

**IN THE EQUALITY HIGH COURT
(HIGH COURT, CAPE TOWN)**

Case No.: **Equality Court 3/2016**

In the application of:

SOCIAL JUSTICE COALITION

EQUAL EDUCATION

NYANGA COMMUNITY POLICING FORUM

and

MINISTER OF POLICE

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

WESTERN CAPE POLICE COMMISSIONER

MINISTER FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY, WESTERN CAPE

and

WOMEN'S LEGAL CENTRE TRUST

**ANSWERING AFFIDAVIT OF MATHAPAMA JACK MAKGATO FILED
ON BEHALF OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD RESPONDENTS**

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I, the undersigned,

MATHAPAMA JACK MAKGATO

do hereby make oath and state that:

1. I am an adult male police officer and a Major General in the employ of the South African Police Service "*the SAPS*" stationed at the SAPS head office in Pretoria in the Component Head: Organisational Development. I have been in the Organisational Development component of the SAPS since 1992 and the head thereof since 2011. I am duly authorised to depose to this affidavit on behalf of the first, second and third respondents.
2. The contents of this affidavit are true and correct and unless otherwise indicated or clear from the context, fall within my personal knowledge. Where I rely on information provided to me by others, I indicate the source and verily believe such information to be correct and true. Where I make legal submissions I do so on the basis of advice given to me by my legal representatives, which advice I believe to be reliable and correct.
3. The powers, functions and duties of the National Commissioner of Police are regulated in Chapter 5 of the South African Police Service Act, No. 68 of 1995 ("*the SAPS Act*"). The Organisational Development component performs delegated functions in terms of sections 11 and 12 of of the SAPS Act;



4. My functions, responsibilities and key performance areas as the Component Head: Organisational Development include the following:

- 4.1. performing organisational design: restructuring, functional design and post restructuring. These functions are collectively referred to as organisational design. Organisational development is broader as the further contents of this paragraph illustrate, and include:
- 4.2. managing the SAPS staff establishment and performing job evaluations;
- 4.3. managing and developing organisational procedures and method studies (business process re-engineering);
- 4.4. managing and maintaining SAPS organisational development policies at national, provincial and local level (including organisational design for police station, determination of national standards on the staff establishment, post requirements and the establishment of new services);
- 4.5. the functions delineated in paragraphs 4.1 to 4.4 above constitute the primary functions of the Organisational Development component performed pursuant to sections 11(2)(b) to (f) of the SAPS Act, whereas the functions set forth below are secondary and flow from sections 12(2) and (3) thereof;
- 4.6. developing national standards and providing guidance on how the organisational development in the provinces should execute the



functions above. I further conduct quality control of the works that they perform. When provinces have done their work, they submit reports on compliance, due diligence and authenticity;

- 4.7. I deal and assist with requests from provinces relating to establishment of new policing services in the middle of a financial year. This could be a new police station, a satellite or contact police point or the specialised units. My assistance would also be used to implement the newly established serving points in the existing financial year within the existing resources. I use the information on newly established serving points to plan for the financial adjustments in the next year;
- 4.8. my component conducts sample quality controls at all police stations as it relates to the Theoretical Human Resources Requirements ("*the THRR*") which is annexed to Major General Leon Rabie's ("*General Rabie*") affidavit. There are currently 1143 police stations nationally. On average the component does quality controls at 379 police stations per annum. This is across all nine provinces;
- 4.9. based on the information that the Organisational Development component collects through the input management sheets, coupled with that collected from the quality control process, I assess whether there are any stations that require upgrading or an adjustment of resources. For example a station may be upgraded from a colonel station to a brigadier station which may result in a greater allocation of police resources to it. Once this decision is taken, I would then present a



memorandum to the SAPS' management for consideration and action. My recommendations are just that, and may not necessarily be accepted.

5. The purpose of this affidavit is to address the allegations made in the affidavit of Ms Jean Redpath ("*Redpath*"). I have read the affidavit of General Rabie and confirm that the contents thereof are true and correct in so far as they relate to me, the Organisational Development component of the SAPS, the THRR and its implementation in the resource allocation process. General Rabie was based in my component and reported to me. He gave evidence on behalf of the SAPS at the Khayelitsha Commission ("*the Commission*" or "*the Khayelitsha Commission*").
6. I do not propose traversing all the allegations raised in the application since, I am advised that other deponents have done so. However, and in so far as any averment made by the applicants has not been disputed, but is inconsistent with the first, second and third respondents' case, such averments should be construed as though denied.

REDPATH LACKS THE REQUISITE EXPERTISE

7. The primary purpose of this affidavit is to respond to the theory of Redpath. Redpath testified as an expert at the Khayelitsha Commission. Her views are advanced in these proceedings as though they reflect a unique expertise on the subject of organisational development strategies for public entities like the SAPS. The affidavit of Redpath has been filed as that of an expert allegedly on



the proper methods that should be utilised by the SAPS to allocate resources in a manner that enables the police to perform their constitutional functions.

8. I dispute that Redpath is an expert on the subject of organisational development in the SAPS, more particularly on the critical issue central to the functioning of the SAPS – which is how human resources should be allocated in the SAPS. Other than being asked to examine the data of the SAPS and to make certain observations, she has neither independently researched nor written anything on the subject of human resource allocation in the SAPS. She qualifies herself as an expert by virtue of being a researcher at the University of the Western Cape's Dullah Omar Institute and a holder of a Bachelor's degree in science, having majored in chemistry and mathematics and a Bachelor of Laws degree. She is an admitted attorney of the High Court who has worked as a researcher in the criminal justice sector from 1999. There is nothing in her academic qualifications that qualifies her as an expert on organisational development or human resource allocation or even on policing. Furthermore, there is nothing in her research profile that distinguishes her as an expert on the subject of human resource development or more specifically on human resource allocation strategies or systems within the SAPS. There is also nothing in her work experience that qualifies her as an expert on the subject of human resource allocation for the policing sector. On this basis alone, I respectfully aver that Redpath lacks the requisite skill and expertise to address the issues that form the subject of her affidavit. Moreover, her theory is based on outdated statistics gathered during the Khayelitsha Commission. There have been fundamental shifts in policing in a number of provinces, including the



Western Cape, and the report of Redpath is to all intents and purposes valueless. It should properly be disregarded and struck from the record.

9. By contrast, I have worked in the SAPS Organisational Development component since 1991 and as head thereof since 2011. Not only do I have theoretical experience in matters involving organisational development, I have practised in this field within the SAPS for more than twenty six years. For five of those twenty six years I have been the head of the Organisational Development component and have been at the forefront of the changes in improved policing since then. This is an ongoing and evolving situation and is mirrored within the SAPS itself which is also subject to continuous changes and improvement.
10. Prior to joining the SAPS and since 1987 I was a practitioner in Organisational Development in the Department of Education. I am familiar with the principles that govern the determination of human resource requirements for a structured police service. I have a team of experienced organisational practitioners both at national and provincial level who have extensive experience in policing in different capacities.

REDPATH DOES NOT PROPOSE ANY VIABLE SOLUTION OR WORKABLE MODEL

11. The criticisms made by Redpath demonstrate an impoverished understanding of the functioning of the police service and how police resources are deployed by the national office to provinces, and then by the provincial management to the police stations within that province.



12. Redpath provides no viable solutions that can be used to address the difficulties of allocating policing resources in a manner that could improve policing. There is no discernable formula proposed by her that could be employed to improve on the method utilised by the national office and in the provincial offices. Without in any way derogating from the foregoing, I point out:

- 12.1. her criticisms have no value in determining the human resource requirements for the SAPS;
- 12.2. SAPS functions on a number of levels and the multi-faceted approach to policing in the provinces were not considered;
- 12.3. environmental factors such as distances citizens to police stations, poor or non-existent road infrastructure, limited police infrastructure to perform policing functions, the challenges posed by informal settlements, lack of telecommunication facilities, no electrification, etc are ignored. Notably, I've mentioned only a few of the factors that inhibit policing. There are many more;
- 12.4. she furthermore failed to consider other important factors such as taking demographic changes into account, population trends, business trends, socio-economic trends, etc. it is important to emphasise that demographics vary constantly and are affected by a number of factors such as births, deaths, disasters, migration, etc. There are also global influences on the movement of goods and people and the police have to be alert and proactive/reactive to these phenomena. This is one of the



reasons that analysis of crime trends and patterns are of utmost importance in policing;

- 12.5. contingencies were excluded and the allocation policy that she proposes thus omits a critical component in resource allocation;
- 12.6. she excluded time studies and the theoretical manning of police stations;
- 12.7. she appears to labour under a fundamental misconception that the methods of allocation should simply take population numbers and crime trends into account;
- 12.8. she furthermore places too much emphasis on murder when section 205(3) of The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (*"the Constitution"*) enjoins the police *inter alia* to police all crime;
- 12.9. it is not difficult to realise why Redpath has narrowed her focus on population and crime trends with emphasis on murder while ignoring the purpose, scope and value of the details provided in the allocation process of the SAPS;
- 12.10. her views have been formulated on the basis of a primary misconception that the allocation of government resources may be made with reference to population and crime trends with emphasis on murder;
- 12.11. she has ignored the fact that the detailed and precise factors relied on by the SAPS to determine estimates are in themselves a measure of police effectiveness and responsiveness;



12.12. policing is not restricted to murder and violent crimes – all crimes are policed and this is done either proactively or reactively. Crime prevention forms an important component of policing;

12.13. the numerous and constantly evolving variables taken into account when allocating police resources is simply disregarded in Redpath's theory;

12.14. her approach demonstrates the dangers when someone who is clearly not an expert advances theories which are unworkable.

13. Importantly, Redpath concedes that her views are just that, not expert views formulated from any experience in the field of budgeting and resource allocation in accordance therewith.

14. Redpath's approach is unhelpful because it has no value in determining human resource requirements. It does not provide a benchmark for determining human resource requirements in a manner that promotes accountability in the resources of the SAPS. Redpath contends that police allocations should primarily be based on the population size. This demonstrates her lack of understanding and appreciation of the complexities of policing. By way of example, Statistics SA's Mid-year Population Estimates: 2016, which is annexed hereto as "MJM1" estimates that 11.3 percent of South Africa's total population resides in the Western Cape, while 10.4 percent of the population resides in Limpopo Province. Based on the various factors considered by the SAPS when allocating police, including the crime rates, the Western Cape is granted a significantly larger contingency than other provinces. Thus, whereas the population size of Limpopo and the Western Cape are similar, Limpopo is

only allocated approximately half the police force compared to the Western Cape. If the SAPS were to rigidly enforce the population: police ratio without considering other factors, this would be highly irrational as approximately half the current force in the Western Cape would have to be deployed to Limpopo, whereas the crime in the Western Cape is higher. Moreover, given the practical reality of budget constraints to fund posts, the population: police ratio suggested by Redpath is untenable. In any event, a large population is not necessarily indicative of high crime rates in that population and *vice versa*.

THE ALLOCATION PROCESS

15. Before I deal with the theoretical foundations of human resource development in the SAPS, I wish to address an unfortunate observation made in the report of the Khayelitsha Commission that equates the system of allocating police resources with that of the apartheid regime. Those conclusions, I respectfully aver, fail to have proper regard to the process that informs the allocation of police resources in a democratic South Africa. The primary legal instrument mandating the SAPS to allocate police resources is the Constitution, particularly sections 198, 199, 205, 206 and 207 read together with the SAPS Act. These provisions must be read together with Chapter 10 of the Constitution and the Public Finance Management, No. Act 1 of 1999 (*the PFMA*).
16. At the hearing of this application, the relevance of these statutory provisions will be addressed in detail. Suffice to state that the system of allocating resources



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within the SAPS must comply with the legal framework established for the SAPS.

17. The first principle is that the SAPS is a single national police service as required in terms of section 199 of the Constitution. It must be structured and regulated by national legislation – the SAPS Act in this case. Given the practical reality of budgetary constraints to fund posts, the population: police ratio suggested by Redpath is fundamentally defective. It must be structured to function in the national, provincial and where appropriate, local spheres of government.

18. The primary objective of the allocation system is to ensure that the SAPS is able to fulfil its constitutional duty which is set out in section 205(3) of the Constitution “*to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property and to uphold the law.*” Section 11(2) of the SAPS Act specifically gives the National Commissioner the power to:
 - 18.1. develop a plan before the end of each financial year, setting out the priorities and objectives of policing for the following financial year;

 - 18.2. determine the fixed establishment of the service and the number and grading of posts;

 - 18.3. determine the distribution of the numerical strength of the service after consultation with the board;



- 18.4. organise or reorganise the service at national level into various components, units or groups;
 - 18.5. establish and maintain training institutions or centres for the training of students and other members;
 - 18.6. establish and maintain bureaus, depots, quarters, workshops or any other institution of any nature whatsoever, which may be expedient for the general management, control and maintenance of the service; and
 - 18.7. perform any legal act or act in any legal capacity on behalf of the service.
19. Section 12 of the SAPS Act gives the Provincial Commissioners the power to command and control the SAPS in the province under his or her control, and to exercise the powers and perform the duties and functions necessary to give effect to section 205(3) of the Constitution. Pursuant thereto, the Provincial Commissioner may establish and maintain police stations and units in the province and determine the boundaries of stations or unit areas. A Provincial Commissioner shall determine the distribution of the strength of the SAPS under his or her jurisdiction in the province amongst the different areas, station areas, offices and units.
20. The resource allocation and distribution responsibilities in the SAPS vest in the National Commissioner and the Provincial Commissioners respectively. The Minister has extensive powers to make regulations governing various aspects of the SAPS, including the general management, control and maintenance thereof.



