

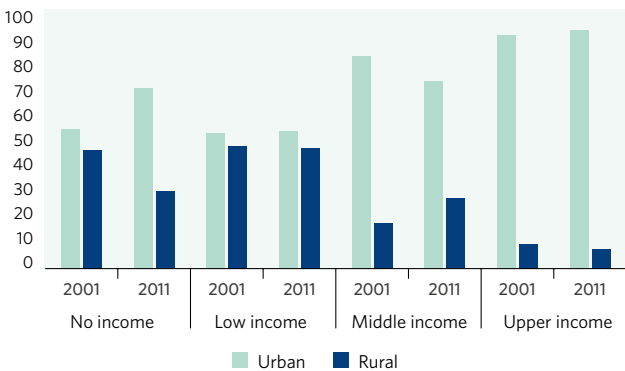
PART TWO

LAND AND AGRARIAN REFORM



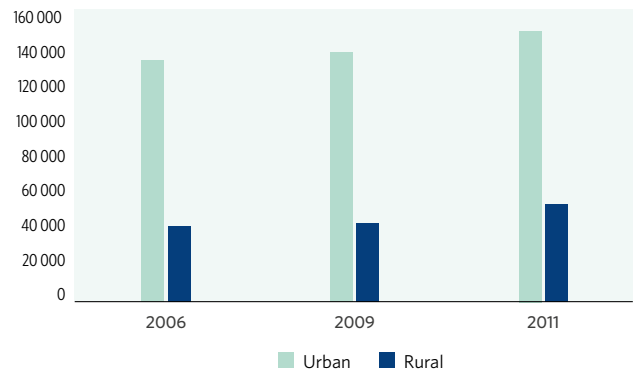
Census data for the period 2001–2011 show significant differences in household income between urban and rural households, particularly at the higher and middle income levels. The proportion of urban households without income is much higher than that of rural households. In 2011, there was a decline in the proportion of rural households without income. The average income of households in rural areas increased in 2011, recording a higher percentage increase than that of households in urban areas. At the same time, the share of agriculture in GDP has continued to decline. However, the sector showed positive employment growth in the third quarter of 2015, continuing on an upward trend from 2014.

Rural-Urban distribution of income categories (percentage)



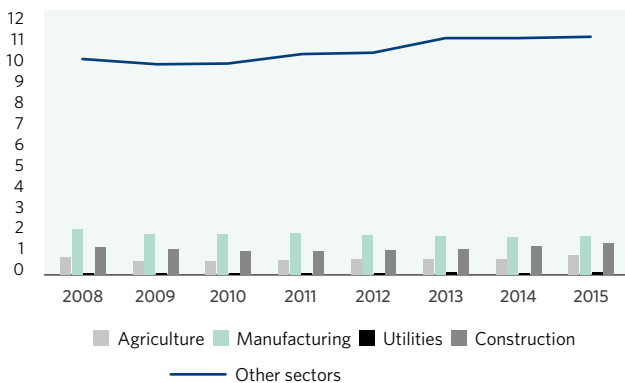
Source: Stats SA publications, Income dynamics and poverty status of households in South Africa

Rural-Urban: Average income, 2006–2011 (ZAR)



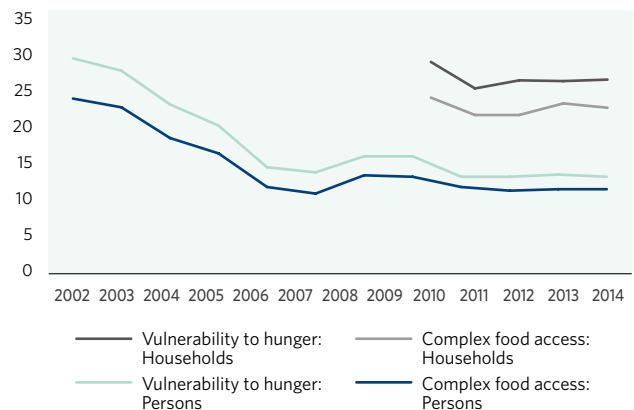
Source: Stats SA publications, Income dynamics and poverty status of households in South Africa

Employment by sector, 2008–2015 ('000)



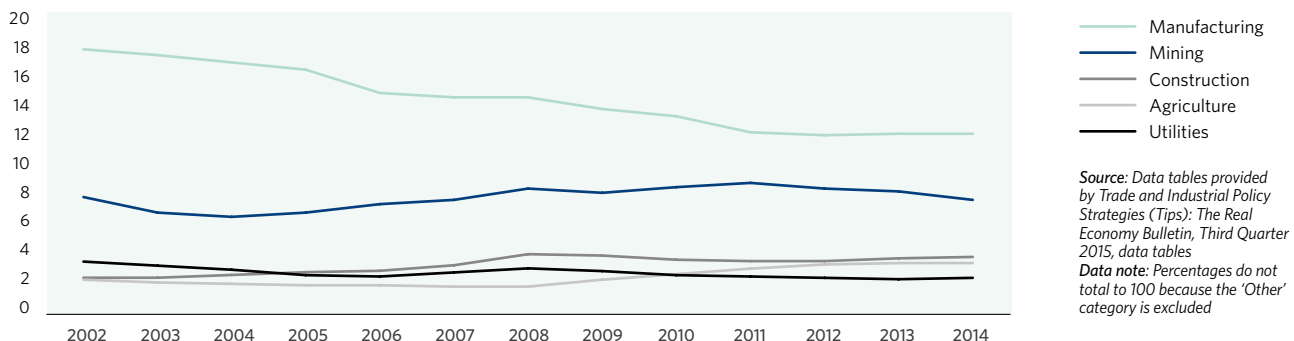
Source: Data tables provided by Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (Tips): The Real Economy Bulletin, Third Quarter 2015, data tables
 Data note: Data displayed are quarter 4 employment figures and quarter 3 for 2015

Vulnerability to hunger and access to food, 2002–2014 (percentage)



Source: Stats SA, General Household Survey 2014 Report

Share of GDP by sector, 2002–2014 (percentage)



Source: Data tables provided by Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies (Tips): The Real Economy Bulletin, Third Quarter 2015, data tables
 Data note: Percentages do not total to 100 because the 'Other' category is excluded