

ANNEXURE B: LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Legal aid provision between 2017- 2020 financial years

2017 – 2018 Financial Year			
Total number of Criminal Cases	Total number of Civil Cases	Total number of Children	Overall total number of assisted people
364,267.	55,794.	Legal Aid South Africa assisted a total of 16,350 children with 62% (10,141) being children in conflict with the law and 38% (6,209) being children needing assistance with civil legal matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In the 2017/18 Financial Year Legal Aid South Africa provided legal representation and advice to 731,856 people. •Legal Aid South Africa took on a total of 426,617 new legal matters (criminal and civil) and finalised a total of 420,061. •This includes legal representation in 420,061 criminal and civil matters as well as legal advice to 305,239 persons.
2018 – 2019 Financial Year			

Total number of Criminal Cases	Total number of Civil Cases	Total number of Children	Overall total number of assisted people
359,075.	51,321.	Legal Aid South Africa assisted a total of 16,713 children with 59% (9,486) being children in conflict with the law and 41% (6,687) being children needing assistance with civil legal matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In the 2018/19 Financial Year Legal Aid South Africa provided legal representation and advice to 724,253 people. •Legal Aid South Africa took on a total of 416,203 new matters (criminal and civil) and finalised a total of 410,396. •This includes legal representation in 410,396 criminal and civil matters as well as legal advice to 308,050 persons.
2019 - 2020 Financial Year			
Total number of Criminal Cases	Total number of Civil Cases	Total number of Children	Overall total number of assisted people
351,061.	51,177.	Legal Aid South Africa assisted a total of 13,514 children with 58%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In the 2019/20 Financial Year Legal Aid South Africa provided legal representation and advice to 668,293 people.

		(7,781) being children in conflict with the law and 42% (5,733) being children needing assistance with civil legal matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Legal Aid South Africa took on a total of 402,238 new matters (criminal and civil) and finalised a total of 374,367. •This includes legal representation in 402,238 criminal and civil matters as well as legal advice to 266,055 persons.
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Source: Legal Aid South Africa

Table 2: Inmates in correctional centres

REGION	ACCOMMODATION	UNSENTENCED INMATES	SENTENCED OFFENDERS	GRAND TOTAL	OCCUPANCY LEVEL %	OVERCROWDING LEVEL %
EC	12 583	5 799	13 163	18 962	150.70%	50.70%
GP	23632	13 813	19 198	33 011	139.69%	39.69%
KZN	18759	6 393	15 952	22 345	119.12%	19.12%
LMN	18643	5 682	16 081	21 763	116.74%	16.74%
FSNC	19202	5 105	14 118	19 223	100.11%	0.11%
WC	18017	11 090	14 554	25 644	142.33%	42.33%
NATIONAL	110 836	47 882	93 066	140 948	127.17%	27.17%

Source : DCS Daily Unlock Totals as at 31 March 2021

The impact of the implementation of 2020 COVID-19 Special Parole Dispensation as well as the decrease in bedspace resulted in an overcrowding level of 27.17%.

Table 3: statistical data of cases registered by IPID for the financial years 2014 to 2020

Financial Year	Incidents Reported [Section 28(1)(f)]	Total Decision ready	Referred to the NPA	NPA Decisions	Court outcome	Forwarded to SAPS (and Municipal Police Service)	Outcome
2014/2015	103	102	40	30	6	52	11
2015/2016	153	138	77	62	10	78	12
2016/2017	149	105	66	55	3	61	6
2017/2018	203	90	47	37	1	52	10
2018/2019	271	135	75	52	2	81	6
2019/2020	217	108	63	48	2	67	8
TOTAL	1096	678	368	284	24	391	53

In terms of the IPID Act, Act 1 of 2011, Section 29(1) read with Regulation 2(1) of the IPID Regulations, obligates the SAPS and MPS to report specific cases to IPID for investigation. Members of the public are also further able to report such torture allegations to IPID directly in accordance with Regulation 2(4)(a) and (b) of the IPID Regulations.

The above table shows that 1096 incidents were reported since 2014/2015 to 2019/2020 financial years. The total number of 418 cases are still under investigation, while 678 cases are decision ready. Of the 678 cases majority of decision ready was in the financial year 2015/2016 with 138 cases, followed by 2018/2019 with 135 and 108 in 2019/2020. 402 cases were referred to the NPA. NPA declined to prosecute on 284 cases. Prosecution took place on 34 cases. Of the 34 cases where NPA decided to prosecute, the following where outcomes recorded: there were 10 acquittals, 6 guilty verdicts (sentences were ranging from fines to 5 years' imprisonment), 5 withdrawals and 3 mediations. Currently there are 10 cases on the court roll.

