



Western Cape  
Government



Measuring results using key outcome indicators

Mid Release July 2017

# Acknowledgements

To begin with, I would like to thank the Western Cape Government for committing to a data driven and evidence –based approach towards decision making. Better data and information for service delivery at all levels whether it is from the front-line to corporate provides for better development outcomes for the Western Cape.

A word of appreciation goes to the Directorate Province-wide Monitoring and Evaluation for their meticulous detail in ensuring that each indicator as presented in this mid-term release has the relevance for further use and application. Appreciation also goes to the Directorate Spatial Information for linking the spatial element into the outcome indicator discussion.

I would like to acknowledge the strategic insights of the Chief Director: Strategic Management Information for her willingness to re-direct the initial scope of the publication 'measuring results using key outcome indicators' from being Western Cape specific to also being a comparative analysis with other provinces.

Acknowledgement also goes out to the contributions from the Head of Departments and especially the inputs and constructive criticism from the Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism as well as the DDGs in the Corporate Services Centre.

This mid-term release is accessible on the website of the Department of the Premier and the next annual publication is due in March 2018.



Advocate Brent Gerber

# Introduction

This publication is an output of Strategic Management Information that measures and monitors development outcome indicators that is critical to support the global development agenda and sub-national data requirements. This product is guided by international examples and related country specific statistical co-ordination systems. The report is linked to the Outcome Indicator Framework and provides data for a set of these outcome indicators where the data is credible, reliable and periodic.

This publication "Measuring results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is in the format of data trends to inform evidence-based decision-making. This is an annual publication that provides relevant and accurate data trends on key outcome indicators that inform the Executive to support evidence-based decision-making, planning and M&E.

Data for the publication is collated from various data sources (official data from Stats SA, administrative data from various provincial and national departments). The product is produced from the database with indicators and related trends to support evidence-based decision-making in line with national and provincial policy imperatives.

The performance results should be used as evidence-based governance for accountability of delivery, but also for policy, strategy, programme, project and budget review and adjustment.

The Western Cape Government (WCG) has adopted a Results-based Province-Wide Monitoring and Evaluation approach which aligns provincial performance and measuring results of key government priorities. This publication is an output of this approach and provides data in response to both the National Development Plan and the Provincial Strategic Plan.

# Contents

Acknowledgements.....	1
Introduction.....	2
About this Report .....	6
Definitions .....	7
Universal Statistical Themes.....	8
Policy Domain alignment.....	9
Provincial Strategic Goals .....	10
<b>Population</b> .....	11
Western Cape Province population .....	12
The Western Cape population by age group and gender .....	13
The South African population per province .....	15
<b>Economic Growth and Transformation</b> .....	16
Real regional GDP growth rate per province .....	17
Real regional GDP growth rate.....	18
The total GDP of the province in Rands .....	20
The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to .....	21
Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the province .....	22
Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.) .....	24
<b>Prices</b> .....	26
Consumer Price Index by province .....	27
Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate .....	28
The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI) .....	30
<b>Employment, job creation and decent work</b> .....	31
Unemployment rate by province .....	32
Unemployment rate .....	33
Unemployment rate by population in WC .....	35
Unemployment rate by gender in WC .....	36
Youth unemployment rate.....	38
Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC.....	40
Labour participation rate.....	43
Percentage of households with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year .....	45
<b>Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty</b> .....	47
Average annual income by ward in the Western Cape .....	48
Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings.....	49
Percentage of households that have access to basic services.....	51
Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services.....	53
Percentage of households that have access to basic services.....	55
Percentage of households that have access to basic services.....	57
Percentage of disabled persons receiving relevant support services .....	59

Percentage of households that are child-headed households .....	61
<b>Sustainable resource management</b> .....	<b>62</b>
Dam levels in the Western Cape .....	63
Electricity consumption in South Africa .....	64
Electricity consumption in the Western Cape .....	66
Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape .....	67
Average blue drop status .....	69
Average green drop status.....	71
Total waste minimised in a given year in the City of Cape Town .....	73
Biodiversity under conservation over total hectares of sensitive biodiversity in the Western Cape .....	75
<b>Health</b> .....	<b>76</b>
Health Care Facilities for the Western Cape .....	77
HIV prevalence among women aged 15 - 49 years old in the province.....	78
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics.....	79
New Smear Positive PTB cure rate .....	80
TB programme success rate .....	80
Facility infant (under 1) mortality rate .....	82
Facility child (under 5) mortality rate .....	83
Child (under 5) mortality rate; .....	84
infant (under 1) mortality rate .....	84
Facility maternal mortality rate .....	86
Delivery rate in facility to women under 18 years .....	87
Years of Life Lost (YLL) by cause of death, Western Cape, 2013 .....	88
Life Expectancy (LE) .....	89
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 .....	90
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape .....	91
Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape .....	93
<b>Education</b> .....	<b>94</b>
Education facilities in the Western Cape .....	95
Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systematic tests; Language systematic tests .....	96
Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systematic tests; Language systematic tests .....	97
Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systematic tests; Language systematic tests .....	98
School sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape .....	99
Matric pass rate achieved.....	100
Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape .....	102
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations .....	103
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape .....	104
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate.....	105
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 .....	109

University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape .....	110
Learner retention rate between Grade 10 and 12 .....	111
The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption .....	113
Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification .....	114
Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape .....	115
Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate) .....	116
<b>Safety and security .....</b>	<b>118</b>
Police precincts and police stations in the Western Cape .....	119
Total number of murders reported in a given year .....	120
Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year .....	122
Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year .....	123
Total number of thefts reported in a given year.....	125
Total number of sexual crimes reported in a given year .....	127
Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape .....	129
Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape .....	131
<b>Rural development, food security and land reform .....</b>	<b>132</b>
Farm Boundaries in the Western Cape .....	133
Percentage agricultural growth rate .....	134
Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP .....	135
Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape .....	136
<b>Governance .....</b>	<b>138</b>
Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring baseline visits conducted 2012 - 2016.....	139
Number of municipalities with unqualified audits .....	140
Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits .....	141
Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits .....	142
Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits.....	143
Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape .....	144
Average user rating per sector in the Western Cape in a given year .....	146
Average user rating per standard in the Western Cape in a given year .....	148
Annual aggregated final score for Western Cape Government MPAT .....	150
Percentage of standards scored at level 4 in WCG MPAT final assessments .....	151
Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities in the Western Cape .....	152

# About this Report

This report is an output of the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) approach as implemented in the WCG. The report aims to provide accurate, relevant and up to date data for evidence-based decision-making and can serve as a quick reference for policy makers to available data across a number of universal statistical themes.

Specifically, the report provides an overview of the Western Cape in relation to 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.

The indicators used in this report are selected to assess and monitor progress against key national priority outcomes as well as to inform the provincial strategic goals.

Data is sourced from government administration datasets, official statistics<sup>1</sup> and research by local institutions. The publication uses 2011 as a baseline year for all trends where data is available. Trends are displayed from this baseline year up to and including the latest data available at the time of publication. Any indicator trend prior to 2011 baseline year may be requested from the Strategic Management Information unit.

