



Western Cape
Government



Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators

March 2020

Better Data and Evidence
Better Decisions
Known to all

Acknowledgements

The Western Cape Government (WCG) has reaffirmed its commitment to being data driven, to use data as a strategic asset and leverage data and evidence for decision making. The message is clear, by having the right data and evidence we can monitor both internal and external drivers of change, track service delivery, and monitor outcomes and achievements.

This publication is an official annual data release that is integral to the data and evidence agenda of WCG. Year-on-year, it provides a coherent set of outcome indicators with data trends to support evidence-based development.

This publication is released as the WCG embarks on a new five-year Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) to realise its five Vision Inspired Priorities (VIPs). As you know, this PSP is about improved and informed service delivery towards better societal outcomes and is grounded with a set of approximately 80 indicators.

I am proud to say, that for the first time in WCG, we are releasing this annual publication 'measuring results using key outcome indicators' that is inclusive of baselines for a five (5) year strategic plan. These baselines relate to 27 out of the approximately 80 key outcome indicators developed for the PSP.

Appreciation goes to the Provincial Data Office (PDO) for reviewing and quality assuring each indicator as presented in this annual release, and for ensuring that this publication is supported with quality indicator standards, norms and definitions.

A word of thanks to all Heads of Departments in their efforts to driving data and evidence agenda.



Dr Harry Malila

Director-General

About this Publication

"Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is a flagship data product and is a response to the need for coherence in the production and use of quality data and evidence in the WCG. This publication is an output of Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) and Province-wide Data Governance approaches, as implemented within the WCG. It serves as an official annual data release that forms part of the broader data and production plan of the WCG. It provides up-to-date data trends for evidence-based decision-making; and serves as a resource for policy makers and planners on key outcome indicator trends across the universal statistical themes.

The publication is guided by international definitions as well as norms and standards for development indicators. It is also now supported with the most recent Monitoring and Results (M&R) Framework¹ developed for the PSP. In addition, it uses examples and benchmarks from other country specific statistical systems and is strongly aligned to the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. In line with good data governance principles, the data presented are accurate, credible, and reliable; and draws from the most recent data sourced from government administration datasets, official statistics and research by local institutions.

The publication provides data trends for approximately ninety (90) key outcome indicators, as well as baseline data and data trends for twenty-seven (27) outcome indicators in relation to the VIPs aligned to the PSP for 2019 to 2024. In some instances, and where applicable, the publication uses 2014² as a baseline year for all trends. Trends are displayed from this baseline year up to and including the latest data available at the time of publication.

A major focus of the publication is to provide comparable national and provincial trends on key development indicators such as: Population Dynamics; Economic Growth and Transformation; Prices; Employment; Job Creation and Decent Work; Life Circumstances; Service Delivery and Poverty; Sustainable Resource Management; Health; Education; Safety and Security; Rural Development; Food Security and Land Reform as well as Governance.

This annual release is produced by the Provincial Data Office (PDO) and the publication is accessible via the website of the Department of the Premier (DotP).

¹ A framework that provides consistent application of common standards for indicators and data that is integral for monitoring delivery and measuring outcomes.

² Any indicator trend prior to 2014 baseline year may be requested from the Provincial Data Office.

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Introduction

This publication "Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is produced using various publicly available data including those from Stats SA, and administrative data from various provincial and national departments. The publication reflects the measurement and monitoring of key outcome indicator trends in line with development outcome indicators. This release, for the first time in WCG, includes the baseline outcome indicators as defined by M&R Framework for the PSP.

The sections that follow provide the measures of outcome indicators that are linked to the global data agenda. The publication is structured in such a way that the data can be used to strengthen the policy and data decision making chain. The data are presented according to the universal statistical themes of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) as a start, and then mapped to policy domains such as the VIPs of the PSP and the national priorities. The publication also makes reference where indicators are related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and notes the SDG indicator and indicator number as guided by Stats SA³.

Outcome indicators are represented mostly at national and provincial levels (due to the challenges experienced in the disaggregation of data, the quality, the access and availability of lower level data); and presented through existing baseline data and five-year trends⁴. Baselines for approximately twenty-seven (27) key outcome indicators in the PSP are included in this report. For ease of representation, graphical representation focus on providing comparisons between the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Where applicable, data for all nine (9) provinces are provided in the table accompanying an indicator.

³ See http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf

⁴ A database of all indicators and related data trends is maintained by the PDO who is the custodian of the database.

Definitions

Indicator:	The indicator refers to the indicator label defined in the Indicator Framework
Policy Domain:	Relevant chapters in the National Development Plan are presented as policy domains to which the indicator is linked
Trend analysis:	Provides a short synopsis of the data provided for each indicator
Data:	Presents the data to the reader in a tabular form
Graph:	Presents the data to the reader in a graphical form
Data format:	Refers to the format in which the data is presented
Definition:	A further, more detailed definition of the indicator is provided here
Data source:	Refers to the original source the data presented was obtained from
Other links:	Provides a reference to the Western Cape Provincial Strategic Goals
Data Note:	Refers to cautionary notes or added attributes of the data

Universal Statistical Themes

The indicators and associated data in this publication is presented according to the Universal Statistical Themes. The themes are aligned to the statistical production areas of Statistics South Africa. These themes are listed below:

- Population Dynamics
- Economic Growth and Transformation
- Prices
- Employment, Job Creation and Decent Work
- Life Circumstances, Service Delivery and Poverty
- Sustainable Resource Management
- Health
- Education
- Safety and Security
- Rural Development, Food Security and Land Reform
- Governance

Sustainable Development Goals

The global agenda on sustainable development is best expressed through the SDGs, what one can best describe as the ultimate measure of progress which is about prosperity for people and planet. The SDGs, a set of 17 "Global Goals", 169 targets, and 230 indicators, are a standard for evaluating if progress is being made across the world to reduce poverty, improve quality of life, and realise aspirations of the masses of people towards development. The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) are:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

Policy Domain alignment

The following table demonstrates the alignment between the Universal Statistical Themes and the relevant Policy Domain as guided by the NDP.

Universal Statistical Themes	Policy Domain
Economic Growth and Transformation	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
Prices	
Employment, job creation and decent work	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty	Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
Sustainable Resource Management	Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources
Health	A long and healthy life for all South Africans
Education	Quality of basic education
	Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
Safety and Security	All people in South Africa are and feel safe
Rural development, food security and land reform	Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all
Governance	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system
	Create a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world
	An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service
	Nation building and social cohesion

Where relevant, each indicator in this publication is linked to a Policy Domain to which it has relevance.

Vision-Inspired Priorities

The Vision-Inspired Priorities (VIPs) are formulated as the basis for the policy priorities of the Western Cape Government for the period 2019 -2024. Linkages to the VIPs are made for each indicator. The VIPs are listed below:

VIP 1: Safe and Cohesive Communities

VIP 2: Growth and Jobs

VIP 3: Empowering People

VIP 4: Mobility and Spatial Transformation

VIP 5: Innovation and Culture

Where relevant, each indicator in this publication is linked to a VIP to which it has relevance.

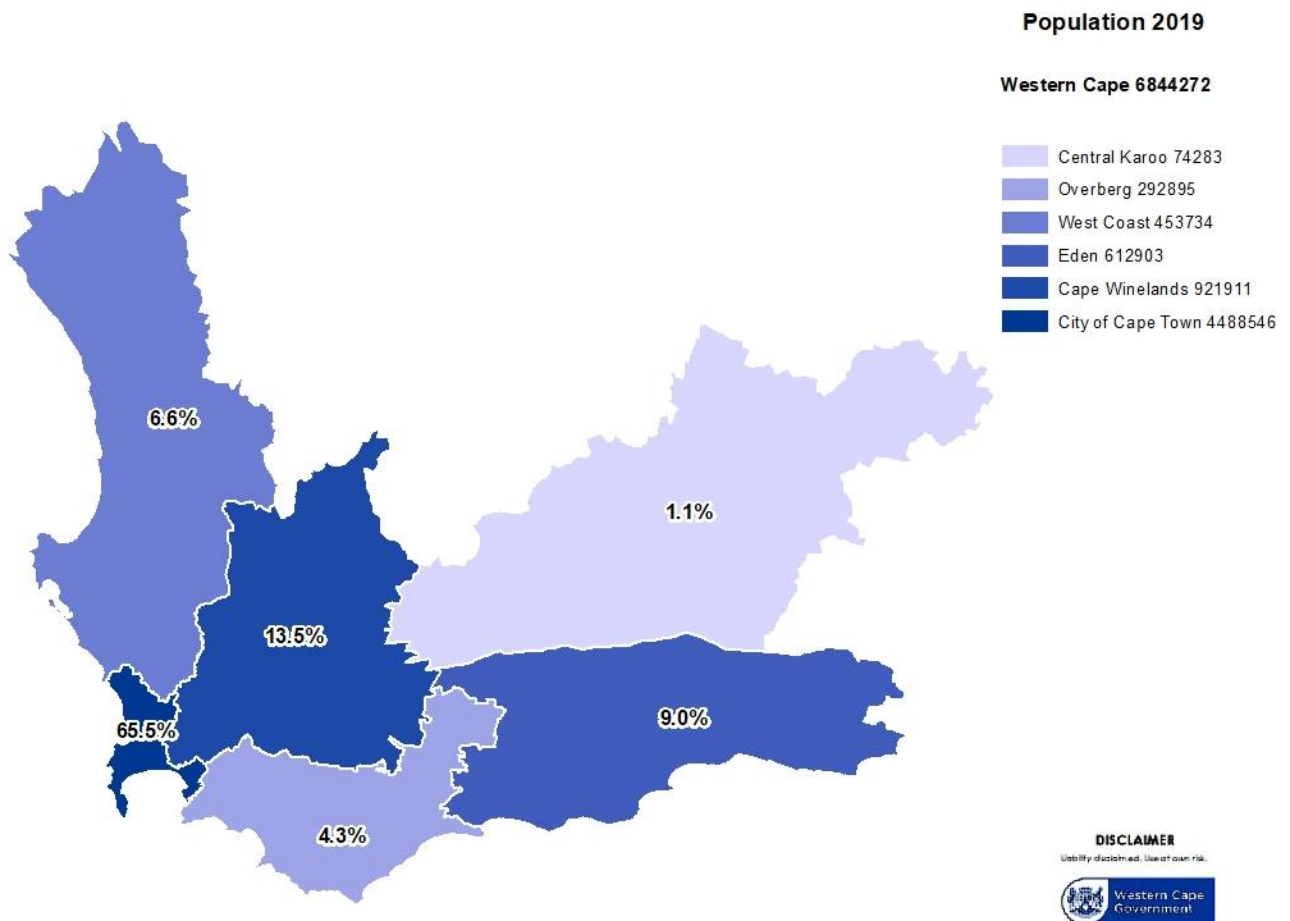


Population



South African population

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the distribution of the province's population across the districts in 2019.



The Western Cape population by age group and gender

TREND ANALYSIS

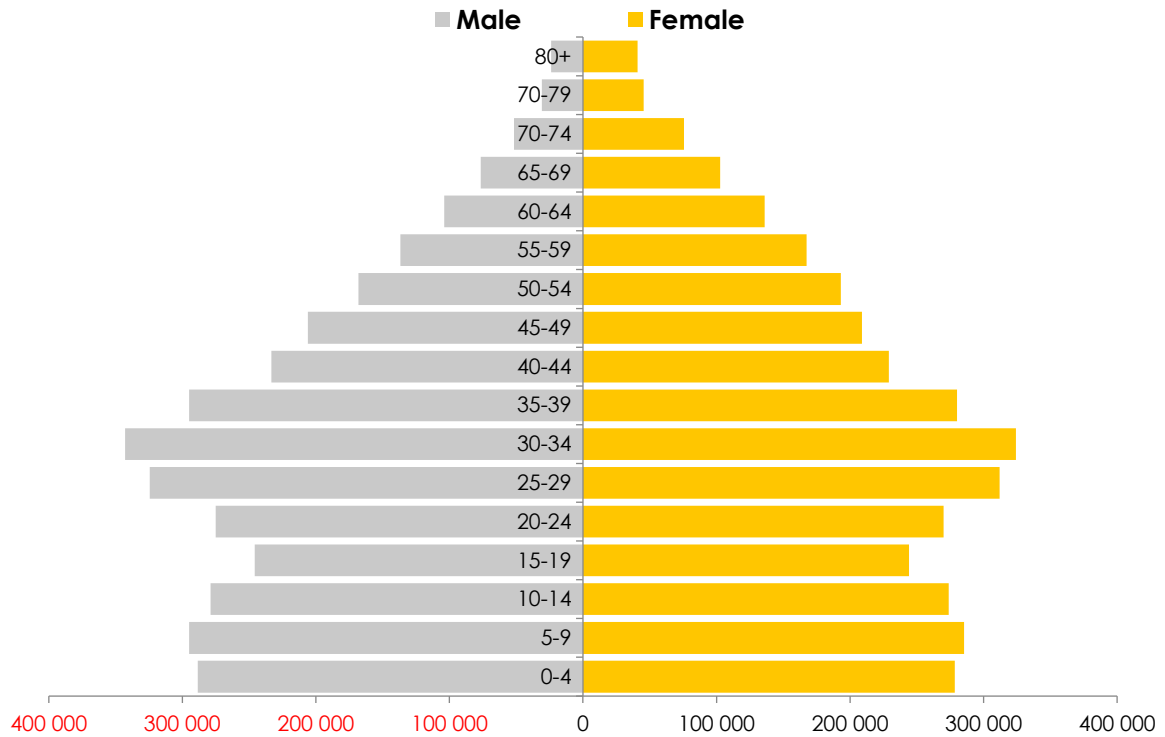
The total number of people living in the Western Cape was 6 844 272 in 2019 as compared to 6 721 215 in 2018, with 49.3% of the population being male and 50.7% female. From the age group 45 years and older, the proportion of females are significantly higher than males. The Western Cape has an age-dependency of 45.7. In addition, 59.0% of the population is under 35 years of age.

Western Cape population by age category, 2019

	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-4	288 467	278 467	566 934	50.9%	49.1%
5-9	294 986	285 394	580 381	50.8%	49.2%
10-14	278 900	273 962	552 862	50.4%	49.6%
15-19	245 721	244 235	489 956	50.2%	49.8%
20-24	274 974	270 050	545 024	50.5%	49.5%
25-29	324 491	311 967	636 458	51.0%	49.0%
30-34	342 992	324 170	667 162	51.4%	48.6%
35-39	295 017	280 232	575 249	51.3%	48.7%
40-44	233 420	229 175	462 595	50.5%	49.5%
45-49	205 932	208 843	414 775	49.6%	50.4%
50-54	168 049	193 117	361 166	46.5%	53.5%
55-59	136 835	167 476	304 311	45.0%	55.0%
60-64	103 981	136 133	240 114	43.3%	56.7%
65-69	76 600	102 844	179 444	42.7%	57.3%
70-74	51 560	75 554	127 114	40.6%	59.4%
70-79	30 822	45 356	76 179	40.5%	59.5%
80+	23 756	40 794	64 550	36.8%	63.2%
Total	3 376 504	3 467 769	6 844 272	49.3%	50.7%



Western Cape populaton by age group and gender, 2019



Data format	Number
Definition	The total number of people living in the Western Cape by age group and gender in a given year.
Data source	Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019, Stats SA
Other links	n/a
Data Note	

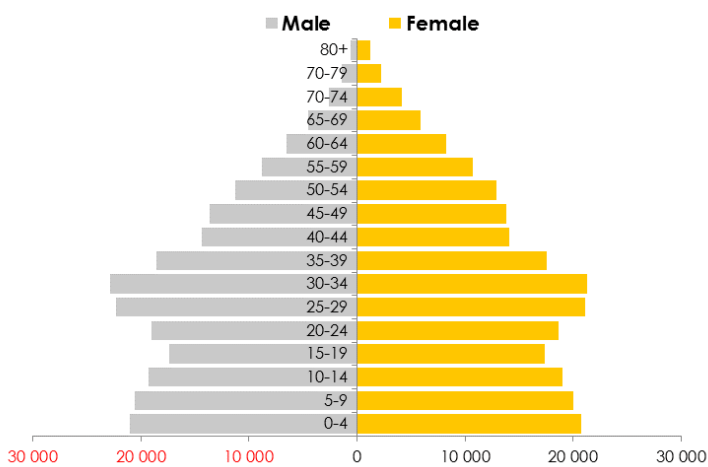


The Western Cape District population by age group and gender

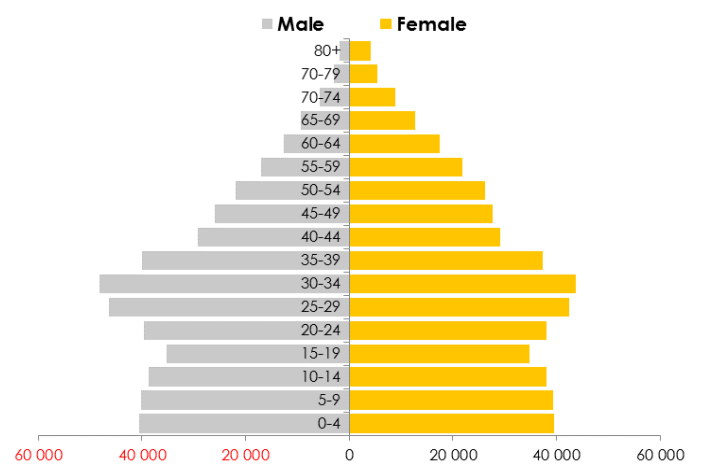
TREND ANALYSIS

For 2019, the City of Cape Town accounts for 65.6% of the Western Cape province's population. Cape Winelands (13.5%) and Eden (9%) are the districts with the second and third highest population in the province.

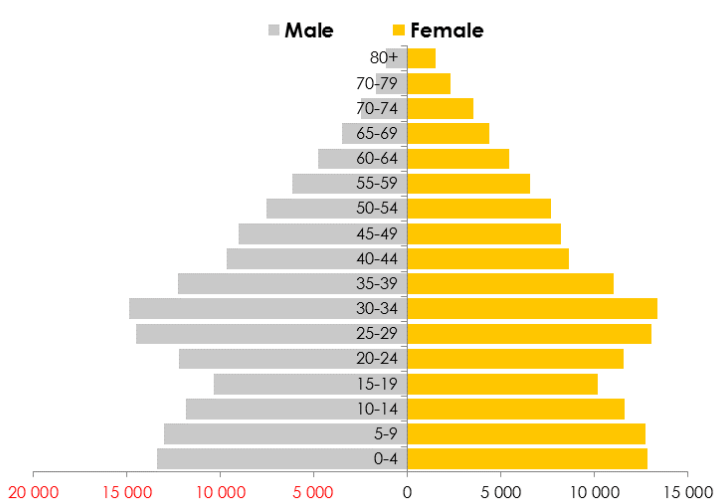
West Coast District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2019



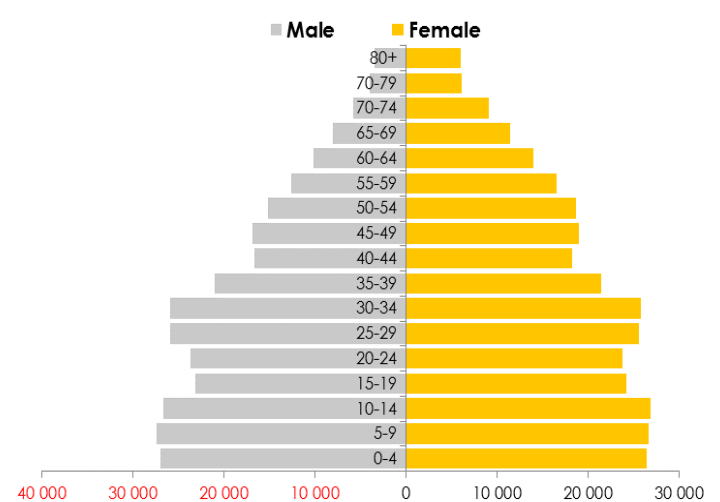
Cape Winelands District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2019



Overberg District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2019

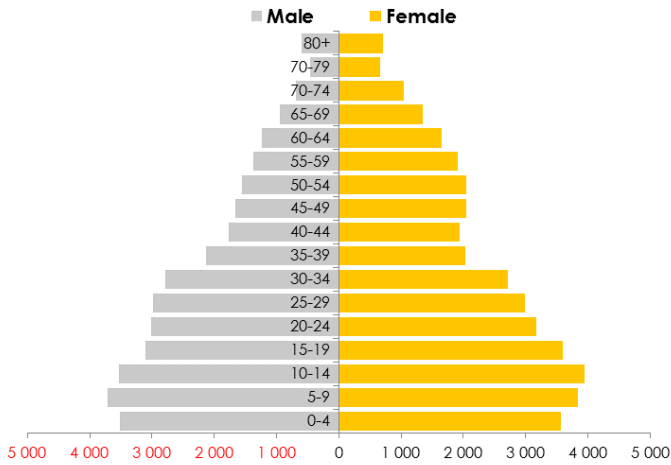


Garden Route population by age group and gender, 2019

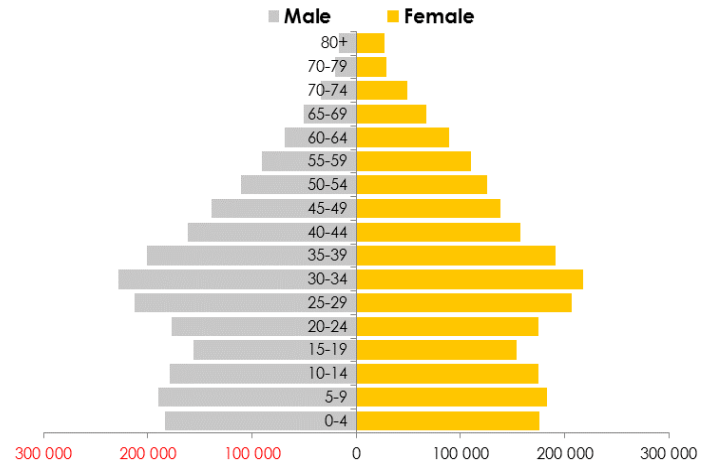




Central Karoo District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2019



City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality population by age group and gender, 2019



Municipality	2019	% WC population
West Coast District	453 734	6.6%
Cape Winelands District	921 910	13.5%
Overberg District	292 895	4.3%
Eden District	612 903	9.0%
Central Karoo District	74 282	1.1%
City of Cape Town	4 488 546	65.6%
Western Cape	6 844 272	100%

Data format Number

Definition The total number of people living in the district municipality by age group and gender in a given year.

Data source Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019, Stats SA

Other links n/a

Data Note

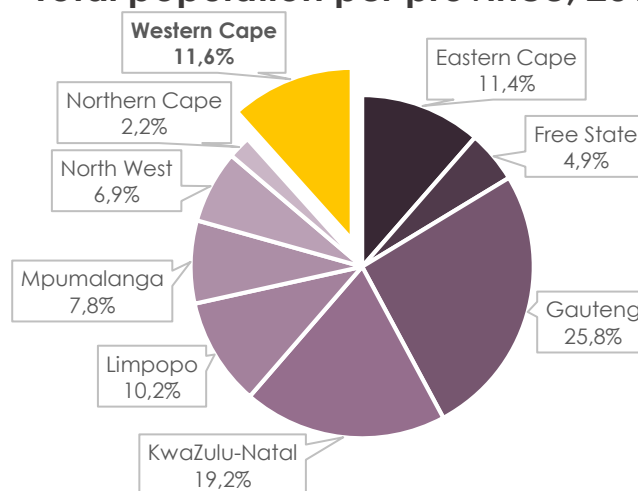


The South African population per province

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's population has increased from 6.2 million people in 2014 to 6.8 million in 2019; and now has the 3rd largest population in the country, with Gauteng having the largest population. The Western Cape accounts for 11.6% of the country's population; and has the second highest average annual growth rate (1.97%) following Gauteng (2.56%). 25.8% of the country's population resides in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 19.2%.

Total population per province, 2019



Province	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	average annual growth rate	% population per province
Eastern Cape	6 634 413	6 653 986	6 674 613	6 692 944	6 703 968	6 712 276	0.23%	11.4%
Free State	2 816 938	2 832 246	2 847 866	2 863 006	2 875 816	2 887 465	0.50%	4.9%
Gauteng	13 376 960	13 728 025	14 085 143	14 446 408	14 811 270	15 176 116	2.56%	25.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 686 971	10 801 104	10 916 303	11 036 317	11 162 019	11 289 086	1.10%	19.2%
Limpopo	5 718 086	5 773 354	5 829 258	5 883 077	5 933 282	5 982 584	0.91%	10.2%
Mpumalanga	4 245 607	4 312 352	4 379 046	4 448 608	4 520 308	4 592 187	1.58%	7.8%
North West	3 699 334	3 764 870	3 832 000	3 897 470	3 962 741	4 027 160	1.71%	6.9%
Northern Cape	1 186 831	1 201 800	1 217 485	1 233 048	1 248 608	1 263 875	1.27%	2.2%
Western Cape	6 209 261	6 338 897	6 470 621	6 596 979	6 721 215	6 844 272	1.97%	11.6%
South Africa	54 574 401	55 406 634	56 252 336	57 097 857	57 939 226	58 775 022	1.49%	100.0%

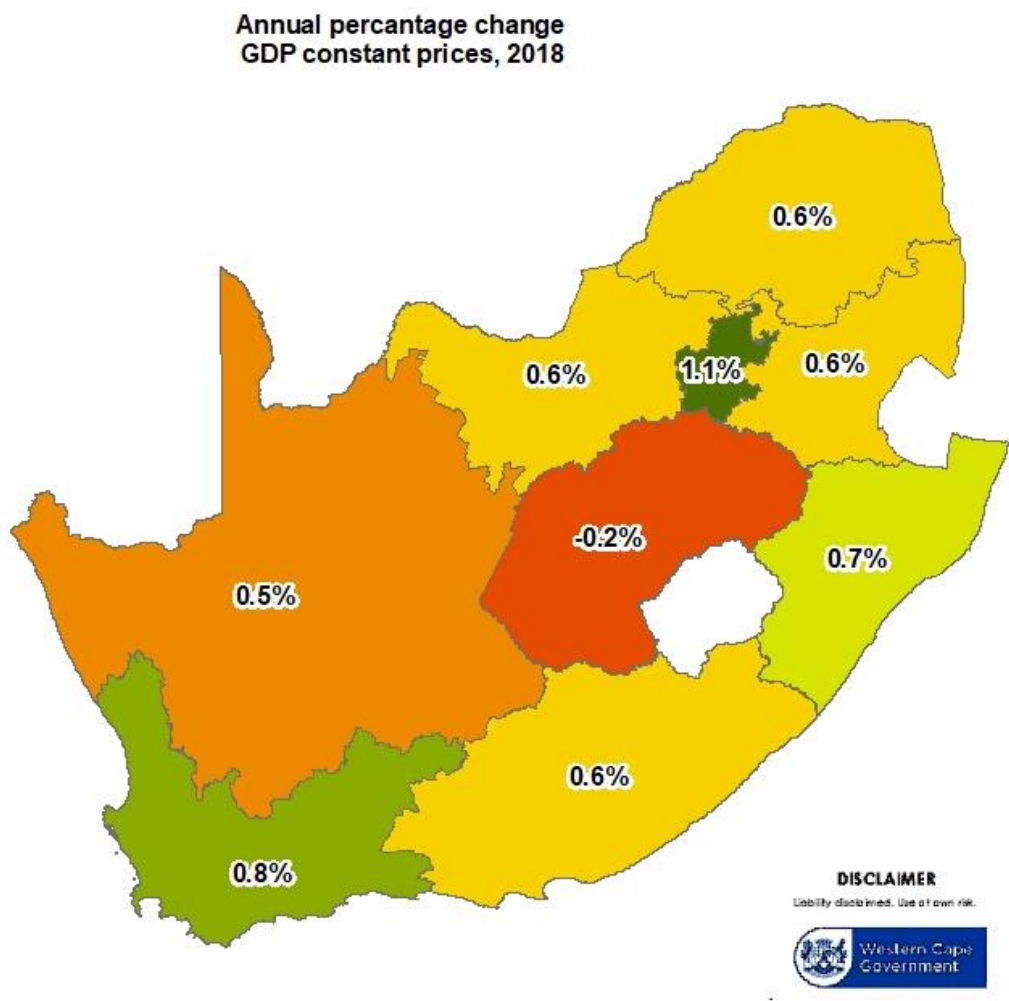
Data format Number
Definition The total number of persons living in South Africa by province.
Data source Mid-Year Population Estimates 2019, Stats SA
Other links n/a
Data Note



Economic Growth and Transformation

Real regional GDP growth rate per province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



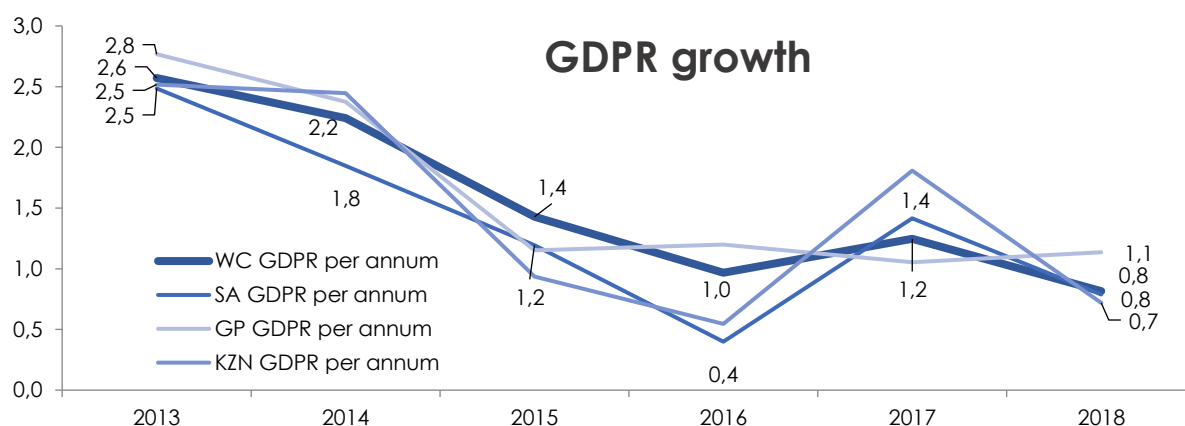
The map above shows that all provinces had positive Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2018 except Free State. Gauteng and the Western Cape experienced the highest growth in 2018.

Real regional GDP growth rate

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

The data from 2013 onwards shows the economy was slowing down before showing some recovery in 2017 and slowing down again in 2018. Both the national and provincial economy experienced its lowest growth in 2016, except for Gauteng and Eastern Cape who both experienced their lowest growth in 2017. For 2018, the economic growth for the Western Cape and nationally is 0.8%. Gauteng experienced the highest economic growth in 2018 at 1.1%. Nationally for **2019**, the economy slowed to 0.2% growth with negative growth in the last 2 quarters.



GDPR per annum South African Provinces						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Western Cape	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.8
Eastern Cape	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Northern Cape	2.4	3.0	1.1	-1.2	2.8	0.5
Free State	1.9	2.0	-0.3	-0.3	1.4	-0.2
KwaZulu-Natal	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.7
North West	2.9	-3.7	4.4	-3.6	2.0	0.6
Gauteng	2.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Mpumalanga	2.0	2.9	-0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6
Limpopo	2.7	1.1	1.8	-0.5	2.1	0.6
SA GDP	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.8

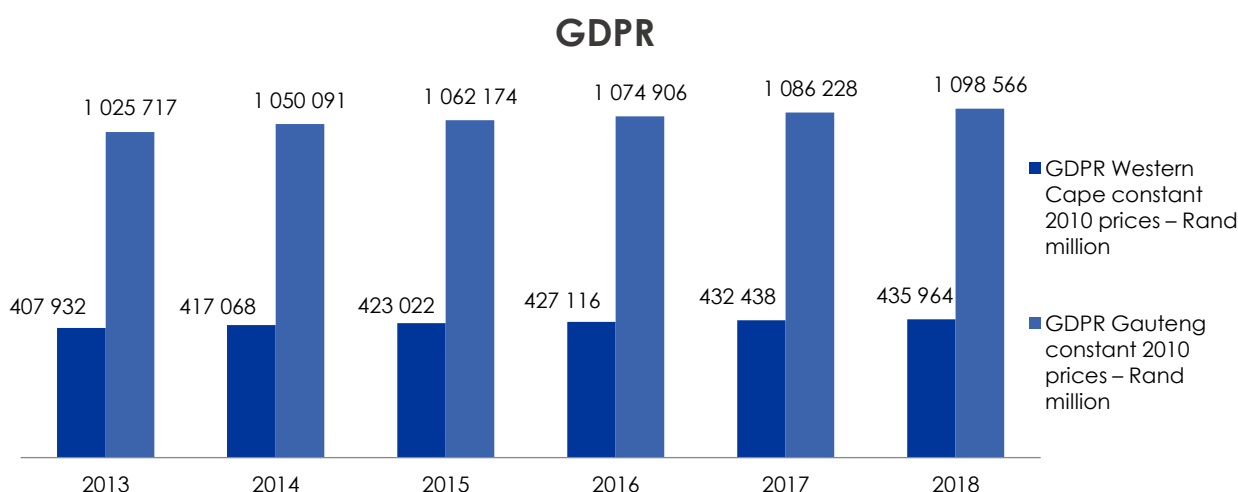
Data format Percentage change in GDPR
Definition The total GDP growth of the province per annum taking inflation into account.
Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2019, Stats SA
Other links VIP 2;
 SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
 Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

The total GDP of the Western Cape in Rands

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

Data for GDPR shows consistent positive growth since 2013. It is however evident that growth in terms of Rand value for the Western Cape, Gauteng and the South African economy is slowing down, yet still positive.



GDPR						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GDPR WC constant 2010 prices – R million	407 932	417 068	423 022	427 116	432 438	435 964
GDPR Gauteng constant 2010 prices – R million	1 025 717	1 050 091	1 062 174	1 074 906	1 086 228	1 098 566
GDPR SA constant 2010 prices – R million	2 973 175	3 028 090	3 064 237	3 076 466	3 119 983	3 144 539

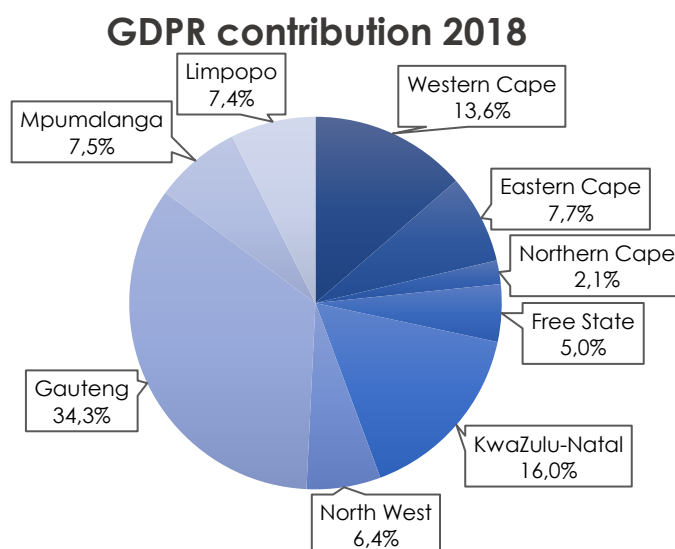
Data format	Rand value of GDPR at current prices in Rand million
Definition	Market value of all final goods and services produced within a region in a given period of time.
Data source	GDP 4th Quarter release 2019, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
	Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to the country's GDP

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's contribution to national GDP remains fairly constant. The province with the highest contribution in 2018 to the national GDP is Gauteng with 34.3% contribution; followed by the KwaZulu-Natal (16.0%); and then the Western Cape (13.6%).



	GDPR contribution					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Western Cape	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.6
Eastern Cape	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Northern Cape	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Free State	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
KwaZulu-Natal	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0
North West	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
Gauteng	33.8	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.3	34.3
Mpumalanga	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Limpopo	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4

Data format Percentage of total GDP
Definition Percentage contribution of Western Cape regional GDP to National GDP of South Africa.
Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2019, Stats SA
Other links PSG 1
Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

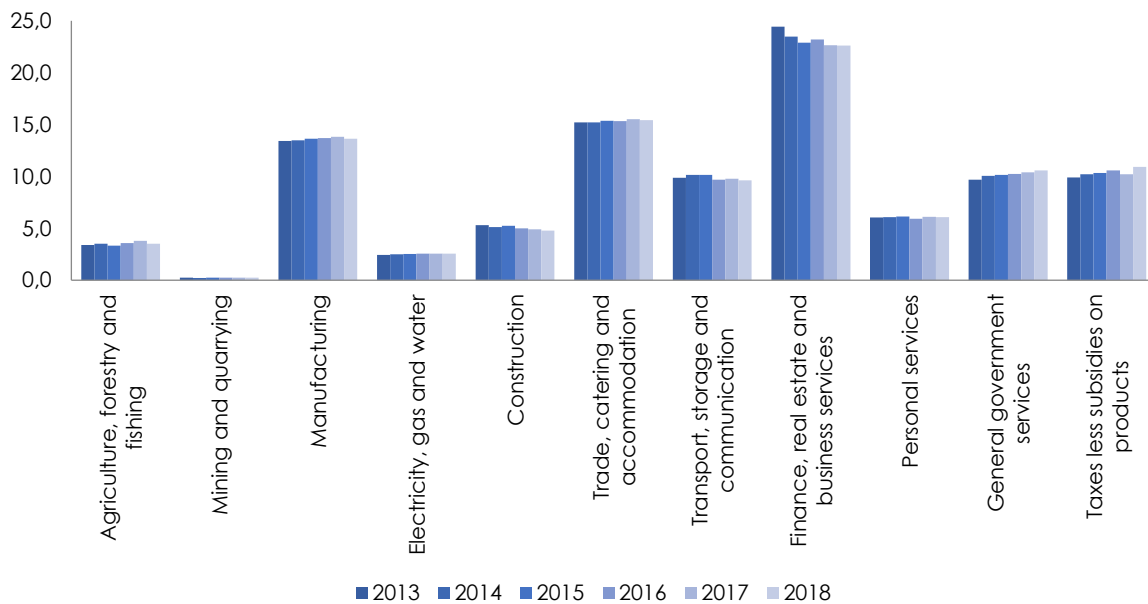
Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the Western Cape

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

For the Western Cape in 2018, Finance, Real Estate and Business Services has the highest contribution to GDP (22.6%); followed by Trade, Catering and Accommodation (15.4%); and by Manufacturing (13.6%). The data shows that these sectors have contributed the most to WC GDP since 2013. Since 2013, the General Government Services sector has been increasing in contribution to overall GDP whilst Finance, Real Estate and Business Services has been decreasing.

GDP contribution from each industry



GDP contribution from each industry, Western Cape

Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction
2013	3.4	0.2	13.4	2.4	5.3
2014	3.5	0.2	13.5	2.5	5.1
2015	3.3	0.2	13.6	2.5	5.2
2016	3.6	0.2	13.7	2.6	5.0
2017	3.8	0.3	13.8	2.6	4.9
2018	3.5	0.2	13.6	2.6	4.8



GDPR contribution from each industry

Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Trade, catering and accommodation	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	Personal services	General government services	Taxes less subsidies on products
2013	15.2	9.9	24.4	6.0	9.7	9.9
2014	15.2	10.2	23.5	6.1	10.1	10.2
2015	15.4	10.1	22.9	6.1	10.1	10.3
2016	15.3	9.7	23.2	5.9	10.2	10.6
2017	15.5	9.8	22.7	6.1	10.4	10.2
2018	15.4	9.6	22.6	6.1	10.6	10.9

Data format Percentage contribution of each industry to GDPR

Definition Percentage contribution each industry in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province.

Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2019, Stats SA

Other links VIP 2

Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

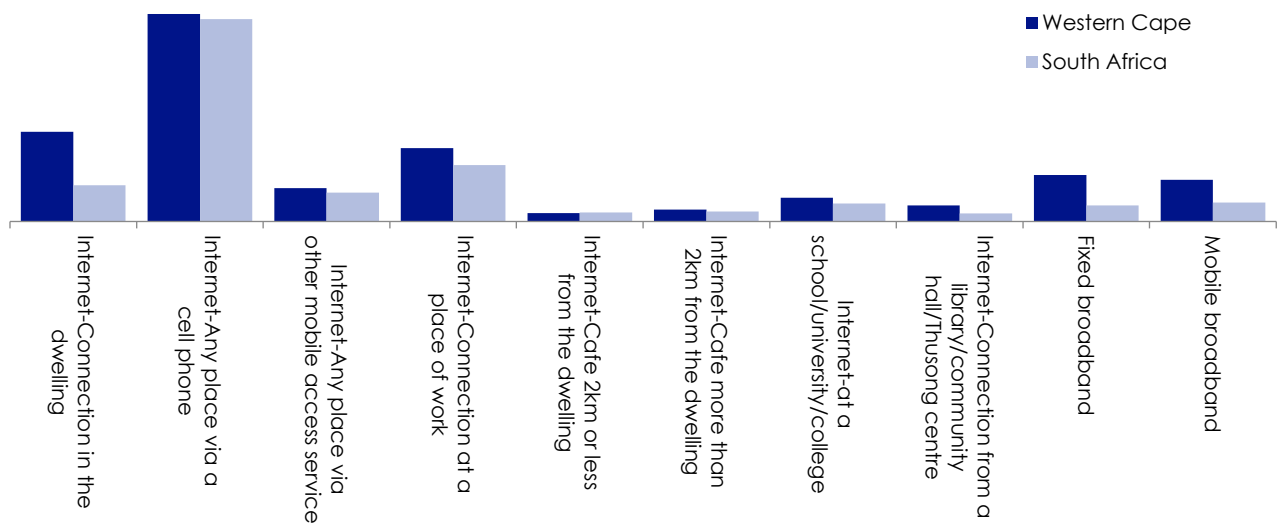
Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.)

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2018, the type of internet access with the highest percentage for households is Internet-Access Any place via a cell phone. The province with the highest access is Gauteng (66.9%), followed by Mpumalanga (68.3%) and Western Cape (59.7%). Western Cape has the highest proportion of households with an internet connection in dwelling (25.8%) followed by Gauteng (16.7%).

Percentage of households by type of internet access, WC and SA, 2018





Percentage of households accessing the internet by type of access and province, 2018										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Internet-Connection in the dwelling	25.8%	4.0%	4.6%	7.6%	5.6%	3.0%	16.7%	4.4%	1.7%	10.4%
Internet-Any place via a cell phone	59.7%	52.5%	50.6%	59.5%	51.5%	56.1%	66.9%	68.3%	41.8%	58.2%
Internet-Any place via other mobile access service	9.6%	8.0%	7.7%	6.9%	9.3%	6.9%	11.2%	1.5%	3.7%	8.3%
Internet-Connection at a place of work	21.1%	11.8%	11.4%	11.1%	15.1%	7.6%	25.8%	6.5%	5.7%	16.2%
Internet-Cafe 2km or less from the dwelling	2.4%	1.9%	0.4%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	5.9%	1.2%	0.6%	2.6%
Internet-Cafe more than 2km from the dwelling	3.4%	2.5%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	2.8%	5.2%	1.9%	0.6%	2.8%
Internet-at a school/university/college	6.8%	5.4%	0.9%	6.2%	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	0.8%	1.4%	5.2%
Internet-Connection from a library/community hall/Thusong centre	4.6%	1.2%	0.8%	3.2%	4.6%	0.9%	1.9%	0.3%	0.5%	2.3%
Fixed broadband	13.4%	1.7%	1.9%	3.3%	3.1%	1.1%	6.6%	1.0%	1.0%	4.6%
Mobile broadband	12.0%	2.2%	2.7%	4.2%	2.4%	1.6%	9.4%	3.1%	0.6%	5.5%

Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to the internet.
Data source	GHS 2018, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2; SDG Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by a mobile network such as 3G and LTE or 5G
Data Note	Percentages can sum to more than 100% as households may indicate more than 1 form of accessing the internet.