A total number of recommendations forwarded to the SAPS/ MPS was 391. Of the 391 cases forwarded to the SAPS/MPS outcomes were received on 53 cases. Of the 53 cases there were guilty verdicts on 26 cases. The sanctions that were meted were corrective counselling, written warnings, final written warnings and a dismissal. Furthermore, it was noted that there were acquittals on 17 cases and withdrawals on 10 cases.

Table 4: Progress made according the WSKS for 2017 to 2020

The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) has formulated norms and standards for water and sanitation and strives to ensure that these indicators are measured to report on progress made for all citizens to attain access to basic services by 2030 in accordance with our NDP in line with the National Sanitation Policy 2016, the National Water and Sanitation Master Plan (2018), etc.

Population 2017	Households 2017	Access to basic water supply 2017 - population	Access to basic water supply 2017 - households	Access to basic sanitation 2017 - population	Access to basic sanitation 2017 - households
56 666 202	17 471 755	46 372 793 (81.8%)	14 778 532	42 564 940 (75.1%)	13 504 554
Population 2020	Households 2020	Access to basic water supply 2020 - population	Access to basic water supply 2020 - households	Access to basic sanitation 2020 - population	Access to basic sanitation 2020 - households
59 656 253	18 933 745	52 196 335 (87.5%)	16 760 681	46 713 834 (78.3%)	15 075 232
2017-2020	2017-2020	2017-2020	2017-2020	2017-2020	2017-2020
2 990 051	1 461 990	5 823 542	1 982 149	4 158 894	1 570 678

During the four-year period of 2017 to 2020 the following growth and access to water services had occurred. See the list below:

- Population grew by 2 990 051
- Households grew by 1 461 990
- Population receiving basic water supply grew by 5 823 542 which means that backlogs over the four-year period for access to basic water supply reduced by 2 833 491.
- Households receiving basic water supply grew by 1 982 149 which means that backlogs over the four-year period for access to basic water supply reduced by 520 159.
- Population receiving basic sanitation grew by 4 158 894 which means that backlogs over the four-year period for access to basic sanitation reduced by 1 168 843.
- Households receiving basic sanitation grew by 1 570 678 which means that backlogs over the four-year period for access to basic sanitation reduced by 108 688.

Table 5: School attendance in 2021

NUMBER OF LEARNERS, EDUCATORS AND SCHOOLS IN THE ORDINARY SCHOOL SECTOR BY PROVINCE IN 2021

Province	PUBLIC			INDEPENDENT			PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT					
	Learners	Educators	Schools	Learners	Educators	Schools	Learners	As % of National Total	Educators	As % of National Total	Schools	As % of National Total
EC	1,772,877	58,824	5,109	75,176	3,874	232	1,848,053	13.8	62,698	14.0	5,341	21.5
FS	706,269	22,686	990	20,444	1181	81	726,713	5.4	23,867	5.3	1,071	4.3
GT	2,227,733	72,162	2,067	337,079	19,796	874	2,564,812	19.1	91,958	20.6	2,941	11.8
KZN	2,831,417	92,232	5,801	62,541	4,427	221	2,893,958	21.6	96,659	21.6	6,022	24.2
LP	1,723,583	50,021	3,675	75,547	3,561	180	1,799,130	13.4	53,582	12.0	3,855	15.5
MP	1,101,224	34,837	1,654	33,665	2,126	131	1,134,889	8.5	36,963	8.3	1,785	7.2
NC	298,253	9,984	545	6,313	502	40	304,566	2.3	10,486	2.3	585	2.3
NW	848,086	26,796	1,450	24,515	1,452	89	872,601	6.5	28,248	6.3	1,539	6.2
WC	1,196,715	37,508	1,449	67,812	5,154	306	1,264,527	9.4	42,662	9.5	1,755	7.0
NATIONAL	12,706,157	405,050	22,740	703,092	42,073	2,154	13,409,249	100.0	447,123	100.0	24,894	100.0

Despite great strides that had been achieved in terms of access to education, structural obstacles to the achievement of the right to education still exist. Research has consistently shown that the strongest determinant of educational outcomes in South Africa is socio-economic status. Given the history of South Africa, there is an overlap of poverty, race and historical disadvantage. Although education and economic policies are designed to be pro-poor the negative effect of home background factors cannot be completely eradicated. The pace of social and economic development in the country is therefore a long-term obstacle to full realisation of the right to education.