Another focus of the publication is to provide provincial comparisons on key indicators. Where applicable, all 9 provinces' statistics are provided in the table accompanying the indicator. For ease of representation, not all graphs show 9 provinces but concentrate on providing comparisons between the key provinces of the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

---

<sup>1</sup> For indicators using Census data, Census 2001, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016 are used as the data sources to show comparison

# Definitions

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



# Universal Statistical Themes

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

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

# Policy Domain alignment

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

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

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

# Provincial Strategic Goals

The Provincial Strategic Goals (PSGs) are formulated as the basis for the policy priorities of the Western Cape Government. Linkages to the PSGs are made for each indicator. The PSGs are listed below:

PSG 1: Create Opportunities for Growth and Jobs

PSG 2: Improve Education Outcomes and Opportunities for Youth Development

PSG 3: Increase Wellness and Safety, and Tackle Social Ills

PSG 4: Enable a Resilient, Sustainable, Quality and Inclusive Living Environment

PSG 5: Embed Good Governance and Integrated Service Delivery through Partnerships and Spatial Alignment

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

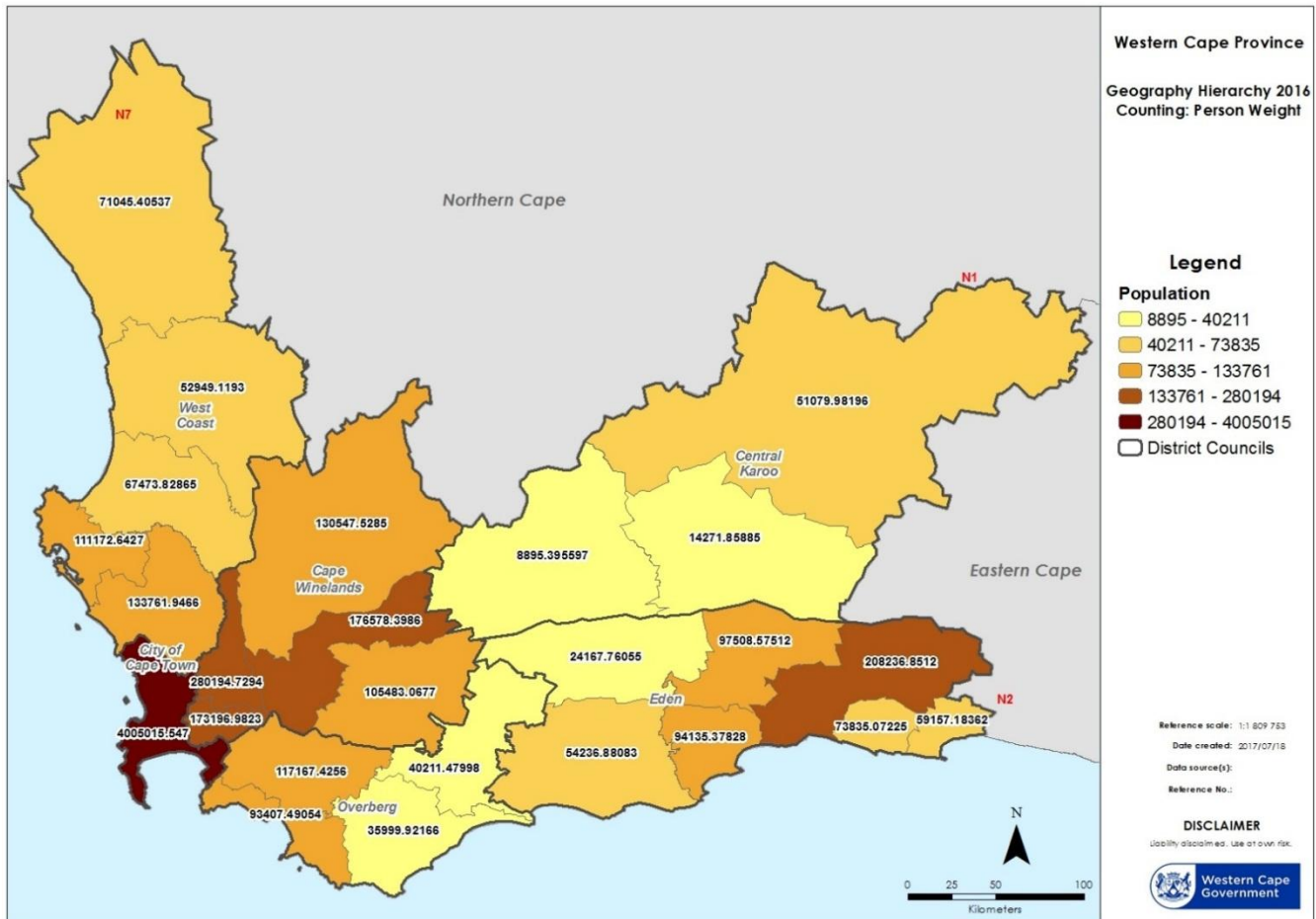


**Population**



# Western Cape Province population

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the highest population density is found in the City of Cape Town with the lowest densities found in the Central Karoo district. The other highest densities are found in the Cape Winelands district and some of the municipalities in the Eden District.



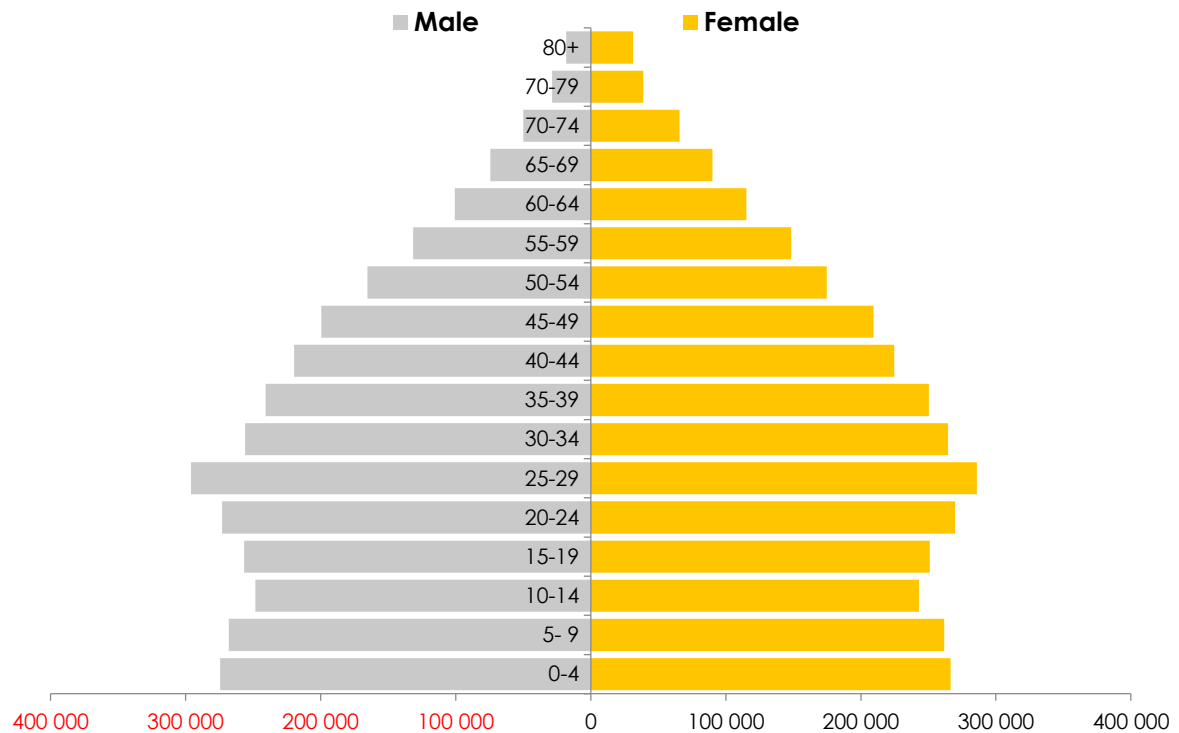
# The Western Cape population by age group and gender

TREND ANALYSIS

The total number of people living in the Western Cape was 6 293 200 in 2016, with 49.3% of the population being male and 50.7% female. From the age group 50 years and older, the proportion of females are significantly higher than males. This further proves that females live longer than males and becomes even more significant from 65 years and older.

