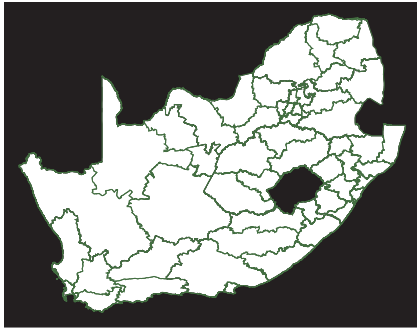


South Africa



South Africa has a population of some 47.8 million people, of which 88.7% of households have access to piped water. Most of the population are dependant on the public health sector and only 14.3% of people belong to a medical aid scheme.

The average non-hospital expenditure per capita on primary health care in 2007/08 was R302, which in real terms was a R27 increase over the 2006/07 figure. The highest expenditures per capita were seen in the Western Cape province at R428, whilst the Free State province had the lowest at R233. The proportion of total district expenditure spent on district management, nationally, is about 5%, and ranged from a high of 9.1% in the North West province to a low of 2.3% in KwaZulu-Natal.

On average, district hospitals received 42.7% of total PHC expenditure in 2007/08. Nearly two-thirds (65.3%) of available beds were utilised while the average length of stay in a district hospital was 4.4 days, with a cost per patient day equivalent of R1128. The Northern Cape province had the highest cost per patient day equivalent of R1540, with a low average length of stay of 2 days, whilst the KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape provinces had the longest average length of stay of 5.7 and 5.6 days, respectively.

The average nurse clinical workload in 2007/08 was 23.7 patients per nurse clinical work day, down from 25.2 in 2006/07. The Free State had the highest workload of 36.9 patients per nurse, per day, in contrast to the low of 17.5 patients per day in Limpopo province.

The primary health care utilisation rate fell from 2.3 to 2.2 visits per patient per year in 2007/08 and was clearly affected by the June 2007 public sector strike. Of concern is that for a second year in a row, the data shows that less than half of all clinics, nationally, were supervised in 2007/08, bringing into question the quality of care received by patients.

The average number of condoms distributed per male, per year, improved from 6.3 in 2003/04 to 11.8 in 2007/08. However, this conceals wide disparities, with the Western Cape having a high distribution rate of 40.5 whilst five other provinces have distribution rates of below 8 condoms per male, per year. The incidence of new STIs treated has gradually decreased from 5.7% in 2003/04

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to 4.4% in 2007/08.

The proportion of ANC clients tested for HIV ranged from a high of 93.2% in the Western Cape to a low of 58.7% in KwaZulu-Natal, with a national average of 69.2% in 2006/07. There were systematic problems with the denominators in some provinces in 2007/08.

The national sero-prevalence survey findings showed that 28% of ANC clients tested were HIV positive, with the highest prevalence rates in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. Antenatal HIV prevalence estimated from DHIS routine data was 24.4% for 2007/08.

Overall, the data collected on the nevirapine uptake of HIV positive mothers and their newborn babies has been poor and has fluctuated over the last 5 years. The data for nevirapine uptake amongst babies born to women with HIV was the most problematic, with the denominators being much lower than expected, resulting in the coverage rates being hugely overestimated in most years. Only in 2006/07, were the denominators reasonable, and thus the estimated coverage at a national level appears to be less than 60%.