The number of Grade R learners aged 5 and 6 increased from 87.2 % and 95.9% in 2014 and to 88% and 96.6% in 2018 respectively. Access to Grade R is almost universal. Since 2009, more than 90% of learners in Grade 1 have previously attended Grade R. Near universal school coverage has been achieved, with school attendance by children aged 7 to 15 at about 99%. The implementation of the National School Nutrition Programme is now benefiting over 9 million learners.

According to the Department of Basic Education's 25 Year Review, 99% of 7 to 15-year-olds were attending educational institutions in 2017 (an increase from about 96% in 2002). Among 16- to 18-year-olds, the participation rate decreased to 86%, indicating a reversal in gains made in reaching universal access for learners aged 7 to 15, with some dropping out and others taking longer to reach Grade 12.

While South Africa lags behind other countries in terms of quality of education, recent standardised international assessments show that levels of learning in South African schools have been improving. The challenge is to sustain these improvements and reduce the dropout rate, to ensure higher flows into, and successful completion of further education.

Table 6: Comparative view of the National Senior Certificate pass rate from 2017 to 2020

Year	National Pass Rate
2017	75.1 %
2018	78.2 %
2019	81.3 %
2020	76.2 %

The Matric Class of 2019 made history by becoming the first cohort since South Africa became a democracy in 1994 to jump the elusive 80% mark. This impressive national pass rate represented an improvement of 3.1% from 2018, which was 78.2%. The drop in the national pass rate from 81.3 % in 2019 to 76.2 % in 2020 (representing a 5.1 percentage point decrease) should be viewed within the context of the schooling disruption caused by the novel Covid-19 pandemic.

The performance of learners with special needs has also improved. Learners with special needs who obtained Bachelor passes increased from 443 in 2015 to 1 669 in 2018. The number of special needs learners writing Grade 12 exams has increased from 1 691 to 3 591.

Table 7: Comparative view of women in political life from 2004 to 2019

	2004	2009	2014	2019
Women MPs in the National Assembly	33%	43%	40%	46%
Women MPs in the NCOP	41%	30%	28%	36%
Women Members of Provincial Legislatures	30%	41%	37%	46%
Women in Cabinet	42%	41%	41%	50%
Women deputy ministers	60%	39%	44%	46%
Women premiers	44%	55%	22%	22%
Women voters	55%	55%	56%	55%

Gender Links (GL) Gender Audit of the 2019 South Africa elections, see <https://genderlinks.org.za/what-we-do/governance/advocacy/south-africa-gender-and-elections>.

Table 8: Racial and gender of the 250 permanent judges

Race	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total:
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
TOTAL	69	46	16	11	13	11	55	29	250
%	27,60%	18,40%	6,40%	4,40%	5,20%	4,40%	22,00%	11,60%	100%

There is a significant progress in terms of gender transformation over the last two decades in terms of judicial composition. In June 2019 there were 758 female magistrates nationally. This equates to an increase of 166,9% in the number of female magistrates from December 1998 to June 2019. In November 2019, some 207 further appointments were made to the magistracy. The new appointments further strengthen gender transformation as more than half of the new incumbents (105) are female, thus bringing the total number of female magistrates to 863 (out of a total of 1803 magistrates). This means that at the end of 2019, a total of 47,8% of our magistracy were female.

Table 9: Inequality measures based on per capita expenditure by sex of household head (2006, 2009, 2011 & 2015)

Sex of household head	Year	Gini Coefficient	Theil's indices		Atkinson indices		Palma ratio			
			GE(0)	GE(1)	A(1)	A(2)	Bottom 40%	Middle 50%	Top 10%	Ratio
Male	2006	0.66	0.86	0.89	0.58	0.76	6.1%	40.1%	53.8%	8.9
	2009	0.64	0.80	0.77	0.55	0.76	6.2%	44.8%	49.0%	7.9
	2011	0.64	0.80	0.80	0.55	0.75	6.4%	43.7%	49.9%	7.8
	2015	0.64	0.79	0.77	0.55	0.76	6.4%	44.4%	49.2%	7.7
Female	2006	0.63	0.69	0.92	0.50	0.66	9.2%	35.0%	55.8%	6.1
	2009	0.63	0.70	0.89	0.50	0.66	8.8%	36.7%	54.5%	6.2
	2100	0.61	0.65	0.81	0.48	0.65	9.3%	38.3%	52.4%	5.6
	2015	0.61	0.68	0.80	0.49	0.67	8.7%	39.5%	51.8%	6.0
Total Population	2006	0.67	0.85	0.95	0.57	0.74	6.6%	36.2%	57.2%	8.6
	2009	0.65	0.81	0.86	0.56	0.74	6.5%	40.2%	53.3%	8.1
	2011	0.65	0.80	0.86	0.55	0.74	6.8%	39.9%	53.3%	7.9
	2015	0.65	0.80	0.84	0.55	0.75	6.6%	40.8%	52.6%	7.9

Inequality Trends in South Africa, a multidimensional diagnostic of inequality,” Report No. 03-10-19, Statistics South Africa (2019)

According to nearly all the inequality measures presented individuals living in male-headed households seem to be more unequal as compared to those living in female-headed households. Over the years, the Atkinson index shows a similar trend like the Gini coefficient for individuals living in both male- and female-headed households. The Palma ratio corroborates with the Gini coefficient in that there is more inequality among individuals living in male-headed households compared to those living in female-headed households.