21. In 1994, when the Constitution was adopted, the culture of policing changed to reflect the values and principles of the Constitution. The SAPS became critical players in ensuring that policing was done to comply with the new democratic system. Prior to 1995, South Africa was divided into the so-called TBVC states, self-governing territories and development regions. The TBVC states had independent status and were recognised as such, and together with self-governing territories were referred to as homelands. Every homeland had its own police force. Each police agency determined its own resource allocation. The number of policing agencies in the country in 1994 was eleven. They were different in many respects, including their policing culture and ethos, and followed different legislation. These homeland police services were subsequently abolished and amalgamated into the SAPS to function within the nine established provinces. The Constitution established a single police service which had to be structured to operate within these nine provinces.
22. The amalgamation of the different police agencies was a difficult task that was compounded by socio-economic and political factors including an influx of people from predominantly rural areas to urban areas. After 1994, the SAPS identified a need to develop a resourcing strategy that would meet the policing demands of the time. It developed the Human Resource Plan, called "Die Mannekrag Plan".
23. In order to introduce a rational system to determine the human resource requirements of the SAPS, the Organisational Development component followed a systematic development process in which the following phases were followed:



- 23.1. phase 1 was the formalisation of the concept in 1998/1999 and the Resource Allocation Guide ("*the RAG*") was used as a starting point. The RAG was designed after a consultative process within the SAPS and as part of the scoping process, policing models used in foreign jurisdictions were consulted;
- 23.2. phase 2 was the design and testing phase. This was done with the assistance of Dr Eugene van Vuuren whose report is attached to General Rabie's affidavit. As part of Dr van Vuuren's mandate, he considered policing models abroad and did extensive research on whether it was viable for the SAPS. At that stage the product devised by my component was known as the RAG. As part of the SAPS' ongoing attempt to improve policing services in the Republic, in about 2004/5 the RAG became the Resource Establishment Plan ("*the REP*"). An analysis was conducted of inputs of requirements and the SAPS continued to implement it as a work in progress. It was changed several times due to the need for enhancement. It was presented regularly and annually at police management meetings and to the Portfolio Committee on Police, as well as the Civilian Secretariat for the Police;
- 23.3. phase 3: Implementation in about 2011/2012 and more variables were added as adjustments were made. At the time the REP was used by SAPS to determine post levels at police stations whereas, other government departments used the Job Evaluation system called "*EQUATE*" to determine post levels. The REP later became the Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) which is an



enhancement of the earlier models (the RAG and the REP). As with the previous models, the THRR also had to be linked to the budget allocation. That linkage with the budget allocation accounts for the fixed establishment of the SAPS. My component is currently working within the prescripts of phase 3 which is constantly being scrutinized, evaluated and revised in order to enhance policing. There are a number of stakeholders who play a role in this process, including the public, the Community Police Fora (*"the CPFs"*), other law enforcement agencies, both locally and abroad as well as other state departments;

- 23.4. phase 4 which is a monitoring and evaluation phase has not yet begun but is in any event dependent on the outcomes yielded by phase 3.
24. The THRR was developed to enable the National Commissioner to meet his or her statutory responsibilities which includes allocating human resources. Contrary to the allegation that the allocation system produces the results of apartheid policing, the THRR was specifically designed to give the National Commissioner a system of allocating resources that promotes accountability and transparency in the resource allocation process.
25. The THRR is an in-house technology based solution for the determination of the minimum number and level of posts for police stations given the minimum standards. The THRR utilises various determinants including population, socio-economic factors and migration. None of the determinants use discriminatory elements. From these determinants, police management approves the different categories of police stations.



26. These are as follows:

SALARY RANGE	CATEGORY	ALLOCATION	
		LOWER LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
CAPTAIN	A	Lower	90
LIEUTENANT COLONEL	B	91	180
COLONEL	C1	181	360
BRIGADIER	C2	361	Higher

27. Category A has a station commander with the post level of a Captain and it can be capacitated up to and including 90 posts.
28. Category B is a Lt Colonel police station and it can be capacitated from 91 up to 180 posts.
29. Category C1 is a Colonel police station and it can be capacitated from 181 up to 360 posts.
30. Category C2 is a Brigadier police station and it can be capacitated from 361 and more posts.
31. Organisational Development developed a work organisation exercise to determine different organisational functional structures at police stations after

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34. The variables that must be factored into the allocation of police resources are complementary but varied. The first and most important fact is determining the functions of the police service. The second is determining the pattern of its demand, which in turn has constituent variables such as: (a) population demands to police demand; (b) crime patterns, etc. However, the sufficiency of the allocated resources depends on the budget allocation. This means that in the allocation system, the police are constantly dealing with the ideal allocation versus the actual allocation; the latter being determined by the budgetary allocations.

35. The theory underpinning the allocation system in the SAPS is sound and rational. It takes account of the following:

35.1. demographic factors associated with the current policing area, including, but not limited to, current size, population size, population location, formal and informal settlement patterns and infrastructure;

35.2. access to the SAPS services and beneficiary population;

35.3. minimum service policing services requirements;

35.4. business rules;

35.5. workload;

35.6. reported crime up to 4 years;

35.7. complaints attended to up to 4 years;

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38. The allocation process cannot be criticised as a promoter of racial discrimination simply because it is implemented within the context of a post-apartheid South Africa. The fact of the matter is that policing services must be provided to townships and rural communities, as it must to affluent areas. Policing services must be provided for black people as it must for white people, for rich people as it must for poor people. The variables that inform the allocation policy in the SAPS take into account those factors. The policy cannot be discarded as perpetuating racial discrimination simply because policing services are provided within the context of a particular racial or social setting.
39. The THRR does not discriminate against poor black communities. It is a standardised method of determining resourcing needs and allocating resources in a manner that those resources may be accounted for. Allocation is done in an equitable manner. Enlistments add value to this process. The demographic change in a police station is a "*quantum of change*" amongst the socio-economic variables. The approval of the new cluster concept and the implementation thereof added to the minimum requirement. Provincial priorities are uniquely to the province in question and determine deployment patterns within the respective provinces.
40. The THRR is a tool developed from functions performed at police stations. Checks and balances can be conducted by oversight bodies to ascertain whether policing priorities and service delivery demands are addressed. The development and application of the methodology is regulated.



41. The SAPS has a Research Department which has included in its research agenda, a project to thoroughly interrogate the THRR in terms of process validation, quality of inputs data, and implementation. Part of the research agenda will include academics at tertiary institutions but this has yet to take place. However, the Component Organisational Development has competent and experienced OD practitioners who regularly assess the effectiveness of the system and make adjustments where necessary.

Regulatory Framework	Description	Status
South African Police Service No. 68 of 1995	Regulates the organisation and reorganisation of the SAPS	Promulgated legislation
South African Police Service Employment Regulations, 2008	Section 20(2)(a): Based on the Strategic Plan of the SAPS, determine organisational structures according to the core and support functions. Section 11(2)(b) Delegated to the Deputy National Commissioner responsible for Organisational Development for the power to determine the fixed establishment.	
National Legislation on activities of Organisational Development	Mandate and Functioning of Organisational Development	

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THE ROLE OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONER

42. While the applicants appear to appreciate the stages in the allocation process and the difference between the allocation done by the national management to the provinces and that of the provincial management under the control and management of the Provincial Commissioner, they nevertheless take issue (erroneously I submit) with the allocation system as arising from the THRR or the national allocation. This analysis ignores the role of the Provincial Commissioner.
43. Annually the Provincial Commissioner is given the provincial allocation (fixed establishment which is aligned to the allocated compensation budget of the SAPS) which determines the numerical strength. In terms of section 12 of the SAPS Act, distribution takes place in accordance with the classification of the police station table. Over and above the distribution of posts to police stations, there are other policing operational units which are located in the province and which serve one or more clusters under which a number of police stations fall. These other policing units are classified as K9 (formerly the dog unit), Stock Theft Unit, Tactical Response Unit, the Flying Squad, the Directorate of Priority Crime Investigations (Hawks), Public Order Policing (POPs), Family Violence and Child Protection Services (FCS). These policing units are force multipliers to each and every police station where required.
44. The fundamental flaw in the criticism against the SAPS allocation system is that it misses the fact that the Provincial Commissioner is not fettered in his or her decision to allocate resources in accordance with provincial crime trends. This

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Ad paragraph 4

48. As the contents of my affidavit illustrate, much of the analysis is valueless since Redpath is not an expert. The report in the Khayelitsha Commission was issued in August 2014 and it makes no sense that Redpath would expect this court to have regard to substantially outdated information. Appending her evidence adduced at the Commission is a facile exercise and has done no more than to substantially and unnecessarily escalate the costs of this matter.

AD "KHAYELITSHA COMMISSION EVIDENCE"Ad paragraph 5

49. Subject to what is stated above, the allegations in this paragraph are not disputed.

Ad "The Reports"Ad paragraphs 6 to 10

50. It is admitted that Redpath prepared two reports for the Khayelitsha Commission on the issue of the allocation of police resources. Her mandate from the Khayelitsha Commission is noted. I must however indicate that her conclusions at the Khayelitsha Commission on the allocation of police resources are wholly unrealistic. Her evidence before the Khayelitsha Commission was a clear demonstration of someone who does not understand the fundamentals of budgeting for the police services that must be provided for all South Africans, irrespective of race, social or economic class, and status.

51. For example, Redpath's conclusion is that the allocation policy of the SAPS does not appear to be fair because it is "*highly dependent on accurate information being supplied.*" It is unclear how a policy that depends on accurate information being supplied can be criticised as being racially discriminatory. The allocation policy was developed to calculate the ideal human resource requirements. The allocation/distribution of resources is a separate process in terms of which a variety of factors are taken into account, including SAPS' funded establishment, departmental priorities and the human resource requirements of the different services within the SAPS.
52. I also do not accept that murder rates are indicative of high levels of actual violent crime.

Ad paragraphs 11 and 12

53. I can state that when the annual input management sheet is compiled, reliance is placed on current Statistics SA figures and their formula for projections per numeration. Population sizes are not an exact science and there is a margin of error that must always be factored in. The census figures are a useful reference point for the population estimates within each policing area. They must be relied on to determine policing requirements. The SAPS is obliged to rely on official figures and cannot physically do a head count of persons living in a community, although we do factor into the weighting in the THRR the fact that certain areas are more likely to be settled by persons migrating from other countries etc.

Ad paragraphs 13 to 15



54. The allegations in these paragraphs are addressed by Brigadier Voskuil.

Ad paragraphs 16 and 17

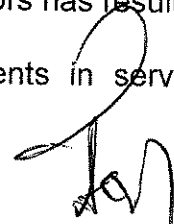
55. Redpath's understanding of the police to population ratio is erroneous. The use of the police: population ratio is only applicable at national level when all other variables can be determined, and does not necessarily have to be used for each policing precinct. For example, when the national police population ratio is determined at 1: 362, according to the 2015/16 SAPS annual report, it does not mean that every police station has the same ratio.

56. It is unclear why the label police personnel per population should be a matter of concern. It is of no consequence because irrespective of whether one says police personnel to population or as the deponent prefers, population per police person, I respectfully submit that it is a question of semantics. It produces no discernable confusion in the description. The police person to population simply refers to the number of police personnel allocated to a police station.

Ad "Allocation by population"

Ad paragraph 18

57. The method described in the paragraph is disputed. It does not cater for the full spectrum of police resources allocated to the services provided within each policing precinct. The personnel to population allocation is done in accordance with the THRR and the particular weighting given to certain factors has resulted in improved policing allocations and concomitant improvements in service



65. It is unclear why the deponent's starting point is the number of police personnel per 100 reported crimes. It is also unclear as to why allocation by crime alone falls to be isolated and analysed. I dispute that this constitutes a workable method for allocation of police resources.
66. There is nothing racially offensive or discriminatory with the resource allocation of the SAPS taking reported cases into account. It is difficult, if not impossible, for the allocation to be done on the basis of unreported cases. The SAPS does not allocate resources based solely on reported crimes, but must have regard to its own capacity to prevent or investigate the crime.
67. The remaining allegations are denied. They are not only irrelevant but the entire hypothesis is unsound.

Ad paragraph 26

68. The THRR is not calculated solely on reported crime. There are numerous relevant variables that are more fully addressed in the affidavit of General Rabie. The contents of this paragraph strongly suggest that Redpath has no understanding of how the THRR operates and is implemented and this probably explains her reluctance to meet with members of the SAPS for purposes of compiling a joint minute to curtail issues.

Ad paragraph 27

69. First, I am not aware that there are stations that are over-supplied and this is denied. Secondly, I dispute that reporting of crime is better where there is an

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over-supply of police resources (which is denied). Third, I emphasise that levels of reported crime are by no means the sole and exclusive determinant of the actual police resources allocated to police stations. It furthermore does not lead to "*skewed allocations*".

70. The observations made in the paragraph are plainly incorrect and disputed.

Ad paragraph 28

71. These allegations amount to speculation which I cannot respond to in any meaningful way, other than to deny them.

Ad paragraph 29

72. The allegations in this paragraph are also speculative and have not been established. It is denied that anything may be done to calculate resources on the basis of facts not known and on an abstract and hypothetical basis. If the SAPS did as Redpath appears to be suggesting, this would not only be irrational, unreasonable and inimical to the precepts of the Constitution, but would result in "*skewed allocations*".

Ad paragraph 30

73. It is not admitted that reported crime alone is a rational basis for allocations only to the detective services. A crime may be reported but not investigated for a number of reasons, i.e. complainants fail or refuse to co-operate, complaints are withdrawn, etc. Critical in this, is the period of occurrence which Redpath did not consider. The fact that it is reported cannot on its own

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determine the allocation. There are many variables that impact on policing demands some of which are impossible to quantify in terms of concrete percentages and numbers. For example, the population of the Cape Town central business district ("*the CBD*") is lower than that of Nyanga, and yet there is more crime reported in the CBD than in Nyanga.

74. Specifically with regard to detectives, the actual burden of work for detectives is not only determined by reported crimes. Detectives are not allocated to stations solely on the basis of the reported crimes. While detective work is a reactive function, it also requires planning. Skill levels to meet the policing needs are also important. It is not only the detectives who investigate crime. Other police officers also do so.
75. I do not agree that there is straight line in the allocation process that should be clinically or scientifically followed in order to properly allocate police resources. The population and crime trends are interrelated in the allocation of police resources but are amongst many other relevant variables. The attempt to segment them and then allocate weight to each depending on the service provided is to undermine the flexibility required in implementing an allocation policy. Reported crime is an important factor in the allocation of police resources for detectives just as it is for visible policing and intelligence gathering activities; it is however not the sole determinant. The approach adopted by Redpath is unhelpful in that it sees only reported crime and population as separate factors that must be independently looked at and accorded weight. More police resources may be allocated to a lower population depending on the crime trends. On the other hand, the allocation of police



resources will always be done on the basis of crime trends. It would be illogical to appoint members of the SAPS to stations with low crime rates and where they will not be optimally utilised.

76. The averments in the paragraph under reply are accordingly denied.

Ad paragraphs 31 to 33

77. The comments made in these paragraphs are disputed. Murder is not the only crime which is "*not susceptible to reporting trends*". This reasoning also loses sight of the fact that there are many persons who go missing who may or may not be alive. The cause of death may also not be murder.

78. Crimes against property have high reporting rates since the insurers require a CAS No. for purposes of processing these claims.

79. The deponent once again relies on outdated details and statistics. This will be dealt with by Brigadier Voskuil.

80. These paragraph are largely premised on supposition, fallacious reasoning outdated, and indeed, unproven data, and the contents are accordingly denied.

Ad paragraph 34

81. I do not accept that isolating murder as a crime (on the basis of outdated statistics) can constitute any basis on which to impugn the allocation process. Self-evidently that approach ignores the vast spectrum of other crimes and the

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range of other important determinants that are applied by the SAPS to the allocation of police resources.

82. Policing has also changed considerably in many areas in the Western Cape in the past few years, and these averments are accordingly denied.

Ad “The Theoretical Determination”

Ad paragraph 35

83. The allegations in this paragraph are admitted. These allegations have been traversed in some detail in the affidavit of General Rabie. I add merely for emphasis that the current formulae in the model use the input management sheet as a data mechanism to gather information from police stations such as economic, social and environmental factors and activities performed at police station as per questions allotted to the specific function. All other sources such as PERSAL/PERSAP, EIS, GIS, CAS and other systems contributing to the resource calculation is read directly off the system. It is not correct that the information on the system is inaccurate or not reliable enough to make proper allocation decisions.
84. General Rabie sought to explain this process at the Commission. Hopefully his affidavit will clarify the relevant aspects that should perhaps have been taken into account.