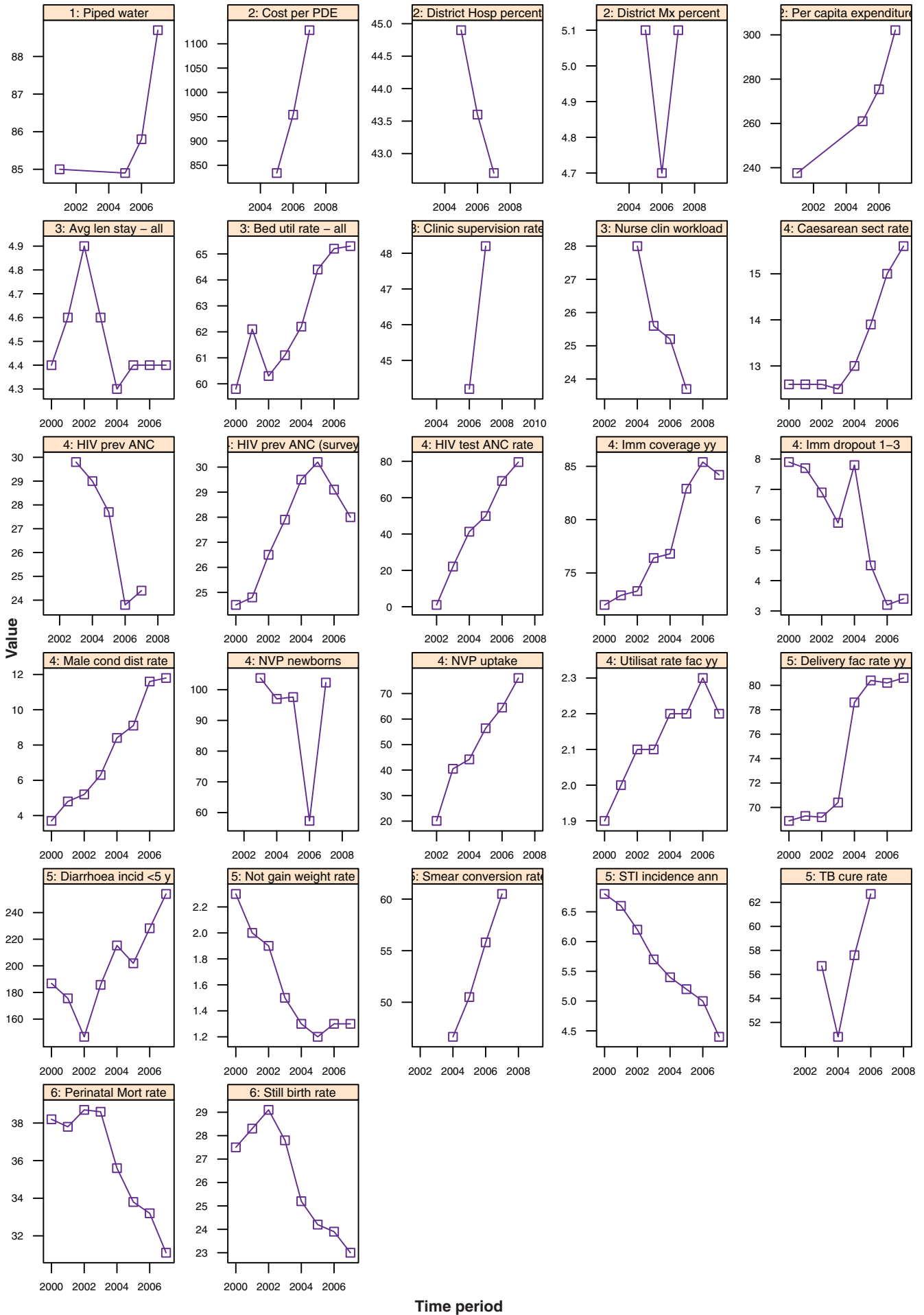
The incidence of new smear +ve cases of TB in South Africa was 283.4 cases per 100 000 in 2007. The TB cure rate in SA in 2006 was 62.7%, up from 50.8% in 2004 and ranged from a low of 52.9% in KwaZulu-Natal to a high of 77.3% in the Western Cape. This programme needs continuous managerial attention at all levels and it is hoped that, with the advent of the 2007-2011 National TB Plan,¹ these results will continue to improve. The smear conversion rate for 2007 was 60.5%, up from 46.6% in 2004.

The highest incidence of diarrhoea in 2007/08 was in KwaZulu-Natal with 436.5 cases per 1000 children under 5. The national average was 254 cases per 1000, and there appears to be a general increase in incidence over the past 6 years, although the rates do tend to fluctuate. The not-gaining weight rate has dropped from over 2.2% in 2000 to around 1.3% in 2007/08. The stillbirth rate in SA in 2007/08 was 23.0 per 1000 births and the perinatal mortality rate was 31.1 per 1000; both of these mortality rates show a downward trend, at a national level, since 2002.