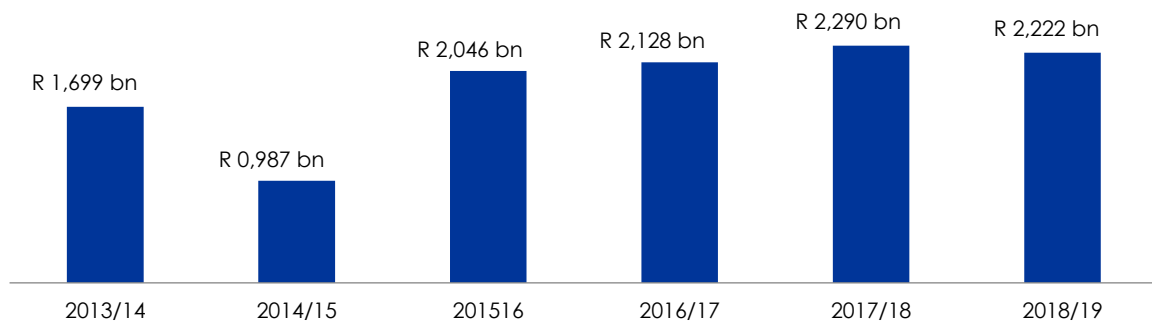
Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape

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TREND ANALYSIS

Rand value of committed investments in the Western Cape have experienced an increase over the six (6) year period from 2013/14 to 2018/19.

Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape



Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Western Cape	R1.699bn	R986.7m	R2.045.8bn	R2.128bn	R2.29bn	R2.222bn

Data format	Rand value of committed investments into the province
Definition	The rand value of committed investment projects for the financial year. Committed investments are classified as those projects where the investor has already incurred substantial expenditure towards the implementation of the investment project in the Western Cape. This indicator will include the values for investment into the department's Khulisa priority sectors of Oil, gas and marine services and Agri-processing (Halal and Wine Promotion).
Data source	DEDAT Annual Report 2018/19
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	

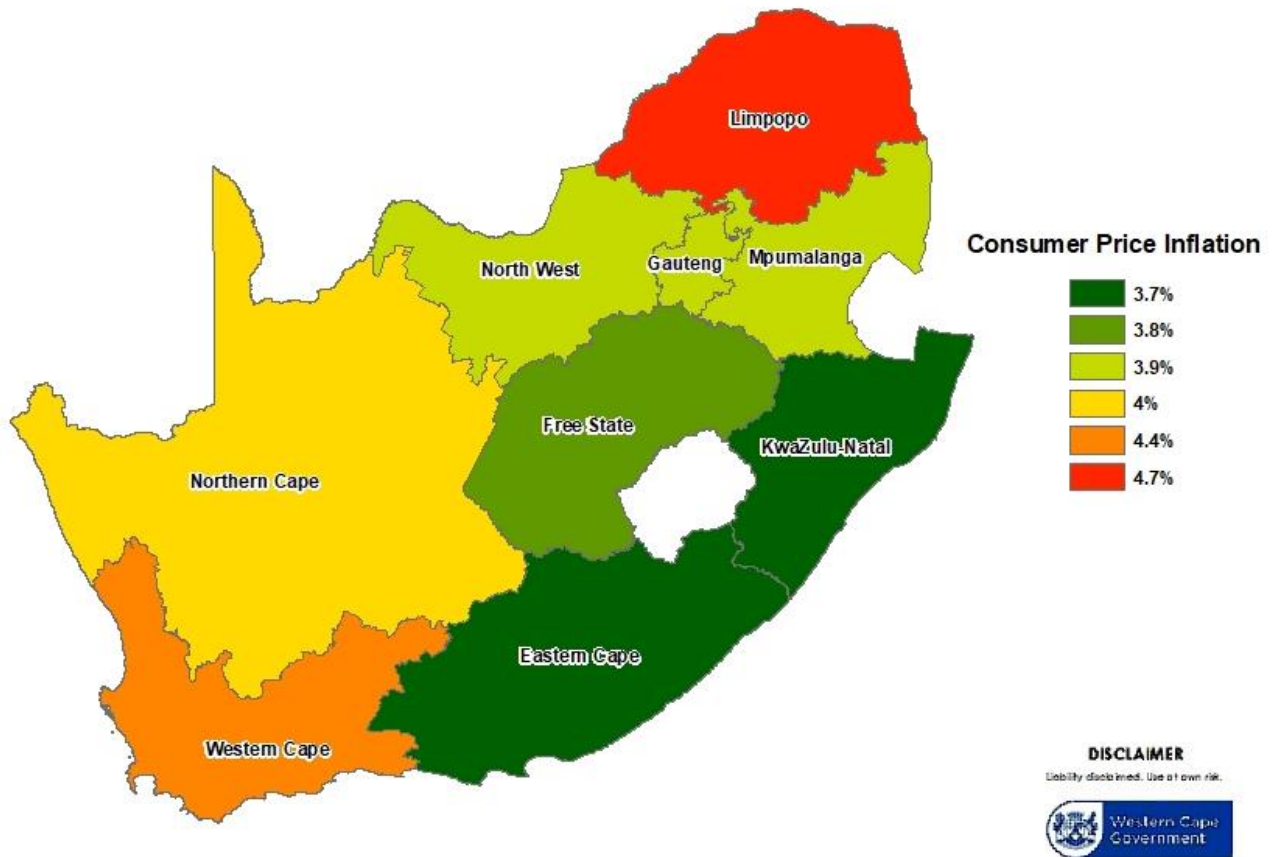


Prices



Consumer Price Index by province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows that all provinces are in a range between 3.7% and 4.7% for headline inflation; with the Western Cape and Limpopo experiencing the highest inflation during December 2019.

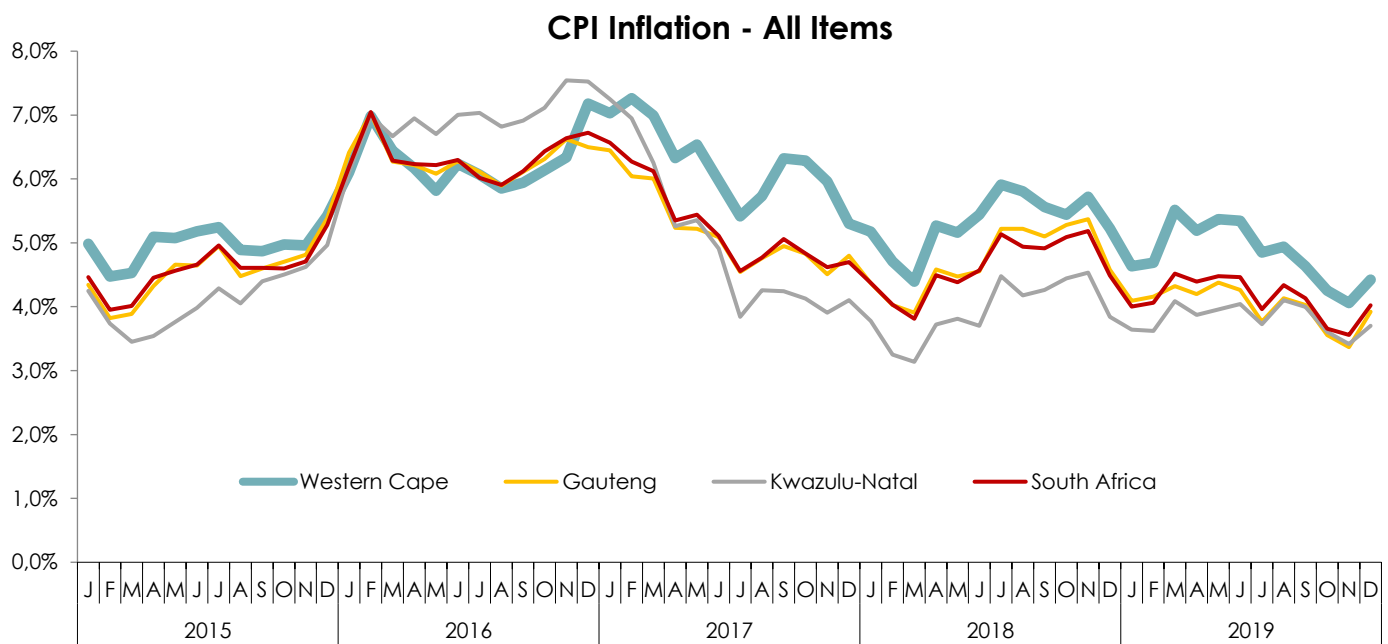


Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2015, the inflation rate (all items) has been maintained at between 3% and 7% for South Africa. For the past two years, the inflation rate has been at relatively low level. 2016 saw relatively higher inflation with the inflation rate generally decreasing over 2017 and remaining fairly constant during 2018 and 2019. Food inflation saw dramatic decrease in 2018 in both the Western Cape and the country as a whole and remained relatively lower during 2019.



		CPI annual inflation rate, 2019											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	4.6%	4.7%	5.5%	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	4.1%	4.4%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2.4%	2.1%	2.5%	1.6%	2.7%	3.4%	3.0%	3.6%	3.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%
	Food	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.4%	2.4%	3.1%	2.8%	3.6%	3.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.4%
South Africa	All items	4.0%	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.0%	4.3%	4.1%	3.7%	3.6%	4.0%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2.9%	2.9%	3.2%	3.0%	3.5%	3.8%	3.5%	4.1%	4.1%	3.7%	3.7%	4.0%
	Food	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%	3.3%	4.0%	4.0%	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%



CPI annual inflation rate, 2018

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	5.2%	4.7%	4.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.7%	5.2%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.9%	4.8%	4.4%	5.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
	Food	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	5.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%
South Africa	All items	4.4%	4.0%	3.8%	4.5%	4.4%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.5%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.8%	3.3%	2.8%	3.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%	2.7%
	Food	3.8%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.9%	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Year-on-year percentage increase in consumer price index.
Data source	Stats SA; CPI 2015 - 2019,
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	Table provides the inflation rates for the past year and graph shows trends going back to 2015 for ease of presentation

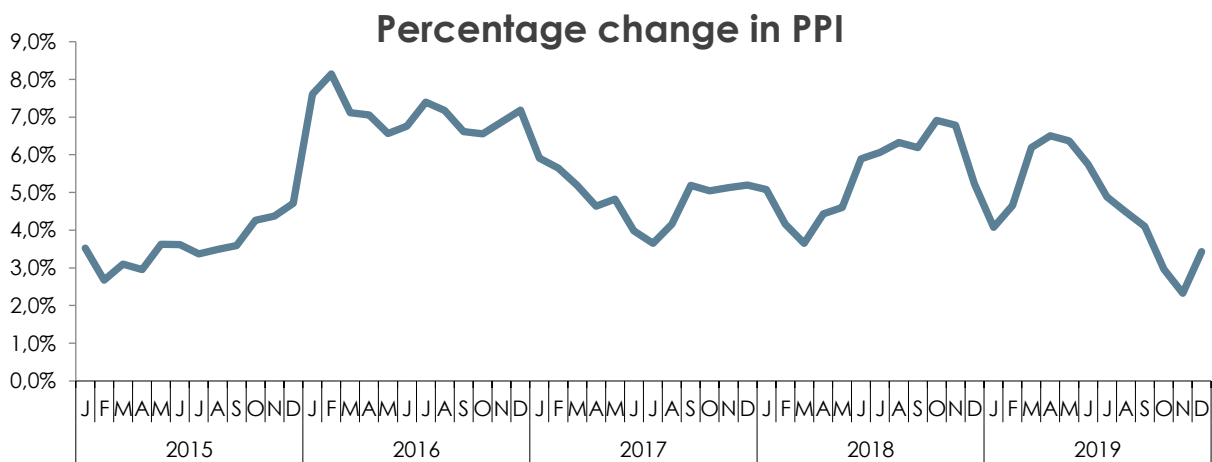


The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI)

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

The Producer Price Index inflation averaged 3.6% in 2015, 7.1% in 2016, 4.9% in 2017, 5.4% in 2018 and 4.6% in 2019. The high of 8.1% came in February 2016; whilst the low was 2.3% in November 2019. Since March 2015, there has been an increase in PPI up until March 2016. Since March 2016, PPI decreased until July 2017, and showed an increase to 6.9% in October 2018 and decreased again to 4.1% in January 2019.



Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa													
2019													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	4.1%	4.7%	6.2%	6.5%	6.4%	5.8%	4.9%	4.5%	4.1%	3.0%	2.3%	3.4%

Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa													
2018													
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	5.1%	4.2%	3.7%	4.4%	4.6%	5.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.2%	6.9%	6.8%	5.2%

Data format Percentage
Definition Year-on-year percentage change in producer price index.
Data source Stats SA; PPI 2015 – 2019
Other links VIP 2
Data Note Table provides the rates for the past two years and the graph shows trends for the last five (5) years for ease of presentation; the base year for the PPI is 2014; and therefore annual changes is calculated from 2015.

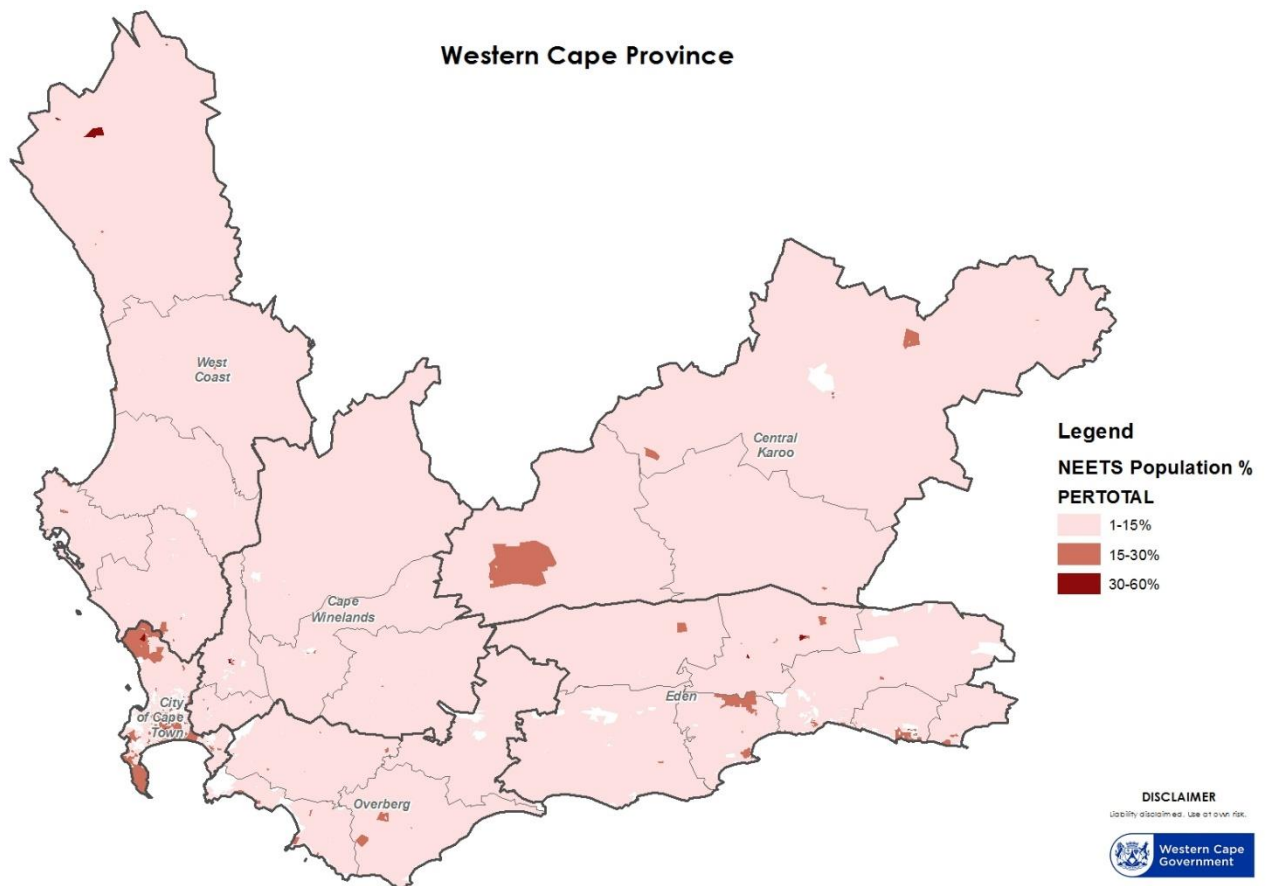


**Employment,
job creation and
decent work**



Not in Education, Employment, or Training in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the NEETS population totals calculated by the Population Unit of the Western Cape Department of Social Development, represented at the geographic level of the Statistics SA SubPlace boundaries. A NEET or neet is defined as a young person (15 - 24) who is "Not in Education, Employment, or Training".

The Census 2011 Community Profile Database for Education at Sub-Place level was used to derive the number of NEETs per sub-place in the Province.

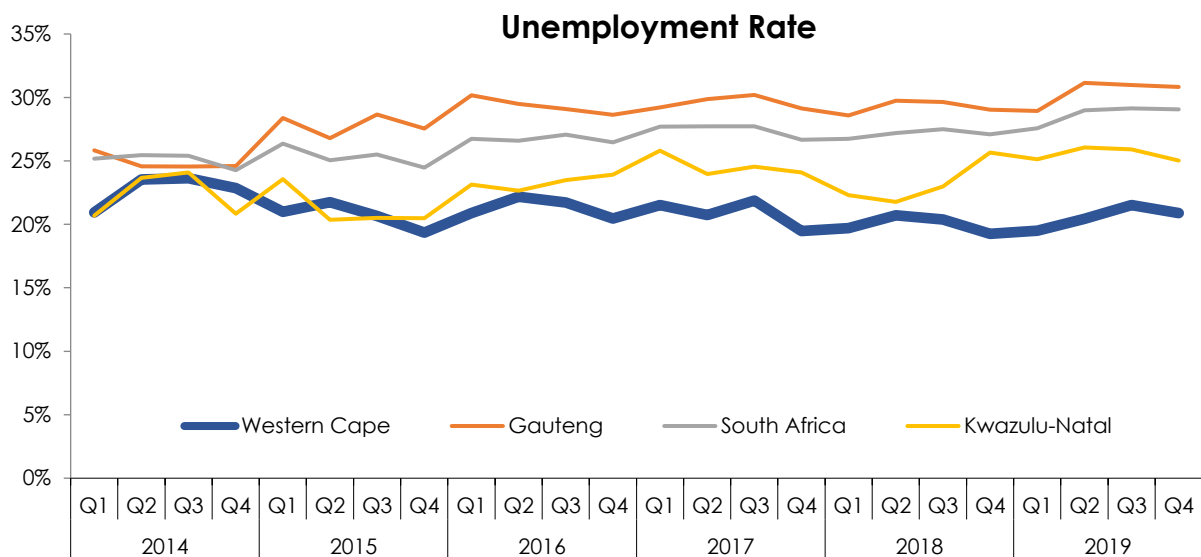


Unemployment rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past six (6) years, the unemployment rate for the Western Cape is lower than the national average. Since 2014, the gap between the national unemployment rate and the WC unemployment rate has increased significantly; with the WC having a much lower rate. The key provinces of Gauteng and Kwazulu-Natal as well as the overall national unemployment rate has increased since 2014. The Western Cape unemployment rate for the 4th Quarter of 2019 was 20.9% and South Africa at 29.1%.



	2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	19.7%	20.7%	20.4%	19.3%	19.5%	20.4%	21.5%	20.9%
Eastern Cape	35.6%	34.2%	35.6%	36.1%	37.4%	35.4%	36.5%	39.5%
Northern Cape	29.5%	28.9%	27.0%	25.0%	26.0%	29.4%	29.8%	26.9%
Free State	32.8%	34.4%	36.3%	32.9%	34.9%	34.4%	34.5%	35.0%
Kwazulu-Natal	22.3%	21.8%	23.0%	25.6%	25.1%	26.1%	25.9%	25.0%
North-West	25.8%	26.1%	28.0%	26.6%	26.4%	33.0%	30.4%	28.8%
Gauteng	28.6%	29.7%	29.6%	29.0%	28.9%	31.1%	31.0%	30.8%
Mpumalanga	32.4%	33.2%	32.5%	32.0%	34.2%	34.7%	35.3%	33.6%
Limpopo	19.9%	19.3%	18.9%	16.5%	18.5%	20.3%	21.4%	23.1%
South Africa	26.7%	27.2%	27.5%	27.1%	27.6%	29.0%	29.1%	29.1%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week, but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; Labour force surveys and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2014 - 2019
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	Table only shows data from 2018 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.



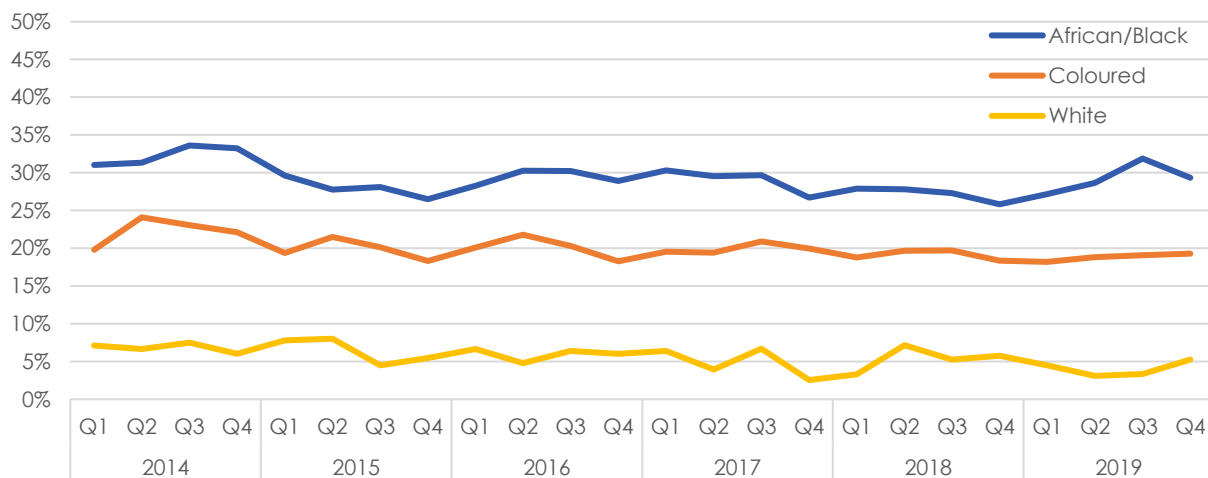
Unemployment rate by population in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the WC, unemployment remains significantly higher amongst the African/Black population group. The Coloured population group forms the largest population group in the Western Cape. The increase in unemployment in the Western Cape is driven by an increase in unemployment in the African/Black population groups. Unemployment in the African/Black population group have increased from 27.3% to 31.9% and in the Coloured population group have decreased from 19.7% to 19.1%.

Unemployment rate by population group in the Western Cape



Unemployment by population group, Western Cape

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
African/Black	33.6%	28.1%	30.2%	29.7%	27.3%	31.9%
Coloured	23.1%	20.2%	20.3%	20.9%	19.7%	19.1%
Indian/Asian**	10.9%	10.3%	8.8%	5.9%	16.7%	7.5%
White	7.5%	4.5%	6.4%	6.7%	5.2%	3.4%
Western Cape	23.6%	20.6%	21.7%	21.9%	20.4%	21.5%

Data format

Percentage

Definition

Official unemployment rate:

Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.

Data source

Stats SA; March Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2014 - 2019

Other links

VIP 2

Data Note

*Only 3rd Q figures are shown in the table for ease of view

**Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures.



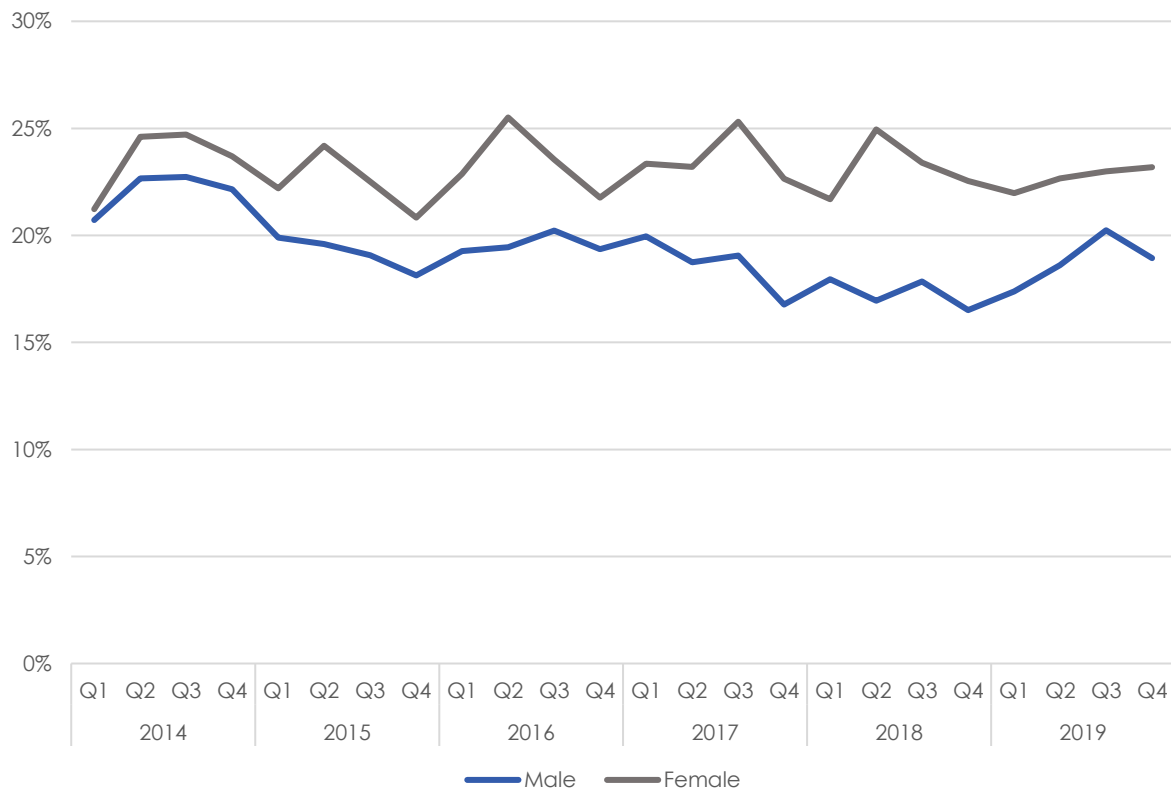
Unemployment rate by gender in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Unemployment remains higher amongst females. Since 2014 the gap between unemployment amongst males and females has increased. During the 4th quarter of 2019, the Western Cape had the lowest male (18.9%) and female (23.2%) unemployment rates. The 4th quarter of 2019 national unemployment rates for male and females are 27.2% and 31.3% respectively.

Unemployment by gender in the Western Cape





Unemployment rate by gender, 2018 - 2019									
		2018				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	male	17.9%	16.9%	17.8%	16.5%	17.4%	18.6%	20.2%	18.9%
	female	21.7%	24.9%	23.4%	22.5%	22.0%	22.7%	23.0%	23.2%
Eastern Cape	male	36.8%	35.7%	38.7%	38.1%	39.2%	35.5%	37.4%	38.6%
	female	34.3%	32.6%	32.3%	34.1%	35.4%	35.3%	35.5%	40.4%
Northern Cape	male	30.3%	29.1%	26.9%	24.9%	30.1%	28.1%	30.3%	25.7%
	female	28.5%	28.6%	27.2%	25.1%	20.5%	31.1%	29.2%	28.5%
Free State	male	29.6%	31.0%	33.8%	29.9%	32.5%	32.9%	34.9%	35.7%
	female	36.7%	38.2%	39.2%	36.5%	37.9%	36.1%	34.0%	34.2%
Kwazulu-Natal	male	21.8%	21.6%	22.6%	24.6%	24.6%	25.3%	25.5%	23.8%
	female	22.8%	22.0%	23.3%	26.8%	25.7%	26.9%	26.4%	26.4%
North-West	male	23.1%	24.0%	26.7%	24.5%	25.0%	31.6%	29.7%	27.7%
	female	30.1%	29.5%	29.9%	29.4%	28.5%	35.1%	31.6%	30.4%
Gauteng	male	26.4%	27.6%	27.3%	26.9%	27.4%	28.6%	28.2%	28.5%
	female	31.4%	32.5%	32.5%	31.8%	30.9%	34.4%	34.5%	33.8%
Mpumalanga	male	29.0%	30.2%	28.3%	27.2%	29.6%	30.4%	31.8%	30.1%
	female	36.6%	36.8%	37.5%	37.9%	39.7%	40.1%	39.7%	37.8%
Limpopo	male	18.0%	16.6%	16.8%	14.7%	16.2%	17.9%	19.5%	20.4%
	female	22.5%	22.8%	21.5%	18.9%	21.4%	23.2%	23.8%	26.5%
South Africa	male	25.1%	25.3%	25.9%	25.1%	26.1%	27.1%	27.7%	27.2%
	female	28.8%	29.5%	29.4%	29.5%	29.3%	31.3%	30.9%	31.3%

Data format Percentage

Definition **Official unemployment rate:**

Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.

Data source Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2014 - 2019

Other links VIP 2;

SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

8.5.2 Annual unemployment rate by sex

Data Note Table only shows data from 2018 for ease of presentation



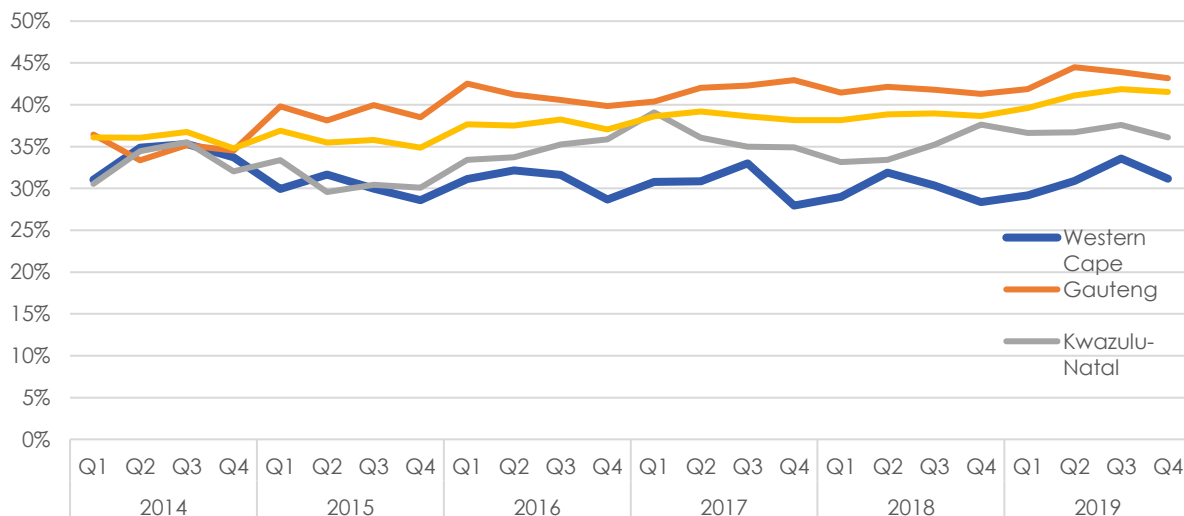
Youth unemployment rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, as with the rest of South Africa, youth unemployment remains significantly high. For the 4th quarter of 2019, youth unemployment is the lowest in the country for the Western Cape (31.2%); and the highest in the Eastern Cape (53.3%). The youth unemployment for the Western Cape has remained below the national average from 2014 to 2019. The Western Cape has the lowest unemployment rate of the key economic provinces.

Unemployment rate amongst youth



Unemployment rate by youth (15 – 34 year olds), 2018 – 2019

	2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	29.0%	31.9%	30.4%	28.4%	29.2%	30.9%	33.6%	31.2%
Eastern Cape	46.6%	43.9%	47.3%	49.9%	50.8%	47.4%	51.3%	53.3%
Northern Cape	37.6%	36.5%	33.4%	33.6%	36.4%	39.9%	42.4%	38.2%
Free State	43.9%	46.2%	48.6%	45.3%	48.1%	48.5%	47.0%	49.1%
Kwazulu-Natal	33.2%	33.4%	35.2%	37.6%	36.6%	36.7%	37.6%	36.1%
North-West	35.8%	36.5%	38.2%	36.9%	37.0%	46.8%	43.9%	42.0%
Gauteng	41.5%	42.2%	41.8%	41.3%	41.9%	44.5%	43.9%	43.2%
Mpumalanga	45.8%	47.2%	45.2%	43.5%	46.6%	47.8%	48.3%	46.8%
Limpopo	30.0%	29.8%	27.7%	24.8%	28.9%	30.4%	32.2%	37.1%
South Africa	38.2%	38.8%	39.0%	38.7%	39.6%	41.1%	41.9%	41.5%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official youth unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–34 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2014 - 2019
Other links	VIP 2, VIP 3; SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5.2A Youth (aged 15-34 years) unemployment rate
Data Note	Graph only shows key provincial comparisons. Table only shows data from 2018 for ease of presentation.



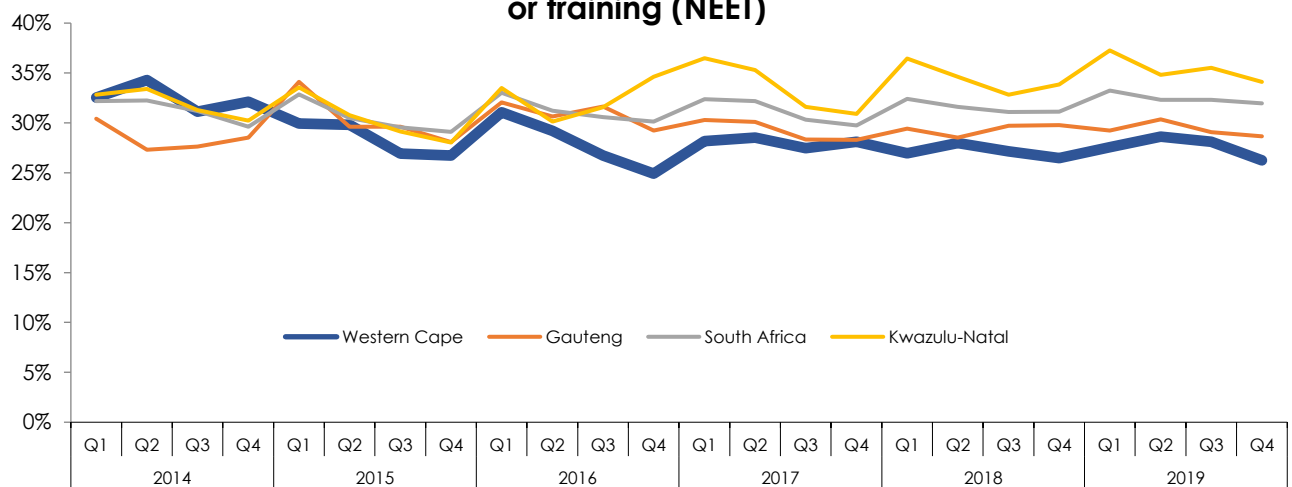
Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET)

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training have decreased from 2014 (32.5%) to 2019 (26.2% for Qrt 4). For 2019 Q4, the province with the lowest NEET percentage is the Western Cape (26.2%), followed by Gauteng (28.6%) and Limpopo (29.6%). The national NEET percentage is 32% (2019 Q4).

Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET)



Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), 2017 - 2019

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	28.2%	28.5%	27.5%	28.1%	26.9%	28.0%	27.1%	26.5%	27.6%	28.6%	28.1%	26.2%
Eastern Cape	34.1%	35.6%	34.0%	33.0%	34.4%	34.0%	35.0%	37.1%	36.6%	34.5%	34.7%	34.8%
Northern Cape	39.3%	40.0%	40.8%	38.2%	37.4%	38.1%	35.8%	35.4%	37.7%	37.0%	38.8%	37.0%
Free State	30.8%	32.3%	30.4%	29.9%	28.6%	28.5%	29.0%	28.7%	30.4%	33.2%	30.1%	31.3%
Kwazulu-Natal	36.5%	35.3%	31.6%	30.9%	36.4%	34.6%	32.8%	33.8%	37.3%	34.8%	35.5%	34.1%
North-West	35.1%	36.7%	36.5%	34.0%	37.0%	38.7%	34.3%	32.8%	40.3%	35.4%	35.8%	36.6%
Gauteng	30.3%	30.1%	28.3%	28.3%	29.4%	28.5%	29.7%	29.8%	29.2%	30.4%	29.1%	28.6%
Mpumalanga	35.7%	33.9%	29.6%	28.4%	35.9%	34.3%	33.5%	30.6%	32.5%	34.1%	34.8%	36.5%
Limpopo	26.6%	24.8%	25.0%	25.0%	29.1%	26.7%	26.4%	25.9%	31.7%	28.1%	29.8%	29.6%
South Africa	32.4%	32.2%	30.3%	29.7%	32.4%	31.6%	31.1%	31.1%	33.2%	32.3%	32.3%	32.0%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of the population aged 15–24 years not in employment, education or training (NEET) during the reference period.
Data source	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2017 - 2019
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 2, VIP 3; SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.6.1 Percentage of youth aged 15-24 not in education, employment or training (NEET)
Data Note	



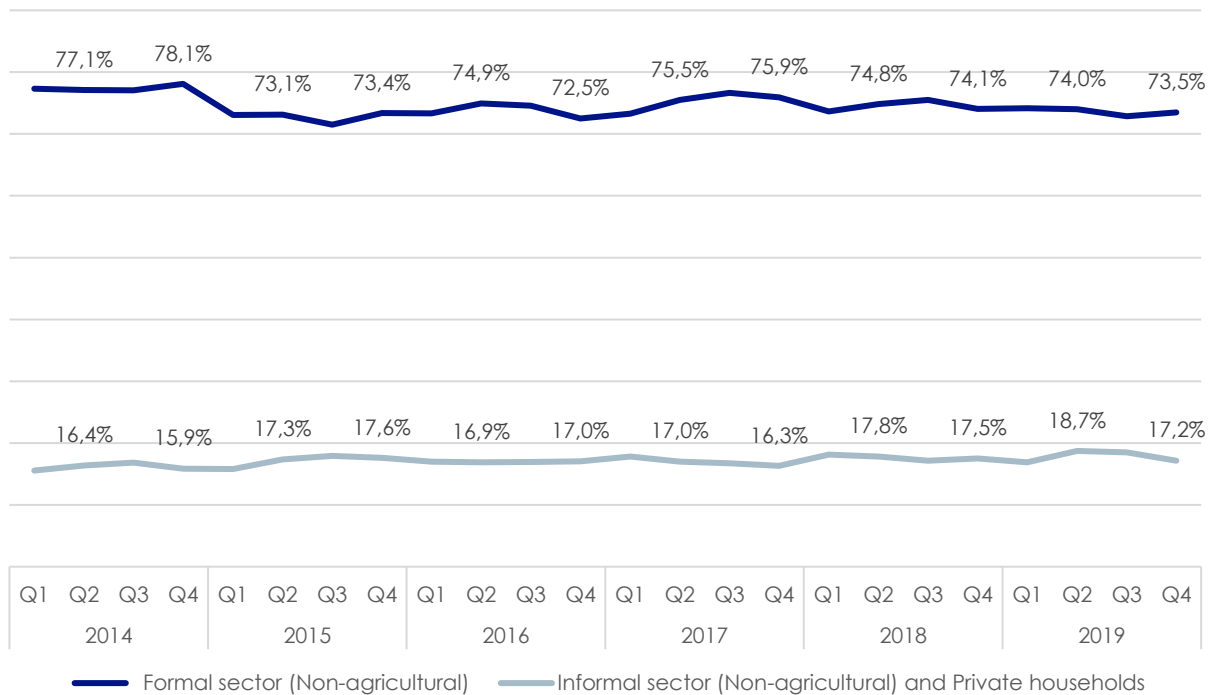
Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The proportion of people employed in the formal sector (non-agricultural) in the Western Cape has gone down from 77.3% in 2014 Q1 to 73.5% in quarter 4 of 2019. The percentage of people employed in the informal sector and private households is 17.2% in quarter 4 of 2019. The highest formal sector employment in Q4 of 2019 is found in Gauteng (75.9%) and the lowest in Limpopo (53.7%).

Proportion of employment in the Informal and Formal sectors in the Western Cape





Informal and formal sector employment									
		2018				2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	73.6%	74.8%	75.5%	74.1%	74.2%	74.0%	72.9%	73.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	11.6%	11.4%	11.2%	11.6%	11.4%	13.1%	12.7%	11.5%
	Agriculture	8.2%	7.3%	7.4%	8.4%	8.9%	7.3%	8.6%	9.4%
	Private households	6.5%	6.5%	5.9%	5.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	5.6%
Eastern Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	63.3%	63.0%	61.8%	64.1%	61.9%	60.4%	59.2%	60.3%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	22.3%	22.4%	24.4%	21.6%	23.5%	23.7%	25.0%	24.9%
	Agriculture	6.5%	6.9%	6.4%	5.6%	6.4%	7.0%	6.8%	5.5%
	Private households	7.9%	7.7%	7.5%	8.6%	8.2%	8.9%	9.1%	9.3%
Northern Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	70.1%	71.0%	70.1%	67.5%	67.8%	67.8%	69.7%	69.4%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	8.6%	8.6%	8.4%	11.3%	12.0%	13.1%	10.7%	12.2%
	Agriculture	15.1%	14.0%	13.0%	12.1%	12.6%	11.0%	10.1%	10.7%
	Private households	6.3%	6.4%	8.4%	9.1%	7.6%	8.2%	9.4%	7.7%
Free State	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	61.4%	61.3%	61.2%	64.4%	60.8%	63.2%	64.2%	62.4%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17.9%	19.1%	17.2%	16.6%	17.8%	18.0%	16.1%	16.8%
	Agriculture	11.3%	9.0%	9.6%	7.0%	7.4%	7.4%	7.0%	8.4%
	Private households	9.4%	10.6%	11.9%	12.0%	14.0%	11.4%	12.6%	12.4%
Kwazulu-Natal	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	69.7%	69.3%	68.9%	66.8%	67.7%	67.6%	67.5%	68.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17.3%	17.4%	18.2%	19.1%	18.2%	18.7%	18.5%	17.5%
	Agriculture	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	6.1%
	Private households	0.0%	8.6%	8.2%	9.0%	8.9%	8.6%	8.6%	7.9%
North-West	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	72.1%	70.8%	70.7%	70.1%	67.5%	71.5%	70.8%	73.7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	16.2%	16.9%	15.4%	14.8%	17.5%	14.3%	15.3%	14.0%
	Agriculture	4.8%	4.4%	6.1%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%	4.8%
	Private households	7.0%	7.8%	7.8%	8.7%	8.7%	7.6%	7.7%	7.5%
Gauteng	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	76.4%	76.9%	75.4%	75.2%	76.1%	75.9%	75.6%	75.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	15.7%	15.0%	16.3%	16.7%	16.0%	16.5%	16.3%	15.8%
	Agriculture	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%
	Private households	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.5%	7.3%	6.9%	7.2%	7.7%
Mpumalanga	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	59.5%	60.5%	58.4%	59.1%	60.0%	57.8%	59.5%	60.3%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	23.9%	22.6%	25.9%	24.5%	25.1%	25.3%	24.0%	24.1%
	Agriculture	7.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.7%	6.3%	8.1%	7.9%	7.4%
	Private households	9.3%	9.1%	8.2%	8.7%	8.5%	8.8%	8.6%	8.3%
Limpopo	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	52.8%	51.6%	51.0%	53.7%	55.0%	53.0%	54.8%	53.7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	29.7%	28.2%	31.0%	28.8%	27.5%	29.4%	27.9%	28.6%
	Agriculture	9.1%	11.0%	10.0%	9.3%	8.9%	9.7%	9.8%	10.0%
	Private households	8.4%	9.3%	8.0%	8.2%	8.6%	7.9%	7.5%	7.7%
South Africa	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	69.3%	69.5%	68.7%	68.6%	68.9%	68.5%	68.5%	69.0%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17.7%	17.4%	18.4%	18.2%	18.0%	18.7%	18.3%	17.8%



Informal and formal sector employment

	2018				2019			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Agriculture	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%
Private households	7.8%	8.0%	7.7%	8.1%	8.0%	7.7%	7.9%	7.8%

Data format Percentage

Definition Informal sector: The informal sector has the following two (2) components:

- i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than five (5) employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; and
- ii) Employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value-added tax.