Ad paragraph 36



85. The approach to the theoretical requirement is explained in detail in the affidavit of General Rabie, the content of which is not recounted herein. However, I place the allegations in this paragraph in so far as it contradicts what is stated in General Rabie's affidavit.
86. The allocation process collates the information required to determine personnel requirements and then standardises it. Determining an ideal/granted establishment for the SAPS is a dynamic process influenced by a number of factors in the internal environment as well as the external environment. The estimates of resources are also influenced by the estimates on the time it could take for a service to be performed. The policy recognises that detecting all policing activities or tasks performed at a station is nearly impossible, given the high degree of policing intangibility. To accommodate the identified deficiency as well as the unavoidable contingencies of the daily working routine, an acceptable daily working routine contingency allowance of 5% is allocated.

Ad paragraph 37

87. The actual process involves the following. Every year the SAPS develops an annual performance plan (*"the APP"*) The current APP excluding the 2 blank pages for notes pages is appended, marked "**MJM2**". Every five years of the administration the SAPS also develops its medium term strategic framework from which the strategic plan of the SAPS is determined. These two instruments are used to develop the structure of the SAPS according to the policing demands. These instruments are informed by the annual budget allocation and the medium term expenditure framework. In all these processes



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the structures and the policing priorities are used to determine the fixed establishment (i.e. to determine the number of posts that are funded).

88. The THRR represents the ideal but the budget determines the fixed establishment. The SAPS can only operate within its available resources.

Ad paragraph 38

89. The allegations in this paragraph are not disputed. The current position with regards to the allocation of the fixed establishment is 60.29%. The provincial units which are operating at station level comprise at 13.6%. The national units which are operating at police station level comprise 16.82%. The two units-national and the provincial units are operating at police station level and have a personnel strength of 60 000 police posts.

Ad paragraph 39

90. The contents of this paragraph must be juxtaposed against and understood from what is contained in the affidavit of General Rabie.

Ad paragraph 40

91. I have explained the evolution from the RAG to the THRR. There is a difference between the fixed establishment and the RAG (now the THRR). The fixed establishment is a legislative requirement in terms of section 11 of the SAPS Act. The RAG was a tool in the first phase to determine the staffing demands; the RAG was replaced by the REP; the REP was in turn replaced by the THRR. Currently, the SAPS relies on the THRR to determine, amongst others, the

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fixed establishment of the police stations. This process is done annually taking into account the budget allocations. The THRR figures cannot be filled since the budget does not allow for this. It consequently serves as a guide for the equitable distribution of resources within the available means.

92. The remaining allegations are denied.

Ad paragraph 41

93. The allegations in this paragraph must be interpreted within the context of section 12 of the SAPS Act. It is indeed correct that the legislation does permit the Provincial Commissioner of SAPS to make adjustments within the provincial allocation. I am not in a position to comment on how frequently this is done but am given to understand that this will be dealt with by a deponent from the office of the Provincial Commissioner. I can however state with certainty, that the Provincial Commissioner utilises this provision which enables him to reallocate police officers where they are most required.

Ad paragraph 42

94. The allegations in this paragraph are denied.

Ad paragraph 43

95. The SAPS as a fact uses the THRR, and does not purport to do so. The process involving the input management sheets is adequately dealt with in the affidavit of General Rabie.



96. The remaining allegations are denied in so far as they are inconsistent with the answering affidavits filed on behalf of the first, second and third respondents.
97. The applicants initiated motion proceedings in the face of readily anticipated disputes of fact. This conduct is unacceptable and would warrant the dismissal of the application with a punitive costs order, alternatively and if the court is not inclined to do so, that the matter be referred to oral evidence so that these disputes of fact may be resolved after thorough cross-examination of particularly the witnesses for the applicants. Stated differently and without in any way digressing from the applicant's other witnesses who would have to be called, the hypothetical and abstract narrative of Redpath should be properly tested. Oral evidence will also allow for a proper understanding of the allocation of human resources and expose the untruths in the applicants' papers. Again, this is conduct which should attract a punitive costs order.
98. Not only was the application brought prematurely, but the founding papers are misleading in so far as it is suggested that nothing was done since the Khayelitsha Commission. Nothing can be further from the truth as will be demonstrated by Brigadier Voskuil.

Ad paragraph 44

99. The SAPS takes into account all the variables that are mentioned in this affidavit and the other affidavits, particularly that of General Rabie. Signally, while quick to criticise, the deponent makes no attempt to identify the variable factors which she considers to be "*relevant*" and to "*impinge on the burden of policing*" that are allegedly not taken into account by the SAPS.



100. I aver that the vague and unsubstantiated criticism is unwarranted and these allegations are therefore denied.

Ad paragraph 45

101. The allegations in this paragraph are denied. Redpath has failed to provide evidence to substantiate these allegations. When we conduct quality checks, we identify any inaccuracies, and correct them. I do not accept the criticism of "double counting"; the range of determinants is selected so as to meet the need. Redpath's overly simplistic and unwarranted censure is denied.

Ad paragraph 46

102. While the allegations in this paragraph are not disputed in so far as they are consistent with the first, second and third respondent's answering papers, it is apposite to point out that Redpath has given no evidence to support this observation. I can however state that we have processes to verify information in our possession. Where we find inaccuracies, these are addressed. Data integrity is very important for the SAPS. I accept that the system is by no means infallible. However, this does not detract that the approach used.

Ad paragraph 47

103. As testified by General Rabie, it has never been the position of the SAPS that the process of allocation is perfect. There will always be scope for enhancement and improvement since policing by its very nature is dynamic. What it currently does is to give guidance on how police resources may be



allocated in a rational manner. The deponent's criticism of weighting of the basis of an averment that weighting "*seems to have been arrived at in an arbitrary manner and without basis in any evidence*" is once more unsubstantiated; she has tendered no evidence whatsoever in support of the apparent arbitrariness. In the absence of any fact-based specific allegations, I am unable to respond in any meaningful way.

104. These averments are denied. The weights used are not arrived at arbitrarily, as alleged but as a result of a thorough, rational and reasonable process which is guided by internationally accepted norms.

Ad paragraph 48

105. The analysis carried out is unhelpful because it does not identify why the 5% allocation is wrong, irrational or inappropriate. The absence of an explanation as to the basis on which a particular weighting was arrived at, does not, without more, constitute a basis on which to impugn the allocation process.

Ad paragraph 49

106. The deponent appears to suggest that because there is a potential for error, the entire allocation process falls to be impugned. I disagree with this overly simplistic and incorrect approach. Indeed, the deponent's own proposals are not fail safe and constitute no more than a theory. This differs *toto caelo* from the SAPS system which is responsive to policing needs.



107. I also do not accept the merit of a contention that the carefully and intricately modelled allocation process ought to be substituted with a “*common sense approach*”. Notably, this “*common sense approach*” is not adumbrated upon, leaving it for the court to divine what “*the expert*” intends.

108. It is exceedingly difficulty to respond meaningfully to specious assertions of this nature and they are accordingly denied.

Ad paragraph 50

109. In our classification of police stations we do not use “*township areas*” as a determinant. Our classification follows that of the Demarcation Board. The categories are urban, rural and urban mix and ISD nodes (poor and underdeveloped areas.)

110. The allegation that there is a downward adjustment in respect of the so-called township allocations is denied. As correctly illustrated by General Rabie, Redpath’s theory relies only on a single crime element to determine allocations. For reasons set out in the affidavit of General Rabie, these allegations are denied. I reiterate that the entire allocation process is weighted in favour of disadvantaged areas. This simple fact is not susceptible to being challenged, as the applicants seek to do.

111. It is denied that the THRR is racially discriminatory.

Ad paragraph 51



112. These allegations will be dealt with in the affidavit of Brigadier Voskuil. What I can say is that annually, we do the input management sheets and assess the level at which each station should be categorised. The stations mentioned in this paragraph are correctly classified according to the THRR methodology and the Provincial Commissioner's distribution has been concluded for 2016/17 and has yet to be undertaken for the 2017/18 years. It is precipitous to do so far in advance since policing needs play an integral role in this process. The policing needs in a current year may differ substantially in a subsequent year.

Ad "Suggested Method for Allocation"

Ad paragraph 52

113. I note that Redpath describes her proposals as "*merely a demonstration*" of a possible alternative. I do not accept that it presents a viable, or indeed, workable alternative.

114. The suggestions made by the deponent have never been tested. An offer to model them was made to her by the SAPS, without any success. The offer to test the "*suggestion*" was so as to ascertain whether the model could be utilised by the SAPS to deal with its challenges in the allocation of police resources within the confines of budgetary constraints.

115. The proposed formula is in any event fundamentally flawed as it fundamentally undermines key variables in organisational design. It would distort resource allocation in ways that could potentially undermine effective policing. Redpath's suggestion that there are police stations that could be run by six



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people simply demonstrates that she is unfamiliar with the policing services that must be provided to all police stations. Her proposal that six people may carry out police services is unrealistic and incorrect. A police station is open seven days per week and operates twenty-four hours. Police officers must be rotated to ensure that services are provided at all times. There are also labour laws which must be adhered to.

116. The SAPS has determined, based on its experience and studies of what resources are needed to meet minimum police services, that a minimum of sixteen officers are required to run just a CSC. This does not take into account the detective service, station commanders and management, support staff and visible policing units. Redpath does not explain how she comes to the figure of six, and why she believes it is appropriate.
117. Redpath also ignores that the function of the SAPS is not only to perform crime prevention, but also detection as well as to maintain law and order. The CSC, due to the shift system, consumes much of the resources allocated. She ignores court duties, transport duties, firearm registry, second hand goods, stock theft and resultant policing of abattoirs and many other policing services which must be done in terms of legislation.
118. When Redpath considers figures at police stations she completely ignores that the K9 unit, Flying Squad, Hawks, tactical response team, public policing are all in addition to station allocation. There are detectives working at provincial level, not at police station level, and these are in addition to detectives at station

125. The allegations in this paragraph are denied. While the Protection Services protect dignitaries, they operate within the mandate of the SAPS. Redpath wrongly presumes that the number of available posts at police stations is solely used to determine police to population ratio. I have shown that there are provincial and national specialised units operating in local police stations.

Ad paragraph 56

126. These suggestions form part of the methodology already adopted by the SAPS in the various stages of resource allocation. General Rabie and I have set out the detailed process that the SAPS follows to determine resource allocations. This is one of the areas that is constantly scrutinised and developed to ensure that the correct balance is achieved.

Ad paragraph 57

127. Crime Intelligence has two components. The first is intelligence collection for purposes of crime prevention and combating. The second relates to the investigation of crime. It is unclear what relevance the allegations in the paragraph under reply have to police stations.

Ad paragraph 58

128. The deponent does not understand the function of crime intelligence. As stated above crime intelligence is necessary for the prevention and investigation of crimes. This means that a single crime variable is unsuitable for resourcing



crime intelligence. I also do not accept that murder should be used as a proxy for other violent crimes.

Ad paragraphs 59 and 60

129. Visible policing involves mainly prevention of crime. However this role can only succeed if there is a strong partnership with the communities involved. The deponent does not appear to understand the concept and practice of visible policing. People feel safe when they know that there are police officials within the vicinity. People who intend committing crime fear doing so when the police officials are visible. People feel safer when they know that they can call the police to a crime scene and get a quick response because the police are patrolling.

130. A key emphasis of policing is prevention of crime. Once crime occurs, then the role of policing is to investigate such crime. The police are constantly involved, even when they investigate crime, in the prevention of crime. Redpath's approach is fundamentally flawed because it appears to misunderstand this elementary concept of policing.

Ad paragraph 61

131. The allegations in this paragraph are denied. Visible policing involves foot or vehicle patrols. General Rabie has already dealt with why population alone is unhelpful with regards to the credibility of the THRR process. It fundamentally misses the point of structuring the police in a manner that enables it to provide police services to the community.



Ad paragraph 62

132. The allegations in this paragraph are denied where inconsistent with the answering papers filed herein. It is for the SAPS to ensure that there is proper understanding of systems used for resource allocations and utilisation thereof. This is not necessarily a resourcing issue. It is an issue of whether or not the police at stations are able to understand the important principles of resourcing allocation.

133. To give stations a blanket power to shift resources around without due regard to a proper allocation process will lead to inefficiencies and possibly a breakdown in the proper management of resources in police stations.

Ad paragraph 63

134. This has been dealt with satisfactorily in the affidavit of General Rabie with which I concur and confirm. Redpath demonstrates a complete misunderstanding of the principles that guide how resources should be allocated within the SAPS. The suggestion that total population acts as the primary indicator of resourcing, is, I respectfully submit, mistaken and just plain wrong; it ignores the complexity of the issue and the range of various determinants at play in the process.

Ad paragraph 64

135. These arguments are denied. They do not make out a case for the alleged irrationality of the THRR but will, I am advised, be addressed in argument at the



hearing of the matter. I respectfully aver that allegations contained herein demonstrate the complexity of the issues pertaining to resourcing; they demonstrably show that these issues should be left to the SAPS for determination.

Ad paragraph 65

136. This argument has sufficiently been addressed elsewhere in this affidavit and in the affidavit of General Rabie. Redpath does not appreciate the requirements for a rational allocation of resources. Policing is not aimed at population. It is aimed at crime. These allegations are accordingly denied.

Ad paragraphs 66 and 67

137. The allegations in these paragraphs are denied where inconsonant with the answering papers filed on behalf of the first to third respondents. The SAPS model is developing to ensure that the allocation of police resources reflects the needs of the policing communities. As stated, the model is constantly being evaluated to ensure that it responds to changes in crime and population.

Ad paragraph 68

138. There is no evidence that confirms that the areas referred to are over-resourced. The reason that more resources have been allocated to a particular police station is because of objectively verifiable factors, like crime trends and patterns, etc.



139. The remaining allegations are denied where they contradict what is stated in the answering papers filed on behalf of the first to third respondents.

Ad paragraph 69

140. I deny that there is an unequal or discriminatory allocation of police resources between wealthy and poorer areas. The basis for the allocations has been adequately explained by General Rabie with which I associate myself. These allegations are accordingly denied.

Ad paragraph 70

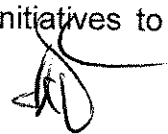
141. Police population ratio is better defined when one uses the national picture. It is an average determination that cannot be used at a police station level. The application of the UN police population ratio is misplaced. Many of the countries upon which the UN figures are based differ from South Africa.

142. We render policing services here and have to be responsive to policing needs here, not in other countries.

143. Again, the deponent relies on outdated statistics which are valueless in assisting the court to determine the issues arising in this matter.

Ad paragraph 71

144. The allocation process of the SAPS has always been transparent and open. Specific presentations to the Portfolio Committee of Parliament and the Civilian Secretariat have been made. There are new developments and initiatives to



ensure that the police appreciate the fundamentals of police allocations. This involves the active participation of police officials for training purposes.

