



Western Cape
Government

Department of the Premier

FOR YOU



March 2023

Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators



Acknowledgements

This publication is an official annual data release compiled by the Provincial Data Office (PDO) and is released as the Western Cape Government (WCG) continues to focus on the Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan (PSIP). Notwithstanding the progress that has been made in the implementation of indicator dashboards, small geographic area analysis and in the use of real-time data, this publication is a key reference guide on the current state of developmental goals of the WCG.

The publication focuses on provincial data on outcome indicators across a variety of themes. It not only provides data on where the WCG has made progress towards generating a positive impact on society and where further improvement is needed, but also underscores the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on some developmental outcome indicators.

The PDO is appreciated for its persistent efforts in being responsive towards the data for development agenda, and for ensuring that it is well-aligned with the WCG's data and evidence agenda. The PDO reviewed and quality-assured the indicators presented in this annual release, while also ensuring that the publication is supported by quality indicators that comply with established standards, norms, and definitions.

A word of thanks to all Heads of Departments for their efforts and support in steering WCG towards becoming a data-driven organisation.

About this Publication

"Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is a flagship data product of the PDO and is a response to the need for coherence in the production and use of quality data and evidence in the WCG. It is an official annual data release aimed at providing policy makers and planners with up-to-date snapshots and data trends on key outcome indicators across the universal statistical themes required for evidence-based decision-making.

The publication is an output of both the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) and Province-wide Data Governance approaches as implemented in the WCG. It is guided by international definitions as well as norms and standards for development indicators. It is also supported with a Monitoring and Results (M&R) Framework¹, and uses examples and benchmarks from other country-specific statistical systems whilst 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 draw from the most recent data sourced from government administration datasets, official statistics, and research by local institutions.

The publication provides trends for approximately ninety (90) key outcome indicators, as well as baseline data and trends specifically for twenty-seven (27) outcome indicators connected to the Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan (PSIP) aligned to the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) for 2019 to 2024.

A major focus of the publication is to present comparable national and provincial trends for key development indicators across themes 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. Where applicable, the publication uses 2017 as a baseline year for all trends. The trends are depicted starting from the baseline year and extending up to the most recent data available at the time of publication.

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) and the Western Cape Data Portal.

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

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Introduction

This publication "Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is produced using various publicly available data including those from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), as well as administrative data from various provincial and national departments.

The publication reflects the measurement and monitoring of key outcome indicators in line with development outcome indicators. It provides a trended view (for a five (5) year strategic plan) for a coherent set of outcome indicators to support evidence-based development and in strengthening the policy and data decision making chain. It makes linkages to indicators that are related to the themes of the Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan.

As more recent data becomes available and included in this release, more is being understood on the effects of COVID 19 across all sectors of society. One of which has meant the reprioritisation of resources and programmes across sectors thus leading to the delay or non-availability of some routine data sources used in this publication.

The sections that follow provide the measures of outcome indicators that are linked to the global data agenda. The data are presented according to the universal statistical themes of Stats SA as a start, and then mapped to policy domains such as the Vision Inspired Priorities (VIPs) of the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) and the other national priorities. Where relevant, the publication also cites the indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) following the SDG country report by Stats SA².

Outcome indicators³ are represented as five-year trends mostly at national and provincial levels to mitigate against the potential data disaggregation, quality, access and availability challenges related to smaller geographical units. Approximately twenty-seven (27) key outcome indicators in the PSP are included in this report. For ease of representation, the graphical representations provide comparisons between the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Where applicable, data for all nine (9) provinces in South Africa are provided in the table accompanying an indicator.

² See http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf

³ A database of all indicators and related data trends is maintained by the PDO who is the custodian of the database.

Definitions

Indicator:	Refers to the indicator label defined in the Indicator Framework
Policy Domain:	Relevant chapters in the NDP are presented as policy domains to which the indicator is linked
Trend analysis:	Provides a short narrative on the data provided for each indicator
Data:	Presents the data to the reader in a tabular form
Graph:	Graphical representation of the data
Data format:	Refers to the format in which the data is presented
Definition:	A further, more detailed definition of the indicator
Data source:	Refers to the original source of the data presented
Other links:	Provides a reference to the Western Cape VIPs, SDGs and the PSIP Themes
Data Note:	Refers to cautionary notes or added attributes attached to the data

Universal Statistical Themes

The indicators and associated data in this publication are presented according to the Universal Statistical Themes. The themes are aligned to the statistical production areas of Stats SA and 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

Sustainable Development Goals

The global agenda on sustainable development is best expressed through the SDGs, which can best be described as the ultimate measure of progress and 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. The 17 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 possible, each indicator in this publication is linked to a Policy Domain to which it has relevance.

Vision-Inspired Priorities and Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan

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

- 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

The WCG has also developed a Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan (PSIP) in response to COVID 19 which guides the implementation of key interventions that have been prioritised. There are four (4) central themes of the PSIP:

- Jobs
- Safety
- Wellbeing
- Work Innovation, Culture and Governance

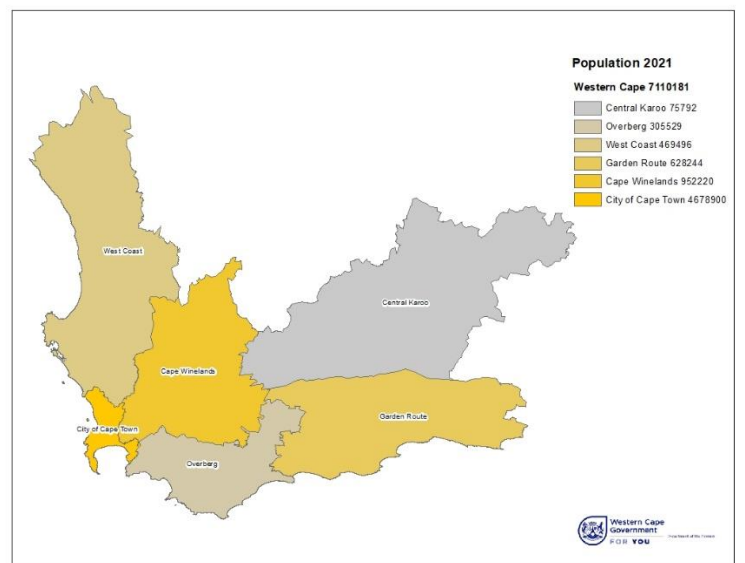
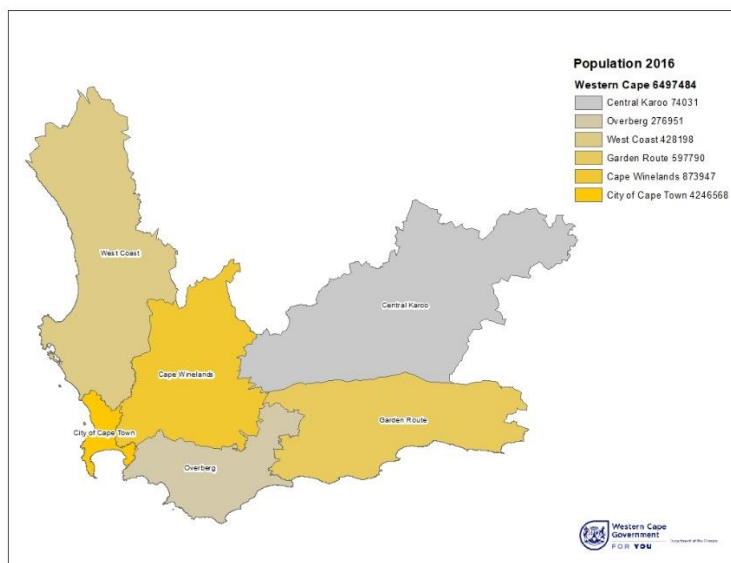
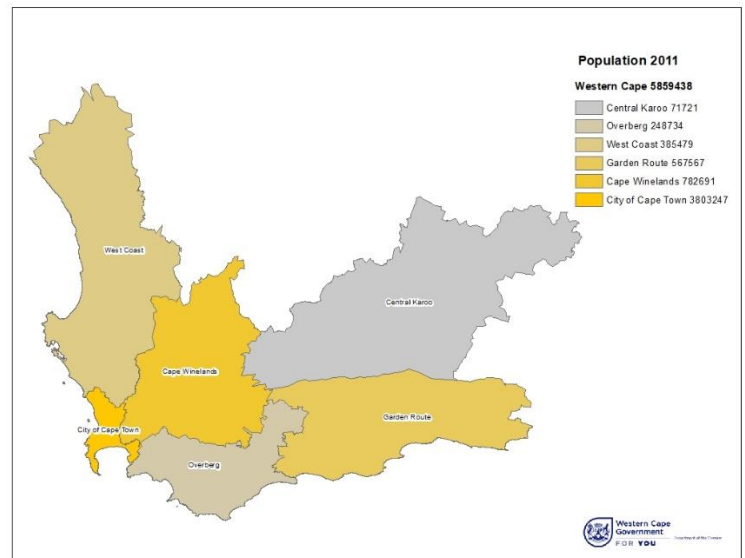
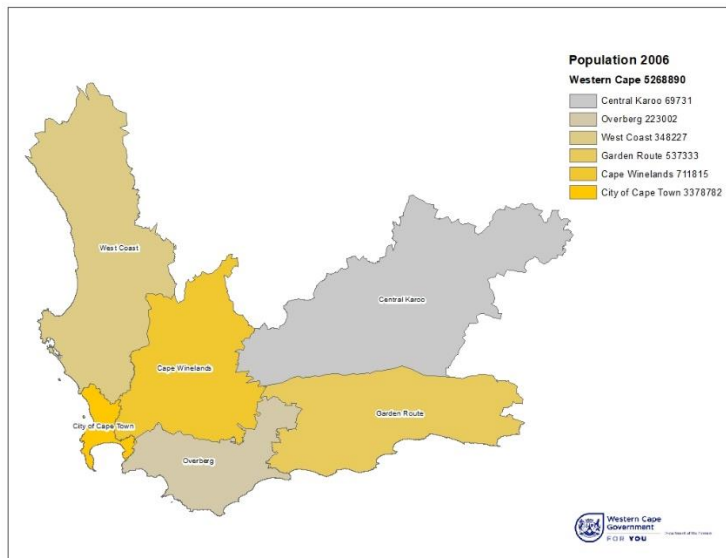
Where relevant, each indicator in this publication is linked to a PSIP theme to which it has relevance.



Population

Western Cape population

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the distribution of the province's population across the districts for the years 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021 using the Census and Community Survey data from Stats SA.



The Western Cape population by age group and gender

TREND ANALYSIS

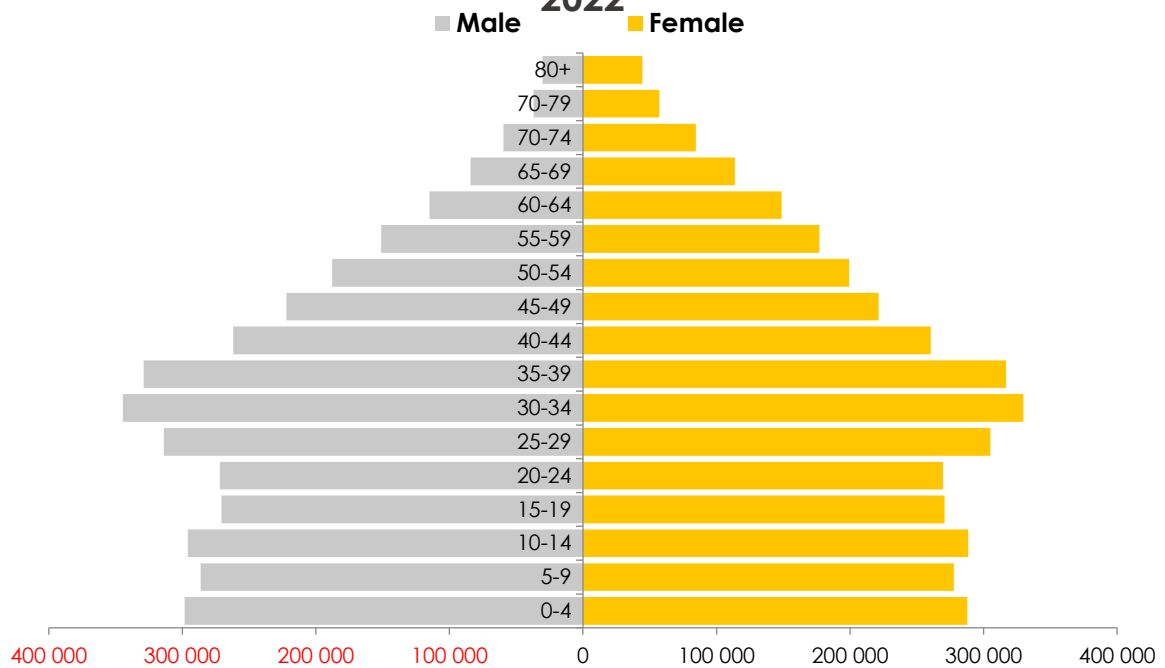
The total number of people living in the Western Cape was 7 212 142 in 2022, with 49.4% of the population being male and 50.6% female. From the age group 50 years and older, the proportion of females are significantly higher than males. The Western Cape has an age-dependency of 45.2%. In addition, 57% of the population is under 35 years of age.

Western Cape population by age category, 2022

	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-4	298 292	287 909	586 201	50,9%	49,1%
5-9	286 201	277 745	563 946	50,7%	49,3%
10-14	295 970	288 616	584 587	50,6%	49,4%
15-19	270 718	270 681	541 399	50,0%	50,0%
20-24	272 000	269 516	541 516	50,2%	49,8%
25-29	313 829	305 084	618 913	50,7%	49,3%
30-34	344 553	329 829	674 382	51,1%	48,9%
35-39	328 906	316 754	645 660	50,9%	49,1%
40-44	261 974	260 525	522 499	50,1%	49,9%
45-49	222 004	221 362	443 366	50,1%	49,9%
50-54	187 777	199 293	387 070	48,5%	51,5%
55-59	151 011	177 089	328 100	46,0%	54,0%
60-64	114 975	148 745	263 720	43,6%	56,4%
65-69	84 334	113 657	197 991	42,6%	57,4%
70-74	59 502	84 497	143 999	41,3%	58,7%
70-79	37 082	57 085	94 167	39,4%	60,6%
80+	30 203	44 423	74 627	40,5%	59,5%
Total	3 559 331	3 652 811	7 212 142	49,4%	50,6%



Western Cape population by age group and gender, 2022



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 2022, Stats SA
Other links	Priority groups mainstreaming: women, children, older persons
Data Note	

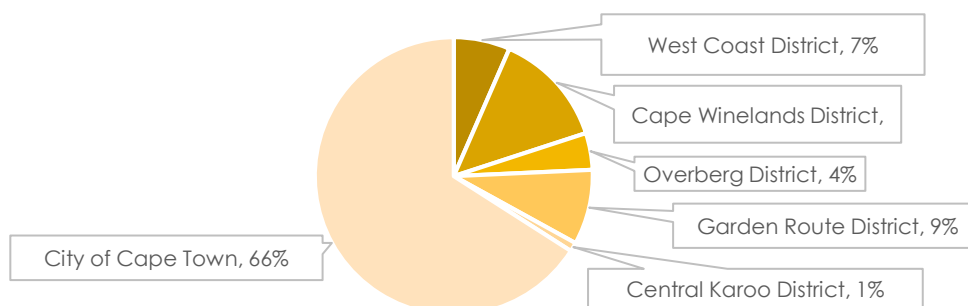


The Western Cape District population by age group and gender

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, the City of Cape Town accounts for 65,9% of the Western Cape province's population. Cape Winelands (13,4%) and Garden Route (8,7%) are the districts with the second and third highest population in the province.

Western Cape populaton per district, 2022



Western Cape population by district and gender, 2022

Districts	Male	Female	Total	% Population per district
West Coast District	234 469	238 134	472 603	6,6%
Cape Winelands District	479 641	489 312	968 953	13,4%
Overberg District	156 240	152 436	308 676	4,3%
Garden Route District	301 790	328 292	630 082	8,7%
Central Karoo District	35 590	39 984	75 573	1,0%
City of Cape Town	2 351 602	2 404 653	4 756 255	65,9%
Western Cape	3 559 331	3 652 811	7 212 142	100,0%

Data format Number

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

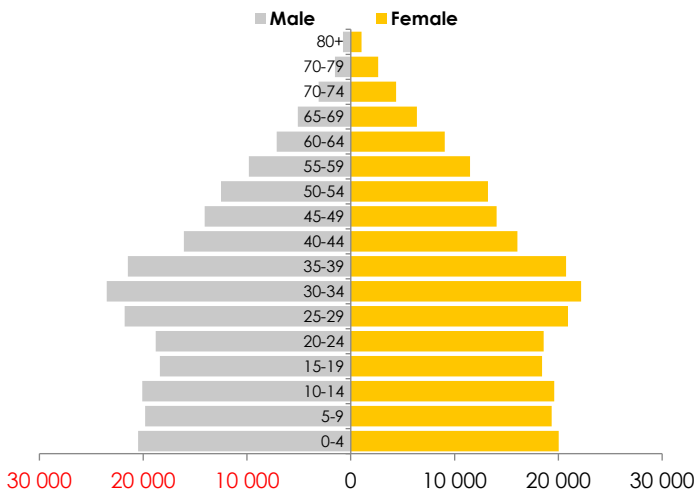
Data source Mid-Year Population Estimates 2022, Stats SA

Other links Priority groups mainstreaming: women, children, older persons

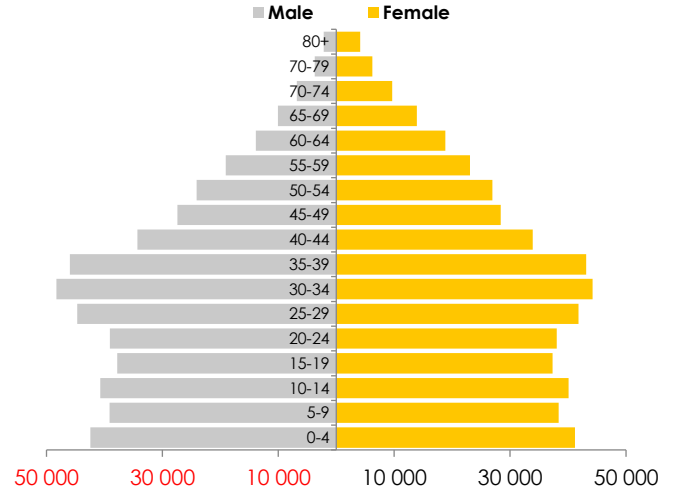
Data Note



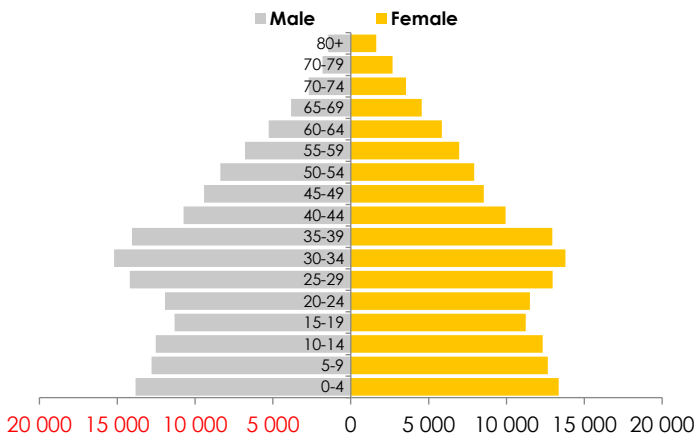
West Coast District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2022



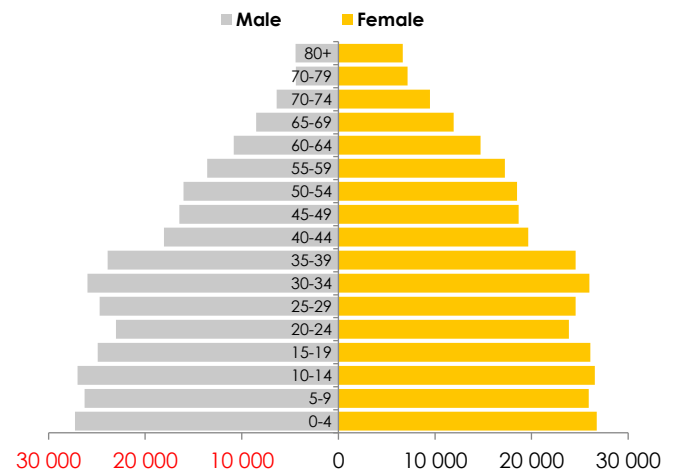
Cape Winelands District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2022



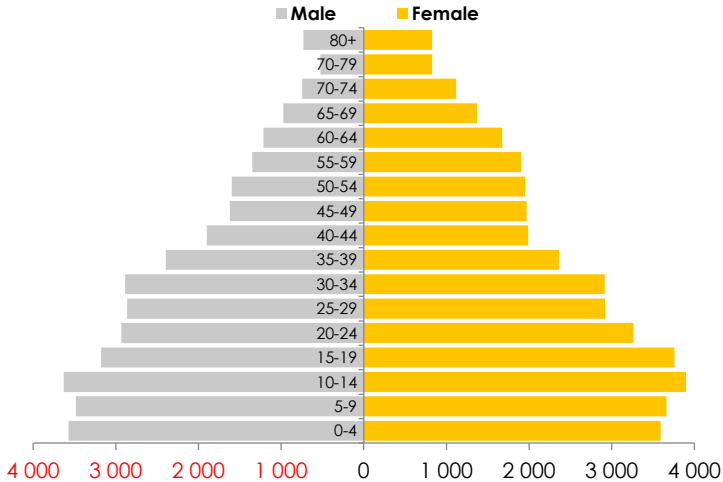
Overberg District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2022



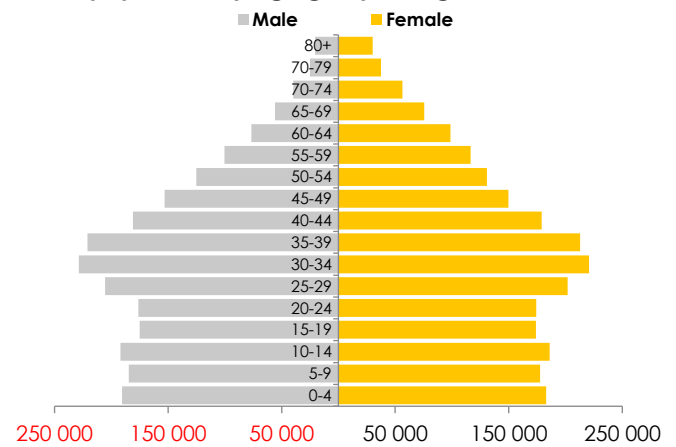
Garden Route population by age group and gender, 2022



Central Karoo District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2022



City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality population by age group and gender, 2022



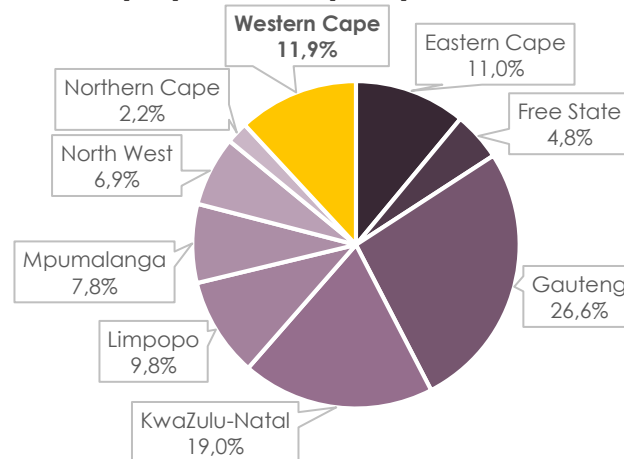


The South African population per province

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's population has increased from 6.6 million people in 2017 to 7.2 million in 2022; and now has the 3rd largest population in the country, with Gauteng having the largest population. The Western Cape accounts for 11.9% of the country's population; and has the second highest average annual growth rate (1.8%) following Gauteng (2.2%). 26.6% of the country's population resides in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 19%.

Total population per province, 2022



Province	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	average annual growth rate	% population per province
Eastern Cape	6 661 763	6 674 638	6 690 714	6 698 265	6 685 232	6 676 691	0,04%	11,0%
Free State	2 864 727	2 880 179	2 896 496	2 910 646	2 913 922	2 921 611	0,39%	4,8%
Gauteng	14 426 188	14 784 742	15 149 105	15 508 592	15 808 124	16 098 571	2,22%	26,6%
KwaZulu-Natal	11 008 499	11 127 366	11 252 170	11 366 137	11 446 637	11 538 325	0,94%	19,0%
Limpopo	5 719 059	5 771 526	5 826 585	5 874 948	5 907 136	5 941 439	0,77%	9,8%
Mpumalanga	4 420 451	4 485 401	4 553 675	4 619 178	4 668 418	4 720 497	1,32%	7,8%
North West	3 892 567	3 957 061	4 022 771	4 087 255	4 135 244	4 186 984	1,47%	6,9%
Northern Cape	1 241 655	1 256 919	1 272 407	1 287 499	1 297 521	1 308 734	1,06%	2,2%
Western Cape	6 605 126	6 735 419	6 868 933	7 000 420	7 102 683	7 212 142	1,77%	11,9%
South Africa	56 840 036	57 673 251	58 532 857	59 352 940	59 964 917	60 604 992	1,29%	-

Data format Number

Definition The total number of persons living in South Africa by province.

Data source Mid-Year Population Estimates 2022, Stats SA

Other links

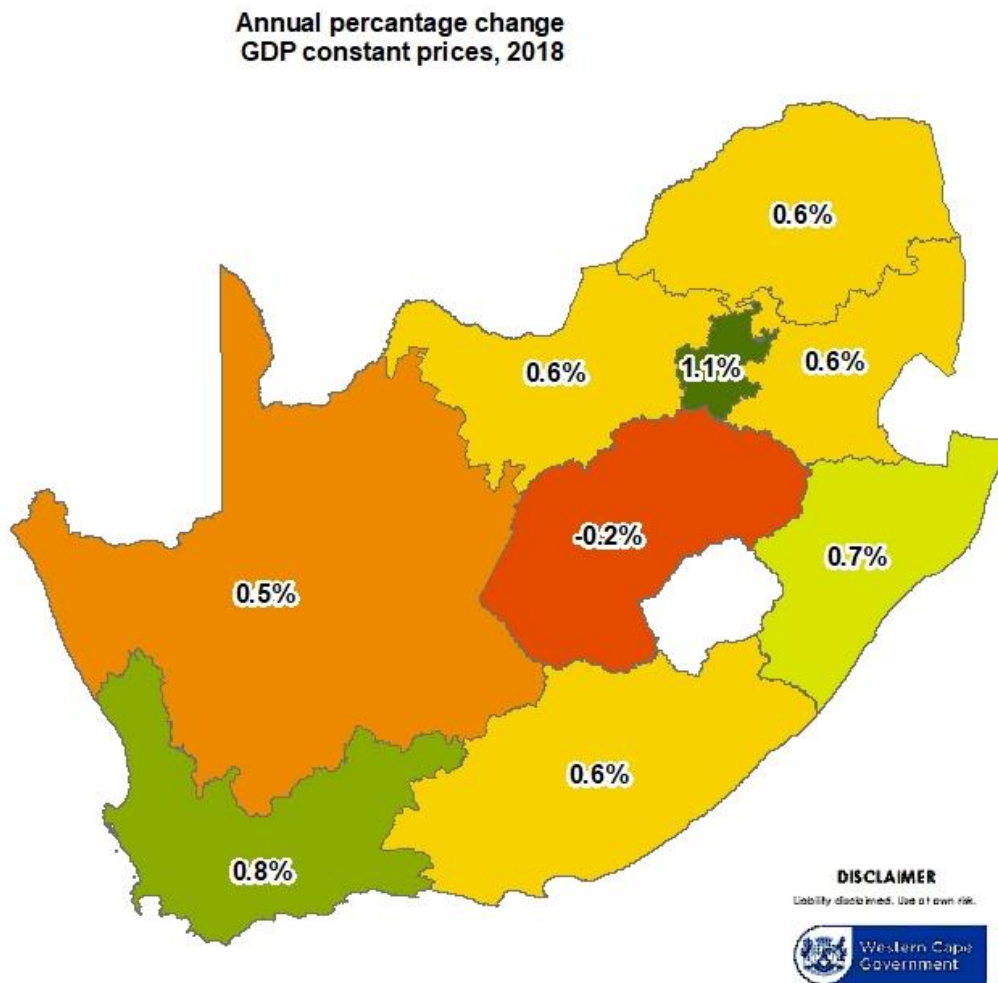
Data Note



Economic Growth and Transformation

Real regional GDP growth rate per province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



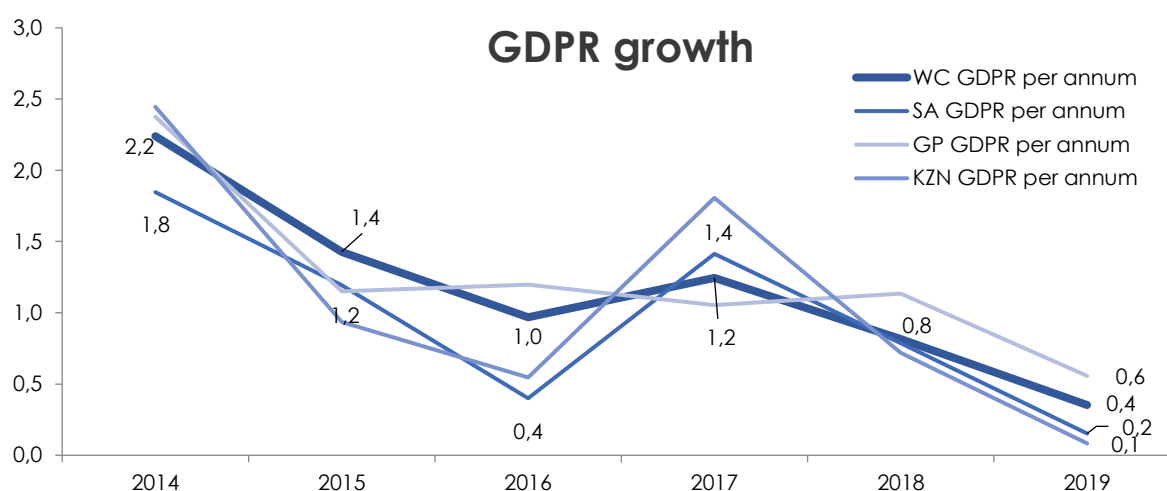
The map above shows that all provinces had positive Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2019 except the Free State. Gauteng and the Western Cape experienced the highest growth in 2019.

Real regional GDP growth rate

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

The data from 2014 onwards shows that economic growth was generally on the decline. The provincial economy experienced its lowest growth in 2019. However, the effects of COVID 19 in 2020 points towards negative growth in all provinces. Nationally, annual real GDP increased by 2,0% in 2022 following an increase of 4,9% in 2021.



GDPR per annum South African Provinces						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Western Cape	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4
Eastern Cape	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
Northern Cape	3.0	1.1	-1.2	2.8	0.5	-0.6
Free State	2.0	-0.3	-0.3	1.4	-0.2	-0.4
KwaZulu-Natal	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.1
North West	-3.7	4.4	-3.6	2.0	0.6	-0.5
Gauteng	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6
Mpumalanga	2.9	-0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	-0.4
Limpopo	1.1	1.8	-0.5	2.1	0.6	-0.2
SA GDP	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.2

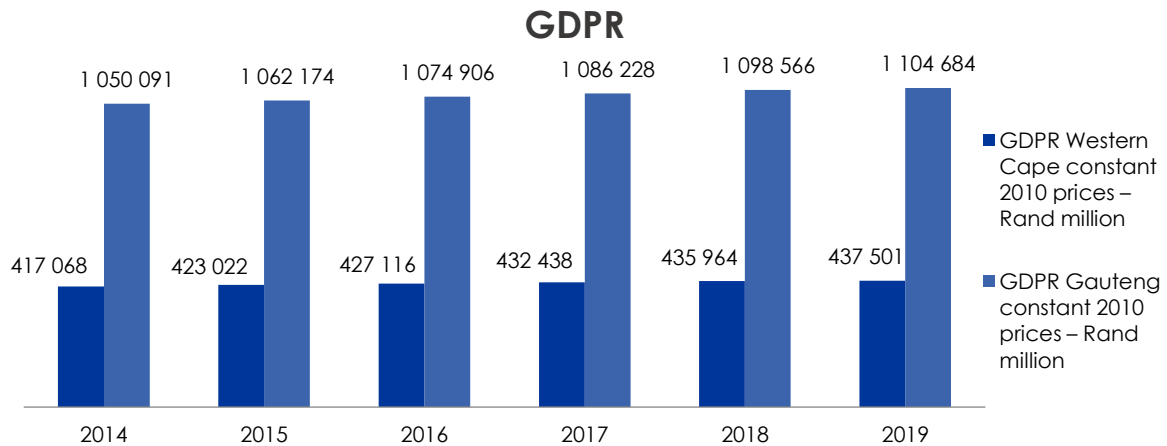
Data format Percentage change in GDPR
Definition The total GDP growth of the province per annum taking inflation into account.
Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA
Other links VIP 2
 SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
Data Note Official 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. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

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 2014. It is however evident that whilst still positive, growth in terms of Rand value for the Western Cape, Gauteng and the South African economy was slowing down.



GDPR						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDPR WC constant 2010 prices – R million	417 068	423 022	427 116	432 438	435 964	437 501
GDPR Gauteng constant 2010 prices – R million	1 050 091	1 062 174	1 074 906	1 086 228	1 098 566	1 104 684
GDPR SA constant 2010 prices – R million	3 028 090	3 064 237	3 076 466	3 119 983	3 144 539	3 149 337

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 2020, 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. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

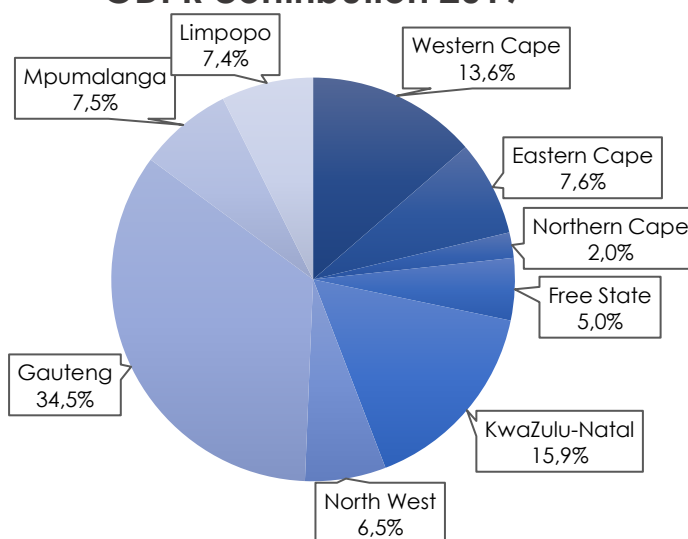
The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to the country's GDP

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 2019 to the national GDP is Gauteng with a 34.5% contribution; followed by the KwaZulu-Natal (15.9%); and then the Western Cape (13.6%).

GDPR contribution 2019



GDPR contribution						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Western Cape	13,6	13,6	13,7	13,6	13,6	13,6
Eastern Cape	7,7	7,8	7,7	7,7	7,7	7,6
Northern Cape	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,0
Free State	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
KwaZulu-Natal	16,0	16,1	16,0	16,0	16,0	15,9
North West	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,4	6,5
Gauteng	34,2	34,1	34,3	34,3	34,3	34,5
Mpumalanga	7,6	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
Limpopo	7,2	7,1	7,2	7,3	7,4	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 2020, Stats SA
Other links VIP 2: Growth and Jobs
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. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

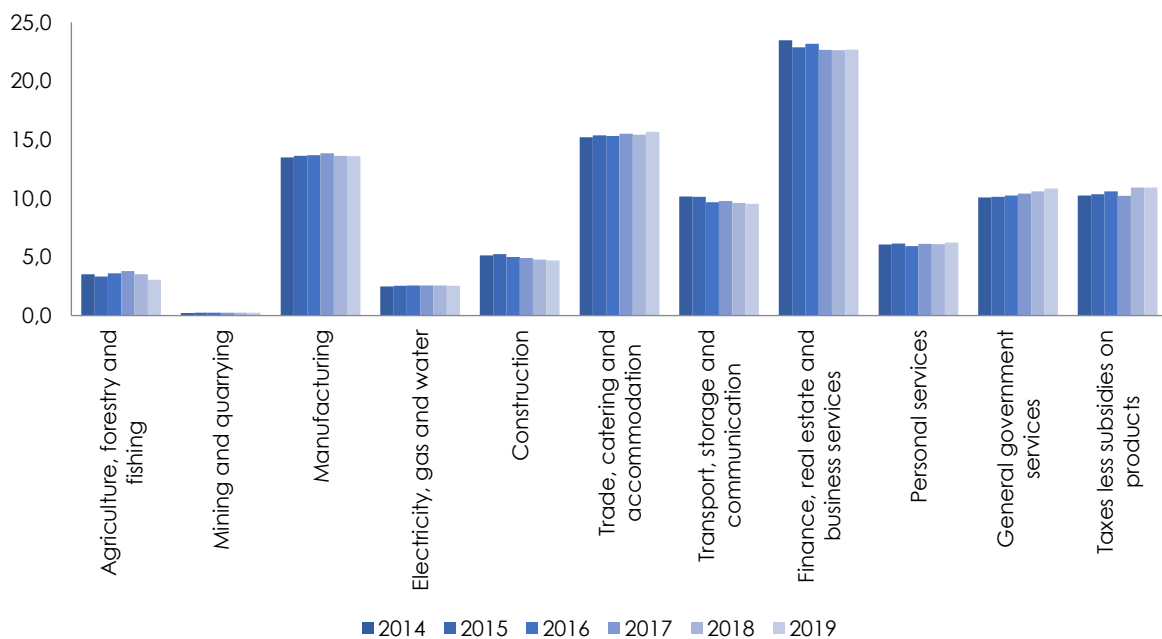
Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the Western Cape

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

For the Western Cape in 2019, Finance, Real Estate and Business Services had the highest contribution to GDP (22.7%); followed by Trade, Catering and Accommodation (15.7%); and by Manufacturing (13.6%). The data shows that these sectors contributed the most to WC GDP since 2014. The General Government Services sector has been increasing in its contribution to overall GDP since 2014, whilst Finance, Real Estate and Business Services have been decreasing. The Trade, Catering and Accommodation sectors have been highly affected by COVID 19 and this could impact the sectoral contribution for 2020.