Just over eighty-four percent (84.2%) of children under one year of age were immunised country-wide, with the Western Cape and Gauteng provinces achieving over 90% coverage. However, there are several high numerators in the data generally which are difficult to verify, and therefore it seems quite likely that immunisation coverage may be lower than the routine data suggests. The national immunisation drop out rate declined from 5.9% in 2003/04 to 3.4% in 2007/08.

¹ The 2007-2011 National TB plan has targets for both TB cure rate and smear conversion rate set at 85%. <http://www.info.gov.za/otherdocs/2007/tbstratplan.pdf>

Annual indicators for South Africa



Section B: District and Province Profiles

South Africa		Year					District Rank (1=best) most recent	National value most recent
		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		
Demographic and socio-economic	Population total			46 169 242	47 391 057	47 844 347		47 844 347
	Medical aid coverage (%)			14.0	13.7	14.3	-	14.3
	Access to piped water (%) - (2005-06 GHS, 2007 Comm. Survey)			84.9	85.8	88.7	-	85.8
	Deprivation index - (high value = most deprived)			-	-	-	-	
	Socio-economic quintile - (1=poor, 5=best)			-	-	-	-	
Input	Non-hospital PHC expenditure per capita - (real 2007/08 prices)			261	275	302	-	302
	% District health services expenditure on District Management			5.1	4.7	5.1		5.1
	% District health services expenditure on District Hospitals			44.9	43.6	42.7		42.7
	Cost per PDE			834	954	1 128		1128
Process	Nurse clinical workload		28.0	25.6	25.2	23.7	-	23.7
	Average length of stay (ALOS)	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	-	4.4
	Bed utilisation rate (BUR)	61.1	62.2	64.4	65.2	65.3	-	65.3
	Clinic supervision rate	-	-	-	44.2	48.2	-	48.2
Output	Male condom distribution rate	6.3	8.4	9.1	11.6	11.8	-	11.8
	Immunisation coverage < 1 year	76.4	76.8	82.9	85.4	84.2	-	84.2
	Immunisation drop out rate (DTP1-3)	5.9	7.8	4.5	3.2	3.4	-	3.4
	Caesarean section rate	12.5	13.0	13.9	15.0	15.6		15.6
	Proportion ANC clients tested for HIV	22.1	41.3	49.9	69.2	79.6	-	79.6
	HIV prevalence among ANC clients tested (DHIS)	29.8	29.0	27.7	23.8	24.4	-	24.4
	HIV prevalence among ANC clients tested (survey)	-	-	-	29.1 (28.3-29.9)	28.0 (26.9-29.1)	-	28.3
	Nevirapine uptake rate among newborn babies of HIV+ve women	103.8	97.0	97.6	57.3	102.3	-	102.3
	Nevirapine uptake rate among pregnant HIV+ve women	40.5	44.2	56.4	64.5	76.1	-	76.1
	Utilisation rate	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	-	2.2
Outcome	Incidence of STI treated - new	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.4	-	4.4
	TB cure rate (2004 - 2006)	56.7	50.8	57.6	62.7		-	62.7
	TB smear conversion rate (2004 - 2007)	44.9	46.6	50.5	55.8	60.5	-	60.5
	TB case load (new Sm+)	-	-	-	-	135 604		135 604
	Diarrhoea incidence under 5 years	185.7	215.3	201.9	228.2	254.0	-	254.0
	Not gaining weight under 5 years rate	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	1.3
	Delivery rate in facility	70.4	78.6	80.4	80.2	80.6	-	80.6
Impact	Stillbirth rate	27.8	25.2	24.2	23.9	23.0	-	23.0
	Perinatal mortality rate in facility	38.6	35.6	33.8	33.2	31.1	-	31.1

Number of health facilities and beds	Clinic	CHCs	Mobile Service	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Provincial Tertiary Hospital	Central Hospital	Specialised Hospital	Private Hospitals	Beds
Public sector facilities (2007) and beds (2005)	3 077	313	883	269	54	12	9	84		87 870
Private sector facilities and beds (2008)									212	28 980