Western Cape population by age category, 2016					
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-4	274 348	266 490	540 838	50.7%	49.3%
5-9	268 070	261 664	529 734	50.4%	49.6%
10-14	248 380	243 063	491 443	50.4%	49.6%
15-19	256 757	251 130	507 887	50.5%	49.5%
20-24	273 040	269 819	542 858	50.4%	49.6%
25-29	296 064	285 790	581 854	50.8%	49.2%
30-34	256 004	264 621	520 625	48.6%	51.4%
35-39	240 817	250 409	491 226	49.3%	50.7%
40-44	219 721	224 828	444 549	49.9%	50.1%
45-49	199 571	209 387	408 958	49.3%	50.7%
50-54	165 300	174 703	340 003	48.8%	51.2%
55-59	131 433	148 448	279 882	46.7%	53.3%
60-64	100 738	115 227	215 965	46.1%	53.9%
65-69	74 292	90 108	164 400	44.4%	55.6%
70-74	50 077	65 675	115 752	42.7%	57.3%
70-79	28 727	38 949	67 676	42.2%	57.8%
80+	18 231	31 318	49 549	35.6%	64.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 101 572</b>	<b>3 191 628</b>	<b>6 293 200</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>

## Western Cape population by age group and gender, 2016



<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	The total number of people living in the Western Cape by age group and gender in a given year
<b>Data source</b>	Mid-Year Population Estimates 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	n/a
<b>Data Note</b>	

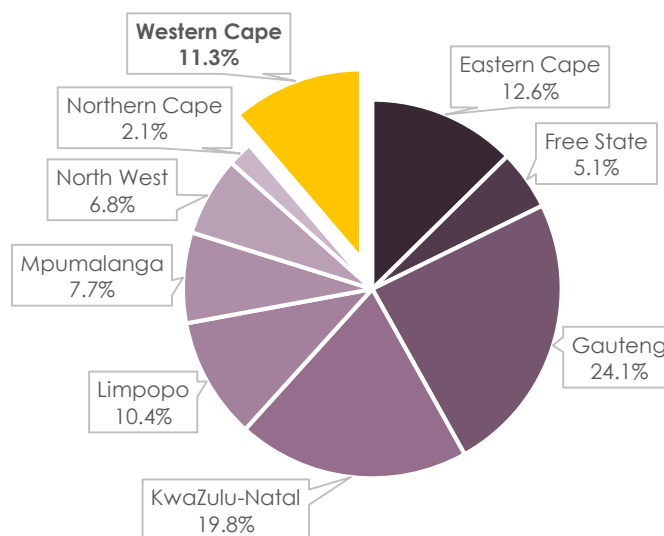


# The South African population per province

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's population has increased from 5.8 million people in 2011 to 6.3 million in 2016 and has the 4th largest population in the country with Gauteng having the largest population. The Western Cape accounts for 11.3% of the country's population and has the second highest average annual growth rate (1.65%) behind Gauteng (2.06%).

**Total population per province, 2016**



Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	average annual growth rate
Eastern Cape	6 641 610	6 716 235	6 795 793	6 880 798	6 970 751	7 061 717	1.23%
Free State	2 763 679	2 780 151	2 798 251	2 817 934	2 839 111	2 861 618	0.70%
Gauteng	12 187 683	12 438 015	12 692 392	12 952 007	13 218 362	13 498 151	2.06%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 268 777	10 417 012	10 572 471	10 735 094	10 904 871	11 079 717	1.53%
Limpopo	5 403 467	5 474 685	5 550 519	5 630 989	5 716 067	5 803 941	1.44%
Mpumalanga	4 028 824	4 086 072	4 144 794	4 204 745	4 265 951	4 328 256	1.44%
North West	3 492 981	3 548 288	3 605 645	3 665 142	3 726 776	3 790 614	1.65%
Northern Cape	1 144 888	1 154 365	1 163 844	1 173 216	1 182 462	1 191 651	0.80%
Western Cape	5 797 436	5 891 691	5 988 247	6 086 811	6 187 626	6 293 200	1.65%
South Africa	51 729 345	52 506 515	53 311 956	54 146 735	55 011 977	55 908 865	1.57%

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	The total number of persons living in South Africa by province
<b>Data source</b>	Mid-Year Population Estimates 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	n/a
<b>Data Note</b>	