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	
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	
2019	3,1	0,2	13,6	2,5	4,7	



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
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
2019	15,7	9,5	22,7	6,2	10,8	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 2020, Stats SA

Other links VIP 2

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

Data Note

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

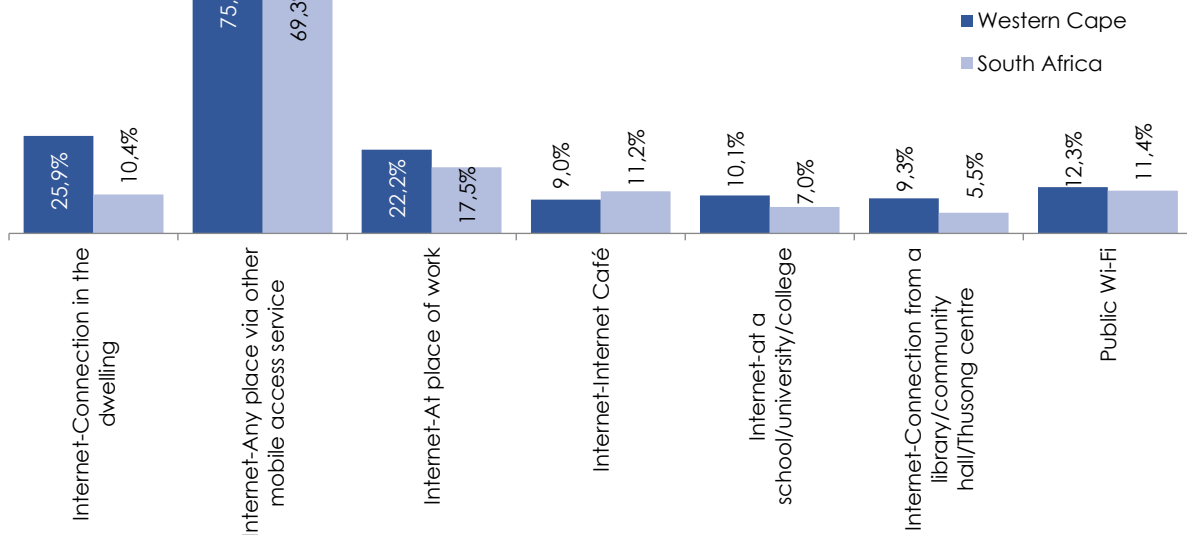
Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.)

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TREND ANALYSIS

In 2021, the type of internet access most accessible for households across the country are “Any place via other mobile access services” at 69,3%. The Western Cape has the highest proportion of households with an internet connection in dwelling (25,9%) followed by Gauteng (16,4%). Gauteng (27,8%) has the highest percentage of households that access the internet from their place of work, followed by the Western Cape (22,2%) and KwaZulu-Natal (17,3%).

Percentage of households by type of internet access, WC and SA, 2021





Percentage of households accessing the internet by type of access and province, 2021

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Internet-Connection in the dwelling	25,9%	4,9%	5,9%	7,0%	6,3%	2,4%	16,4%	1,7%	1,9%	10,4%
Internet-Any place via other mobile access service	75,4%	60,5%	60,7%	66,0%	73,1%	66,4%	72,5%	67,3%	61,7%	69,3%
Internet-At place of work	22,2%	11,3%	14,3%	12,1%	17,3%	6,6%	27,8%	6,8%	7,3%	17,5%
Internet-Internet Café	9,0%	5,2%	0,8%	4,6%	10,3%	2,0%	21,6%	11,5%	1,4%	11,2%
Internet-at a school/university/college	10,1%	4,6%	4,1%	9,4%	6,2%	1,8%	11,5%	2,4%	0,3%	7,0%
Internet-Connection from a library/community hall/Thusong centre	9,3%	1,0%	0,2%	4,2%	12,4%	1,1%	5,6%	2,8%	0,1%	5,5%
Public Wi-Fi	12,3%	3,8%	11,8%	8,7%	12,3%	3,0%	19,8%	6,5%	1,5%	11,4%

Data format Percentage of households

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

Data source GHS 2021, 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.

Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

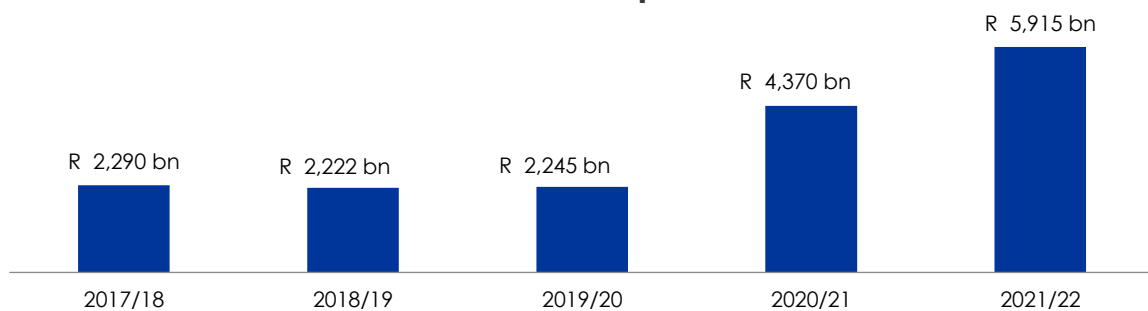
Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape

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TREND ANALYSIS

The Rand value of committed investments in the Western Cape increased from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism states that in the 2021/22 financial year, the investment promotion programme facilitated R5,915 billion of committed investment into the province and 4 445 jobs from international, national and local investors through their services and activities.

Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape



Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Western Cape	R 2,290 bn	R 2,222 bn	R 2,245 bn	R 4,370 bn	R 5,915 bn

Data format	Rand value of committed investments into the province 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.
Definition	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 2021/22
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	

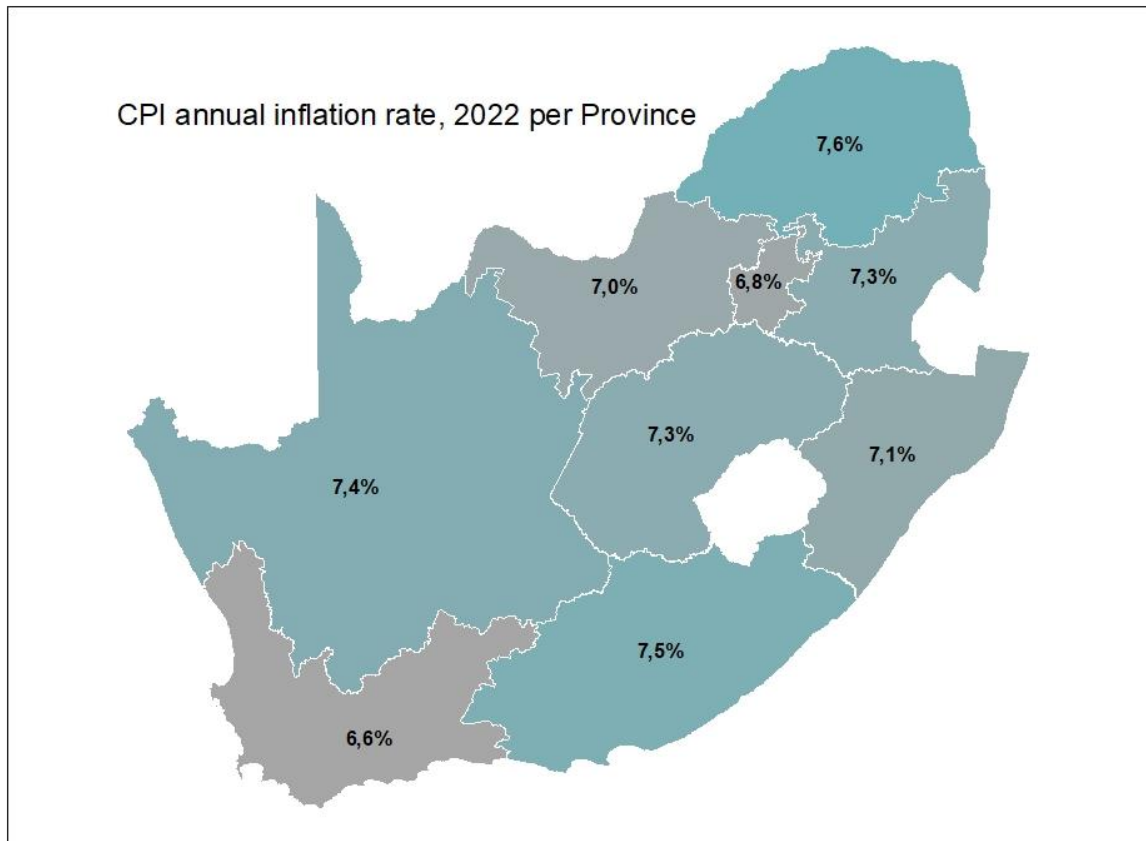


Prices



Consumer Price Index by province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the average annual CPI for 2022 for all the provinces ranging between 6,6% and 7,6%; with the Western Cape (6,6%) with the lowest rate and Limpopo with the highest (7,6%). (Data Source: Stats SA – Consumer Price Index (CPI)).

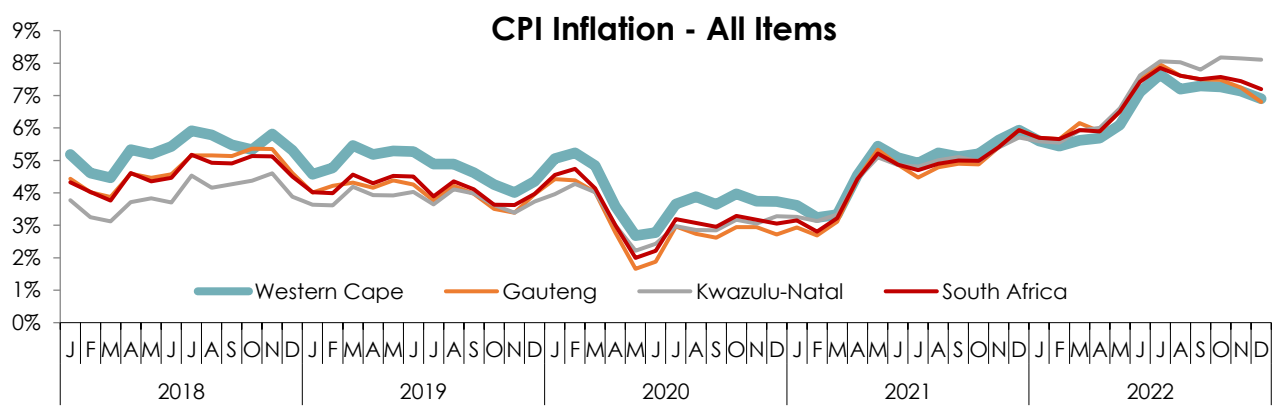


Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2018, the inflation rate (all items) has been maintained at between 2.0 and 7.8% for South Africa. The year 2018 saw a decrease in the inflation rate which remained fairly constant during 2018 and 2019. South Africa experienced its lowest inflation rate of 2.0% in May 2020. Inflation has since been rising in South Africa and the Western Cape since the start of 2021. Food inflation saw an increase for both South Africa and the Western Cape and reached its highest rate for the Western Cape (11,3%) in November 2022. The annual average CPI for South Africa for 2022 was 6,9%.



CPI inflation rate, 2022

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	5,6%	5,4%	5,6%	5,7%	6,1%	7,1%	7,6%	7,2%	7,3%	7,3%	7,1%	6,9%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5,4%	6,1%	6,0%	5,9%	7,2%	8,0%	9,1%	10,1%	11,1%	10,7%	11,3%	11,3%
	Food	6,0%	6,2%	6,0%	6,0%	7,2%	7,9%	9,0%	9,9%	10,8%	10,6%	11,3%	11,2%
South Africa (All urban areas)	All items	5,7%	5,7%	5,9%	5,9%	6,5%	7,4%	7,8%	7,6%	7,5%	7,6%	7,4%	7,2%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5,7%	6,4%	6,2%	6,0%	7,6%	8,6%	9,7%	11,3%	11,9%	12,0%	12,5%	12,4%
	Food	6,2%	6,7%	6,6%	6,3%	7,8%	9,0%	10,1%	11,5%	12,3%	12,3%	12,8%	12,7%



		CPI inflation rate, 2021											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	3,6%	3,2%	3,3%	4,5%	5,4%	5,1%	4,9%	5,2%	5,1%	5,2%	5,6%	5,9%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6,0%	6,0%	5,8%	6,2%	6,5%	6,5%	6,5%	6,7%	6,4%	6,1%	5,5%	5,4%
	Food	6,1%	6,2%	6,0%	6,5%	6,7%	6,9%	7,0%	7,3%	6,9%	6,5%	5,8%	5,8%
South Africa (All urban areas)	All items	3,2%	2,8%	3,2%	4,4%	5,2%	4,9%	4,7%	4,9%	5,0%	5,0%	5,4%	5,9%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5,4%	5,2%	5,7%	6,3%	6,6%	6,7%	6,6%	6,9%	6,7%	6,1%	5,5%	5,5%
	Food	5,7%	5,4%	6,0%	6,6%	6,9%	7,0%	7,1%	7,4%	7,1%	6,7%	6,0%	5,9%

Data format Percentage

Definition Year-on-year percentage increase in consumer price index.

Data source Stats SA; CPI 2018 - 2022

Other links VIP 2

Data Note Table provides the inflation rates for the past year and graph shows trends going back to 2018 for ease of presentation.

The collection of price data from retail stores

Stats SA obtains prices from retailers through fieldwork collection and online collection. The paper forms used by fieldworkers are being replaced by tablets, which provide a custom application that includes quality control and management modules. The new collection method for fieldwork will be implemented from July 2022 to March 2023 and is expected to improve the quality and speed of data collection and processing.

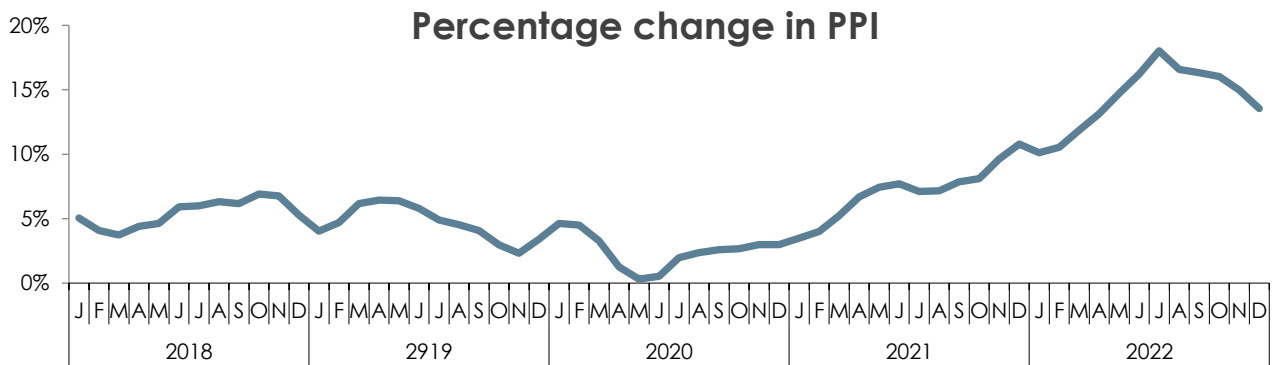


The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI)

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TREND ANALYSIS

The Producer Price Index inflation averaged 5.4% in 2018, 4.6% in 2019, 2.5% in 2020, 7.1% in 2021 and 14.3% in 2022. The highest point of 18,0% was achieved in July 2022; whilst the lowest of 0.3% occurred in May 2020 during the strict lockdown imposed due to COVID-19. The PPI for December 2022 stands at 13.5%.



Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa

		2022											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	10,1%	10,5%	11,9%	13,1%	14,7%	16,2%	18,0%	16,6%	16,3%	16,0%	15,0%	13,5%

Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa

		2021											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	3,5%	4,0%	5,2%	6,7%	7,4%	7,7%	7,1%	7,2%	7,8%	8,1%	9,6%	10,8%

Data format Percentage

Definition Year-on-year percentage change in producer price index.

Data source Stats SA; PPI 2018 – 2022

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 2017; and therefore, annual changes is calculated from 2018.

In 2020, the restrictions on economic activity imposed by the government during COVID 19 lockdown have adversely affected the extent of imputations used to compile the PPI. Despite the wide-ranging restrictions in May, businesses were allowed to operate under variable conditions.

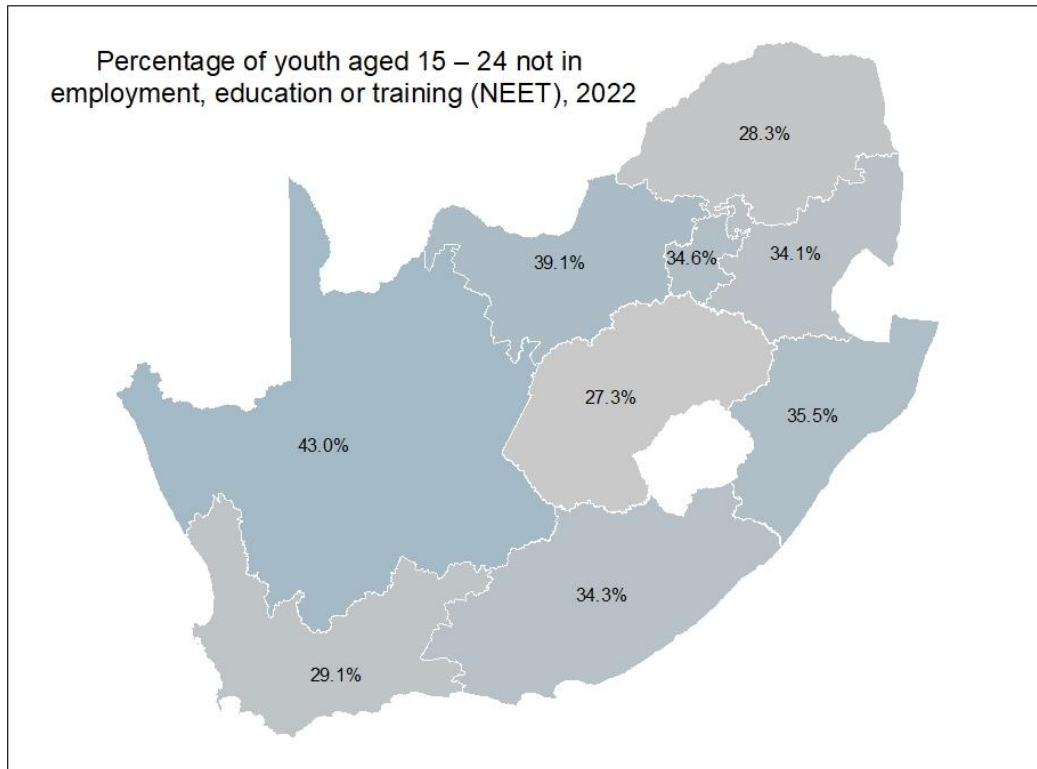


**Employment,
job creation and
decent work**



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

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) population percentages calculated using the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q4 of 2022 produced by Stats SA. A NEET or neet is defined as a young person (15 - 24) who is "Not in Education, Employment, or Training".

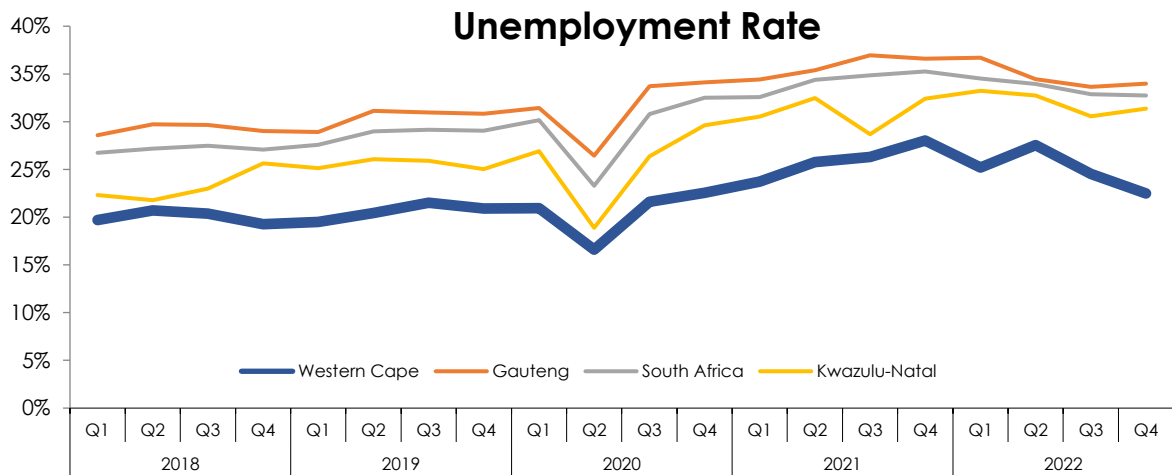


Unemployment rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) years, the unemployment rate for the Western Cape has been lower than the national average. The Western Cape saw a higher unemployment rate post COVID 19 but there are signs of recovery with decreased unemployment rates recorded quarter-on-quarter for the last 2 quarters of 2022. The Western Cape unemployment rate for the 4th Quarter of 2022 was 22,5% and South Africa at 32,7%.



Unemployment rate for Western Cape and South Africa, 2021 – 2022

	2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	23,7%	25,8%	26,3%	28,0%	25,2%	27,5%	24,5%	22,5%
Eastern Cape	43,8%	47,1%	47,4%	45,0%	44,0%	42,8%	42,4%	42,1%
Northern Cape	23,4%	28,1%	24,9%	25,0%	24,9%	23,7%	26,4%	22,1%
Free State	35,6%	36,5%	38,1%	36,7%	31,1%	32,4%	33,8%	34,6%
Kwazulu-Natal	30,5%	32,5%	28,7%	32,4%	33,2%	32,7%	30,6%	31,4%
North-West	32,2%	35,2%	35,7%	33,8%	30,1%	32,2%	39,0%	37,0%
Gauteng	34,4%	35,4%	37,0%	36,6%	36,7%	34,4%	33,7%	34,0%
Mpumalanga	33,5%	35,2%	37,5%	39,7%	38,6%	36,1%	35,1%	36,1%
Limpopo	29,4%	30,4%	32,5%	33,9%	35,6%	36,3%	31,0%	31,8%
South Africa	32,6%	34,4%	34,9%	35,3%	34,5%	33,9%	32,9%	32,7%



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 2018 – 2022
Other links	VIP 2 PSIP: Jobs
Data Note	Table only shows data from 2021 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons. Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard, for all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.



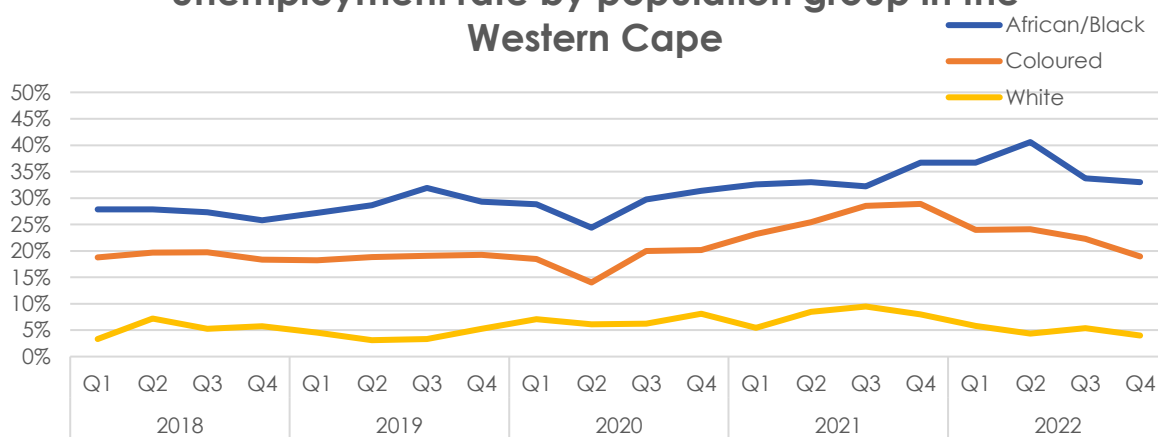
Unemployment rate by population in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, unemployment remains higher amongst the African/Black population group. Unemployment in the African/Black population group has increased from 27,9% (Q1, 2018) to 33,0% (Q4, 2022) with the 2nd quarter of 2022 experiencing the highest rate over the past five years at 40,6%. Unemployment in the Coloured population group remained fairly constant up to the 1st quarter of 2020 but has since increased to 18,9% in the 4th quarter of 2022. Unemployment in the White population group remained fairly constant up to the 1st quarter of 2020 but has since increased to 18,9% in the 4th quarter of 2022.

Unemployment rate by population group in the Western Cape



Unemployment by population group, Western Cape

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
African/Black	27,3%	31,9%	29,7%	32,2%	33,7%
Coloured	19,7%	19,1%	20,0%	28,5%	22,3%
Indian/Asian**	16,7%	7,5%	17,0%	30,9%	16,6%
White	5,2%	3,4%	6,3%	9,5%	5,4%
Western Cape	20,4%	21,5%	21,6%	26,3%	24,5%



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; expressed by population group.
Data source	Stats SA; March Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2018 - 2022
Other links	VIP 2 PSIP: Jobs
Data Note	*Only 3 rd 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. Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.



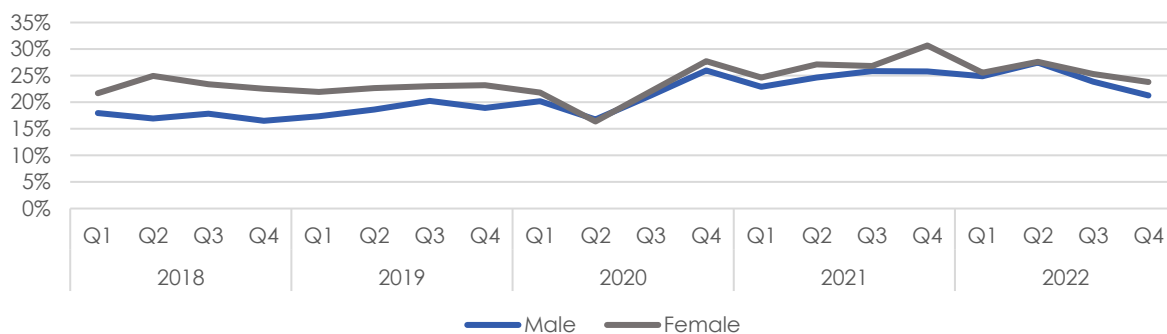
Unemployment rate by gender in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Unemployment remained higher amongst females, except for quarter 2 of 2020. Thereafter, the percentage of males unemployed and females unemployed is much closer than before COVID 19. The unemployment rate for 2020 and 2021 may be attributed to the COVID 19 pandemic and its effects on the labour market. The unemployment rate for quarter 4 of 2022 is higher for females (23,8%) than males (21,3%).

Unemployment by gender in the Western Cape



		Unemployment rate by gender, 2021 – 2022							
		2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	male	22,9%	24,7%	25,9%	25,8%	24,9%	27,5%	23,9%	21,3%
	female	24,7%	27,1%	26,8%	30,7%	25,6%	27,6%	25,3%	23,8%
Eastern Cape	male	42,6%	46,1%	45,4%	42,3%	45,1%	44,7%	41,3%	41,9%
	female	45,1%	48,2%	49,7%	48,1%	42,7%	40,6%	43,6%	42,4%
Northern Cape	male	21,0%	27,7%	24,5%	24,6%	26,4%	26,7%	29,3%	24,4%
	female	26,7%	28,7%	25,3%	25,4%	23,2%	19,7%	22,1%	19,1%
Free State	male	37,3%	35,2%	34,0%	34,0%	27,1%	28,3%	29,7%	30,9%
	female	33,8%	38,0%	43,2%	40,3%	36,3%	37,8%	38,9%	39,1%
Kwazulu-Natal	male	29,3%	29,8%	27,8%	30,9%	32,6%	33,6%	29,7%	28,6%
	female	32,0%	35,4%	29,8%	34,0%	33,8%	31,8%	31,4%	34,2%
North-West	male	32,6%	36,0%	35,4%	32,4%	30,3%	31,2%	36,9%	32,2%
	female	31,6%	34,1%	36,1%	36,0%	29,9%	33,6%	42,0%	44,2%
Gauteng	male	33,2%	32,5%	34,3%	34,2%	34,0%	31,6%	31,3%	31,2%
	female	36,0%	39,0%	40,2%	39,5%	40,3%	38,1%	36,7%	37,5%
Mpumalanga	male	30,2%	32,4%	35,9%	37,3%	36,5%	34,1%	33,5%	32,6%
	female	37,8%	38,6%	39,5%	42,8%	41,2%	38,6%	37,1%	40,2%
Limpopo	male	27,4%	28,1%	28,7%	28,5%	32,1%	32,6%	25,9%	29,9%
	female	31,9%	33,4%	37,2%	40,8%	40,0%	40,6%	36,8%	33,9%
South Africa	male	31,4%	32,4%	32,9%	32,8%	33,0%	32,6%	31,0%	30,4%
	female	34,0%	36,8%	37,3%	38,2%	36,4%	35,5%	35,1%	35,5%



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 (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future; expressed by gender.
Data source	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2018- 2022
Other links	VIP 2 PSIP: Jobs Priority groups mainstreaming: Women SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5.2 Annual unemployment rate by sex
Data Note	Table only shows data from 2021 and 2022 for ease of presentation. Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021 . Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021 . With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) . In that regard all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.



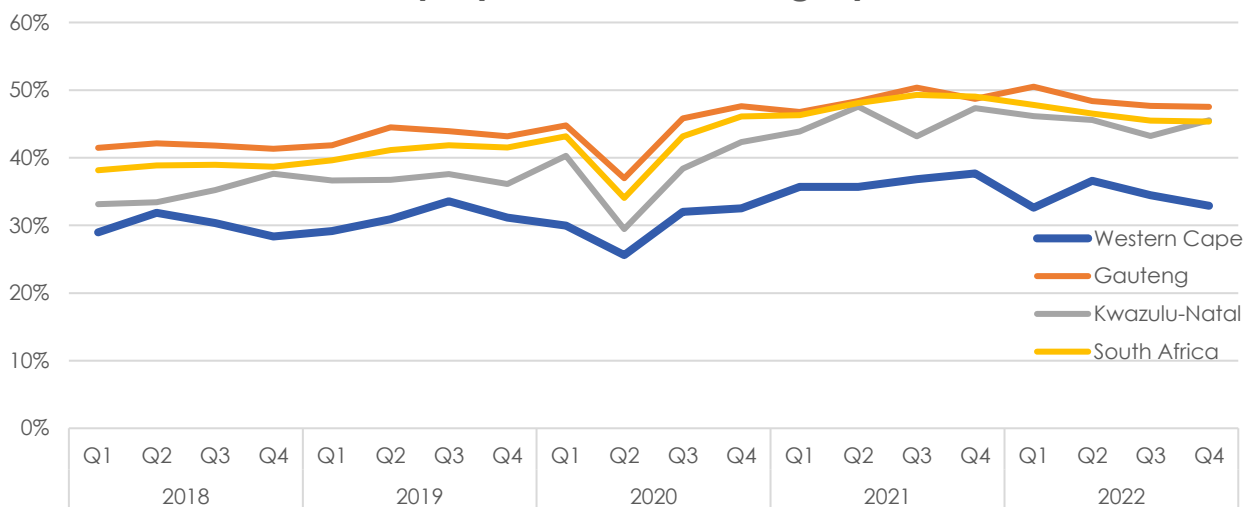
Youth unemployment rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The youth unemployment for the Western Cape has remained below the national average from 2018 to 2022. In the Western Cape, as with the rest of South Africa, youth unemployment remains high. For the 4th quarter of 2022, youth unemployment was lowest for the Northern Cape (30,1%); and the highest rate was recorded in the Eastern Cape (52,5%). The already high youth unemployment rates appear to have been exacerbated by the COVID 19 pandemic.

Unemployment rate amongst youth



Unemployment rate by youth (15 – 34 year olds), 2021 – 2022

	2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	35,7%	35,7%	36,8%	37,7%	32,6%	36,6%	34,5%	32,9%
Eastern Cape	58,8%	61,9%	62,6%	60,8%	60,2%	56,1%	53,6%	52,5%
Northern Cape	36,4%	40,9%	37,1%	39,4%	35,7%	32,4%	35,9%	30,1%
Free State	54,3%	52,9%	55,4%	50,4%	44,8%	44,1%	43,8%	47,1%
Kwazulu-Natal	43,9%	47,6%	43,1%	47,3%	46,2%	45,6%	43,2%	45,5%
North-West	50,9%	51,7%	51,3%	49,3%	47,4%	48,4%	56,0%	52,2%
Gauteng	46,7%	48,4%	50,4%	48,7%	50,5%	48,4%	47,7%	47,5%
Mpumalanga	46,7%	48,3%	53,9%	57,7%	54,6%	48,7%	46,5%	48,4%
Limpopo	41,7%	43,1%	49,2%	49,1%	47,3%	46,7%	43,4%	42,8%
South Africa	46,3%	48,1%	49,3%	49,1%	47,8%	46,5%	45,5%	45,3%



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 2018 - 2022
Other links	VIP 2, VIP 3 PSIP: Jobs Priority groups mainstreaming: youth 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 2021 for ease of presentation. Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.

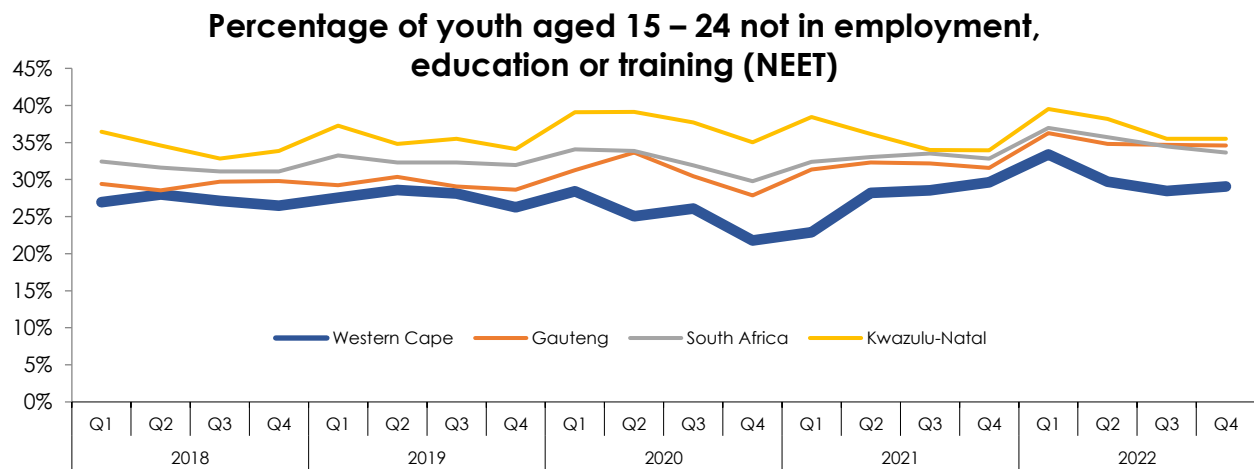


Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET)

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 increased from 26,9% in the 1st quarter of 2018 to 29,1% in the 4th quarter of 2022. For quarter 4 of 2022, the province with the lowest NEET percentage is the Free State (27,3%) followed by Limpopo (28,3%) and the Western Cape (29,1%).



	2020				2021				2022			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	28,4%	25,0%	26,1%	21,8%	22,9%	28,2%	28,5%	29,6%	33,4%	29,7%	28,4%	29,1%
Eastern Cape	34,9%	33,8%	30,0%	32,1%	29,7%	32,8%	33,1%	32,9%	37,2%	36,6%	35,1%	34,3%
Northern Cape	41,6%	47,7%	45,1%	39,6%	43,6%	44,2%	46,0%	44,1%	46,3%	44,9%	44,1%	43,0%
Free State	32,4%	33,7%	28,5%	24,0%	29,7%	31,8%	35,1%	33,1%	35,3%	36,8%	32,5%	27,3%
Kwazulu-Natal	39,1%	39,1%	37,7%	35,0%	38,4%	36,1%	34,0%	34,0%	39,5%	38,2%	35,5%	35,5%
North-West	38,8%	36,8%	33,0%	30,0%	35,7%	39,2%	40,2%	37,6%	40,5%	43,9%	43,9%	39,1%
Gauteng	31,3%	33,7%	30,4%	27,9%	31,4%	32,3%	32,2%	31,6%	36,3%	34,8%	34,7%	34,6%
Mpumalanga	35,4%	30,4%	29,4%	30,8%	33,7%	29,2%	33,2%	33,5%	37,8%	36,1%	34,3%	34,1%
Limpopo	30,2%	31,5%	32,2%	28,5%	32,0%	31,5%	33,8%	30,3%	32,8%	30,2%	30,1%	28,3%
South Africa	34,1%	33,9%	31,9%	29,8%	32,4%	33,0%	33,5%	32,8%	37,0%	35,7%	34,5%	33,6%



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 2020 - 2022
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 2, VIP 3; PSIP: Jobs Priority groups mainstreaming: youth 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	Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.



