medical sites, occupational health services, nurse practitioners, pharmacies, health sub-district offices, primary condom distribution sites, place holder sites, reproductive centres and special clinics.

Contraception use by type and province, 2016/17 and 2022/23

Province	Year	Intrauterine contraceptive device	Medroxypro- esterone injection	Norethisterone enanthate injection	Oral pill cycle
Eastern Cape	2016/17	1 887	828 854	523 299	268 343
	2022/23	5 742	729 352	468 311	246 085
Free State	2016/17	797	393 591	142 495	187 632
	2022/23	1 197	350 660	122 794	126 536
Gauteng	2016/17	2 568	1 054 253	776 458	1 028 578
	2022/23	8 421	1 001 632	718 019	1 055 912
KwaZulu-Natal	2016/17	7 850	1 423 422	408 499	541 828
	2022/23	26 571	1 203 512	391 873	517 324
Limpopo	2016/17	2 443	480 388	764 417	542 010
	2022/23	2 205	625 257	602 014	553 500
Mpumalanga	2016/17	698	368 074	420 978	256 384
	2022/23	1 390	342 651	367 895	181 637
North West	2016/17	1 165	302 458	228 316	257 747
	2022/23	3 116	322 176	275 366	202 064
Northern Cape	2016/17	9	151 831	60 869	56 684
	2022/23	306	144 620	47 703	48 574
Western Cape	2016/17	5 916	819 134	310 998	487 496
	2022/23	5 051	882 370	285 877	398 606

Province	Year	Sterilisation- female	Sterilisation- male	Sub-dermal implant inserted	Female condoms distributed	Male condoms distributed
Eastern Cape	2016/17	3 413	6	4 305	2 660 799	119 498 754
	2022/23	5 403	4	37 046	1 279 500	25 490 700
Free State	2016/17	2 141	5	3 475	1 162 105	41 693 200
	2022/23	3 877	46	14 960	2 182 220	52 469 700
Gauteng	2016/17	7 598	3	7 735	6 857 965	196 062 536
	2022/23	10 294	2	69 155	4 497 159	69 220 678
KwaZulu-Natal	2016/17	9 836	22	13 204	6 146 887	185 574 089
	2022/23	14 001	672	159 184	3 047 100	89 664 600
Limpopo	2016/17	3 542	12	4 409	2 532 077	123 436 695
	2022/23	5 355	0	15 793	1 071 100	38 910 442
Mpumalanga	2016/17	2 061	6	131	1 981 572	77 703 335
	2022/23	3 677	7	19 669	1 367 918	35 627 000
North West	2016/17	1 629	2	2 368	1 182 524	50 460 617
	2022/23	3 160	0	28 635	708 047	30 810 803
Northern Cape	2016/17	1 446	3	2 310	275 190	9 036 023
	2022/23	1 448	0	8 398	101 513	5 194 000
Western Cape	2016/17	5 957	512	11 800	3 241 613	113 787 868
	2022/23	6 634	485	52 021	1 258 400	55 420 700

Source: HST, www.hst.org.za, *DHB 2017/18*, February 2019, Table 3, p157; *DHB 2018/19*, February 2020, Table 4, p69; *DHB 2019/20*, Table 5, p72; *DHB 2022/23*, February 2024, Table 3, p98