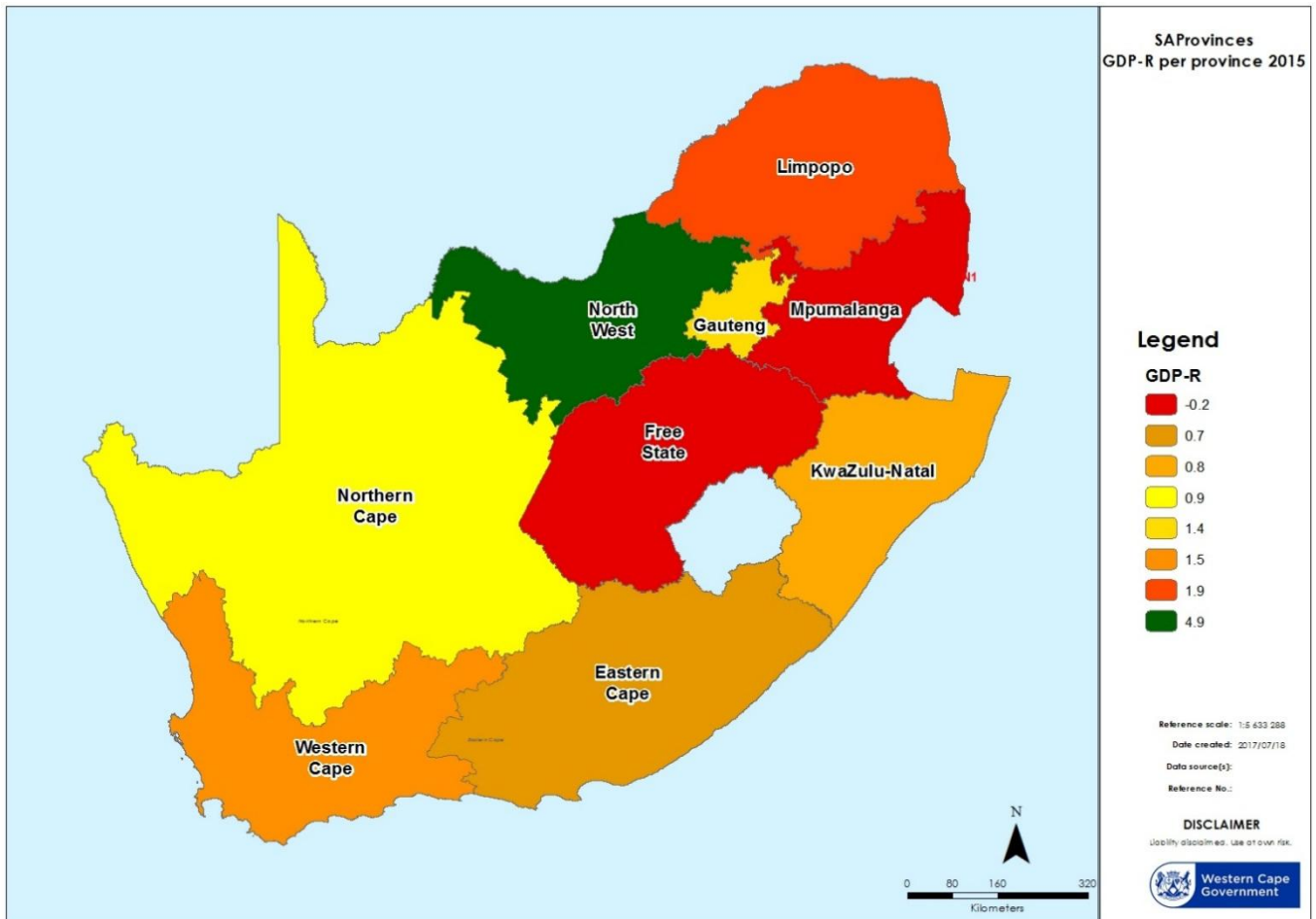




# Economic Growth and Transformation

# Real regional GDP growth rate per province

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



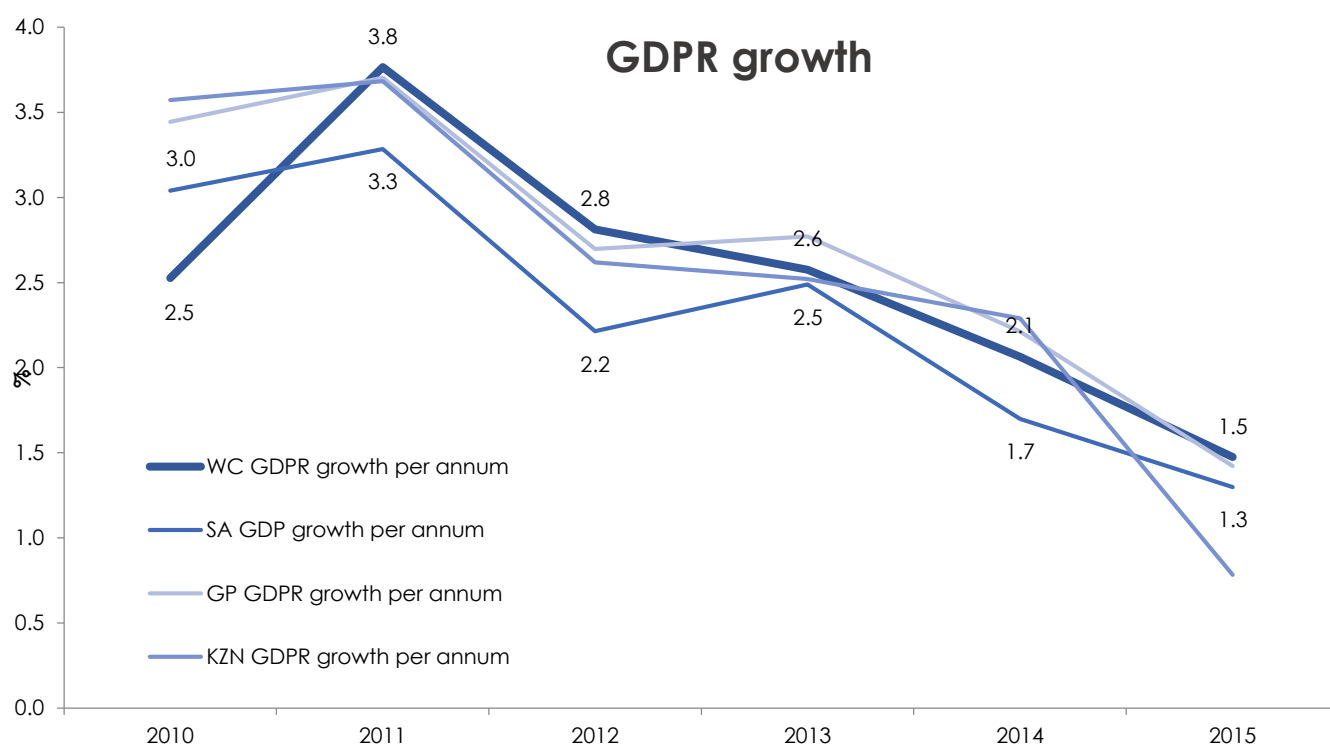
The map above shows that most provinces had similar GDP growth and hence the similar colour shading. Free State and Mpumalanga with negative growth for 2015 and North West with the highest growth experienced are the contrasting colours.

# Real regional GDP growth rate

**An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network**

TREND ANALYSIS

Even though there is positive economic growth, data from 2012 onwards shows the economy is slowing down and GDP growth is declining for the key provinces driving the economy. Both the national and provincial economy experienced its lowest growth in 2015.



GDPR per annum South African Provinces						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WC	2.5	3.8	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.5
EC	2.4	3.7	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.7
NC	2.2	2.0	3.2	2.4	2.9	0.9
FS	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.8	-0.2
KZN	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	0.8
NW	3.2	2.3	-1.9	2.9	-3.7	4.9
GP	3.4	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	1.4
MP	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.9	-0.2
LP	2.6	2.4	1.0	2.7	1.0	1.9
SA GDP	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.3



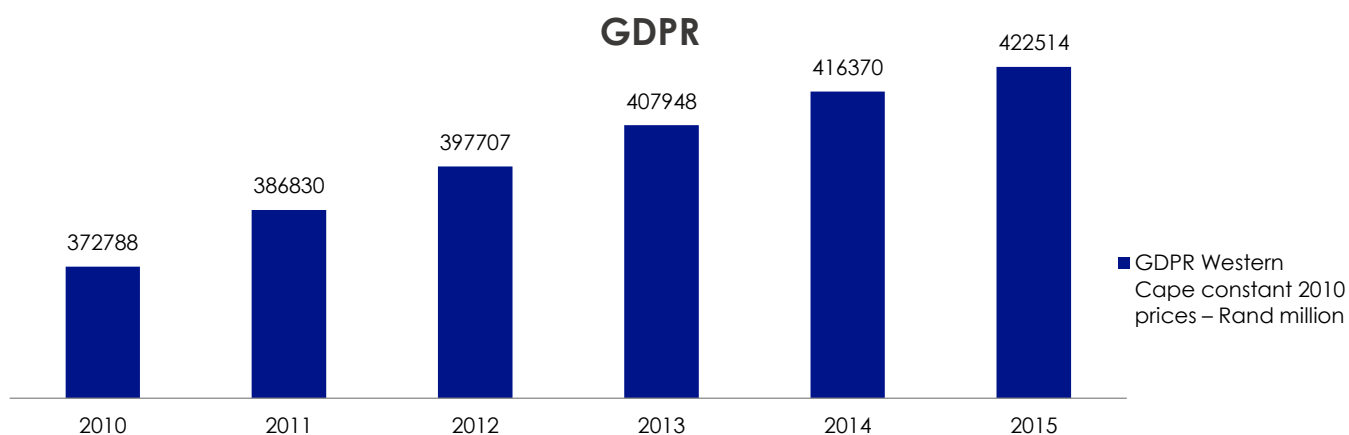
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage change in GDPR
<b>Definition</b>	The total GDP growth of the province per annum taking inflation into account
<b>Data source</b>	GDP 4th Quarter release 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA  Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

# The total GDP of the province in Rands

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has experienced its biggest slowdown in GDP during 2009 due to the global recession. Data for GDPR shows consistent positive growth since 2010. From 2010 to 2012, it is evident that in terms of Rand value both the WC and SA economy are experiencing an increasing upward trend, however after 2012 the growth is slowing down, yet still positive.



GDPR						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDPR Western Cape constant 2010 prices – Rand million	372788	386830	397707	407948	416370	422514
GDPR South Africa constant 2010 prices – Rand million	2748008	2838257	2901078	2973293	3023826	3063101

<b>Data format</b>	Rand value of GDPR at current prices in Rand million
<b>Definition</b>	Market value of all final goods and services produced within a region in a given period of time
<b>Data source</b>	GDP 4th Quarter release 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA  Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

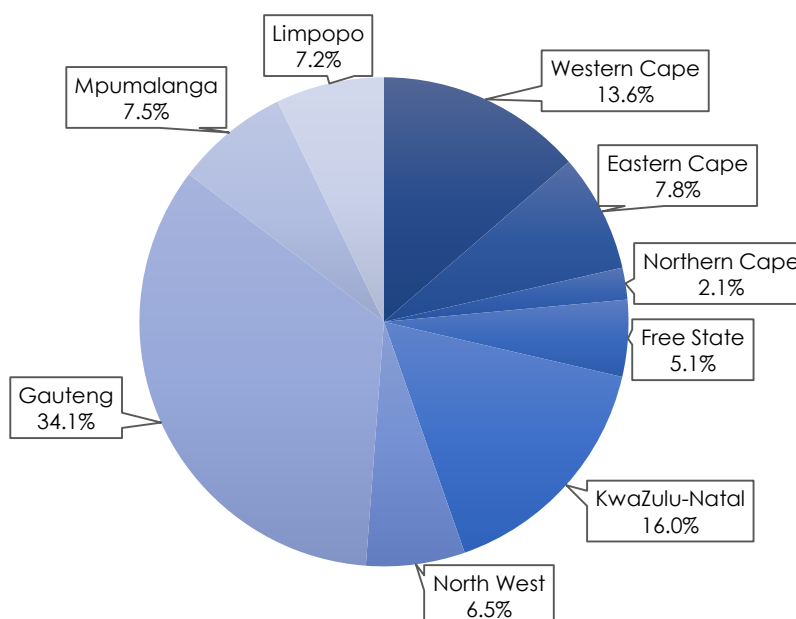
# The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to the country's GDP

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's contribution to national GDP remains fairly constant. The province with the highest contribution in 2015 to the national GDP is Gauteng with 34.1% contribution followed by the KwaZulu-Natal (16.0%) and then the Western Cape (13.6%).