Data source Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2014 - 2019

Other links VIP 2;

SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

8.3.1 Share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment by sex

Data Note Table only shows data from 2018 for ease of presentation.

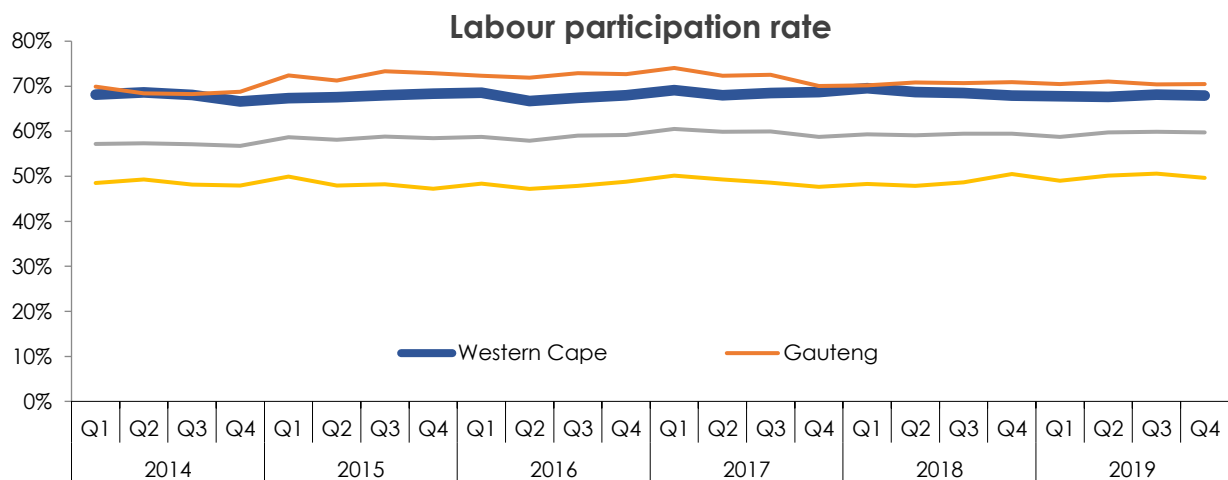


Labour participation rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape since March 2014, the labour participation rate for the Western Cape has remained fairly constant between 66.6% to 69.6%. The labour participation rate for Gauteng (70.5%) is the highest in the country; followed by the Western Cape (67.9%) and Mpumalanga (63.1%) for 2019 quarter 4, which is also above the national average (59.8%).



	2017				2018				2019			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	69.1%	68.0%	68.5%	68.7%	69.6%	68.7%	68.5%	67.9%	67.8%	67.6%	68.1%	67.9%
Eastern Cape	50.9%	51.5%	52.4%	50.9%	51.3%	50.3%	50.7%	50.5%	48.8%	50.1%	51.3%	53.1%
Northern Cape	55.1%	53.4%	55.6%	55.9%	57.5%	56.2%	55.6%	53.8%	54.2%	53.2%	57.0%	56.8%
Free State	63.0%	62.7%	63.8%	63.2%	63.9%	63.3%	63.9%	63.2%	64.8%	64.6%	63.6%	63.2%
KwaZulu Natal	50.1%	49.3%	48.6%	47.6%	48.3%	47.8%	48.7%	50.5%	49.0%	50.1%	50.6%	49.6%
North West	53.1%	53.5%	52.8%	51.8%	52.6%	51.8%	53.0%	51.4%	50.9%	52.7%	52.9%	53.2%
Gauteng	74.1%	72.3%	72.5%	70.0%	70.2%	70.8%	70.7%	70.9%	70.5%	71.0%	70.4%	70.5%
Mpumalanga	62.5%	62.7%	60.6%	60.7%	61.3%	62.6%	62.6%	62.7%	62.6%	64.6%	64.4%	63.1%
Limpopo	47.3%	47.7%	48.6%	47.6%	48.4%	47.7%	48.7%	47.1%	45.6%	48.3%	48.2%	47.9%
South Africa	60.5%	59.9%	59.9%	58.8%	59.3%	59.1%	59.5%	59.4%	58.8%	59.8%	59.9%	59.8%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	People who are employed as a total of the employed and unemployed population of the province (Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work, but had a job or business in the seven days (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week).
Data source	Stats SA; Labour Force Surveys 2014 - 2019
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	Table only shows data from 2017 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.

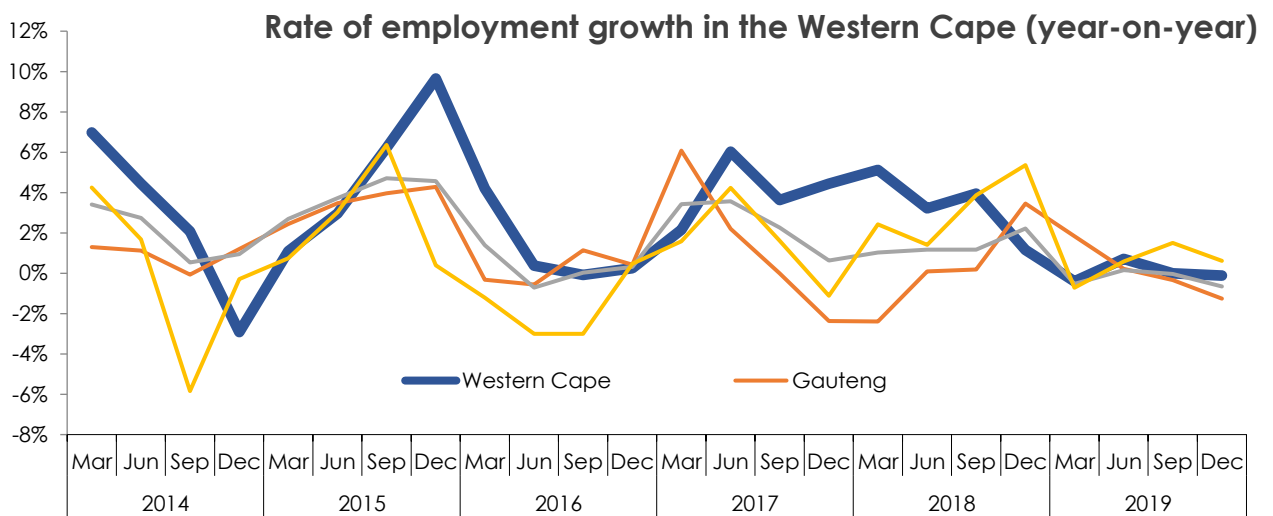


Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape since March 2014, the rate of employment fluctuated between -2.9% in Q4 of 2014 lowest and 9.7% in Q3 of 2015. For Q4 of 2019, the rate of employment is the highest for Northern Cape at 4.1% and the lowest for Limpopo at -5.2%. The national average for Q4 2019 is at -0.7% and -0.1 for the Western Cape.



Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape

Year-on-year	2017				2018				2019			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	2.2%	6.0%	3.6%	4.4%	5.1%	3.2%	3.9%	1.2%	-0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.1%
Eastern Cape	5.5%	4.9%	-1.5%	-3.9%	-3.1%	-0.9%	-2.2%	-1.1%	-6.4%	-1.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Northern Cape	-4.5%	-3.6%	-0.4%	7.9%	7.5%	8.9%	5.2%	0.1%	0.0%	-5.1%	-0.4%	4.1%
Free State	-3.0%	-2.6%	5.2%	6.4%	6.2%	1.5%	-5.8%	0.1%	-1.4%	2.6%	2.7%	-2.7%
KwaZulu Natal	1.6%	4.2%	1.6%	-1.1%	2.4%	1.4%	3.9%	5.4%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%
North West	5.6%	7.0%	9.3%	4.2%	1.7%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-6.1%	-2.0%	2.0%
Gauteng	6.1%	2.2%	0.0%	-2.4%	-2.4%	0.1%	0.2%	3.5%	1.8%	0.2%	-0.3%	-1.3%
Mpumalanga	4.9%	3.5%	2.5%	7.5%	-1.7%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	1.0%	2.6%	0.2%	-0.1%
Limpopo	0.2%	5.0%	7.6%	0.3%	6.1%	3.4%	1.8%	4.2%	-2.7%	1.4%	-2.9%	-5.2%
South Africa	3.4%	3.6%	2.3%	0.6%	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.7%



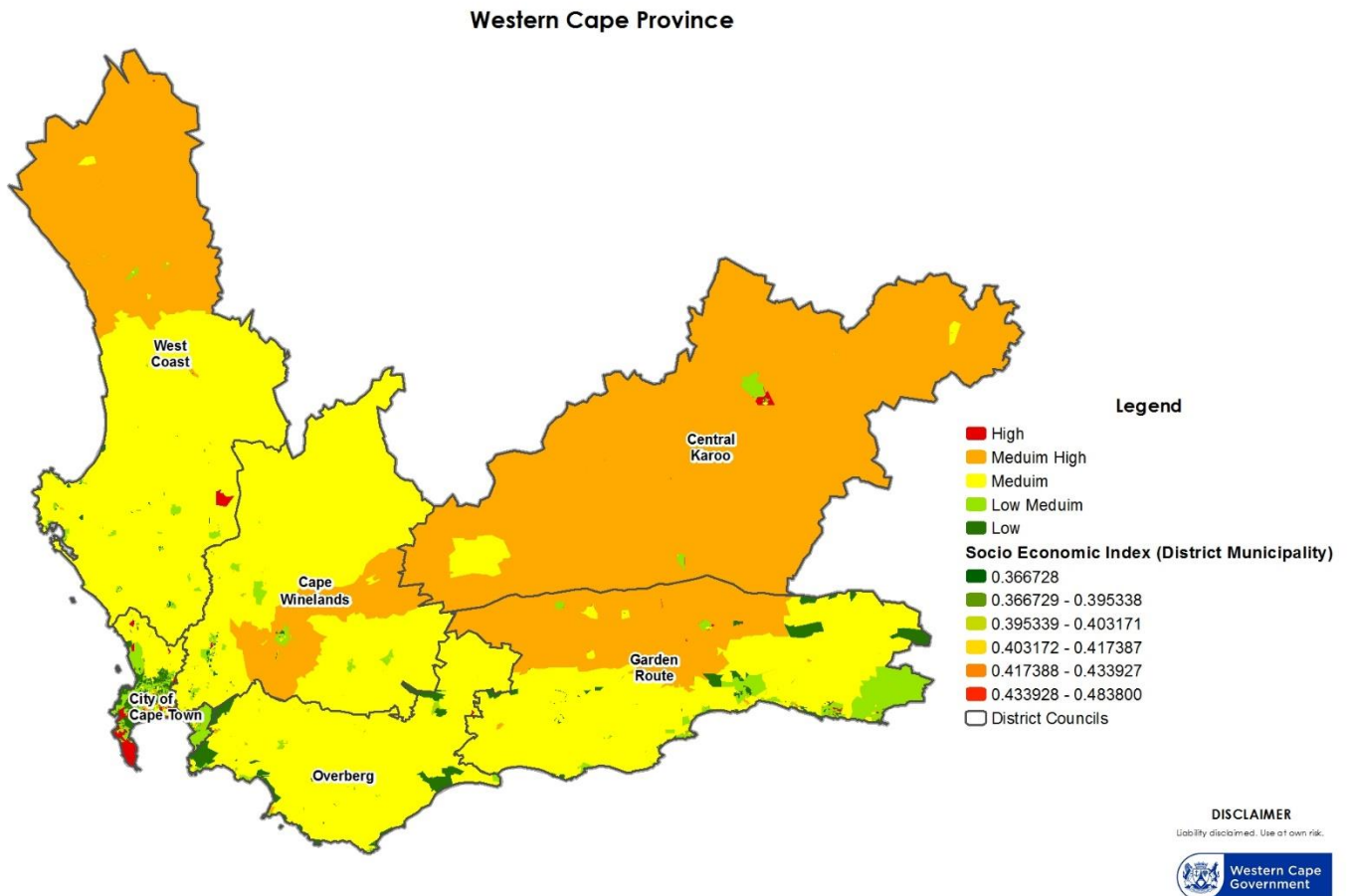
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Quarter on quarter growth of the number of people who are employed (Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work, but had a job or business in the seven days (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week).
Data source	Stats SA; Labour Force Surveys 2014 - 2019
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	Table only shows data from 2017 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.



**Life
circumstances,
service delivery
and poverty**

Socio Economic Index by ward in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the socio economic index at Small Area Level calculated from the Census 2011 data set. The Socio Economic Index has 4 dimensions containing various measured indicators for the Census 2011 data and 1 final index. The 4 dimensions making up the Socio Economic Index is Household Services, Education, Economic and Housing.

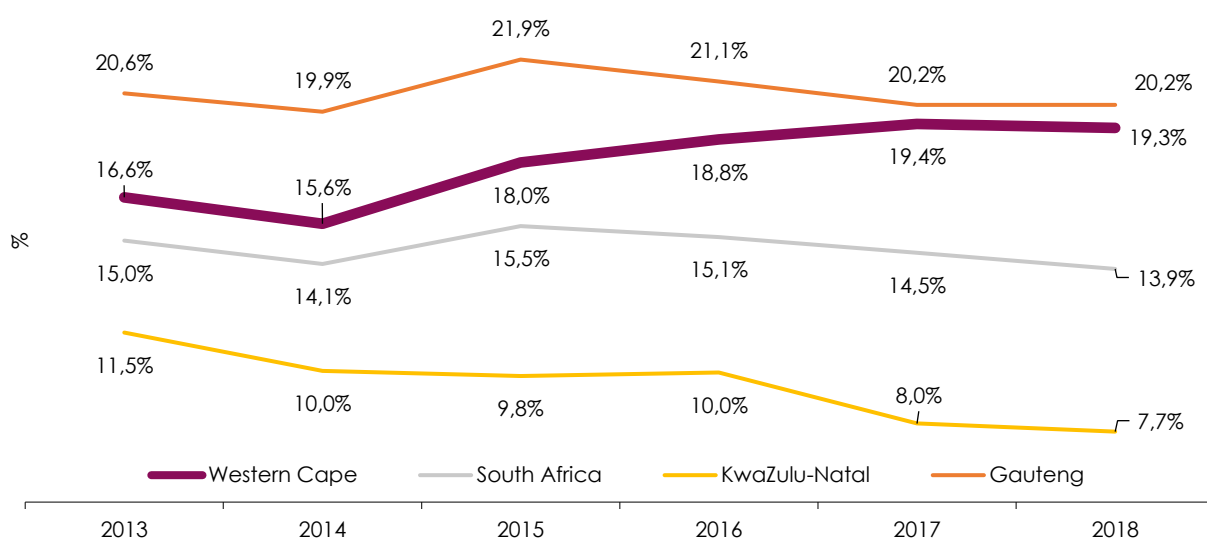
Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

For Western Cape, the data shows 19.3% of all households in 2018 are living in informal dwellings; as compared to 16.6% of households that were living in informal dwellings in 2013. The provinces with the highest percentage of households living in informal dwellings in 2018 are Gauteng (20.2%), Western Cape (19.3%) and North West (18.7%). The national average has decreased from 15% in 2013 to 13.9% in 2018.

Households living in informal dwellings



Informal and formal housing												
	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018	2018
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Western Cape	83.4%	16.6%	84.4%	15.6%	82.0%	18.0%	81.2%	18.8%	80.6%	19.4%	80.7%	19.3%
Eastern Cape	88.6%	11.4%	89.3%	10.7%	90.0%	10.0%	90.9%	9.1%	90.9%	9.1%	92.1%	7.9%
Northern Cape	87.3%	12.7%	88.5%	11.5%	87.3%	12.7%	85.8%	14.2%	87.2%	12.8%	88.1%	11.9%
Free State	84.0%	16.0%	85.3%	14.7%	83.7%	16.3%	83.2%	16.8%	83.6%	16.4%	87.3%	12.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	88.5%	11.5%	90.0%	10.0%	90.2%	9.8%	90.0%	10.0%	92.0%	8.0%	92.3%	7.7%
North West	77.8%	22.2%	79.0%	21.0%	78.1%	21.9%	79.3%	20.7%	80.1%	19.9%	81.3%	18.7%
Gauteng	79.4%	20.6%	80.1%	19.9%	78.1%	21.9%	78.9%	21.1%	79.8%	20.2%	79.8%	20.2%
Mpumalanga	91.3%	8.7%	92.2%	7.8%	90.0%	10.0%	90.5%	9.5%	90.7%	9.3%	91.3%	8.7%
Limpopo	96.1%	3.9%	95.9%	4.1%	93.2%	6.8%	94.5%	5.5%	94.3%	5.7%	95.0%	5.0%
South Africa	85.0%	15.0%	85.9%	14.1%	84.5%	15.5%	84.9%	15.1%	85.5%	14.5%	86.1%	13.9%



Data format	Percentage of informal dwellings out of total dwellings in the Western Cape.
Definition	Percentage of the total households in the Western Cape in a given year living in informal dwellings.
Data source	GHS 2013 - 2018; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 4; SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 11.1.1D1 Percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings
Data Note	

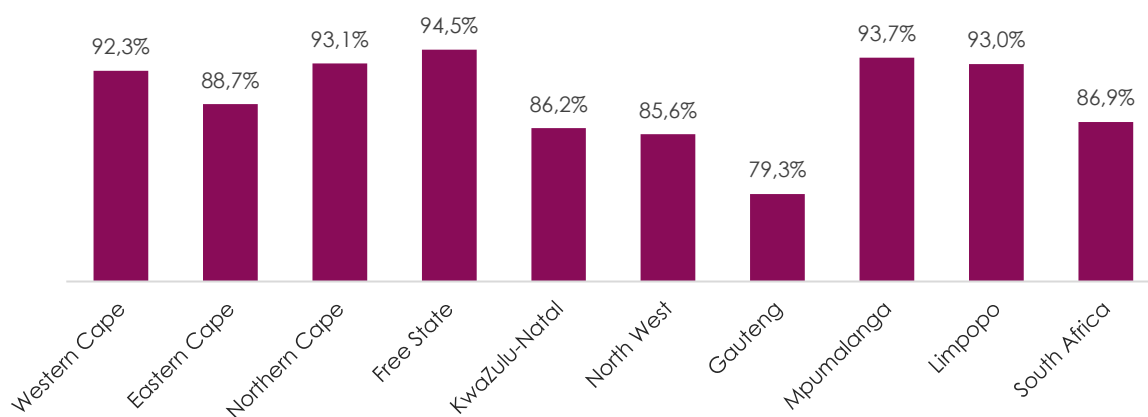
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

According to General Household Survey (GHS) 2018, the province with the highest access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains is Free State (94.5%) followed by Northern Cape (93.1%). The percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains for the Western Cape is 92.3%; and the national average is 86.9%.

Percentage of households accessing electricity from mains for lighting, 2018



Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, 2018

		Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other
Western Cape	#	1 73 178	98 456	2 873	16 488	772	0	22 548	1170	2 662	0
	%	92.3%	5.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Eastern Cape	#	1 495 437	46 892	2 615	77 939	4482	0	36 093	948	20 744	0
	%	88.7%	2.8%	0.2%	4.6%	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%
Northern Cape	#	317 672	2 272	1 785	1 214	369	0	12 466	0	5 584	0
	%	93.1%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
Free State	#	851 733	11 270	971	3 545	1034	0	32 182	0	584	0
	%	94.5%	1.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	#	2 500 295	230 818	2 443	8 694	10541	1541	131 800	0	14 016	0
	%	86.2%	8.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	4.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
North West	#	1 034 355	91 549	2 038	19 771	1799	0	56 506	0	2 856	0
	%	85.6%	7.6%	0.2%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Gauteng	#	3 868 032	698 229	9 225	56 967	3589	0	219 887	747	23 877	0
	%	79.3%	14.3%	0.2%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%

Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, 2018

		Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other
Mpumalanga	#	1 206 806	1 659	1 220	11 870	1 827	557	57 702	0	6 721	0
	%	93.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Limpopo	#	1 465 357	44 610	2 813	0	9 613	745	48 203	0	3 841	768
	%	93.0%	2.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
South Africa	#	14 470 864	1 225 755	25 983	196 488	34 028	2 843	617 386	2 864	80 884	768
	%	86.9%	7.4%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%

Data format Percentage of households

Definition Percentage of households in South Africa that have access to energy for lighting.

Data source GHS 2018; Stats SA

Other links PSG 4, PSG 3;

SDG Goal 1 No Poverty

1.4.1D The proportion of the population living in households with access to improved (a) sanitation facilities, (b) electricity and (c) improved water facilities

Data Note

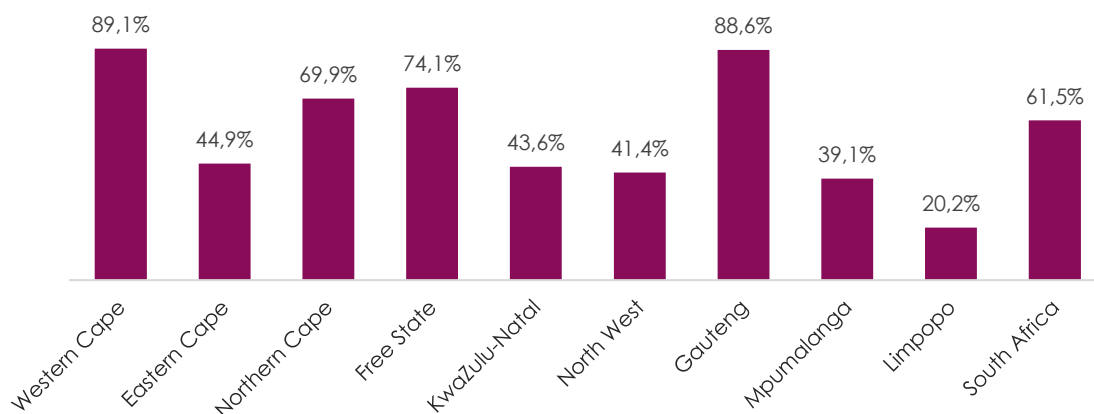
Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape (89.1%) has the highest percentage of households that have access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system in 2018; followed by Gauteng (88.6%) and Free State (74.1%) compared to 61.5% nationally. Access to a pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe and pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe is the second and third highest national type of toilet facility respectively that households have access to.

Percentage of households accessing a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2018



Distribution of households by access to type of toilet facility (%), 2018

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	89.1%	44.9%	69.9%	74.1%	43.6%	41.4%	88.6%	39.1%	20.2%	61.5%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	4.0%	2.3%	6.7%	2.5%	6.3%	7.2%	1.2%	6.0%	5.8%	3.9%
Pour flush toilet connected to a septic tank (or septage pit)	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Chemical toilet	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	0.7%	40.3%	12.9%	9.0%	30.9%	21.8%	1.8%	22.8%	32.6%	17.2%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0.4%	7.5%	6.1%	11.0%	15.0%	25.2%	5.7%	28.4%	37.6%	13.4%
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	4.1%	0.6%	0.1%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Ecological Sanitation System (e.g. urine diversion)	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%
Open defecation (e.g. no facilities, field, bush)	0.6%	2.8%	2.7%	0.7%	2.0%	3.1%	0.2%	1.7%	2.0%	1.4%
Other	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%



Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to a toilet facility.
Data source	GHS 2018, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3; SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.4.1D The proportion of the population living in households with access to improved (a) sanitation facilities, (b) electricity and (c) improved water facilities
Data Note	

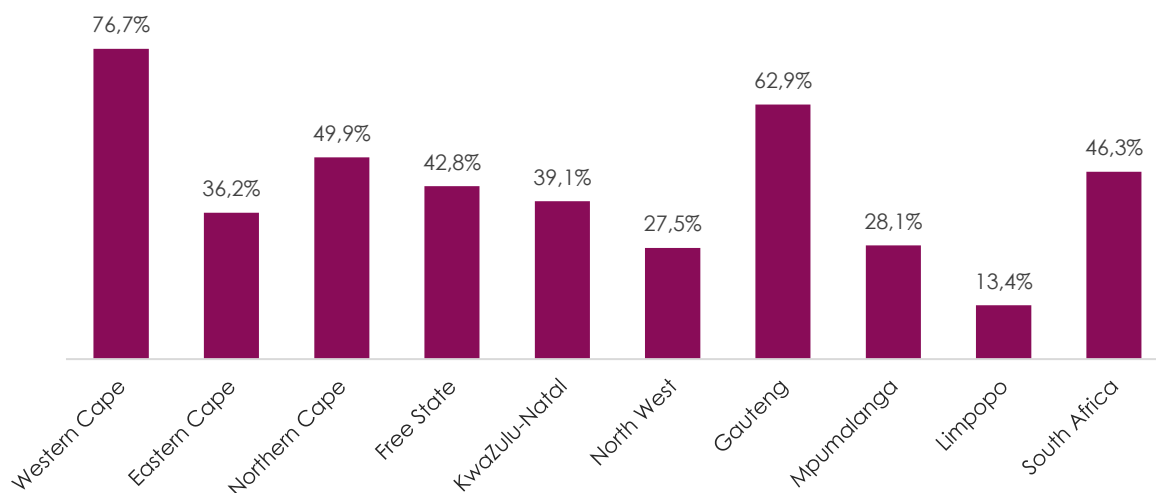
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2018, the Western Cape (76.7%) had the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside their dwelling, followed by Gauteng (62.9%) and the Northern Cape (49.9%). The national average of households that have access to piped water inside their dwelling are 46.3%. Access to piped water on site or in the yard, and access to a Public/communal tap is the second and third highest access types respectively to piped water.

Percentage of households accessing piped (tap) water in dwelling, 2018



Distribution of households by access to piped water (%), 2018

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	76.7%	36.2%	49.9%	42.8%	39.1%	27.5%	62.9%	28.1%	13.4%	46.3%
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	12.3%	14.0%	33.2%	43.2%	29.2%	35.4%	28.9%	45.9%	32.3%	28.5%
Borehole on site	0.4%	0.4%	2.7%	1.0%	0.5%	4.7%	0.7%	3.5%	11.0%	2.1%
Rain-water tank on site	0.4%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.2%
Neighbour's tap	0.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.2%	2.4%	3.3%	0.4%	4.9%	5.2%	1.9%
Public/communal tap	9.5%	23.8%	10.7%	4.0%	15.9%	19.0%	4.9%	7.6%	23.2%	12.3%
Water-carrier/tanker	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	4.8%	1.6%	3.1%	1.7%	1.8%
Water vendor	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	4.2%	0.2%	3.0%	0.1%	2.6%	5.6%	1.3%



Distribution of households by access to piped water (%), 2018

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Borehole outside yard	0.1%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%	1.8%	0.4%	2.3%	4.5%	1.5%
Flowing water/stream/river	0.1%	7.8%	0.5%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%
Stagnant water/dam/pool	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Well	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Spring	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Other	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%

Data format Percentage of households

Definition Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to piped water.

Data source GHS 2018, Stats SA

Other links PSG 4, PSG 3;

SDG Goal 1 No Poverty

1.4.1D The proportion of the population living in households with access to improved (a) sanitation facilities, (b) electricity and (c) improved water facilities

Data Note

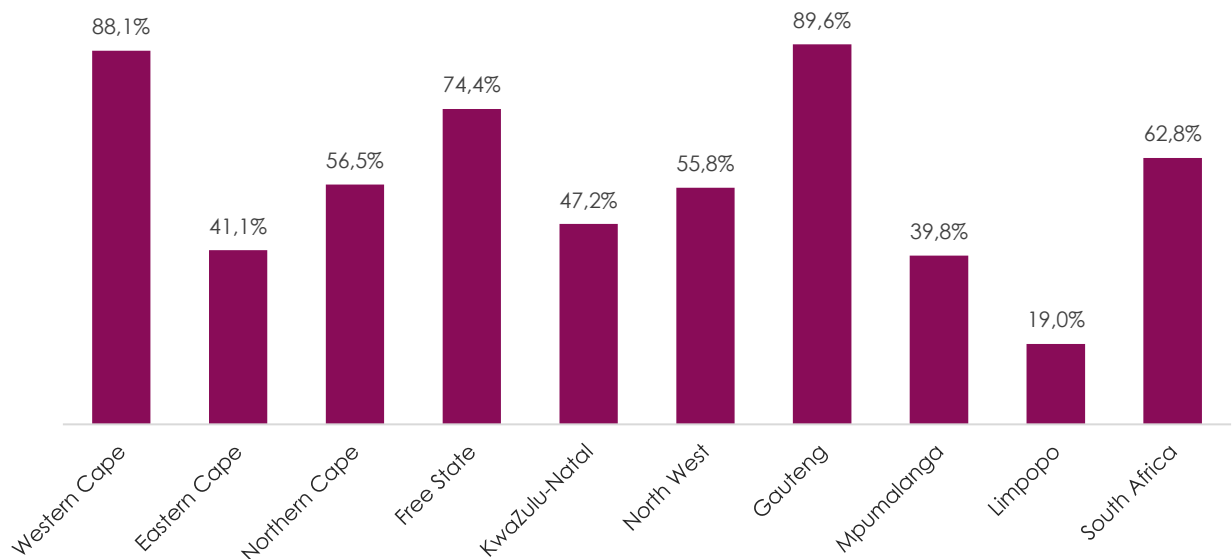
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2018, Gauteng (89.6%) has the highest percentage of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, followed by the Western Cape (88.1%) and Free State (74.4%). The national average of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week are 62.8%. Own refuse dump is the second highest type of refuse removal, nationally and all provinces except Western Cape.

Percentage of households who have their refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, 2018





Distribution of households by refuse removal (%), 2018

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	88.1%	41.1%	56.5%	74.4%	47.2%	55.8%	89.6%	39.8%	19.0%	62.8%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	0.3%	2.4%	4.8%	2.3%	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.7%	0.7%	1.3%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	0.1%	1.9%	8.1%	0.1%	3.8%	0.5%	0.1%	2.8%	3.8%	1.7%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%
Removed by community members at least once a week	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Removed by community members less often than once a week	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Communal refuse dump	4.6%	1.2%	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	2.9%	0.9%	1.6%	2.0%
Communal container/Central collection point	4.2%	1.6%	0.2%	1.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%
Own refuse dump	1.2%	48.0%	21.2%	13.5%	42.4%	36.8%	3.9%	50.9%	69.2%	27.7%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	0.3%	0.6%	3.6%	5.4%	1.1%	4.0%	2.0%	2.5%	2.8%	2.0%
Other	0.1%	2.5%	3.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%

Data format Percentage of households

Definition Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to refuse removal.

Data source GHS 2018, Stats SA

Other links PSG 4, PSG 5

Data Note

Percentage of disabled persons receiving relevant support services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, a total of 1 600 492 people were recipients of social assistance grants in 2018/19. This is an increase of 19.5% total number of grant recipients in the Western Cape since 2014/15 as compared to a 11.8% increase nationally. In the Western Cape, the majority of grant recipients are the 1 021 092 Child Support Grant recipients - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. Furthermore, 155 604 grants were provided to people with disabilities in 2018/19.

Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2019

Grant type	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo
Care Dependency Grant	15 763	22 783	8 439	19 834	39 715	16 012
Child Support Grant	1 021 092	1 908 650	693 003	1 867 017	2 838 909	1 846 762
Disability Grant	155 604	182 393	74 047	116 710	228 743	96 729
Foster Care Grant	31 872	90 704	28 813	45 848	75 177	44 314
Grant-in-aid	21 821	25 214	6 561	7 286	65 674	49 971
Old Age Grant	354 312	581 489	206 444	620 417	705 290	474 289
War Veteran's Grant	28	14	1	33	9	3
Total 2014/15	1 338 772	2 620 284	934 766	2 184 193	3 761 662	2 222 730
Total 2015/16	1 438 061	2 718 472	960 774	2 317 903	3 886 115	2 315 499
Total 2016/17	1 523 979	2 754 621	989 959	2 513 193	3 878 217	2 426 212
Total 2017/18	1 565 731	2 785 534	1 005 170	2 612 513	3 887 365	2 477 316
Total 2018/19	1 600 492	2 811 247	1 017 308	2 677 145	3 953 517	2 528 080



Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2019
(cont.)

Grant type	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Total
Care Dependency Grant	11 580	9 916	5 959	150 001
Child Support Grant	1 105 791	856 779	314 069	12 452 072
Disability Grant	78 308	67 149	48 572	1 048 255
Foster Care Grant	27 768	29 553	11 970	386 019
Grant-in-aid	20 010	12 446	13 006	221 989
Old Age Grant	257 160	264 790	89 126	3 553 317
War Veteran's Grant	1	0	3	92
Total 2014/15	1 325 217	424 815	895 136	15 932 473
Total 2015/16	1 389 054	1 170 505	446 260	16 642 643
Total 2016/17	1 438 779	1 209 657	465 908	17 200 525
Total 2017/18	1 472 355	1 228 597	475 414	17 509 995
Total 2018/19	1 500 618	1 240 633	482 705	17 811 745

Data format	Number of recipients
Definition	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
Data source	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) annual statistical reports; SASSA Annual Report 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.2.1A Number of social grants
Data Note	

Percentage of households that are child-headed households

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

The household survey data indicates households headed by children in South Africa. In 2018, 0.1% of households were headed by children under 18 in the Western Cape. Limpopo (0.8%) and Mpumalanga (0.7%) are the provinces with the highest percentages of households headed by children under 18. The national average of child headed households are 0.3%.

Age distribution of head of household

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	1 226	8 800	1 020	1 882	15 698	2 434	3 031	9 190	12 738	56 021
18 - 20	17 976	25 128	3 134	8 268	29 217	21 056	34 262	12 369	44 878	196 293
above 20	1 857 990	1 651 221	337 496	891 168	2 859 607	1 186 034	4 846 567	1 267 301	1 521 154	16 418 539

Age distribution of head of household (%)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%
18 - 20	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.0%	2.8%	1.2%
above 20	99.0%	98.0%	98.8%	98.9%	98.5%	98.1%	99.2%	98.3%	96.4%	98.5%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of households that are headed by under 18 year olds.
Data source	GHS 2018, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3
Data Note	

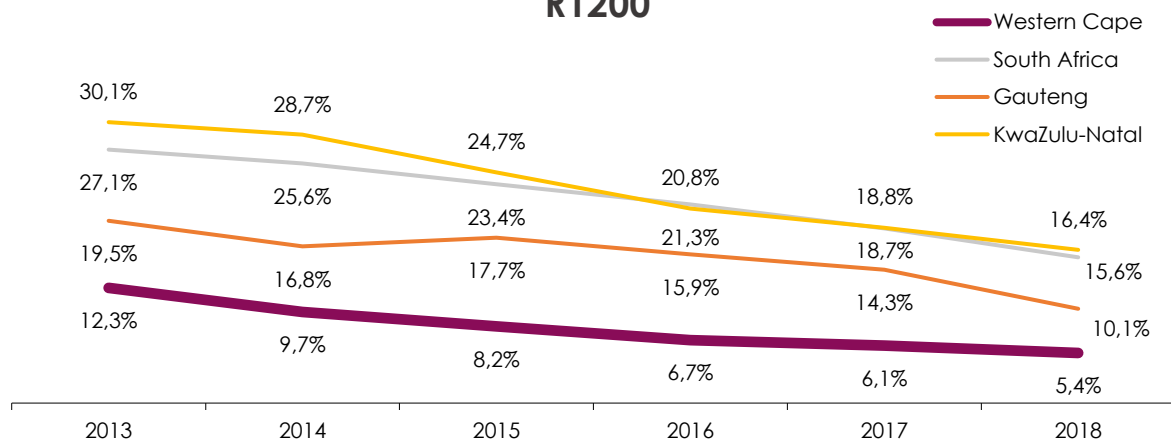
Percentage of households with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

Limpopo has the highest percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 at 31.4% in 2018; followed by Free State at 24.4%. For the Western Cape, the percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 has reduced from 12.3% in 2013 to 5.4% in 2018, which is lower than the national percentages for 2013 (27.1%) to 2018 (15.6%). In general, we observe a general down trend of households with expenditure of less than R1200 but this is expected as the expenditure line remains R1200 without taking inflation into account over the period.

Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200



Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200 by province

	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more
Western Cape	12.3%	87.7%	9.7%	90.3%	8.2%	91.8%	6.7%	93.3%	6.1%	93.9%	5.4%	94.6%
Eastern Cape	32.8%	67.2%	33.5%	66.5%	27.2%	72.8%	24.9%	75.1%	20.7%	79.3%	18.1%	81.9%
Northern Cape	29.2%	70.8%	30.2%	69.8%	20.9%	79.1%	20.2%	79.8%	16.7%	83.3%	16.4%	83.6%
Free State	33.2%	66.8%	31.3%	68.7%	29.3%	70.7%	26.7%	73.3%	25.7%	74.3%	24.4%	75.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	30.1%	69.9%	28.7%	71.3%	24.7%	75.3%	20.8%	79.2%	18.8%	81.2%	16.4%	83.6%
North West	28.9%	71.1%	29.3%	70.7%	24.9%	75.1%	22.7%	77.3%	21.1%	78.9%	17.9%	82.1%
Gauteng	19.5%	80.5%	16.8%	83.2%	17.7%	82.3%	15.9%	84.1%	14.3%	85.7%	10.1%	89.9%
Mpumalanga	29.8%	70.2%	27.6%	72.4%	26.2%	73.8%	25.5%	74.5%	21.2%	78.8%	17.2%	82.8%
Limpopo	45.9%	54.1%	46.4%	53.6%	45.2%	54.8%	43.3%	56.7%	36.8%	63.2%	31.4%	68.6%
South Africa	27.1%	72.9%	25.6%	74.4%	23.4%	76.6%	21.3%	78.7%	18.7%	81.3%	15.6%	84.4%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year.
Data source	GHS 2013 - 2018, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3
Data Note	**Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures

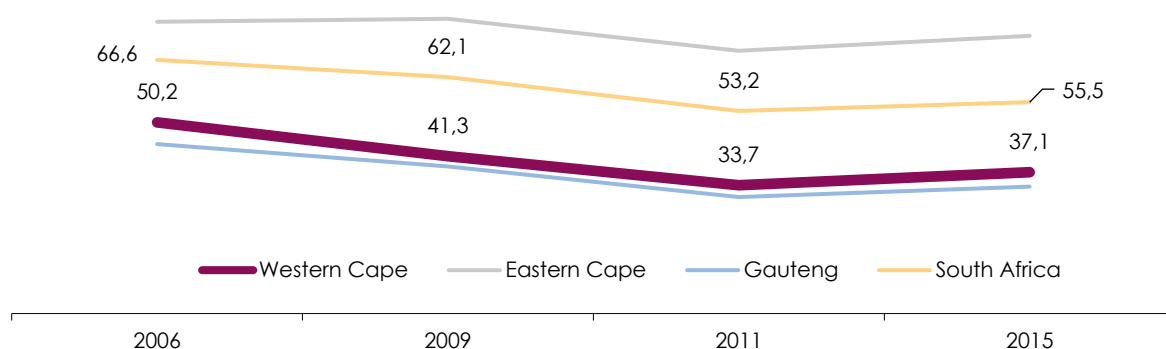
Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2015, the poorest province is Eastern Cape, with a poverty headcount of 72.9%, followed by Limpopo (72.4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (68.1%). Gauteng (33.3%) and the Western Cape (37.1%) are the provinces with the lowest poverty headcount. The national poverty headcount is 55.5%.

Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)



Poverty measures by province (Upper Bound Poverty Line)												
	Headcount (P ₀)				Poverty Gap (P ₁)				Severity (P ₂)			
	2006	2009	2011	2015	2006	2009	2011	2015	2006	2009	2011	2015
Western Cape	50.2	41.3	33.7	37.1	21.2	18.1	12.5	14.7	11.7	9.9	6.2	7.6
Eastern Cape	76.6	77.4	69	72.9	43.9	44.9	35.5	41.3	28.4	29.6	21.6	27.1
Northern Cape	74.5	69.2	58.2	59	40.9	36.6	26.4	28	26.2	22.6	14.9	16.5
Free State	62	68.1	52.4	54.9	31	34.9	23.4	25.1	18.2	21	13.4	14.2
KwaZulu-Natal	76.8	72.2	65.4	68.1	45.2	41.2	33.4	36.1	30.3	27.1	20.4	22.7
North West	69.1	68.3	59.9	64.3	37.5	36	29.6	32.2	23.7	22.5	17.8	19.8
Gauteng	44.5	38.6	30.6	33.3	18.3	16.6	12	13.2	9.6	9.1	6.4	6.9
Mpumalanga	75	72.8	63.8	59.3	41.8	40.7	31.1	29	26.9	26.4	18	17.3
Limpopo	82.4	82.3	70.1	72.4	47.4	50.6	36.8	40.3	31	34.7	23	26.4
South Africa	66.6	62.1	53.2	55.5	35.6	33.5	25.5	27.7	22.5	21.3	15	17

Inflation-adjusted poverty lines, 2006 to 2017 (per person per month in Rands)			
Year*	Food poverty line (FPL)	Lower-bound poverty line (LBPL)	Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL)
2006	219	370	575
2007	237	396	613
2008	274	447	682
2009	318	456	709
2010	320	466	733
2011	335	501	779
2012	366	541	834
2013	386	572	883
2014	417	613	942
2015 (April)	441	647	992
2016 (April)	498	714	1077
2017 (April)	531	758	1138

Data format Percentage

Definition **Poverty gap**
This provides the mean distance of the population from the poverty line (this is also referred to as P_1).

Poverty headcount

This is the share of the population whose income or consumption is below the poverty line; that is, the share of the population that cannot meet its basic needs (this is also referred to as P_0).