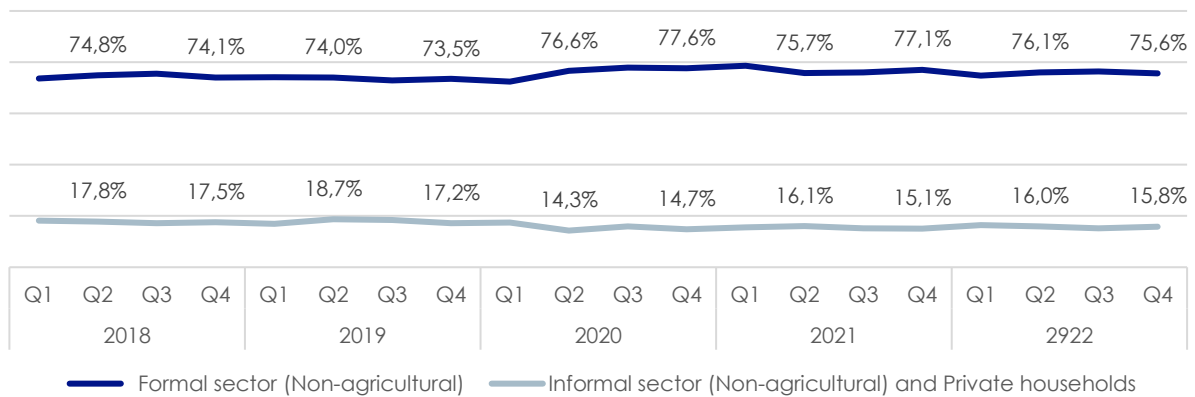
Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The proportion of people employed in the formal sector (non-agricultural) in the Western Cape increased marginally from 73.6% in 2018 Q1 to 75,6% in Q4 of 2022. The percentage of people employed in the informal sector and private households was 15,8% in Q4 of 2022. The highest formal sector employment in Q4 of 2022 is found in the Western Cape and Gauteng (73,3%) and the lowest in Mpumalanga (59,2%).

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





		Informal and formal sector employment							
		2021				2022			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	78,6%	75,7%	76,0%	77,1%	74,7%	76,1%	76,4%	75,6%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	10,4%	9,6%	9,4%	9,6%	11,0%	11,1%	10,1%	10,2%
	Agriculture	5,9%	8,2%	8,9%	7,9%	8,9%	8,0%	8,4%	8,6%
	Private households	5,1%	6,5%	5,8%	5,5%	5,4%	4,8%	5,1%	5,6%
Eastern Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	58,8%	59,6%	59,5%	57,7%	61,1%	60,9%	60,1%	60,8%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	24,9%	25,2%	25,2%	25,8%	23,3%	22,0%	24,5%	25,4%
	Agriculture	7,8%	6,7%	8,8%	8,7%	7,2%	8,2%	8,7%	6,5%
	Private households	8,5%	8,5%	6,5%	7,8%	8,4%	8,9%	6,7%	7,3%
Northern Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	78,1%	73,3%	71,7%	65,9%	69,3%	72,4%	71,5%	68,4%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	6,0%	7,9%	7,3%	9,2%	9,4%	8,8%	10,2%	9,7%
	Agriculture	12,5%	11,9%	12,2%	15,4%	15,2%	10,9%	11,0%	15,4%
	Private households	3,4%	7,0%	8,8%	9,5%	6,1%	7,9%	7,3%	6,4%
Free State	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	62,3%	63,2%	61,9%	62,2%	62,2%	61,1%	61,4%	59,3%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	16,6%	15,0%	16,7%	17,7%	17,3%	18,5%	19,2%	20,1%
	Agriculture	7,9%	10,2%	10,1%	9,1%	10,8%	10,7%	11,7%	11,3%
	Private households	13,2%	11,6%	11,4%	11,0%	9,7%	9,7%	7,7%	9,3%
Kwazulu-Natal	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	68,1%	66,8%	65,3%	65,8%	70,1%	70,8%	69,6%	70,1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	18,9%	18,4%	20,8%	18,6%	17,7%	17,1%	17,2%	16,2%
	Agriculture	5,3%	5,6%	4,9%	5,5%	3,6%	3,7%	4,7%	5,1%
	Private households	7,7%	9,2%	9,0%	10,2%	8,6%	8,5%	8,5%	8,6%
North-West	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	77,4%	70,7%	72,0%	68,5%	66,1%	67,8%	70,9%	69,8%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	12,0%	16,9%	16,0%	14,9%	21,4%	17,5%	18,4%	17,7%
	Agriculture	4,2%	7,2%	6,1%	8,2%	5,6%	5,8%	4,0%	5,0%
	Private households	6,3%	5,2%	5,8%	8,4%	6,8%	8,9%	6,8%	7,4%
Gauteng	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	75,9%	74,6%	72,8%	72,4%	74,7%	73,4%	73,8%	73,3%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	14,9%	16,6%	18,0%	17,3%	18,2%	19,3%	18,8%	19,1%
	Agriculture	0,9%	0,8%	0,6%	0,9%	0,6%	0,8%	0,8%	0,7%
	Private households	8,3%	8,1%	8,6%	9,4%	6,5%	6,6%	6,6%	7,0%
Mpumalanga	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	59,1%	57,6%	55,2%	55,7%	55,6%	56,9%	59,2%	59,2%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	23,1%	26,3%	27,6%	24,7%	27,5%	26,9%	25,9%	25,6%
	Agriculture	10,0%	8,2%	8,4%	10,1%	8,8%	8,9%	7,7%	7,7%
	Private households	7,8%	7,9%	8,8%	9,5%	8,0%	7,3%	7,2%	7,5%
Limpopo	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	60,4%	52,6%	53,3%	53,9%	52,8%	51,5%	53,9%	59,5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	22,6%	27,2%	27,9%	28,2%	27,7%	29,4%	28,0%	25,9%
	Agriculture	10,9%	12,1%	11,6%	10,5%	12,2%	12,2%	10,5%	8,1%
	Private households	6,2%	8,1%	7,2%	7,4%	7,3%	6,9%	7,6%	6,4%
South Africa	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	70,5%	68,3%	67,4%	67,2%	68,3%	68,1%	68,7%	68,9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	16,7%	18,0%	18,9%	18,2%	18,9%	19,1%	18,8%	18,5%
	Agriculture	5,3%	5,8%	5,8%	6,0%	5,7%	5,6%	5,5%	5,4%
	Private households	7,5%	8,0%	7,9%	8,7%	7,2%	7,2%	6,9%	7,2%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	<p>Informal sector: The informal sector has the following two (2) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than five (5) employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; andii) 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 2018 - 2022
Other links	<p>VIP 2;</p> <p>PSIP: Jobs</p> <p>SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>8.3.1 Share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment by sex</p>
Data Note	<p>Table only shows data from 2021 for ease of presentation.</p> <p>Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.</p>

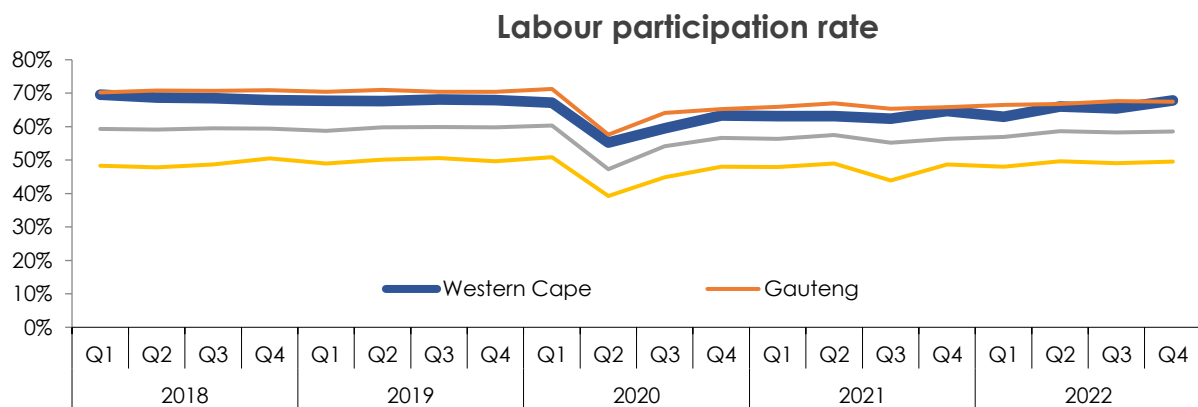


Labour participation rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape from March 2018 to December 2022, the labour participation rate for the Western Cape has fluctuated between 55.2% and 69.6%. The lowest labour participation rates were experienced during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2020 which coincided with the strictest lockdown periods imposed due to the spread of COVID 19. In December 2022, the labour participation rate for Western Cape (67,8%) was the highest in the country; followed by the Gauteng (67,4%) and Free State (62,9%).



Labour participation rate												
	2020				2021				2022			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	67,2%	55,2%	59,5%	63,3%	63,1%	63,1%	62,4%	64,7%	63,0%	66,0%	65,4%	67,8%
Eastern Cape	53,7%	42,7%	51,5%	54,3%	52,9%	53,3%	52,7%	51,4%	52,1%	52,9%	53,0%	53,3%
Northern Cape	56,9%	42,1%	45,9%	52,9%	50,2%	43,6%	44,7%	42,9%	52,0%	50,5%	53,2%	51,9%
Free State	64,3%	44,6%	58,5%	58,4%	56,9%	59,3%	60,5%	59,7%	58,9%	61,9%	62,5%	62,9%
KwaZulu Natal	50,9%	39,3%	44,8%	48,0%	48,0%	49,0%	43,9%	48,6%	48,0%	49,7%	49,1%	49,5%
North West	55,2%	42,2%	49,0%	53,2%	51,5%	56,4%	49,1%	48,0%	48,4%	50,1%	51,5%	51,0%
Gauteng	71,3%	57,6%	64,1%	65,2%	65,9%	66,9%	65,3%	65,8%	66,5%	66,8%	67,6%	67,4%
Mpumalanga	62,7%	42,9%	53,5%	56,8%	56,4%	59,3%	58,0%	57,1%	57,5%	59,3%	59,8%	59,8%
Limpopo	47,6%	38,5%	44,7%	45,6%	45,7%	46,6%	43,6%	45,9%	50,2%	55,5%	49,1%	48,7%
South Africa	60,3%	47,3%	54,2%	56,6%	56,4%	57,5%	55,2%	56,3%	56,9%	58,6%	58,3%	58,5%



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 2018 - 2022
Other links	VIP 2 PSIP: Jobs
Data Note	<p>Table only shows data from 2020 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.</p> <p>Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.</p>



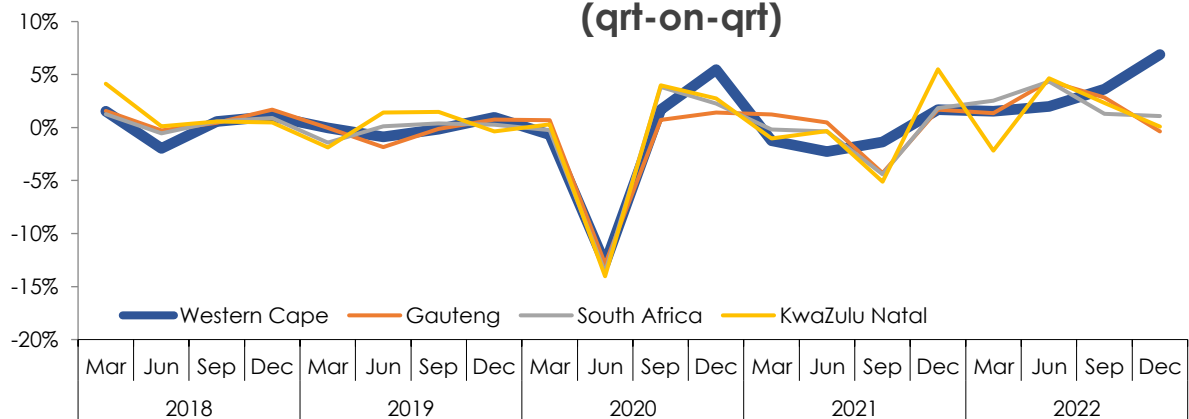
Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape experienced four quarters of negative growth in a row from the 2nd – 3rd quarter of 2019 to the 1st - 2nd quarter of 2020. The second quarter of 2020, which coincided with the harshest lockdown restrictions due to COVID 19, saw the biggest percentage loss in employment. The 3rd and 4th quarters of 2020 showed positive growth implying some recovery in employment. For quarter 4 of 2022, most provinces experienced positive employment growth, with the highest growth experienced in the Western Cape at 6,9%.

Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape (qrt-on-qrt)



Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape												
Qrt-on-qrt	2020				2021				2022			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	-0,7%	-12,8%	1,7%	5,5%	-1,2%	-2,3%	-1,4%	1,7%	1,5%	2,0%	3,6%	6,9%
Eastern Cape	-0,2%	-15,4%	3,7%	1,9%	5,3%	-5,1%	-1,5%	2,6%	3,6%	3,9%	1,3%	1,5%
Northern Cape	0,2%	-24,0%	12,3%	7,3%	1,8%	-18,1%	7,3%	-4,0%	21,6%	-1,0%	1,8%	3,6%
Free State	-3,6%	-15,7%	13,4%	3,0%	-5,7%	2,9%	-0,4%	1,0%	7,4%	3,3%	-1,2%	-0,4%
KwaZulu Natal	0,3%	-14,0%	4,0%	2,7%	-1,0%	-0,3%	-5,1%	5,5%	-2,2%	4,7%	2,3%	0,1%
North West	-2,3%	-9,9%	6,5%	1,5%	-1,2%	4,9%	-13,1%	0,9%	6,8%	0,8%	-7,1%	2,6%
Gauteng	0,7%	-12,9%	0,7%	1,4%	1,2%	0,5%	-4,3%	1,7%	1,4%	4,4%	2,8%	-0,4%
Mpumalanga	0,1%	-10,7%	4,4%	-1,1%	-1,3%	2,9%	-5,3%	-4,7%	2,8%	7,8%	2,7%	-1,0%
Limpopo	-0,9%	-17,0%	10,0%	1,1%	-2,6%	0,7%	-8,9%	3,4%	6,9%	9,9%	-3,9%	-1,5%
South Africa	-0,2%	-13,6%	3,8%	2,3%	-0,2%	-0,4%	-4,4%	1,8%	2,5%	4,3%	1,3%	1,1%



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; Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2018 - 2022
Other links	VIP 2 PSIP: Jobs
Data Note	<p>Table only shows data from 2020 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.</p> <p>Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.</p>

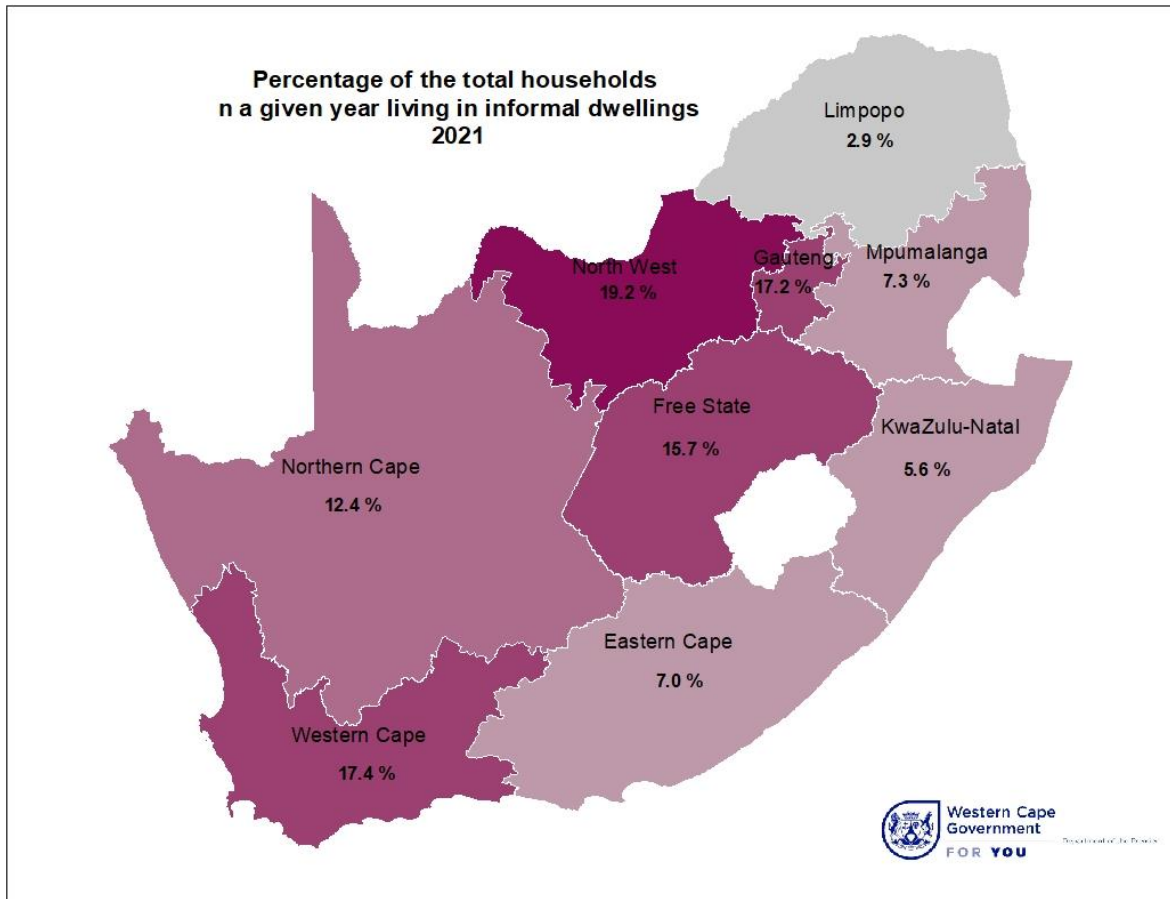


**Life
circumstances,
service delivery
and poverty**



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

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the percentage of households living in informal dwellings calculated from the General Household (GHS) Survey 2021. The GHS tracks the progress of development in South Africa and identifies persistent service delivery gaps.

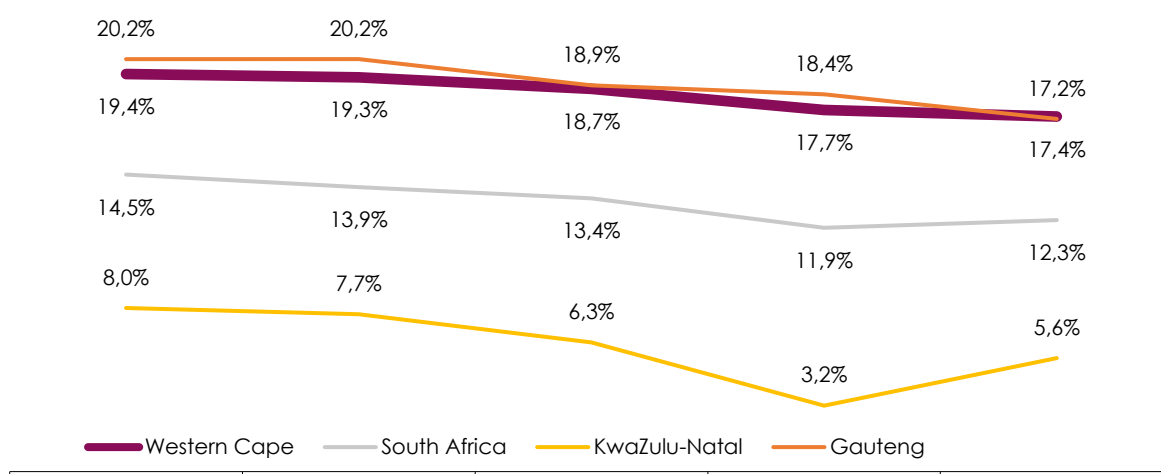
Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

For the Western Cape, the data shows 17.4% of all households in 2021 live in informal dwellings as compared to 19.4% of households that indicated they lived in informal dwellings in 2017. The provinces with the highest percentage of households living in informal dwellings in 2021 are North West (19.2%), Western Cape (17.4%) and Gauteng (17.2%).

Households living in informal dwellings



Informal and formal housing										
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Western Cape	80,6%	19,4%	80,7%	19,3%	81,3%	18,7%	82,3%	17,7%	82,6%	17,4%
Eastern Cape	90,9%	9,1%	92,1%	7,9%	92,9%	7,1%	91,8%	8,2%	93,0%	7,0%
Northern Cape	87,2%	12,8%	88,1%	11,9%	84,8%	15,2%	87,5%	12,5%	87,6%	12,4%
Free State	83,6%	16,4%	87,3%	12,7%	81,8%	18,2%	85,4%	14,6%	84,3%	15,7%
KwaZulu-Natal	92,0%	8,0%	92,3%	7,7%	93,7%	6,3%	96,8%	3,2%	94,4%	5,6%
North West	80,1%	19,9%	81,3%	18,7%	81,5%	18,5%	85,6%	14,4%	80,8%	19,2%
Gauteng	79,8%	20,2%	79,8%	20,2%	81,1%	18,9%	81,6%	18,4%	82,8%	17,2%
Mpumalanga	90,7%	9,3%	91,3%	8,7%	92,4%	7,6%	93,3%	6,7%	92,7%	7,3%
Limpopo	94,3%	5,7%	95,0%	5,0%	96,3%	3,7%	97,2%	2,8%	97,1%	2,9%
South Africa	85,5%	14,5%	86,1%	13,9%	86,6%	13,4%	88,1%	11,9%	87,7%	12,3%

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 2017 - 2021; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 4; PSIP: Jobs SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 11.1.1D1 Percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

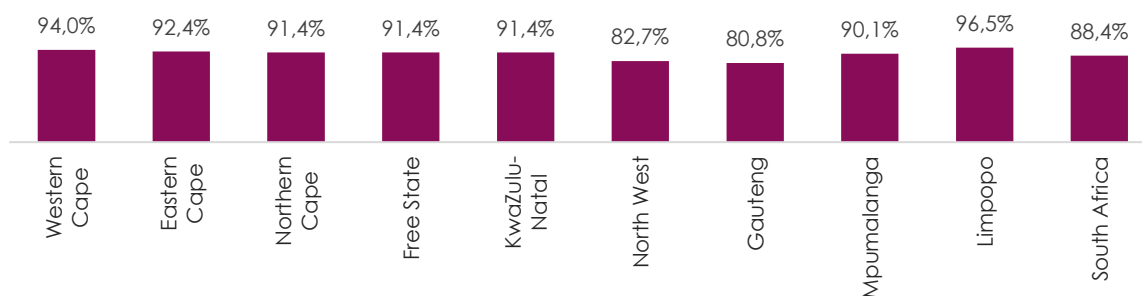
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2021, the province with the highest access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains was the Northern Cape (97%) followed by Limpopo (96.8%). The percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains for the Western Cape was 92.7%.

Percentage of households accessing electricity from mains for lighting, 2021



Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, 2021

		Electricity from mains	Other source of electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	Other
Western Cape	#	1 900 161	56 624	8 120	7 800	30 850	14 275	3 128
	%	94,0%	2,8%	0,4%	0,4%	1,5%	0,7%	0,2%
Eastern Cape	#	1 592 765	18 574	2 141	58 047	18 193	11 908	22 885
	%	92,4%	1,1%	0,1%	3,4%	1,1%	0,7%	1,3%
Northern Cape	#	331 796	0	1 563	4 968	15 242	9 415	0
	%	91,4%	0,0%	0,4%	1,4%	4,2%	2,6%	0,0%
Free State	#	870 637	24 837	0	5 749	49 344	0	1 874
	%	91,4%	2,6%	0,0%	0,6%	5,2%	0,0%	0,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	#	2 841 962	149 831	1 572	150 64	80 603	2 074	18 951
	%	91,4%	4,8%	0,1%	0,5%	2,6%	0,1%	0,6%
North West	#	1 081 700	107 840	2 125	20 244	96 324	0	0
	%	82,7%	8,2%	0,2%	1,5%	7,4%	0,0%	0,0%
Gauteng	#	4 349 090	573 538	7 684	77 308	266 744	53 476	53 283
	%	80,8%	10,7%	0,1%	1,4%	5,0%	1,0%	1,0%
Mpumalanga	#	1 259 843	23 280	0	12 160	94 503	4 714	4 012
	%	90,1%	1,7%	0,0%	0,9%	6,8%	0,3%	0,3%
Limpopo	#	1 625 112	8 115	0	0	45 218	2 349	2 914
	%	96,5%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	2,7%	0,1%	0,2%
South Africa	#	15 853 065	962 639	23 205	201 339	697 020	98 210	107 048
	%	88,4%	5,4%	0,1%	1,1%	3,9%	0,5%	0,6%

Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in South Africa that have access to energy for lighting.
Data source	GHS 2021; Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3; PSIP: Jobs 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	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

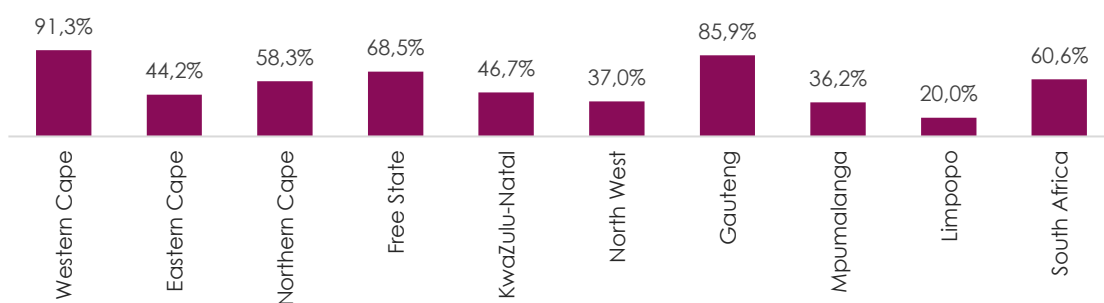
Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has the highest percentage of households that have access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system in 2021 (91,3%); followed by Gauteng (85,9%) and Free State (68,5%) compared to 60,6% nationally.

Percentage of households accessing a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2021



Distribution of households by access to type of toilet facility (%), 2021

	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	91,3%	44,2%	58,3%	68,5%	46,7%	37,0%	85,9%	36,2%	20,0%	60,6%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	3,4%	3,5%	14,6%	6,0%	3,6%	9,5%	1,1%	4,8%	5,4%	3,9%
Pour bucket-flush toilet connected to a septic tank (or septic pit)	0,2%	0,0%	0,1%	0,8%	0,2%	0,6%	0,5%	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%
Chemical toilet	0,9%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	1,6%	0,0%	1,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,7%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	0,0%	43,9%	14,3%	11,0%	34,0%	30,6%	4,3%	22,2%	32,9%	19,3%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0,0%	5,1%	7,7%	9,1%	13,0%	20,5%	6,0%	36,7%	41,1%	13,4%
Bucket toilet	3,3%	0,5%	1,4%	4,1%	0,1%	0,0%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,8%
Portable flush toilet	0,7%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%
Composting toilet	0,0%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Open defecation (e.g. no facilities, field, bush)	0,4%	2,0%	2,7%	0,4%	0,5%	1,6%	0,3%	0,1%	0,4%	0,6%
Other	0,0%	0,1%	0,8%	0,0%	0,3%	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%

Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to a toilet facility; expressed by sanitation type.
Data source	GHS 2021, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3 PSIP: Wellness SDG Goal 1 No Poverty
Data Note	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 Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

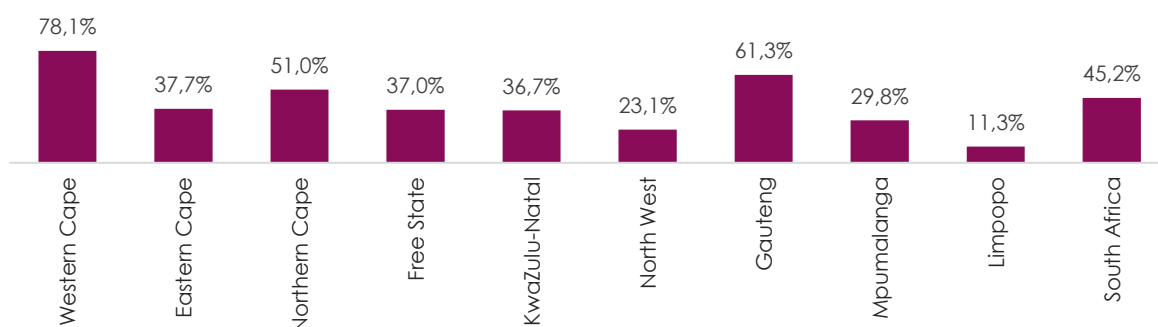
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2021, the Western Cape (78,1%) had the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside their dwelling, followed by Gauteng (61,3%) and the Northern Cape (51,0%). The national average of households that have access to piped water inside their dwelling are 45,2%.

Percentage of households accessing piped (tap) water in dwelling, 2021



Distribution of households by access to piped water (%), 2021

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	78,1%	37,7%	51,0%	37,0%	36,7%	23,1%	61,3%	29,8%	11,3%	45,2%
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	11,0%	10,3%	22,8%	49,0%	33,2%	40,7%	30,5%	41,0%	32,7%	29,4%
Borehole on site	0,2%	0,4%	1,8%	1,0%	0,8%	6,5%	0,8%	1,4%	12,1%	2,3%
Rain-water tank on site	0,0%	13,8%	0,0%	0,0%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	1,5%
Neighbour's tap	0,1%	1,0%	1,2%	2,4%	2,1%	4,7%	0,6%	5,0%	3,7%	1,9%
Public/communal tap	10,1%	22,0%	15,8%	5,1%	15,1%	14,9%	6,0%	10,4%	21,7%	12,2%
Water-carrier/tanker	0,0%	1,5%	1,3%	2,6%	3,0%	5,1%	0,4%	3,5%	1,5%	1,7%
Water vendor	0,1%	0,1%	4,5%	1,5%	0,1%	3,0%	0,0%	3,9%	9,1%	1,6%
Borehole outside yard	0,0%	0,5%	0,6%	1,1%	1,2%	1,9%	0,1%	3,2%	1,7%	0,9%
Flowing water/stream/river	0,1%	7,2%	0,9%	0,0%	4,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,6%	2,0%	1,8%
Stagnant water/dam/pool	0,0%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,3%	0,1%
Well	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,3%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,4%	0,4%	0,2%
Spring	0,0%	4,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,4%	0,5%	0,6%
Other	0,3%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,6%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	2,8%	0,5%

Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to piped water; , expressed by type of access.
Data source	GHS 2021, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3 PSIP: Wellness 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	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

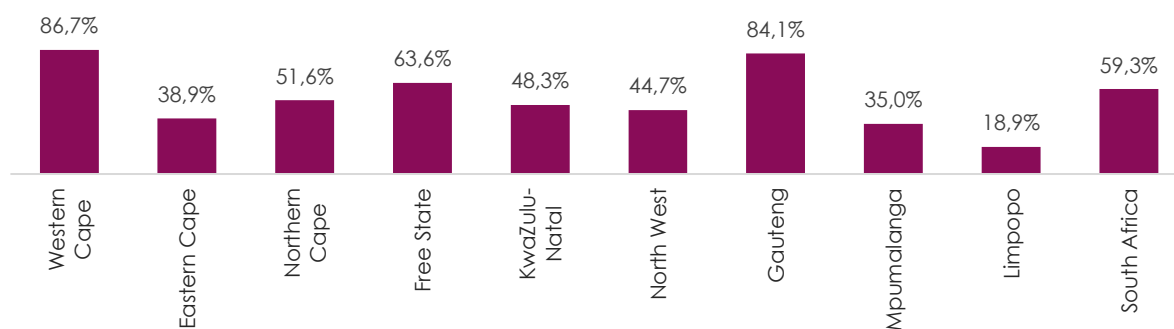
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2021, Western Cape (86,7%) had the highest percentage of households with refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, followed by the Gauteng (84,1%) and Free State (63,6%). The national average of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week was 59,3%.

Percentage of households who have their refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, 2021



Distribution of households by refuse removal (%), 2021

	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	86,7%	38,9%	51,6%	63,6%	48,3%	44,7%	84,1%	35,0%	18,9%	59,3%
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	1,2%	2,1%	4,2%	5,0%	3,3%	1,9%	1,3%	2,0%	2,9%	2,2%
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, at least once a week	0,4%	1,2%	1,3%	1,7%	0,7%	0,9%	0,0%	1,5%	1,9%	0,8%
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, less often than once a week	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	1,0%	0,7%	0,4%	0,0%	0,3%	0,1%	0,3%
Removed by community members at least once a week	0,8%	0,1%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,6%	0,2%	0,2%	0,1%	0,2%
Removed by community members less often than once a week	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,5%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%
Communal refuse dump	5,4%	2,6%	3,4%	4,5%	2,7%	3,5%	5,1%	4,6%	6,8%	4,4%
Communal container/central collection point	4,1%	1,9%	1,2%	2,9%	1,9%	2,4%	2,4%	1,1%	0,7%	2,2%
Own refuse dump	0,7%	51,4%	29,1%	12,8%	42,0%	41,4%	4,5%	53,3%	68,1%	28,5%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	0,0%	1,2%	6,1%	7,6%	0,3%	3,4%	1,4%	1,8%	0,4%	1,6%
Other	0,4%	0,7%	2,5%	0,8%	0,0%	0,3%	0,9%	0,2%	0,0%	0,5%



Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to refuse removal; , expressed by removal type.
Data source	GHS 2021, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 5 PSIP: Wellness
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

Number of social assistance grants recipients per province

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, a total of 1 648 346 people were recipients of social assistance grants in 2021/22. This is an increase of 5,3% in the total number of grant recipients in the Western Cape since 2017/18. In the Western Cape, the majority of grant recipients are the 1 048 824 Child Support Grant recipients - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. Furthermore, 145 133 grants were provided to people with disabilities in 2021/22.

Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2022

Grant type	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Total
Care Dependency Grant	16 554	23 341	8 971	21 479	39 218	17 029	11 673	9 729	5 774	153 768
Child Support Grant	1 048 824	1 975 356	717 037	2 020 748	2 980 844	1 990 377	1 189 483	912 533	331 140	13 166 342
Disability Grant	145 133	172 623	75 276	115 924	215 294	95 731	76 135	61 456	47 226	1 004 798
Foster Care Grant	30 897	66 305	20 741	36 275	51 780	36 162	19 220	23 208	9 443	294 031
Grant-in-aid	23 631	36 422	11 673	11 366	81 766	56 198	23 877	17 676	21 162	283 771
Old Age Grant	383 301	595 873	214 703	700 253	741 335	494 929	270 796	280 052	93 362	3 774 604
War Veteran's Grant	6	6	-	7	4	-	-	1	1	25
Total 2017/18	1 565 731	2 785 534	1 005 170	2 612 513	3 887 365	2 477 316	1 472 355	1 228 597	475 414	17 509 995
Total 2018/19	1 600 492	2 811 247	1 017 308	2 677 145	3 953 517	2 528 080	1 500 618	1 240 633	482 705	17 811 745
Total 2019/20	1 645 870	2 853 667	1 038 936	2 796 471	4 056 302	2 593 739	1 535 614	1 275 374	494 619	18 290 592
Total 2020/21	1 640 057	2 849 184	1 040 837	2 847 820	4 065 512	2 647 292	1 555 838	1 291 307	502 725	18 440 572
Total 2021/22	1 648 346	2 869 926	1 048 401	2 906 052	4 110 241	2 690 426	1 591 184	1 304 655	508 108	18 677 339

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 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22.
Other links	VIP 3; PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children, older persons and people with disabilities 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 2021, 0% of households were headed by children under 18 in the Western Cape. Free State (0,5%) and Mpumalanga (0,5%) are the provinces with the highest percentages of households headed by children under 18.

Age distribution of head of household, 2021										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0	3482	0	4988	2736	0	6944	6550	3068	27768
18 - 20	6287	10075	0	0	36115	16501	42645	4931	15072	131625
above 20	2014671	1710956	362984	947453	3072244	1291733	5334539	1387032	1665567	17787178

Age distribution of head of household (%), 2021										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%	0,5%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,5%	0,2%	0,2%
18 - 20	0,3%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	1,2%	1,3%	0,8%	0,4%	0,9%	0,7%
above 20	99,7%	99,2%	100,0%	99,5%	98,8%	98,7%	99,1%	99,2%	98,9%	99,1%

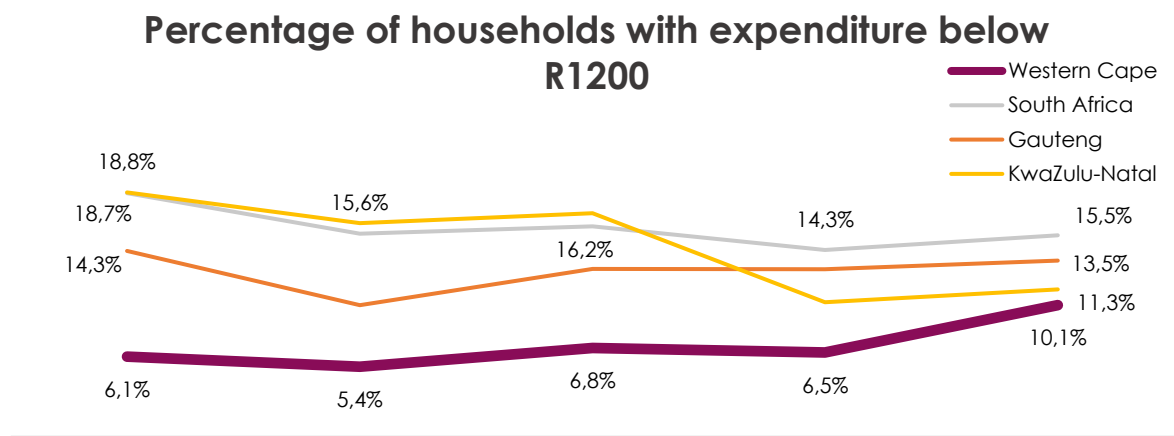
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of households that are headed by under 18 year olds.
Data source	GHS 2021, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3
	Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

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

In 2021, Limpopo had the highest percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 at 25,9%; followed by North West at 21,9%. For the Western Cape, the percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 increased from 6,1% in 2017 to 10,1% in 2021, which is lower than the national percentages for 2017 (18,7%) and 2021 (15,5%). For the Western Cape, there is a general increase in the percentage of households with expenditure of less than R1200.



Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200 by province, 2021

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	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	6,1%	93,9%	5,4%	94,6%	6,8%	93,2%	6,5%	93,5%	10,1%	89,9%
Eastern Cape	20,7%	79,3%	18,1%	81,9%	17,3%	82,7%	13,5%	86,5%	15,8%	84,2%
Northern Cape	16,7%	83,3%	16,4%	83,6%	12,6%	87,4%	12,2%	87,8%	12,9%	87,1%
Free State	25,7%	74,3%	24,4%	75,6%	22,7%	77,3%	24,5%	75,5%	19,2%	80,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	18,8%	81,2%	16,4%	83,6%	17,2%	82,8%	10,3%	89,7%	11,3%	88,7%
North West	21,1%	78,9%	17,9%	82,1%	21,3%	78,7%	22,5%	77,5%	21,9%	78,1%
Gauteng	14,3%	85,7%	10,1%	89,9%	12,9%	87,1%	12,9%	87,1%	13,5%	86,5%
Mpumalanga	21,2%	78,8%	17,2%	82,8%	16,3%	83,7%	16,6%	83,4%	18,5%	81,5%
Limpopo	36,8%	63,2%	31,4%	68,6%	27,2%	72,8%	23,1%	76,9%	25,9%	74,1%
South Africa	18,7%	81,3%	15,6%	84,4%	16,2%	83,8%	14,3%	85,7%	15,5%	84,5%



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 2017 - 2021 Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

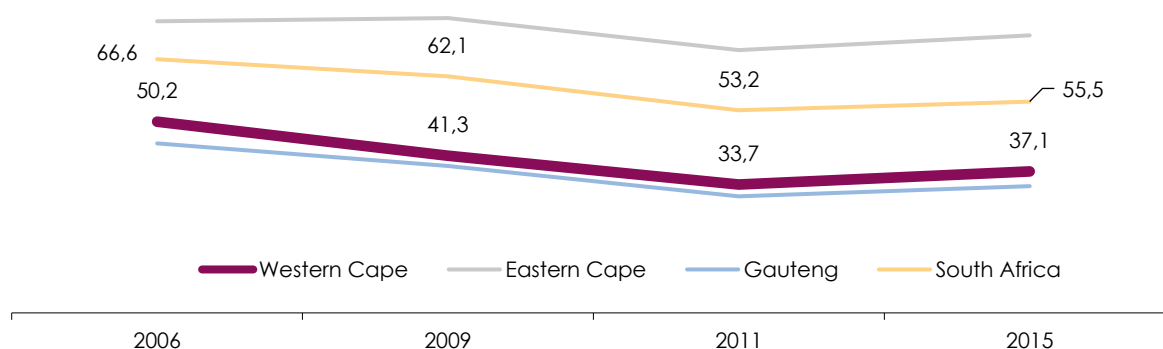
Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2015, the poorest province was 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%) had the lowest poverty headcount. The national poverty headcount is 55.5% for 2015. The Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL) for 2021 was R1335 per person per month.

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 2021 (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
2018 (April)	547	785	1183
2019 (April)	561	810	1227
2020 (April)	585	840	1268
2021 (April)	624	890	1335

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; National Poverty Lines – 2022, 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.

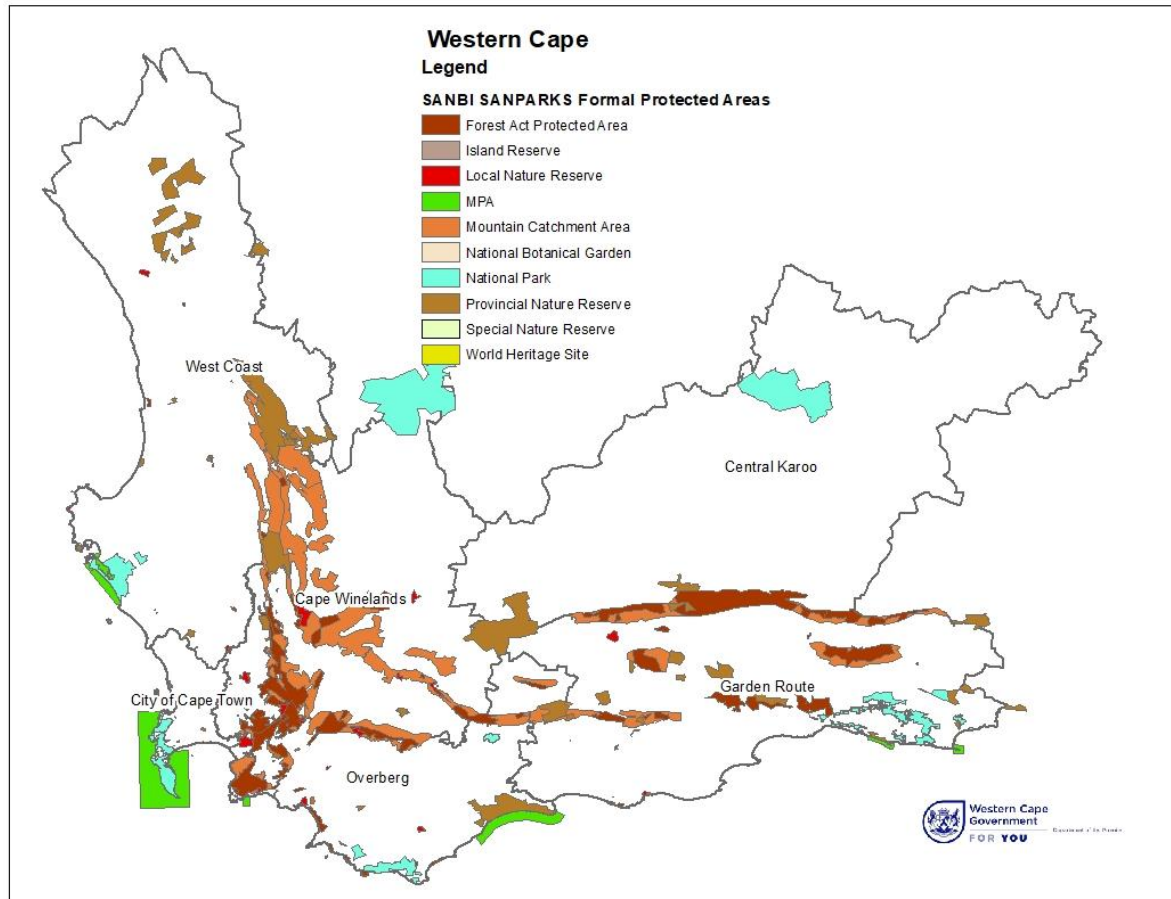


**Sustainable
resource
management**



Biodiversity formally and informally protected areas in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



Ecosystem Protection level is a key indicator for the National Biodiversity Assessment 2011. An up-to-date Protected Areas layer is critical to identify what the current protection levels of habitat biodiversity are, which helps identify areas where future conservation efforts should be focused.



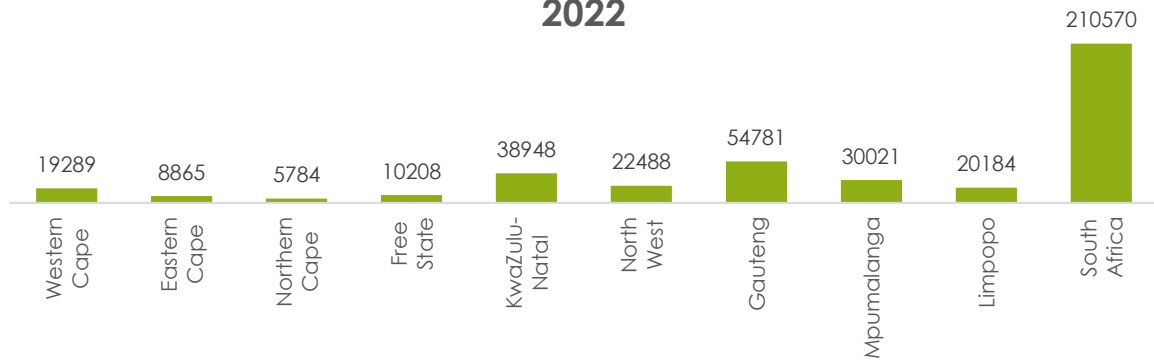
Electricity distributed in South Africa

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The provinces with the highest electricity distributed to in the country for 2022 were Gauteng (54 781 GWh), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (38 948 GWh) and Mpumalanga (30 021 GWh) with the Western Cape (19 289 GWh) being 6th highest.

Total electricity distributed in South Africa (GWh), 2022



Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2022 (GWh)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
January	1703	759	495	860	3246	1870	4388	2571	1756	17648
February	1625	702	458	797	3032	1743	4083	2391	1645	16476
March	1759	772	467	877	3365	1944	4433	2597	1794	18009
April	1606	749	446	837	3098	1913	4489	2549	1685	17372
May	1698	787	464	836	3309	1997	4973	2701	1749	18514
June	1559	778	481	897	3328	1930	5268	2557	1710	18510
July	1612	777	502	806	3382	1880	5264	2512	1663	18397
August	1771	811	521	964	3501	1863	5222	2538	1672	18863
September	1489	709	477	838	3189	1805	4232	2244	1579	16562
October	1545	712	517	866	3263	1945	4378	2525	1684	17436
November	1530	696	476	825	3174	1853	4310	2401	1649	16914
December	1392	613	480	805	3061	1745	3741	2435	1598	15869
Total for year	19289	8865	5784	10208	38948	22488	54781	30021	20184	210570

Data format Gigawatt per hour

Definition Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom.

Data source Electricity generated and available for distribution 2022, Stats SA

Other links VIP 2

Data Note



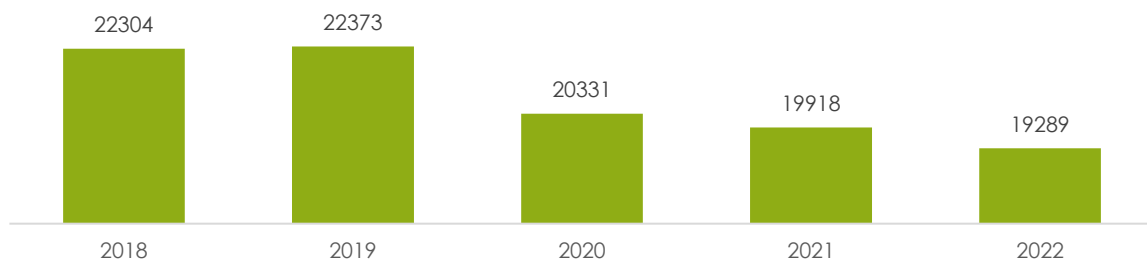
Electricity distributed in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The electricity delivered to the Western Cape over the past five (5) years have been between 19 918 GWh and approximately 22 373 GWh per annum with the electricity distributed to the Western Cape declining over the past four (4) years to its lowest in 2021 (19 289 GWh).

Total electricity distributed for the Western Cape Province (GWh)



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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	1899	1913	1874	1689	1703
February	1788	1827	1781	1598	1625
March	1938	1896	1834	1721	1759
April	1791	1834	1464	1663	1606
May	1892	1920	1621	1711	1698
June	1856	1880	1661	1647	1559
July	1883	1997	1732	1791	1612
August	1970	1961	1761	1749	1771
September	1848	1789	1636	1646	1489
October	1794	1855	1679	1582	1545
November	1823	1782	1626	1539	1530
December	1822	1719	1662	1582	1392
Total	22304	22373	20331	19918	19289

Data format	Gigawatt per hour
Definition	Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom in the Western Cape.
Data source	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2018 - 2022, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	



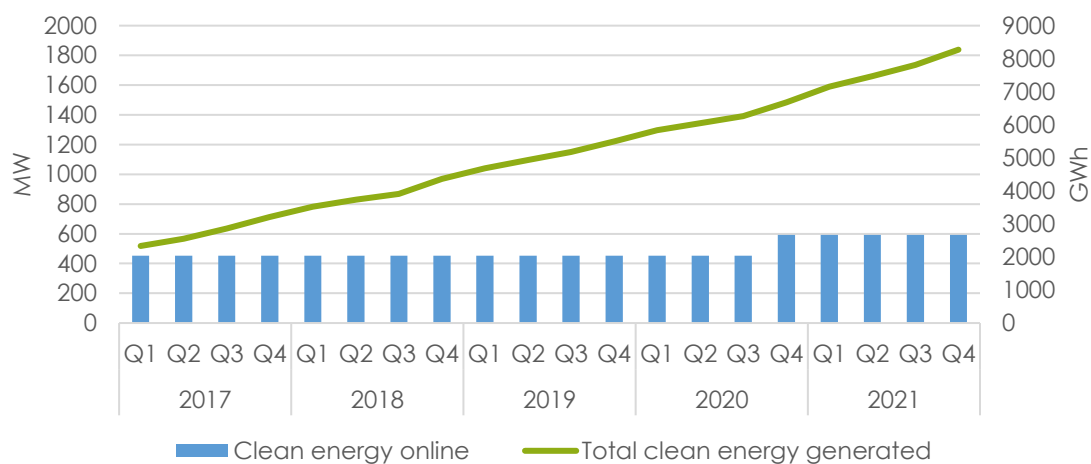
Clean energy generated in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

Under the current Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (REIPPPP), the Western Cape has 14 projects committed to provide clean energy capacity of 606MW. Currently, 592MW of clean energy is online. The total clean energy generated thus far through the available and online capacity is 8 272 GWh at December 2021 since November 2013.

Clean energy in the Western Cape



Clean energy in the Western Cape					
	December 2017	December 2018	December 2019	December 2020	December 2021
Clean energy procured	606MW	606MW	606MW	606MW	606MW
Clean energy online	452MW	452MW	452MW	452MW	592MW
Total clean energy generated	3 213GWh	4 364GWh	5 498GWh	6 682GWh	8 272GWh

Data format	Gigawatt per hour
Definition	Amount of energy produced from clean energy sources such as solar and wind power in the Western Cape.
Data source	An overview of IPPPP quarterly reports, 2016 – 2021, IPP Projects
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	Report on September 2017 not available



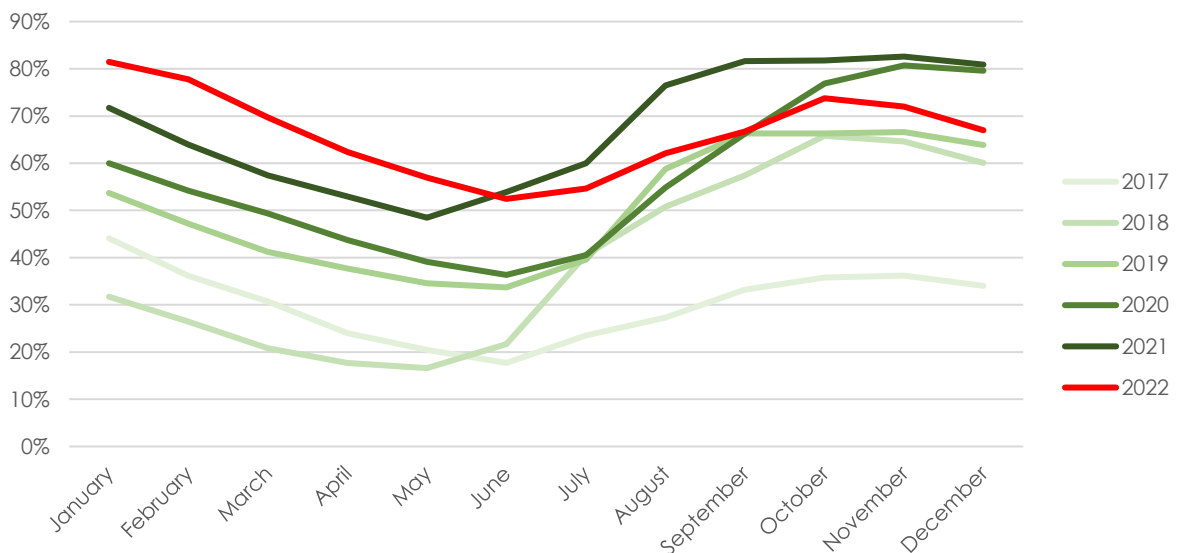
Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

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. Dam levels reached lows of below 20% in 2017 and 2018. In 2018, a major water crisis was avoided due to massive water savings implemented in the province followed by a better rainfall season. 2022 saw dam levels lower at the start of December than in the corresponding month for the previous 2 years.

Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape



Percentage of full storage capacity					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	44,1%	31,7%	53,7%	60,0%	71,8%
February	36,1%	26,4%	47,2%	54,2%	63,9%
March	30,7%	20,8%	41,2%	49,4%	57,4%
April	24,0%	17,7%	37,7%	43,8%	53,0%
May	20,5%	16,6%	34,5%	39,1%	48,5%
June	17,7%	21,7%	33,7%	36,3%	53,9%
July	23,5%	40,6%	39,6%	40,5%	60,0%
August	27,3%	50,8%	58,8%	54,8%	76,5%
September	33,2%	57,4%	66,3%	66,2%	81,6%
October	35,8%	65,8%	66,3%	76,9%	81,8%
November	36,2%	64,6%	66,6%	80,7%	82,6%
December	34,0%	60,1%	63,9%	79,6%	80,9%



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

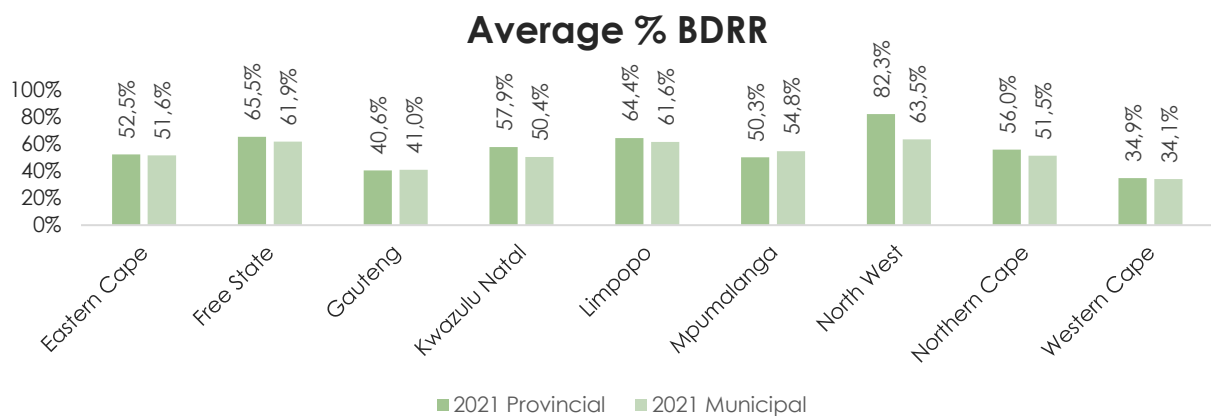


Blue Drop Risk Rating

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2021, the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) used the risk-based regulation, in the form of the Blue Drop Risk Rating (BDRR). The 2022 report will serve as a baseline for future BDRR assessments that will be used by the DWS to monitor and manage drinking water supply systems to ensure delivery of safe drinking water. The Western Cape and Gauteng are in the low risk category for both the average provincial and municipal BDRR scores. The North West is the only province with a high risk average provincial BDRR score. Kannaland LM is the only municipality that falls within the critical risk category for the Western Cape.



Blue Drop Risk Rating (BDRR) profile per Province				
	2021			
	Low Risk (<50%)	Medium Risk (50%<70%)	High Risk (70% - < 90%)	Critical Risk (90% - 100%)
Eastern Cape	51,9%	23,5%	11,2%	13,4%
Free State	37,7%	15,6%	19,5%	27,3%
Gauteng	82,8%	10,3%	3,4%	3,4%
Kwazulu Natal	48,0%	18,1%	7,4%	26,5%
Limpopo	35,6%	18,4%	21,8%	24,1%
Mpumalanga	58,9%	20,5%	8,0%	12,5%
North West	12,2%	17,1%	17,7%	53,0%
Northern Cape	46,7%	22,1%	11,6%	19,6%
Western Cape	85,0%	7,9%	3,1%	3,9%



% Average BDRR, % Municipal BDRR and number of supply systems in the Western Cape			
	# Supply systems	% Municipal BDRR	% Average BDRR per WSA
Beaufort West LM	4	17,6%	28,2%
Bergrivier LM	6	30,0%	25,1%
Bitou LM	3	19,4%	17,0%
Breede Valley LM	4	43,2%	41,0%
Cape Agulhas LM	10	35,2%	33,9%
Cederberg LM	9	27,9%	42,4%
City of Cape Town	1	25,7%	25,7%
Drakenstein LM	2	33,6%	24,6%
George LM	4	40,1%	31,6%
Hessequa LM	11	39,9%	38,6%
Kannaland LM	4	89,5%	89,6%
Knysna LM	8	29,8%	50,5%
Laingsburg LM	2	50,6%	58,9%
Langeberg LM	5	22,2%	24,4%
Matzikama LM	8	32,1%	32,0%
Mossel Bay LM	5	28,4%	30,1%
Oudtshoorn LM	3	48,9%	45,0%
Overstrand LM	8	19,1%	16,4%
Prins Albert LM	3	46,4%	44,6%
Saldanha Bay LM	1	27,2%	27,2%
Stellenbosch LM	5	26,1%	29,5%
Swartland LM	2	25,0%	26,5%
Swellendam LM	4	33,1%	30,4%
Theewaterskloof LM	10	36,8%	31,2%
Witzenberg LM	5	25,3%	26,2%
Average		34,1%	34,8%
Maximum		89,5%	89,6%
Minimum		17,6%	16,4%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	<p>Average Blue Drop status of the drinking water quality management businesses in the Western Cape.</p> <p>Risk-based regulation in the form of the BDRR seeks to establish a scientific baseline comprising of critical risk areas within water services provision and to use continuous risk measurement and reporting to drive risk management. BDRR focuses on four critical risk areas namely treatment capacity, water quality, technical skills and Water Safety Planning. Risk-based regulation therefore allows the municipality to identify and prioritise these critical risk areas within its drinking water treatment process and to take corrective measures to abate these.</p>
Data source	Department of Water and Sanitation: 2022 Blue Drop Progress Report
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	

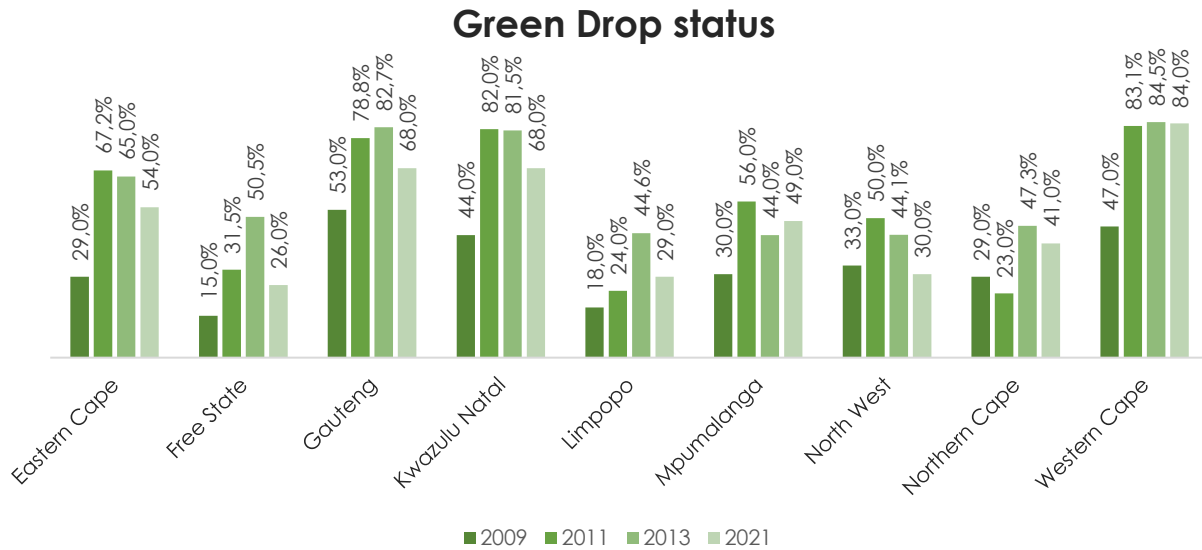


Average green drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape average for the Green Drop (waste water management) status has increased since 2009. The Western Cape is the highest performer for the years 2011, 2013 and 2021, meaning that the Western Cape has the best waste water management systems in place. Witzenberg LM had the highest average score for 2021 (96%).



	2009	2011	2013	2021
Eastern Cape	29,0%	67,2%	65,0%	54,0%
Free State	15,0%	31,5%	50,5%	26,0%
Gauteng	53,0%	78,8%	82,7%	68,0%
Kwazulu Natal	44,0%	82,0%	81,5%	68,0%
Limpopo	18,0%	24,0%	44,6%	29,0%
Mpumalanga	30,0%	56,0%	44,0%	49,0%
North West	33,0%	50,0%	44,1%	30,0%
Northern Cape	29,0%	23,0%	47,3%	41,0%
Western Cape	47,0%	83,1%	84,5%	84,0%



Average green drop status per Local Municipality				
	2009	2011	2013	2021
Beaufort West LM	43,0%	89,5%	80,0%	59,0%
Bergrivier LM	11,0%	72,1%	44,2%	72,0%
Bitou LM	78,0%	96,4%	99,0%	93,0%
Breede Valley LM	33,0%	78,3%	90,0%	87,0%
Cape Agulhas LM		33,9%	52,0%	52,0%
Cederberg LM	3,0%	63,1%	36,5%	50,0%
City of Cape Town	82,0%	86,8%	89,2%	88,0%
Drakenstein LM		80,3%	77,8%	89,0%
George LM	94,0%	91,0%	84,9%	74,0%
Hessequa LM		49,7%	47,9%	35,0%
Kannaland LM	15,0%	49,1%	50,3%	8,0%
Knysna LM	76,0%	60,8%	79,0%	67,0%
Laingsburg LM	77,0%	56,3%	36,9%	63,0%
Langeberg LM	50,0%	43,0%	51,6%	27,0%
Matzikama LM	0,0%	66,1%	58,1%	33,0%
Mossel Bay LM	12,0%	88,6%	79,2%	86,0%
Oudtshoorn LM		41,4%	70,0%	43,0%
Overstrand LM	63,0%	88,8%	89,1%	89,0%
Prins Albert LM	18,0%	68,0%	65,5%	14,0%
Saldanha Bay LM	59,0%	39,1%	80,5%	87,0%
Stellenbosch LM	53,0%	71,3%	40,2%	84,0%
Swartland LM	75,0%	72,7%	72,4%	89,0%
Swellendam LM		41,0%	70,8%	30,0%
Theewaterskloof LM	30,0%	65,5%	55,8%	87,0%
Witzenberg LM	67,0%	89,7%	98,0%	96,0%

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. Department of Water and Sanitation: 2022 Green Drop Report
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	



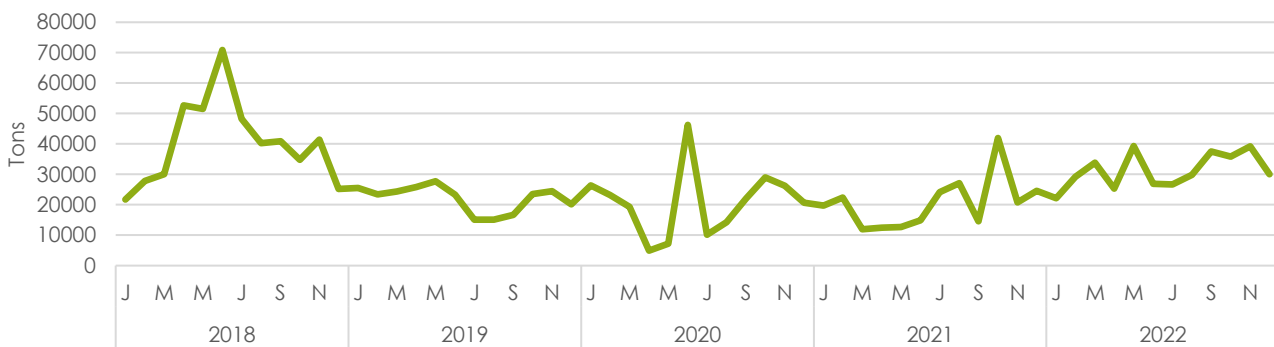
Total waste diverted from landfill sites in a given year in the City of Cape Town

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

There are fluctuations observed in the amount of waste minimised. The general observation is that of a decreasing trend in the amount of waste minimised from June 2018 to May 2020 then increasing again.

Total waste minimised



Waste minimised, tons					
City of Cape Town Waste Minimisation Programmes	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bellville South Compost	6 749	0	1 075	0	0
Drop-off Facilities (Recyclables)	5 637	5 769	5 297	5 642	5 663
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station (Recyclables - Dirty MRF)	0	0	0	0	0
Builders Rubble reused	323 154	173 055	143 545	145 548	277 437
Chipping Of Garden Greens at Drop-off Facilities	77 148	37 527	23 065	21 526	27 925
Chipping Of Garden Greens Disposal Facilities	50 615	26 655	47 616	39 356	47 598
Sea/Green/Mouille Point Three Anchor Bay (Think Twice)	1 779	1 607	1 634	1 705	1 539
Atlantic Area (Think Twice)	2 661	2 809	3 743	4 031	2 480
Helderberg Area (Think Twice)	0	0	0	1 662	2 660
Hout Bay Area (Think Twice)	0	0	0	0	0
Kraaifontein IWMF (Think Twice)	16 012	15 727	21 325	25 449	8 617
Deep South Area (Think Twice)	1 372	1 702	2 230	2 078	1 577
City Paper Project	155	125	69	69	63
Damaged Refuse Bins (Recycled plastic)	136	182	120	90	105
Total Waste Diverted from Landfill	485 420	265 158	249 717	247 156	375 664
Total Waste Generated	2 148 419	1 659 444	1 445 851	1 644 804	1 721 468



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	Most 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 size of the Western Cape Conservation Category (WCCC) areas for all three categories have increased in hectares from 2012 to 2017. WCCC1 added an additional 92 250 ha in 2017; WCCC2 added an additional 90 380 ha of land; and WCCC3 added an additional 2 797 361 ha of land, the increase is attributed to the increased hectares proclaimed under Biosphere Reserves.

Western Cape Conservation Categories and Protected Area types				
Category	Sub-category	Hectares 2007	Hectares 2012	Hectares 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*	-	-	12 360 ² (4 720)	
Total WCCC1		1 088 220	1 126 850	1 219 100
Western Cape Conservation Category 2	Local Authority Nature Reserve	26 090	32 530	37 070
	Mountain Catchment Area	616 270	616 270	616 270
	Private Nature Reserve	154 400 (75 050)	154 400 (75 050)	155 580 (76 220 ³)
	Natural Heritage Sites	31 550	-	-
	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>

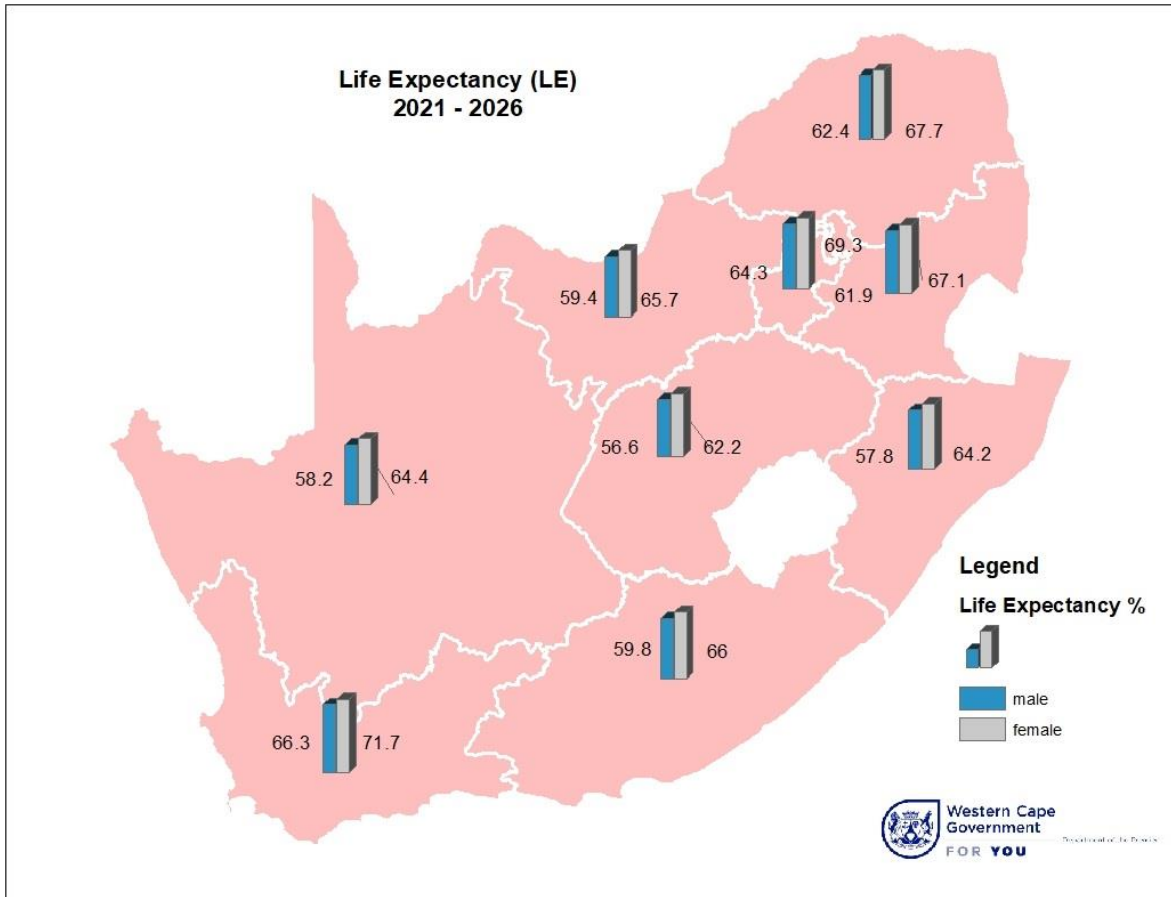


Health



Life Expectancy (LE)

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the life expectancy for both males and females using data from the Mid-year population estimates 2022.

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

The mid-year population estimates and projections is used to determine the demographic profile of the country to better assist with planning as it relates to health, economics and welfare.



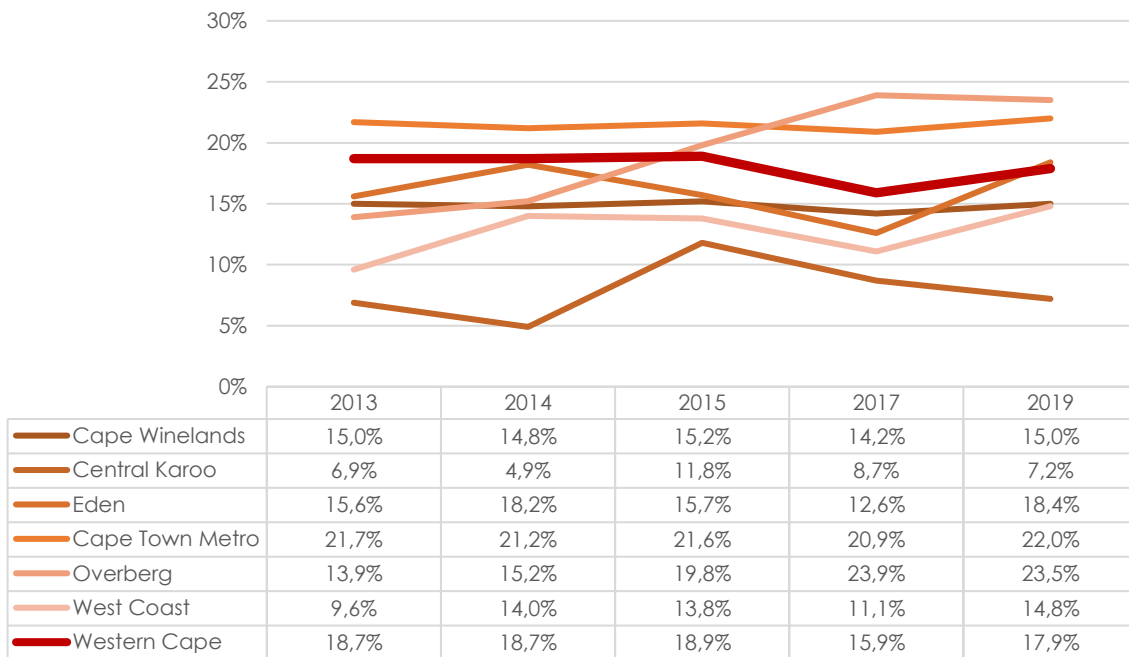
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

HIV prevalence among antenatal women varied by district between 2013 and 2019 as shown in the graph below. HIV prevalence fluctuated around 15% in the Cape Winelands between 2013 and 2019. In the same period in the Central Karoo's HIV prevalence mostly ranged between 6.9% and 8.7% except in 2014 and 2015 where prevalence was 4.9% and 11.8% respectively. In Cape Town Metro prevalence ranged between 20% and 22% in the last five survey years (2013 to 2019). Antenatal HIV prevalence overall increased between 2013 and 2019 in the Overberg and West Coast districts.

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 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV Survey, National Department of Health 2021

Other links VIP 3;
PSIP: Wellness
Priority groups mainstreaming: Women
SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being
3.3.1A1 HIV Prevalence

Data Note



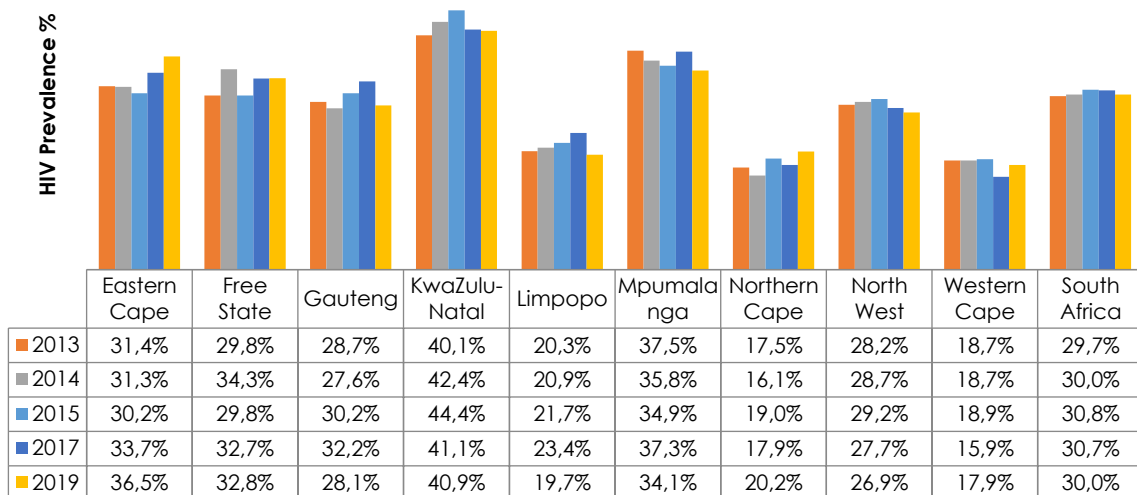
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019 the Western Cape had the lowest HIV prevalence and KwaZulu-Natal the highest amongst all women attending antenatal clinics. Since 2013, HIV prevalence slightly increased in the Western Cape from 2013 to 2015. In 2017, the Western Cape recorded the lowest prevalence for the period before increasing again in 2019. The Northern Cape province also has a relatively low prevalence rate in comparison to other provinces.