145. Public comment on the allocation process of the SAPS must be done with due regard to the primary functions of the police. It should not undermine effective policing. In any event, the information on the allocation of resources is disclosed in the APP of the SAPS (annexure "MJM2" hereto). This document is publicly accessible on the SAPS website.

Ad paragraph 72

146. The SAPS is open to constructive proposals and input on its allocation process. In fact, a specific invitation was extended to Redpath so that the SAPS could listen to her input. That invitation remains open. Review and enhancement of the resource allocation process forms part of the constant development of the THRR.

AD "KWAZULU-NATAL"

Ad paragraphs 73 to 76

147. I have no knowledge of the allegations in this paragraph and accordingly join issue therewith. The shortages are not only confined to Kwa-Zulu or the Western Cape Province. There are shortages in all 9 provinces. With the normalisation and stabilisation process, the desired outcome is to normalise areas and then to stabilise them. My component is constantly examining the utilisation of all the available human resources in the country as part of

developing a more acceptable fixed establishment within the allocated budget. That process is on-going and involves the Treasury. This process of necessity involves a consideration of new and emerging policing demands throughout the country. Crime is not static. We use crime intelligence to respond pro-actively but this is not always possible.


148. The development and maintenance of the fixed establishment of the SAPS is informed and guided by regulations 20 and 27 of the SAPS Employment Regulations, 2008 and is influenced by two primary variables: the approved organisational and post structures for police stations and clusters; and the availability of funds in terms of the current budget and Medium Term Expenditure Framework. I refer the court to General Nelson's affidavit which deals with the budget. Likewise, this is addressed in the APP attached hereto. Reference will also be made to other relevant aspects of the APP during the hearing of the application and when the matter is argued.

AD "FURTHER EVIDENCE"

Ad paragraphs 77 and 78

149. The allegations in these paragraphs are noted.

150. The terms of reference for Redpath's study should have included a question on how to assist the Provincial Commissioner to equitably determine the distribution of allocated resources in the police stations of the province. Furthermore the reference should have included how other partners, stakeholders and force multipliers should be utilised to assist in the combating



of crime. Lastly it should have also included the role that other spheres of government and the private sector should play in the planning of the environment for a safe and secure community. It also ignores the absence of proper planning in certain instances, the substantial increase in informal settlements and the challenges that this poses for policing.

Ad “Comparison of THRR to actual for the Western Cape”

Ad paragraphs 79 to 85

151. I understand that these allegations will be addressed by Brigadier Voskuil.

Ad “Analysis by crime figures”

Ad paragraphs 86 to 90

152. Redpath’s crime statistics are outdated and will be addressed by other deponents, more particularly General Sekhukhune and Brigadier Voskuil.

Ad “Analysis by service delivery variables”

Ad paragraphs 91 to 94

153. The allegations in these paragraphs are noted but not accepted where they conflict with the answering papers. The fallacious reasoning of Redpath has been adequately highlighted in the preceding paragraphs.

Ad paragraph 95

154. The allegations in this paragraph are noted. However, what Redpath appears to miss is that the model used by the SAPS. As explained in the affidavit of General Rabie, a wide range of demographic determinants are used in the allocation process. Each of these demographic determinants are weighted, with the higher weighting being given to under-developed and poorer areas, and correlatively lower weighting being given to relatively developed / advantaged areas. The higher weighting is ultimately geared to ensure higher policing numbers for crime prevention in poorer areas.

Ad paragraph 96

155. The allegations in this paragraph are noted but have already been traversed by me and other deponents as regards the variables taken into account when allocating policing resources.

Ad paragraph 97

156. The conclusions reached by the deponent are noted. I cannot however accept that there is a nexus between the THRR process and the outcome of her research. General Rabie and I have demonstrated how the allocation process is conducted and can state with confidence that there is no consideration of race or class; instead, as has been explained, the system is based on objective variables necessary for the proper allocation of resources. These determinants are weighted in favour of disadvantaged areas.

Ad paragraphs 98 to 104

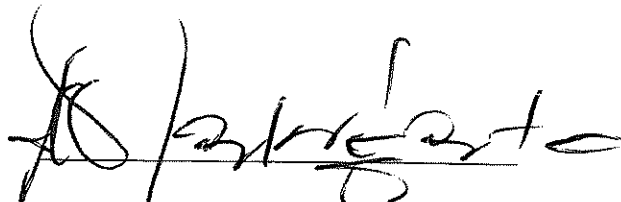


157. General Rabie has addressed the issue of how the SAPS allocation process takes into account the impact of demographics. As far as the Western Cape is concerned, Brigadier Voskuil will deal with these allegations.
158. The allegations do not make out a case for discrimination based on race. They simply set out the general challenge that South Africa faces between poor disadvantaged and wealthier communities. The allocation process is not defective because it is implemented within this reality of the South African socio-economic and political environment. It is not realistic to try to use the allocation of police resources to address issues that require other forms of intervention. For example, poverty and lack of basic services cannot be addressed through the allocation of police resources. Poverty is not a crime requiring the allocation of police resources. Lack of basic services is not a crime also requiring the allocation of police resources.
159. The thrust of Redpath's theory is that when the SAPS allocates police resources to poorer communities, race and class is weighted. In reality, Redpath's approach will result in discriminatory practices when allocating police resources by considering population (i.e. race and class) crime particularly murder, and amenities such as water and electricity. These variables do not provide a rational basis to allocate resources equitably and with due regard to the primary objectives of policing. If adopted, the Redpath theory will no doubt undermine the proper and effective management of police resources.
160. In conclusion and having thoroughly considered through Redpath's views, I have no hesitation in stating that she has no experience in organisational



development. She is unfamiliar with the language and theories of organisational development and has not taken time to learn them and to apply them within the South African context. This is manifest not only from her report but also the evidence given at the Commission.

161. There is nothing in her research, to my knowledge, that qualifies her as an expert on the allocation of police resources in South Africa or anywhere else.
162. Redpath seeks to give credence to the views held by the SJC that the allocation process is racially discriminatory. However, and for the reasons addressed, I do not agree with this view which is accordingly denied.
163. In light of the foregoing, I submit that the application has no merit and should accordingly be dismissed with costs.

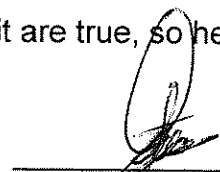

MATHAPAMA JACK MAKGATO

I hereby certify that on the 27th day of **FEBRUARY 2017** in my presence at **PRETORIA** the deponent signed this affidavit and declared that he: -

- (a) knew and understood the contents hereof;
- (b) has no objection to taking this oath;
- (c) considered this oath to be binding on his conscience and uttered the words:-

"I swear that the contents of this affidavit are true, so help me God."

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS
PRIVATE BAG X300
27 FEB 2017
APPEAL SECTION PRETORIA 0001
NORTH GAUTENG: PRETORIA


COMMISSIONER OF OATHS
 GERT JOHANNES STOWE
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 28 CHURCH SQUARE
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MJM 1



Statistics South Africa



The South Africa I know, the home I understand

Statistical release
P0302

Mid-year population estimates
2016

Embargoed until:
25 August 2016
13:00

Enquiries:

User Information Services
Tel: 012 310 8600/4892/8390

Forthcoming issue:	Expected release date
Mid-year population estimates, 2017	July 2017

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Summary

- This release uses the cohort-component methodology to estimate the 2016 mid-year population of South Africa.
- The estimates cover all the residents of South Africa at the 2016 mid-year, and are based on the latest available information. Estimates may change as new data become available.
- For 2016, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimates the mid-year population as 55,91 million.
- Approximately fifty-one per cent (approximately 28,53 million) of the population is female.
- Gauteng comprises the largest share of the South African population. Approximately 13,5 million people (24%) live in this province. KwaZulu-Natal is the province with the second largest population, with 11,1 million people (19,9%) living in this province. With a population of approximately 1,19 million people (2,1%), Northern Cape remains the province with the smallest share of the South African population.
- About 30,1% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 8,0% (4,47 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years, approximately 23,0% (3,86 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 20,4% (3,43 million) live in Gauteng. Of those elderly aged 60 years and older, the highest percentage 26,1% (1,17 million) reside in Gauteng. The proportion of elderly persons aged 60 and older is increasing over time.
- Migration is an important demographic process in shaping the age structure and distribution of the provincial population. For the period 2011–2016 it is estimated that approximately 247 437 people will migrate from the Eastern Cape; Limpopo is estimated to experience an out-migration of nearly 305 030 people. During the same period, Gauteng and Western Cape are estimated to experience an inflow of migrants of approximately 1 216 258 and 363 114 respectively (see migration stream tables for net migration).
- Life expectancy at birth for 2016 is estimated at 59,7 years for males and 65,1 years for females.
- The infant mortality rate for 2016 is estimated at 33,7 per 1 000 live births.
- The estimated overall HIV prevalence rate is approximately 12,7% of the total South African population. The total number of people living with HIV is estimated at approximately 7,03 million in 2016. For adults aged 15–49 years, an estimated 18,9% of the population is HIV positive.
- This publication and its subsidiary products is based on the 2014 geographic boundaries and not those used subsequent to the Local Government Election held on 3 August, 2016, since these occurred after the reference period of 30 June, 2016. The 2017 mid-year estimates will apply the new geographic boundaries.




Table 1: Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by population group and sex, 2016

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% distribution of males	Number	% distribution of females	Number	% distribution of total
African	22 119 200	80.8	22 990 700	80.6	45 109 900	80.7
Coloured	2 368 000	8.6	2 529 200	8.9	4 897 200	8.8
Indian/Asian	701 900	2.6	684 100	2.4	1 386 000	2.5
White	2 190 700	8.0	2 325 100	8.1	4 515 800	8.1
Total	27 379 800	100,0	28 529 100	100,0	55 908 900	100,0

Table 2: Mid-year population estimates by province, 2016

	Population estimate	% of total population
Eastern Cape	7 061 700	12.6
Free State	2 861 600	5.1
Gauteng	13 498 200	24.1
KwaZulu-Natal	11 079 700	19.8
Limpopo	5 803 900	10.4
Mpumalanga	4 328 300	7.7
Northern Cape	1 191 700	2.1
North West	3 790 600	6.8
Western Cape	6 293 200	11.3
Total	55 908 900	100,0


 PJ Lehohla
 Statistician-General

1. Introduction

In a projection, the size and composition of the future population of an entity such as South Africa is estimated. The mid-year population estimates produced by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) use the cohort-component method. In the cohort-component method, a base population is estimated that is consistent with known demographic characteristics of the country. The cohort base population is projected into the future according to the projected components of change. Agreed levels of fertility, mortality and migration are used as input to the cohort-component method. For the 2016 mid-year estimates, the cohort-component method is used within the Spectrum Policy Modelling system. Spectrum is a Windows-based system of integrated policy models. The DemProj module within Spectrum is used to make the demographic projection, while the AIDS Impact Model (AIM) is used to incorporate the impacts of HIV and AIDS on fertility and mortality.

Stats SA subscribes to the specifications of the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and publishes the mid-year population estimates for the country annually. This release uses the latest available Spectrum Software from Avenir Health. Stats SA used JMP Script Language (JSL) developed by the SAS Institute Inc. to do estimates lower than country level.

2. Demographic and other assumptions

A cohort-component projection requires a base population distributed by age and sex. Levels of mortality, fertility and migration are estimated for the base year and projected for future years. The cohort base population is projected into the future according to the projected components of population change. The DemProj module of Spectrum is used to produce a single year projection, thus the total fertility rate (TFR) and the life expectancy at birth must be provided in the same way. The time series of TFR estimates for all population groups in South Africa are interrogated following a detailed review of demographic projections, and necessary adjustments are made to ensure that the determined time series of TFR estimates (1985–2015) are consistent with published and unpublished TFR estimates from various sources of authors, methods, and data sources, including Census and CS fertility estimates and population structure. (see Table 3). Between 2002 and 2016, fertility has declined from an average of 2,65 children per woman to 2,43 children. Other inputs required in DemProj include the age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) trend, sex ratios at birth and net international migration. In estimating South Africa's population, international migration is provided as an input into the model (see Table 4).

The life expectancy assumption entered into DemProj by gender is the life expectancy in the absence of AIDS (see Table 3). Each population group is also subjected to non-AIDS mortality according to the input non-AIDS life expectancy and the selected model life table. AIM will calculate the number of AIDS deaths and determine a new set of life expectancies that incorporates the impact of AIDS. (see Table 5). Stats SA applies the country-specific UN Model Life table for South Africa built into Spectrum. Survival rates from the selected life tables were then used to project the population forward.



Table 3: Assumptions of expectation of life at birth without AIDS and fertility

Year	TFR	Life expectancy at birth without HIV/AIDS	
		Male	Female
2002	2.65	61.2	69.1
2003	2.67	61.6	69.4
2004	2.69	62.0	69.6
2005	2.70	62.5	69.9
2006	2.72	62.9	70.1
2007	2.74	62.9	70.3
2008	2.75	62.9	70.6
2009	2.72	63.2	70.7
2010	2.66	63.5	71.0
2011	2.60	63.8	71.2
2012	2.57	64.1	71.5
2013	2.54	64.4	71.7
2014	2.51	64.7	71.9
2015	2.48	65.0	72.2
2016	2.43	65.2	72.3

Table 4: International migration assumptions for the period 1985–2016

	African	Indian/Asian	White
1986–2000	919655	29509	-304112
2001–2006	594970	29491	-133782
2006–2011	719260	45221	-112046
2011–2016	855050	51337	-95158

Spectrum includes among others, the DemProj Module. The AIDS Impact Model (AIM) has an inbuilt Epidemiological Projection Package for estimating HIV prevalence and incidence. In the AIDS Impact Model (AIM), several programmatic and epidemiological data inputs are required. These are related to programme coverage of adults and children on antiretroviral treatment (ART) and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) treatment. In addition to eligibility for treatment as per national guidelines, the epidemiological inputs include antenatal clinic data (NDoH, 2012). Our assumptions of the HIV epidemic in South Africa are based primarily on the prevalence data collected annually from pregnant women attending public antenatal clinics (ANC) since 1990. However, antenatal surveillance data produce biased prevalence estimates for the general population because only a select group of people (i.e. pregnant women attending public health services) are included in the sample. To correct this bias, we adjusted the ANC prevalence estimates by adjusting for relative attendance rates at antenatal clinics and for the difference in prevalence between pregnant women and the general adult population (Shisana, 2014). Other inputs in the AIM model include the following:

Median time from HIV infection to death

This release assumed the median time from HIV infection to death in line with the UNAIDS Reference Group recommendation of 10,5 years for men and 11,5 years for women.

Ratio of new infections

Adult HIV incidence is disaggregated into female and male incidence by specifying the ratio of new female infections to new male infections. This report assumes a ratio of female to male prevalence for those aged 15–49 of 1,5 by 2016.

Indicators of HIV prevalence, incidence and HIV population numbers over time, merely show the impact of HIV on the population. HIV indicators shown in Table 6 are based on the aforementioned assumptions and may differ to HIV indicators published elsewhere.