Poverty line

Line drawn at a particular level of income or consumption; households/individuals whose incomes fall below a given level of the poverty line or whose consumption level is valued at less than the value of the poverty line is classified as poor.

Poverty severity

This takes into account not only the distance separating the population from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. That is, a higher weight is placed on those households/individuals who are further away from the poverty line (this is also referred to as P_2).

Data source Poverty trends in South Africa - 2017, Stats SA

Other links VIP 3;

SDG Goal 1 No Poverty

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

Data Note * Unless otherwise indicated, the values are linked to March prices in the respective years.

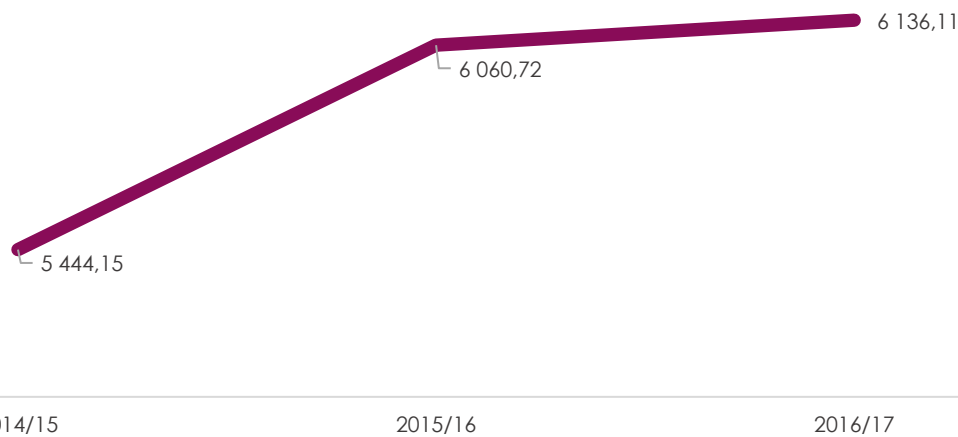
Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Sport and recreation participation rates are steadily increasing since 2014/15. The majority of participants recorded are taking part in organised sport. Even with the known positive effects of sport participation, these numbers are still however relatively low. More should be done by other government and private institutions to support the department considering the interest and sponsorship in sport at the highest level.

Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000



Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of participants in sport federations	302 193	333 835	343 264
Number of youth attending the annual youth camps	300	292	215
Number of people actively participating in organised active recreation events	14 400	19 061	21 517
BTG registered participants	10 678	11 482	4 210
Total	327 571	364 670	369 206
Sport and recreation participation rate	5444,15 per 100 000	6060,72 per 100 000	6136,11 per 100 000

Data format	Rate per 100 000
Definition	Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 1
Data Note	Participants in sport federations registered with department, events affiliated to department.

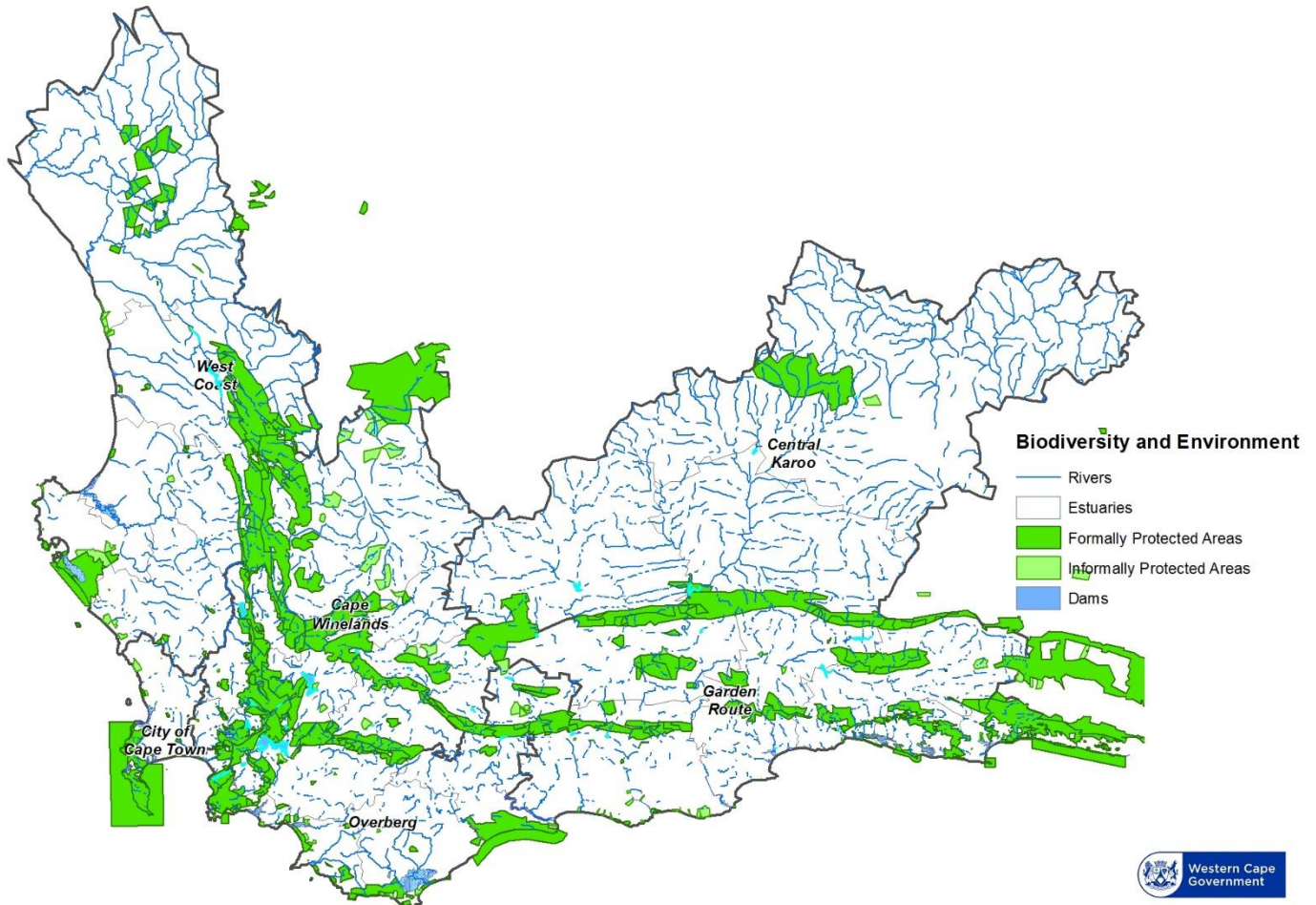


**Sustainable
resource
management**



Biodiversity formally and informally protected areas in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The Western Cape's formally protected biodiversity areas are shown in the map above. Assembly of the dataset was a joint venture between SANParks and SANBI. An earlier national protected areas layer, prepared for the NPAES 2008 project was used as the starting point, and was updated to reflect the current state of protected areas in the Western Cape.



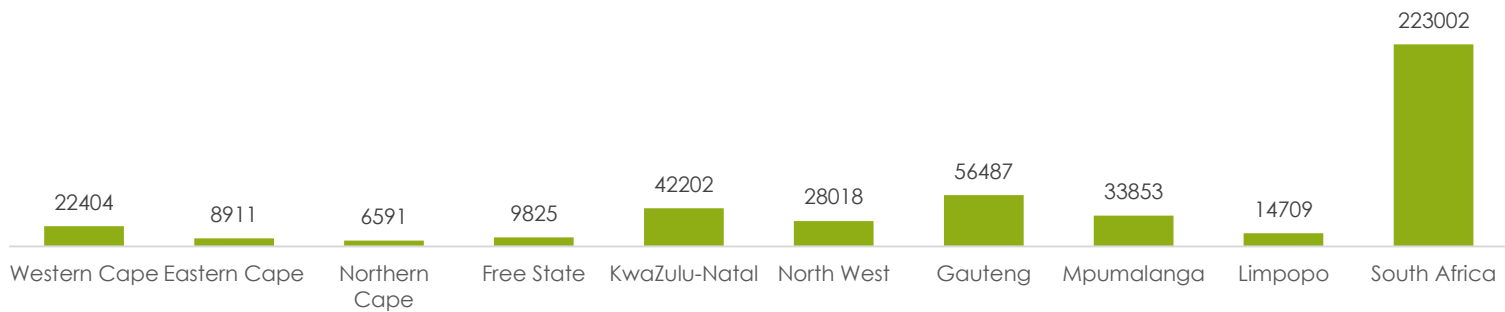
Electricity distributed in South Africa

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The provinces with the highest electricity distributed to in the country is Gauteng (56 487 GWh), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (42 202 GWh) and Mpumalanga (33 853 GWh). The Western Cape (22 404 GWh) is the province with the 5th highest electricity delivered to it.

Total electricity distributed in South Africa (GWh), 2019



Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2019 (GWh)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
January	1 913	734	595	842	3 607	2 395	4 449	2 927	1 281	18 743
February	1 827	676	515	760	3 245	2221	4 178	2 599	1 166	17 186
March	1 896	724	566	792	3 544	2 455	4 534	2 833	1 251	18 596
April	1 832	728	493	787	3 439	2 368	4 594	2 864	1 225	18 330
May	1 920	767	505	824	3 639	2 563	4 984	3 027	1 280	19 511
June	1 880	757	519	827	3 524	2 324	5 277	2 903	1 201	19 211
July	1 997	807	555	894	3 675	2 248	5 621	2 833	1 199	19 831
August	1 960	793	528	834	3 608	2 089	4 990	2 754	1 136	18 693
September	1 794	742	543	779	3 518	2 309	4 625	2 630	1 238	18 177
October	1 855	763	635	867	3 623	2 450	4 701	2 907	1 276	19 078
November	1 811	733	621	848	3 442	2 360	4 419	2 821	1 226	18 280
December	1 719	687	516	771	3 338	2 236	4 115	2 755	1 230	17 366
Total for year	22 404	8 911	6 591	9 825	42 202	28 018	56 487	33 853	14 709	223 002

Data format	Gigawatt per hour
Definition	Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom.
Data source	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2019, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	



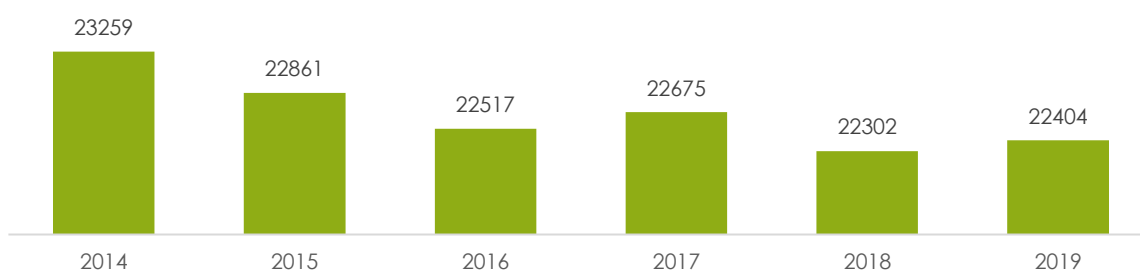
Electricity distributed in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The electricity delivered to the Western Cape over the past six (6) years have been between 22 300 GWh and approximately 23 000 GWh per annum. For 2019, the electricity distributed to the Western Cape was 22404 GWh.

Total electricity distributed for the Western Cape Province (GWh)



Electricity distributed by Eskom for the Western Cape Province (GWh)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	1 975	1 999	1 960	1 870	1 899	1 913
February	1 902	1 903	1 872	1 828	1 788	1 827
March	1 986	1 971	1 940	2 011	1 938	1 896
April	1 897	1 823	1 830	1 819	1 791	1 832
May	1 970	1 901	1 897	1 949	1 892	1 920
June	1 938	1 884	1 896	1 915	1 856	1 880
July	2 060	1 967	1 965	1 978	1 883	1 997
August	1 965	1 943	1 820	1 976	1 968	1 960
September	1 882	1 848	1 778	1 828	1 848	1 794
October	1 953	1 912	1 824	1 874	1 794	1 855
November	1 837	1 835	1 861	1 834	1 823	1 811
December	1 894	1 875	1 874	1 793	1 822	1 719
Total	23 259	22 861	22 517	22 675	22 302	22 404

Data format Gigawatt per hour

Definition Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom in the Western Cape.

Data source Electricity generated and available for distribution 2014 - 2019, Stats SA

Other links VIP 2

Data Note



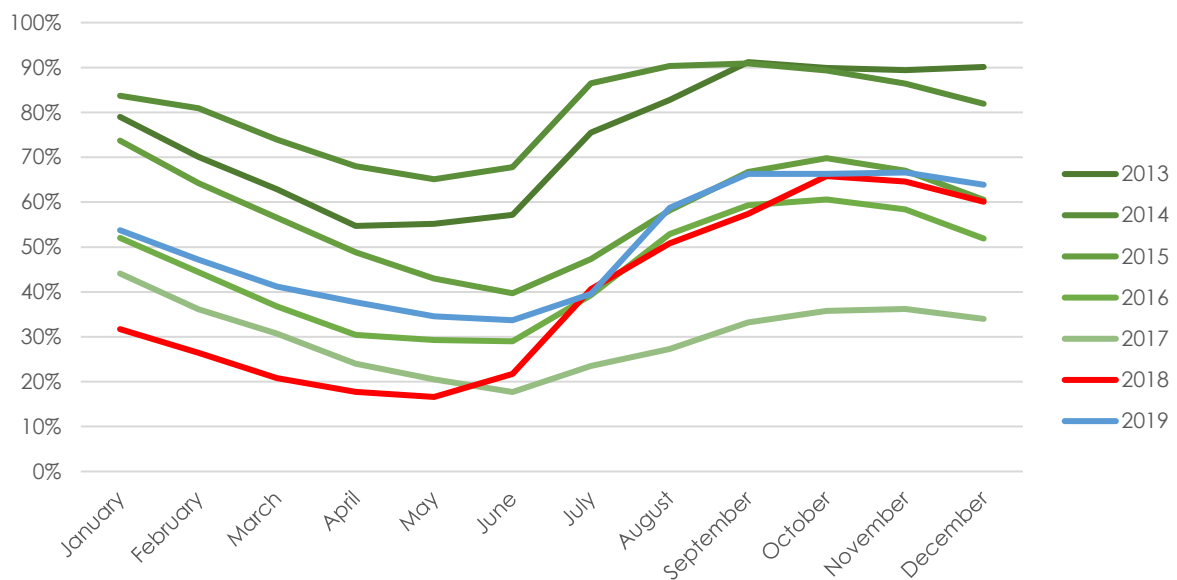
Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph below depicts the dam levels decreasing from October to May of each year. This corresponds to the predominant rainfall pattern for the Western Cape. In 2018, a major water crisis was avoided due to massive water savings implemented by the citizens of the Western Cape and a better rainfall season. Dam levels reached a low of 16.6% in May 2018. The current dam levels is 44.1% as at 16 March 2020.

Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape



Percentage of full storage capacity

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	79.0%	83.7%	73.7%	52.0%	44.1%	31.7%	53.7%
February	70.1%	80.9%	64.2%	44.4%	36.1%	26.4%	47.2%
March	62.9%	73.9%	56.5%	36.8%	30.7%	20.8%	41.2%
April	54.7%	68.0%	48.8%	30.4%	24.0%	17.7%	37.7%
May	55.2%	65.1%	43.0%	29.3%	20.5%	16.6%	34.5%
June	57.2%	67.8%	39.7%	29.0%	17.7%	21.7%	33.7%
July	75.5%	86.5%	47.3%	39.3%	23.5%	40.6%	39.6%
August	82.8%	90.3%	58.2%	52.9%	27.3%	50.8%	58.8%
September	91.2%	90.9%	66.7%	59.3%	33.2%	57.4%	66.3%
October	89.9%	89.3%	69.8%	60.6%	35.8%	65.8%	66.3%
November	89.4%	86.4%	67.0%	58.4%	36.2%	64.6%	66.6%
December	90.1%	81.9%	60.5%	51.9%	34.0%	60.1%	63.9%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of total water volume in Western Cape dams out of total dam capacity in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Water Affairs
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	The monthly dam level is calculated from the estimated dam levels on the 1st of each month or the earliest available estimates for the month



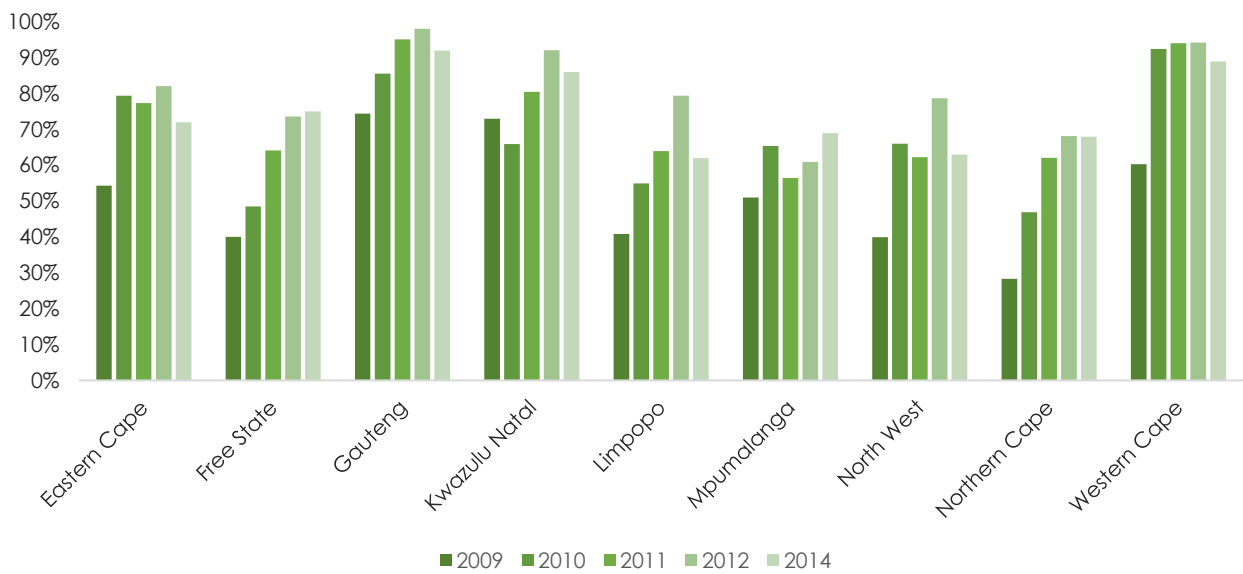
Average blue drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape average for the Blue Drop (drinking water quality management) status has increased from 60.32% (2009) to 89% (2014). The City of Cape Town and the Witzenberg LM are the highest performers in the Province with regards to the Blue Drop status for 2014 at 96%. Gauteng has the highest average for Blue Drop status.

Blue Drop Status



Average Blue Drop status per Province					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Eastern Cape	54.33%	79.40%	77.33%	82.10%	72.00%
Free State	40.03%	48.50%	64.10%	73.60%	75.00%
Gauteng	74.40%	85.54%	95.10%	98.10%	92.00%
Kwazulu Natal	73.00%	65.91%	80.49%	92.10%	86.00%
Limpopo	40.82%	54.95%	64.00%	79.40%	62.00%
Mpumalanga	51.00%	65.42%	56.50%	60.90%	69.00%
North West	39.97%	66.01%	62.25%	78.70%	63.00%
Northern Cape	28.30%	46.87%	62.07%	68.20%	68.00%
Western Cape	60.32%	92.45%	94.09%	94.20%	89.00%



Average Blue Drop Status per Local Municipality					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Beaufort West LM	66.00%	83.80%	92.01%	94.91%	90.00%
Bergrivier LM	60.70%	62.70%	85.20%	92.15%	64.00%
Bitou LM	96.78%	97.70%	96.12%	97.74%	90.00%
Breede Valley LM	61.50%	74.00%	85.93%	89.02%	89.00%
Cape Agulhas LM		78.60%	73.01%	86.64%	69.00%
Cederberg LM	58.60%	60.00%	51.05%	80.39%	40.00%
City of Cape Town	100.00%	98.20%	97.61%	98.14%	96.00%
Drakenstein LM	85.93%	91.70%	95.72%	96.29%	72.00%
George LM	100.00%	96.90%	96.26%	97.41%	83.00%
Hessequa LM		46.20%	14.10%	35.59%	55.00%
Kannaland LM	11.92%	19.40%	55.05%	28.47%	32.00%
Knysna LM	91.60%	75.20%	89.76%	92.00%	62.00%
Laingsburg LM	57.60%	63.90%	80.54%	71.16%	26.00%
Langeberg LM			32.39%	51.62%	72.00%
Matzikama LM	10.00%	30.10%	32.98%	70.29%	49.00%
Mossel Bay LM	33.50%	84.50%	95.27%	95.68%	79.00%
Oudtshoorn LM		44.80%	36.88%	64.58%	51.00%
Overstrand LM	42.50%	71.60%	90.56%	96.82%	91.00%
Prins Albert LM	11.33%	55.00%	70.72%	70.09%	34.00%
Saldanha Bay LM	57.75%	80.80%	87.69%	95.40%	69.00%
Stellenbosch LM	94.00%	94.90%	95.74%	95.56%	80.00%
Swartland LM		68.60%	92.89%	95.24%	74.00%
Swellendam LM		67.30%	80.50%	85.16%	57.00%
Theewaterskloof LM	67.24%	49.00%	75.41%	71.50%	64.00%
Witzenberg LM	62.40%	93.30%	97.56%	97.63%	96.00%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Average Blue Drop status of the drinking water quality management businesses in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 - 2014 Blue Drop Reports
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	



Average green drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape average for the Green Drop (waste water management) status has increased significantly since 2009. The Western Cape is the highest performer for the years 2011 and 2013, meaning that the Western Cape has the best waste water management systems in place. Witzenberg LM had the highest average score for 2013 (97.96%).

Green Drop status



Average green drop status per Province			
	2009	2011	2013
Eastern Cape	29.0%	67.2%	65.0%
Free State	15.0%	31.5%	50.5%
Gauteng	53.0%	78.8%	82.7%
Kwazulu Natal	44.0%	82.0%	81.5%
Limpopo	18.0%	24.0%	44.6%
Mpumalanga	30.0%	56.0%	44.0%
North West	29.0%	23.0%	44.1%
Northern Cape	33.0%	50.0%	47.3%
Western Cape	47.0%	83.1%	84.5%



Average green drop status per Local Municipality

	2009	2011	2013
Beaufort West LM	43.0%	89.5%	
Bergrivier LM	11.0%	72.1%	44.21%
Bitou LM	78.0%	96.4%	
Breede Valley LM	33.0%	78.3%	
Cape Agulhas LM		33.9%	52.00%
Cederberg LM	3.0%	63.1%	36.50%
City of Cape Town	82.0%	86.8%	89.21%
Drakenstein LM		80.3%	77.79%
George LM	94.0%	91.0%	84.90%
Hessequa LM		49.7%	47.86%
Kannaland LM	15.0%	49.1%	50.27%
Knysna LM	76.0%	60.8%	
Laingsburg LM	77.0%	56.3%	36.90%
Langeberg LM	50.0%	43.0%	51.58%
Matzikama LM	0.0%	66.1%	58.12%
Mossel Bay LM	12.0%	88.6%	79.20%
Oudtshoorn LM		41.4%	69.95%
Overstrand LM	63.0%	88.8%	89.14%
Prins Albert LM	18.0%	68.0%	65.51%
Saldanha Bay LM	59.0%	39.1%	80.52%
Stellenbosch LM	53.0%	71.3%	40.15%
Swartland LM	75.0%	72.7%	72.38%
Swellendam LM		41.0%	70.82%
Theewaterskloof LM	30.0%	65.5%	55.82%
Witzenberg LM	67.0%	89.7%	97.96%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Average Green Drop status of the waste water management in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 Green Drop Report; 2011 Green Drop Report; 2014 Green Drop Report;
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	



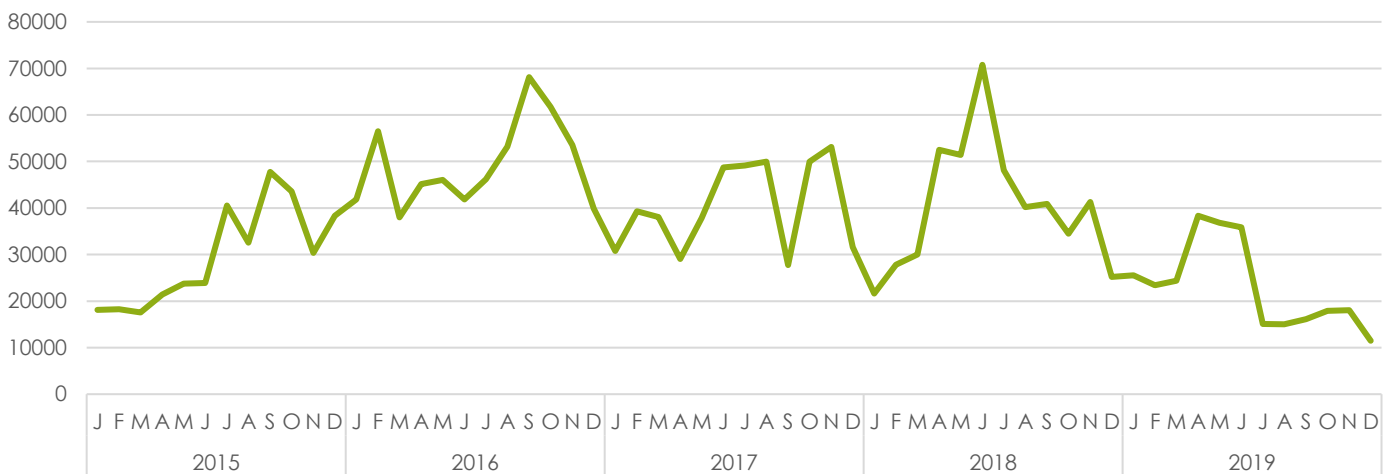
Total waste diverted from landfill sites in a given year in the City of Cape Town

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

There are fluctuations observed in the amount of waste minimised. The general trend however saw an increase in the amount of waste minimised since January 2015 till June 2019. As from July 2019, we observe a decline in the amount of waste minimised until August 2019, but September to November the amount of waste minimised increases then drops again in December 2019.

Total waste minimised



Waste minimised, 2019

	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drop-off sites	533	529	446	425	472	427	476	467	407	446	552	589
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chipping of Greens	9282	5493	5362	7602	7805	8617	0	0	0	0	0	0
Think Twice Programme	1650	1379	1682	1638	2153	1720	1280	1912	1967	1485	1958	1878
City Paper project	11	11	12	10	10	11	8	13	11	11	10	6
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites	14016	15990	16865	28622	26379	25052	13343	12658	13742	15950	15505	9010
Damaged Bins	35	4	32	7	32	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Total Waste Minimised	25526	23406	24399	38303	36851	35827	15118	15049	16127	17892	18026	11483



Waste minimised, 2018

	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	833	900	846	897	780	523	863	910	198	0	0	0
Drop-off sites	495	411	435	361	248	437	439	562	467	513	509	501
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chipping of Greens	12004	7934	14925	10093	10111	11362	10753	10847	10124	9366	12553	7691
Think Twice Programme	2462	1880	1417	1433	2415	1457	1333	1838	1233	1866	1897	1753
City Paper project	12	18	13	13	16	17	15	13	10	11	12	5
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites	5840	16628	12385	39685	37802	56973	34703	26036	28850	22727	26298	15209
Damaged Bins	8	16	0	27	12	0	6	23	0	0	28	23
Total Waste Minimised	21655	27788	30022	52509	51383	70769	48113	40228	40881	34484	41297	25181

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Total quantity of waste diverted from landfill sites through City initiated waste minimisation programmes in a given year in the City of Cape Town
Data source	City of Cape Town open data portal
Other links	VIP 2; SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 11.6.1D Percentage of municipal waste generated and recycled
Data Note	The majority of the municipalities in the Western Cape are struggling with quantification and recording of waste data. Of the 156 waste disposal facilities in the province only seven (7) have weighbridges; which make it difficult to quantify waste volumes.



Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape Conservation Category (WCCC) for all 3 categories have increased in hectares from 2012 to 2017. For WCCC1 have added an additional 92 250 ha to the category in 2017; WCCC2 will be reflected under WCCC1 in the future and the South African Natural Heritage Sites sub-category will no longer exist and has resulted in a loss of 31 550 ha in the WCCC2 category; and WCCC3 have added an additional 2 797 361 ha of land, the increase is attributed to the increased hectares under Biosphere Reserves.

Western Cape Conservation Categories and Protected Area types

Category	Sub-category	Hectares	Hectares	Hectares
		2007	2012	2017
Western Cape Conservation Category 1	Wilderness Area	130 430	130 430	130 430
	SA National Park	290 630	303 420	309 230
	Nature Reserve (Provincial)	189 470	234 990	269 380
	State Forest Nature Reserve	407 730	407 730	407 730
	Marine Protected Area	161 040	161 040	161 040
	Island Reserve	300	300	300
	World Heritage Sites	393 840	393 840	804 260
	Contract Nature Reserve (Stewardship)*	17 600	52 820	142 640 ¹ (55400)
	Protected Environments*	-	-	123 60 ² (4720)
Total WCCC1		1 088 220	1 126 850	1 219 100
Western Cape Conservation Category 2	Local Authority Nature Reserve	26090	32530	37070
	Mountain Catchment Area	616 270	616 270	616 270
	Private Nature Reserve	154 400 (75050)	154 400 (75050)	155 580 (76220 ³)
	Natural Heritage Sites	31550	-	-
	Biodiversity Agreement*	960	14 960	25 640
Total WCCC2		750 960	744 180	834 560
Western Cape Conservation Category 3	Biosphere Reserves	321 070	820 340	3 759 700
	Conservancies	641 090	853 560	872 450
	Biodiversity Partnership Area*	19 100	22 350	43 920
Total WCCC3		1 598 200	1 623 480	4 420 841
Total WCCC1, WCCC2 and WCCC3			2 952 880	5 325 900



Data format	Area in hectares
Definition	Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape through the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme
Data source	State of Biodiversity Report 2017
Other links	VIP 2; SDG Goal 15 Life on Land 15.1.2D Percentage of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems that are well represented in protected areas
Data Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.) Amount (ha) both declared and with a signed Protected Area Management Plan in place (i.e. intention to declare); amount in parenthesis below () is declared only2.) Amount (ha) both declared and with a signed Protected Area Management Plan in place (i.e. intention to declare); amount in parenthesis below () is declared only3.) Amount (ha) verified by DEA as reflected in the South African Protected Area Database (SAPAD). <p>* Conservation options or designations serviced by the Stewardship Programme.</p>

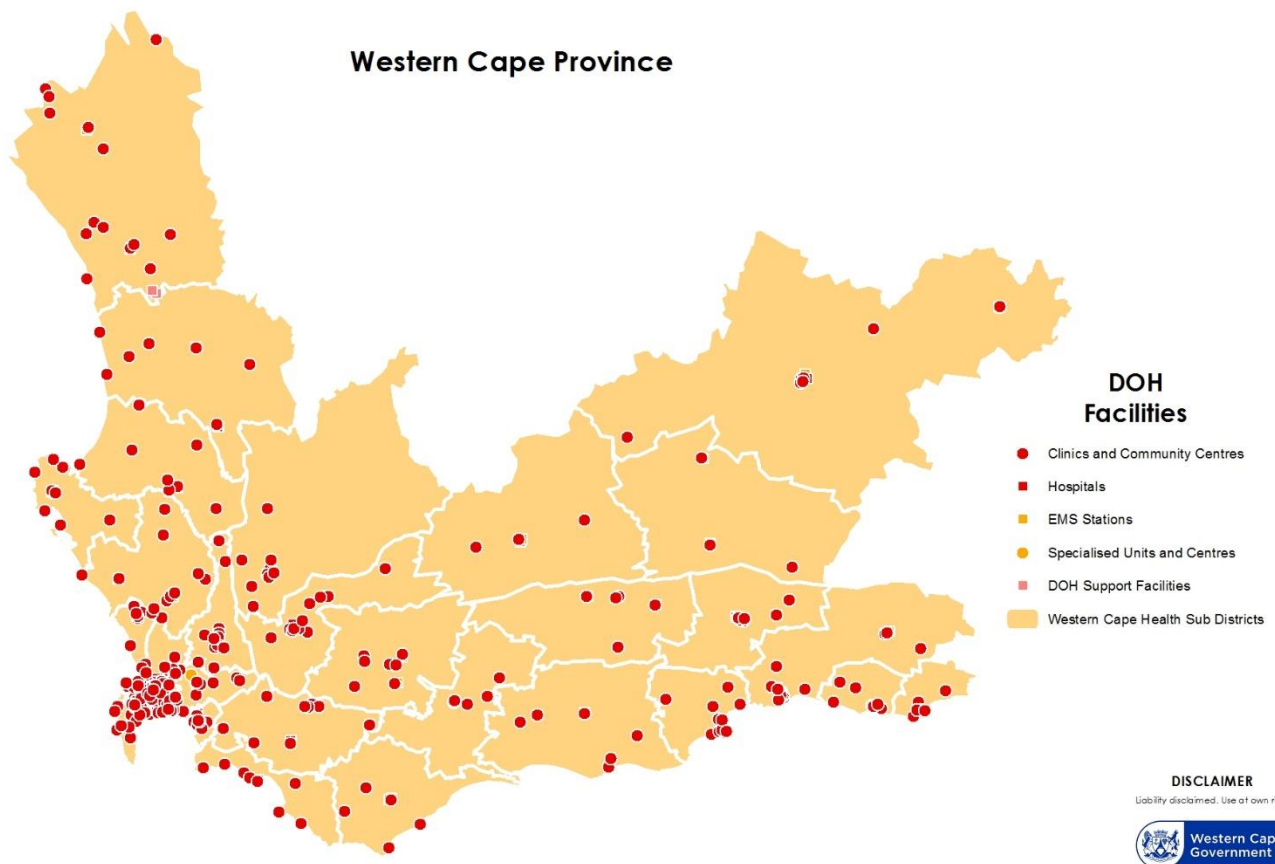


Health



Health Care Facilities for the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of all WCG health facilities across the province according to the Health Sub Districts. It includes: clinics, mobile services, hospitals, specialised centres and units, EMS stations and support facilities. Only active facilities are shown.

Layers are generated from a feature class in the SHARED SDE which is updated weekly through an automated process which updates the feature class on a weekly basis.



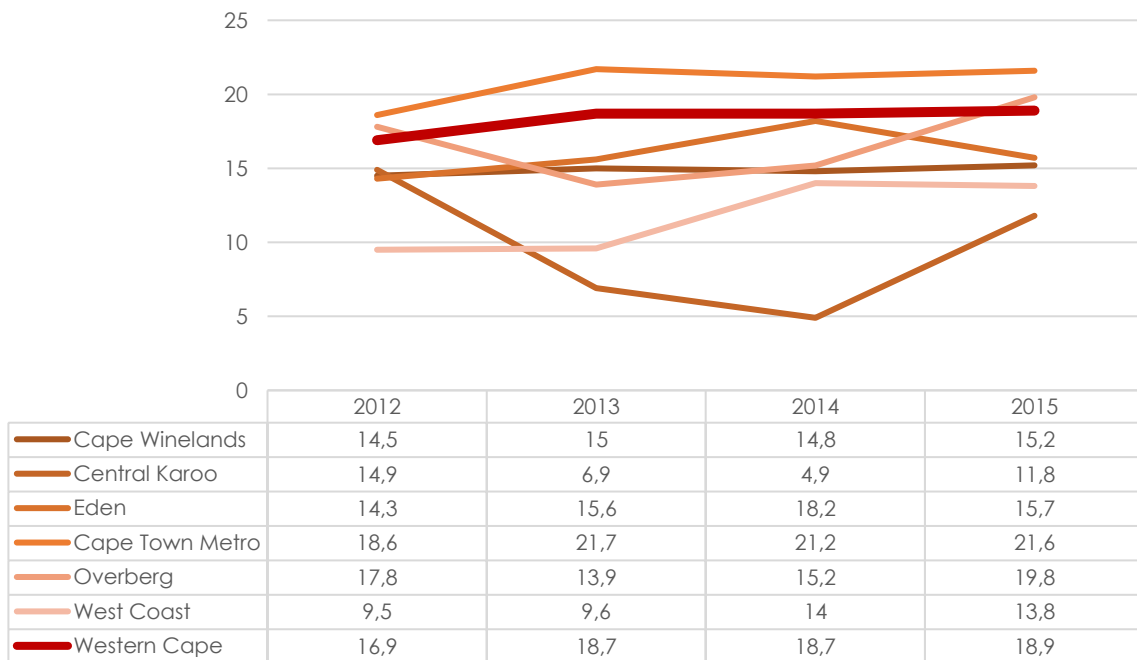
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

All districts except Central Karoo has shown a slight increase in HIV prevalence rates from 2012 to 2015. The smaller districts of Central Karoo and Overberg show higher levels of fluctuation. In these districts however, estimates are associated with wider confidence intervals due to small sample sizes. The larger districts have shown decreases or negligible increases in prevalence since 2014. Cape Town Metro has moved from 21.2% to 21.6%, Cape Winelands has increased from 14.8% to 15.2%. Overberg and Central Karoo have shown significant increase in HIV prevalence from 2014 to 2015.

HIV prevalence (%) amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the Western Cape



Data format	Percentage
Definition	HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province
Data source	Table and graph reproduced from the 2015 national antenatal sentinel HIV and syphilis prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH 2017
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.3.1A1 HIV Prevalence
Data Note	



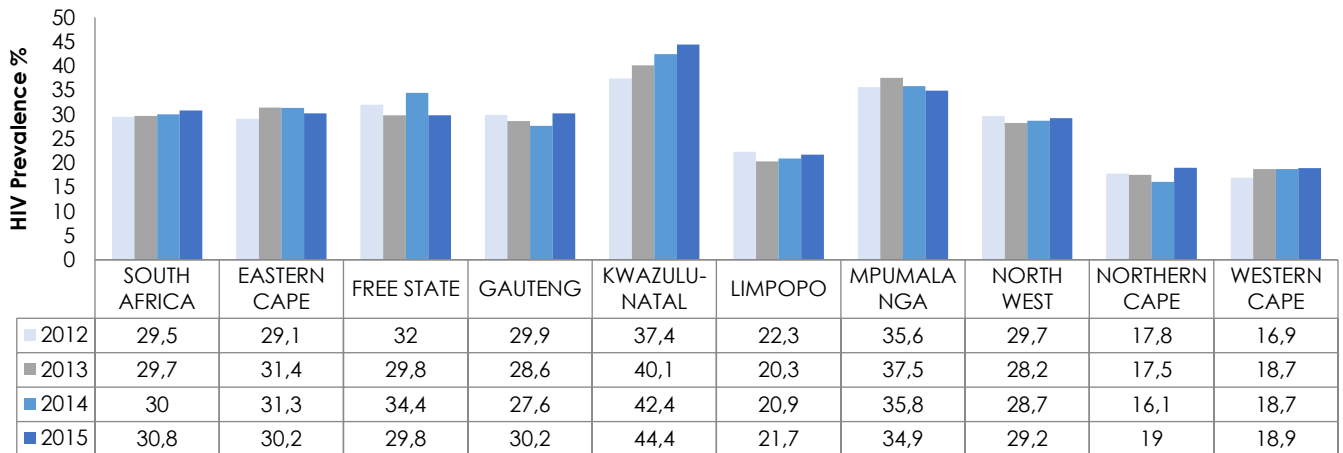
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2015 The Western Cape had the lowest HIV prevalence and KwaZulu Natal the highest amongst all women attending antenatal clinics. Since 2012, HIV prevalence have slightly increased in the Western Cape. The Northern Cape province also has a relatively low prevalence rate in comparison to other provinces.

HIV Prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, 2012 - 2015



Data format	Percentage
Definition	HIV prevalence per province of women attending antenatal clinics.
Data source	Table reproduced from the 2015 national antenatal sentinel HIV and Herpes Simplex Type-2 prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH 2017
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.3.1A1 HIV Prevalence
Data Note	



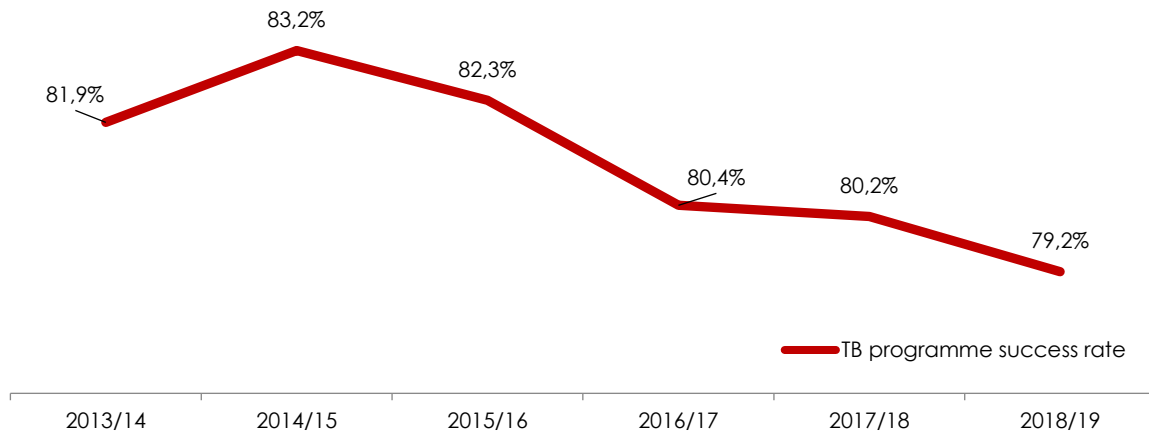
TB programme success rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

In terms of the TB programme success rate which includes all cases of TB, this indicator has decreased from a high of 83.2% in 2014/15 to 79.2% in 2018/19.

TB programme success rate



TB programme success rate Audited/Actual performance						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
TB programme success rate	81.9%	83.2%	82.3%	80.4%	80.2%	79.2%
All TB cases treatment success	38166	35974	35756	34651	33694	32 886
All TB cases treated	46582	43224	43 445	43099	42009	41 532

Data format	Percentage
Definition	All TB clients who successfully completed their TB treatment (i.e. cured + treatment completed) as a proportion of all TB clients who started on treatment. This applies to all TB clients (new, retreatment, other, pulmonary and extra pulmonary)
Data source	DOH Annual Report 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March.