HIV Prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, 2013 - 2019



Data format Percentage

Definition HIV prevalence per province of women attending antenatal clinics.

Data source 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV Survey, National Department of Health 2021

Other links VIP 3
 PSIP: Wellness
 Priority groups mainstreaming: Women
 SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being
 3.3.1A1 HIV Prevalence

Data Note



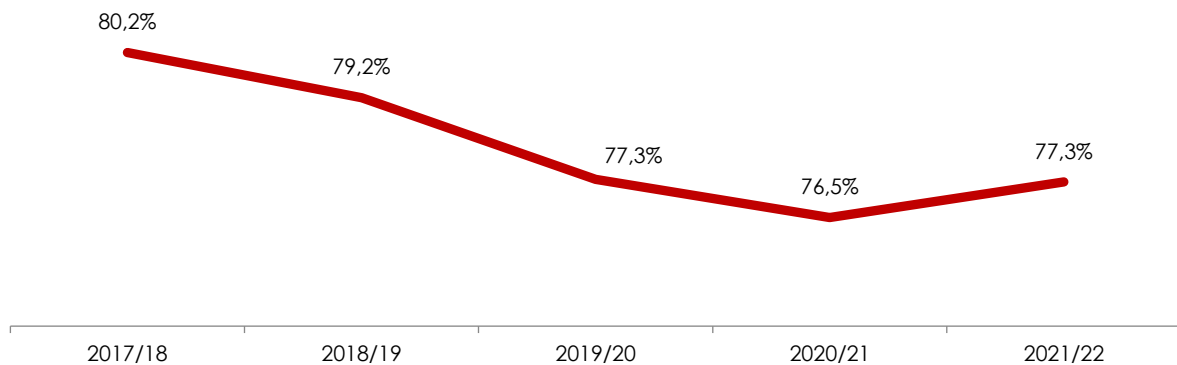
All DS-TB client treatment success rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

The percentage of TB clients who started drug-susceptible tuberculosis (DS-TB) treatment and who subsequently successfully completed treatment has decreased from a high of 80.2% in 2017/18 to 76.5% in 2020/21. For 2021/22, the "All DS-TB client treatment success rate" increased slightly from the previous year to 77.3%.

All DS-TB client treatment success rate



All DS-TB client treatment success rate

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
All DS-TB client treatment success rate	80,2%	79,2%	77,3%	76,5%	77,3%
All DS-TB client successfully completed treatment	33694	32886	34084	30769	25 327
All DS-TB patient in treatment outcome cohort	42009	41 532	44077	40240	32 778

Data format	Percentage
Definition	TB clients who started drug-susceptible tuberculosis (DS-TB) treatment and who subsequently successfully completed treatment as a proportion of all those in the treatment outcome cohort.
Data source	DOH Annual Report 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22
Other links	VIP 3 PSIP: Wellness SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population
Data Note	Investigations are ongoing into the impact of the pandemic on patients receiving care for TB. Whilst patients may not have attended facilities alternative medication distribution methods were introduced by the Department. The success of this is being evaluated.



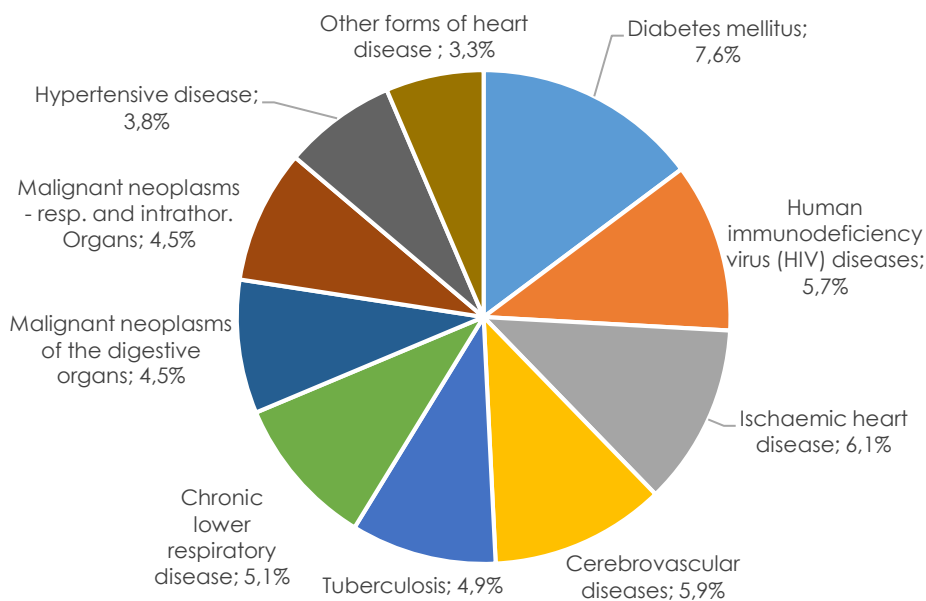
Leading underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

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TREND ANALYSIS

From 2014 to 2018, Diabetes mellitus became the leading cause of death in the Western Cape. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) diseases was the 2nd highest leading cause of death from 2014 to 2016. For 2017 and 2018, the 2nd highest leading cause of death is Ischaemic heart disease.

Leading causes of death in the WC, 2018



Underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

Cause of death	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Diabetes mellitus	6,8%	7,2%	7,7%	7,5%	7,6%
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diseases	5,8%	6,1%	6,2%	5,7%	5,7%
Ischaemic heart disease	5,6%	5,8%	6,0%	6,2%	6,1%
Cerebrovascular diseases	5,7%	5,6%	5,6%	5,5%	5,9%
Tuberculosis	5,6%	5,3%	5,1%	4,8%	4,9%
Chronic lower respiratory disease	4,6%	5,1%	4,9%	5,5%	5,1%
Malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs	4,5%	4,5%	4,6%	4,7%	4,5%
Malignant neoplasms - resp. and intrathor. Organs	4,4%	4,5%	4,6%	4,5%	4,5%
Hypertensive disease	3,8%	4,0%	3,9%	4,0%	3,8%
Other forms of heart disease	3,1%	3,2%	3,1%	3,1%	3,3%
Other natural cause	36,3%	35,6%	35,2%	35,7%	35,6%
Non-natural causes	13,7%	13,2%	13,3%	12,9%	13,0%



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 2018, June 2021
Other links	VIP 3; PSIP: Wellness 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	



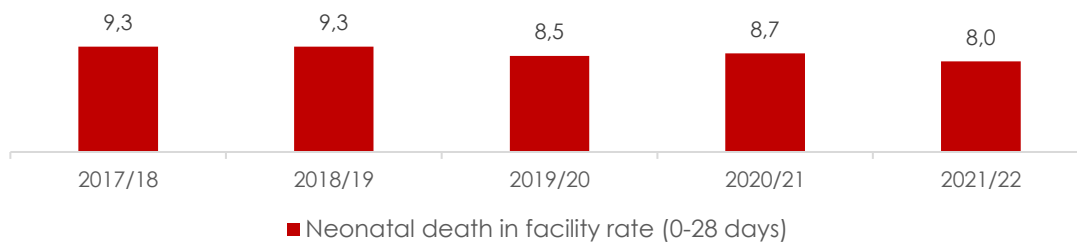
Neonatal in facility (0-28 days) mortality rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

The graph and data below show neonatal death rates for different years in Western Cape facilities. The Neonatal death in facility rate increased in 2020/21 compared to the previous financial year and decreased again in 2021/22. The department attributes the 2021/22 positive performance to the death rate being lower than anticipated.

Neonatal death rate in facility, Western Cape



Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births), Western Cape					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Neonatal death in facility rate (0-28 days)	9,3	9,3	8,5	8,7	8,0
Number of deaths	860	889	847	870	765
Number of live births	92,34	95,9	99,93	100	95,86

Data format Neonatal deaths per 1 000 live births

Definition Number of facility early neonatal (0 – 7 days) deaths out of total number of facility live births.
Number of facility neonatal (0 – 28 days) deaths out of total number of facility live births.

Data source DoH, Annual report 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22.

Other links VIP 3;
PSIP: Wellness
Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being
3.2.2 Neo natal mortality rate

Data Note



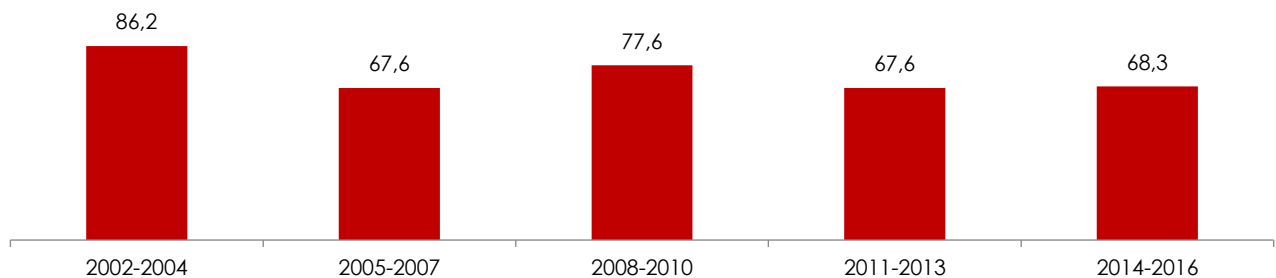
Facility maternal mortality rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

Since numbers are small, it is more valuable to compare triennia (3 year period). There were 195 (216 maternal deaths, excluding 21 deaths due to coincidental causes) during 2014-2016, 200 during 2011-2013, 187 during 2005-2007 and 207 during 2002-2004. 2008-2010 recorded the highest number of deaths with 227 deaths recorded and 2002 to 2004 shows the highest maternal mortality ratio (86,2).

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	200	296 066	67,6
2014-2016	195	285 507	68,3

Data format	Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births
Definition	Numerator: Number of facility maternal deaths Denominator: Number of facility live births
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 PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Women 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.



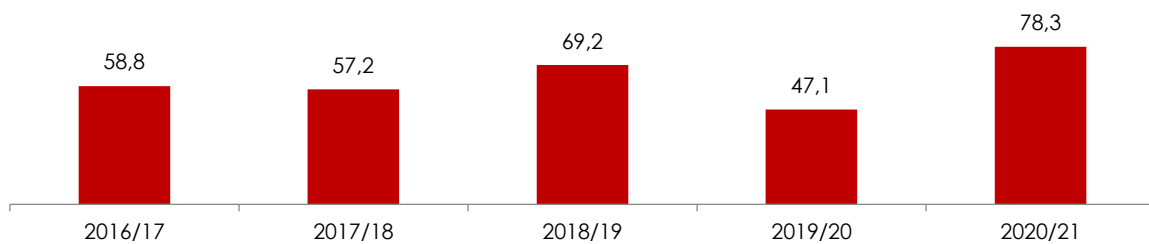
Facility maternal mortality rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

Annual numbers are susceptible to fluctuation. It is noticeable that 2020/21 saw a much higher facility maternal mortality rate than previous years. The number of deaths during 2020/21 is correspondingly much higher than previous years.

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



Maternal mortality in facility ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births), Western Cape

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Maternal mortality ratio	58.8	57.2	69.2	47.1	78.3
Number of deaths	54	55	69	49	82

Data format Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

Definition Numerator: Number of facility maternal deaths
Denominator: Number of facility live births

Data source Annual Report 2019/20 and 2020/21, DOH

Other links VIP 3
PSIP: Wellness
Priority groups mainstreaming: Women
SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being
3.1.1 Maternal Mortality ratio

Data Note Mortality estimates are technically challenging data to prepare.



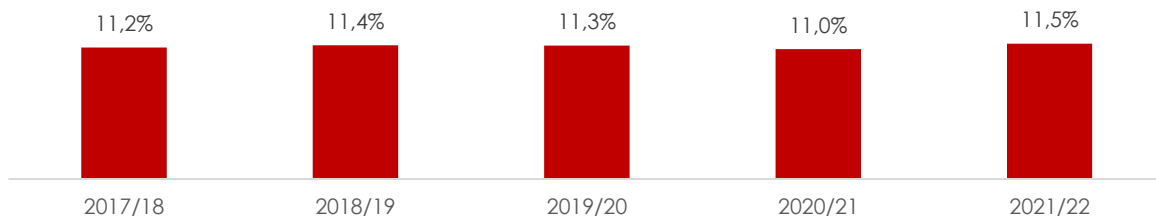
Delivery rate in facility to women under 20 years

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TREND ANALYSIS

The delivery rate for women under 18 years was 6.1% for 2014/15. From 2017/18 to 2020/21, the delivery rate for women 10 years to 19 years was 11.2%, 11.4%, 11.3% and 11% for each financial year in this period. The inclusion of 19 year olds since 2017/18 to the indicator shows that a considerable number of individuals this indicator affects consists of 19 year olds.

Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate (%)



Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate (%)

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Delivery rate (%)	11,2%	11,4%	11,3%	11,0%	11,5%
Numerator	10369	10938	11360	11155	11 084
Denominator	92819	96249	100151	101055	96 319

Data format	Percentage
Definition	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 2017/18; 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22
Other links	VIP 3 PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Women
Data Note	



Life Expectancy (LE)

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TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has the highest life expectancy for both males and females. Since 2001, 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, 2016 - 2021 and 2021 - 2026 periods by province

		Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Male	2001-2006	51,1	44,7	54,4	46,4	52,7	51,3	51,1	48,4	59,0
	2006-2011	52,7	47,0	56,9	48,6	54,5	53,1	52,4	51,0	60,9
	2011-2016	57,9	53,7	62,3	55,8	59,2	58,6	56,1	56,5	64,4
	2016-2021	58,9	55,5	63,2	56,7	61,2	60,7	57,1	58,1	65,5
	2021-2026	59,8	56,6	64,3	57,8	62,4	61,9	58,2	59,4	66,3
Female	2001-2006	54,9	47,3	58,8	50,6	57,9	55,6	55,6	51,5	63,5
	2006-2011	57,7	50,5	61,1	53,5	60,8	58,3	57,9	54,6	65,9
	2011-2016	64,0	58,8	67,0	62,0	65,8	65,0	62,8	62,9	70,0
	2016-2021	64,9	60,6	68,1	63,1	66,6	65,8	63,6	64,5	71,1
	2021-2026	66,0	62,2	69,3	64,2	67,7	67,1	64,4	65,7	71,7

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 2022 – Stats SA; Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations, 2022

Other links VIP 3

PSIP: Wellness

Priority groups mainstreaming: Women

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



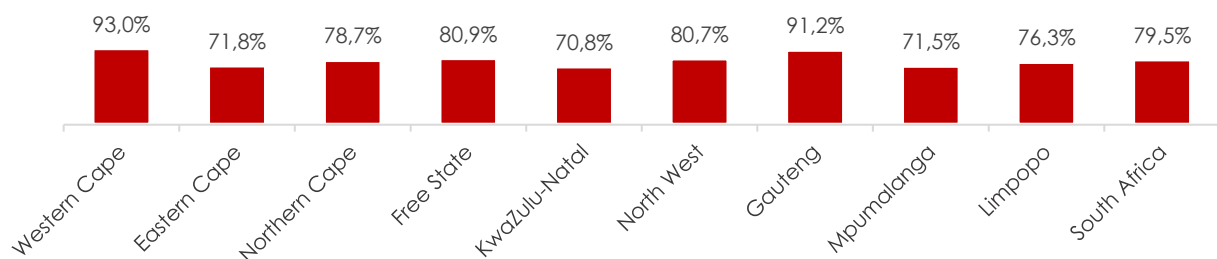
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Since individuals' need and ability to travel were restricted during the various phases of the COVID-19 lockdowns, most transport questions were removed from the GHS 2020 questionnaire. The GHS 2021 did not collect data on the travel time to the nearest health facility. The Western Cape had the highest percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 who were able to access a health facility within 30 minutes at 93%; followed by Gauteng at 91.2%. The national average for households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes is 79.5%.

Percentage of households taking less than 30 minutes travel time to health facility, 2019



Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, 2019

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
less than 30 minutes	93.0%	71.8%	78.7%	80.9%	70.8%	80.7%	91.2%	71.5%	76.3%	79.5%
30 - 89 minutes	6.1%	22.1%	20.5%	17.5%	23.9%	18.2%	8.3%	25.8%	22.8%	18.1%
90 minutes or more	0.0%	6.1%	0.7%	1.3%	4.6%	1.1%	0.4%	2.3%	0.9%	2.1%
do not know	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	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 2019; Stats SA

Other links

VIP 3, VIP 4, VIP 1

PSIP: Wellness

Data Note

Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 and 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



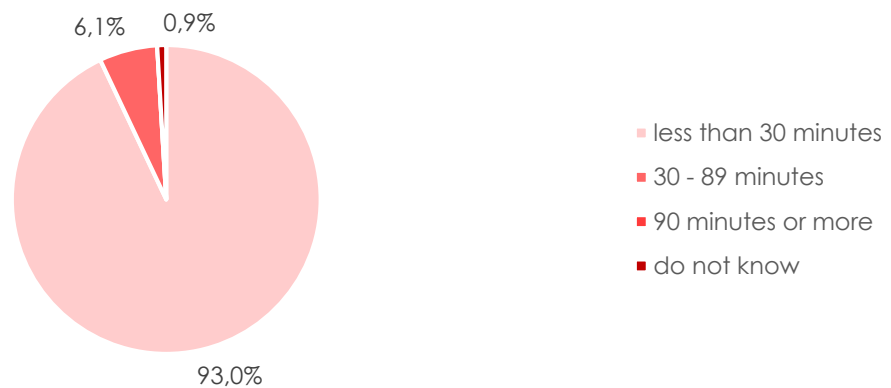
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Since individuals' need and ability to travel were restricted during the various phases of the COVID-19 lockdowns, most transport questions were removed from the GHS 2020 questionnaire. The GHS 2021 did not collect data on the travel time to the nearest health facility. In 2019, the percentage of households in the Western Cape with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 15 minutes was 49.7%, 15-29 minutes was 43.2% and 30-89 minutes was 6.1%. Since 2015, the percentage of households with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes in the Western Cape increased from 91.3% to 93.0% in 2019.

Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200 in the Western Cape, 2019



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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
less than 30 minutes	91.3%	92.8%	86.9%	91.5%	93.0%
30 - 89 minutes	8.3%	7.2%	12.2%	8.5%	6.1%
90 minutes or more	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
do not know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%

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

2019	African/ Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Less than 15 minutes	49.7%	46.6%	0.0%	62.5%	49.7%
15 - 29 minutes	40.9%	53.4%	0.0%	37.5%	43.2%
30 - 89 minutes	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
90 minutes and more	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Do not know	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200.
Data source	GHS 2015 - 2019; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 4, VIP 1 PSIP: Wellness
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 and 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



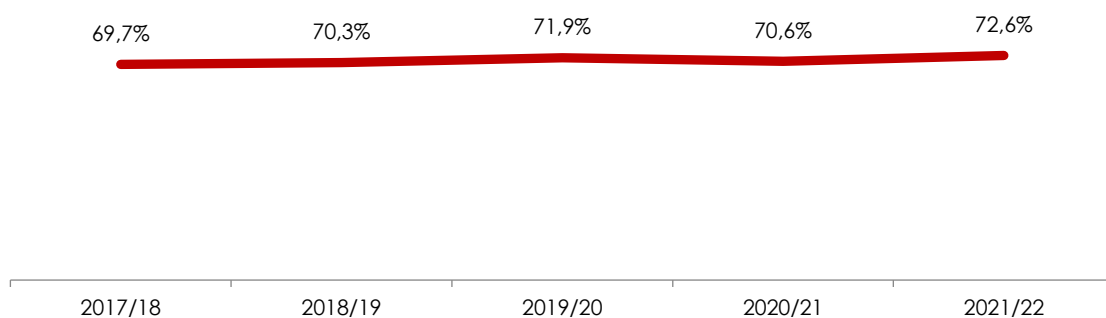
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks' rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

The antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate in the Western Cape increased from 69.7% in 2017/18 to 72.6% in 2021/22. There is also a general increase in the number of clients attending an antenatal visit before 20 weeks from 67 292 in 2017/18 to 75 814 in 2021/22, an increase of 12,7%.

Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate



Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks' rate					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate	69,7%	70,3%	71,9%	70,6%	72,6%
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 week	67292	72593	80989	75756	75 814
Antenatal 1st visit	96563	103241	112718	107250	104 478

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 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22.
Other links	<p>VIP 3</p> <p>PSIP: Wellness</p> <p>Priority groups mainstreaming: Women and children</p>
Data Note	



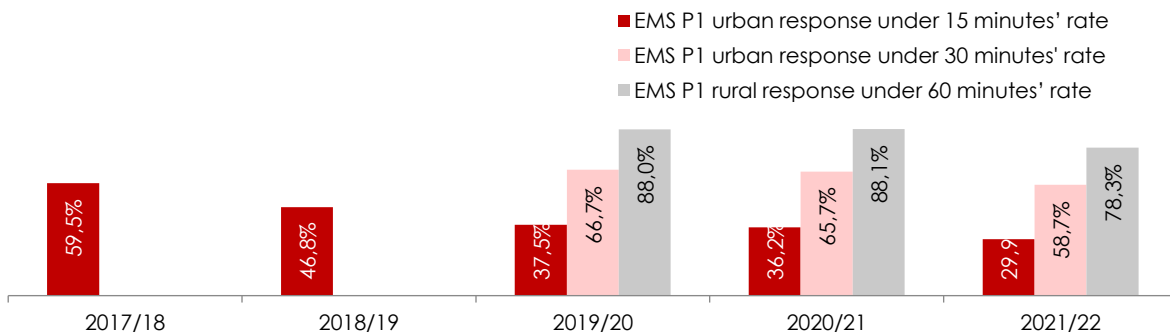
EMS P1 response rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

The EMS P1 urban response rate under 15 minutes has decreased from 59,5% in 2017/18 to 29,9% in 2021/22. The department started to report on the EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes' rate and EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate in the 2019/20 financial year.

EMS P1 response rate



EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate	59,5%	46,8%	37,5%	36,2%	29,9%
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes	79 131	57 769	42 883	33 651	8 736
EMS P1 urban calls	133 019	123 553	114 330	93 081	29 217

EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes' rate

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes' rate	N/A	N/A	66,7%	65,7%	58,7%
EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes	N/A	N/A	72 858	61 178	17 161
EMS P1 urban calls	N/A	N/A	109 293	93 081	29 217

EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate	N/A	N/A	88,0%	88,1%	78,3%
EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes	N/A	N/A	8 691	6 911	2 056
EMS P1 rural calls	N/A	N/A	9 871	7 846	2 626



Data format	Percentage
Definition	<p>Emergency P1 responses 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.</p> <p>EMS P1 calls in urban locations with response times under 30 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 urban responses.</p> <p>EMS P1 calls in rural locations with response times under 60 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 rural incidents.</p>
Data source	DoH, Annual Report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 3 PSIP: Wellness
Data Note	Rural response rates indicators were reported as below 40 minutes up to 2019/20 and as below 60 minutes from 2019/20

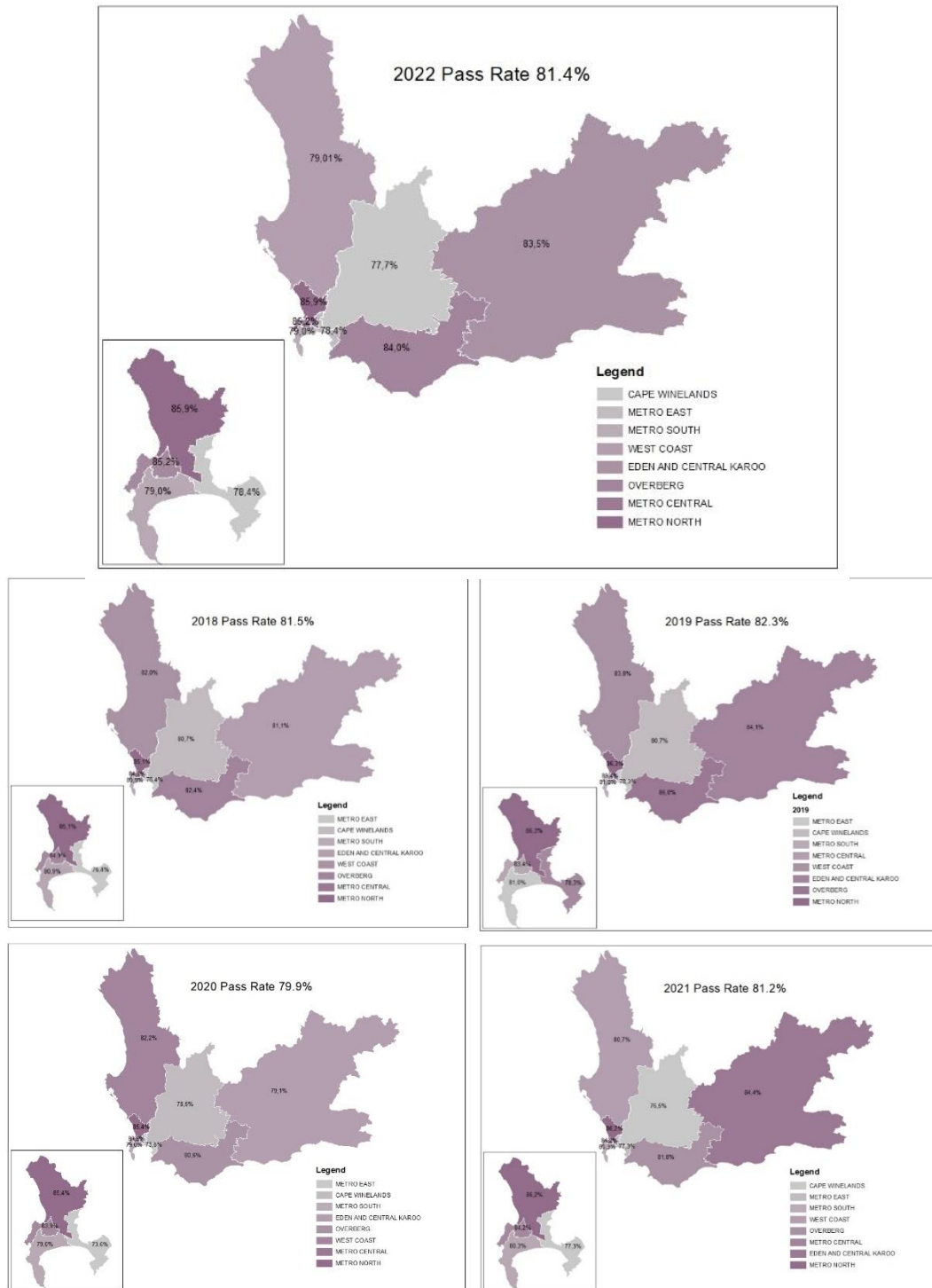


Education



Matric pass rate in the Western Cape Districts

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the matric pass rate performance per Western Cape District from 2018 to 2022. (Data Source: Department of Basic - NSC Examination Report).



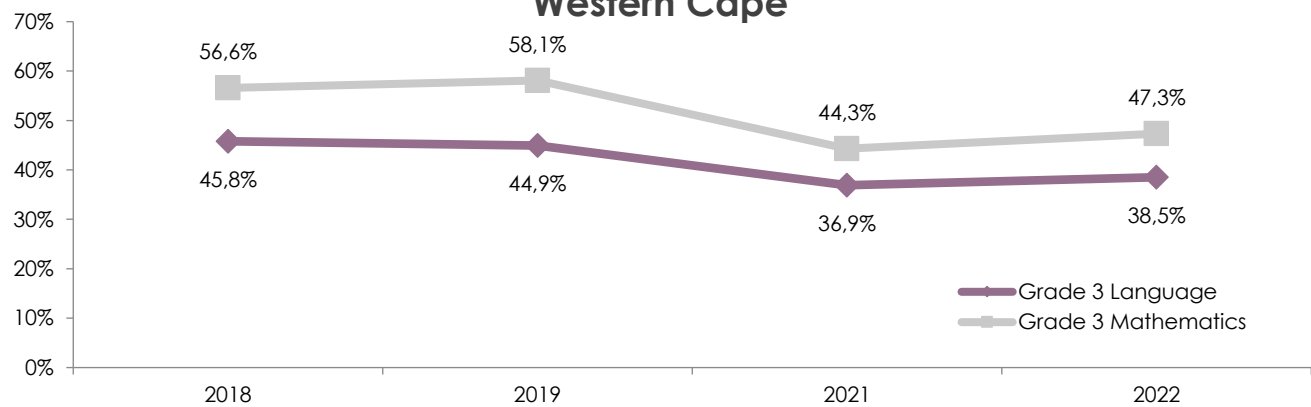
Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The pass rates for Grade 3 mathematics dropped from 56,6% in 2018 to 47,3% in 2022. Similarly, the Grade 3 language passes dropped from 45,8% in 2018 to 38,5% in 2022. This indicator provides insight into the effects of missed schooling due to COVID 19 with the effects being greater for the younger learners.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Grade 3 Language	45,8%	44,9%	N/A	36,9%	38,5%
Grade 3 Mathematics	56,6%	58,1%	N/A	44,3%	47,3%



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 Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020 , March 2022 and March 2023
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children 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. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID 19 restrictions.



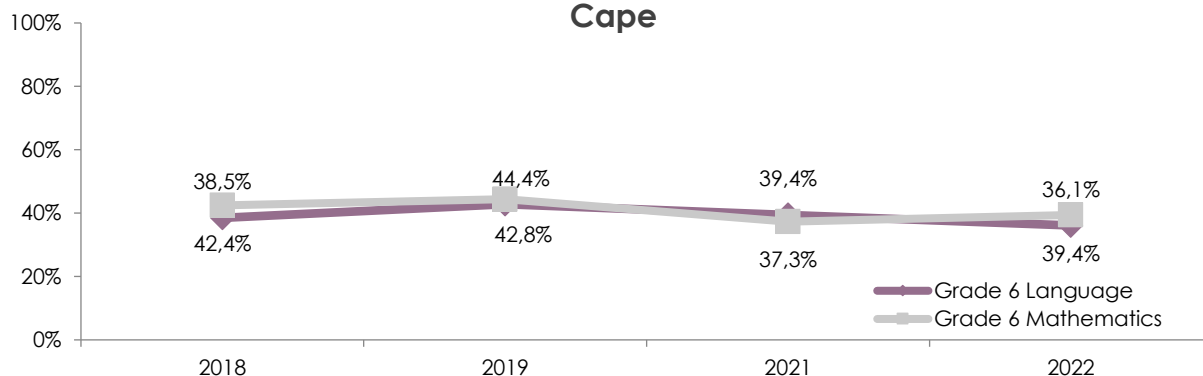
Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Grade 6 Mathematics pass rates improved from 42,4% in 2018 to 44,4% in 2019; whilst language improved from 38,5% in 2018 to 42,8% in 2019. However, a sharp drop was experienced for both the Mathematics pass rate (39,4%) and the language pass rate (36,1%) in the 2022 assessments.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Grade 6 Language	38,5%	42,8%	N/A	39,4%	36,1%
Grade 6 Mathematics	42,4%	44,4%	N/A	37,3%	39,4%



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 Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020, March 2022 and March 2023.
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children 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. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID 19 restrictions.



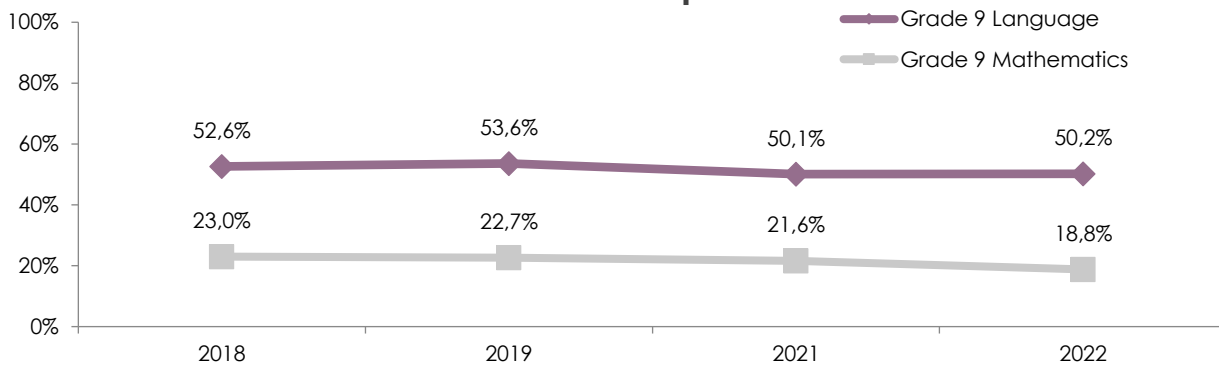
Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The Grade 9 mathematics pass rates decreased from 23,0% in 2018 to 18,8% in 2022 and the same trend is observed for language which decreased from 52,6% to 50,2%. The decreases can be attributed to the lost school time due to lockdown restrictions.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Grade 9 Language	52,6%	53,6%	N/A	50,1%	50,2%
Grade 9 Mathematics	23,0%	22,7%	N/A	21,6%	18,8%
Grade 9 Writing	N/A	N/A	N/A	28,0%	



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. The proportion of learners participating in the Grade 9 Systemic Diagnostic Assessment (language), who attain acceptable outcomes in Writing. The pass mark for the assessments is 50%; acceptable outcome for the area is 50%. Writing is a subsection in the language assessment.
Data source	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020 and March 2023
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children 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. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID 19 restrictions.



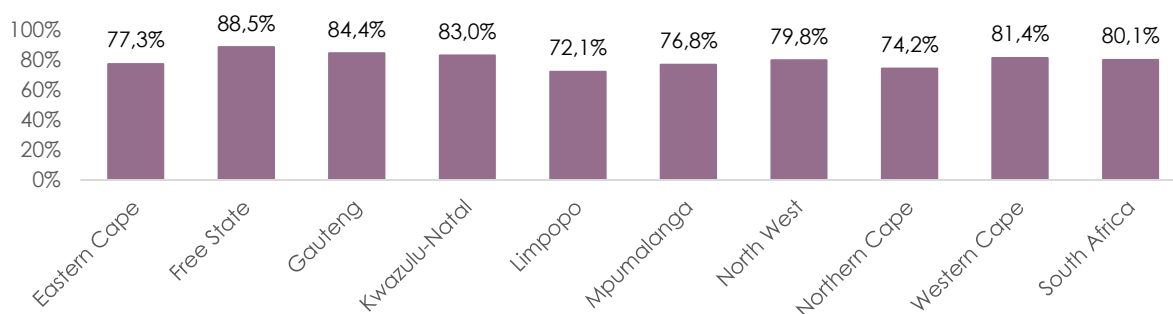
Matric pass rate achieved

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2022, Free State had the highest level of matric pass rate at 88,5%, followed by Gauteng (84,4%) and Kwazulu-Natal (83,0%). Western Cape is the fourth highest province with a matric pass rate of 81,4%. The national matric pass rate was 80,1%.

Matric pass rate, 2022



Matric pass rate, 2022					
	Gender	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	% Total
Eastern Cape	Male	40537	31107	76,7%	77,3%
	Female	54456	42279	77,6%	
Free State	Male	16094	14399	89,5%	88,5%
	Female	20513	17998	87,7%	
Gauteng	Male	59180	49720	84,0%	84,4%
	Female	74661	63286	84,8%	
Kwazulu-Natal	Male	71503	58824	82,3%	83,0%
	Female	92805	77564	83,6%	
Limpopo	Male	49258	35709	72,5%	72,1%
	Female	61037	43784	71,7%	
Mpumalanga	Male	29938	22860	76,4%	76,8%
	Female	37429	28891	77,2%	
North West	Male	19457	15588	80,1%	79,8%
	Female	24366	19372	79,5%	
Northern Cape	Male	5882	4413	75,0%	74,2%
	Female	7692	5659	73,6%	
Western Cape	Male	26057	21041	80,7%	81,4%
	Female	34281	28061	81,9%	
South Africa	Male	317906	253661	79,8%	80,1%
	Female	407240	326894	80,3%	



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.
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2022, DBE
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 2 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children and women
Data Note	



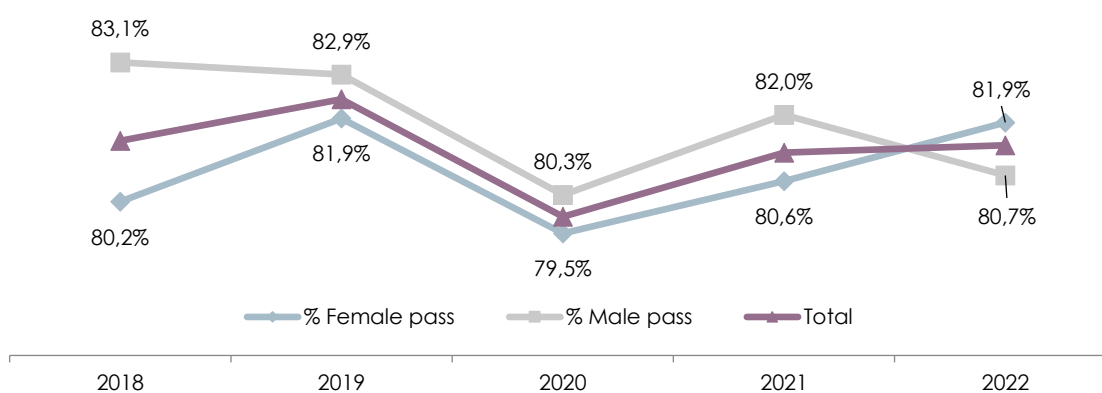
Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the last 5 years, the matric pass rate was at its highest level in 2019 at 82,3%. The number of learners writing the matric exams increased since 2018. In 2022, the Metro North school district had the highest matric pass rate at 85,9%, well above the provincial performance at 81,4%.