3. Demographic and other indicators

Table 5 shows the life expectancies that incorporate the impact of AIDS (AIM model). The crude death rate is down from 12,9 deaths per 1 000 people in 2002 to 9,7 deaths per 1 000 people in 2016. Life expectancy at birth had declined between 2002 and 2005 but expansion of health programmes to prevent mother to child transmission as well as access to antiretroviral treatment, has partly led the increase in life expectancy since 2005. By 2016 life expectancy at birth is estimated at 59,7 years for males and 65,1 years for females. By 2016 life expectancy is continuing to increase, and this may be related to marginal gains in survival rates among infants and children under-5 post HIV interventions in 2005. Infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined from an estimated 48,2 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in 2002 to 33,7 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in 2016. Similarly the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) declined from 70,8 child deaths per 1 000 live births to 44,4 child deaths per 1 000 live births between 2002 and 2016. IMR and U5MR shown in Table 5 are based on the selected model life table and may differ to similar indices published elsewhere.

Table 5: Demographic indicators, 2002–2016

Year	Crude Birth Rate	Life Expectancy			Infant Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Crude Death Rate	Rate of Natural Increase (%)
		Male	Female	Total				
2002	23.4	53.6	56.6	55.2	48.2	70.8	12.9	1.05
2003	23.6	53.2	55.7	54.5	48.2	71.1	13.5	1.01
2004	23.8	52.9	55.1	54.0	48.4	71.5	14.0	0.98
2005	24.0	52.8	54.8	53.8	48.7	71.8	14.3	0.97
2006	24.2	53.0	55.0	54.0	48.6	71.3	14.2	1.00
2007	24.5	53.4	55.5	54.5	48.0	70.0	13.9	1.05
2008	24.7	54.2	56.9	55.6	46.8	67.5	13.2	1.15
2009	24.5	54.7	57.9	56.4	43.4	63.9	12.8	1.17
2010	24.0	55.3	58.6	57.0	41.2	58.8	12.4	1.16
2011	23.5	56.2	60.2	58.3	39.7	55.6	11.7	1.18
2012	23.2	57.4	62.2	59.9	38.6	53.2	10.8	1.24
2013	22.9	58.3	63.6	61.0	37.7	51.3	10.2	1.27
2014	22.5	58.9	64.2	61.6	36.6	49.3	10.0	1.26
2015	22.2	59.3	64.7	62.1	34.4	46.6	9.8	1.23
2016	21.6	59.7	65.1	62.4	33.7	44.4	9.7	1.19

Table 6 shows estimates for selected indicators. The highest number of deaths were estimated in 2006. The decline in the percentage of AIDS-related deaths from 2007 can be attributed to the increase in the roll-out of ART over time. National rollout of ARV began in 2005 with a target of 1 service point in each of the 53 districts of South Africa. The number of AIDS-related deaths declined consistently since 2006 from 325 241 to 150 759 AIDS related deaths in 2016. Access to antiretroviral treatment has changed historical patterns of mortality. ARVs have extended the lifespan of many in South Africa, who would have otherwise died at an earlier age, evident in the decline of AIDS deaths post-2005.

Table 6: Births and deaths for the period 2002–2016

Year	Number of Births	Number of deaths	Number of AIDS related deaths	Percentage of AIDS deaths
2002	1 065 149	587 001	232 581	39.6
2003	1 089 307	623 061	268 496	43.1
2004	1 112 009	654 512	299 504	45.8
2005	1 133 578	675 642	320 473	47.4
2006	1 157 720	681 434	325 241	47.7
2007	1 186 149	675 287	315 059	46.7
2008	1 213 007	649 556	284 312	43.8
2009	1 221 737	636 926	266 591	41.9
2010	1 216 150	628 915	256 625	40.8
2011	1 207 511	600 085	225 901	37.6
2012	1 210 987	562 184	185 558	33.0
2013	1 212 947	541 413	161 986	29.9
2014	1 213 213	537 579	155 063	28.8
2015	1 212 055	537 313	151 748	28.2
2016	1 198 861	539 714	150 759	27.9

HIV prevalence

Table 7 shows the prevalence estimates and the total number of people living with HIV from 2002 to 2016. The total number of persons living with HIV in South Africa increased from an estimated 4,72 million in 2002 to 7,03 million by 2016. For 2015, an estimated 12,7% of the total population is HIV positive. Shisana et al. (2012) estimated the HIV prevalence for 2012 at 12,2,%. Approximately one-fifth of South African women in their reproductive ages are HIV positive. HIV prevalence among the youth aged 15-24 has declined over time from 7,6% in 2002 to 5,6 in 2016. The rate at which the population in South Africa is being infected is declining year on year from 1,77% in 2002 to 1,27% in 2016.

Table 7: HIV prevalence estimates and the number of people living with HIV, 2002–2016

	Prevalence %				Incidence rate % 15-49	HIV population (in millions)
	Women 15-49	Adults 15-49	Youth 15-24	Total population		
2002	19.6	17.1	7.6	10.3	1.77	4.72
2003	19.8	17.2	7.1	10.6	1.74	4.87
2004	19.9	17.3	6.6	10.7	1.76	5.00
2005	20.0	17.3	6.4	10.8	1.81	5.13
2006	20.1	17.4	6.3	11.0	1.83	5.26
2007	20.3	17.5	6.2	11.1	1.82	5.40
2008	20.5	17.6	6.2	11.3	1.77	5.56
2009	20.7	17.8	6.3	11.5	1.72	5.73
2010	20.9	17.9	6.4	11.6	1.65	5.89
2011	21.2	18.1	6.3	11.8	1.59	6.07
2012	21.5	18.3	6.2	12.0	1.50	6.27
2013	21.8	18.5	6.1	12.2	1.39	6.47
2014	22.0	18.7	5.9	12.4	1.34	6.67
2015	22.2	18.8	5.8	12.5	1.30	6.85
2016	22.3	18.9	5.6	12.7	1.27	7.03

4. National population estimates

Table 8 shows the mid-year estimates by population group and sex. The mid-year population is estimated at 55.91 million. The black African population is in the majority (45.11 million) and constitutes approximately 81% of the total South African population. The white population is estimated at 4,52 million, the coloured population at 4,90 million and the Indian/Asian population at 1,39 million. Just over fifty-one per cent (28,53 million) of the population is female.

Table 8: Mid-year estimates by population group and sex, 2016

Population group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of total male population	Number	% of total female population	Number	% of total population
African	22 119 200	80,8	22 990 700	80,6	45 109 900	80,7
Coloured	2 368 000	8,6	2 529 200	8,9	4 897 200	8,8
Indian/Asian	701 900	2,6	6 84 100	2,4	1 386 000	2,5
White	2 190 700	8,0	2 325 100	8,1	4 515 800	8,1
Total	27 379 800	100,0	28 529 100	100,0	55 908 900	100,0

Table 9 shows that the implied rate of growth for the South African population has increased between 2002 and 2016. The estimated overall growth rate increased from approximately 1,22% between 2002 and 2003 to 1,62% for the period 2015 to 2016. The growth rate for females is lower than that of males.

Table 9: Estimated annual population growth rates, 2002–2016

Period	Children 0-14	Youth 15-34	Elderly 60+	Total
2002–2003	-0.38	2.14	2.58	1.22
2003–2004	-0.23	2.13	2.62	1.25
2004–2005	-0.06	2.09	2.66	1.28
2005–2006	0.09	2.06	2.67	1.31
2006–2007	0.25	1.99	2.69	1.34
2007–2008	0.54	1.76	2.68	1.37
2008–2009	0.60	1.74	2.71	1.40
2009–2010	0.75	1.63	2.77	1.43
2010–2011	0.83	1.51	2.82	1.46
2011–2012	0.98	1.31	2.85	1.49
2012–2013	1.17	1.11	2.89	1.52
2013–2014	1.22	1.06	2.93	1.55
2014–2015	1.27	1.01	2.98	1.59
2015–2016	1.25	0.85	3.04	1.62

Table 10 shows the 2016 mid-year population estimates by age, sex and population group. About 30,1% of the population is aged 0–14 years and approximately 8,0% is 60 years and older.

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Table 10: Mid-year population estimates by population group, age and sex, 2016

	Black African			Coloured			Indian/Asian			White			South Africa		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2 556 260	2 490 878	5 047 138	236 077	232 753	468 830	48 640	48 646	97 286	126 661	122 981	249 642	2 967 638	2 895 258	5 862 896
5-9	2 498 888	2 445 502	4 944 390	232 171	229 469	461 640	47 896	48 050	95 946	131 384	127 751	259 135	2 910 339	2 850 772	5 761 111
10-14	2 207 170	2 168 357	4 375 527	220 969	219 095	440 064	46 086	46 446	92 532	139 251	135 860	275 111	2 613 476	2 569 758	5 183 234
15-19	2 039 224	2 017 699	4 056 923	214 837	213 831	428 668	47 522	48 042	95 564	148 522	144 197	292 719	2 450 105	2 423 769	4 873 874
20-24	2 241 775	2 237 569	4 479 344	212 808	212 773	425 581	54 257	52 853	107 110	153 997	149 257	303 254	2 662 837	2 652 452	5 315 289
25-29	2 376 145	2 323 243	4 699 388	195 325	196 535	391 860	62 455	56 072	118 527	150 618	146 933	297 551	2 784 543	2 722 783	5 507 326
30-34	1 876 201	1 951 808	3 828 009	176 952	187 225	364 177	69 302	58 307	127 609	127 894	131 360	259 254	2 250 349	2 328 700	4 579 049
35-39	1 555 156	1 616 532	3 171 688	177 287	191 001	368 288	67 361	55 937	123 298	148 186	149 813	297 999	1 947 990	2 013 283	3 961 273
40-44	1 244 305	1 294 001	2 538 306	176 073	192 636	368 709	58 441	49 845	108 286	138 625	142 631	281 256	1 617 444	1 679 113	3 296 557
45-49	986 845	1 067 928	2 054 773	147 590	165 170	312 760	50 472	45 406	95 878	161 858	163 540	325 398	1 346 765	1 442 044	2 788 809
50-54	776 212	879 707	1 655 919	123 512	141 644	265 156	43 120	41 454	84 574	163 804	166 688	330 492	1 106 648	1 229 493	2 336 141
55-59	614 926	740 202	1 355 128	97 088	115 028	212 116	35 439	36 543	71 982	158 540	168 164	326 704	905 993	1 059 937	1 965 930
60-64	467 703	597 752	1 065 455	68 142	85 454	153 596	27 911	31 554	59 465	138 923	150 815	289 738	702 679	865 575	1 568 254
65-69	315 003	441 813	756 816	43 501	61 017	104 518	20 162	25 592	45 754	121 810	142 145	263 955	500 476	670 567	1 171 043
70-74	194 932	322 289	517 221	24 574	39 007	63 581	12 263	17 897	30 160	89 185	114 486	203 671	320 954	493 679	814 633
70-79	103 406	213 171	316 577	13 118	25 673	38 791	6 559	11 641	18 200	52 948	79 682	132 630	176 031	330 167	506 198
80+	65 048	182 231	247 279	7 955	20 918	28 873	3 970	9 861	13 831	38 488	88 777	127 265	115 461	301 787	417 248
	22 119 199	22 990 682	45 109 881	2 367 979	2 529 229	4 897 208	701 856	684 146	1 386 002	2 190 694	2 325 080	4 515 774	27 379 728	28 529 137	55 908 865

5. Provincial population estimates

When provincial population estimates are desired and the appropriate data are available a multi-regional approach should be considered as this is the only way to guarantee that the total migration flows between regions will sum to zero (United Nations, 1992). The methods developed for this purpose by Willekens and Rogers (1978) have not been widely used in developing countries partly due to the lack of adequate migration data and the difficulty of applying these methods.

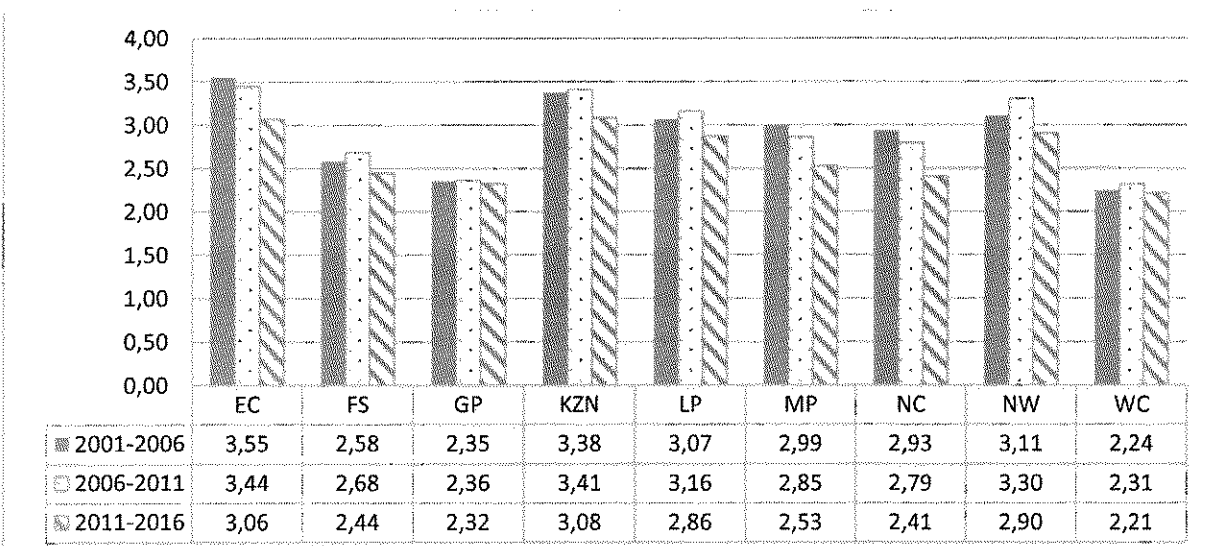
Multi-regional methods require the estimation of separate age-specific migration rates between every region of the country and every other region and such detailed data are rarely available. Although it is possible to estimate some of the missing data (see Willekens et al. 1979) the task of preparing data can become overwhelming if there are many regions. If there are only a few streams however the multi-regional method is the best method to use. In South Africa 2 448 (9x8x17x2) migration streams are derived if the multi-regional model is applied in calculating migration streams by age group (17 in total) and sex for each of the nine provinces.

The cohort-component approach suggested by the United Nations (United Nations, 1992) was used to undertake the provincial projections for this report. The programming was done through JMP Script Language (JSL). JMP was developed by the SAS Institute Inc., which was used to develop the projection for the 2016 provincial mid-year estimates using the matrix algebra approach.

5.1 Demographic assumptions

The demographic data from the 2011 census i.e. fertility, mortality and migration rates as well as the distribution of births and deaths from vital registration (adjusted for late registration and completeness) are used to determine provincial estimates. Figure 1 shows the provincial fertility estimates for the periods 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016. Over time the provincial TFR declined overall.