**GDPR contribution 2015**



**GDPR contribution**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Western Cape	13,6%	13,7%	13,7%	13,8%	13,6%	13,6%
Eastern Cape	7,7%	7,5%	7,8%	7,7%	7,7%	7,8%
Northern Cape	2,2%	2,1%	2,1%	2,0%	2,2%	2,1%
Free State	5,4%	5,2%	5,0%	5,0%	5,0%	5,1%
KwaZulu-Natal	15,8%	15,9%	16,0%	15,9%	16,0%	16,0%
North West	6,6%	6,7%	6,4%	6,8%	6,5%	6,5%
Gauteng	34,1%	34,1%	33,8%	33,9%	34,2%	34,1%
Mpumalanga	7,4%	7,5%	7,8%	7,6%	7,6%	7,5%
Limpopo	7,4%	7,4%	7,3%	7,3%	7,2%	7,2%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of total GDP
<b>Definition</b>	% contribution of Western Cape regional GDP to National GDP of South Africa
<b>Data source</b>	GDP 4th Quarter release 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter of the following year by Stats SA  Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

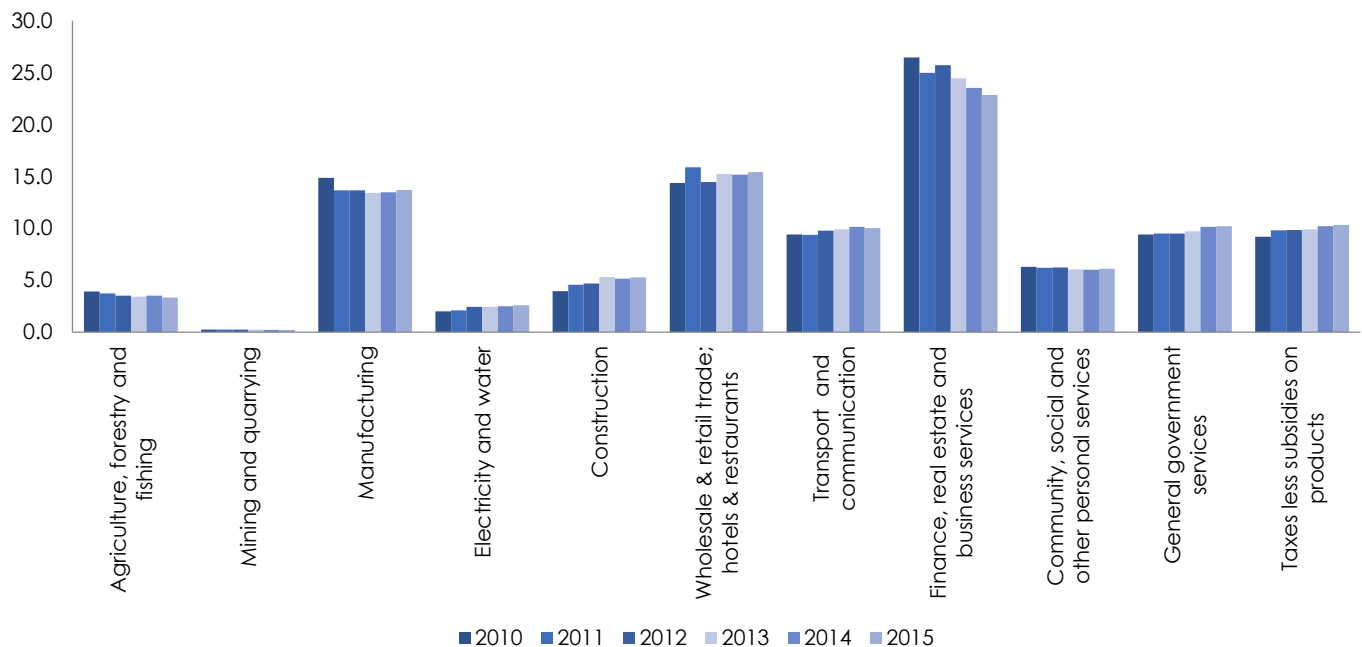
# Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the province

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

For the Western Cape in 2015, Finance, real estate and business services has the highest contribution to GDP (22.9%) followed by Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants (15.4%) and by Manufacturing (13.7%). The data shows that these sectors have contributed the most to WC GDP since 2010.

### GDP contribution from each industry



GDP contribution from each industry					
Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction
2010	3.9	0.2	14.9	2.0	3.9
2011	3.7	0.2	13.7	2.1	4.6
2012	3.5	0.2	13.7	2.4	4.7
2013	3.4	0.2	13.7	2.5	5.2
2014	3.6	0.2	13.4	2.5	5.1
2015	3.3	0.2	13.7	2.6	5.3



GDPR contribution from each industry						
Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Wholesale & retail trade; hotels & restaurants	Transport and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and other personal services	General government services	Taxes less subsidies on products
2010	14.4	9.4	26.5	6.3	9.4	9.2
2011	15.9	9.4	25.0	6.2	9.5	9.8
2012	14.5	9.8	25.7	6.2	9.5	9.8
2013	15.1	9.6	24.5	6.1	9.7	10.0
2014	15.2	9.7	24.4	5.9	9.8	10.3
2015	15.4	10.0	22.9	6.1	10.2	10.3

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage contribution of each industry to GDPR
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage contribution each industry in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province
<b>Data source</b>	GDP 4th Quarter release 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA  Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.



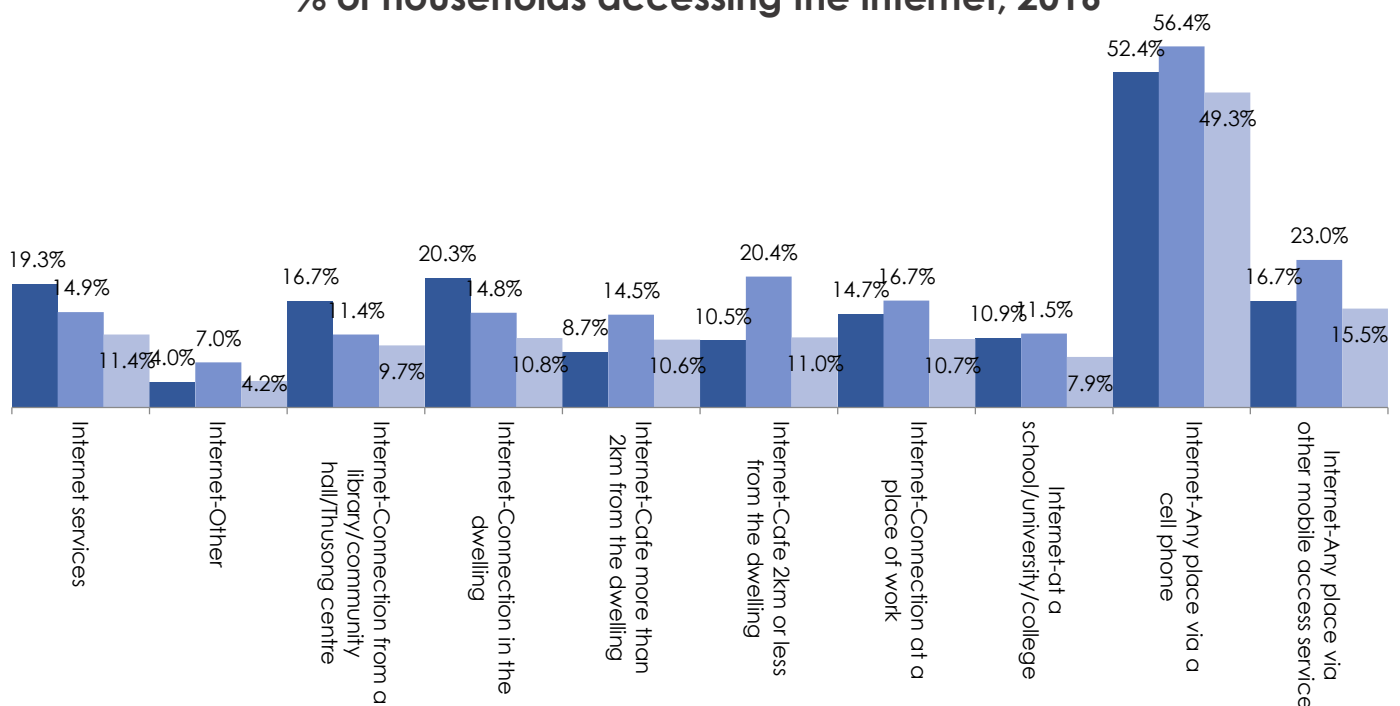
# Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.)