Matric pass rate, Western Cape



Matric pass rate, Western Cape					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Females writing	28592	28273	29243	32771	34281
Female pass	22932	23166	23261	26423	28061
% Female pass	80,2%	81,9%	79,5%	80,6%	81,9%
Males writing	22162	22131	22390	24938	26057
Male pass	18418	18336	17989	20452	21041
% Male pass	83,1%	82,9%	80,3%	82,0%	80,7%
Total	81,5%	82,3%	79,9%	81,2%	81,4%



Matric pass rate, Western Cape District Performance 2018 - 2022

District	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	Wrote	Pass	% Pass
Cape Winelands	7 570	6 109	80,7%	7 424	5 994	80,7%	7317	5744	78,5%	8 487	6 490	76,5%	8 656	6 723	77,7%
Eden & Central Karoo	5 524	4 479	81,1%	5 010	4 214	84,1%	5 405	4 275	79,1%	5 869	4 951	84,4%	6 226	5 196	83,5%
Metro Central	7 869	6 682	84,9%	8 099	6 754	83,4%	8 116	6 809	83,9%	9 139	7 692	84,2%	9 409	8 017	85,2%
Metro East	9 052	6 917	76,4%	9 080	7 110	78,3%	9 796	7 214	73,6%	10 677	8 258	77,3%	11 220	8 801	78,4%
Metro North	7 830	6 663	85,1%	8 050	6 944	86,3%	7 885	6 736	85,4%	9 132	7 873	86,2%	9 265	7 958	85,9%
Metro South	8 616	6 972	80,9%	8 320	6 738	81,0%	8 615	6 804	79,0%	9 675	7 772	80,3%	10 239	8 090	79,0%
Overberg	1 899	1 565	82,4%	1 884	1 621	86,0%	1 979	1 596	80,6%	2 069	1 692	81,8%	2 224	1 868	84,0%
West Coast	2 394	1 963	82,0%	2 537	2 127	83,8%	2 520	2 072	82,2%	2 661	2 147	80,7%	3 099	2 449	79,0%
Total	50754	41350	81,5%	50404	41502	82,3%	51633	41250	79,9%	57709	46875	81,2%	60338	49102	81,4%

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 NSC Examination Report 2020, 2021, 2022; DBE

Other links VIP 2, VIP 3
Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



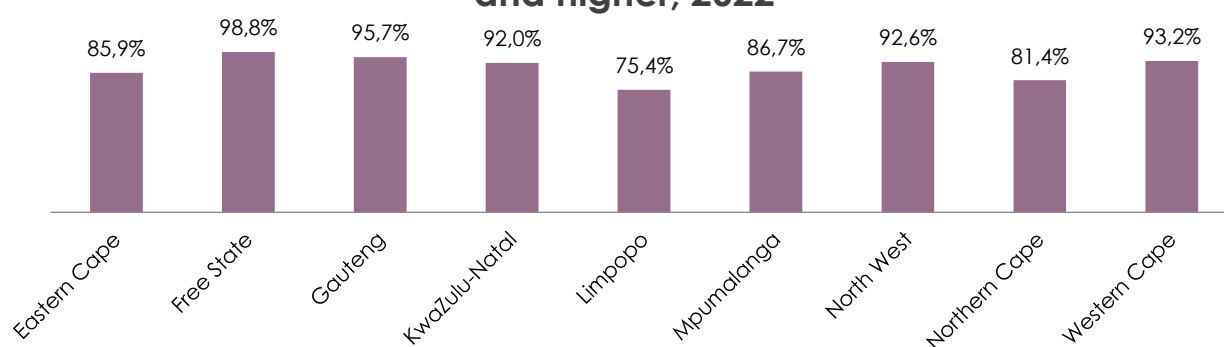
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, Free State (98,8%) had the highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. Gauteng (95,7%) and the Western Cape (93,2%) were the second and third highest and the national average was 88,3%.

Percentage of high schools attaining a pass of 60% and higher, 2022



High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, 2022

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Number of schools	944	343	921	1 768	1 317	566	443	145	457	6 904
Number of schools with 60% and higher	811	339	881	1 627	993	491	410	118	426	6 096
Percentage pass 60% and higher	85,9%	98,8%	95,7%	92,0%	75,4%	86,7%	92,6%	81,4%	93,2%	88,3%

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 NSC Examination Report 2022; DBE

Other links VIP 3
Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



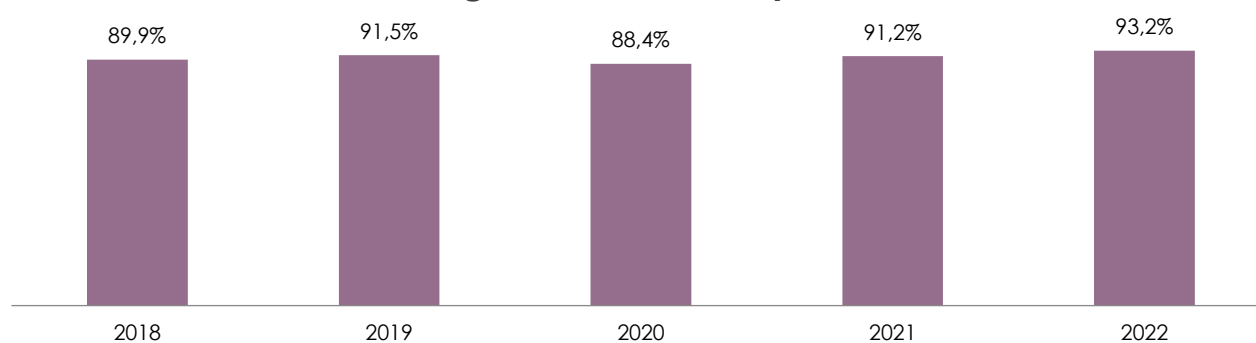
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

93,2% of high schools in the Western Cape had a matric pass rate of above 60% in 2022. This was the highest percentage achieved over the past 5 years.

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 in the Western Cape

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of schools	447	447	449	454	457
Percentage pass 60% and higher	89,9%	91,5%	88,4%	91,2%	93,2%

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 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 NSC Examination Report, DBE

Other links VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



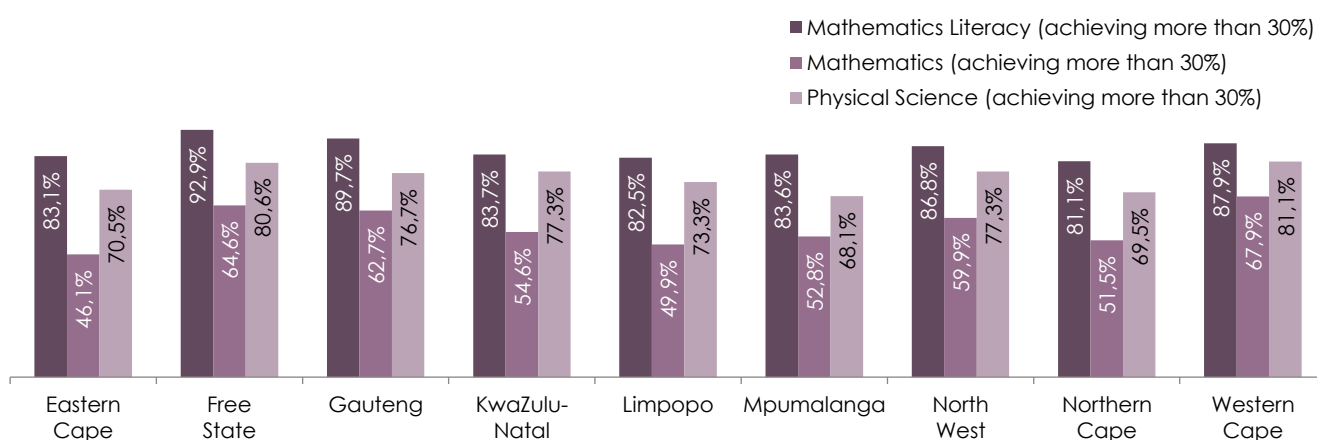
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2022, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy was highest in Free State (92,9%), Gauteng (89,7%); followed by the Western Cape (87,9%). The pass rate for Mathematics was highest in the Western Cape (67,9%), followed by Free State (64,6%) and Gauteng (62,7%). The province with the highest Physical Science pass rate was the Western Cape (81,1%); followed by Free State (80,6%) and the North West (77,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (77,3%).

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2022



Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2022

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	83,1%	92,9%	89,7%	83,7%	82,5%	83,6%	86,8%	81,1%	87,9%	85,7%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	57,1%	71,3%	66,9%	57,6%	54,9%	57,6%	59,8%	51,4%	64,7%	60,4%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	46,1%	64,6%	62,7%	54,6%	49,9%	52,8%	59,9%	51,5%	67,9%	55,0%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	28,1%	41,1%	44,4%	35,0%	30,8%	34,3%	37,9%	32,6%	51,6%	36,0%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	70,5%	80,6%	76,7%	77,3%	73,3%	68,1%	77,3%	69,5%	81,1%	74,6%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	43,9%	53,7%	53,3%	53,1%	46,1%	45,6%	49,2%	42,2%	61,4%	49,7%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	<p>The number of learners who pass Mathematics Literacy at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics Literacy exam.</p> <p>The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam.</p> <p>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.</p>
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2022, DBE
Other links	<p>VIP 3, VIP 2</p> <p>Priority groups mainstreaming: Children</p>
Data Note	



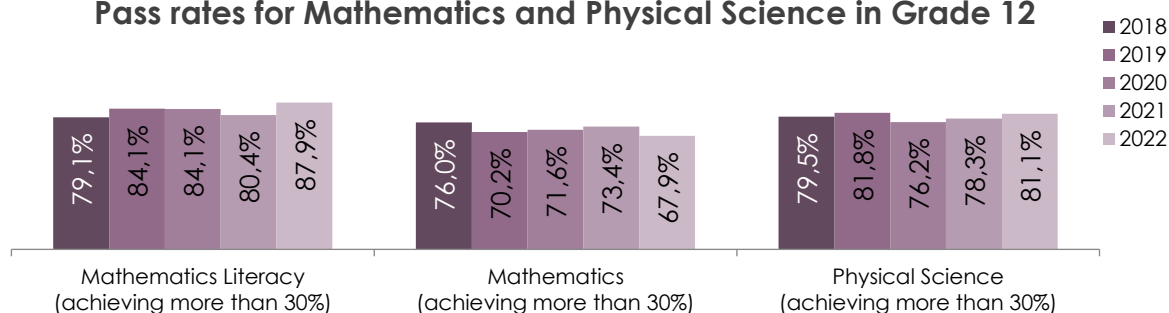
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The mathematics literacy pass rate increased from 79,1% in 2018 to 87,9% in 2022. Mathematics declined from 76% in 2018 to 64,7% in 2022. Physical Science pass rates increased from 79,5% in 2018 to 81,1% in 2022.

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12



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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	79,1%	84,1%	84,1%	80,4%	87,9%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	54,3%	60,9%	62,0%	57,5%	64,7%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	76,0%	70,2%	71,6%	73,4%	67,9%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	56,7%	52,6%	54,4%	54,5%	51,6%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	79,5%	81,8%	76,2%	78,3%	81,1%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	60,2%	62,9%	57,5%	59,7%	61,4%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	<p>The number of learners who pass Mathematics Literacy at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics Literacy exam.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 DBE
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 2
	Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	



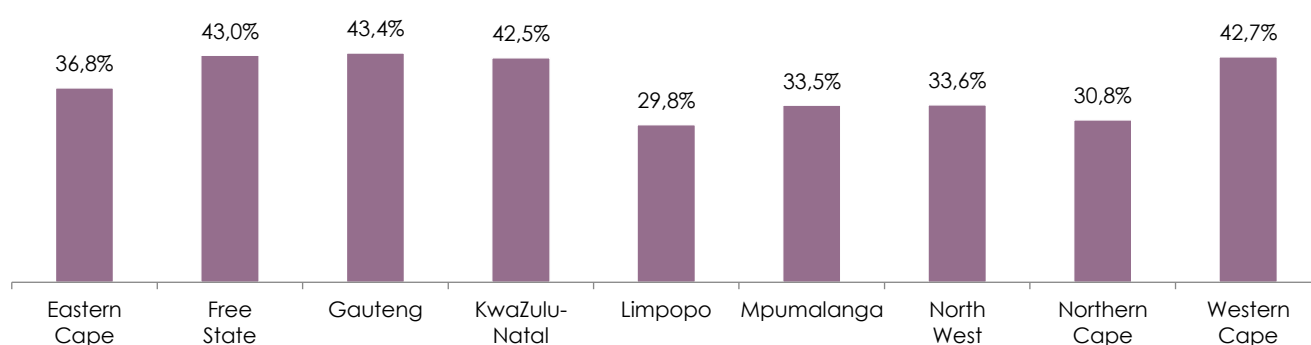
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, the Gauteng was the province with the highest percentage Bachelor degree passes with 43,4% of learners eligible for university admission, followed by Free State (43,0%) and the Western Cape (42,7%). The national percentage of Bachelor degree passes was 38,4%.

Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, 2022



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2022

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
B. Degree passes	34 974	15 747	58 119	69 849	32 878	22 576	14 733	4 177	25 761	278 814
Grade 12 who wrote exams	94 993	36 607	133 841	164 308	110 295	67 367	43 823	13 574	60 338	725 146
% B. degree passes	36,8%	43,0%	43,4%	42,5%	29,8%	33,5%	33,6%	30,8%	42,7%	38,4%

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 2022, DBE

Other links VIP 2, VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



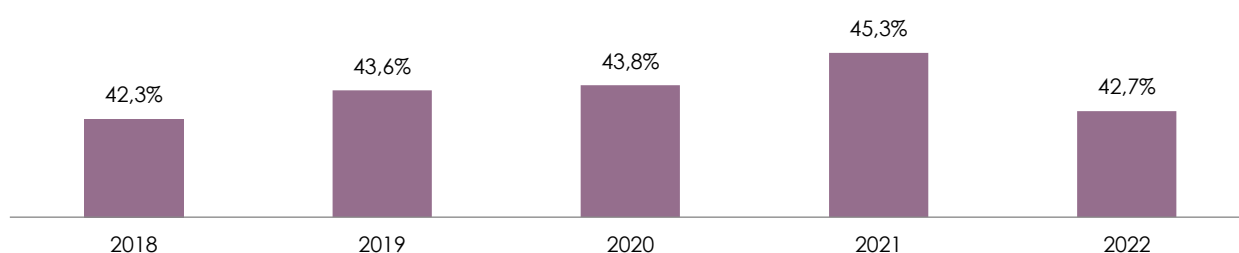
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new National Senior Certificate (NSC) was implemented in 2008. In 2021, the Western Cape achieved its highest percentage of Bachelor degree passes with 45,3% of learners eligible for university admission. However, the increasing trend observed until 2021 was truncated in 2022 there has been a decrease in the percentage of Bachelor degree passes to 42,7%.

Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, Western Cape



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, Western Cape

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
B. Degree passes	21492	21981	22634	26125	25 761
Grade 12 who wrote exams	50754	50404	51633	57709	60 338
% B. degree passes	42,3%	43,6%	43,8%	45,3%	42,7%

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 NSC Examination Report 2020, 2021, 2022 DBE

Other links VIP 2, VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



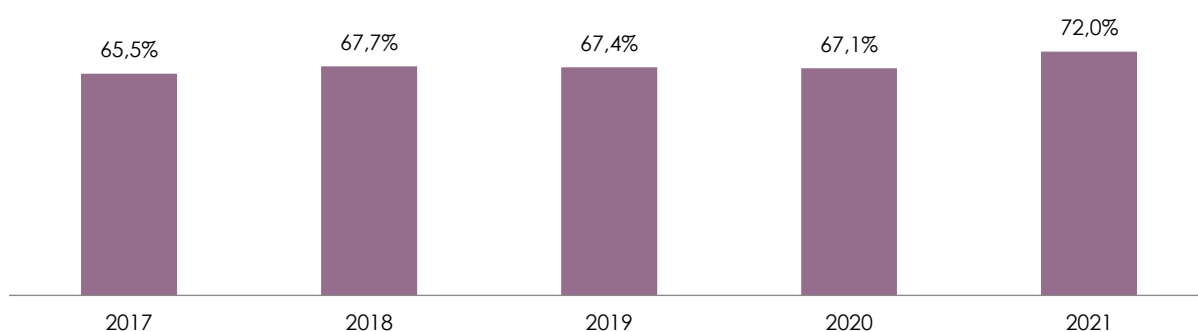
Learner retention rate between Grade 8 and 12; and Grade 10 and 12

Quality basic education

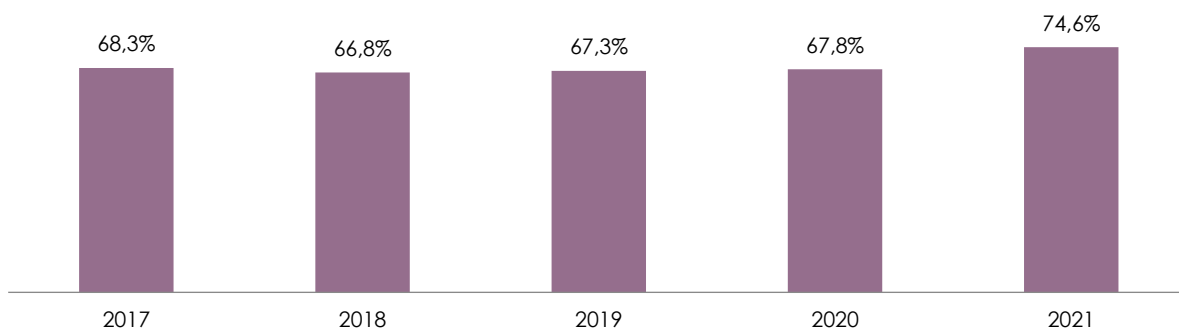
TREND ANALYSIS

Retention rates between Grade 10 and Grade 12 have fluctuated from 2017 to 2021. The highest retention rates between Grade 10 and 12 were achieved in the cohort who completed Grade 12 in 2021 (74.6%). The highest retention rates were achieved in the cohort who completed Grade 12 in 2021.

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
2005	93 515	94 231	80 695	80 809	74 984	66 141	81 953	88 778	82 169	81 577	56 657	39 303	920 812
2006	87 650	85 972	89 828	80 443	77 811	73 106	65 347	78 926	80 595	83 529	57 536	40 198	900 941
2007	92 818	82 562	83 914	89 973	78 674	78 021	72 733	66 406	80 697	86 495	61 938	42 624	916 855
2008	91 853	83 267	79 454	85 891	87 116	78 290	76 146	71 410	72 914	79 133	63 819	43 470	912 763
2009	93 601	82 158	80 385	83 150	82 382	85 621	76 262	75 227	79 795	68 405	60 812	45 692	913 490
2010	98 086	83 046	79 155	84 234	80 290	81 402	82 777	75 426	85 114	70 630	53 799	44 876	918 835
2011	100 423	85 216	79 489	83 490	80 205	79 022	78 207	81 312	84 957	73 470	56 995	38 990	921 776
2012	103 444	88 536	81 415	83 922	79 900	78 384	76 432	77 561	90 815	72 714	58 758	43 111	934 992
2013	104 678	93 506	85 762	85 599	79 210	78 437	76 238	75 528	87 132	78 812	56 109	46 035	947 046
2014	106 917	97 647	89 385	90 617	81 441	76 690	74 727	76 000	82 714	75 838	64 619	46 846	963 441
2015	108 233	101 934	94 342	95 212	84 554	79 250	75 641	75 753	79 114	72 430	63 220	54 390	984 073
2016	106 766	105 574	98 439	99 278	89 451	82 479	78 455	78 067	73 006	76 988	59 518	50 904	998 925
2017	104 612	106 088	103 095	103 081	94 077	87 403	81 688	80 215	72 723	75 856	62 350	49 454	1 020 642
2018	104 336	103 671	104 357	106 969	97 900	92 044	85 794	83 376	74 613	77 245	62 832	51 459	1 044 596
2019	105 207	102 990	101 563	108 724	101 936	95 227	90 148	87 796	77 603	77 475	63 548	51 076	1 063 293
2020	105 602	103 064	100 937	107 013	102 858	99 368	93 653	91 334	80 999	79 563	63 886	52 374	1 080 651
2021	105 831	102 300	100 827	104 113	102 114	100 979	97 489	89 755	86 024	81 890	69 765	57 791	1 098 878

Learner retention rate

	Retention rate Grade 1 to 9	Retention rate Grade 10 to 11	Retention rate Grade 8 to 12	Retention rate Grade 10 to 12
2017	77,7%	81.0%	65.5%	68.3%
2018	76,1%	82.8%	67.7%	66.8%
2019	77,3%	82.3%	67.4%	67.3%
2020	78,3%	82.5%	67.1%	67.8%
2021	82,2%	87.7%	72.0%	74.6%

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. Percentage of learners who enter Grade 9 out of those who entered Grade 1, 8 years prior.
Data source	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2022/23; retention rates are own calculations based on table
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
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.



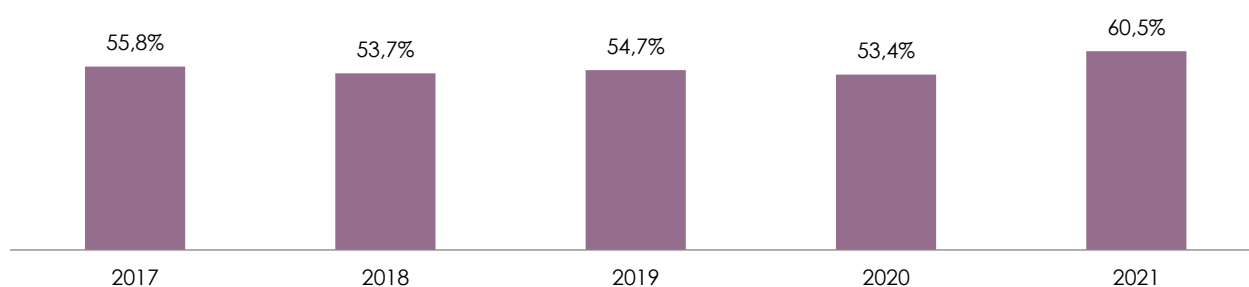
Percentage of learners who complete Grade 12 out of learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the percentage of learners who passed Grade 12 out of all learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior increased from 2017 (55.8%) to 2021 (60.5%) which also corresponds to the year with the highest percentage of learners who passed grade 12 in the five (5) years under review.

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



Percentage of learners entering Grade 10 who complete Grade 12

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of grade 10	75856	77245	77475	79563	81890
Number of grade 12 NSC passes	40440	41350	41502	41250	46875
Percentage of grade 10 learners who pass grade 12	55.8%	53.7%	54.7%	53.4%	60.5%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of learners who pass Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior.
Data source	Number of learners reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2022/23; Number of NSC passes from NSC examination report 2021, percentage of learners are own calculations based on table
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	



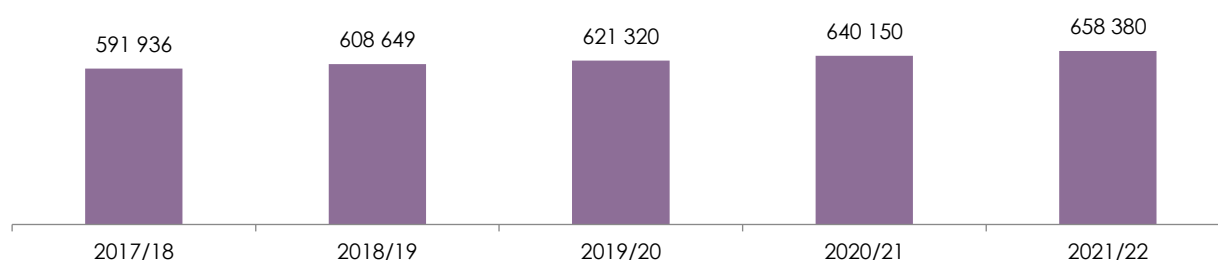
The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The percentage of learners benefitting from no-fee schools has increased from 58.0% in 2017/18 to 59.9% in 2021/22. Correspondingly, the number of learners benefitting increased from 591 936 learners in 2017/18 to 658 380 learners in 2021/22.

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

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
number of no-fee learners	591 936	608 649	621 320	640 150	658 380
total number of learners	1 020 642	1 044 596	1 063 293	1 080 651	1 098 878
% no fee from total	58,0%	58,3%	58,4%	59,2%	59,9%

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the “No Fee School” policy.
Data source	WCED Annual Report 2021/22
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	



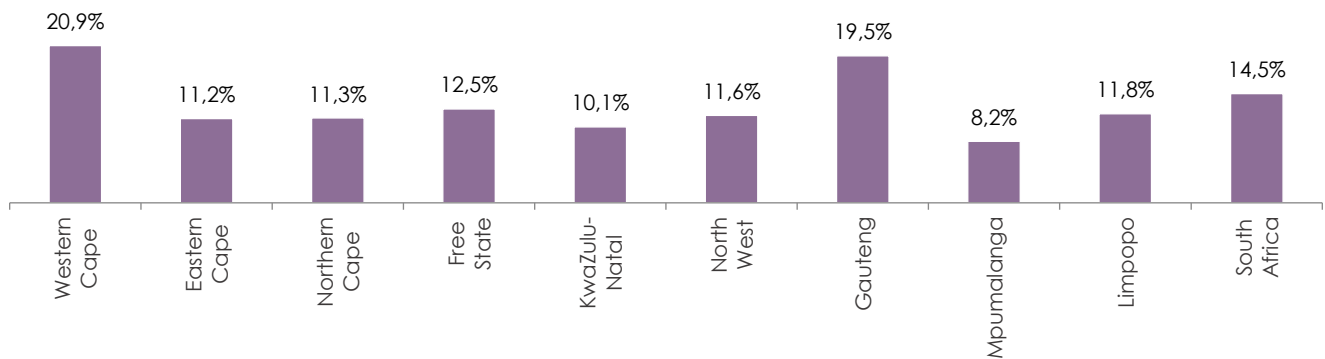
Percentage of population (aged 25 years and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2021 the percentage of the population aged 25 years and older with a tertiary qualification was highest in the Western Cape at 20,9%, followed by the Gauteng (19,5%) and Free State (12,5%).

Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2021



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2021

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other	1,3%	0,5%	0,3%	0,0%	0,2%	0,2%	0,8%	0,2%	0,5%	0,6%
Tertiary	20,9%	11,2%	11,3%	12,5%	10,1%	11,6%	19,5%	8,2%	11,8%	14,5%
NSC/Grade 12	32,6%	23,5%	29,5%	34,3%	37,4%	30,7%	37,4%	32,2%	24,5%	33,1%
Some Secondary	33,4%	41,7%	39,1%	35,1%	33,0%	35,2%	34,4%	38,0%	41,7%	35,9%
Completed Primary	4,2%	6,2%	4,7%	4,1%	4,3%	4,5%	2,6%	4,5%	4,6%	4,0%
Some Primary	6,7%	11,7%	11,6%	11,1%	9,9%	13,9%	4,1%	9,7%	8,8%	8,3%
None	0,8%	5,3%	3,5%	2,9%	5,0%	4,0%	1,1%	7,3%	8,1%	3,6%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
Data source	GHS 2021; 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. Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



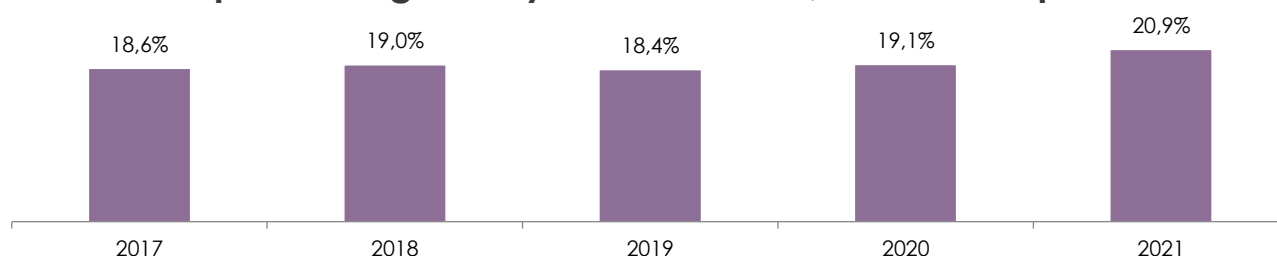
Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape

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 increased from 18.6% in 2017 to 20.9% in 2021.

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



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2017 - 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Other	0,6%	0,5%	0,6%	0,6%	1,3%
Tertiary	18,6%	19,0%	18,4%	19,1%	20,9%
NSC/Grade 12	24,3%	27,5%	29,1%	34,5%	32,6%
Some Secondary	42,6%	40,0%	38,4%	36,0%	33,4%
Completed Primary	4,6%	5,0%	5,3%	4,0%	4,2%
Some Primary	6,9%	6,2%	6,9%	5,4%	6,7%
None	2,4%	1,7%	1,2%	0,4%	0,8%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
Data source	GHS 2017 - 2021; 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. Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



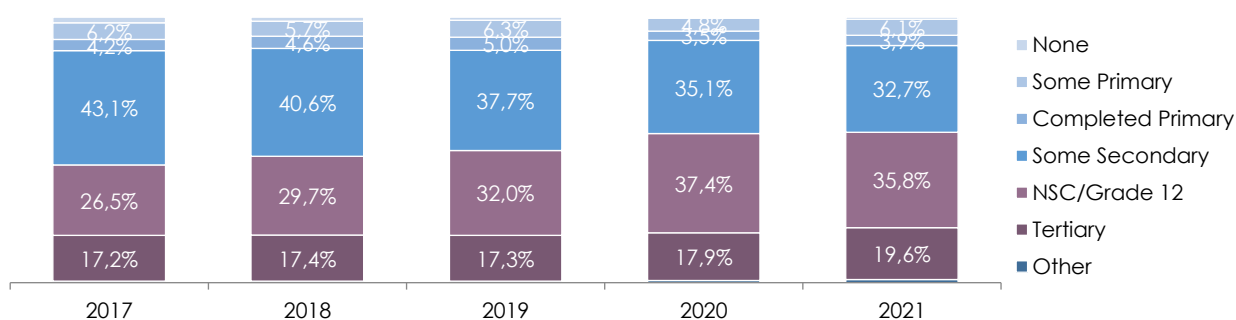
Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate)

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 91% in 2017 to 92% in 2021. The percentage of adults aged 20 years and older with at least a matric (Grade 12 or Tertiary qualification) increased from 43.7% in 2017 to 55.4% in 2021.

Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2017 - 2021					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Other	0,6%	0,6%	0,6%	0,8%	1,2%
Tertiary	17,2%	17,4%	17,3%	17,9%	19,6%
NSC/Grade 12	26,5%	29,7%	32,0%	37,4%	35,8%
Some Secondary	43,1%	40,6%	37,7%	35,1%	32,7%
Completed Primary	4,2%	4,6%	5,0%	3,5%	3,9%
Some Primary	6,2%	5,7%	6,3%	4,8%	6,1%
None	2,2%	1,5%	1,2%	0,4%	0,7%



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 2017 - 2021; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.6.1.Da Percentage of population considered functionally literate
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in early 2020. As in 2020, data collection continued using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) rather than face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). Since Stats SA uses a dwelling unit sample, the GHS 2019 sample was re-used and households that provided operational telephone numbers in 2019 were contacted by Survey Officers (SOs) in 2020 and in 2021. The change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that the GHS 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



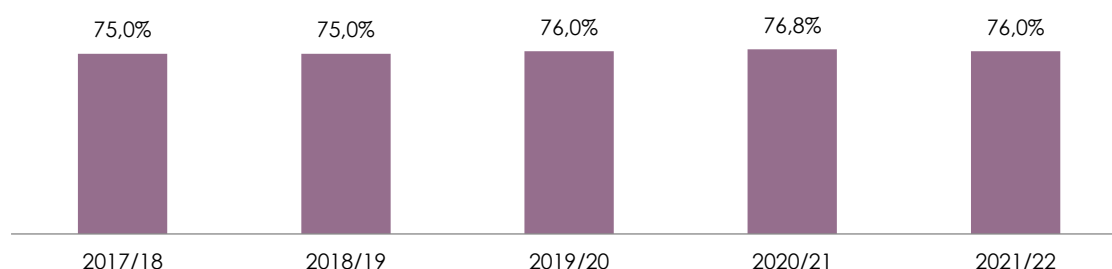
Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The education department introduced this indicator in 2015/16 and uses it to measure the readiness of learners entering the schooling system, and in assessing children who are exposed to Early Childhood Development stimuli. The percentage of learners who have received formal education in the Western Cape increased from 2016/17 (69.9%) to 2020/21 (76.8%).

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

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Grade 1	75,0%	75,0%	76,0%	76,8%	76,0%

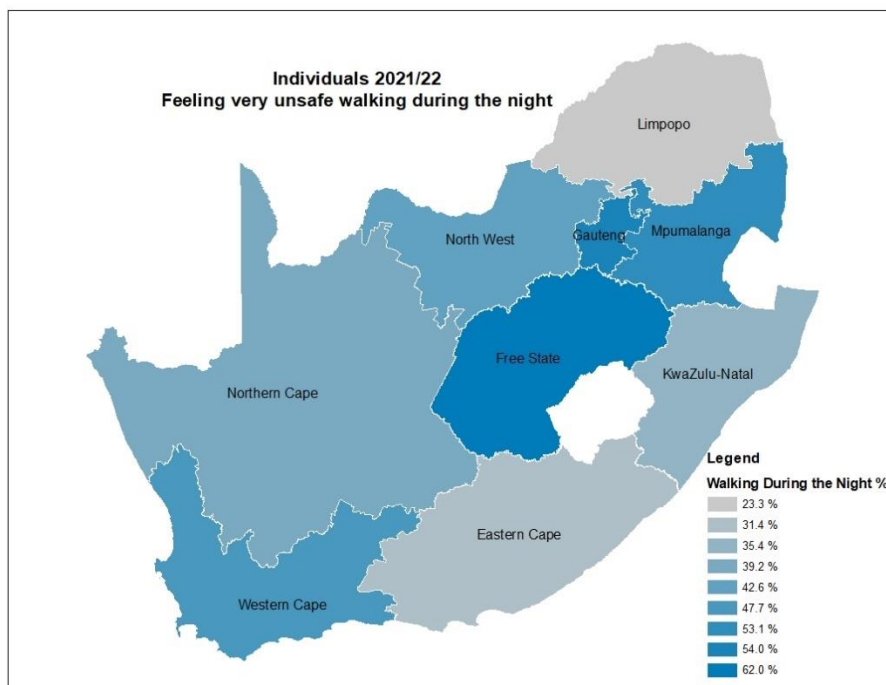
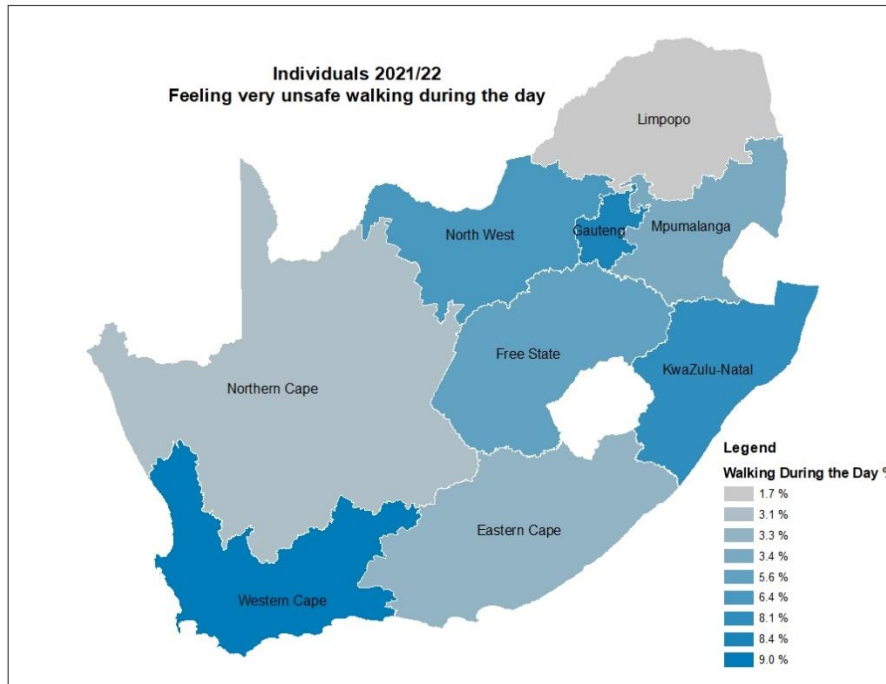
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Number of grade 1 learners in public schools who have attended grade R in public ordinary and/or special schools and registered independent schools or ECD sites, expressed as a percentage of the total number of learners enrolled in Grade 1 for the first time, excluding learners who are repeating.
Data source	WCED Annual Report 2021/22
Other links	VIP 3; Priority groups mainstreaming: Children 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	This number includes learners coming from registered independent Grade R/ECD sites.



**Safety and
security**

Police Stations and boundaries in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The maps above show the percentage of individuals in the country who feel very unsafe walking during the day; and walking during the night. (Data source: Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey- 2021/2022- (Individual-file) – Statistics South Africa).