Figure 1: Provincial average total fertility rate



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Figures 2 and 3 show the average provincial life expectancies at birth for males and females for the periods 2001–2006, 2006–2011 and 2011–2016. The life expectancy increased incrementally for each period across all provinces. Western Cape has the highest life expectancy at birth for both males and females whilst the Free State has the lowest life expectancy at birth.

Figure 2: Provincial average life expectancy at birth (males)

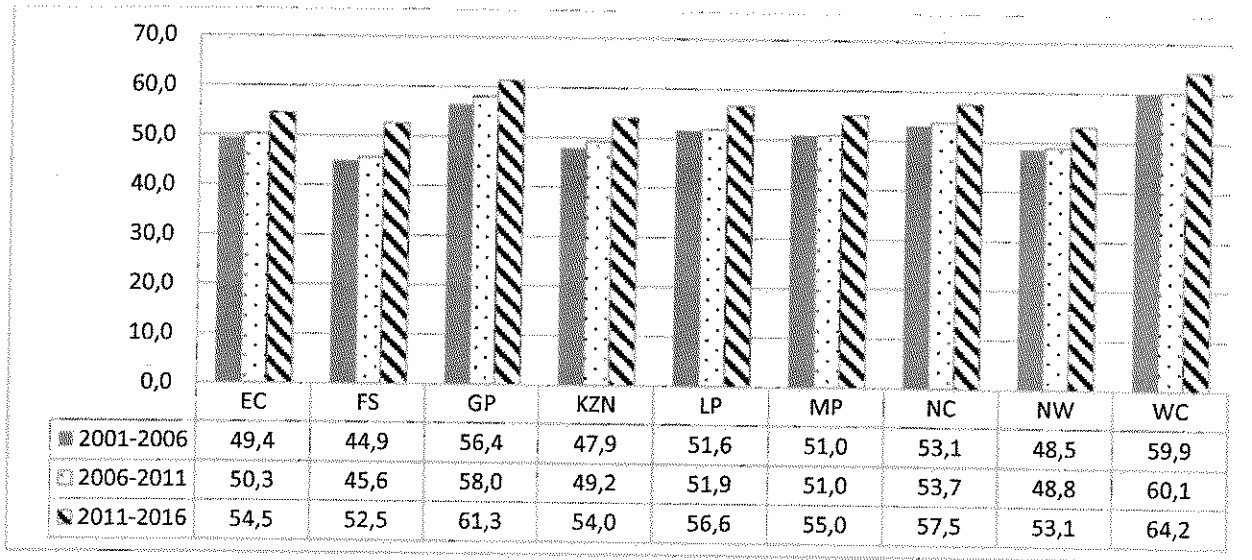
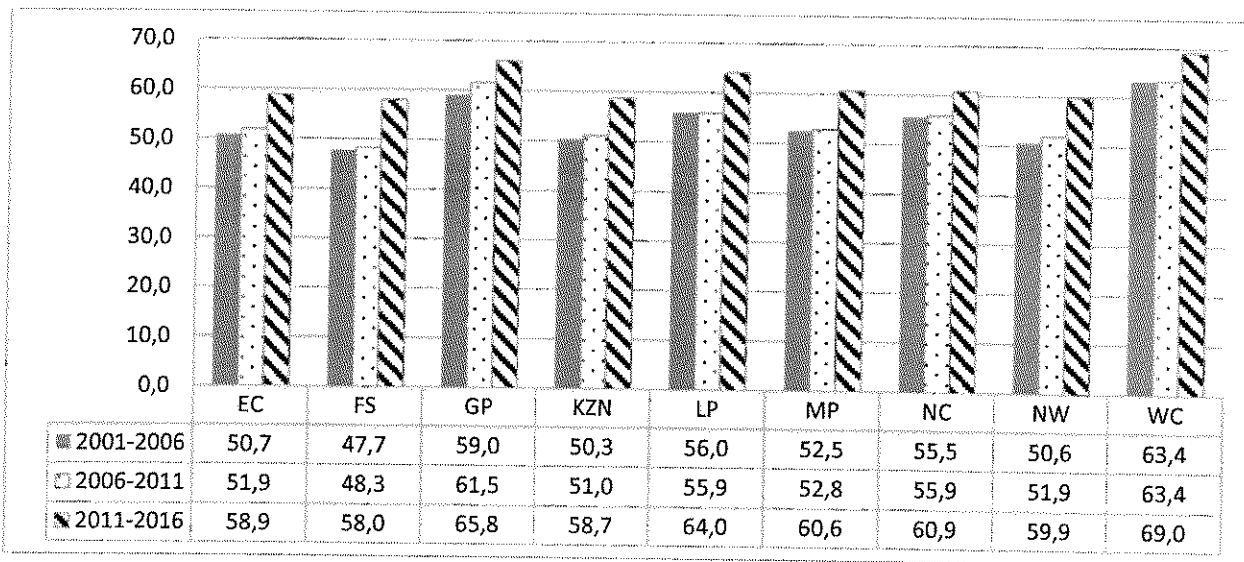


Figure 3: Provincial average life expectancy at birth (females)



5.2 Provincial distributions

Table 11 shows the estimated percentage of the total population residing in each of the provinces from 2002 to 2016. The provincial estimates show that Gauteng has the largest share of the population followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. By 2016 approximately 11,2% of South Africa's population live in Western Cape. Northern Cape has the smallest population (2,1%). Free State has the second smallest share of the South African population constituting just over 5,2% of the population.

Table 11: Percentage distribution of the projected provincial share of the total population, 2002–2016

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EC	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6
FS	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
GP	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.4	23.6	23.7	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.1
KZN	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8
LP	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
MP	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7
NC	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
NW	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
WC	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.3 Migration patterns

From Census 2011 it was possible to determine out-migration rates for each province. Applying these rates to the age structures of the province it was possible to establish migration streams between the provinces. The result of these analyses is shown in Tables 12, 13 and 14. The assumptions imply that Gauteng and Western Cape received the highest number of migrants Mpumalanga and North West provinces also received positive net migration. The Eastern Cape, Free State and Limpopo experienced the largest proportion of outflow.

5.4 Provincial estimates by age and sex

Table 15 shows the detailed provincial population estimates by age and sex. Where necessary the totals by age were reconciled with the national totals for males and females separately.

About 30,1% of the population is aged younger than 15 years and approximately 8,0% (4,42 million) is 60 years or older. Of those younger than 15 years approximately 23,0% (3,86 million) live in KwaZulu-Natal and 20,4% (3,43 million) live in Gauteng. The province with the smallest population namely Northern Cape has 27,9% of its population aged younger than 15 years and more than a tenth of the population aged 60 years and older.

Table 12: Estimated provincial migration streams 2001–2006

Province in 2001	Province in 2006											Out-migrants	In-migrants	Net migration
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NC	NW	WC					
EC	-	9 198	68 792	43 358	6 682	8 318	3 775	18 450	77 859	236 431	158 993	-77 439		
FS	6 793	-	61 771	7 024	5 501	9 060	6 190	19 868	9 901	126 108	108 001	-18 108		
GP	49 354	39 819	-	67 027	84 947	78 687	12 602	99 678	90 193	522 306	985 700	463 395		
KZN	16 773	8 749	135 684	-	6 346	23 404	2 057	8 299	19 659	220 971	196 042	-24 929		
LIM	3 567	4 821	207 615	6 159	-	30 248	1 894	21 856	8 539	284 699	205 361	-79 338		
MP	4 376	5 144	103 952	12 469	24 068	-	1 972	12 205	7 965	172 151	205 398	33 247		
NC	3 774	7 504	16 425	4 979	2 131	3 783	-	11 059	16 130	65 784	63 130	-2 654		
NW	4 230	10 597	96 697	4 986	16 270	9 717	18 132	-	7 428	168 057	236 463	68 405		
WC	51 478	6 554	62 814	13 131	5 810	6 768	12 824	7 188	-	166 566	294 665	128 099		
Outside SA	18 648	15 614	231 952	36 908	53 606	35 414	3 685	37 859	56 993					

Table 13: Estimated provincial migration streams 2006–2011

Province in 2006	Province in 2011											Out-migrants	In-migrants	Net migration
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NC	NW	WC					
EC	-	9 619	71 849	45 287	7 001	8 710	3 956	19 283	81 303	247 009	176 522	-70 486		
FS	7 091	-	64 456	7 330	5 744	9 459	6 464	20 737	10 322	131 603	120 593	-11 010		
GP	54 349	43 874	-	73 802	93 654	86 697	13 882	109 803	99 288	575 349	1 105 750	530 401		
KZN	17 635	9 189	142 576	-	6 676	24 623	2 165	8 737	20 646	232 248	220 180	-12 068		
LIM	3 762	5 079	218 199	6 490	-	31 860	2 000	23 029	9 000	299 419	236 162	-63 256		
MP	4 679	5 495	110 989	13 316	25 704	-	2 111	13 047	8 508	183 849	230 290	46 442		
NC	4 080	8 118	17 759	5 376	2 308	4 090	-	11 956	17 456	71 144	68 785	-2 359		
NW	4 546	11 398	103 994	5 361	17 520	10 464	19 494	-	7 976	180 753	264 678	83 925		
WC	55 574	7 055	67 606	14 122	6 255	7 284	13 808	7 738	-	179 443	330 290	150 847		
Outside SA	24 806	20 764	308 323	49 096	71 299	47 103	4 906	50 346	75 791					

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Table 14: Estimated provincial migration streams 2011–2016

Province in 2011	Province in 2016											Out-migrants	In-migrants	Net migration
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MP	NC	NW	WC					
EC	-	9 639	71 946	45 419	7 029	8 745	3 983	19 277	81 399	247 437	194 507	-52 930		
FS	7 401	-	67 227	7 657	6 007	9 878	6 753	21 651	10 794	137 367	133 048	-4 319		
GP	59 561	48 103	-	80 988	102 672	95 107	15 225	120 436	108 977	631 048	1 216 258	585 211		
KZN	18 463	9 613	149 361	-	7 027	25 813	2 275	9 172	21 714	243 439	242 755	-684		
LIM	3 848	5 179	222 147	6 635	-	32 513	2 047	23 479	9 182	305 030	266 751	-38 279		
MP	4 936	5 787	116 691	14 014	27 016	-	2 227	13 734	8 959	193 363	254 363	61 000		
NC	4 459	8 896	19 456	5 860	2 537	4 471	-	13 076	19 159	77 914	74 759	-3 154		
NW	4 950	12 369	112 810	5 829	19 024	11 366	21 184	-	8 691	196 223	291 821	95 598		
WC	60 042	7 644	73 275	15 324	6 782	7 901	14 964	8 395	-	194 328	363 114	168 786		
Outside SA	30 846	25 819	383 345	61 049	88 657	58 570	6 101	62 601	94 240					

Table 15: Provincial population estimates by age and sex, 2016

Age	Eastern Cape			Free State			Gauteng			KwaZulu-Natal			Limpopo		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	430 478	417 716	848 194	139 156	136 820	275 977	618 383	604 616	1 222 999	685 227	666 041	1 351 268	338 759	330 784	669 542
5-9	431 548	419 399	850 946	138 614	138 402	277 016	578 295	569 075	1 147 370	680 431	662 993	1 343 424	327 047	320 199	647 246
10-14	382 351	373 510	755 861	126 603	127 137	253 739	536 815	526 737	1 063 552	589 156	578 909	1 168 065	286 627	282 543	569 169
15-19	329 232	323 218	652 450	132 883	131 128	264 010	490 032	482 735	972 767	513 426	518 345	1 031 771	295 665	290 949	586 614
20-24	367 943	369 424	737 367	139 663	138 035	277 699	577 270	567 153	1 144 423	539 743	558 561	1 098 304	311 825	310 968	622 794
25-29	365 314	365 676	730 990	146 149	141 358	287 507	660 760	639 405	1 300 165	530 847	542 121	1 072 968	299 482	300 108	599 590
30-34	264 648	284 077	548 725	116 759	119 582	236 341	578 739	588 859	1 167 598	409 157	452 851	862 007	227 774	241 535	469 309
35-39	189 780	206 150	395 929	97 452	102 842	200 294	583 108	567 945	1 151 053	325 071	365 265	690 336	174 035	198 350	372 384
40-44	137 032	159 555	296 587	78 922	85 828	164 750	534 729	493 144	1 027 872	254 034	290 992	545 026	124 120	156 811	280 931
45-49	112 958	145 220	258 179	69 328	76 207	145 535	447 584	410 053	857 637	195 963	243 345	439 308	95 357	128 840	224 197
50-54	94 717	134 143	228 860	58 493	64 900	123 393	360 083	335 510	695 593	162 835	217 037	379 871	75 763	112 738	188 501
55-59	83 406	128 574	211 980	49 217	56 311	105 527	292 027	284 820	576 847	134 018	188 251	322 268	60 379	95 507	155 886
60-64	67 753	106 574	174 327	39 447	48 600	88 047	219 906	224 697	444 603	108 475	154 876	263 351	48 797	83 887	132 684
65-69	48 953	83 289	132 242	27 426	37 953	65 379	153 358	166 086	319 444	81 786	128 748	210 534	35 404	65 654	101 058
70-74	33 760	65 489	99 249	17 560	27 952	45 512	95 862	117 752	213 614	50 912	92 226	143 137	22 097	48 580	70 678
75-79	23 839	55 780	79 619	9 251	18 107	27 358	46 906	65 297	112 204	28 229	60 787	89 016	12 806	39 818	52 624
80+	16 664	43 549	60 212	5 693	17 839	23 532	26 311	54 098	80 409	18 812	50 250	69 062	11 113	49 622	60 735
Total	3 380 375	3 681 342	7 061 717	1 392 616	1 469 002	2 861 618	6 800 169	6 697 982	13 498 151	5 308 120	5 771 597	11 079 717	2 747 049	3 056 893	5 803 941

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Table 15: Provincial mid-year population estimates by age and sex, 2016 (concluded)