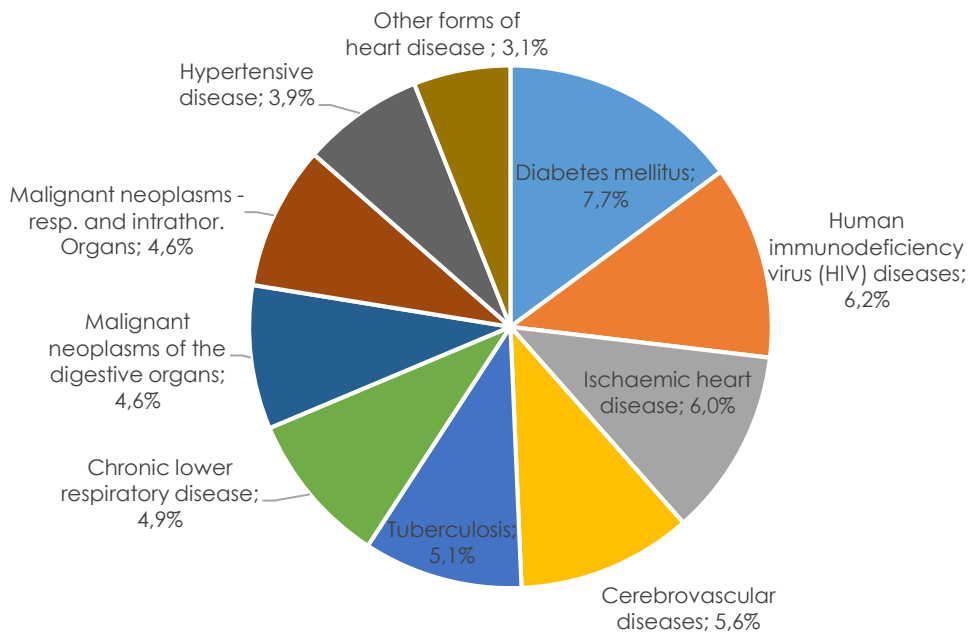
Leading underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

From 2012 to 2016, Diabetes mellitus became the leading cause of death. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) diseases has become one of the leading causes of death and the 2nd highest leading cause of death from 2013 to 2016.

Leading causes of death in the WC, 2016



Underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

Cause of death	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Diabetes mellitus	6.7%	6.9%	6.8%	7.2%	7.7%
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diseases	5.7%	6.0%	5.8%	6.1%	6.2%
Ischaemic heart disease	6.2%	6.0%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%
Cerebrovascular diseases	6.1%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%
Tuberculosis	6.4%	5.7%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%
Chronic lower respiratory disease	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%
Malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs	4.2%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%
Malignant neoplasms - resp. and intrathor. Organs	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%
Hypertensive disease	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%
Other forms of heart disease	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%
Influenza and pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-
Other natural cause	37.0%	36.4%	36.3%	35.6%	35.2%
Non-natural causes	11.9%	12.8%	13.7%	13.2%	13.3%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Number of deaths by cause out of total number of deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
Data source	Stats SA, Mortality and Causes of Death in South Africa 2012 to 2016, March 2018
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
Data Note	



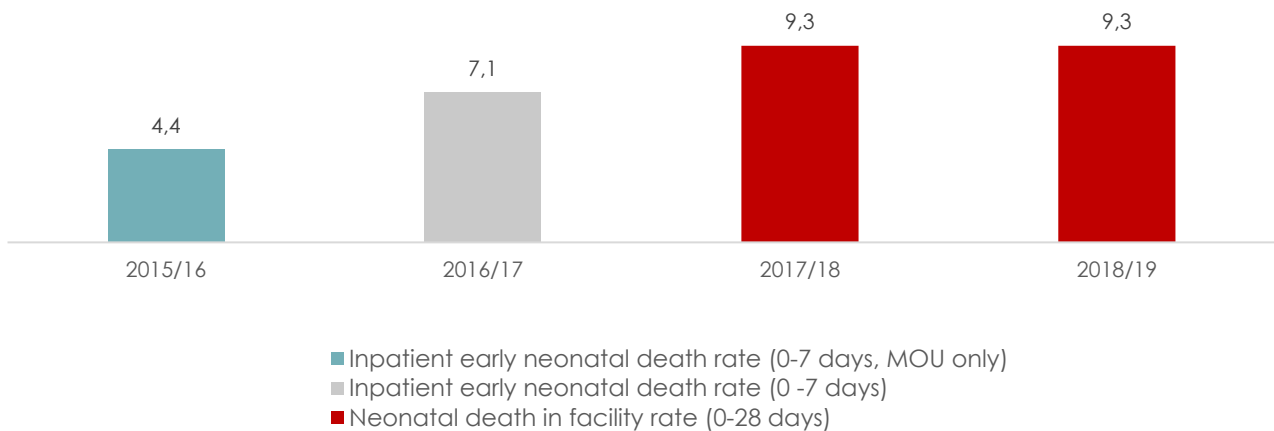
Neonatal in facility (0-28 days) mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph and data below shows neonatal death rates for different years in Western Cape facilities. A word of caution the indicator has been measured differently for 2015/16 and 2016/17 as compared to subsequent years. The department is continuously expanding on the reporting of this indicator. The Neonatal death in facility rate has remained the same for the past two years.

Neonatal death rate in facility, Western Cape



Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births), Western Cape

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Inpatient early neonatal death rate (0-7 days, MOU only)	4.4	-	-	-
Inpatient early neonatal death rate (0-7 days)	-	7.1	-	-
Neonatal death in facility rate (0-28 days)	-	-	9.3	9.3
Number of deaths	421	656	860	889
Number of live births	94.855	91.798	92.34	95.9

Data format	Neonatal deaths per 1 000 live births
Definition	<p>Number of facility early neonatal (0 – 7 days) deaths in MOU out of total number of facility live births.</p> <p>Number of facility early neonatal (0 – 7 days) deaths out of total number of facility live births.</p> <p>Number of facility neonatal (0 – 28 days) deaths out of total number of facility live births.</p>
Data source	DoH, Annual report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19
Other links	<p>VIP 3;</p> <p>SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being</p> <p>3.2.2 Neo natal mortality rate</p>
Data Note	Data not comparable as each year's numerator has been expanded upon.



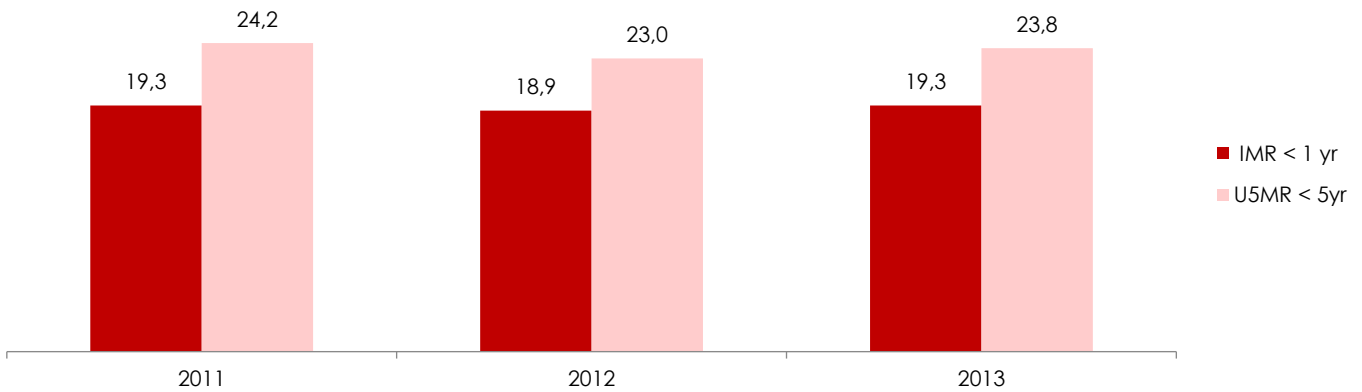
Child (under 5) mortality rate; Infant (under 1) mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

For the period 2011 to 2013, the infant mortality rate has been fairly constant at 19.3 (under 1 deaths per 1000 live births). For the same period the child mortality rate (under 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births) has also shown very little change from 24.2 to 23.8. Comparing 2011 to 2013 for most of the districts, the Infant mortality rate and under 5 mortality rate has decreased, but the Cape Metropole area has shown some increase and the expected variation in the small population area of Central Karoo.

Child and infant mortality rates for the Western Cape



	DEATHS (Stats SA)						BIRTHS (Stats SA)		
	2011		2012		2013		2011	2012	2013
	0	1-4	0	1-4	0	1-4			
Cape Winelands	279	71	252	58	202	55	13470	14066	13403
Central Karoo	38	8	37	4	29	11	1123	1252	1286
Cape Metropole	1233	321	1352	267	1220	305	71440	74374	62995
Eden	192	39	186	49	203	35	9565	10050	10271
Overberg	87	22	88	19	78	13	2854	3173	3433
West Coast	132	34	126	32	128	17	5898	6058	5686
Western Cape	2012	509	2062	440	1872	437	104350	108973	97074



	IMR < 1yr			U5MR < 5yr		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Cape Winelands	20.7	17.9	15.1	26	22.0	19.2
Central Karoo	33.8	29.6	22.6	41	32.7	31.1
Cape Metropole	17.3	18.2	19.4	21.8	21.9	24.2
Eden	20.1	18.5	19.8	24.2	23.4	23.2
Overberg	30.5	27.7	22.7	38.2	33.7	26.5
West Coast	22.4	20.8	22.5	28.1	26.1	25.5
Western Cape	19.3	18.9	19.3	24.2	23.0	23.8

Data format	Child deaths per 1 000 live births Infant deaths per 1 000 live births
Definition	Number of under 5 deaths per 1000 live births Number of under 1 deaths per 1000 live births
Data source	Western Cape Mortality Profile 2013
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.2.1 Under five mortality rate 3.2.2A1 Infant Mortality Rate
Data Note	The 2011 - 2013 Stats SA infant and child deaths were used to estimate infant mortality (IMR) and under 5 mortality rates (U5MR).



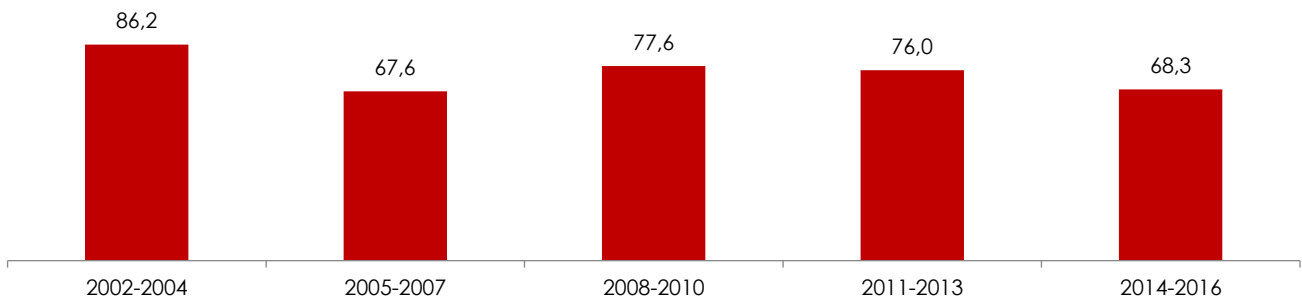
Facility maternal mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Since numbers are small, it is more valuable to compare triennia. There were 216 maternal deaths during 2014-2016, 214 during 2011-2013, 187 during 2005-2007 and 207 during 2002-2004. 2008-2010 recorded the highest number of deaths with 227 deaths recorded for this triennia, even though 2002 to 2004 shows the highest maternal mortality ratio.

Facility maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 live births), Western Cape



Facility maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 live births), Western Cape

TRIENNIA	Number of maternal deaths	Number of live births	Maternal mortality ratio
2002-2004	207	240 651	86.2
2005-2007	187	276 808	67.6
2008-2010	227	292 632	77.6
2011-2013	214	281 602	76.0
2014-2016	216	-	68.3

Data format	Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births
Definition	Denominator: Number of facility live births Numerator: Number of facility maternal deaths
Data source	Saving Mothers 2008-2010: Fifth report on the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in South Africa, Compiled by the National Committee for Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, DoH; Saving Mothers 2011-2013: Sixth report on the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in South Africa, Compiled by the National Committee for Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, DoH; Saving Mothers 2014-2016: Seventh triennial report on confidential enquiries into maternal deaths in South Africa: Short report, DOH
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality ratio
Data Note	Mortality estimates are technically challenging data to prepare. Data is presented from 2001 as triennia are compared to give a trend.

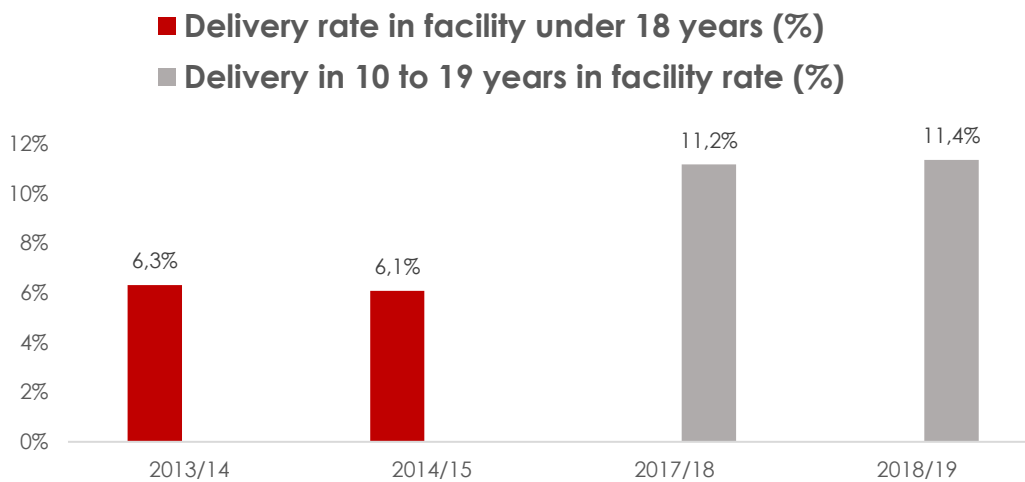


Delivery rate in facility to women under 20 years

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The delivery rate for women under 18 years was 6.3% and 6.1% respectively for 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively. In 2017/18 and 2018/19, the delivery rate for women 10 years to 19 years was 11.2% and 11.4%. The inclusion of 19 year olds since 2017/18 to the indicator shows that a significant proportion of this indicator is made up of 19 year olds.



	Delivery rate in facility under 18 years (%)		Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate (%)	
	2013/14	2014/15	2017/18	2018/19
Delivery rate (%)	6.3%	6.1%	11.2%	11.4%
Numerator	6 026	5 894	10 369	10 938
Denominator	95 337	96 990	92 819	96 249

Data format Percentage

Definition Deliveries to women under the age of 18 years as a proportion of total deliveries in health facilities

Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as a proportion of total deliveries in health facilities

Data source District Health Information Systems, DoH Annual report 2013/14; 2014/15; 2017/18; 2018/19

Other links VIP 3

Data Note 2017/18 and 2018/19 data is not comparable to 2014/15 and 2013/14 data as they are different numerators.



Life Expectancy (LE)

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has the highest life expectancy for both males and females. All provinces have seen an increase in life expectancy over the different periods. Since 2006, life expectancy has seen an increase for both males and females across all provinces, with females generally having a life expectancy of about 6 years longer than males on average.

Average LE at birth for 2006 - 2011, 2011 - 2016 and 2016 - 2021 periods by province

	Male			Female		
	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Eastern Cape	53.0	57.3	59.6	58.6	64.0	67.1
Free State	46.3	53.1	54.6	50.7	58.6	61.3
Gauteng	56.5	61.6	63.8	60.9	66.6	69.2
KwaZulu-Natal	48.3	54.6	57.1	54.4	60.9	63.7
Limpopo	54.4	59.3	61.8	58.6	65.1	67.4
Mpumalanga	53.3	57.8	60.4	57.6	63.5	66.2
Northern Cape	52.9	56.8	59.1	58.5	63.3	66.0
North West	50.3	56.6	57.8	55.0	62.6	65.2
Western Cape	61.1	63.9	65.7	67.2	70.6	71.1

Data format Age

Definition Life expectancy: The number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Data source Mid-year population estimates 2019 – Stats SA; Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations, 2019

Other links VIP 3

Data Note There is a lack of consensus about the calculation of Life Expectancy.



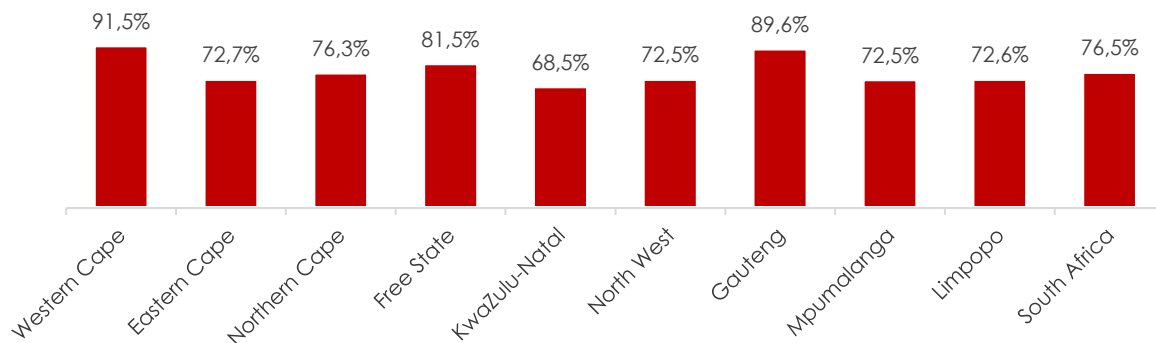
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

For households with an expenditure of less than R1200, Western Cape has the highest percentage of households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes at 91.5%; followed by Gauteng at 89.6%. The national average for households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes is 76.5%.

Percentage of households taking less than 30 minutes travel time to health facility, 2018



Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, 2018

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
less than 30 minutes	91.5%	72.7%	76.3%	81.5%	68.5%	72.5%	89.6%	72.5%	72.6%	76.5%
30 - 89 minutes	8.5%	23.4%	23.7%	15.2%	26.6%	22.1%	8.3%	23.8%	24.7%	20.2%
90 minutes or more	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	3.3%	4.9%	4.9%	0.7%	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%
do not know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%

Data format Percentage

Definition Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200

Data source GHS 2018; Stats SA

Other links VIP 3, VIP 4, VIP 1

Data Note



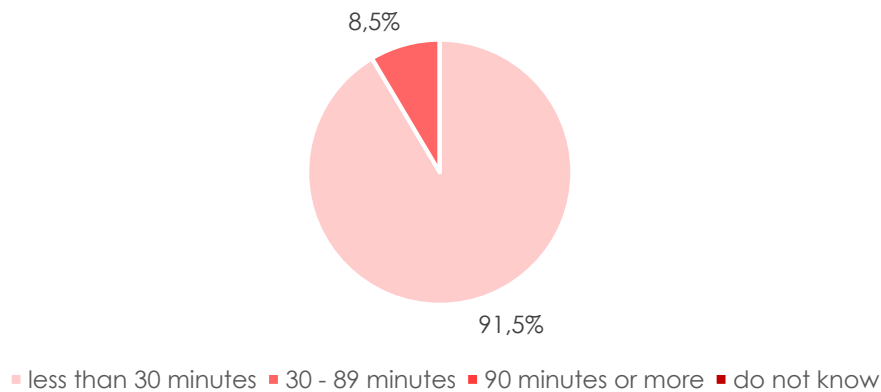
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2018, the percentage of households in the Western Cape with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 15 minutes are 51.7%, 15-29 minutes are 39.8% and 30-89 minutes are 8.5%. Since 2012, the percentage of households with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes in the Western Cape have increased from 86.9% to 91.5% in 2018.

Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200 in the Western Cape, 2018



Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, Western Cape							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
less than 30 minutes	86.9%	85.0%	87.3%	91.3%	92.8%	86.9%	91.5%
30 - 89 minutes	12.4%	13.3%	11.8%	8.3%	7.2%	12.2%	8.5%
90 minutes or more	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
do not know	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, Western Cape					
2018	African/ Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Less than 15 minutes	52.2%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	51.7%
15 - 29 minutes	45.1%	33.1%	0.0%	0.0%	39.8%
30 - 89 minutes	2.7%	16.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%
90 minutes and more	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Do not know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200.
Data source	GHS 2012 - 2018; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 4, VIP 1
Data Note	



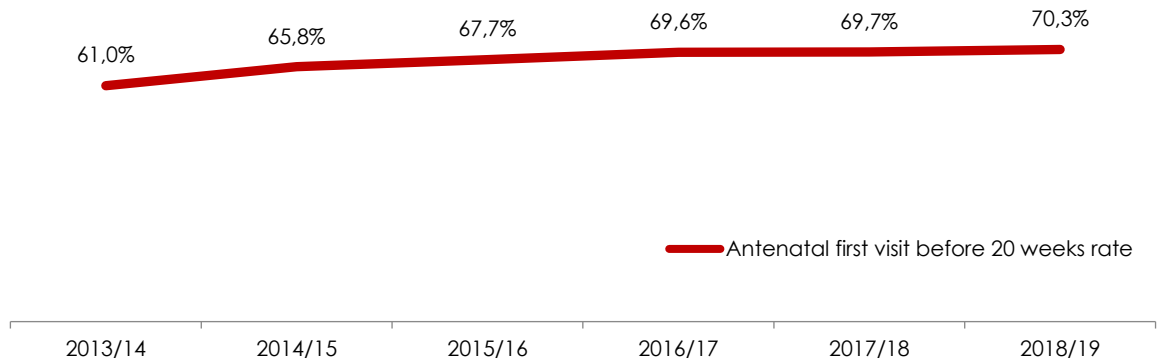
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks' rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate increased from 61% to 70.3% over the past six (6) financial years in the Western Cape.

Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate



Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks' rate						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks' rate	61.0%	65.8%	67.7%	69.6%	69.7%	70.3%
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks	60 384	64 604	60 521	63 901	67 292	72 593
Antenatal 1st visit	99 069	98 136	89 431	91 849	96 563	103 241

Data format	Percentage
Definition	<p>Women who have a booking visit (first visit) before they are 20 weeks into their pregnancy as a proportion of all antenatal 1st visits.</p> <p>Numerator: Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks.</p> <p>Denominator: Antenatal 1st visit (Sum of Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks and antenatal 1st visit 20 weeks or later).</p>
Data source	DoH, Annual Report 2016/17, 2018/19
Other links	VIP 3
Data Note	



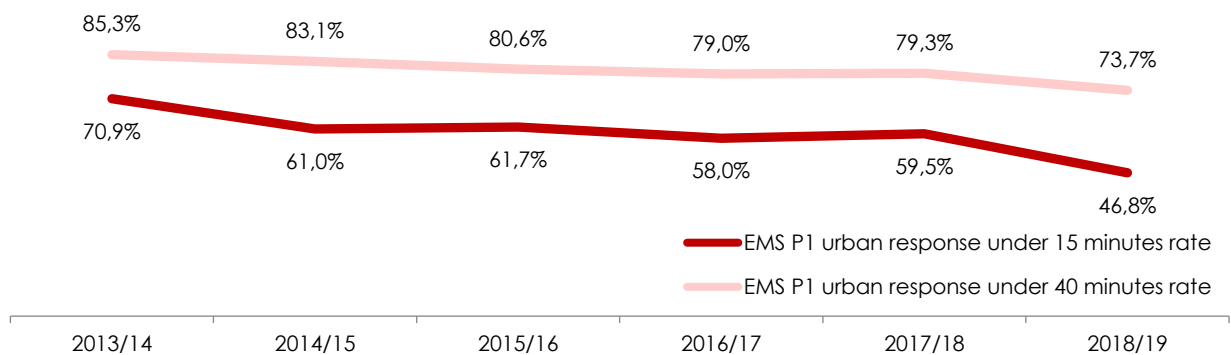
EMS P1 response rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past six (6) years, the EMS P1 urban response rate under 15 minutes has decreased from 70.9% in 2013/14 to 46.8% in 2018/19. Furthermore, the drop in the actual number of P1 reponses in under 15 minutes with only 57 769 P1 urban responses under 15 minutes in 2018/19 as compared to 130 899 in 2013/14.

EMS P1 response rate



EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate	70.9%	61.0%	61.7%	58.0%	59.5%	46.8%
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes	130 899	112 100	138 444	121 339	79 131	57 769
EMS P1 urban calls	184 584	183 694	224 462	209 107	133 019	123 553

EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes' rate

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes' rate	85.3%	83.1%	80.6%	79.0%	79.3%	73.7%
EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes	25 234	23 972	15 713	13 874	9 655	8 737
EMS P1 rural calls	29 588	28 844	19 497	17 570	12 180	11 862

Data format Percentage

Definition Emergency P1 calls in urban locations with a response time under 15 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 urban calls. Response time is calculated from the time the call is received to the time of the first dispatched medical resource arrives on scene. Emergency P1 calls in rural locations with a response time under 40 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 rural calls. Response time is calculated from the time the call is received to the time of the first dispatched medical resource arrives on scene.

Data source DoH, Annual Report 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19

Other links VIP 1, VIP 3

Data Note

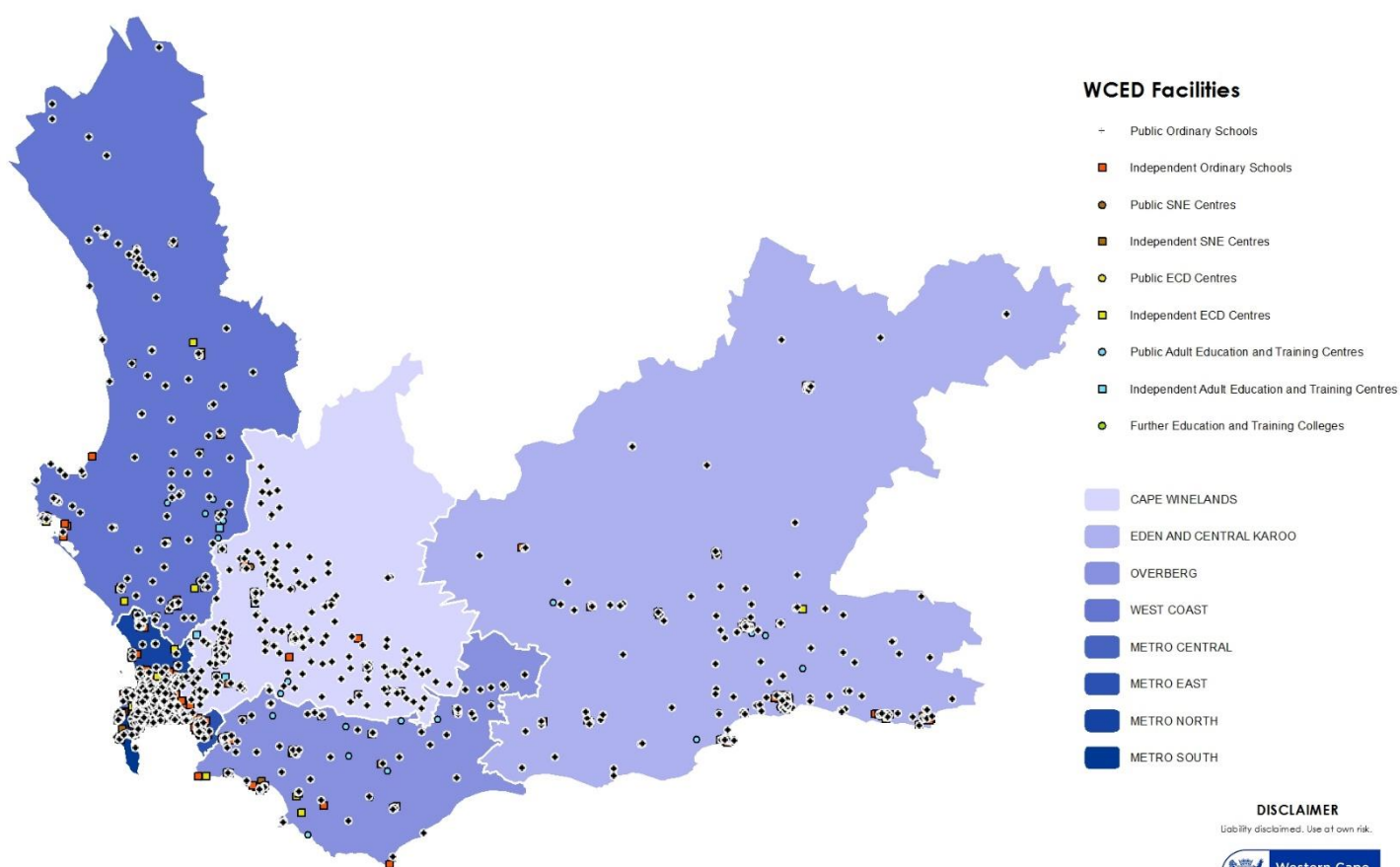


Education



Education facilities in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the distribution type of an education facility by district for the Western Cape.



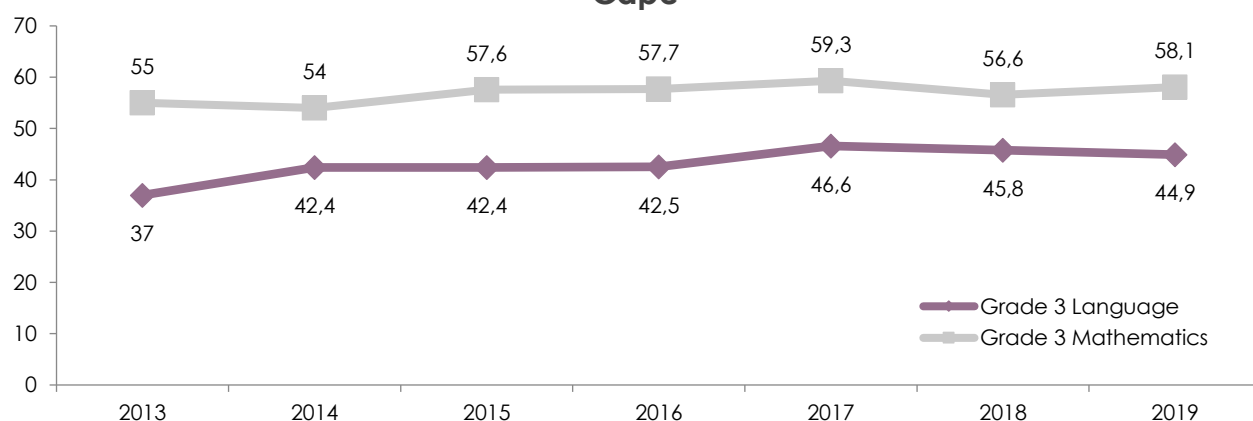
Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The pass rate for Grade 3 mathematics has shown slight improvement from 55.0% in 2013 to 58.1% in 2019. Grade 3 language passes has improved from 37.0% in 2013 to 44.9% in 2019. However, both indicators have shown a slight decrease in highs achieved in 2017.

Pass rate of Language and Mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape



Language and mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Grade 3 Language	37	42.4	42.4	42.5	46.6	45.8	44.9
Grade 3 Mathematics	55	54	57.6	57.7	59.3	56.6	58.1

Data format	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
Definition	Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Language test.
Data source	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED APP 2018/19, WCED Media Release January 2020
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
Data Note	2011 saw the introduction of the new systemic tests that are to be conducted every year.



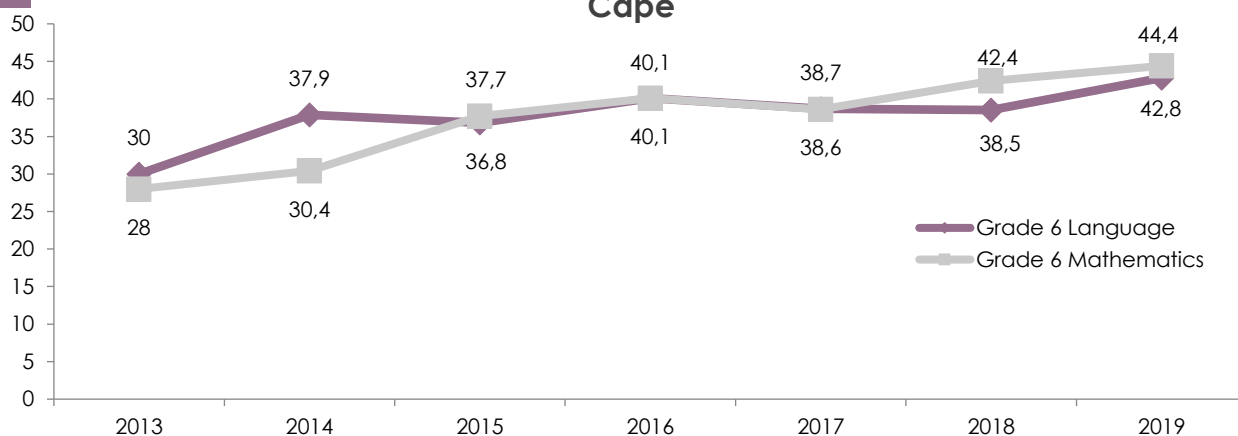
Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Grade 6 mathematics pass rates has improved from 28.0% in 2013 to 44.4% in 2019; whilst language has improved from 30.0% in 2013 to 42.8% in 2019. Both indicators achieved their highest levels in 2019.

Pass rate of Language and Mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape



Language and mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Grade 6 Language	30	37.9	36.8	40.1	38.7	38.5	42.8
Grade 6 Mathematics	28	30.4	37.7	40.1	38.6	42.4	44.4

Data format Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes

Definition Number of Grade 6 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 6 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 6 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 6 writing the Language test.

Data source WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED APP 2018/19, WCED Media Release January 2020

Other links VIP 3;
SDG Goal 4 Quality Education

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Data Note 2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually.



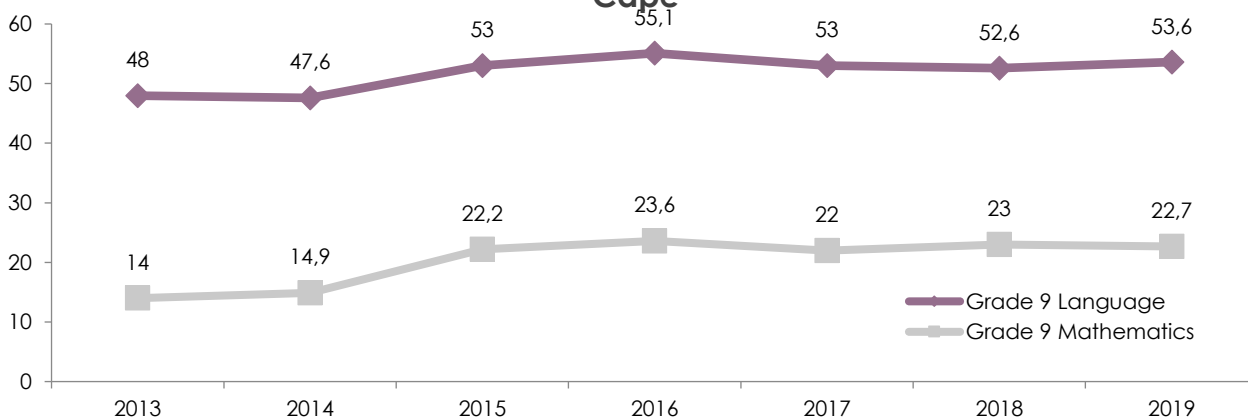
Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2013, Grade 9 mathematics pass rates has improved from 14.0% to 22.7% in 2019 whilst language has improved from 48.0% to 53.6%.

Pass rate of Language and Mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape



Language and mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Grade 9 Language	48	47.6	53	55.1	53	52.6	53.6
Grade 9 Mathematics	14	14.9	22.2	23.6	22	23	22.7

Data format Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes

Definition Number of Grade 9 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 9 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 9 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 9 writing the Language test.

Data source WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED APP 2018/19, WCED Media Release January 2020

Other links VIP 3;

SDG Goal 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Data Note 2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually.



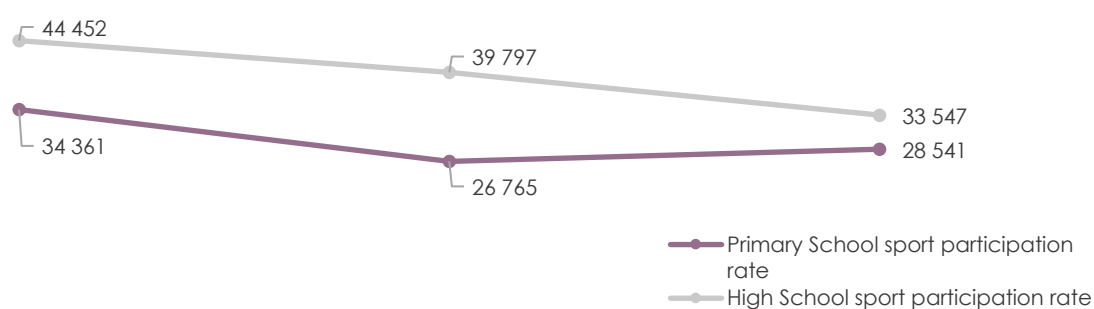
School sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Both high school and primary school participation rates have decreased since 2014/15. High school sport participation rates remain higher than primary school participation rates over the 3 year period.

Participation per 100 000 population in school sport activities



2014/15

2015/16

2016/17

Primary school sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of primary school learners registered to participate in school sport activities	233700	181940	190154
Number of educators and volunteers trained to assist with implementation of the school sport programme	267	310	320
Neighbouring schools' participants (primary)	0	0	3864
Total	233 967	182 250	194 338
Participation in primary school sport activities	34361 per 100 000	26765 per 100 000	28541 per 100 000

High school sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of high school and junior sport learners registered to participate in school sport activities	153600	137470	114253
Number of educators and volunteers trained to assist with implementation of the school sport programme	213	236	240
Neighbouring schools' participants (high)	0	0	1584
Total	153 813,00	137 706,00	116 077,00
Participation in high school sport activities	44452 per 100 000	39797 per 100 000	33547 per 100 000

Data format Rate per 100 000

Definition Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

Data source Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport

Other links VIP 1, VIP 3

Data Note



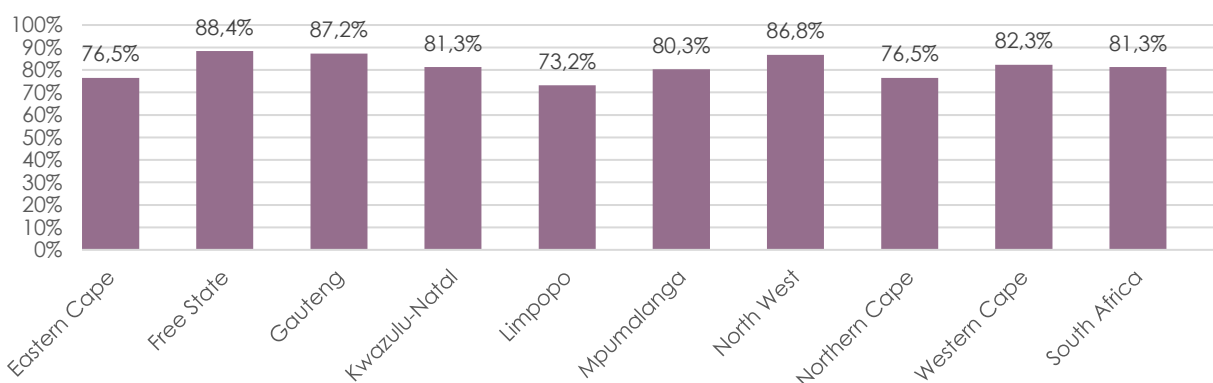
Matric pass rate achieved

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2019, Free State has the highest level of matric pass rate at 88.4%, followed by Gauteng (87.2%) and North West (86.8%). Western Cape is the fourth highest province with a matric pass rate of 82.3%. The national matric pass rate is at 81.3%. In all provinces, males achieved a slightly higher pass rate than females.

Matric pass rate, 2019



Matric pass rate, 2019

	Gender	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	% Total
Eastern Cape	Male	27 765	21 883	78.8%	76.5%
	Female	35 433	26 448	74.6%	
Free State	Male	11 549	10 348	89.6%	88.4%
	Female	14 023	12 254	87.4%	
Gauteng	Male	43 485	38 122	87.7%	87.2%
	Female	54 344	47 220	86.9%	
Kwazulu-Natal	Male	50 767	41 906	82.5%	81.3%
	Female	66 170	53 111	80.3%	
Limpopo	Male	32 107	24 565	76.5%	73.2%
	Female	38 740	27 290	70.4%	
Mpumalanga	Male	19 396	15 964	82.3%	80.3%
	Female	24 163	19 031	78.8%	
North West	Male	12 182	10 713	87.9%	86.8%
	Female	14 637	12 559	85.8%	
Northern Cape	Male	3 980	3 163	79.5%	76.5%
	Female	5 158	3 827	74.2%	
Western Cape	Male	22 131	18 336	82.9%	82.3%
	Female	28 273	23 166	81.9%	
South Africa	Male	223 362	185 000	82.8%	81.3%
	Female	280 941	224 906	80.1%	



Data format	Percentage pass rate
Definition	Number of learners achieving a pass mark for Matric out of the total number of learners who wrote the matric exam in a given year.
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2019
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 2
Data Note	



Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape

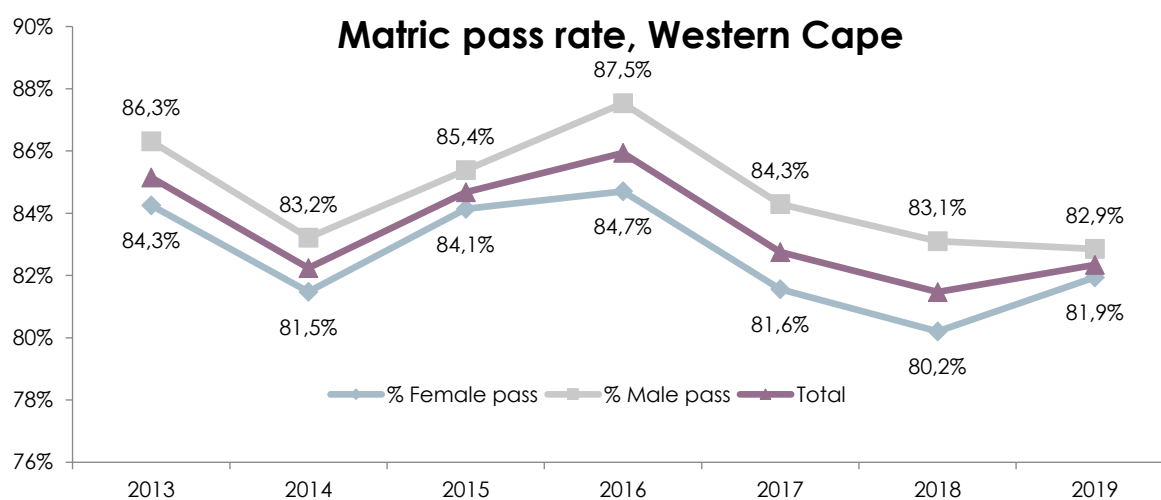
Quality basic education

SDG Goal 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

4.1.1A1 Percentage of children in the population who completed: a) Grade 7 b) Grade 9 c) Grade 12, by sex, 2017

TREND ANALYSIS

The matric pass rate reached its highest level in 2016 at 85.9%, but declined to 82.3% in 2019. In 2018, the Western Cape experienced its lowest matric pass rate over the past 6 years. There is also a decrease in the numbers of learners writing the matric exams since 2015.