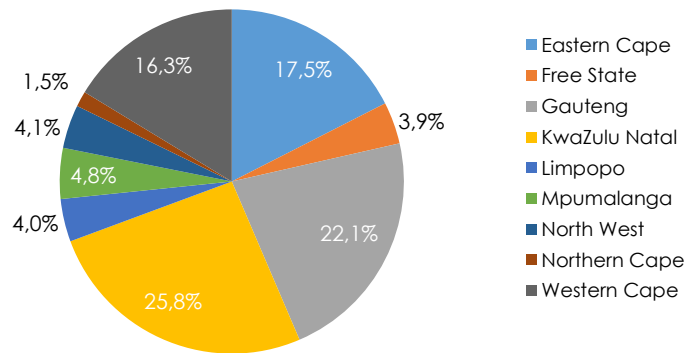
Total number of murders reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

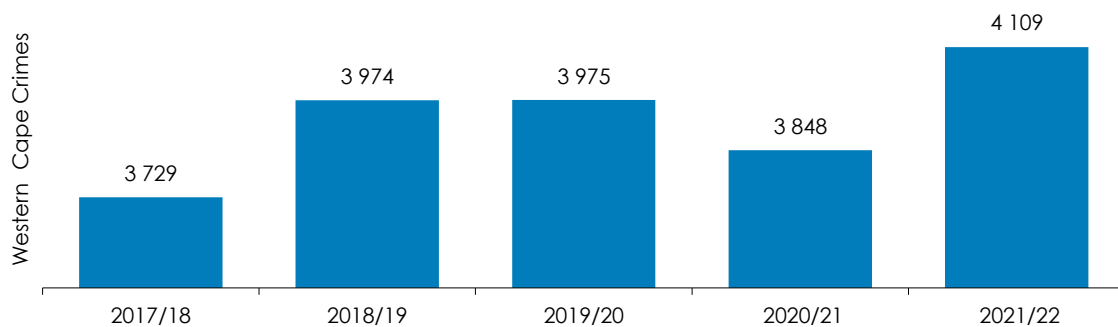
TREND ANALYSIS

Murders in the Western Cape have increased by 10,2% between 2017/18 and 2021/22. The province with the highest decrease in the number of murders reported was the Free State (5.9%). The province with the highest increase in murders reported was KwaZulu Natal (48,2%), followed by Gauteng at 31,6%. The province with the highest number of murders reported in 2021/22 was KwaZulu-Natal (25,8%).

Percentage of murders reported per South African province, 2021/22



Murders reported, Western Cape



Murders reported, 2017/18 – 2021/22						
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	% change
Eastern Cape	3 815	3 965	3 879	3 713	4 407	15,5%
Free State	1 054	1 000	939	834	992	-5,9%
Gauteng	4 233	4 495	4 555	4 079	5 570	31,6%
KwaZulu Natal	4 382	4 395	4 859	4 825	6 495	48,2%
Limpopo	911	914	882	717	1 012	11,1%
Mpumalanga	922	996	1 046	935	1 201	30,3%
North West	950	961	864	734	1 029	8,3%
Northern Cape	340	322	326	287	366	7,6%
Western Cape	3 729	3 974	3 975	3 848	4 109	10,2%
South Africa	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	23,8%

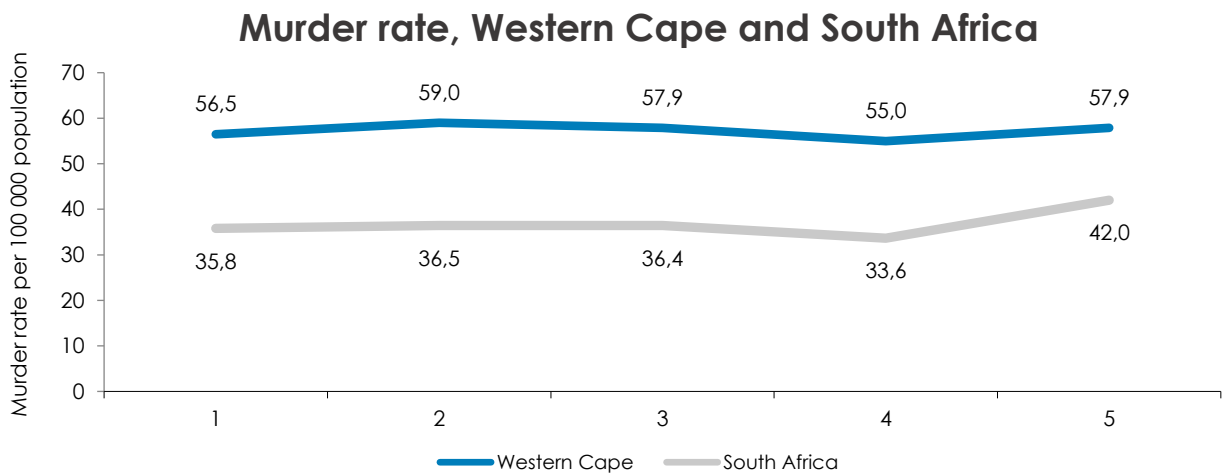
Data format	Total number of reported murders
Definition	Number of murders reported in South Africa in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics Quarterly Reports 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year

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TREND ANALYSIS

The murder rate in the Western Cape increased from 56,5 per 100 000 population in 2017/18 to 57,9 per 100 000 population in 2021/22. The murder rate in the Eastern Cape (65,9 per 100 000) was higher than the murder rate for the country. For 2021/22, the provinces with the third and fourth highest murder rate were KwaZulu-Natal (56,7 per 100 000) and Gauteng (35,2 per 100 000) respectively.



Murder rate					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Eastern Cape	57,3	59,4	58,0	55,4	65,9
Free State	36,8	34,7	32,4	28,7	34,0
Gauteng	29,3	30,4	30,1	26,3	35,2
KwaZulu Natal	39,8	39,5	43,2	42,5	56,7
Limpopo	15,9	15,8	15,1	12,2	17,1
Mpumalanga	20,9	22,2	23,0	20,2	25,7
North West	24,4	24,3	21,5	18,0	24,9
Northern Cape	27,4	25,6	25,6	22,3	28,2
Western Cape	56,5	59,0	57,9	55,0	57,9
South Africa	35,8	36,5	36,4	33,6	42,0

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 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS Mid-year Population Estimates 2022 – Statistics South Africa
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety 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. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

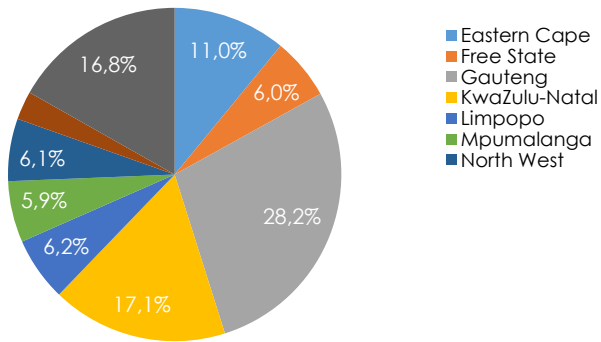
Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year

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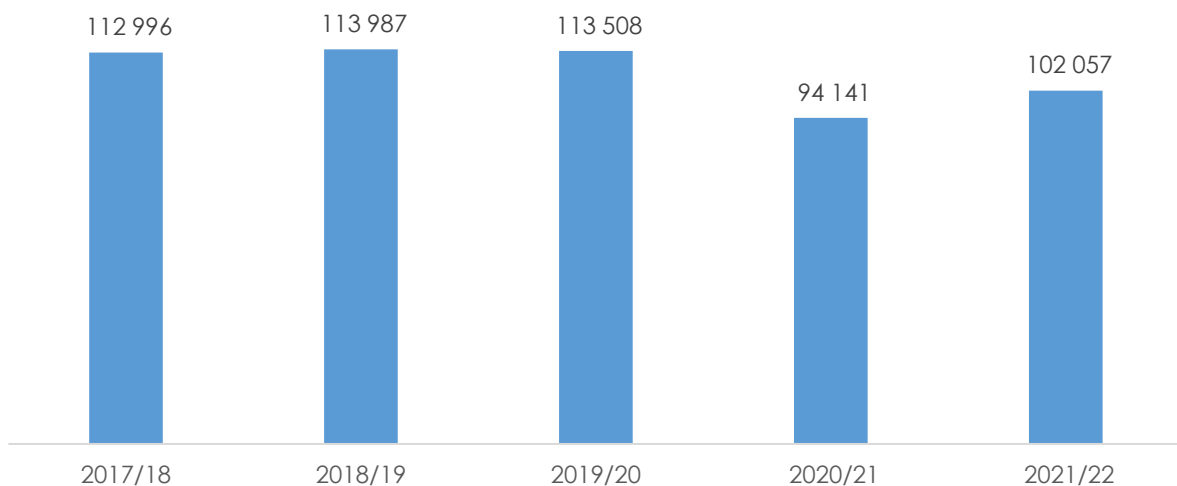
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of contact crimes reported in the Western Cape decreased by 9,7% since 2017/18; whereas nationally an increase of 1,0% is observed. The total number of contact crimes in the Western Cape 2018/19 (113 987) is the highest recorded number over the last five (5) years. In 2021/22, the percentage of contact crimes reported is the highest for Gauteng (28,2%) and the lowest for the Northern Cape (2,8%).

Percentage of Contact Crimes reported per South African province, 2021/22



Contact crimes reported, Western Cape





Contact crimes reported, 2017/18 – 2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	% change
Eastern Cape	65 393	68 416	68 545	59 093	66 581	1,8%
Free State	35 725	36 879	36 059	31 668	36 356	1,8%
Gauteng	170 640	174 894	177 737	151 911	171 026	0,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	94 914	97 505	101 154	88 851	103 725	9,3%
Limpopo	35 068	35 266	34 780	31 120	37 690	7,5%
Mpumalanga	32 646	34 885	35 622	31 488	36 099	10,6%
North West	36 604	37 487	36 286	31 636	36 782	0,5%
Northern Cape	17 380	17 891	17 591	15 309	16 847	-3,1%
Western Cape	112 996	113 987	113 508	94 141	102 057	-9,7%
South Africa	601 366	617 210	621 282	535 217	607 163	1,0%

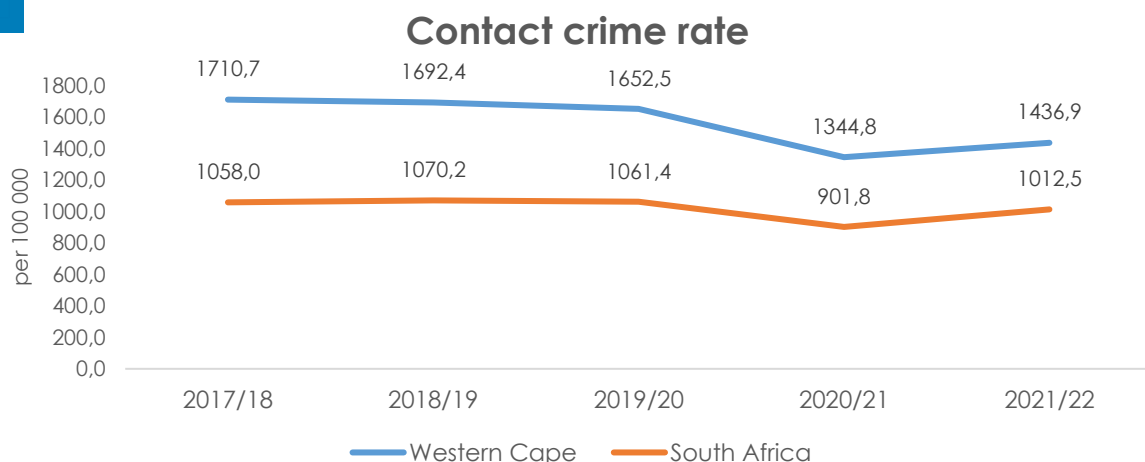
Data format	Total number of reported crimes
Definition	Number of contact crime incidents reported (such as murder, assault, common assault, robbery and common robbery) in the province in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics Quarterly Reports 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

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

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TREND ANALYSIS

The contact crime rate in the Western Cape decreased from 1710,7 per 100 000 population in 2017/18 to 1436,9 per 100 000 population in 2021/22. The contact crime rates in Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State are higher than the contact crime rate for the country.



Contact crimes rate					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Eastern Cape	981,6	1025,0	1024,5	882,2	995,9
Free State	1247,1	1280,4	1244,9	1088,0	1247,7
Gauteng	1182,8	1182,9	1173,3	979,5	1081,9
KwaZulu-Natal	862,2	876,3	899,0	781,7	906,2
Limpopo	613,2	611,0	596,9	529,7	638,0
Mpumalanga	738,5	777,7	782,3	681,7	773,3
North West	940,4	947,3	902,0	774,0	889,5
Northern Cape	1399,7	1423,4	1382,5	1189,0	1298,4
Western Cape	1710,7	1692,4	1652,5	1344,8	1436,9
South Africa	1058,0	1070,2	1061,4	901,8	1012,5

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 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Mid-year Population Estimates 2022 – Statistics South Africa

Other links VIP 1

PSIP: Safety

Data Note The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

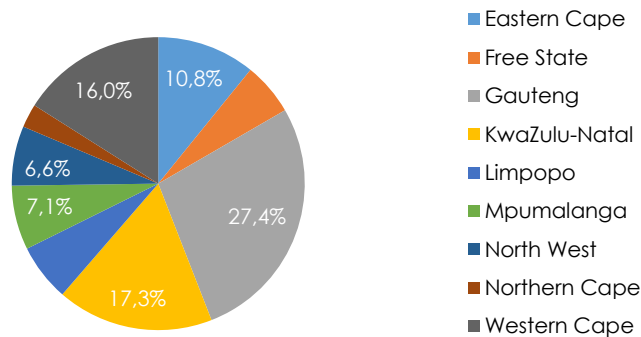
Total number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in a given year

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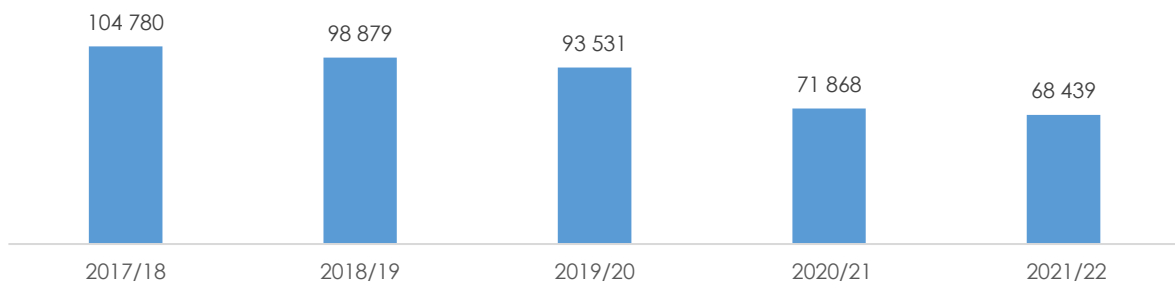
TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape decreased by 34,7% from 2017/18 to 2021/22 in the total number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, while South Africa decreased by 24,8% for the same period under review.

Percentage of property related crimes and aggravated robbery in South Africa per province, 2021/22



Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, Western Cape



Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, 2017/18 – 2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	% change
Eastern Cape	57 206	57 641	55 334	47 758	46 310	-19,0%
Free State	30 690	30 867	29 465	24 378	24 776	-19,3%
Gauteng	164 551	157 355	151 243	113 151	117 108	-28,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	90 211	89 088	85 578	72 945	73 835	-18,2%
Limpopo	32 666	32 108	32 321	26 118	26 988	-17,4%
Mpumalanga	39 505	38 884	37 160	31 265	30 327	-23,2%
North West	35 153	36 203	32 800	27 861	28 091	-20,1%
Northern Cape	13 299	13 953	13 101	11 827	11 159	-16,1%
Western Cape	104 780	98 879	93 531	71 868	68 439	-34,7%
South Africa	568 061	554 978	530 533	427 171	427 033	-24,8%

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 Quarterly Reports 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

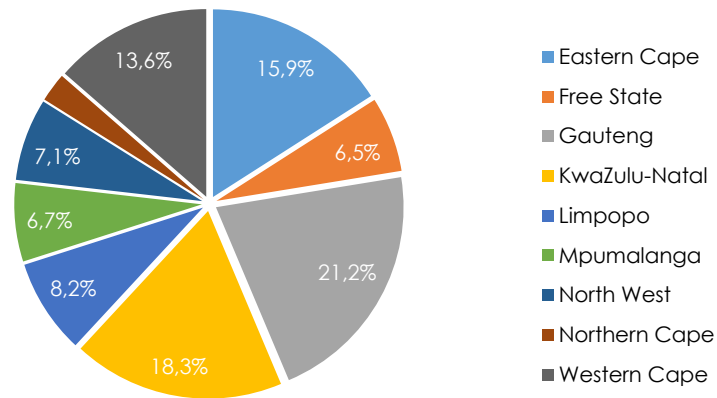
Total number of sexual offence crimes reported in a given year

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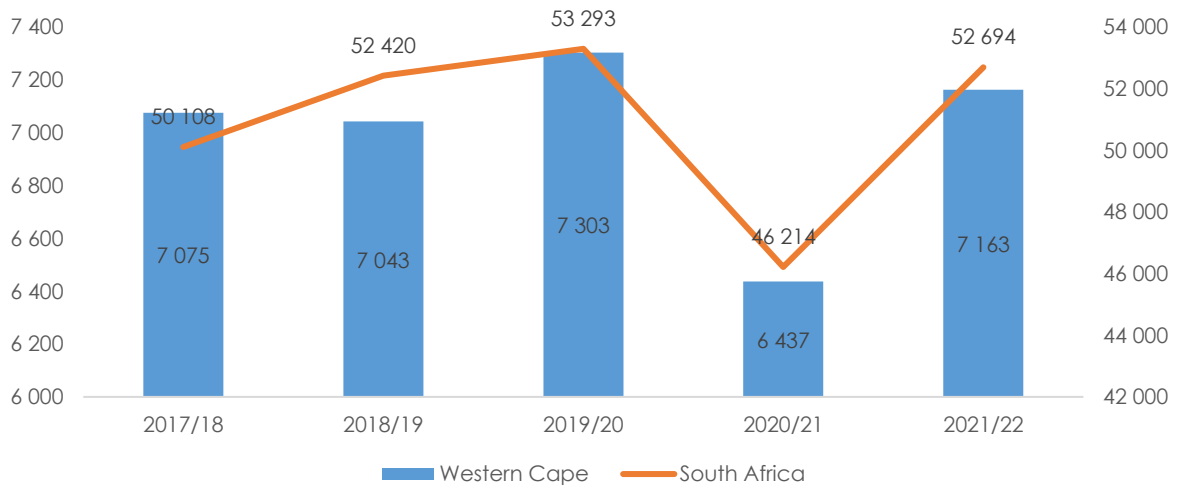
TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) financial years, the number of sexual offences has increased in the Western Cape by 1,2%. For the period 2017/18 to 2021/22, an increase of 5,2% is observed for South Africa. It must be noted that there is a general under-reporting of these crimes.

Percentage of Sex Crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2021/22



Sexual offences reported, Western Cape and South Africa





Sexual offence crimes reported, 2017/18 – 2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	% change
Eastern Cape	8094	8731	8708	7445	8404	3,8%
Free State	3284	3457	3746	2971	3416	4,0%
Gauteng	10116	10752	10810	9749	11178	10,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	8759	9308	9809	8201	9617	9,8%
Limpopo	3862	4060	3990	3720	4309	11,6%
Mpumalanga	3198	3470	3513	3134	3553	11,1%
North West	4182	4021	3824	3262	3737	-10,6%
Northern Cape	1538	1578	1590	1295	1317	-14,4%
Western Cape	7075	7043	7303	6437	7163	1,2%
South Africa	50108	52420	53293	46214	52694	5,2%

Data format	Total number of reported crimes
Definition	Number of sexual offence crime incidents reported in the province in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics Quarterly Reports 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety 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. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

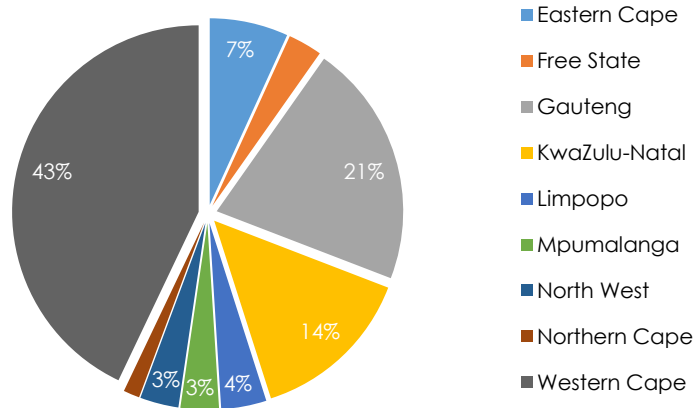
Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape

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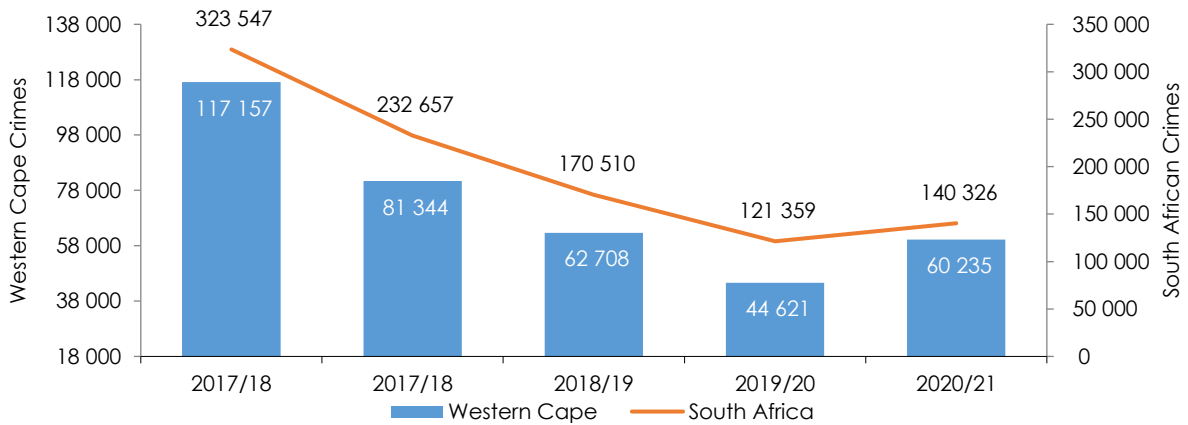
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of drug-related crimes reported in the Western Cape and South Africa decreased over the last five (5) years. Drug-related crimes reported decreased by 48,6% from 2017/18 to 2021/22 in the Western Cape; and by 56,6% for the same period in South Africa.

Percentage of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2021/22



Drug related crimes reported, Western Cape and South Africa



Drug-related Crimes reported, 2017/18 – 2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	% change
Eastern Cape	18 936	15 213	13 343	9 780	9 561	-49,5%
Free State	12 176	7 888	3 989	3 379	4 143	-66,0%
Gauteng	69 285	55 639	43 275	28 034	29 578	-57,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	53 987	35 358	25 990	19 505	19 965	-63,0%
Limpopo	19 592	13 533	4 775	5 904	5 507	-71,9%
Mpumalanga	13 026	9 959	6 670	4 517	4 663	-64,2%
North West	13 825	9 910	7 140	3 511	4 705	-66,0%
Northern Cape	5 563	3 813	2 620	2 108	1 969	-64,6%
Western Cape	117 157	81 344	62 708	44 621	60 235	-48,6%
South Africa	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	-56,6%

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 Quarterly Reports 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS

Other links VIP 1

PSIP: Safety

Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March
As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

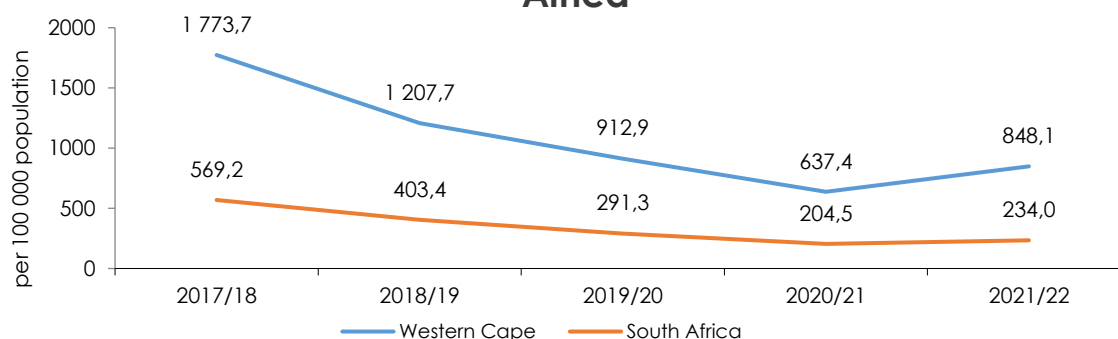
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

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TREND ANALYSIS

The drug-related crime rate in the Western Cape decreased from 1 773,7 per 100 000 population in 2017/18 to 637,4 per 100 000 population in 2020/21. In 2021/22, the drug-related crime rate in Western Cape (848,1 per 100 000 population) is three times more than the rate of the country. For 2021/22, Gauteng (187,1 per 100 000 population) is the province with the second highest drug-related crime rate after the Western Cape, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (174,4 per 100 000 population).

Drug-related crime rate, Western Cape and South Africa



Rate of drug-related crimes per 100 000

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Eastern Cape	284,2	227,9	199,4	146,0	143,0
Free State	425,0	273,9	137,7	116,1	142,2
Gauteng	480,3	376,3	285,7	180,8	187,1
KwaZulu-Natal	490,4	317,8	231,0	171,6	174,4
Limpopo	342,6	234,5	82,0	100,5	93,2
Mpumalanga	294,7	222,0	146,5	97,8	99,9
North West	355,2	250,4	177,5	85,9	113,8
Northern Cape	448,0	303,4	205,9	163,7	151,8
Western Cape	1 773,7	1 207,7	912,9	637,4	848,1
South Africa	569,2	403,4	291,3	204,5	234,0

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 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Mid-year Population Estimates 2022 – Statistics South Africa

Other links VIP1, VIP 3
PSIP: Safety

Data Note The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

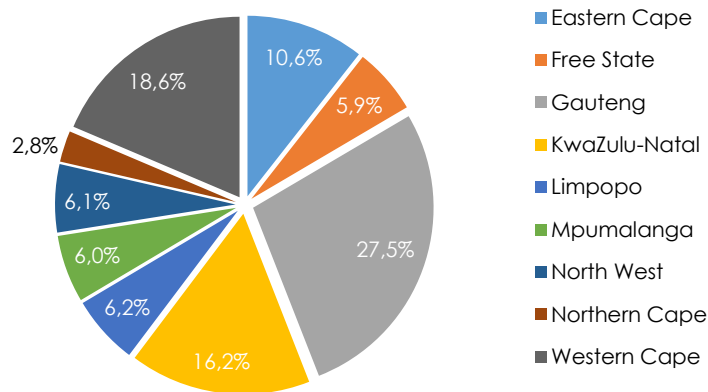
Total number of community reported crime in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

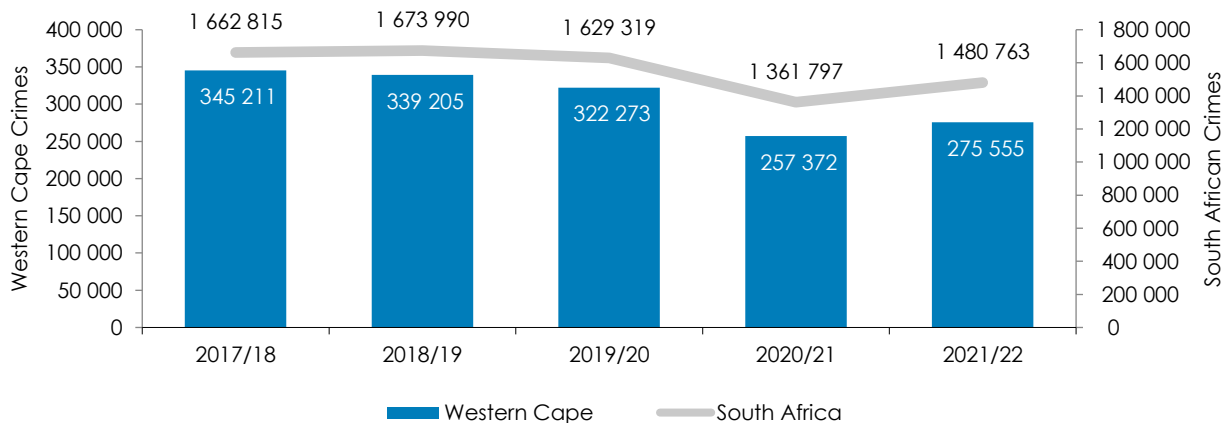
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of community reported crimes in the Western Cape and South Africa have decreased over the last five (5) years. The 17 categories of community reported crime decreased by 20,2% from 2017/18 to 2021/22 in the Western Cape; and by 10,9% for the same period in South Africa.

Percentage of community-reported crime in South Africa per province, 2021/22



Total community reported crimes, Western Cape and South Africa





Total community-reported crimes, 2017/18 – 2021/22

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	% change
Eastern Cape	163 189	169 300	168 322	146 280	156 876	-3,9%
Free State	90 845	93 779	90 997	78 771	87 937	-3,2%
Gauteng	478 659	474 005	463 509	374 702	407 472	-14,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	252 301	256 928	254 206	218 077	240 339	-4,7%
Limpopo	95 420	95 976	93 952	81 111	91 571	-4,0%
Mpumalanga	99 627	101 159	99 224	85 699	89 461	-10,2%
North West	95 023	98 998	92 731	81 116	90 188	-5,1%
Northern Cape	42 540	44 640	44 105	38 669	41 364	-2,8%
Western Cape	345 211	339 205	322 273	257 372	275 555	-20,2%
South Africa	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	1 361 797	1 480 763	-10,9%

Data format	Total number of reported crimes
Definition	Total number of 17 categories of community-reported crime in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics Quarterly Reports 2021/22; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

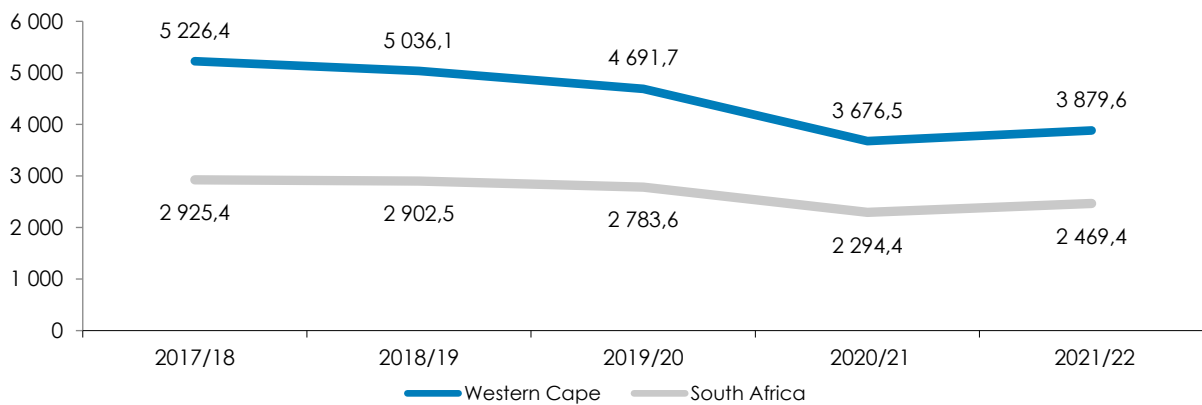
Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The 17 categories of community reported crime rate in the Western Cape have decreased from 5226,4 per 100 000 population in 2017/18 to 3879,6 per 100 000 population in 2021/22. The 17 categories of community reported crime rate in the Western Cape have remained the highest in the country over the past five (5) years. For 2021/22, Northern Cape (3187,9 per 100 000) and Free State (3017,8 per 100 000) are the two (2) provinces with the second and third highest rate for the 17 categories of community-reported crime reported in the country.

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



Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime per 100 000 population

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Eastern Cape	2449,6	2536,5	2515,8	2183,8	2346,6
Free State	3171,2	3256,0	3141,6	2706,3	3017,8
Gauteng	3318,0	3206,0	3059,6	2416,1	2577,6
KwaZulu-Natal	2291,9	2309,0	2259,2	1918,7	2099,6
Limpopo	1668,5	1662,9	1612,5	1380,6	1550,2
Mpumalanga	2253,8	2255,3	2179,0	1855,3	1916,3
North West	2441,1	2501,8	2305,2	1984,6	2181,0
Northern Cape	3426,1	3551,5	3466,3	3003,4	3187,9
Western Cape	5226,4	5036,1	4691,7	3676,5	3879,6
South Africa	2925,4	2902,5	2783,6	2294,4	2469,4

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 2021 /22; Crime Information Management – SAPS Mid-year Population Estimates 2022 – Statistics South Africa
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety
Data Note	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

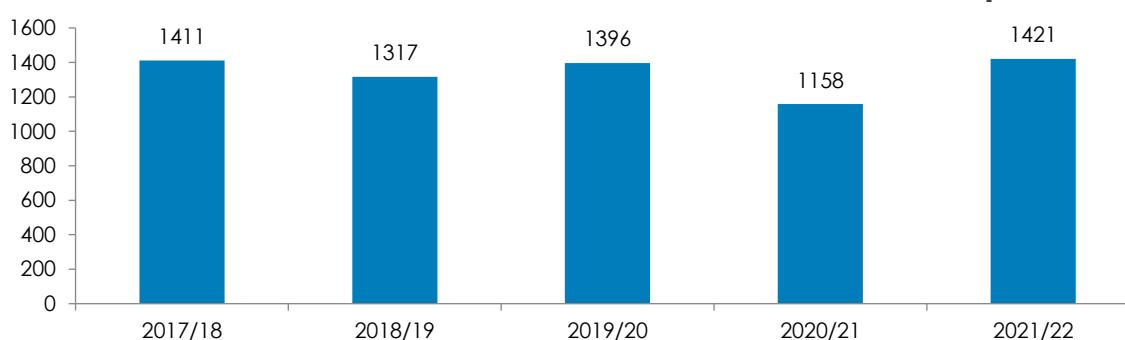
Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2017/18, a fluctuating trend in the number of road accident deaths is observed, reaching a high of 1 421 deaths in 2021/22 and a low of 1 158 deaths in 2020/21. Also, the highest number of road accident deaths by category in 2017/18 to 2021/22 are pedestrians and passengers.

Road accident fatalities in the Western Cape



Road accident deaths in the Western Cape

Road User	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Cyclist	16	25	24	26	19
Driver	284	271	276	212	295
Fell off vehicle	13	3	6	5	3
Motorcycle pillion	2	2	6	3	0
Motorcyclist	72	61	68	47	74
Other	20	4	1	7	11
Passenger	362	343	328	271	325
Pedestrian	642	608	687	587	694
Total	1411	1317	1396	1158	1421

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 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 – Department of Transport and Public Works
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 4 PSIP: Safety
Data Note	

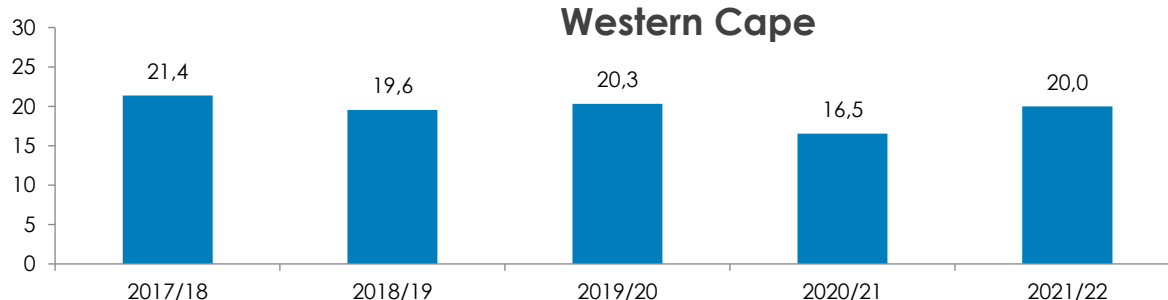
Number of road crash fatalities per 100 000 population

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) year period, the road crash fatalities per 100 000 population have decreased from 21.4 in 2017/18 to 16.5 in 2020/21. For 2021/22, the road crash fatalities per 100 000 population increased from 16.5 (2020/21) to 20.

Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape



Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Road accident deaths	1 411	1 317	1 396	1 158	1 421
Population	6 605 126	6 735 419	6 868 933	7 000 420	7 102 683
Deaths per 100 000 population	21,4	19,6	20,3	16,5	20,0

Data format	Total number of deaths per 100 000 population
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 because of a road crash. Population indicates the number of people residing in the Western Cape Province.
Data source	DTPW Annual Report 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 – Department of Transport and Public Works Mid-year Population Estimates 2021, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 3 PSIP: Safety SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
Data Note	For the financial year April to March, the corresponding mid-year population occurring in June of that year is used e.g., for 2017/18 financial year, the 2017 population estimate from Stats SA is used.