Age	Mpumalanga			Northern Cape			North West			Western Cape			All provinces		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	224 602	220 185	444 787	53 979	52 498	106 476	202 705	200 109	402 814	274 348	266 490	540 838	2 967 638	2 895 258	5 862 896
5-9	225 956	221 833	447 790	57 767	56 294	114 061	202 611	200 912	403 523	268 070	261 664	529 734	2 910 339	2 850 772	5 761 111
10-14	212 464	209 094	421 558	56 533	55 448	111 980	174 549	173 318	347 867	248 380	243 063	491 443	2 613 476	2 569 758	5 183 234
15-19	211 391	211 677	423 068	55 976	55 058	111 034	164 743	159 529	324 272	256 757	251 130	507 887	2 450 105	2 423 769	4 873 874
20-24	218 852	216 123	434 975	56 944	54 214	111 157	177 556	168 155	345 712	273 040	269 819	542 858	2 662 837	2 662 452	5 315 289
25-29	231 826	218 208	450 034	59 718	54 569	114 287	194 382	175 548	369 931	296 064	285 790	581 854	2 784 543	2 722 783	5 507 326
30-34	186 809	183 058	369 867	49 302	45 839	95 140	161 159	148 279	309 437	256 004	264 621	520 625	2 250 349	2 328 700	4 579 049
35-39	152 362	153 897	306 259	41 623	39 561	81 184	143 743	128 864	272 607	240 817	250 409	491 226	1 947 990	2 013 283	3 961 273
40-44	117 284	126 517	243 801	34 541	34 062	68 604	117 061	107 376	224 437	219 721	224 828	444 549	1 617 444	1 679 113	3 296 557
45-49	93 662	105 682	199 344	30 884	31 505	62 390	101 457	91 803	193 261	199 571	209 387	408 958	1 346 765	1 442 044	2 788 809
50-54	76 845	87 282	164 127	25 512	26 831	52 343	87 100	76 349	163 449	165 300	174 703	340 003	1 106 648	1 229 493	2 336 141
55-59	60 413	68 908	129 321	22 028	23 992	46 020	73 072	65 126	138 199	131 433	148 448	279 882	905 993	1 059 937	1 965 930
60-64	47 479	57 354	104 833	18 053	20 865	38 918	52 031	53 495	105 526	100 738	115 227	215 965	702 679	865 575	1 568 254
65-69	32 034	42 030	74 063	13 029	16 453	29 482	34 193	40 248	74 441	74 292	90 108	164 400	500 476	670 567	1 171 043
70-74	19 629	30 094	49 723	9 062	13 127	22 189	21 995	32 783	54 779	50 077	65 675	115 752	320 954	493 679	814 633
75-79	10 541	22 018	32 559	5 166	8 338	13 504	10 566	21 073	31 639	28 727	38 949	67 676	176 031	330 167	506 198
80+	8 602	23 545	32 147	3 955	8 924	12 879	6 080	22 642	28 722	18 231	31 318	49 549	115 461	301 787	417 248
Total	2 130 753	2 197 503	4 328 256	594 071	597 580	1 191 651	1 925 004	1 865 610	3 790 614	3 101 572	3 191 628	6 293 200	27 379 728	28 529 137	55 908 865

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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	WATERVAL BOVEN			
	WHITE RIVER			
WESTERN CAPE	GORDONS BAY			
	MAITLAND			
	MFULENI (BLUE DOWNS)			
	P A HAMLET			
	WOODSTOCK			
TOTALS	99	0	0	0

SAPS: Acquisition of Leased Police Stations

PROVINCE	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
FREE STATE	BEACON BAY			KABEGA PARK
	MOTHERWELL (IKAMVELIHLE)			
GAUTENG		HONEYDEW	MIDRAND	FOCHVILLE
		VILLERIA	MULDERSDRIFT	
			SHARPVILLE	
KWAZULU-NATAL	CRAMOND			NEWLANDS EAST
	LAMONTVILLE			
LIMPOPO			MAKHADO	MODIMOLLE
			VAAIWATER	
NORTH WEST		TLHABANE		
WESTERN CAPE			VILLIERSDORP	
			PAROW	
WESTERN CAPE			STRAND	
TOTALS	4	3	8	4

SAPS: Acquisition of Land

PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
FREE STATE	BLOEMSPRUIT (SONSKYN)			
	KUTLWANONG			

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	MAKGOLOKWENG			
NORTHERN CAPE	RIEMVASMAAK			
WESTERN CAPE	MAKHAZA			
	TAFELSIG			
TOTALS	6	0	0	0

Planned Maintenance Programme

SAPS: Planning and Design

PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
EASTERN CAPE	ALIWAL NORTH	MACLEAR	MOOIPLAAS	KOLOMANE
FREE STATE		BRANDFORT	THEUNISSEN	VILLIERS
GAUTENG				SANDTON
KWAZULU-NATAL	ELANDSLAAGTE			
LIMPOPO	ROOSSENEKAL	SAAMBOUBRUG	ZEBEDIELA	
MPUMALANGA	VAL	SKUKUZA	SCHOEMANSDAL	VAALBANK
				WATERVALBOVEN
NORTHERN CAPE	VICTORIA WEST		KATHU	
WESTERN CAPE	PHILIPPI	HEIDELBERG		
	SEA POINT			
TOTALS	7	5	5	5

SAPS: Execution

PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
EASTERN CAPE	INDWE	AFSONDERING	BALFOUR	ALIWAL NORTH
	MQANDULI	IDA	DUNCAN VILLAGE	CAMBRIDGE
	MZAMBA	INDWE	ELANDSHEIGHT	
		KATKOP	JEFFREY'S BAY	
		KEI MOUTH	LADY GREY	
			MQANDULI	
			ROSSOUW	
FREE STATE			TWEELING	

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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
GAUTENG	DOUGLASDALE			
KWAZULU-NATAL	EZIBAYENI		EMPANGENI	ELANDSLAAGTE
	INANDA		HELPMEKAAR	
	NYONI		HLABISA	
			IZINGOLWENI	
			MAHLABATINI	
			MOUNTAIN RISE	
KWAZULU-NATAL			MTUNZINI	
			PORT EDWARD	
			TUGELA FERRY	
LIMPOPO	SOEKMEKAAR	BANDELIERSKOP	MAKUYA	ROOSSENEKAL
			THABAZIMBI	
MPUMALANGA			BADPLAAS	
			BELFAST	
			CHARL CILLIERS	
			LYDENBURG	
			VAL	
NORTH WEST	WOLAMARANSSTAD			
WESTERN CAPE	DE RUST	CALITZDORP	CLAREMONT	PHILLIPI
	KRAAIFONTEIN	GANSBAY	TABLE VIEW	SEA POINT
	NUWERUS	LEEU GAMKA	WYNBERG	MOWBRAY
		LUTZVILLE		
		PRINCE ALFRED HAMLET		
		UNIONDALE		
TOTALS	12	12	27	7

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Planned Maintenance: Maintenance Contracts

SAPS: Generators

PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
EASTERN CAPE	ADDO			ADDO
	AFSONDERING			AFSONDERING
	ALEXANDREA			ALEXANDREA
	ALICE			ALICE
	ALICEDALE			ALICEDALE
	ALIWAL NORTH			ALIWAL NORTH
	BALFOUR			BALFOUR
	BAVIAANSKLOOF			BAVIAANSKLOOF
	BELL			BELL
	BERLIN			BERLIN
	BISHO			BISHO
	BUFFALO FLATS			BUFFALO FLATS
	CAMBRIDGE WEST			CAMBRIDGE WEST
	CHALUMNA			CHALUMNA
	DALASILE			DALASILE
	DIMBASA			DIMBASA
	DUKATTHOLE (MALETSWAI)			DUKATTHOLE (MALETSWAI)
	DUNCAN VILLAGE			DUNCAN VILLAGE
	ELANDS HEIGHTS			ELANDS HEIGHTS
	EZIBILENI			EZIBILENI
	FISH RIVER (MOYENI)			FISH RIVER (MOYENI)
GAMBLEVILLE (KAMESH)			GAMBLEVILLE (KAMESH)	
HAMBURG			HAMBURG	
EASTERN CAPE	HENDERSON			HENDERSON
	HOGSBACK			HOGSBACK


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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
IDA				IDA
ILINGE				ILINGE
INDWE				INDWE
JEFFREYS BAY				JEFFREYS BAY
JOZA				JOZA
KATKOP				KATKOP
KEI BRIDGE				KEI BRIDGE
KEI MOUTH				KEI MOUTH
KEISKAMMAHOEK				KEISKAMMAHOEK
KIDDS BEACH				KIDDS BEACH
KOLOMANE				KOLOMANE
KOMGA				KOMGA
KUBUSIEDRIFT				KUBUSIEDRIFT
KWANOBUHLE				KWANOBUHLE
LADY FRERE				LADY FRERE
LADY GREY				LADY GREY
LUKHOLWENI				LUKHOLWENI
MACLEANTOWN				MACLEANTOWN
MACLEAR				MACLEAR
MBIZENI				MBIZENI
MOLTENO				MOLTENO
MOOIPLAAS				MOOIPLAAS
MQANDULI				MQANDULI
MZAMBA				MZAMBA
NDEVANA				NDEVANA
NTABATHEMBA				NTABATHEMBA
PATENSIE				PATENSIE
PEARSTON				PEARSTON
PEDDIE				PEDDIE
PUNZANA				PUNZANA

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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	RHODES			RHODES
	RIEBEECK EAST			RIEBEECK EAST
	ROSSOUW			ROSSOUW
	SEYMOUR			SEYMOUR
	STERKSTROOM			STERKSTROOM
	STEVE VUKILE TSHWETE			STEVE VUKILE TSHWETE
	STEYNSBURG			STEYNSBURG
	STUTTERHEIM			STUTTERHEIM
	TAMARA			TAMARA
	TARKASTAD			TARKASTAD
	TINA FALLS			TINA FALLS
	TYLDEN			TYLDEN
	UGIE			UGIE
	VENTERSTAD			VENTERSTAD
	WILLOW VALE			WILLOWVALE
	ZAMUXOLO			ZAMUXOLO
FREE STATE	ARLINGTON	ARLINGTON		
	BAINSVLEI	BAINSVLEI		
	BRANDFORT	BRANDFORT		
	EDENBURG	EDENBURG		
	FAURESMITH	FAURESMITH		
	GLEN	GLEN		
	HOBHOUSE	HOBHOUSE		
	KESTELL	KESTELL		
	KUTLOANONG	KUTLOANONG		
	NYAKALLONG	NYAKALLONG		
	REDDERSBURG	REDDERSBURG		
	ROSENDAL	ROSENDAL		
	STEUNMEKAAR	STEUNMEKAAR		
	THEUNISSEN	THEUNISSEN		

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PROVINCE	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	TIERPOORT	TIERPOORT		
	TUMAHOLE	TUMAHOLE		
	TURFLAAGTE	TURFLAAGTE (KOPANONG)		
		TWEELING		
		VILLIERS		
		ZASTRON		
GAUTENG	BOSCHKOP		BOSCHKOP	
	DOUGLASDALE		DOUGLASDALE	
	EDENVALE		EDENVALE	
	EKANGALA		EKANGALA	
	ENNERDALE		ENNERDALE	
	GARANKUWA		GARANKUWA	
	HAMMANSKRAAL		HAMMANSKRAAL	
	KLIPRIVIER		KLIPRIVIER	
	MORNINGSIDE (SANDTON)		MORNINGSIDE (SANDTON)	
	NEW ALEXANDRA		NEW ALEXANDRA	
	NORKEM PARK		NORKEM PARK	
	TEMBISA		TEMBISA	
KWAZULU-NATAL	BABANANGO	BABANANGO		
	DUNDEE	DUNDEE		
	ELANDSLAAGTE	ELANDSLAAGTE		
	EMPANGENI	EMPANGENI		
	ESIKHAWINI	ESIKHAWINI		
	EVATT	EVATT		
	EZIBAYENI	EZIBAYENI		
	FRANKLIN	FRANKLIN		
	GLENCOE	GLENCOE		
	GROENVLEI	GROENVLEI		
	HAMMARSDALE	HAMMARSDALE		
	HARBURG	HARBURG		



PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	HATTINGSPRUIT	HATTINGSPRUIT		
	HELPMEKAAR	HELPMEKAAR		
	HILTON	HILTON		
	HLABISA	HLABISA		
	IMPENDLE	IMPENDLE		
KWAZULU-NATAL	IZINGOLWENI	INANDA		
	KINGSLEY	IZINGOLWENI		
	KOKSTAD	KINGSLEY		
	LOSKOP (AMANGWE)	KOKSTAD		
	LOUWSBURG	LOSKOP (AMANGWE)		
	MAHLABATINI	LOUWSBURG		
	MEHLOMNYAMA	MAHLABATINI		
	MKUZE	MEHLOMNYAMA		
	MOUNTAIN RISE	MKUZE		
	MPUNGAMHLOPE	MOUNTAIN RISE		
	MSINSINI	MPUNGAMHLOPE		
	MTUNZINI	MSINSINI		
	NTABAMHLOPE	MTUNZINI		
	NYONI	NTABAMHLOPE		
	PORT EDWARD	NYONI		
	TUGELA FERRY (MSINGA)	PORT EDWARD		
	UMKOMAAS	TUGELA FERRY (MSINGA)		
	UMZINTO	UMKOMAAS		
	VRYHEID	UMZINTO		
	WASBANK	VRYHEID		
	WASBANK			
LIMPOPO	DENNILTON			BANDELIERSKOP
	GA MASEMOLA			DENNILTON
	GRAVELOTTE			DISTRICT (TOLWE)
	GROBLERSDAL			GA MASEMOLA
	HOOPDAL			GRAVELOTTE
	MAKUYA			GROBLERSDAL

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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	MARBLE HALL			HOOPDAL
	MOOKGOPONG			LETSITELE
	MOREBENG			MAKUJA
	ROOIBERG			MARBLE HALL
	ROOSSENEKAL			MOOKGOPONG (NABOOMSPRUIT)
	SAAMBOUBRUG			MOREBENG (SOEKMEKAAR)
	THABAZIMBI			MUSINA
	ZAAIPLAAS			RANKIN'S PASS
	ZEBEDIELA			ROOIBERG
				ROOSSENEKAL
				SAAMBOUBRUG
				THABAZIMBI
				ZAAIPLAAS
				ZEBEDIELA
MPUMALANGA	AMERSFOORT			AMERSFOORT
	BADPLAAS			BADPLAAS
	BALFOUR			BALFOUR
	BARBERTON			BARBERTON
	BELFAST			BELFAST
	CAROLINA			CAROLINA
	CHARL CILLIERS			CHARL CILLIERS
MPUMALANGA	DAVEL			DAVEL
	DELMAS			DELMAS
	DIRKIESDORP			DIRKIESDORP
	ELUKWATINI			ELUKWATINI
	GREYLINGSTAD			GREYLINGSTAD
	HAZYVIEW			HAZYVIEW
	KANYAMAZANE			KANYAMAZANE
	KINROSS			KINROSS
	KRIEL			KRIEL

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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	LOUW'S CREEK			LOUW'S CREEK
	LYDENBURG			LYDENBURG
	MAHAMBA			MAHAMBA
	MAYFLOUR			MAYFLOUR
	MKHUHLU (CALCUTTA)			MKHUHLU (CALCUTTA)
	PERDEKOP			PERDEKOP
	PIENAAR			PIENAAR
	PIET RETIEF			PIET RETIEF
	SABIE			SABIE
	SAKHILE			SAKHILE
	SCHOEMANSDAL			SCHOEMANSDAL
	SHEEPMOOR			SHEEPMOOR
	SKUKUZA			SKUKUZA
	SUNDRA			SUNDRA
	VAALBANK			VAALBANK
	VAL			VAL
	VOLKSRUST			VOLKSRUST
	WAKKERSTROOM			WAKKERSTROOM
	WATERVAL BOVEN			WATERVAL BOVEN
	WHITE RIVER			WHITE RIVER
NORTH WEST				HEBRON
				LOMANYANENG
				MMAKAU
				PIET PLESSIS
				WOLMARANSSTAD
NORTHERN CAPE	BELMONT		BELMONT	
	BRANDVLEI		BRANDVLEI	
	CAMPBELL		CAMPBELL	
	DELPORTSHOOP		DELPORTSHOOP	
	HARTSWATER		HARTSWATER	