Government is implementing various programmes to deal with the scourge of inequality including the combination of pro-poor fiscal expenditure, as well as a progressive tax system to chip away at income inequality that is widely regarded as being amongst the highest in the world. For example, 39% of tax revenue is sourced from Personal Income Tax (PIT), with 61% of taxable income for PIT sourced from the richest 26% of taxpayers.

Table 10: SAHRC 2019/20, 2020/21 to 2021/22 MTSF Budget Allocation

Budget Cost Centre	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	Final MTEF Allocation	MTEF Forecast	MTEF Forecast
Personnel Costs	130 868 906	139 898 861	149 551 882
Commissioner 's Unit	876 078	896 880	916 639
CEO Office	2 903 798	2 972 748	3 038 240
COO Office	347 476	355 727	363 564
Strategic Support & Governance	670 000	685 909	701 020
Legal Service Unit	2 240 000	2 293 188	2 343 709
Research Unit	980 000	1 003 270	1 025 373
Advocacy & Communication	1 793 000	1 835 574	1 876 013
Provincial Offices	3 105 000	3 178 727	3 248 757
Human Resources	2 659 933	2 723 092	2 783 084
Information Communication	6 351 020	6 501 823	6 645 063
Finance	2 930 715	3 000 304	3 066 403
Admin & Supply Chain	33 673 074	34 472 631	35 232 087
Internal Audit	306 000	313 266	320 166
Total Revenue Allocation	189 705 000	200 132 000	211 112 000

Government recognises that the budget allocated to the SAHRC may not be sufficient to enable the institution to carry out all its constitutional obligations. However, this allocation should be seen within the context of other competing government needs and the shrinking national fiscus. Budgetary and financial constraints are a reality and thus all bodies and institutions have had to ensure the optimal use of its resources with accompanying cost savings measures having to be adopted by all.

The increase set out above in SAHRC allocation over the 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period shows Government's confidence in the role that the SAHRC has played over the past 26 years of its existence in assisting Government to entrench the culture of human rights, constitutionalism, the rule of law and advancement of our international obligations. Despite its limited resources, the Commission continues producing outstanding research outputs and reports on South Africa's human rights landscape to further deepen our constitutional democracy.

Table 11 Cases registered in the Equality Court during the period under review

The table reflects the statistics relating to equality court matters registered in the Lower Court (Magistrate Court) during April to March 2016 to 2020. Please note that these are registered, not necessarily finalised cases.

Region	April to March 2016 to 2020			
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastern Cape	23	20	28	3
Free State	5	7	7	3
Gauteng	141	52	135	198

KwaZulu-Natal	92	75	229	255
Limpopo	11	4	9	1
Mpumalanga	56	36	10	11
North West	0	4	1	16
Northern Cape	4	7	13	10
Western Cape	39	46	41	124
Total	371	201	473	621

The DoJ&CD has designed a tool through its National Operation Centre to capture statistics of Equality Court cases when they are registered by the Equality Court clerk. The tool captures detailed information about the complainant and respondent, including information such as race, gender, disability, age, population group and the type of complaint. The tool requires the Clerk of the Equality Court to provide the number of registered, finalised and outstanding cases. Clerks are trained to use this tool and are obliged to periodically submit this information to the national office. Anyone who believes they have been unfairly discriminated against, harassed or subjected to hate speech by either government officials, private individuals or institutions, has recourse to the Equality Court.

Table 12 Cases finalised in the Equality Court during the period under review

Region	April to March					
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastern Cape	9	2	1	1	3	0
Free State	12	0	1	0	2	1
Gauteng	19	0	2	1	6	2
KwaZulu-Natal	46	3	7	13	12	0
Limpopo	3	0	0	1	2	17
Mpumalanga	31	2	6	7	0	0
North West	7	0	0	0	0	1
Northern Cape	4	0	0	1	1	0
Western Cape	11	1	1	6	3	1
TOTAL	142	8	20	30	29	22