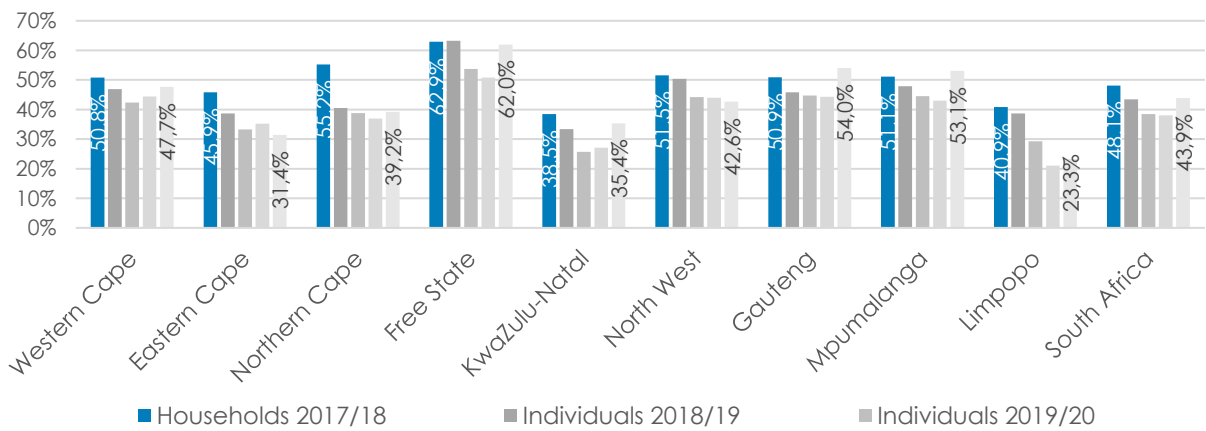
Percentage of the Western Cape population who feel safe

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

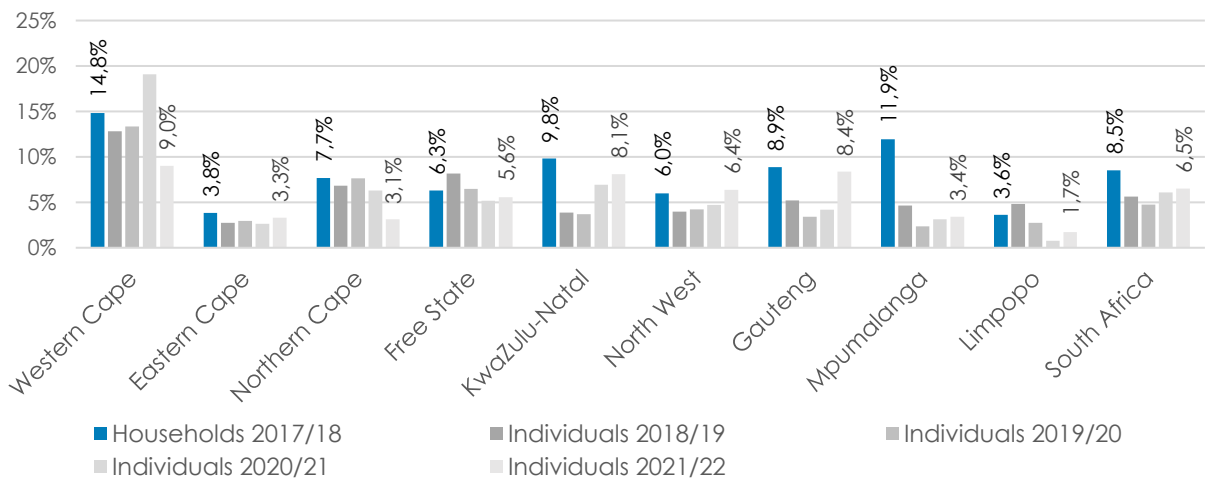
TREND ANALYSIS

For 2021/22, the percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking during the day in the Western Cape is 9,0% and the percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking in the dark is 47,7%.

Feeling very unsafe walking at night



Feeling very unsafe walking during the day





Feeling very unsafe walking at night

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Households 2017/18	50,8%	45,9%	55,2%	62,9%	38,5%	51,5%	50,9%	51,1%	40,9%	48,1%
Individuals 2018/19	46,9%	38,6%	40,6%	63,3%	33,4%	50,4%	45,8%	47,9%	38,7%	43,4%
Individuals 2019/20	42,4%	33,3%	38,8%	53,7%	25,7%	44,2%	44,7%	44,5%	29,3%	38,5%
Individuals 2020/21	44,4%	35,2%	37,0%	50,8%	27,1%	43,9%	44,3%	43,0%	21,0%	38,1%
Individuals 2021/22	47,7%	31,4%	39,2%	62,0%	35,4%	42,6%	54,0%	53,1%	23,3%	43,9%

Feeling very unsafe walking during the day

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Households 2017/18	14,8%	3,8%	7,7%	6,3%	9,8%	6,0%	8,9%	11,9%	3,6%	8,5%
Individuals 2018/19	12,8%	2,7%	6,8%	8,2%	3,9%	4,0%	5,2%	4,7%	4,8%	5,6%
Individuals 2019/20	13,3%	3,0%	7,6%	6,5%	3,7%	4,2%	3,4%	2,3%	2,7%	4,8%
Individuals 2020/21	19,1%	2,6%	6,3%	5,2%	6,9%	4,7%	4,2%	3,1%	0,8%	6,1%
Individuals 2021/22	9,0%	3,3%	3,1%	5,6%	8,1%	6,4%	8,4%	3,4%	1,7%	6,5%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of the population who feel safe walking during the day; walking in the dark;
Data source	Victims of Crime Survey 2017/18; Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19, 2021/22 - Statistics South Africa
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety 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	The Victims of Crime Survey has been subsumed into the new Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey from 2017/18. Full access to the new survey is limited from Stats SA at this point and questions from the previous survey vary

Trust in SAPS and metro/traffic police

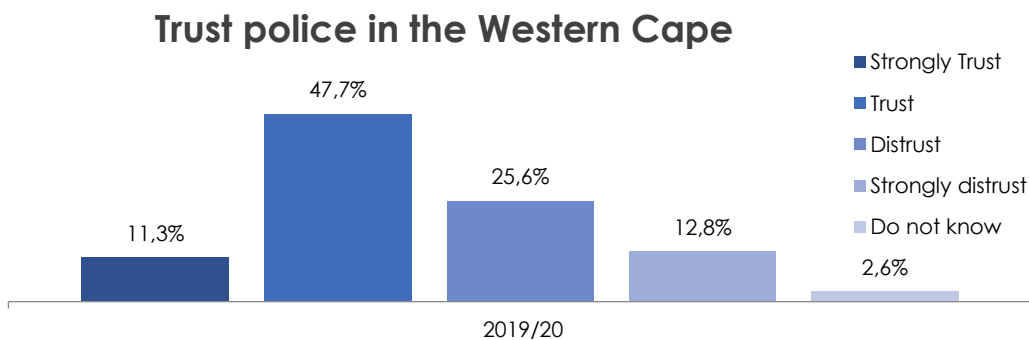
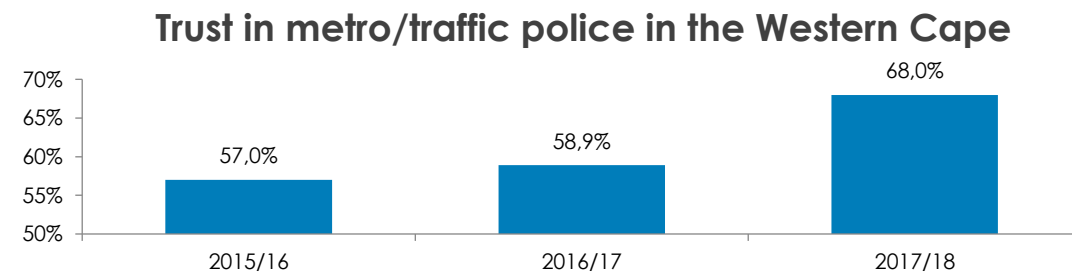
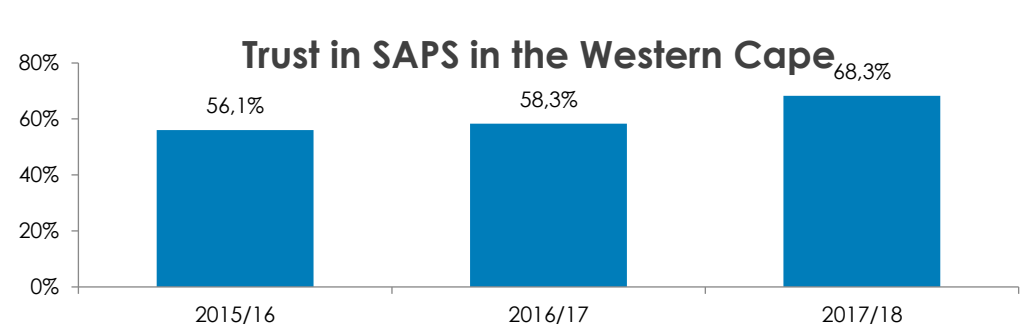
All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2019/20, Limpopo (59.7%) had the highest percentage of individuals who trust police and the Western Cape (47.7%) the lowest. Nationally, trust in police is 53.7%.

Public confidence in SAPS for the Western Cape increased from 56.1% in 2015/16 to 68.3% in 2017/18. For 2017/18, trust in SAPS was highest for Limpopo at 86.6% and the lowest for Gauteng at 66.2%. Nationally in 2017/18, the public confidence in SAPS is 76.0%.

Public confidence in the metro/traffic police for the Western Cape increased from 2015/16 (57%) to 68% in 2017/18. In 2017/18, trust in metro/traffic police was highest for Mpumalanga at 85% and the lowest for Gauteng at 67.1%. Nationally in 2017/18, the public confidence in metro/traffic police was 76.8%.



Trust in SAPS			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	65.7%	69.0%	82.9%
Northern Cape	54.3%	55.7%	73.2%
Free State	63.7%	62.5%	82.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	63.6%	65.8%	79.6%
North West	56.9%	58.8%	76.3%
Gauteng	55.0%	55.3%	66.2%
Mpumalanga	56.4%	60.1%	79.1%
Limpopo	69.3%	66.0%	86.6%
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%
Northern Cape	54.8%	57.5%	79.3%
Free State	66.0%	65.7%	82.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	67.5%	71.1%	84.2%
North West	57.6%	60.6%	75.8%
Gauteng	55.6%	55.8%	67.1%
Mpumalanga	60.8%	65.2%	85.0%
Limpopo	67.1%	63.9%	81.7%
Western Cape	57.0%	58.9%	68.0%
South Africa	61.1%	62.6%	76.8%

Trust police											
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
2019/20	Strongly Trust	11.3%	15.7%	11.9%	18.3%	9.9%	15.1%	10.7%	16.9%	16.1%	12.8%
	Trust	47.7%	59.3%	53.5%	53.6%	62.1%	49.0%	48.7%	49.3%	59.7%	53.7%
	Distrust	25.6%	19.1%	24.1%	19.1%	18.0%	21.7%	27.0%	24.5%	15.1%	22.2%
	Strongly distrust	12.8%	5.6%	9.9%	8.6%	8.7%	13.5%	12.5%	8.8%	8.6%	10.3%
	Do not know	2.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%

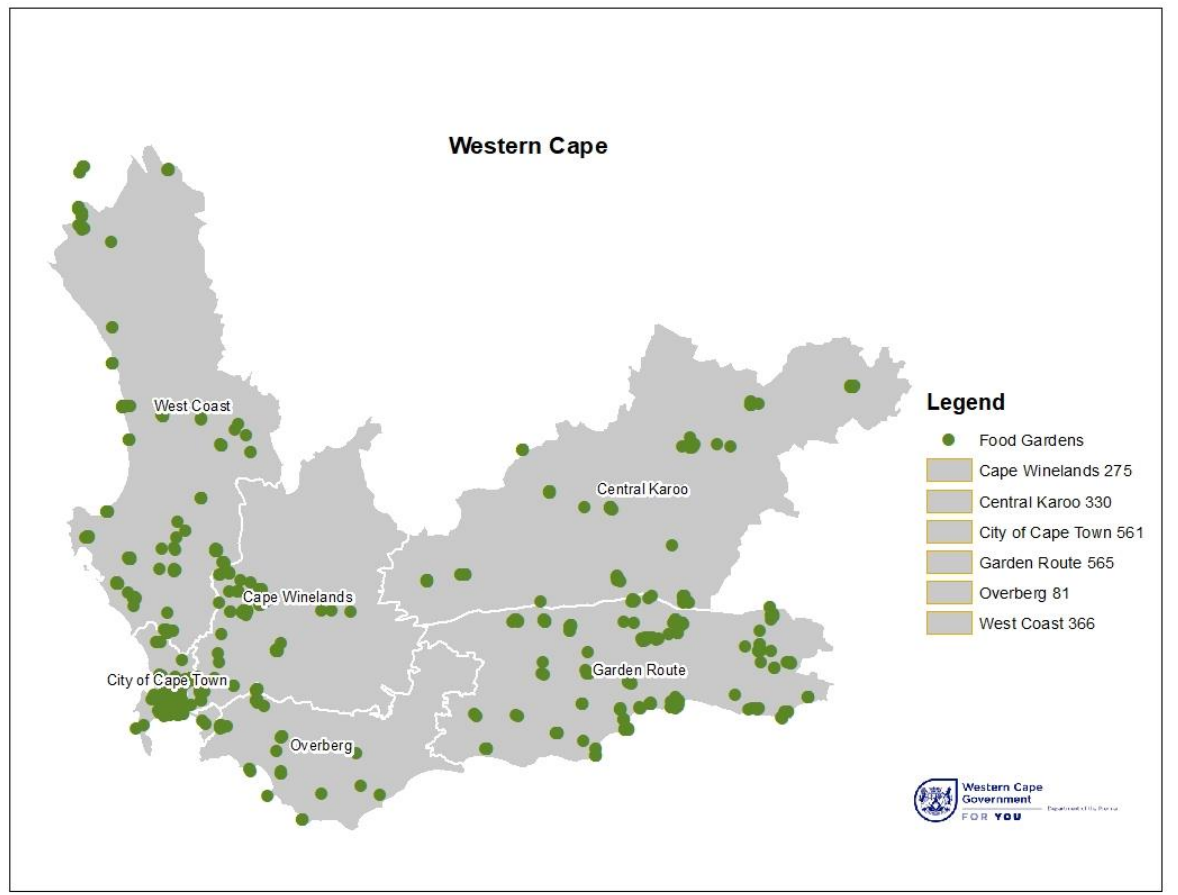
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of the population who have confidence in the South African Police Service (SAPS). Percentage of the population who have confidence in the metro/traffic police.
Data source	Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 - Statistics South Africa Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey- 2019/2020
Other links	VIP 1 PSIP: Safety
Data Note	



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

Provincial food gardens in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the locations of food gardens across the municipalities. The food gardens are a combination of the Community-, Household-, and School Food Gardens.

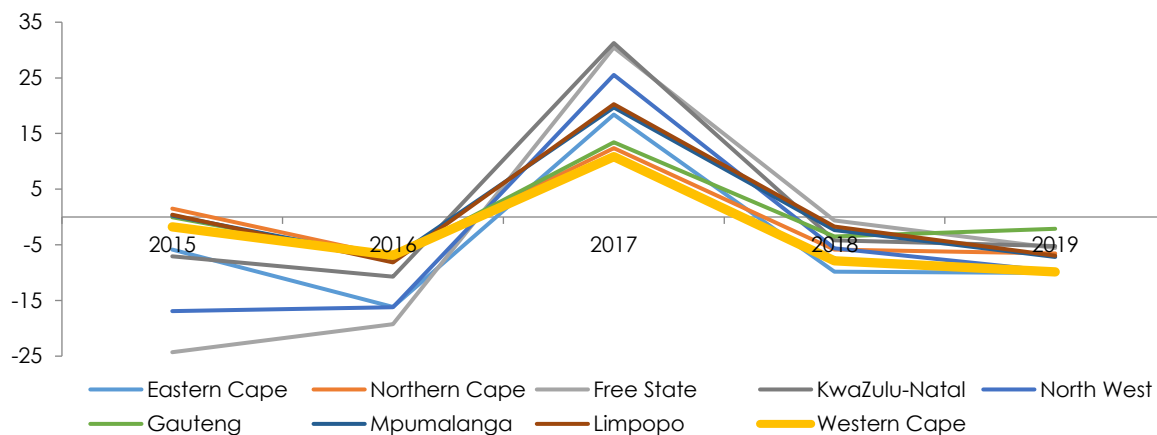
Percentage agricultural growth rate

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 variability year-on-year. The agricultural sector in the Western Cape declined by -9.9% between 2018 and 2019 after an initial growth from 2016 to 2017. The Eastern Cape has the highest negative growth of -10.1% out of all the provinces in 2019.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth



Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth, Western Cape

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Eastern Cape	-5,8	-16,2	18,4	-9,8	-10,1
Northern Cape	1,5	-7,1	12,4	-5,9	-6,5
Free State	-24,3	-19,3	30,5	-0,6	-5,6
KwaZulu-Natal	-7,1	-10,7	31,3	-4,2	-5,2
North West	-16,9	-16,2	25,5	-5,6	-9,8
Gauteng	0,0	-7,3	13,4	-3,5	-2,1
Mpumalanga	0,2	-7,4	19,7	-2,4	-7,2
Limpopo	0,4	-8,2	20,3	-1,7	-6,9
Western Cape	-1,8	-6,9	10,8	-7,9	-9,9

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 2020, 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. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

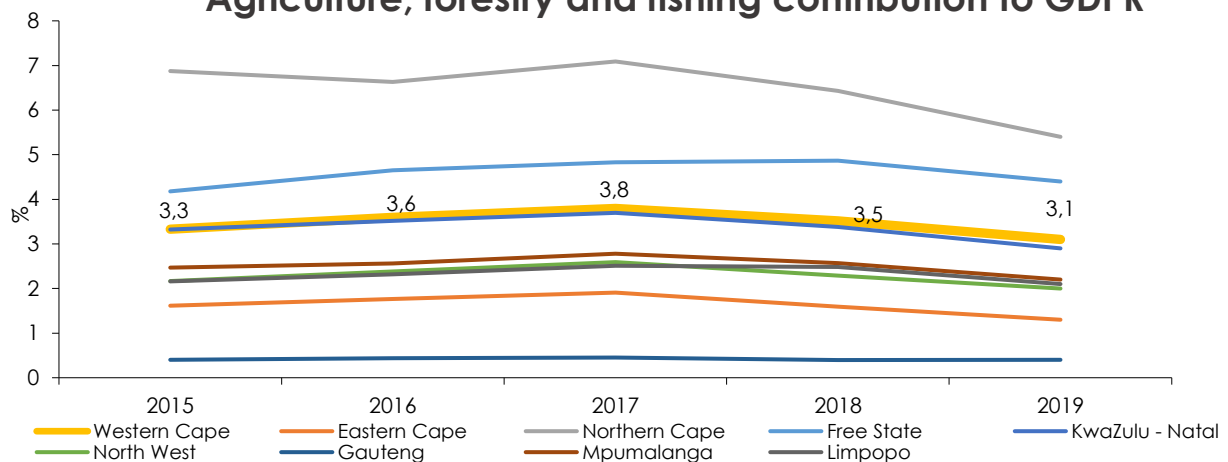
Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP

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 was 3.1% in 2019. In 2019, Northern Cape had the highest contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing (5.4%), followed by Free State (4.4%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribution to GDP



Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP 2015 - 2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Western Cape	3,3	3,6	3,8	3,5	3,1
Eastern Cape	1,6	1,8	1,9	1,6	1,3
Northern Cape	6,9	6,6	7,1	6,4	5,4
Free State	4,2	4,7	4,8	4,9	4,4
KwaZulu - Natal	3,3	3,5	3,7	3,4	2,9
North West	2,2	2,4	2,6	2,3	2,0
Gauteng	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4
Mpumalanga	2,5	2,6	2,8	2,6	2,2
Limpopo	2,2	2,3	2,5	2,5	2,1

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 2020, 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. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

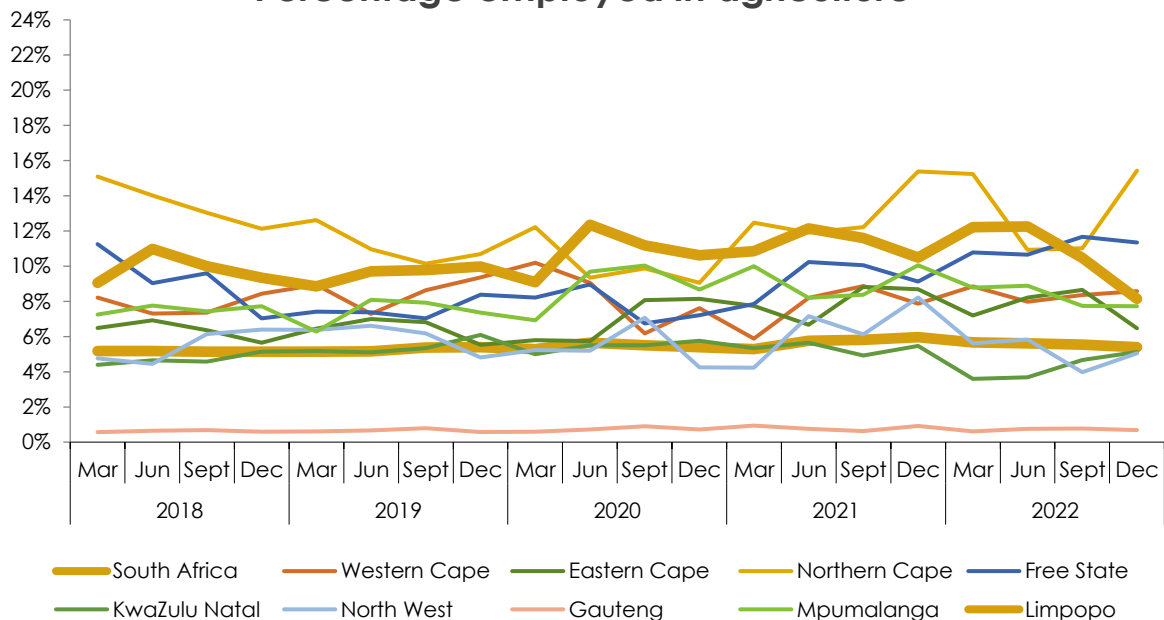
Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape

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 reached a high of 10.2% in March 2020, (the lowest rate of 5.9% was experienced in March 2021). The percentage of people employed in agriculture in the Western Cape for the 4th quarter of 2022 is 8,6%.

Percentage employed in agriculture



Percentage employed in agriculture

	September 2018	September 2019	September 2020	September 2021	September 2022
Eastern Cape	6,4%	6,8%	8,1%	8,8%	8,7%
Northern Cape	13,0%	10,1%	9,9%	12,2%	11,0%
Free State	9,6%	7,0%	6,7%	10,1%	11,7%
KwaZulu Natal	4,6%	5,3%	5,5%	4,9%	4,7%
North West	6,1%	6,2%	7,1%	6,1%	4,0%
Gauteng	0,7%	0,8%	0,9%	0,6%	0,8%
Mpumalanga	7,4%	7,9%	10,0%	8,4%	7,7%
Limpopo	10,0%	9,8%	11,2%	11,6%	10,5%
Western Cape	7,4%	8,6%	6,2%	8,9%	8,4%
South Africa	5,1%	5,4%	5,5%	5,8%	5,5%

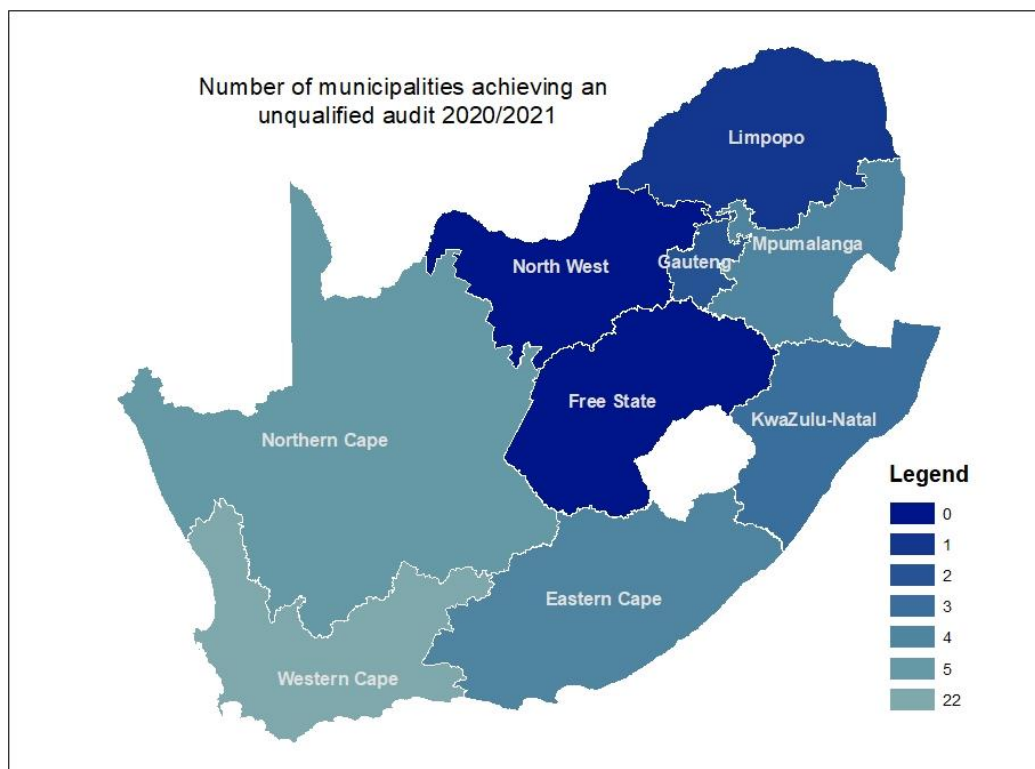
Data format	Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape and South Africa
Definition	Percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to total employment in the province and South Africa.
Data source	QLFS 2018 - 2022, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2 PSIP: Jobs
Data Note	<p>The 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.</p> <p>Stats SA changed the mode of collection to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for the QLFS data collection for Q2: 2020 to Q4: 2021. Over this period, the use of CATI saw the response rates of the survey decline over time to levels of concern for the organisation, reaching 44,6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. With further easing of the lockdown restrictions in 2022, the organisation took a decision to revert to face-to-face data collection using Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). In that regard all four quarters of 2022, data collections were mainly conducted using face-to-face interviewing with CAPI and it was observed that there was improvement in the response rate reaching 88,2% in Q4: 2022.</p>



Governance

Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the number of municipalities in each province achieving an unqualified audit.

(Data source: Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2020/21 – Auditor-General of South Africa).

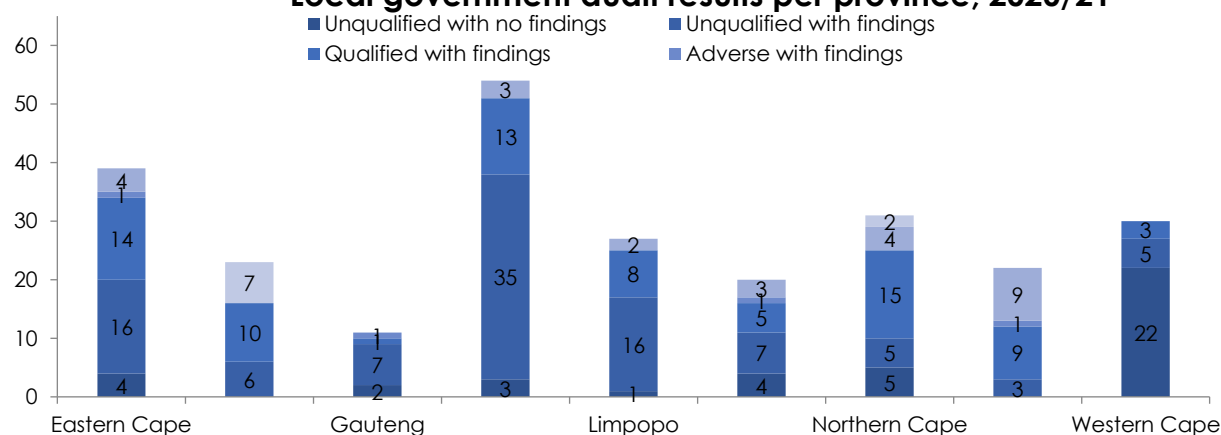
Number of municipalities with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the highest number of municipalities (22) that received unqualified audits with no findings for 2020/21 financial year - this is also the highest percentage (73.3%).

Local government audit results per province, 2020/21



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, 2020/21

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	4	-	2	3	1	4	5	-	22
Unqualified with findings	16	6	7	35	16	7	5	3	5
Qualified with findings	14	10	1	13	8	5	15	9	3
Adverse with findings	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Disclaimed with findings	4	-	-	3	2	3	4	9	-
Outstanding audits	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total number of municipalities	39	23	11	54	27	20	31	22	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 2020/21
Other links	VIP 5
Data Note	

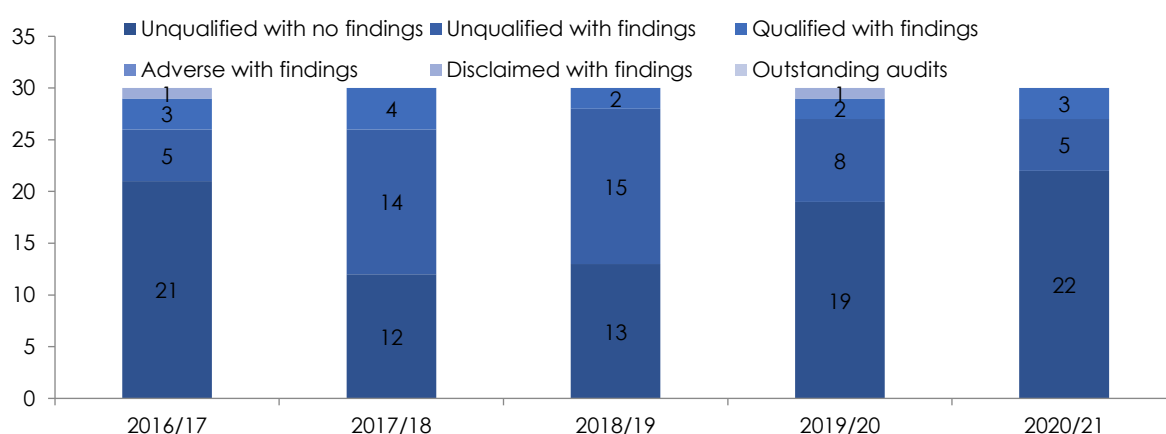
Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

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. 2020/21 saw a total of 22 municipalities receiving unqualified audits with no findings. The graph indicates a positive increasing trend since 2017/18.

Audit results of Western Cape municipalities



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Unqualified with no findings	21	12	13	19	22
Unqualified with findings	5	14	15	8	5
Qualified with findings	3	4	2	2	3
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	1	-	-	1	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	-

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 2020/21

Other links VIP 5

Data Note

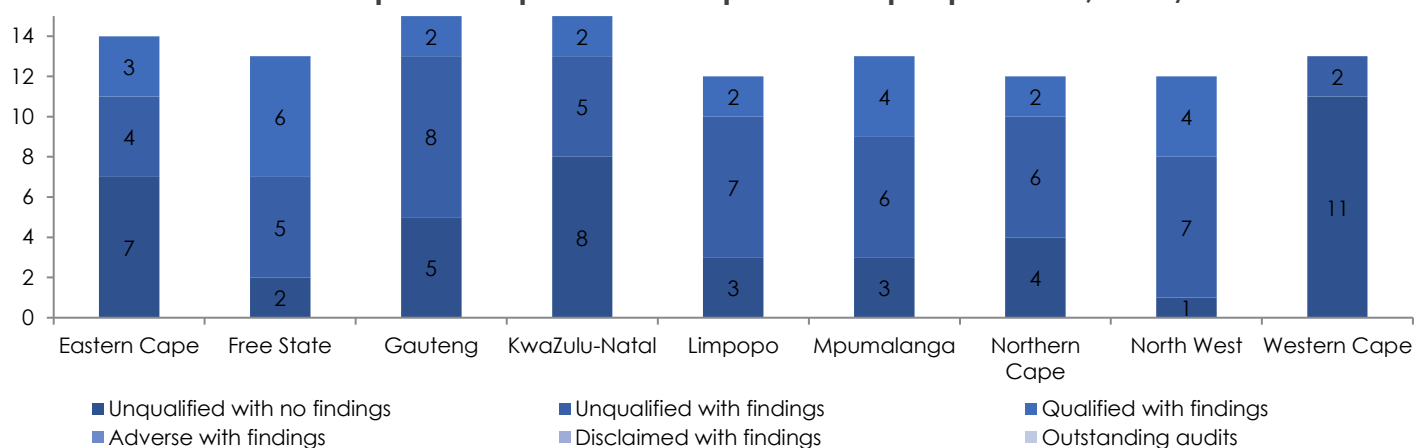
Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province had the most number of provincial departments (11) that received a clean audit; and this is also the highest percentage (84,6%). KwaZulu-Natal had eight (8) out of 15 provincial departments (53,3%) having received a clean audit.

Audit profile of provincial departments per province, 2021/22



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in 2021/22

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	7	2	5	8	3	3	4	1	11
Unqualified with findings	4	5	8	5	7	6	6	7	2
Qualified with findings	3	6	2	2	2	4	2	4	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total number of departments	14	13	15	15	12	13	12	12	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 2021/22

Other links VIP 5

Data Note

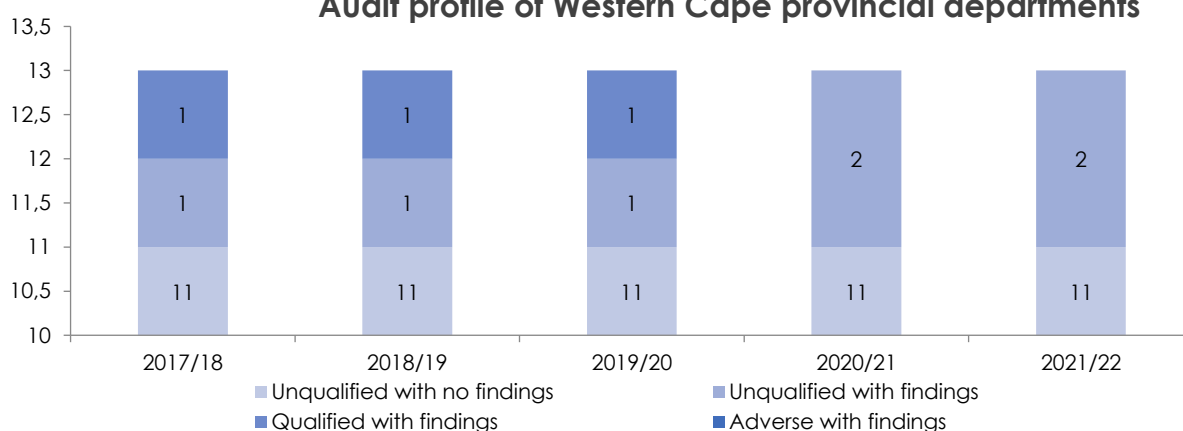
Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

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 2021/22, the Western Cape had 11 departments with unqualified audits with no findings.

Audit profile of Western Cape provincial departments



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Unqualified with no findings	11	11	11	11	11
Unqualified with findings	1	1	1	2	2
Qualified with findings	1	1	1	-	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	-

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 2021/22
Other links	VIP 5
Data Note	Does not include Provincial Parliament

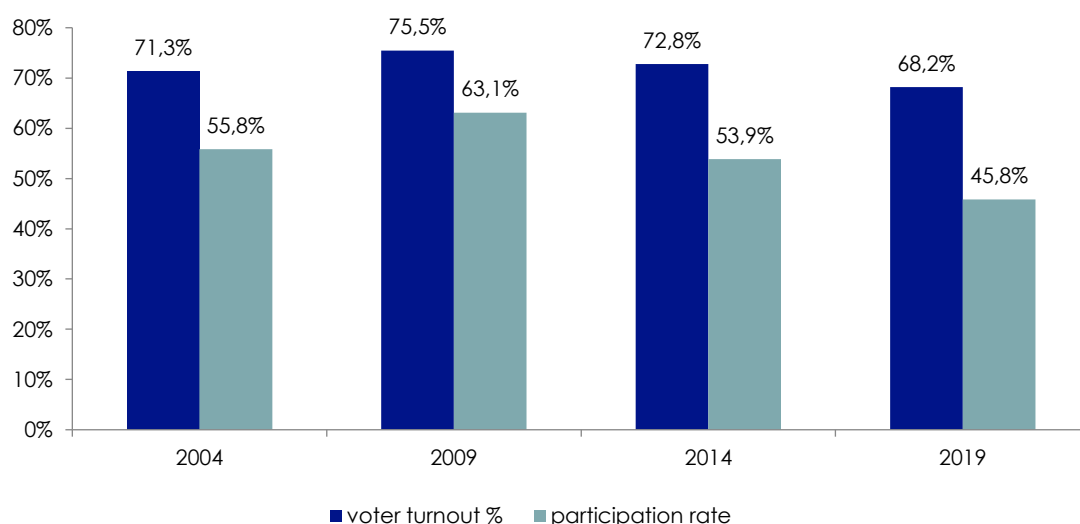
Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape

Nation building and social cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019 provincial elections, both the voter turnout percentage and the participation rate decreased in comparison to the past 3 provincial elections. The 2021 municipal elections had a much lower voter turnout percentage and participation rate in comparison to the previous municipal elections. A voter turnout rate of only 49.0% and participation rate of only 31.3% in 2021 provides for an interesting perspective on the citizen's faith in democracy.

Provincial Elections

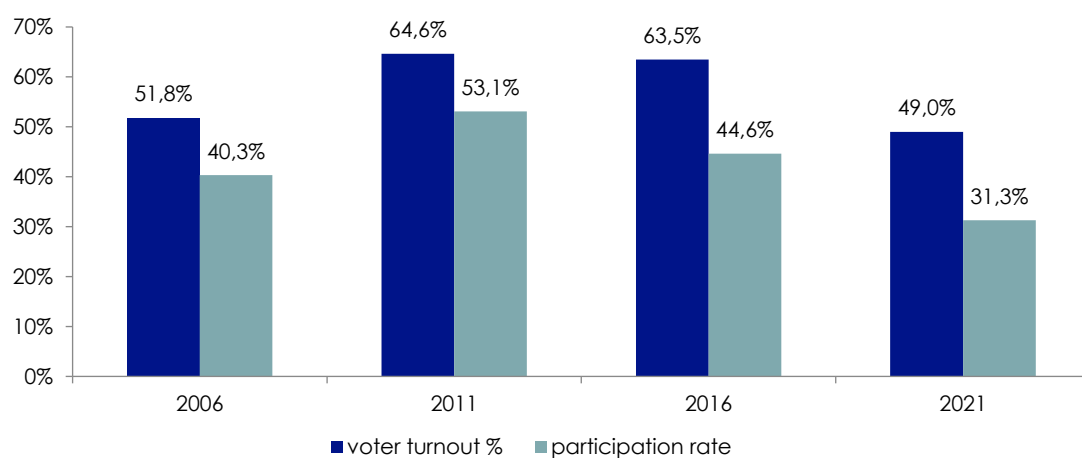


Participation rates in provincial elections

	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	2 301 371	1 191 777	51,8%	2 956 640	40,3%
2011	2 706 736	1 748 208	64,6%	3 295 053	53,1%
2016	3 066 649	1 948 892	63,5%	4 372 803	44,6%
2021	3 111 930	1 524 369	49,0%	4 866 287	31,3%

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	

Title of Document: **Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators**

Chief Director: **Zeenat Ishmail**

Chief Directorate: Strategic Management Information/Provincial Data Office

Department of the Premier

PO Box 659

Cape Town

8000



Contact Persons: Faizel Noordien

Email: Faizel.Noordien@westerncape.gov.za



**Western Cape
Government**