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PROVINCE	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	KATHU		KATHU	
	KUYASA		KUYASA	
	LOXTON		LOXTON	
	MIDDELPOS		MIDDELPOS	
	NIEKERKSHOOP		NIEKERKSHOOP	
	NORVALSPONT		NORVALSPONT	
	NOUPOORT		NOUPOORT	
	OLIFANTSHOEK		OLIFANTSHOEK	
	ONSEEPKANS		ONSEEPKANS	
	PHILLIPSTOWN		PHILLIPSTOWN	
	POFADDER		POFADDER	
NORTHERN CAPE	PORT NOLLOTH		PORT NOLLOTH	
	RIETFontein		RIETFontein	
	STRYDENBURG		STRYDENBURG	
	VICTORIA WEST		VICTORIA WEST	
	VIOOLSDRIFT		VIOOLSDRIFT	
	WITDRAAI		WITDRAAI	
WESTERN CAPE	BELLVILLE SOUTH			BELLVILLE SOUTH
	BONNIEVALE			BONNIEVALE
	CALITZDORP			CALITZDORP
	CAMPS BAY			CAMPS BAY
	CLAREMONT			CLAREMONT
	DE DOORNS			DE DOORNS
	DE RUST			DE RUST
	DELFT			DELFT
	ELANDS BAY			ELANDS BAY
	FISH HOEK			FISH HOEK
	FRANSCHHOEK			FRANSCHHOEK
	GANS BAY			GANS BAY
	GORDONS BAY			GORDONS BAY
GREAT BRAK RIVER			GREAT BRAK RIVER	

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PROVINCE	2015/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	HARARE			HARARE
	HEIDELBERG			HEIDELBERG
	HEROLD			HEROLD
	KENSINGTON			KENSINGTON
	KRAAIFONTEIN			KRAAIFONTEIN
	LADISMITH			LADISMITH
	LANGEBAAAN			LANGEBAAAN
	LEEU GAMKA			LEEU GAMKA
	LUTZVILLE			LUTZVILLE
	MACASSAR			MACASSAR
	MAITLAND			MAITLAND
	MALMESBURY			MALMESBURY
	MC GREGOR			MC GREGOR
	MERWEVILLE			MERWEVILLE
	MFULENI (BLUE DOWNS)			MFULENI (BLUE DOWNS)
	MONTAGU			MONTAGU
	MOWBRAY			MOWBRAY
	NUWERUS			MURRAYSBURG
	P A HAMLET			NUWERUS
	PHILIPPI			P A HAMLET
	PHILIPPI EAST			PHILIPPI
	PORTERVILLE			PHILIPPI EAST
	PRINCE ALBERT			PORTERVILLE
	RIVIERSONDEREND			PRINCE ALBERT
	RONDEBOSCH			RIVIERSONDEREND
	SEA POINT			RONDEBOSCH
	SIMONS TOWN			SEA POINT
	SOMERSET WEST			SIMONS TOWN
	STRANDFONTEIN			SOMERSET WEST
	SUURBRAAK			STRANDFONTEIN

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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
WESTERN CAPE	TABLE VIEW			SUURBRAAK
	TOUWS RIVER			TABLE VIEW
	TULBAGH			TOUWS RIVER
	UNIONDALE			TULBAGH
	VAN RHYNSDORP			UNIONDALE
	WELLINGTON			VAN RHYNSDORP
	WOODSTOCK			WELLINGTON
	ZWELETEMBA			WOODSTOCK
				WYNBERG
				ZWELETEMBA
TOTALS	262	68	34	169

SAPS: Air Conditioners

PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
EASTERN CAPE	BELL			ADDO
	INDWE			ALEXANDREA
	KUBUSIEDRIFT			ALICE
	LADY GREY			ALICEDALE
	MOLTENO			ALI WAL NORTH
	NDEVANA			BALFOUR
	PEDDIE			BAVIAANSKLOOF
	STERKSTROOM			BELL
	STEVE VUKILE TSHWETE			BERLIN
	STEYNSBURG			BISHO
	STUTTERHEIM			BUFFALO FLATS
	TAMARA			CAMBRIDGE WEST
	VENTERSTAD			CHALUMNA
	WILLOW VALE			DALASILE
	ALICE			DIMBASA

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PROVINCE	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	ALIWAL NORTH			DUKATTHOLE (MALETSWAI)
	BUFFALO FLATS			DUNCAN VILLAGE
	CAMBRIDGE			ELANDS HEIGHTS
	CHALUMNA			EZIBILENI
	DALASILE			FISH RIVER (MOYENI)
	DIMBAZA			GAMBLEVILLE (KAMESH)
	DUNCAN VILLAGE			HAMBURG
	ELANDS HEIGHT			HENDERSON
	HAMBURG			HOGSBACK
	HENDERSON			IDA
	IDA			ILLINGE
	KEI BRIDGE			INDWE
	KEI MOUTH			JEFFREYS BAY
	KIDDS BEACH			JOZA
	KOMGA			KEI BRIDGE
	NTABETHEMBA			KEI MOUTH
				KEISKAMMAHOEK
				KIDDS BEACH
EASTERN CAPE				KOLOMANE
				KOMGA
				KUBUSIEDRIFT
				KWANOBUHLE
				LADY FRERE
				LADY GREY
				MACLEANTOWN
				MACLEAR
				MOLTENO
				MOOIPLAAS
				MQANDULI
				MZAMBA

PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
				NDEVANA
				NTABATHEMBA
				PATENSIE
				PEARSTON
				PEDDIE
				PUNZANA
				RHODES
				RIEBEECK EAST
				ROSSOUW
				SEYMOUR
				STERKSTROOM
				STEVE VUKELE TWETE
				STEYNSBURG
				STUTTERHEIM
				TAMARA
				TARKASTAD
				TINA FALLS
				TYLDEN
				UGIE
				VENTERSTAD
				WILLOWVALE
FREE STATE	ARLINGTON	ARLINGTON		
	BAINSVLEI	BAINSVLEI		
	BRANDFORT	BRANDFORT		
	EDENBURG	EDENBURG		
	FAURESMITH	FAURESMITH		
	GLEN	GLEN		
	HOBHOUSE	HOBHOUSE		
	KESTELL	KESTELL		
	KUTLOANONG	KUTLOANONG		
	NYAKALLONG	NYAKALLONG		
	REDDERSBURG	REDDERSBURG		

PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	ROSENDAL	ROSENDAL		
	STEUNMEKAAR	STEUNMEKAAR		
	THEUNISSEN	THEUNISSEN		
	TIERPOORT	TIERPOORT		
	TUMAHOLE	TUMAHOLE		
	TURFLAAGTE (KOPANONG)	TURFLAAGTE (KOPANONG)		
FREE STATE		TWEELING		
		VILLIERS		
		ZASTRON		
GAUTENG	NORKEM PARK		BOSCHKOP	
	BOSCHKOP		DOUGLASDALE	
	GARANKUWA		EDENVALE	
	HAMMANSKRAAL		EKANGALA	
	TEMBISA		ENNERDALE	
	NEW ALEXANDRA		GARANKUWA	
	DOUGLASDALE		HAMMANSKRAAL	
	EDENVALE		KLIPRIVIER	
	EKANGALA		MORNINGSIDE (SANDTON)	
	ENNERDALE		NEW ALEXANDRA	
	KLIPRIVIER		NORKEM PARK	
	MORNINGSIDE (SANDTON)		TEMBISA	
KWAZULU-NATAL	GROENVLEI	BABANANGO		
	HAMMARSDALE	DUNDEE		
	HARBERG	ELANDSLAAGTE		
	HATTINGSPRUIT	EMPANGENI		
	HELPMEKAAR	ESIKHAWINI		
	HILTON	EVATT		
	HLABISA	EZIBAYENI		
	IMPENDLE	FRANKLIN		
	IZINGOLWENI	GLENCOE		

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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	KINGSLEY	GROENVLEI		
	KOKSTAD	HAMMARSDALE		
	LOSKOP	HARBURG		
	LOUWSBURG	HATTINGSPRUIT		
	MAHLABATINI	HELPMEKAAR		
	MEHLOMANYAMA	HILTON		
	MKUZE	HLABISA		
	MOUNTAIN RISE	IMPENDLE		
	BABANANGO	INANDA		
	DUNDEE	IZINGOLWENI		
	ELANDSLAAGTE	KINGSLEY		
	EMPANGENI	KOKSTAD		
	EZIKHAWENI	LOSKOP (AMANGWE)		
	EVATT	LOUWSBURG		
	EZIBAYENI	MAHLABATINI		
	FRANKLIN	MEHLOMNYAMA		
	GLENCOE	MKUZE		
	MPUNGAMHLOPE	MOUNTAIN RISE		
	MSINSINI	MPUNGAMHLOPE		
	MTUNZINI	MSINSINI		
	NTABAMHLOPE	MTUNZINI		
	NYONI	NTABAMHLOPE		
	PORT EDWARD	NYONI		
	TUGELA FERRY	PORT EDWARD		
	UMKOMAAS	TUGELA FERRY (MSINGA)		
KWAZULU-NATAL	UMZINTO	UMKOMAAS		
	VRYHEID	UMZINTO		
	WASBANK	VRYHEID		
		WASBANK		
LIMPOPO	DENNILTON		BANDELIERKOP	


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PROVINCE	2015/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
	GA MASEMOLA			DENNILTON
	GRAVELOTTE			DISTRICT (TOLWE)
	GROBLERSDAL			GA MASEMOLA
	HOOPDAL			GRAVELOTTE
	MAKUYA			GROBLERSDAL
	MARBLE HALL			HOOPDAL
	MOOKGOPONG (NABOOMSPRUIT)			LETSITELE
	MOREBENG (SOEKMEKAAR)			MAKUYA
	RANKIN'S PASS			MARBLE HALL
	ROOIBERG			MOOKGOPONG (NABOOMSPRUIT)
	ROOSENEKAL			MOREBENG (SOEKMEKAAR)
	SAAMBOUBRUG			MUSINA
	THABAZIMBI			RANKIN'S PASS
	ZAAIPLAAS			ROOIBERG
	ZEBEDIELA			ROOSSENEKAL
MPUMALANGA				SAAMBOUBRUG
				THABAZIMBI
				ZAAIPLAAS
				ZEBEDIELA
				AMERSFOORT
				BADPLAAS
				BALFOUR
				BARBERTON
				BELFAST
				CAROLINA
				CHARL CILLIERS
				DAVEL
			DELMAS	
			DIRKIESDORP	
			ELUKWATINI	

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PROVINCE	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
				GREYLINGSTAD
				HAZYVIEW
				KANYAMAZANE
				KINROSS
				KRIEL
				LOW'S CREEK
				LYDENBURG
				MAHAMBA
				MAYFLOUR
				MKHUHLU (CALCUTTA)
				PERDEKOP
				PIENAAR
	MPUMALANGA			
				SABIE
				SAKHILE
				SCHOEMANSDAL
				SHEEPMOOR
				SKUKUZA
				SUNDRAL
				VAALBANK
				VAL
				VOLKSRUST
				WAKKERSTROOM
				WATERVAL BOVEN
				WHITE RIVER
NORTH WEST				HEBRON
				LOMANYANENG
				MMAKAU
				PIET PLESSIS
				WOLMARANSSTAD
NORTHERN CAPE	BELMONT		BELMONT	
	CAMPBELL		BRANDVLEI	
	DELPOORTSHOOP		CAMPBELL	

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PROVINCE	2018/2019	2017/2018	2016/2017	2015/2016
	HARTWATER		DELPORTSHOOP	
	KATHU		HARTSWATER	
	KUYASA		KATHU	
	LOXTON		KUYASA	
	NIEKERKSHOOP		LOXTON	
	NOUPOORT		MIDDELPOS	
	OLIPHANTSHOEK		NIEKERKSHOOP	
	STRYDENBURG		NORVALSPONT	
	VICTORIA WEST		NOUPOORT	
	WITDRAAI		OLIFANTSHOEK	
	POFADDER		ONSEEPKANS	
	ONSEEPKANS		PHILLIPSTOWN	
	RIETFONTEIN		POFADDER	
	PHILLIPSTOWN		PORT NOLLOTH	
	NOVALSPONT		RIETFONTEIN	
	BRANDVLEI		STRYDENBURG	
	MIDDLEPOS		VICTORIA WEST	
	PORT NOLLOTH		VIOOLSDRIFT	
	VIOOLSDRIFT		WITDRAAI	
WESTERN CAPE	BONNIEVALE			BELLVILLE SOUTH
	CALITZDORP			BONNIEVALE
	DE DOORNS			CALITZDORP
	DE RUST			CAMPS BAY
	ELANDS BAY			CLAREMONT
	FRANSCHHOEK			DE DOORNS
	GANS BAY			DE RUST
	GREAT BRAK RIVER			DELFT
	HEIDELBERG			ELANDS BAY
	HEROLD			FISH HOEK
	LADISMITH			FRANSCHHOEK
WESTERN CAPE	LANGEBAAN			GANS BAY
	LEEUE GAMKA			GORDONS BAY

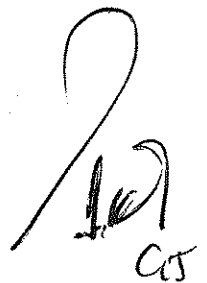
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PROVINCE	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	LUTZVILLE			GREAT BRAK RIVER
	MALMESBURY			HARARE
	MC GREGOR			HEIDELBERG
	MERWEVILLE			HEROLD
	MONTAGU			KENSINGTON
	MURRAYSBURG			KRAAIFONTEIN
	NUWERUS			LADISMITH
	PA HAMLET			LANGEBAAAN
	PORTERVILLE			LEEU GAMKA
	PRINCE ALBERT			LUTZVILLE
	RIVIERSONDEREND			MACASSAR
	STRANDFONTEN			MAITLAND
	SUURBRAAK			MALMESBURY
	TOUWS RIVER			MC GREGOR
	TULBAGH			MERWEVILLE
	UNIONDALE			MFULENI (BLUE DOWNS)
	VAN RHYNSDORP			MONTAGU
	WELLINGTON			MOWBRAY
	ZWELETEMBA			MURRAYSBURG
				NUWERUS
				P A HAMLET
				PHILIPPI
				PHILIPPI EAST
				PORTERVILLE
				PRINCE ALBERT
				RIVIERSONDEREND
				RONDEBOSCH
				SEA POINT
				SIMONS TOWN
				SOMERSET WEST
				STRANDFONTEN

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PROVINCE	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020
				SUURBRAAK
				TABLE VIEW
				TOUWS RIVER
				TULBAGH
				UNIONDALE
				VAN RHYNSDORP
				WELLINGTON
				WOODSTOCK
				WYNBERG
				ZWELETEMBA
TOTALS	167	58	34	101

NOTES



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