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Females writing	26 987	26 759	30 622	28 674	27 561	28 592	28 273
Female pass	22 737	21 804	25 766	24 288	22 479	22 932	23 166
% Female pass	84.3%	81.5%	84.1%	84.7%	81.6%	80.2%	81.9%
Males writing	20 628	20 950	23 099	22 195	21 306	22 162	22 131
Male pass	17 805	17 433	19 723	19 428	17 961	18 418	18 336
% Male pass	86.3%	83.2%	85.4%	87.5%	84.3%	83.1%	82.9%
Total	85.1%	82.2%	84.7%	85.9%	82.8%	81.5%	82.3%

Data format	Percentage pass rate
Definition	Number of learners achieving a pass mark for Matric out of the total number of learners who wrote the matric exam in a given year in the Western Cape.
Data source	National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015; NSC Examination Report 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019
Other links	VIP 2, VIP 3
Data Note	



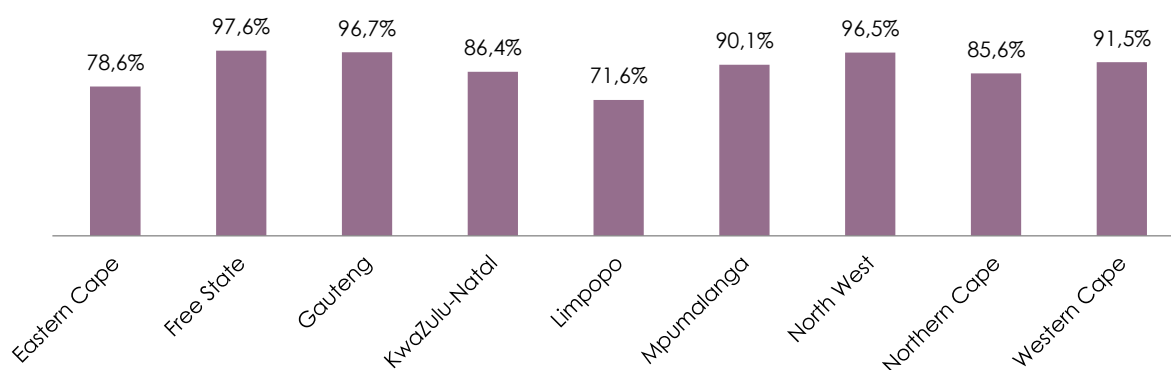
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019, the Free State (97.6%) has the highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. The Western Cape (91.5%) has the 4th highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%, with Gauteng (96.7%) the second highest. The national average is at 85.5%.

Percentage of high schools attaining a pass of 60% and higher



High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, 2019

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Number of schools	932	331	890	1 762	1 370	555	428	139	447	6 854
Number of schools with 60% and higher	733	323	861	1 523	981	500	413	119	409	5 862
Percentage pass 60% and higher	78.6%	97.6%	96.7%	86.4%	71.6%	90.1%	96.5%	85.6%	91.5%	85.5%

Data format Percentage and absolute number of schools

Definition Number of schools with 60% or higher pass rates for matric in a given year as a percentage of all high schools.

Data source 2019 NSC School Performance Report, DBE

Other links VIP 3

Data Note



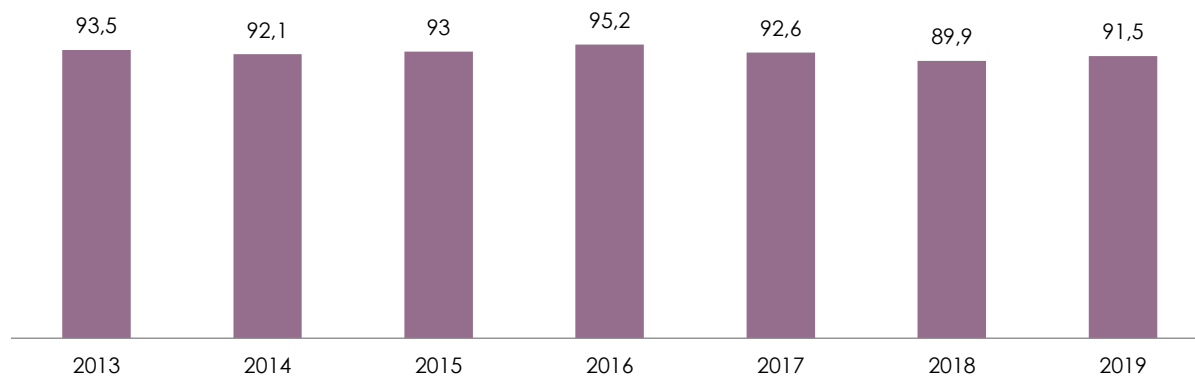
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2019, 91.5% of high schools in the Western Cape achieved a pass rate of 60% or higher. Over the past seven (7) years the province maintained a 90% or higher pass rate for high schools except for 2018 with 89.9%. 2016 saw the highest achievement with 95.2%.

Percentage pass of high schools attaining a 60% and higher, Western Cape



High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, WC

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of schools	431	431	442	441	445	447	447
Percentage pass 60% and higher	93.5	92.1	93	95.2	92.6	89.9	91.5

Data format Percentage and absolute number of schools

Definition Number of schools with 60% or higher pass rates for matric in a given year as a percentage of all high schools in the Western Cape.

Data source National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014 and 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016, 2017, 2018 School Performance Report, 2019 School Performance Report, DBE

Other links VIP 3

Data Note



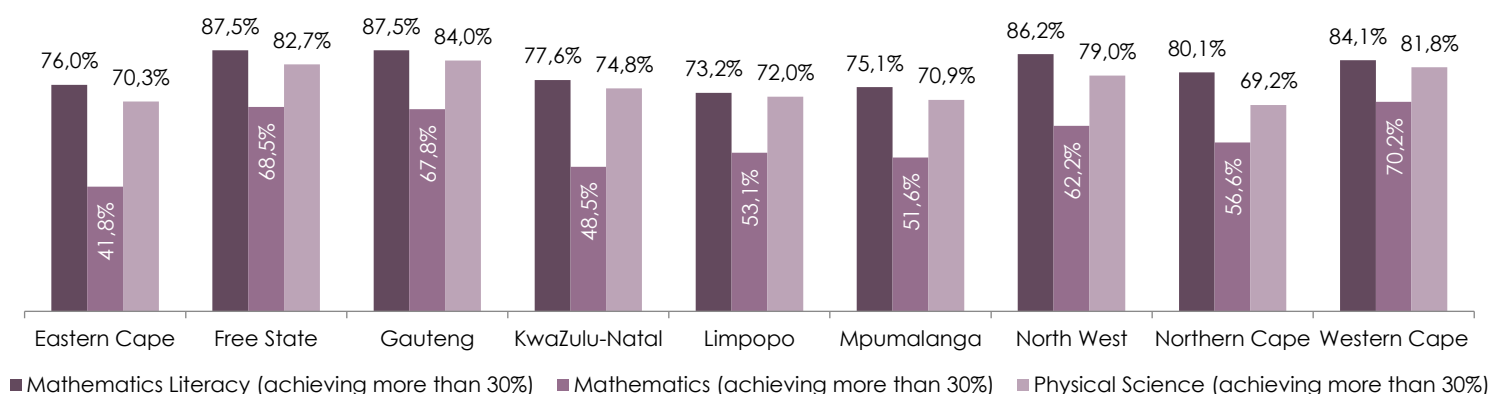
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2019, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy is the highest for both Free State and Gauteng (87.5%); followed by North West (86.2%) and the Western Cape (84.1%). The pass rate for Mathematics is the highest in the Western Cape (70.2%), followed by Free State (68.5%) and Gauteng (67.8%). The province with the highest Physical Science pass rate is Gauteng (84%); followed by the Free State (82.7%) and Western Cape (81.8%).

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2019



Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2019										
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	76.0%	87.5%	87.5%	77.6%	73.2%	75.1%	86.2%	80.1%	84.1%	80.6%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	49.1%	63.0%	64.6%	50.9%	41.7%	47.6%	59.7%	52.8%	60.9%	54.5%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	41.8%	68.5%	67.8%	48.5%	53.1%	51.6%	62.2%	56.6%	70.2%	54.6%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	23.7%	45.0%	47.7%	29.9%	32.3%	32.2%	38.9%	34.4%	52.6%	35.0%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	70.3%	82.7%	84.0%	74.8%	72.0%	70.9%	79.0%	69.2%	81.8%	75.5%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	44.5%	57.1%	62.4%	51.2%	46.0%	48.2%	53.0%	44.4%	62.9%	51.7%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2019, DBE
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 2
Data Note	



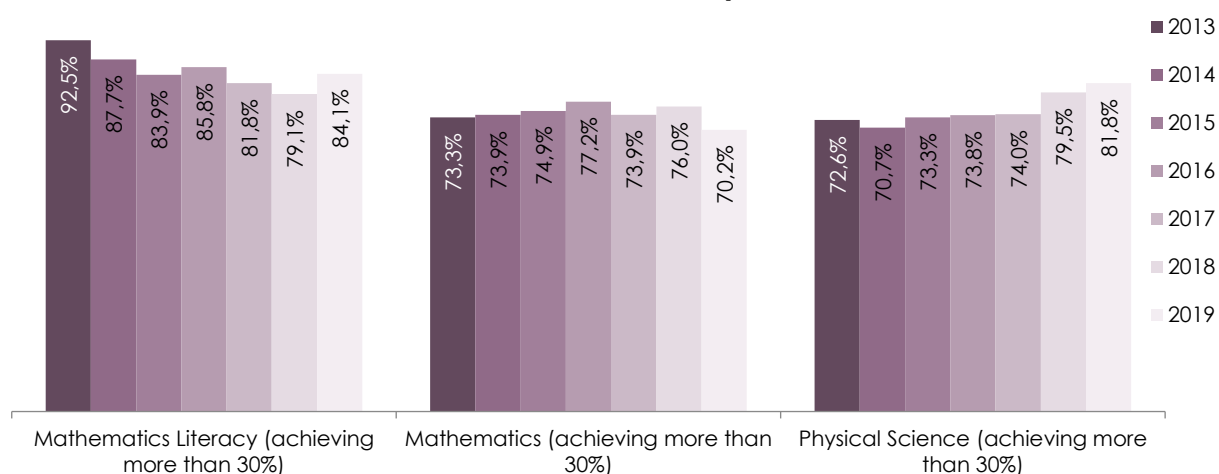
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The mathematics literacy pass rate has decreased from 92.5% in 2013 to 84.1% in 2019. Mathematics has shown a decline from 73.3% in 2013 to 70.2% in 2019. Physical Science pass rates have consistently increased from 72.6% in 2013 to 81.8% in 2019.

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12



Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	92.5%	87.7%	83.9%	85.8%	81.8%	79.1%	84.1%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	71.9%	67.2%	61.5%	64.5%	56.4%	54.3%	60.9%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	73.3%	73.9%	74.9%	77.2%	73.9%	76.0%	70.2%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	56.8%	56.6%	57.3%	60.3%	57.0%	56.7%	52.6%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	72.6%	70.7%	73.3%	73.8%	74.0%	79.5%	81.8%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	53.8%	51.5%	54.7%	56.4%	57.3%	60.2%	62.9%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Grade 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
Data source	Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016, NSC School Subject Report 2017, 2018, 2019 NSC Examination Report, DBE
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 2
Data Note	



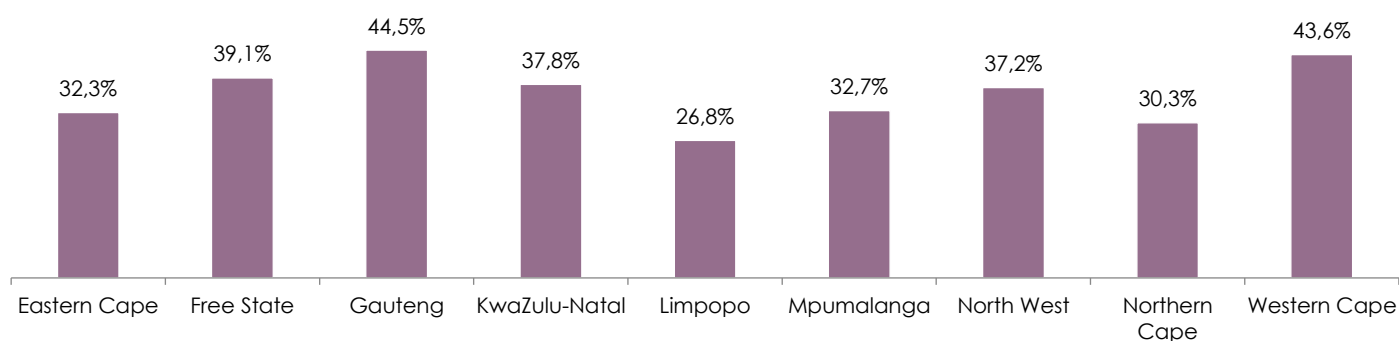
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019, Gauteng was the province with the highest percentage Bachelor degree passes with 44.5% of learners eligible for university admission, followed by the Western Cape (43.6%) and Free State (39.1%). The national percentage of Bachelor degree passes was 36.9%.

Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, 2019



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2019

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
B. Degree passes	20 419	9 992	43 494	44 189	19 022	14 228	9 964	2 769	21 981	186058
Grade 12 who wrote exams	63 198	25 572	97 829	116 937	70 847	43 559	26 819	9 138	50 404	504 303
% B. degree passes	32.3%	39.1%	44.5%	37.8%	26.8%	32.7%	37.2%	30.3%	43.6%	36.9%

Data format Percentage

Definition Number of learners achieving a bachelors pass for matric as a percentage of the total number of learners who write Grade 12 in a given year.

Data source NSC Examination Report 2019

Other links VIP 2, VIP 3

Data Note

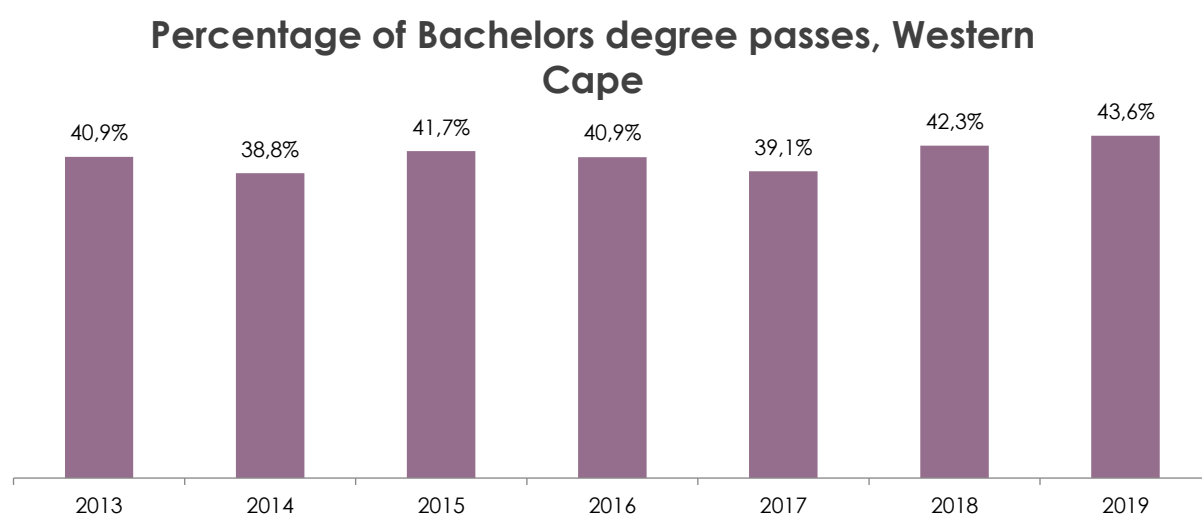


University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new National Senior Certificate (NSC) was implemented in 2008. In 2019, the Western Cape achieved its highest percentage of B. degree passes from 40.9% in 2013 to 43.6% of learners eligible for university admission. Furthermore, the Western Cape also achieved its highest number of bachelor degree passes in 2019.



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
B. Degree passes	19 477	18 524	22 379	20 804	19 101	21 492	21 981
Grade 12 who wrote exams	47 615	47 709	53 721	50 869	48 867	50 754	50 404
% B. degree passes	40.9%	38.8%	41.7%	40.9%	39.1%	42.3%	43.6%

Data format Percentage

Definition Number of learners achieving a bachelors pass for matric as a percentage of the total number of learners who write Grade 12 in a given year in the Western Cape.

Data source National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015; NSC Examination Report 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, DBE

Other links VIP 2, VIP 3

Data Note



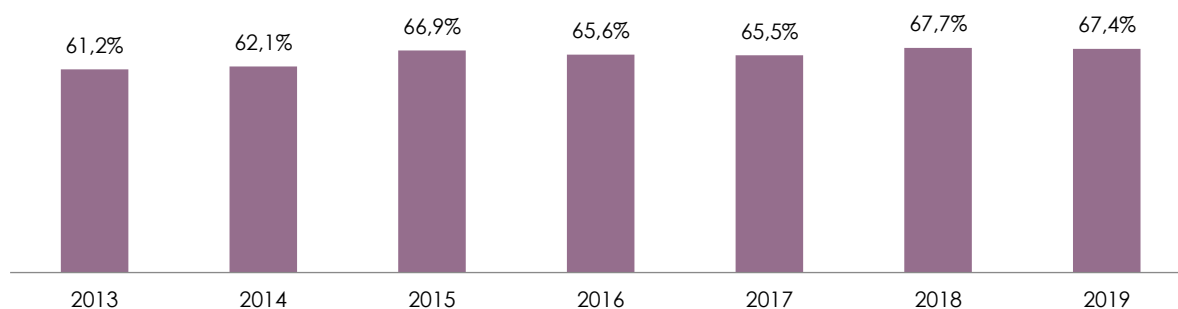
Learner retention rate between Grade 8 and 12; and Grade 10 and 12

Quality basic education

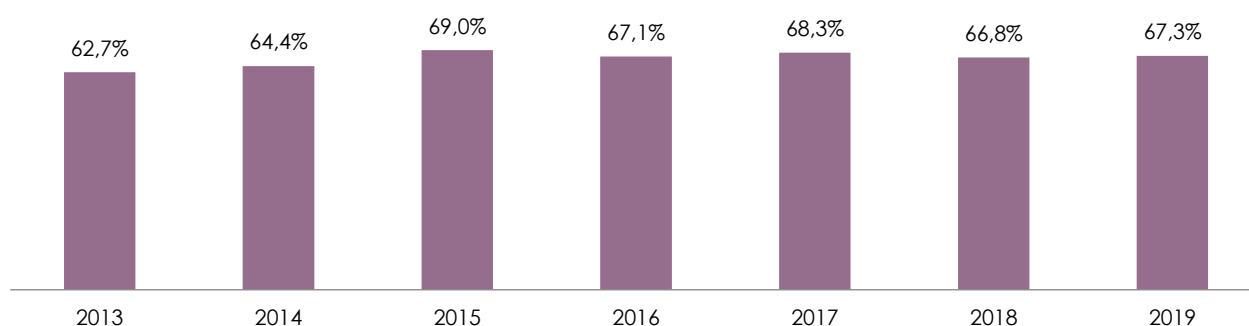
TREND ANALYSIS

Retention rates between Grade 10 and Grade 12 have steadily been increasing since 2013. The highest retention rates was achieved in the cohort who did Grade 12 in 2015 (69.0%); followed by Grade 12 in 2017 (68.3%). For 2019, the retention rate was 67.3%. Retention rates between Grade 8 and Grade 12 have steadily been increasing since 2013. The highest retention rates was achieved in the cohort who did Grade 12 in 2018 (67.7%); followed by Grade 12 in 2019 (67.4%).

Learner retention rate from Grade 8 to Grade 12, Western Cape



Learner retention rate from Grade 10 to Grade 12, Western Cape





Enrolment at Public Ordinary schools, Western Cape

Year	Gr 1	Gr 2	Gr 3	Gr 4	Gr 5	Gr 6	Gr 7	Gr 8	Gr 9	Gr 10	Gr 11	Gr 12	Total
2001	81,790	62960	81832	94302	89254	83305	77778	82190	71966	67034	50206	39910	882527
2002	86,969	77026	64134	83022	93188	86786	80865	75601	80450	69752	51618	40468	889879
2003	86,916	82454	75931	66033	82383	92341	84514	81154	73200	81739	51746	39644	898055
2004	104,105	82130	81489	76781	66060	82574	89614	85053	78964	80756	54199	39451	921176
2005	93,515	94231	80695	80809	74984	66141	81953	88778	82169	81577	56657	39303	920812
2006	87,650	85972	89828	80443	77811	73106	65347	78926	80595	83529	57536	40198	900941
2007	92,818	82562	83914	89973	78674	78021	72733	66406	80697	86495	61938	42624	916855
2008	91,853	83267	79454	85891	87116	78290	76146	71410	72914	79133	63819	43470	912763
2009	93601	82158	80385	83150	82382	85621	76262	75227	79795	68405	60812	45692	913490
2010	98086	83046	79155	84234	80290	81402	82777	75426	85114	70630	53799	44876	918835
2011	100423	85216	79489	83490	80205	79022	78207	81312	84957	73470	56995	38990	921776
2012	103444	88536	81415	83922	79900	78384	76432	77561	90815	72714	58758	43111	934992
2013	104678	93506	85762	85599	79210	78437	76238	75528	87132	78812	56109	46035	947046
2014	106917	97647	89385	90617	81441	76690	74727	76000	82714	75838	64619	46846	963441
2015	108233	101934	94342	95212	84554	79250	75641	75753	79114	72430	63220	54390	984073
2016	106766	105574	98439	99278	89451	82479	78455	78067	73006	76988	59518	50904	998925
2017	104584	106047	103056	103042	94043	87370	81664	80215	72723	75856	62350	49454	1020404
2018	104336	103671	104357	106969	97900	92044	85794	83376	74613	77245	62832	51459	1044596
2019	105210	102988	101563	108724	101934	95226	90147	87796	77603	77475	63548	51076	1063290

Learner retention rate

	Retention rate Grade 10 to 11	Retention rate Grade 8 to 12	Retention rate Grade 10 to 12
2013	77.2%	61.2%	62.7%
2014	82.0%	62.1%	64.4%
2015	83.4%	66.9%	69.0%
2016	82.2%	65.6%	67.1%
2017	81.0%	65.5%	68.3%
2018	82.8%	67.7%	66.8%
2019	82.3%	67.4%	67.3%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of the total number of learners who enter Grade 10 in a given cohort. Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior. Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 8, 4 years prior.
Data source	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2019/20; retention rates are own calculations based on table
Other links	VIP 3
Data Note	The retention rate can be slightly influenced by learners leaving the school system through migration, leaving to private institutions and failing a Grade.



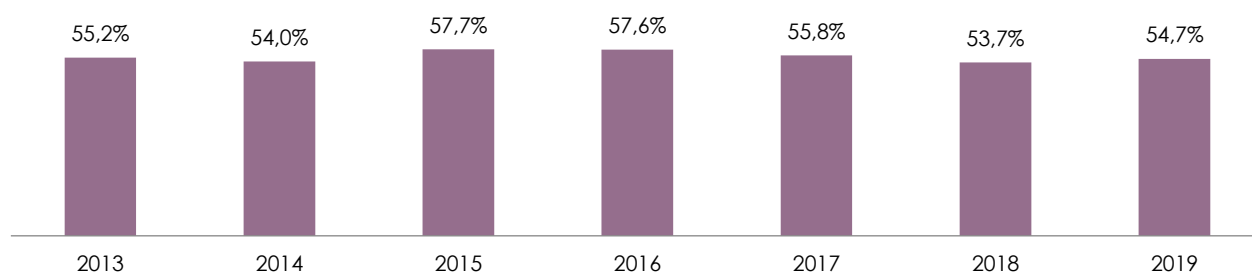
Percentage of learners who complete Grade 12 out of learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the percentage of learners who pass Grade 12 out of all learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior have slightly decreased from 2013 (55.2%) to 2019 (54.7%). 2018 has the lowest percentage who pass grade 12 over the past seven (7) years at 53.7%.

Percentage of learners entering Grade 10 who complete Grade 12 in the Western Cape



Number of learners enrolled to Grade 10 in the Western Cape

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Grade 10	73470	72714	78812	75838	72430	76988	75856

Percentage of learners who complete Grade 12 out of learners entered Grade 10 two years prior

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of grade 12 NSC passes	40542	39237	45489	43716	40440	41350	41502
Percentage of grade 10 learners who pass grade 12	55.2%	54.0%	57.7%	57.6%	55.8%	53.7%	54.7%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of learners who pass Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior.
Data source	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2019/20; retention rates are own calculations based on table
Other links	VIP 3
Data Note	



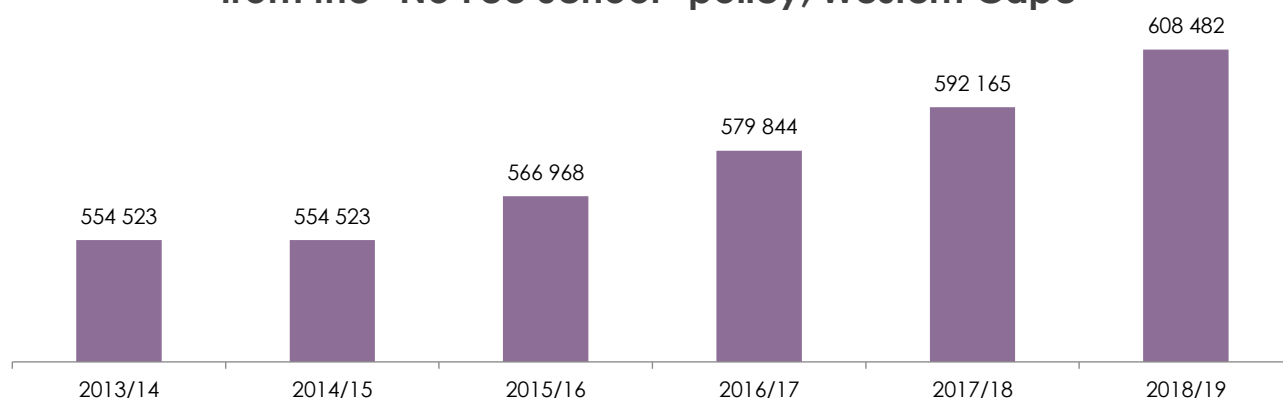
The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The number of learners benefitting from "No Fee School" policy system have increased from 2013/14 to 2018/19. The percentage of learners benefitting from no-fee schools has remained at around 58%, however, the number of learners benefitting has increased from 554 523 learners in 2013/14 to 608 482 learners in 2018/19.

Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the "No Fee School" policy, Western Cape



Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the "No Fee School" policy, Western Cape

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
number of no-fee learners	554 523	554 523	566 968	579 844	592 165	608 482
total number of learners	947 046	963 441	984 073	998 925	1 020 642	1 044 596
% no fee from total	58.6%	57.6%	57.6%	58.0%	58.0%	58.3%

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the "No Fee School" policy.
Data source	WCED Annual Report 2013/14; 2014/15; 2015/16; 2016/17, 2017/18, WCED Annual Performance Plan 2018/19
Other links	VIP 3
Data Note	



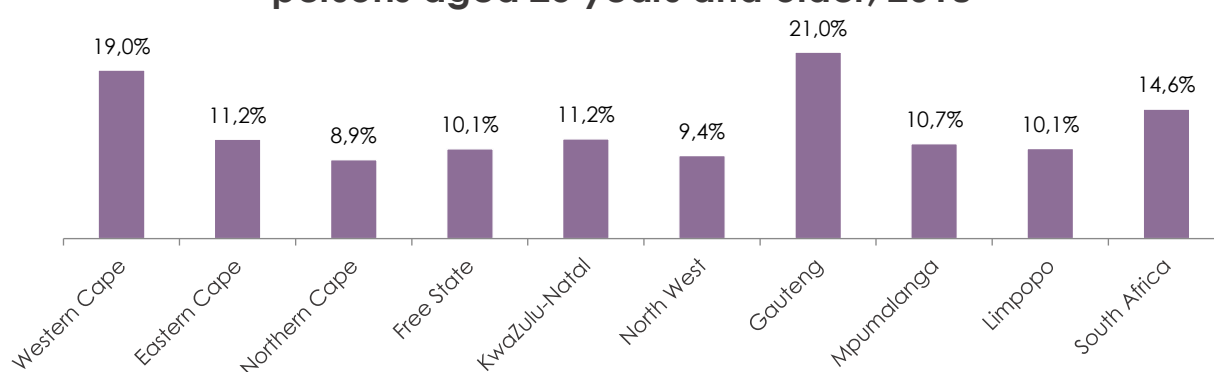
Percentage of population (aged 25 years and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2018 the percentage of the population aged 25 years and older with a tertiary qualification is the highest for Gauteng at 21%, followed by the Western Cape (19%), Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal (11.4%). The national average is 14.6%.

Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2018



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2018

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%
Tertiary	19.0%	11.2%	8.9%	10.1%	11.2%	9.4%	21.0%	10.7%	10.1%	14.6%
NSC/Grade 12	27.5%	21.7%	25.1%	28.3%	31.3%	26.1%	33.3%	29.0%	20.0%	28.6%
Some Secondary	40.0%	39.7%	37.6%	40.0%	35.2%	38.5%	33.5%	36.6%	42.5%	37.1%
Completed Primary	5.0%	6.6%	6.4%	4.9%	4.2%	6.5%	3.1%	4.6%	4.9%	4.6%
Some Primary	6.2%	14.5%	13.2%	12.5%	11.4%	12.7%	5.6%	9.8%	12.2%	9.6%
None	1.7%	6.1%	8.5%	4.0%	6.5%	6.8%	2.4%	8.7%	10.2%	5.1%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
Data source	GHS 2018; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2, VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.4.1A Number of graduates in public and private higher institutions
Data Note	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification



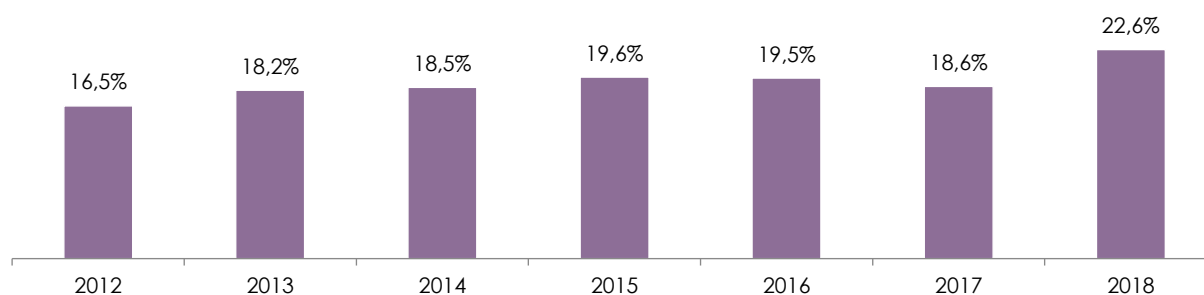
Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

The percentage of the population aged 25 and older with a tertiary qualification has increased from 16.5% in 2012 to 22.6% in 2018.

Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, Western Cape



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2012-2018

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Other	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Tertiary	16.5%	18.2%	18.5%	19.6%	19.5%	18.6%	22.6%
NSC/Grade 12	28.1%	27.3%	28.9%	27.2%	26.5%	24.3%	32.7%
Some Secondary	39.4%	38.7%	36.9%	36.8%	38.4%	42.6%	47.6%
Completed Primary	5.9%	5.5%	5.2%	5.9%	5.3%	4.6%	6.0%
Some Primary	8.1%	8.4%	7.9%	8.4%	8.2%	6.9%	7.4%
None	1.7%	1.4%	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%	2.4%	2.0%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
Data source	GHS 2012 - 2018; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2, VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.4.1A Number of graduates in public and private higher institutions
Data Note	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification



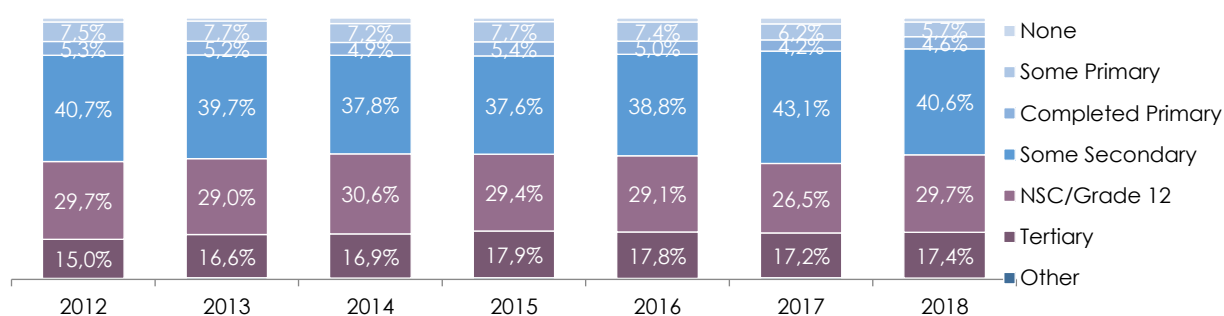
Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate)

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

The literacy rate (percentage of population who completed at least Grade 7 education) has been fairly stable at 90.7% in 2012 to 92.3% in 2018. The percentage of adults aged 20 years and older with at least a matric (Grade 12 or Tertiary qualification) shows an increase from 44.7% in 2012 to 47.1% in 2018.

Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2012 - 2018

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Other ⁴	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Tertiary	15.0%	16.6%	16.9%	17.9%	17.8%	17.2%	17.4%
NSC/Grade 12	29.7%	29.0%	30.6%	29.4%	29.1%	26.5%	29.7%
Some Secondary	40.7%	39.7%	37.8%	37.6%	38.8%	43.1%	40.6%
Completed Primary	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%	5.4%	5.0%	4.2%	4.6%
Some Primary	7.5%	7.7%	7.2%	7.7%	7.4%	6.2%	5.7%
None	1.5%	1.2%	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed Grade 7 or equivalent in the Western Cape (literacy rate).
Data source	GHS 2012 - 2018; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.6.1. Da Percentage of population considered functionally literate
Data Note	



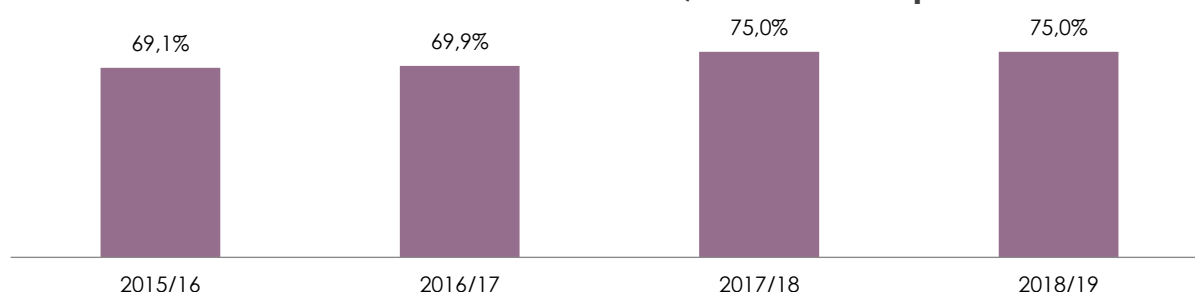
Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The education department introduced this indicator in 2015/16 and uses this indicator to measure the readiness of learners entering the schooling system and assesses children who are exposed to Early Childhood Development stimuli. The percentage of learners who have received formal education in the Western Cape has increased from 2015/16 (69.1%) to 2018/19 (75%).

Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education, Western Cape



Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Grade 1	69.13%	69.91%	75%	75.0%

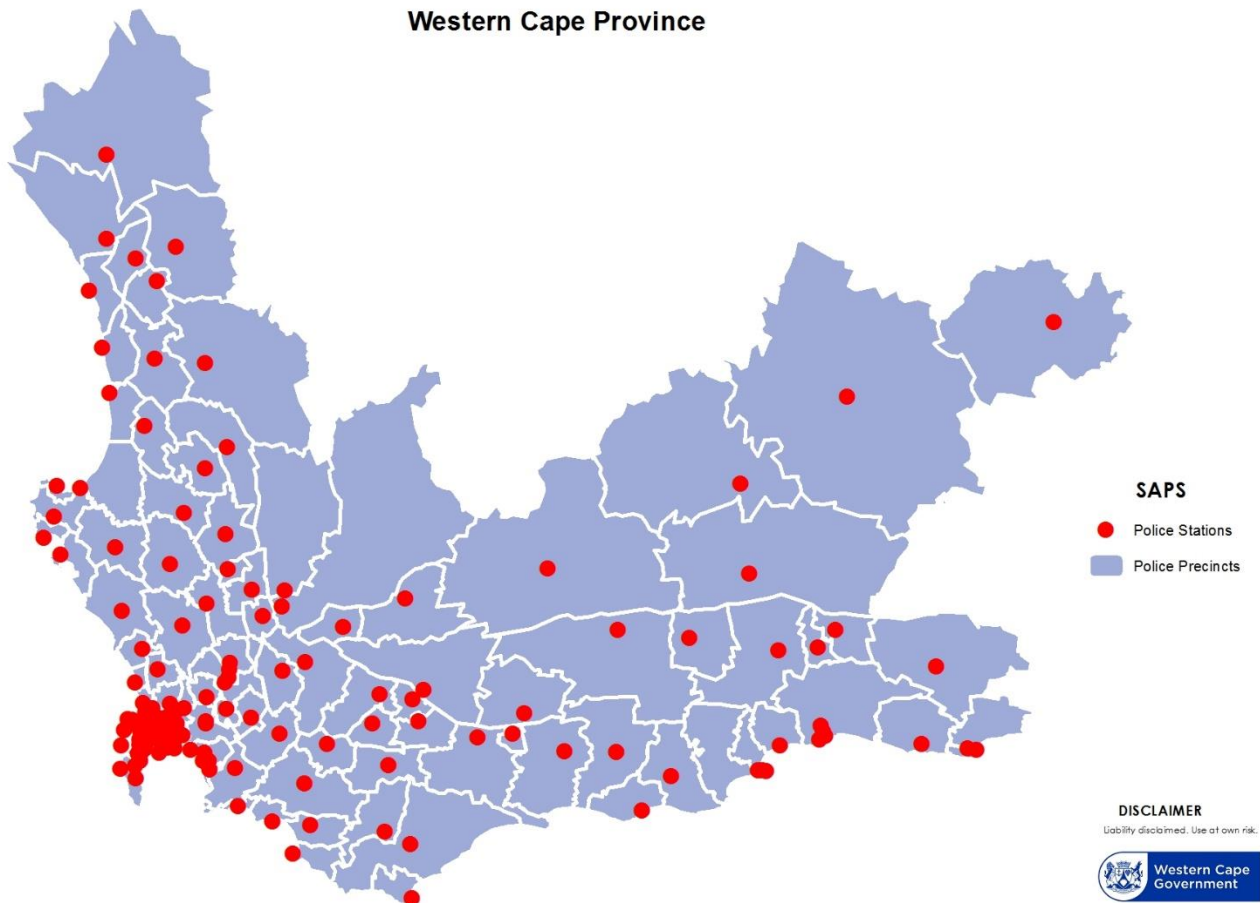
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Number of grade 1 learners in public schools who have attended grade R in public ordinary and/or special schools and registered independent schools or ECD sites, expressed as a percentage of the total number of learners enrolled in Grade 1 for the first time, excluding learners who are repeating.
Data source	WCED Annual Report 2018/19
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.2.2 Percentage of children attending Grade 1 in the current year, after attending Grade R/0 in the previous year
Data Note	



**Safety and
security**

Police precincts and police stations in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of all police stations across the province according to the police precincts.

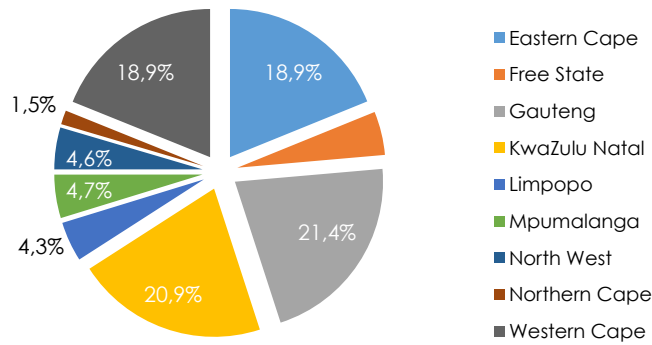
Total number of murders reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

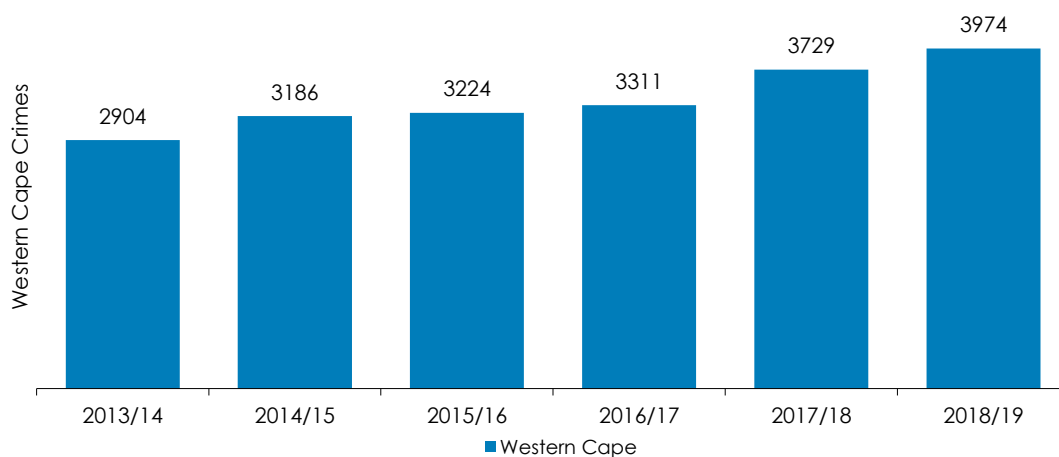
TREND ANALYSIS

Murders in the Western Cape has increased significantly by 36.8% from 2013/14 to 2018/19 and for the same period, murders in South Africa has increased by 23.5%. Following the Western Cape, Gauteng (35.2%) and Limpopo (25.5%) are the provinces that have the next highest increase in murders. The number of murders in the Western Cape has reached it's highest level in 2018/19.

% of murders reported per South African province, 2019



Murders reported, Western Cape



**Murders reported, 2013/14 – 2018/19**

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% change
Eastern Cape	3 441	3 321	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	15.2%
Free State	942	943	993	950	1 054	1 000	6.2%
Gauteng	3 325	3 671	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	35.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	3 616	3 810	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	21.5%
Limpopo	728	777	898	813	911	914	25.5%
Mpumalanga	806	831	859	954	922	996	23.6%
North West	824	853	907	901	950	961	16.6%
Northern Cape	437	413	372	344	340	322	-26.3%
Western Cape	2 904	3 186	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	36.8%
South Africa	17 023	17 805	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	23.5%

Data format Total number of reported murders

Definition Number of murders reported in South Africa in a given year.

Data source Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management - SAPS

Other links VIP 1

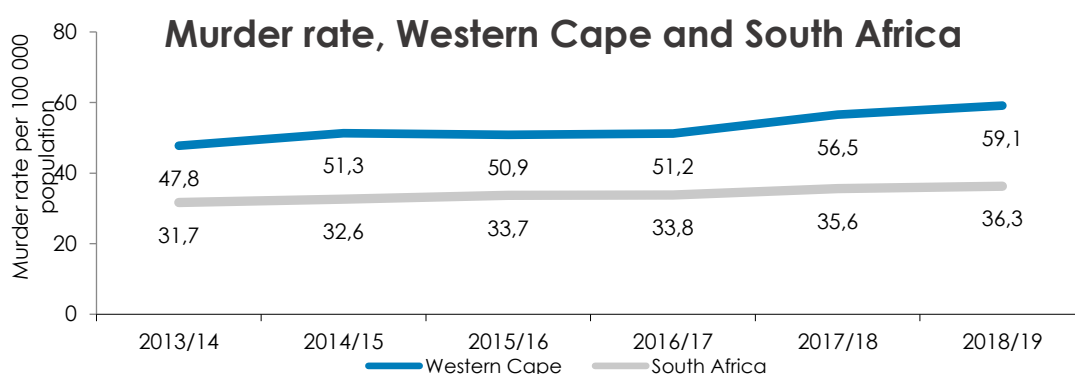
Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March.

Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The murder rate in the Western Cape has increased significantly from 47.8 per 100 000 population in 2013/14 to 59.1 per 100 000 population in 2018/19. The murder rate in Western Cape and the Eastern Cape are higher than the murder rate for the country as a whole. For 2018/19, KwaZulu-Natal (39.4 per 100 000) and Gauteng (30.3 per 100 000) are the other two (2) provinces with a high murder rate.



Murder rate						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Eastern Cape	52.0	50.1	54.8	54.4	57.0	59.1
Free State	33.6	33.5	35.1	33.4	36.8	34.8
Gauteng	25.5	27.4	28.0	29.1	29.3	30.3
KwaZulu-Natal	34.2	35.7	36.4	36.8	39.7	39.4
Limpopo	12.9	13.6	15.6	13.9	15.5	15.4
Mpumalanga	19.3	19.6	19.9	21.8	20.7	22.0
Northern Cape	22.7	23.1	24.1	23.5	24.4	24.3
North West	37.3	34.8	31.0	28.3	27.6	25.8
Western Cape	47.8	51.3	50.9	51.2	56.5	59.1
South Africa	31.7	32.6	33.7	33.8	35.6	36.3

Data format Rate per 100 000

Definition Total number of murders reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000

Data source Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management – SAPS; Mid-year Population Estimates 2019

Other links VIP 1;

SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

16.1.1D Number of murders per 100 000 population

Data Note The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March;

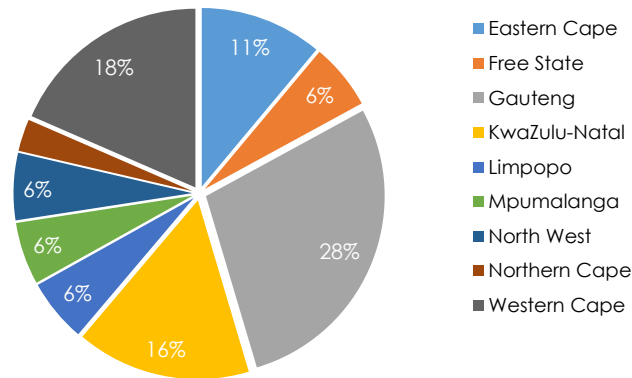
Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

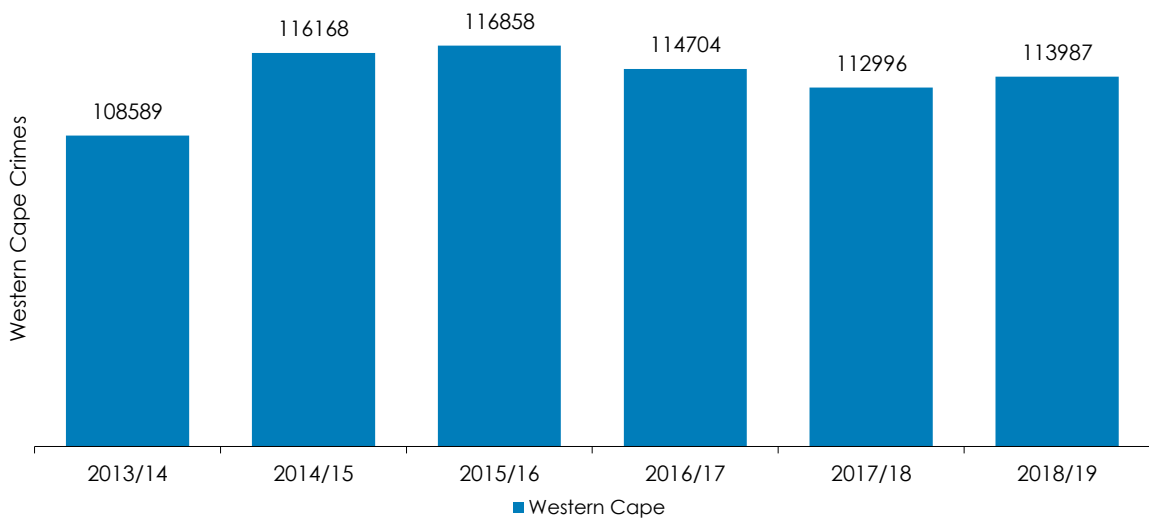
TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has shown an increase of 5% in the number of contact crimes reported since 2013/14; whereas nationally a decrease of 0.9% is observed for the same period. The total number of contact crimes in the Western Cape 2015/16 is the highest recorded number over the last six (6) years. 2016/17 and 2017/18 has however shown a slight decrease from the previous years. Free State (-19.7%) reported the highest decrease in the number of contact crimes and Mpumalanga (9.8%) the highest increase.

% of Contact Crimes reported per SA province, 2019



Contact crimes reported, Western Cape





Contact crimes reported, 2013/14 – 2018/19

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% change
Eastern Cape	73032	68654	67258	65524	65393	68416	-6.3%
Free State	45945	42314	41100	37741	35725	36879	-19.7%
Gauteng	160881	167264	172814	171466	170640	174894	8.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	101983	98757	97870	95153	94914	97505	-4.4%
Limpopo	35953	37971	40391	36764	35068	35266	-1.9%
Mpumalanga	31775	31886	32737	33381	32646	34885	9.8%
North West	34473	35082	35224	35483	36604	37487	8.7%
Northern Cape	18943	18877	18971	18105	17380	17891	-5.6%
Western Cape	108589	116168	116858	114704	112996	113987	5.0%
South Africa	611574	616973	623223	608321	601366	617210	0.9%

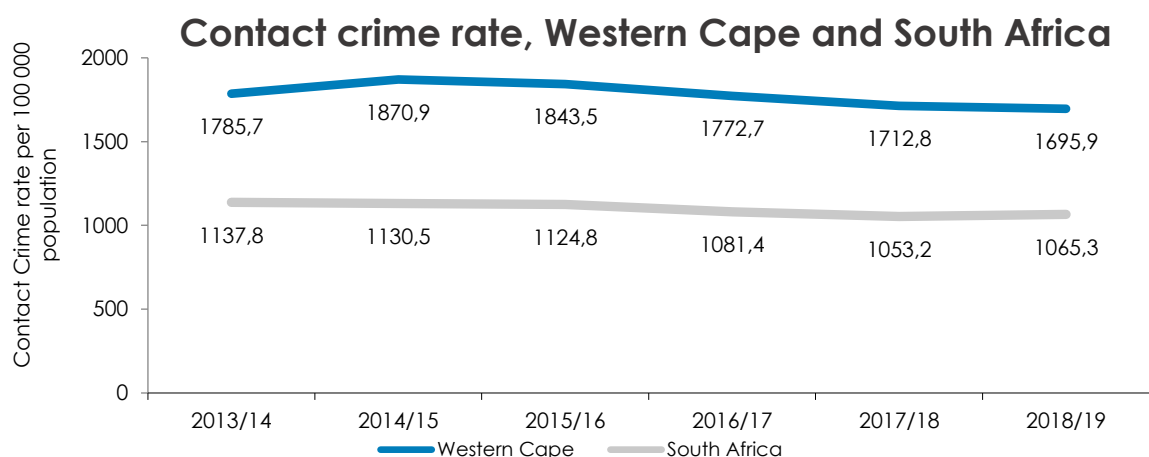
Data format	Total number of reported crimes
Definition	Number of contact crime incidents reported (such as murder, assault, common assault, robbery and common robbery) in the province in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management - SAPS
Other links	VIP 1
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

Rate of contact crimes reported per 100 000 population in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The contact crime rate in the Western Cape have decreased from 1785.7 per 100 000 population in 2013/14 to 1695.9 per 100 000 population in 2018/19. The contact crime rates in Western Cape, Northern Cape, Gauteng and Free State are higher than the contact crime rate for the country as a whole. For 2018/19, Northern Cape (1432.9 per 100 000) and Free State (1282.4 per 100 000) are the other two (2) provinces with a high contact crime rate.



Contact Crimes Rate						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Eastern Cape	1103.8	1034.8	1010.8	981.7	977.0	1020.5
Free State	1639.9	1502.1	1451.1	1325.2	1247.8	1282.4
Gauteng	1234.7	1250.4	1258.8	1217.4	1181.2	1180.8
KwaZulu-Natal	964.6	924.1	906.1	871.7	860.0	873.5
Limpopo	634.9	664.1	699.6	630.7	596.1	594.4
Mpumalanga	760.4	751.0	759.1	762.3	733.8	771.7
North West	948.3	948.3	935.6	926.0	939.2	946.0
Northern Cape	1615.5	1590.5	1578.5	1487.1	1409.5	1432.9
Western Cape	1785.7	1870.9	1843.5	1772.7	1712.8	1695.9
South Africa	1137.8	1130.5	1124.8	1081.4	1053.2	1065.3

Data format	Rate per 100 000
Definition	Total number of contact crimes reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management – SAPS; Mid-year Population Estimates 2019
Other links	VIP 1
Data Note	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March;

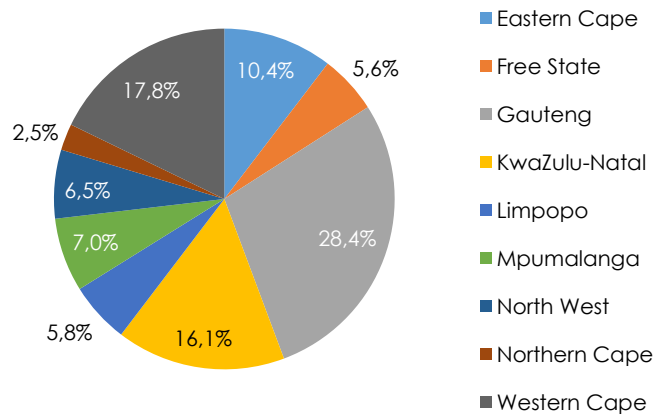
Total number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

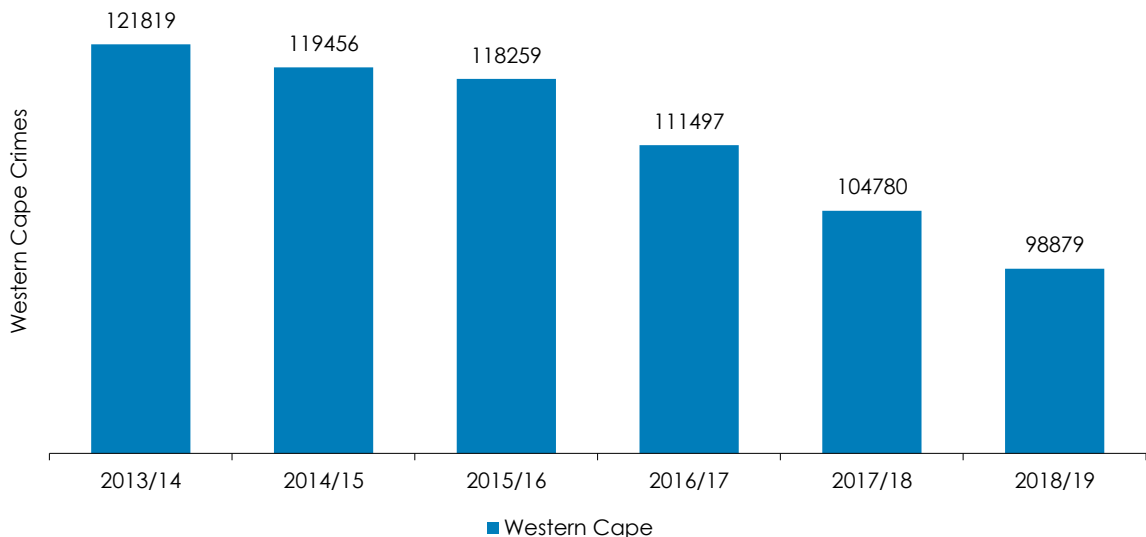
TREND ANALYSIS

For both the Western Cape and South Africa, since 2013/14 there has been a general decrease in the number of reported cases of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported. Overall for the period from 2013/14 to 2018/19, a decrease of 18.8% is observed in these crimes for the Western Cape; and a decrease of 8.8% is observed for South Africa for the same period. Over the past six (6) years, the Western Cape reflects the highest decrease and North West (8.7%) the highest increase.

% of property related crimes and aggravated robbery in South Africa per province, 2019



Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, Western Cape





Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, 2013/14 – 2017/18

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% change
Eastern Cape	58 422	58 634	56 384	58 686	57 206	57 641	-1.3%
Free State	35 309	33 102	32 479	31 868	30 690	30 867	-12.6%
Gauteng	175 314	178 134	173 857	179 991	164 551	157 355	-10.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	97 345	95 793	95 877	93 834	90 211	89 088	-8.5%
Limpopo	34 082	34 690	35 551	34 667	32 666	32 108	-5.8%
Mpumalanga	38 920	39 376	39 591	40 578	39 505	38 884	-0.1%
North West	33 315	34 532	34 347	36 728	35 153	36 203	8.7%
Northern Cape	13 308	13 409	13 626	13 882	13 299	13 953	4.8%
Western Cape	121 819	119 456	118 259	111 497	104 780	98 879	-18.8%
South Africa	608 422	607 126	599 971	601 731	568 061	554 978	-8.8%

Data format Total number of reported crimes

Definition Number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in the province in a given year.

Data source Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management - SAPS

Other links VIP 1

Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

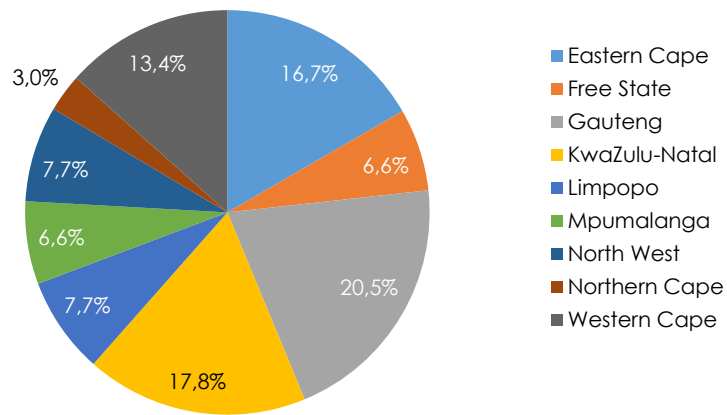
Total number of sexual crimes reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

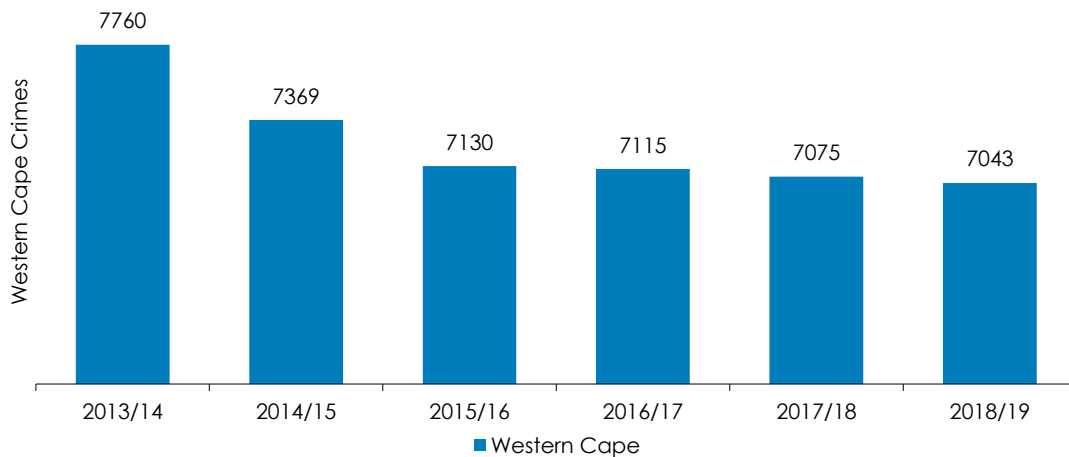
TREND ANALYSIS

It is observed that over the last six (6) years, a decrease in the number of sex crimes has been reported in the Western Cape, with 2018/19 having the least number of sex crimes reported for the last six (6) years. For the period 2013/14 to 2018/19, a decrease of 9.2% and 7.5% is observed for the Western Cape and South Africa respectively. It must be noted that it is generally accepted that there is under-reporting of these crimes.

% of Sex Crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2019



Sex crimes reported, Western Cape





Sex Crimes reported, 2013/14 – 2018/19

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% change
Eastern Cape	9 616	9 224	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	-9.2%
Free State	4 584	4 094	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	-24.6%
Gauteng	10 264	9 902	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	4.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	9 889	9 079	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	-5.9%
Limpopo	4 423	4 312	4 369	3 828	3 862	4 060	-8.2%
Mpumalanga	3 797	3 474	3 331	3 216	3 198	3 470	-8.6%
North West	4 616	4 585	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	-12.9%
Northern Cape	1 731	1 578	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578	-8.8%
Western Cape	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	-9.2%
South Africa	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	-7.5%

Data format	Total number of reported crimes
Definition	Number of sexual crime incidents reported in the province in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management - SAPS
Other links	VIP 1; SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1.3(c)A2 Incidence of sexual assault brought to the attention of police, per 100 000 population
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

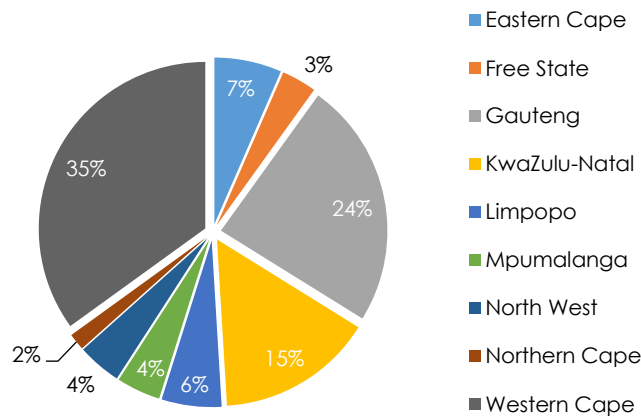
Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

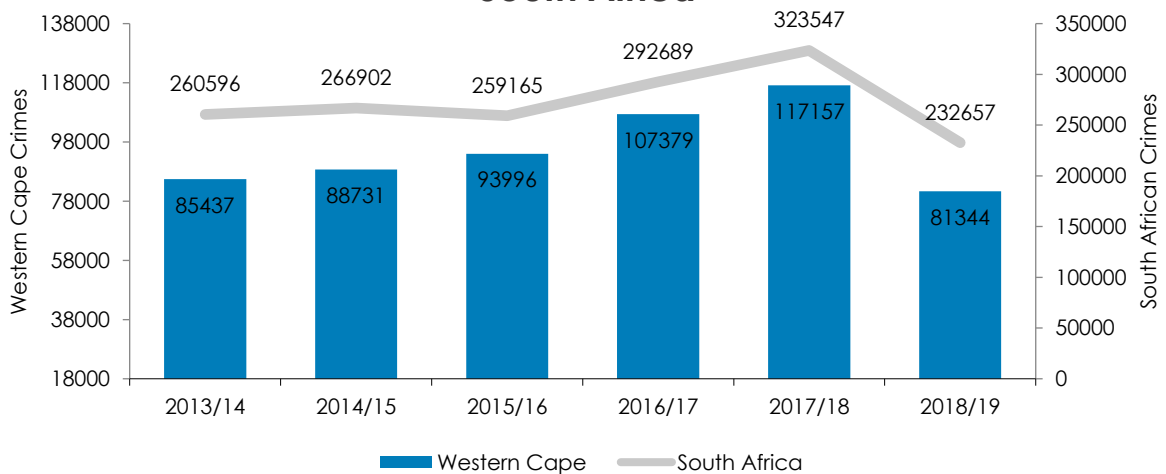
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of drug-related crimes reported in the Western Cape and South Africa have decreased over the last six (6) years. Drug-related crimes reported decreased by 4.8% from 2013/14 to 2018/19 in the Western Cape; and by 10.7% for the same period in South Africa. Limpopo and Mpumalanga has the highest increase in percentage over the past six (6) years of 40.9% and 33.5% respectively.

% of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2019



Drug related crimes reported, Western Cape and South Africa





Drug-related Crimes reported, 2013/14 – 2018/19

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	% change
Eastern Cape	15032	16038	16129	17710	18936	15213	1.2%
Free State	8189	8776	9623	11314	12176	7888	-3.7%
Gauteng	74667	70264	55442	62837	69285	55639	-25.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	45950	47377	46354	50429	53987	35358	-23.1%
Limpopo	9608	11716	11268	14393	19592	13533	40.9%
Mpumalanga	7459	8841	9820	11519	13026	9959	33.5%
North West	11007	11632	12189	11972	13825	9910	-10.0%
Northern Cape	3247	3527	4344	5136	5563	3813	17.4%
Western Cape	85437	88731	93996	107379	117157	81344	-4.8%
South Africa	260596	266902	259165	292689	323547	232657	-10.7%

Data format Total number of reported crimes

Definition Number of drug-related crime incidents reported in the province in a given year.

Data source Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management - SAPS

Other links VIP 1

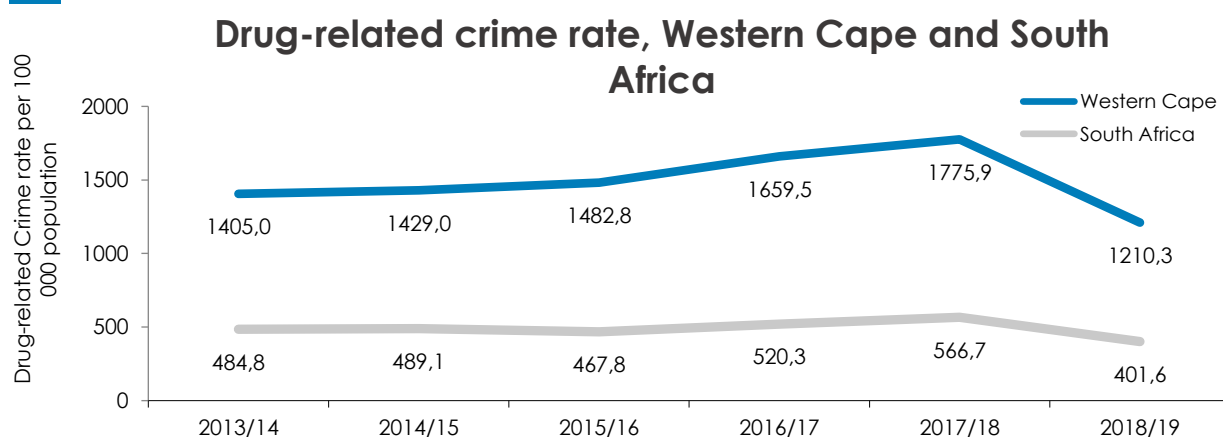
Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The drug-related crime rate in the Western Cape have decreased from 1405 per 100 000 population in 2013/14 to 1210.3 per 100 000 population in 2018/19. The drug-related crime rate in Western Cape is three times more than the rate of the country. For 2018/19, Gauteng (375.7 per 100 000 population) is the province with the second highest drug-related crime rate, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (316.8 per 100 000 population).



Drug-related Crimes Rate						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Eastern Cape	227.2	241.7	242.4	265.3	282.9	226.9
Free State	292.3	311.5	339.8	397.3	425.3	274.3
Gauteng	573.1	525.3	403.9	446.1	479.6	375.7
KwaZulu-Natal	434.6	443.3	429.2	462.0	489.2	316.8
Limpopo	169.7	204.9	195.2	246.9	333.0	228.1
Mpumalanga	178.5	208.2	227.7	263.0	292.8	220.3
North West	302.8	314.4	323.8	312.4	354.7	250.1
Northern Cape	276.9	297.2	361.5	421.9	451.2	305.4
Western Cape	1405.0	1429.0	1482.8	1659.5	1775.9	1210.3
South Africa	484.8	489.1	467.8	520.3	566.7	401.6

Data format Rate per 100 000

Definition Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.

Data source Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management – SAPS; Mid-year Population Estimates 2019

Other links VIP1, VIP 3

Data Note The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March.

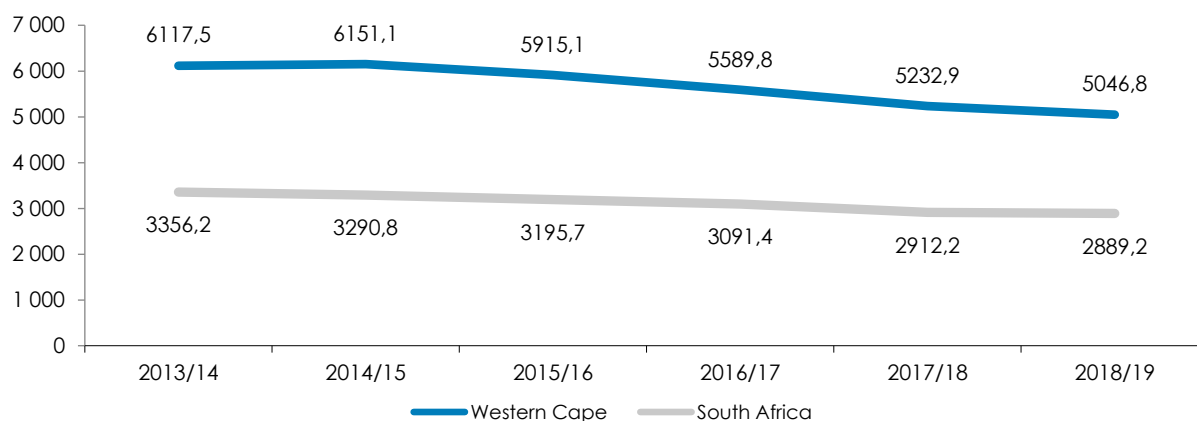
Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The 17 categories of community-reported crime rate in the Western Cape has decreased from 6117.5 per 100 000 population in 2013/14 to 5046.8 per 100 000 population in 2018/19. The 17 categories of community-reported crime rate in the Western Cape have remained the highest in the country over the past six (6) years. For 2018/19, Limpopo (1617.6 per 100 000) and Mpumalanga (2237.9 per 100 000) are the two (2) provinces with the lowest rate of the 17 categories of community-reported crime in the country.

Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime, Western Cape and South Africa



Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Eastern Cape	2731.6	2601.0	2495.9	2515.4	2438.2	2525.4
Free State	4056.2	3747.0	3638.1	3429.2	3173.1	3261.0
Gauteng	3923.4	3848.7	3696.9	3572.7	3313.3	3200.3
KwaZulu-Natal	2664.2	2563.8	2485.0	2387.6	2286.1	2301.8
Limpopo	1779.4	1812.5	1873.2	1782.0	1621.9	1617.6
Mpumalanga	2429.6	2381.7	2353.8	2350.8	2239.5	2237.9
Northern Cape	2679.3	2627.9	2547.8	2526.5	2438.1	2498.2
North West	3789.3	3798.5	3750.0	3633.2	3450.0	3575.2
Western Cape	6117.5	6151.1	5915.1	5589.8	5232.9	5046.8
South Africa	3356.2	3290.8	3195.7	3091.4	2912.2	2889.2

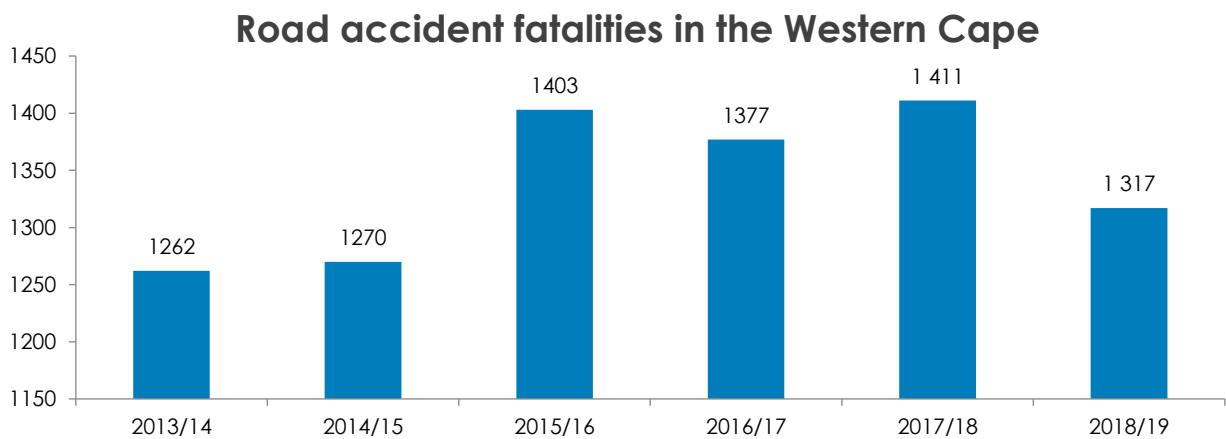
Data format	Rate per 100 000
Definition	Total number of 17 categories of community-reported crime in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000
Data source	Crime Statistics 2018/19; Crime Information Management – SAPS; Mid-year Population Estimates 2019
Other links	VIP 1
Data Note	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March

Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2013/14, an increasing trend in the number of road accident deaths is observed, reaching a high of 1 411 deaths in 2017/18. However we observe a decline in 2018/19. For the period from 2013/14 to 2018/19 an increase of 4.4% is observed. 2017/18 experienced a higher number of road accident deaths than 2018/19. Also, the highest number of road accident deaths by category in 2017/18 are pedestrians (642) and passengers (362).



Road accident deaths in the Western Cape						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total	1 262	1 270	1 403	1 377	1 411	1 317

Road accident deaths in the Western Cape		
Road User	2017/18	2018/19
Cyclist	16	25
Driver	284	271
Fell off vehicle	13	3
Motorcycle pillion	2	2
Motorcyclist	72	61
Other	20	4
Passenger	362	343
Pedestrian	642	608
Total	1411	1317

Data format	Total number of deaths
Definition	Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
Data source	DTPW Annual Report 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 4
Data Note	

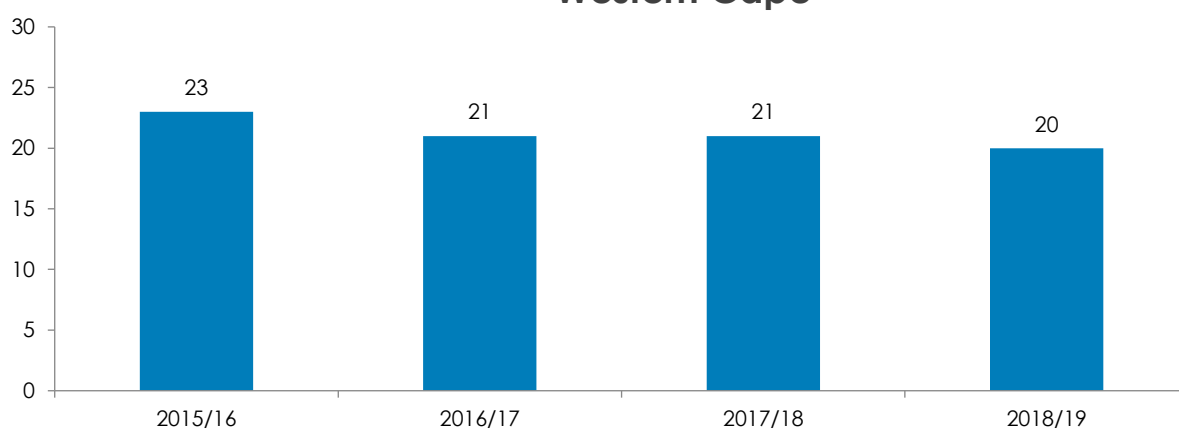
Number of road crash fatalities per 100 000 population

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The department commenced reporting on this indicator in 2015/16. Over the four (4) year period, the road crash fatalities per 100 000 population have decreased from 23 in 2015/16 to 20 in 2018/19.

Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape



Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape				
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total	23	21	21	20

Data format Total number of deaths

Definition The number of road crash fatalities per 100 000 population, occurring on National and Provincial roads, in the Western Cape. Road crash fatalities refer to any person(s) killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of a road crash. Population indicates the number of people residing in the Western Cape Province.

Data source DTPW Annual Report 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19

Other links VIP 1, VIP 3;
SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being
3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Data Note

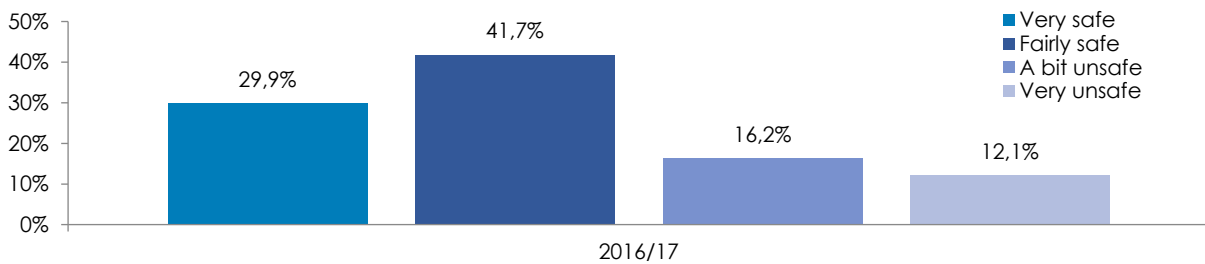
Percentage of the Western Cape population who feel safe

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

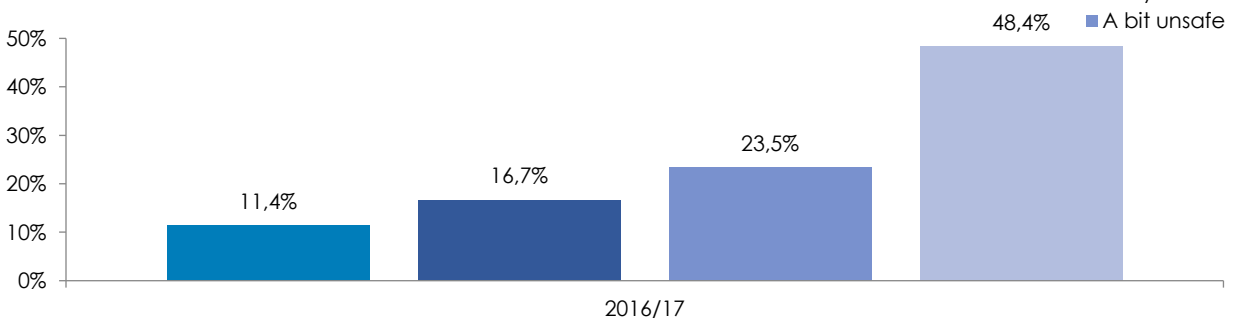
TREND ANALYSIS

For 2016/17, the percentage of the population who feel very safe walking during the day in the Western Cape is 29.9% and the percentage of the population who feel very safe walking in the dark is 11.4%. For 2016/17, North West (88.8%) is the province with the highest percentage of the population who feel safer, followed by Limpopo (81.9%). The Western Cape (71.9%) has the sixth highest percentage of population who feel safer.

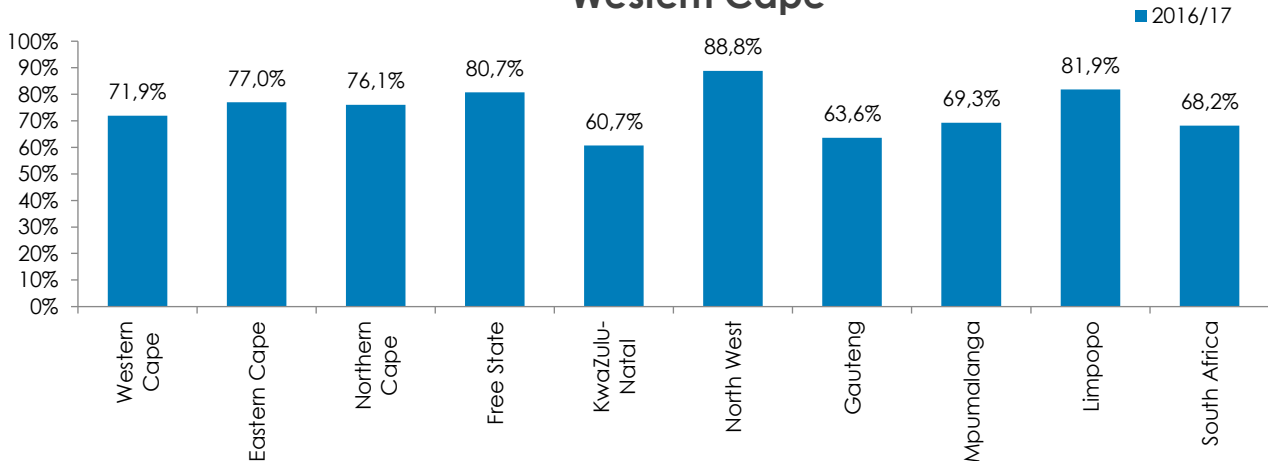
Percentage of the population who feel safe walking during day in the Western Cape



Percentage of the population who feel safe walking in the dark in the Western Cape



Percentage of the population who feel safer in the Western Cape



Feeling safe walking during day

		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
2015/16	Very safe	28.6%	42.3%	41.7%	47.2%	39.0%	44.2%	34.9%	48.5%	58.9%	40.0%
	Fairly safe	31.4%	34.5%	33.3%	31.3%	35.8%	30.6%	31.9%	31.1%	26.0%	32.3%
	A bit unsafe	22.0%	16.2%	15.8%	14.0%	17.2%	13.8%	21.6%	10.0%	5.9%	17.0%
	Very unsafe	18.1%	7.0%	9.2%	7.4%	8.0%	11.4%	11.6%	10.4%	9.1%	10.7%
2016/17	Very safe	29.9%	48.0%	52.2%	64.2%	44.7%	64.4%	46.8%	64.5%	82.7%	51.7%
	Fairly safe	41.7%	33.9%	35.9%	25.0%	39.1%	26.6%	35.9%	26.0%	12.4%	32.7%
	A bit unsafe	16.2%	14.0%	6.7%	6.5%	10.4%	5.3%	13.5%	5.6%	2.4%	10.5%
	Very unsafe	12.1%	4.1%	5.2%	4.3%	5.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%	2.6%	5.2%

Feeling safe walking in the dark

		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
2015/16	Very safe	16.1%	11.6%	17.7%	13.5%	15.4%	16.8%	11.2%	17.0%	24.6%	15.2%
	Fairly safe	23.7%	24.3%	23.4%	19.0%	26.5%	21.6%	24.3%	23.0%	29.6%	24.7%
	A bit unsafe	26.5%	29.8%	21.8%	21.5%	26.3%	21.9%	27.3%	24.9%	19.4%	25.6%
	Very unsafe	33.8%	34.3%	37.1%	46.1%	31.8%	39.7%	37.1%	35.0%	26.4%	34.6%
2016/17	Very safe	11.4%	5.9%	12.0%	6.3%	8.8%	10.6%	5.5%	6.5%	24.1%	9.4%
	Fairly safe	16.7%	21.0%	12.9%	13.7%	24.2%	17.1%	17.2%	13.2%	26.3%	19.2%
	A bit unsafe	23.5%	25.6%	19.5%	13.8%	24.3%	14.4%	19.2%	21.0%	11.1%	20.1%
	Very unsafe	48.4%	47.5%	55.6%	66.2%	42.6%	57.9%	58.0%	59.3%	38.6%	51.3%

Feeling safer

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
2016/17	71.9%	77.0%	76.1%	80.7%	60.7%	88.8%	63.6%	69.3%	81.9%	68.2%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of the population who feel safe walking during the day; walking in the dark; Percentage of the population who feel safer.
Data source	Victims of Crime Survey 2016/17 - Statistics South Africa
Other links	VIP 1; SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1.4D Number of heads of households per 100 000 population who feel safe walking alone in the dark
Data Note	

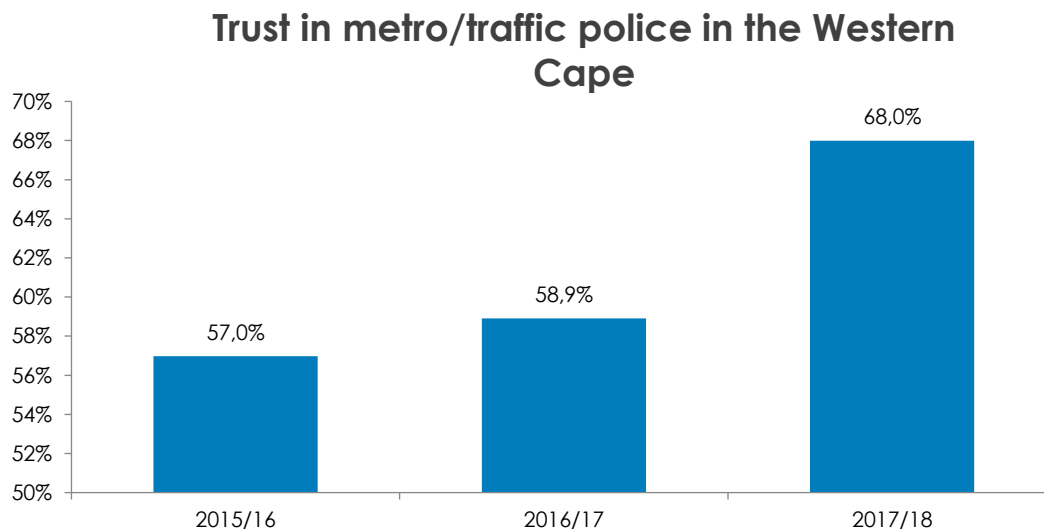
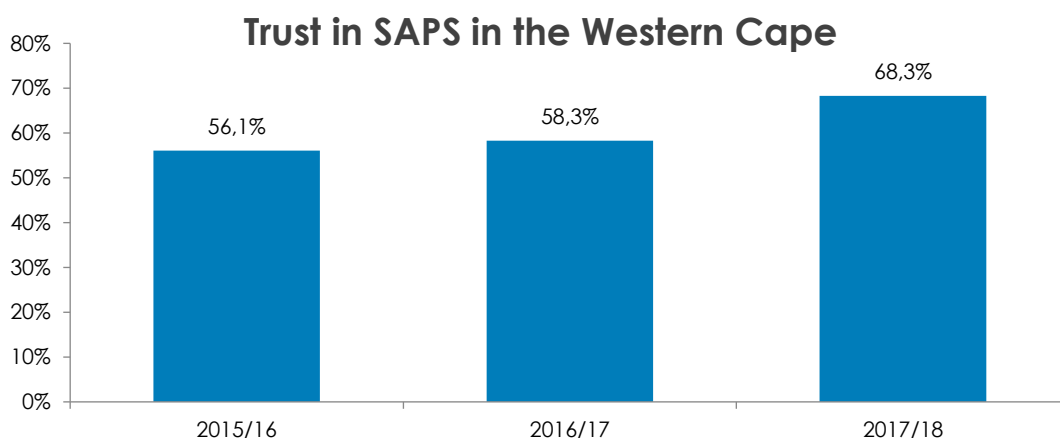
Trust in SAPS and metro/traffic police

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

Public confidence in SAPS for the Western Cape have increased from 56.1% in 2015/16 to 68.3% in 2017/18. For 2017/18, trust in SAPS is the highest for Limpopo at 86.6% and the lowest for Gauteng at 66.2%. Nationally in 2017/18, the public confidence in SAPS is 76%.