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2016, the type of internet access with the highest percentage for households is Internet-Access Any place via a cell phone. The province with the highest access is Gauteng (56.4%), followed by Western Cape (52.4%) and Kwa-Zulu Natal (51.7%). For South Africa, access to internet is the highest for Any place via cell phone (49.3%).

## % of households accessing the internet, 2016



## % of households accessing the internet by type of access and province, 2016

	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	SA
Internet services	19.3%	7.0%	10.4%	10.6%	9.1%	8.2%	14.9%	6.9%	6.8%	11.4%
Internet-Other	4.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	4.1%	1.9%	7.0%	3.3%	2.1%	4.2%
Internet-Connection from a library/community hall/Thusong centre	16.7%	4.2%	8.9%	14.2%	11.1%	5.3%	11.4%	7.6%	2.6%	9.7%
Internet-Connection in the dwelling	20.3%	6.7%	7.4%	8.5%	9.5%	5.3%	14.8%	6.2%	4.5%	10.8%
Internet-Cafe more than 2km from the dwelling	8.7%	7.3%	4.5%	6.6%	10.6%	7.7%	14.5%	11.9%	9.6%	10.6%
Internet-Cafe 2km or less from the dwelling	10.5%	4.7%	3.3%	6.2%	7.0%	6.3%	20.4%	9.1%	6.5%	11.0%
Internet-Connection at a place of work	14.7%	6.0%	7.3%	8.0%	9.1%	6.3%	16.7%	7.3%	4.3%	10.7%
Internet-at a school/university/college	10.9%	4.5%	5.6%	7.8%	7.5%	4.0%	11.5%	5.4%	3.4%	7.9%
Internet-Any place via a cell phone	52.4%	37.4%	41.6%	45.6%	51.7%	43.5%	56.4%	49.9%	40.4%	49.3%
Internet-Any place via other mobile access service	16.7%	9.3%	11.1%	11.4%	14.2%	8.9%	23.0%	13.9%	10.1%	15.5%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	% of households in the Western Cape that have access to the internet
<b>Data source</b>	Community Survey 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Percentages can sum to more than 100% as households may indicate more than 1 form of accessing the internet.

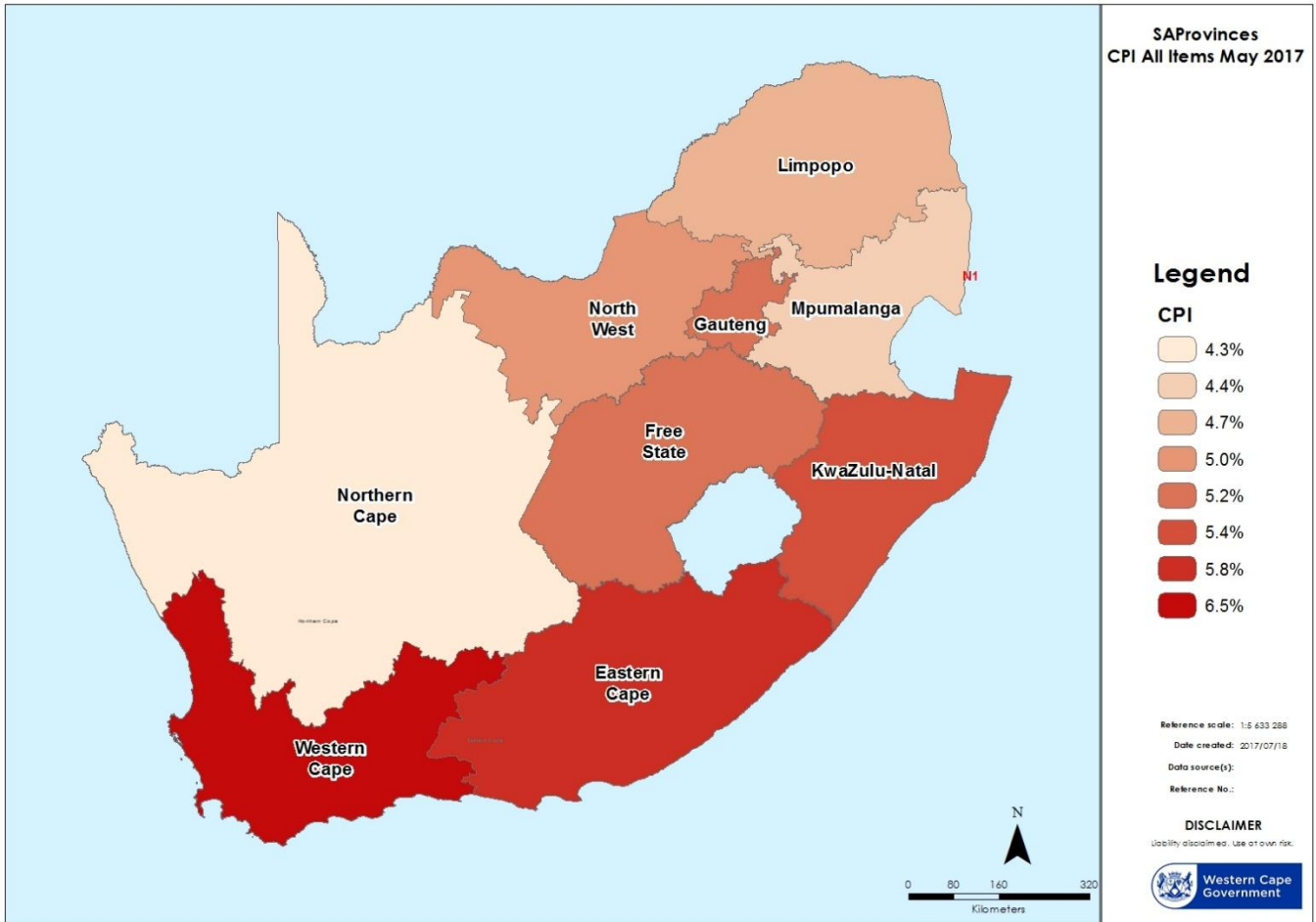


Prices



# Consumer Price Index by province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows that all provinces were in a range between 4.3% and 6.5% for headline inflation with the Western Cape and Eastern Cape experiencing the highest inflation during May 2017.