Public confidence in the metro/traffic police for the Western Cape have increased from 2015/16 (57%) to 68% in 2017/18. In 2017/18, trust in metro/traffic police is the highest for Mpumalanga at 85% and the lowest for Gauteng at 67%. Nationally in 2017/18, the public confidence in metro/traffic police is 76.8%.



Trust in SAPS			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	65.7%	69.0%	82.9%
Free State	63.7%	62.5%	82.0%
Gauteng	55.0%	55.3%	66.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	63.6%	65.8%	79.6%
Limpopo	69.3%	66.0%	86.6%
Mpumalanga	56.4%	60.1%	79.1%
North West	56.9%	58.8%	76.3%
Northern Cape	54.3%	55.7%	73.2%
Western Cape	56.1%	58.3%	68.3%
South Africa	60.0%	61.2%	76.0%

Trust in metro/traffic police			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	64.0%	66.6%	80.5%
Free State	66.0%	65.7%	82.3%
Gauteng	55.6%	55.8%	67.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	67.5%	71.1%	84.2%
Limpopo	67.1%	63.9%	81.7%
Mpumalanga	60.8%	65.2%	85.0%
North West	57.6%	60.6%	75.8%
Northern Cape	54.8%	57.5%	79.3%
Western Cape	57.0%	58.9%	68.0%
South Africa	61.1%	62.6%	76.8%

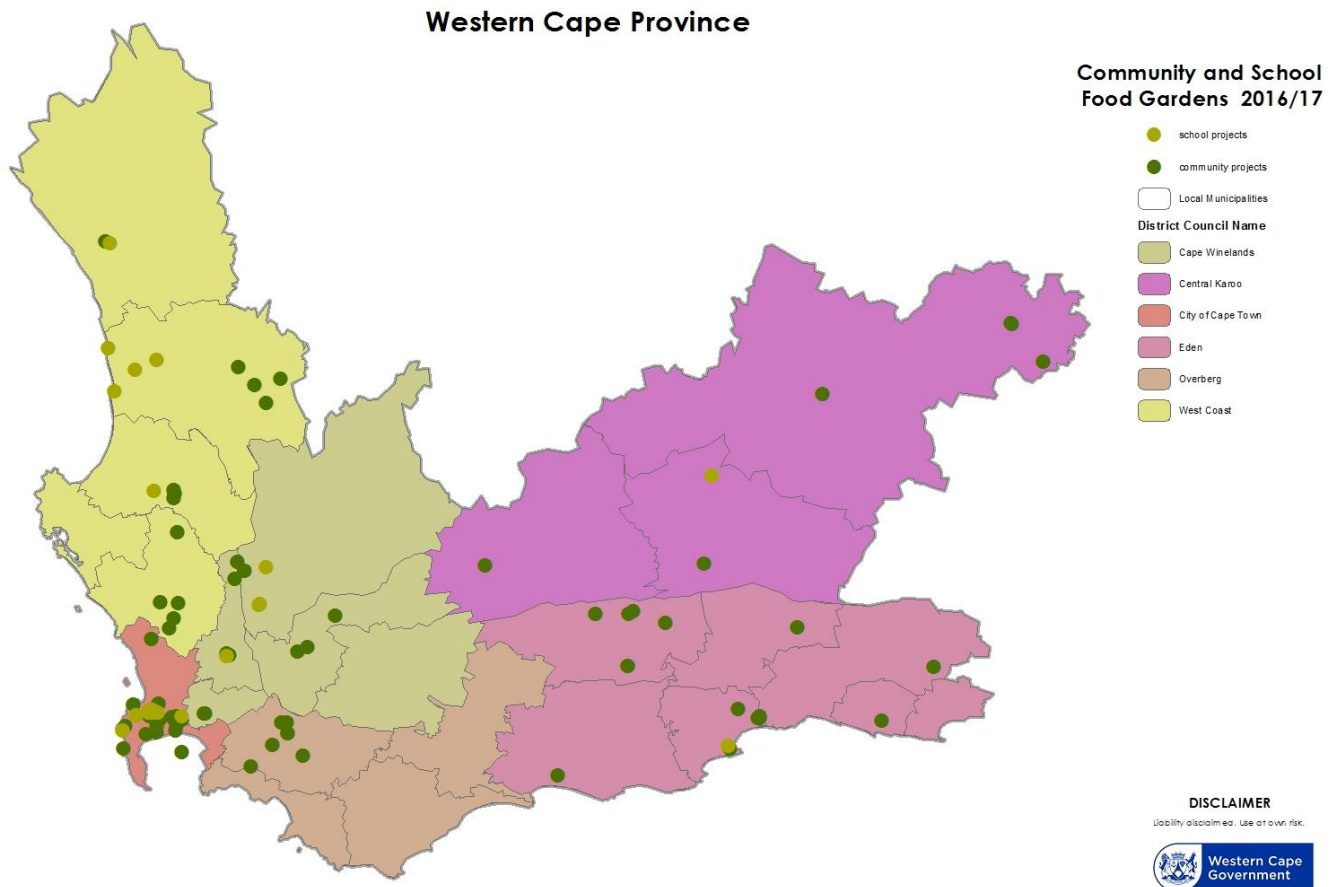
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of the population who have confidence in the South African Police Service (SAPS). Percentage of the population who have confidence in the metro/traffic police.
Data source	Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 - Statistics South Africa
Other links	VIP 1
Data Note	



**Rural
development,
food security
and land reform**

Provincial school gardens in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of community and school gardens across the province by municipality.

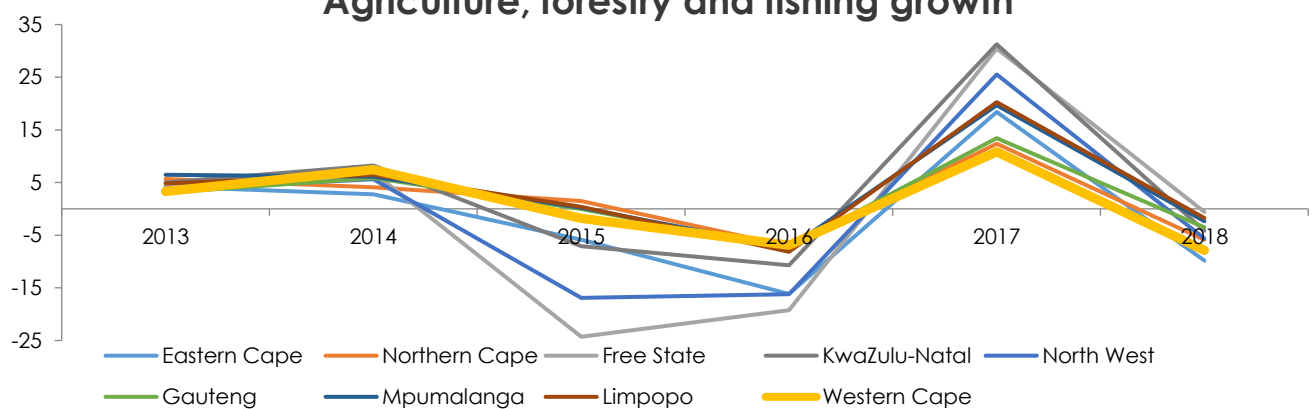
Percentage agricultural growth rate

Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing growth rate has shown high levels of variability year-on-year. The agricultural sector has shown very high decline for all provinces in 2018 after good growth in 2017. The Western Cape shows a -7.9% year-on-year growth rate for 2018 but Eastern Cape has the highest negative growth of -9.8% out of all the provinces.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth



Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Eastern Cape	4.2	2.8	-5.8	-16.2	18.4	-9.8
Northern Cape	5.7	4.1	1.5	-7.1	12.4	-5.9
Free State	4.3	6.9	-24.3	-19.3	30.5	-0.6
KwaZulu-Natal	5.0	8.2	-7.1	-10.7	31.3	-4.2
North West	3.8	5.6	-16.9	-16.2	25.5	-5.6
Gauteng	3.1	5.8	0.0	-7.3	13.4	-3.5
Mpumalanga	6.5	6.1	0.2	-7.4	19.7	-2.4
Limpopo	4.8	6.5	0.4	-8.2	20.3	-1.7
Western Cape	3.3	7.5	-1.8	-6.9	10.8	-7.9

Data format Percentage change in Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Definition The total growth of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry in the province per annum.
Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2019, Stats SA
Other links VIP 2
Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

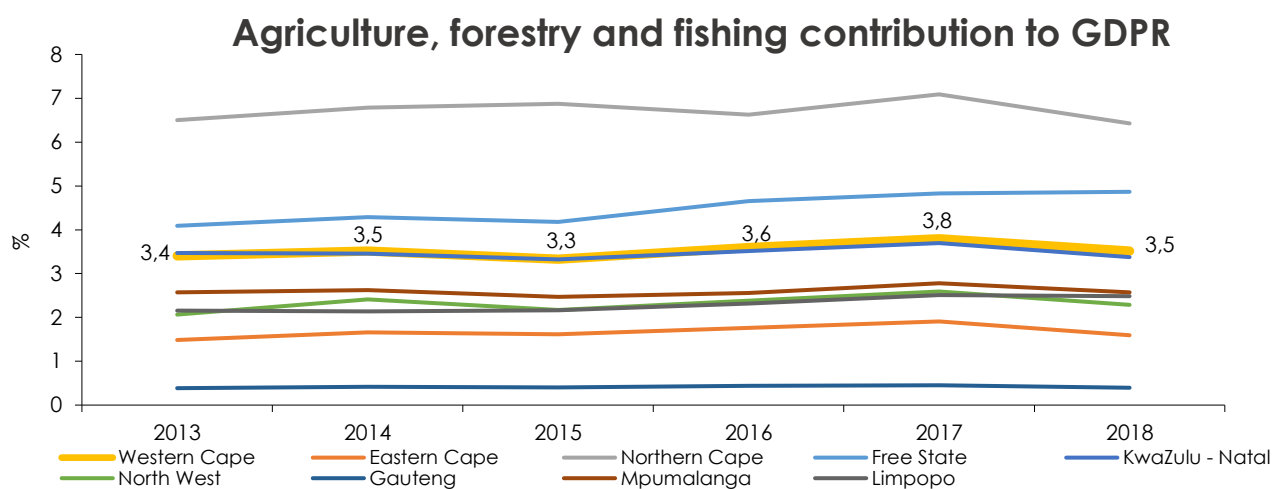
Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP

Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

TREND ANALYSIS

The contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing to the Western Cape economy is 3.5% in 2018. In 2018, Northern Cape (6.4%) has the highest contribution to agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by Free State (4.9%).



Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP 2013 - 2018						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Western Cape	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.5
Eastern Cape	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6
Northern Cape	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.4
Free State	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.9
KwaZulu - Natal	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4
North West	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.3
Gauteng	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Mpumalanga	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6
Limpopo	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5

Data format Percentage contribution of agriculture to GDP per province

Definition Percentage contribution of agriculture in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province.

Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2019, Stats SA

Other links VIP 2

Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

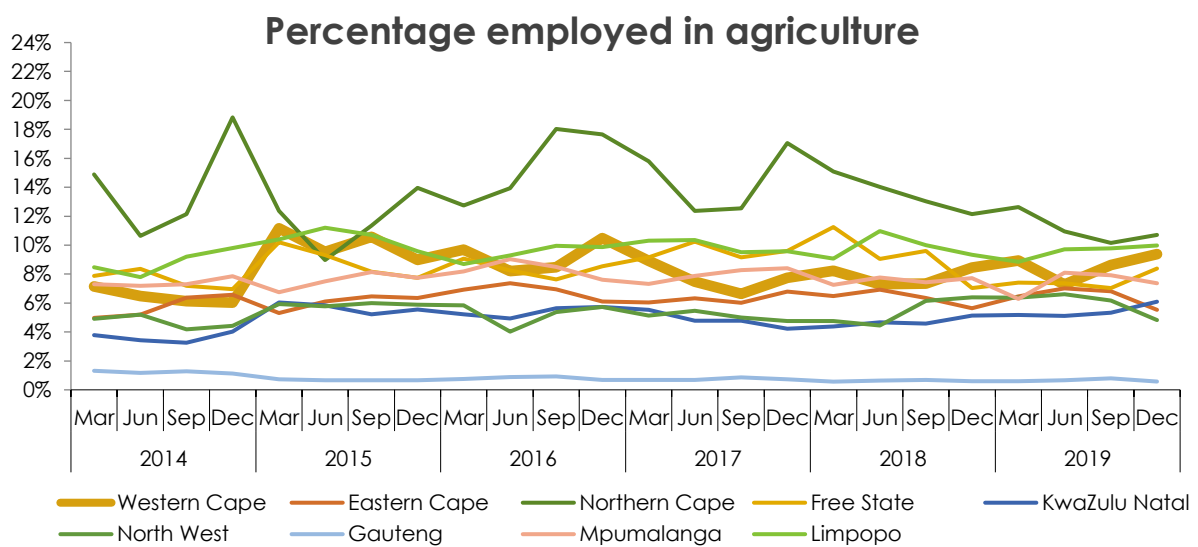
Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape

Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape employs a proportionally higher percentage of people in the agriculture sector versus the national percentage. The percentage of people employed in agriculture in the Western Cape has reached a high of 11.2% in March 2015, as compared to the low of 6.0% experienced in December 2014.



Percentage employed in agriculture

	September 2014	September 2015	September 2016	September 2017	September 2018	September 2019
Eastern Cape	6.4%	6.4%	6.9%	6.0%	6.4%	6.8%
Northern Cape	12.1%	11.3%	18.0%	12.5%	13.0%	10.1%
Free State	7.2%	8.2%	7.6%	9.2%	9.6%	7.0%
KwaZulu Natal	3.3%	5.2%	5.6%	4.8%	4.6%	5.3%
North West	4.2%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%	6.1%	6.2%
Gauteng	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Mpumalanga	7.3%	8.1%	8.5%	8.3%	7.4%	7.9%
Limpopo	9.2%	10.7%	9.9%	9.5%	10.0%	9.8%
Western Cape	6.1%	10.6%	8.5%	6.6%	7.4%	8.6%
South Africa	4.5%	5.7%	5.6%	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%

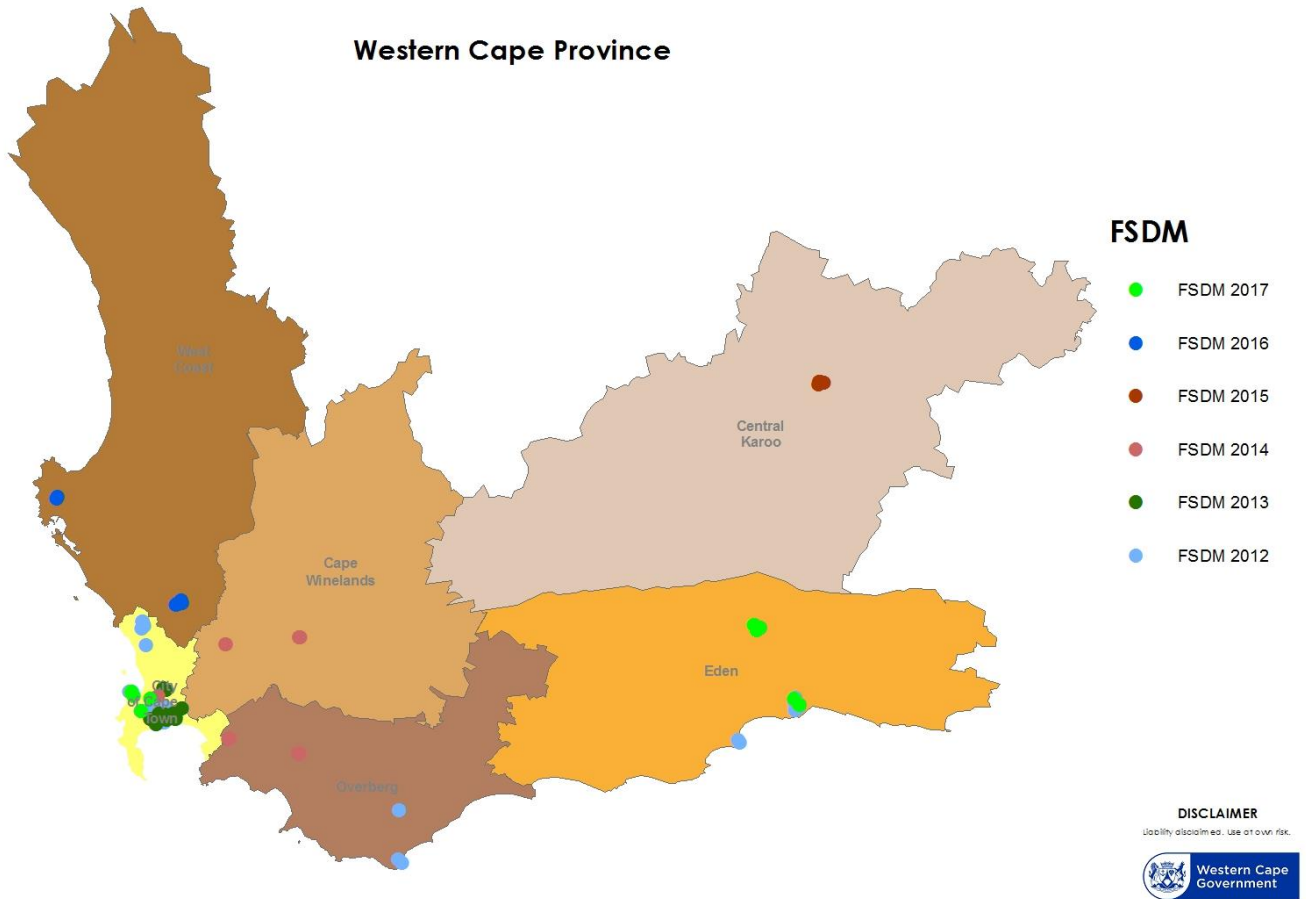
Data format	Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape and South Africa
Definition	Percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to total employment in the province and South Africa.
Data source	QLFS 2014 - 2019, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	The table above only shows the employment rate for September of each year but the graph shows the employment rate at each quarter for ease of presentation.



Governance

Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring baseline visits conducted 2012 - 2017

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location of all Frontline Service Delivery baseline visits conducted across the province since 2012. All district municipalities were covered by 2016.

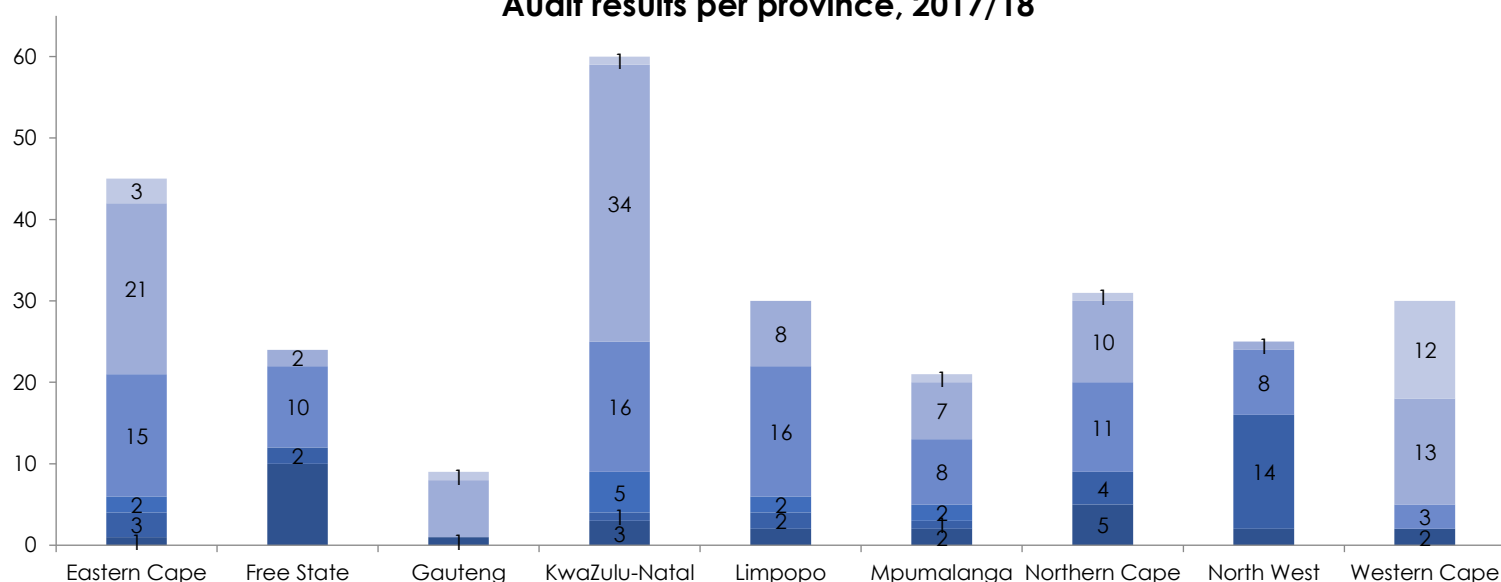
Number of municipalities with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the most number of municipalities (12) that have received unqualified audits with no findings; and this is also the highest percentage (40%).

Audit results per province, 2017/18



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, 2017/18

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	12
Unqualified with findings	21	2	7	34	8	7	10	1	13
Qualified with findings	15	10	-	16	16	8	11	8	3
Adverse with findings	2	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	3	2	-	1	2	1	4	14	-
Outstanding audits	1	10	1	3	2	2	5	2	2
Total number of municipalities	45	24	9	60	30	21	31	25	30

Data format Number
Definition Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
Data source Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2017/18
Other links VIP 5
Data Note

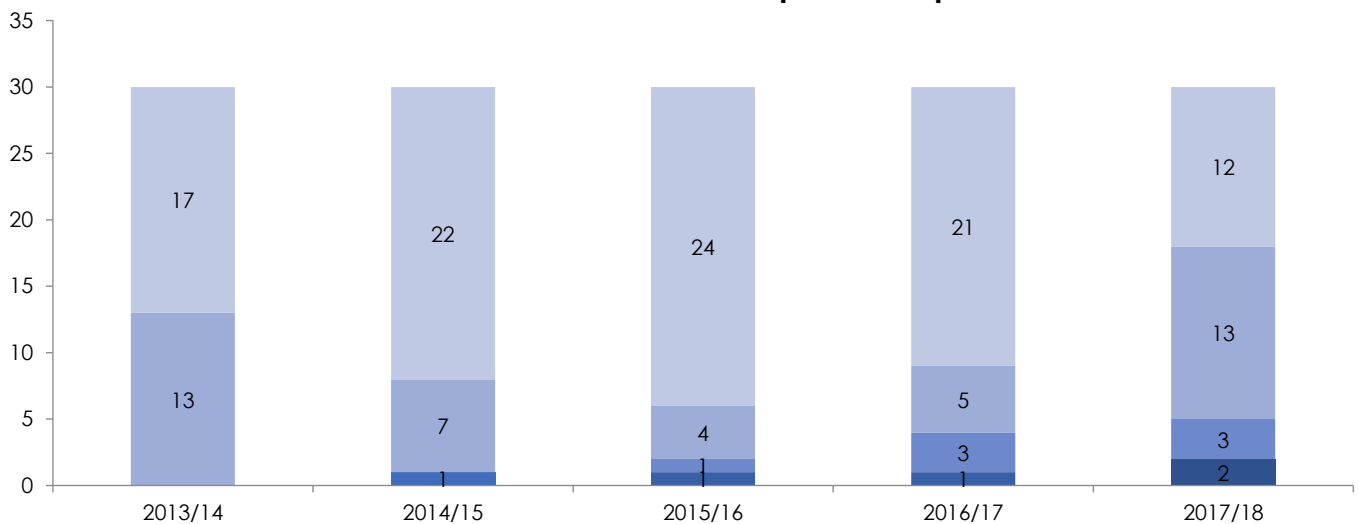
Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The data below shows the number of municipalities receiving an unqualified audit report out of a total of 30 municipalities in the Western Cape. 2017/18 saw only 12 municipalities received unqualified audits with no findings, lower than previous years.

Audit results of Western Cape municipalities



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Unqualified with no findings	17	22	24	21	12
Unqualified with findings	13	7	4	5	13
Qualified with findings			1	3	3
Adverse with findings		1			
Disclaimed with findings			1	1	
Outstanding audits					2

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
Data source	General Report on the audit outcomes of Western Cape Local Government 2013-14, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18
Other links	VIP 5
Data Note	

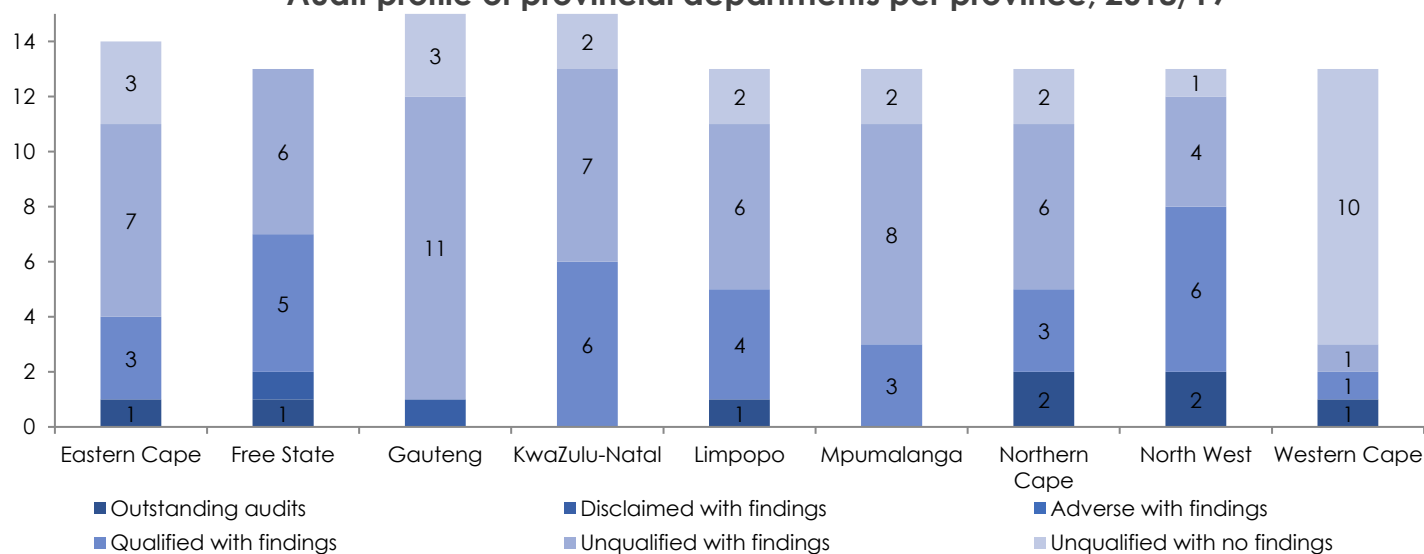
Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the most number of provincial departments (10) that have received a clean audit; and this is also the highest percentage (77%). Gauteng has seven (3) out of 15 provincial departments (20%) having received a clean audit.

Audit profile of provincial departments per province, 2018/19



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in 2018/19

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	3	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	10
Unqualified with findings	7	6	11	7	6	8	6	4	1
Qualified with findings	3	5	-	6	4	3	3	6	1
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	1
Total number of departments	14	13	15	15	13	13	13	13	13

Data format Number

Definition Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits from AG.

Data source Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2018/19

Other links VIP 5

Data Note

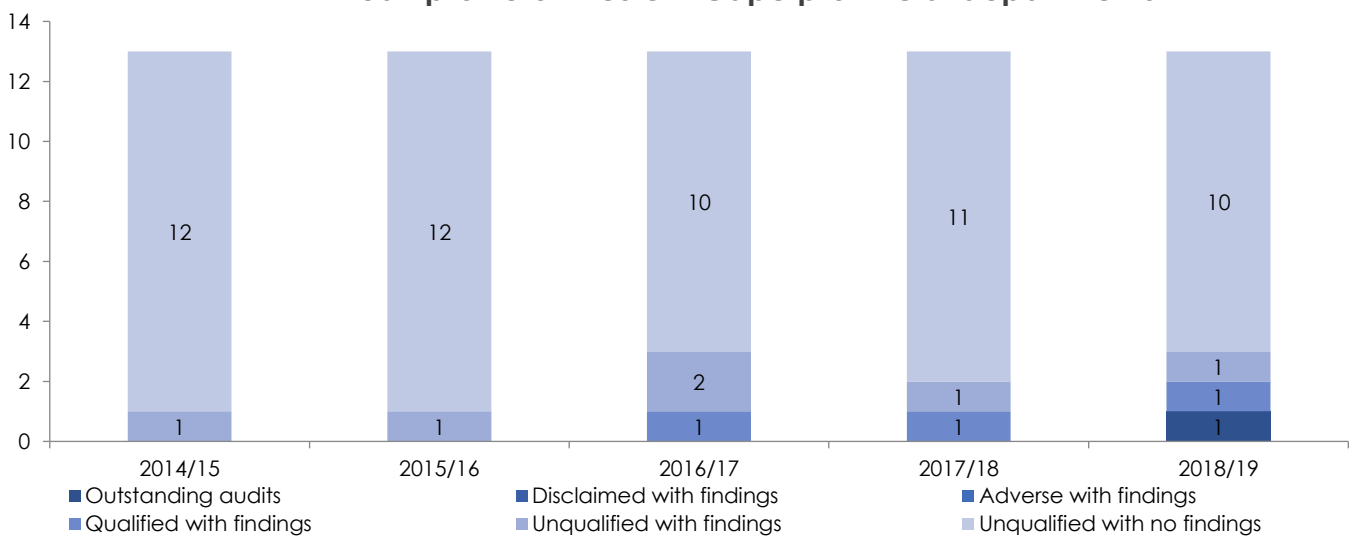
Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The data below shows the number of provincial departments receiving an unqualified audit report out of a total of 13 provincial departments in the Western Cape. For reporting on 2018/19, the audit results for the Western Cape Department of Social Development was not yet available.

Audit profile of Western Cape provincial departments



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Unqualified with no findings	12	12	10	11	10
Unqualified with findings	1	1	2	1	1
Qualified with findings	-	-	1	1	1
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	1

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
Data source	Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2017/18
Other links	VIP 5
Data Note	Does not include Provincial Parliament

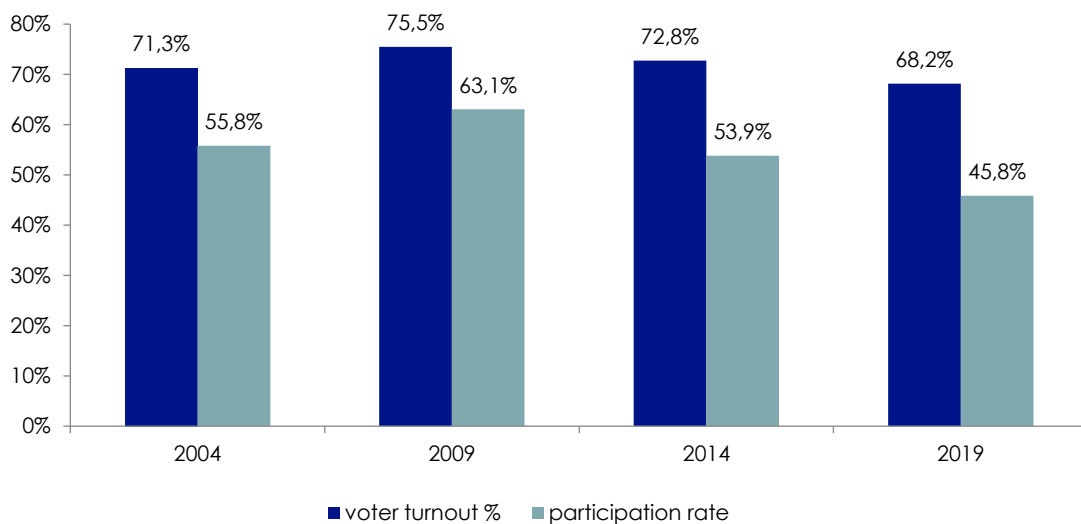
Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape

Nation building and social cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

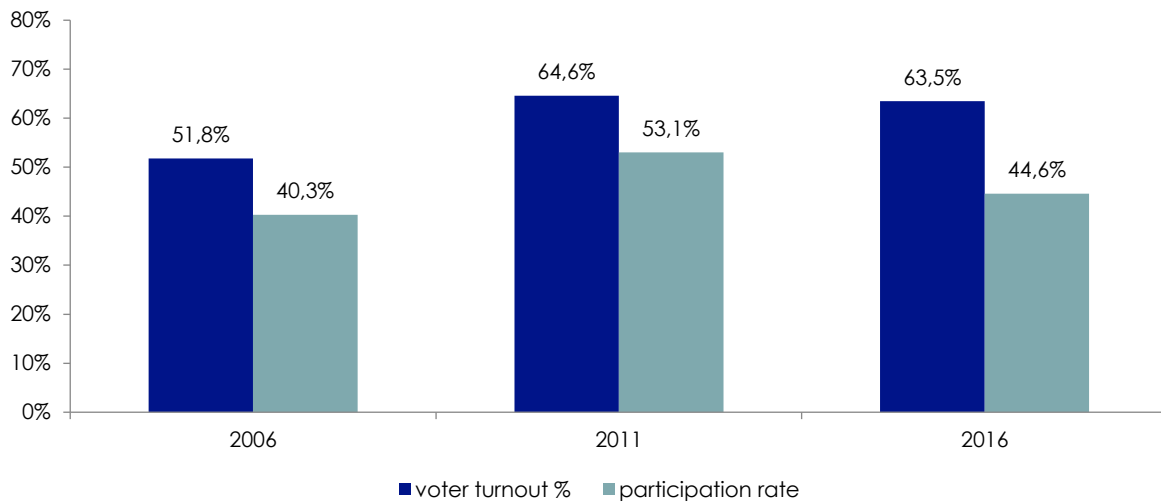
For the 2019 provincial elections, both the voter turnout percentage and the participation rate has decreased in comparison to the past 3 elections. The 2016 municipal elections also had a lower voter turnout percentage and participation rate in comparison to the 2011 municipal elections.

Provincial Elections



Participation rates in provincial elections					
	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
2004	2 220 283	1 582 503	71.3%	2 835 290	55.8%
2009	2 634 439	1 987 777	75.5%	3 151 793	63.1%
2014	2 941 333	2 140 090	72.8%	3 973 840	53.9%
2019	3 128 567	2 133 062	68.2%	4 654 139	45.8%

Municipal Elections



Participation rates in municipal elections					
	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
2006	2301371	1191777	51.8%	2956640	40.3%
2011	2706736	1748208	64.6%	3295053	53.1%
2016	3 066 649	1948892	63.5%	4372803	44.6%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Electoral participation rates -- % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape.
Data source	IEC, election reports
Other links	VIP 5
Data Note	

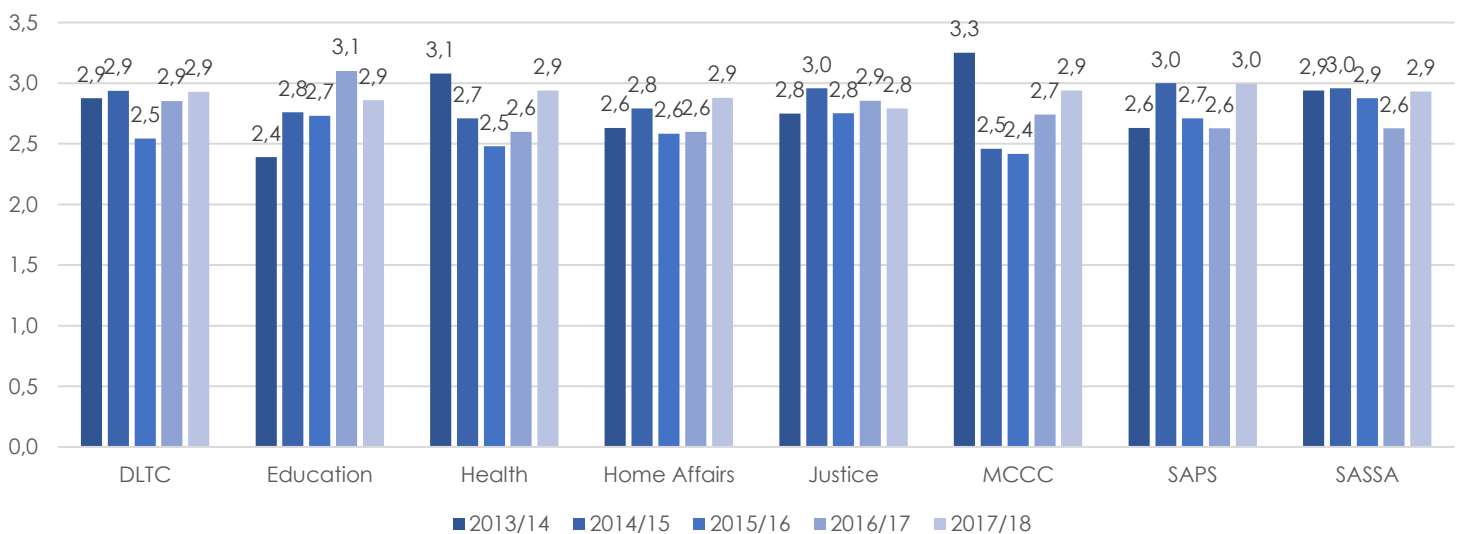
Average citizen rating per sector in the Western Cape in a given year

An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

TREND ANALYSIS

The highest performing sector in 2017/18 was SAPS. Education was the highest performing sector in 2016/17. The highest performing sector in 2015/16 was SASSA. The highest performing sectors in 2014/15 was SAPS, and in 2013/14 it was MCCC.

Average citizen rating per sector in Western Cape



Overall average citizen rating per sector in the Western Cape					
Sector	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
DLTC	2.88	2.94	2.54	2.85	2.93
Education	2.39	2.76	2.73	3.1	2.86
Health	3.08	2.71	2.48	2.6	2.94
Home Affairs	2.63	2.79	2.58	2.6	2.88
Justice	2.75	2.96	2.75	2.85	2.79
MCCC	3.25	2.46	2.42	2.74	2.94
SAPS	2.63	3	2.71	2.63	2.99
SASSA	2.94	2.96	2.88	2.63	2.93



Data format	Scale of between 1 and 4
Definition	Average citizen rating of all sites visited per sector through Front-line Service Delivery baseline monitoring visits in the Western Cape in a given year.
Data source	Front-line Service Delivery baseline visit reports
Other links	VIP 5
Data Note	The numbers are the average of the facilities tested in a sector per annum. Year on year averages do not test the same sample but are rather a reflection of the sample tested in that sector for the corresponding year.

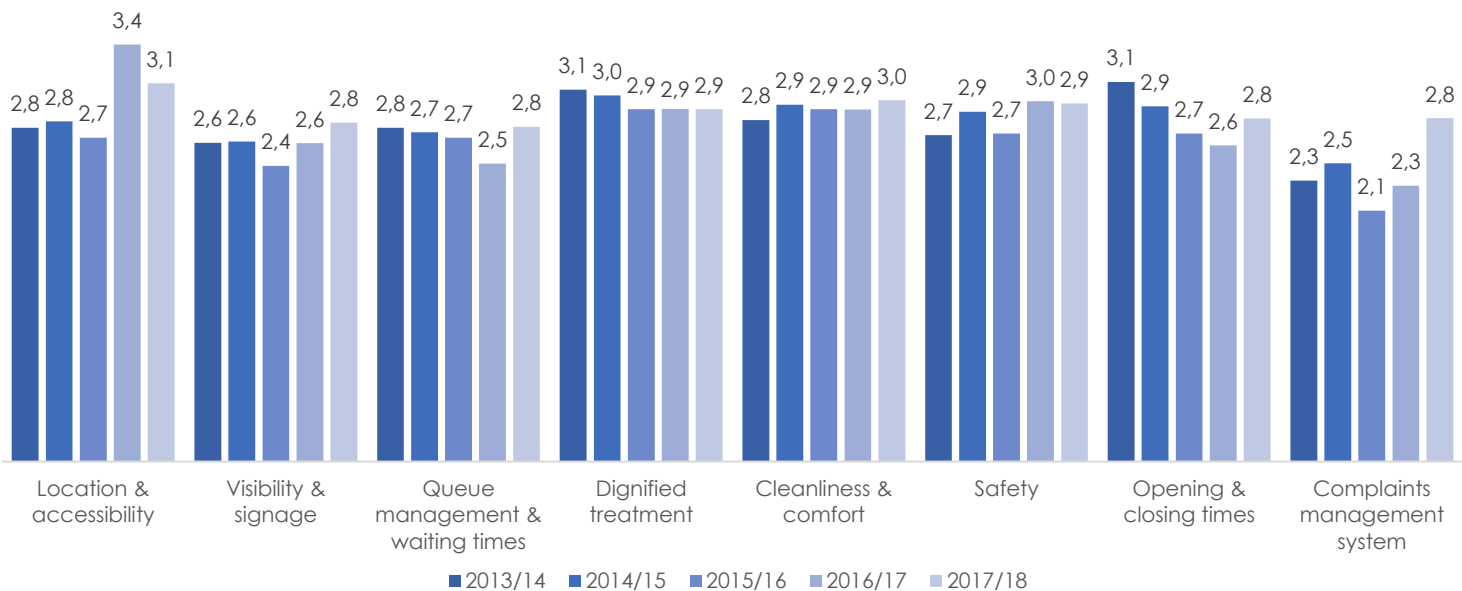
Average user rating per standard in the Western Cape in a given year

An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

TREND ANALYSIS

"Location & accessibility" received the highest average score amongst citizens during 2016/17 and 2017/18 respectively across all the facilities monitored. In 2013/14, the highest scoring standard was "opening & closing times"; whilst the highest scoring standard in 2014/15 was "dignified treatment". In 2015/16, the highest scoring standards were "dignified treatment" and "cleanliness & comfort". "Complaints management system" received the lowest rating for four (4) of the five (5) years where baseline visits were conducted.

Average citizen rating per standard in the Western Cape



Overall average citizen rating per FSDM standard					
Standard	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Location & accessibility	2.75	2.80	2.67	3.43	3.11
Visibility & signage	2.63	2.64	2.43	2.62	2.79
Queue management & waiting times	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.45	2.76
Dignified treatment	3.06	3.01	2.90	2.90	2.90
Cleanliness & comfort	2.81	2.94	2.90	2.90	2.98
Safety	2.69	2.88	2.70	2.97	2.95
Opening & closing times	3.13	2.92	2.70	2.60	2.82
Complaints management system	2.31	2.46	2.07	2.27	2.83



Data format	Scale of between 1 and 4
Definition	Average citizen rating per standard tested of all sites visited through Front-line Service Delivery baseline monitoring visits in the Western Cape in a given year.
Data source	Front-line Service Delivery baseline visit reports
Other links	VIP 5
Data Note	The numbers are the average of the standard for all facilities tested in a year. Year on year averages do not test the same sample, but are rather a reflection of the sample tested for the corresponding year.

Title of Publication: Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators

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