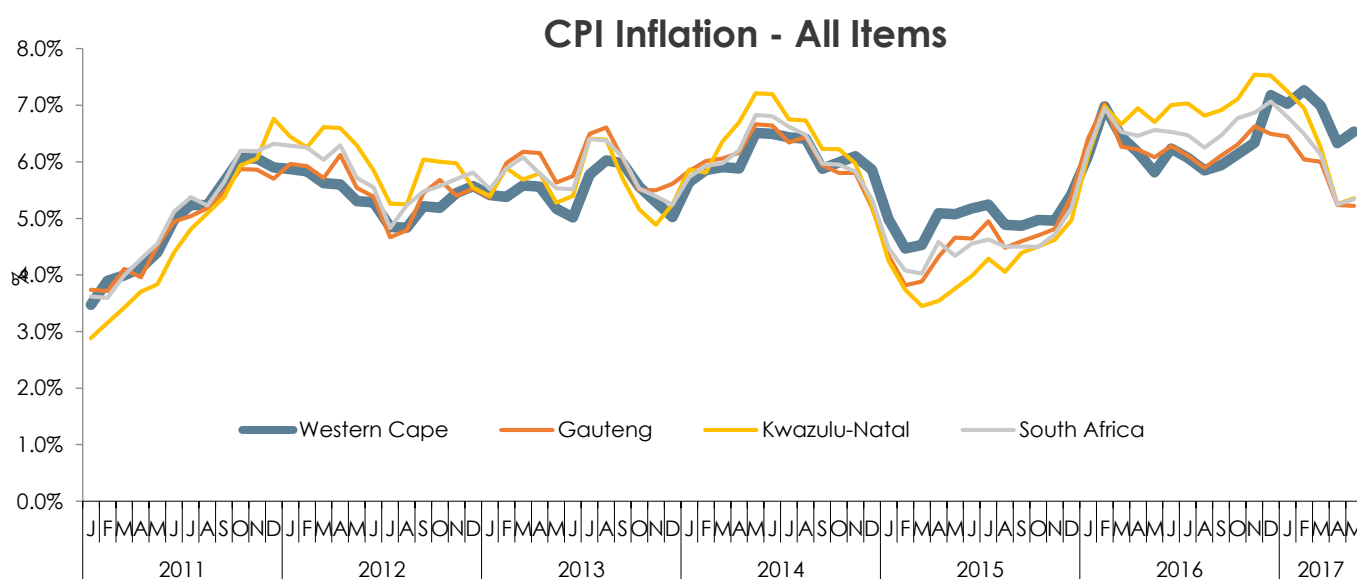


# Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

Since mid 2011, the inflation rate (all items) has been maintained at between 4% and 7%. For the 2015 calendar year, inflation rate has been at relatively low levels last seen during 2011. However the inflation rate has seen a significant increase since December 2015. Data released for May indicates that the inflation rate for the Western Cape is now 6.5%.



		CPI annual inflation rate, 2016											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	6.2%	7.0%	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%	6.3%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.2%	6.4%	7.2%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.1%	7.7%	8.8%	9.7%	8.5%	8.9%	9.7%	10.2%	10.3%	10.2%	10.6%	10.8%
	Food	6.2%	8.1%	9.0%	10.0%	8.6%	8.9%	9.7%	10.3%	10.3%	10.1%	10.7%	10.9%
South Africa	All items	6.2%	7.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%	7.0%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7.4%	9.4%	10.6%	12.3%	11.9%	11.9%	12.6%	12.7%	12.8%	12.9%	12.5%	12.8%
	Food	7.7%	9.8%	10.9%	12.8%	12.4%	12.2%	13.1%	13.0%	13.1%	13.2%	12.8%	12.9%



CPI annual inflation rate, 2017		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
	All items	6.2%	7.0%	6.4%	6.3%	6.5%
<b>Western Cape</b>	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.1%	7.7%	8.8%	6.7%	7.8%
	Food	6.2%	8.1%	9.0%	6.5%	7.8%
	All items	6.2%	7.0%	6.6%	5.2%	5.3%
<b>South Africa</b>	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	7.4%	9.4%	10.6%	6.7%	7.0%
	Food	7.7%	9.8%	10.9%	6.4%	6.8%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Year-on-year percentage increase in consumer price index.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; CPI 2011 - 2017,
<b>Other links</b>	
<b>Data Note</b>	Table provides the inflation rates for the past year and graph shows trends going back to 2011 for ease of presentation

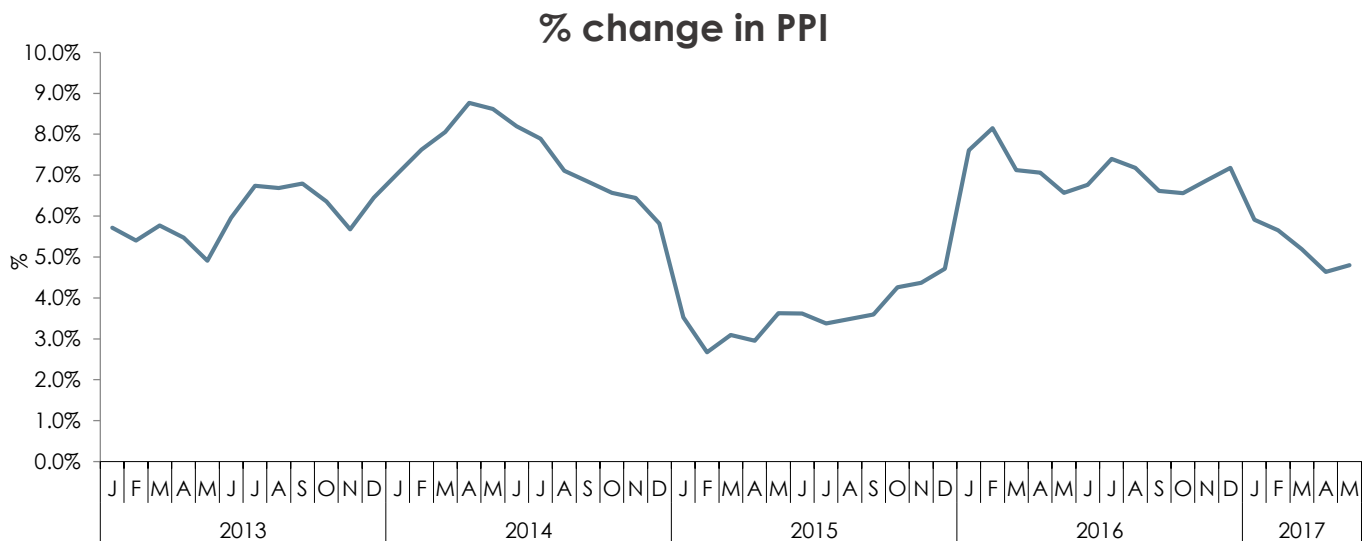


# The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI)

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Producer Price Index inflation averaged 6.0% annually in 2013, 7.5% in 2014, 3.6% in 2015 and 7.1% in 2016. The high of 8.8% came in April 2014 whilst the low was 2.7% in February 2015. Over the past year the monthly PPI was between 6.5% and 8.1%. 2016 has seen a significant upward trend for PPI. The latest data reflects that PPI has slowed to 4.8% in May 2017.



## Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa

2016

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	7.6%	8.1%	7.1%	7.0%	6.5%	6.8%	7.4%	7.2%	6.6%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%

## Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa

2017

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
PPI	Final manufactured goods	5.9%	5.6%	5.2%	4.6%	4.8%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Year-on-year percentage change in producer price index.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; PPI 2012 - 2017
<b>Other links</b>	-
<b>Data Note</b>	Table provides the rates for the past year and graph shows trends for the last 3 years for ease of presentation; the base year for the PPI is 2012 and therefore annual changes is calculated from 2013.



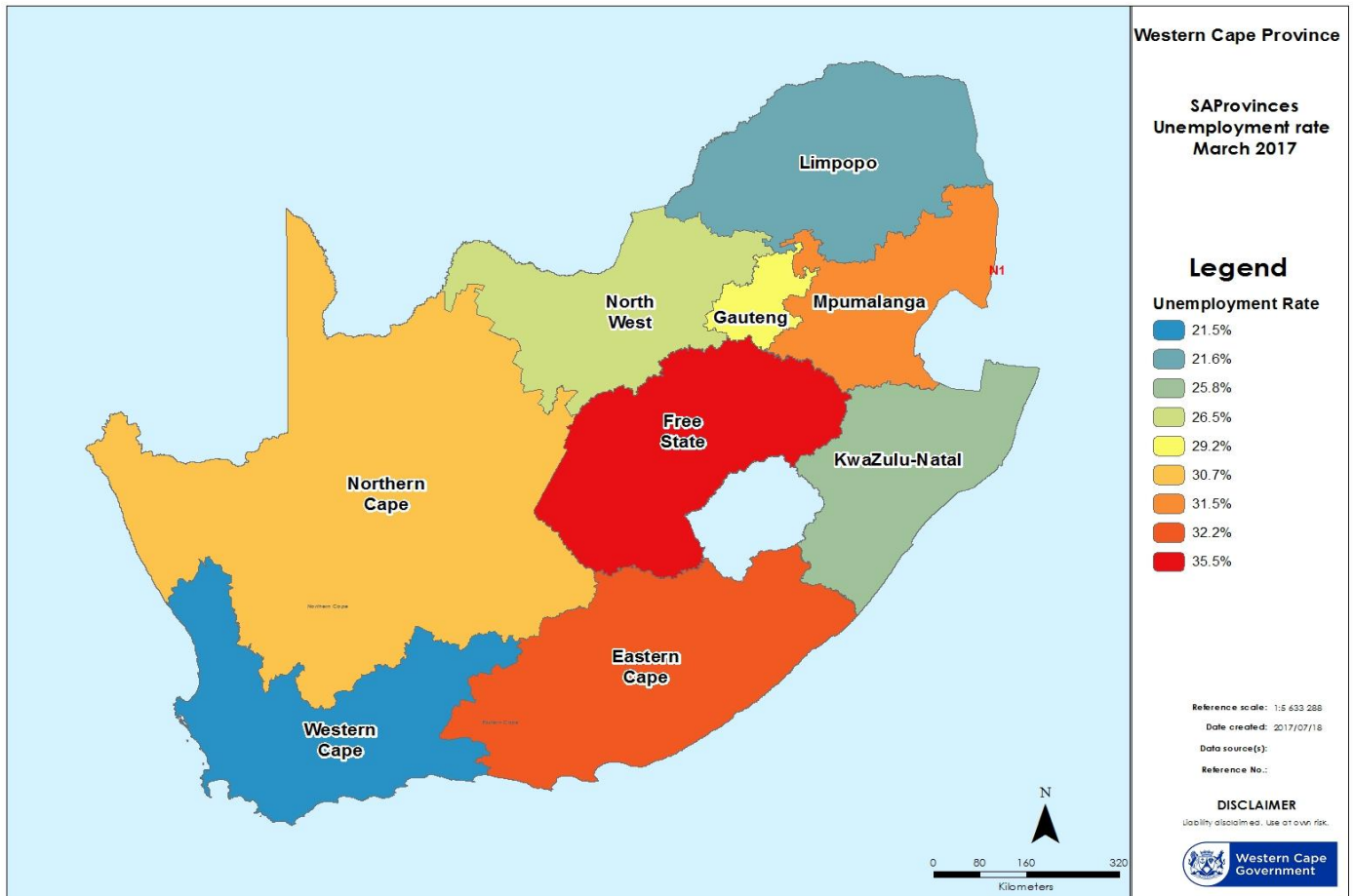
**Employment,  
job creation and  
decent work**





# Unemployment rate by province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows that the Western Cape and Limpopo experienced the lowest unemployment rates by far in March 2017. The highest unemployment rates were experienced in the Free State and the Eastern Cape.

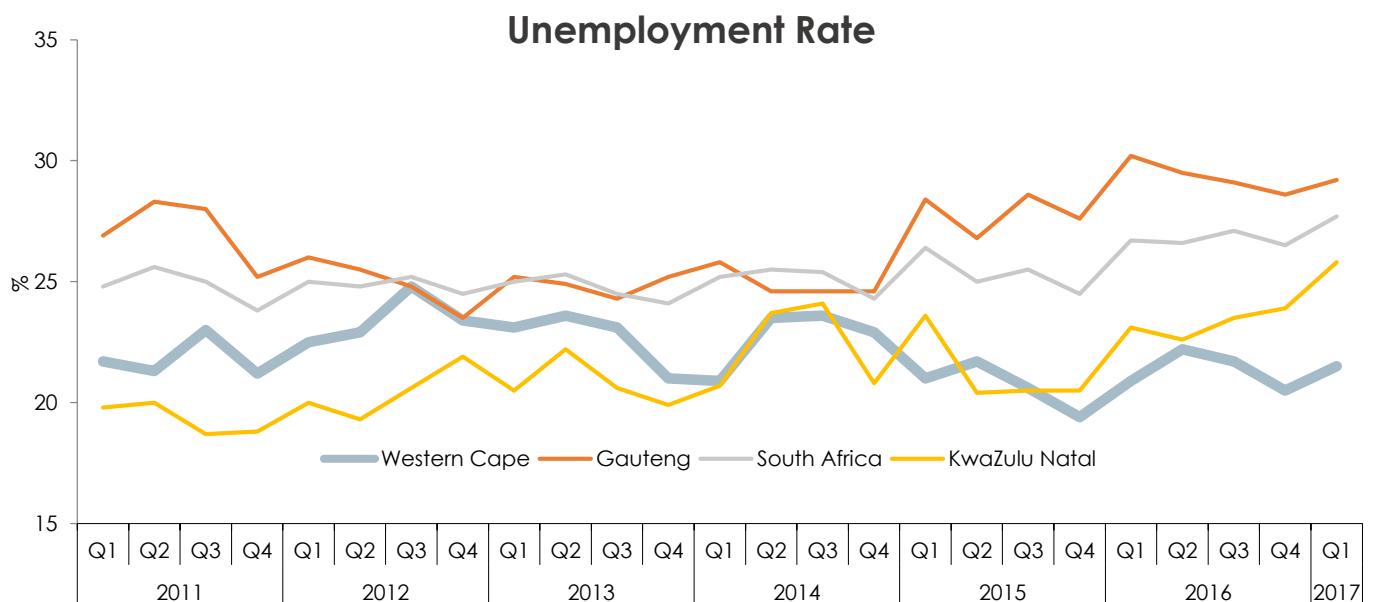


# Unemployment rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past 6 years, the unemployment rate for the Western Cape is lower than the national average. The 3rd quarter of 2012 not only saw unemployment reach a record high over the past 6 years but also sees the unemployment rate of the Western Cape almost equal the National unemployment rate. For the WC, the 4th quarter of 2015, saw the unemployment level reach its lowest level in the past 6 years. Since Q4 of 2014, the gap between the national unemployment rate and the WC unemployment rate has increased significantly with the WC having a much lower rate. The other key provinces of Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal also saw significant increases in their respective unemployment rates since 2014. The latest data shows the unemployment for the Western Cape and South Africa at 21.5% and 27.7% respectively in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of 2017.



Unemployment rate for Western Cape and South Africa, 2015 - 2017

	2015				2016				2017
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Western Cape</b>	21.0	21.7	20.6	19.4	20.9	22.2	21.7	20.5	21.5
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	29.6	29.1	29.2	27.4	28.6	28.6	28.2	28.4	32.2
<b>Northern Cape</b>	34.1	32.7	34.8	25.8	27.8	27.4	29.6	32	30.7
<b>Free State</b>	30.4	31.4	31.5	29.8	33.9	32.2	34.2	34.7	35.5
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	23.6	20.4	20.5	20.5	23.1	22.6	23.5	23.9	25.8
<b>North-West</b>	28.4	25.2	25.4	23.9	28.1	27.3	30.5	26.5	26.5
<b>Gauteng</b>	28.4	26.8	28.6	27.6	30.2	29.5	29.1	28.6	29.2
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	28.4	27.2	26.2	25.7	29.8	28.8	30.4	31	31.5
<b>Limpopo</b>	20.1	18.9	18.8	19.8	18.3	20.6	21.9	19.3	21.6
<b>South Africa</b>	26.4	25.0	25.5	24.5	26.7	26.6	27.1	26.5	27.7



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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 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.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Labour force surveys and quarterly labour force surveys 2010 - 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2015 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons



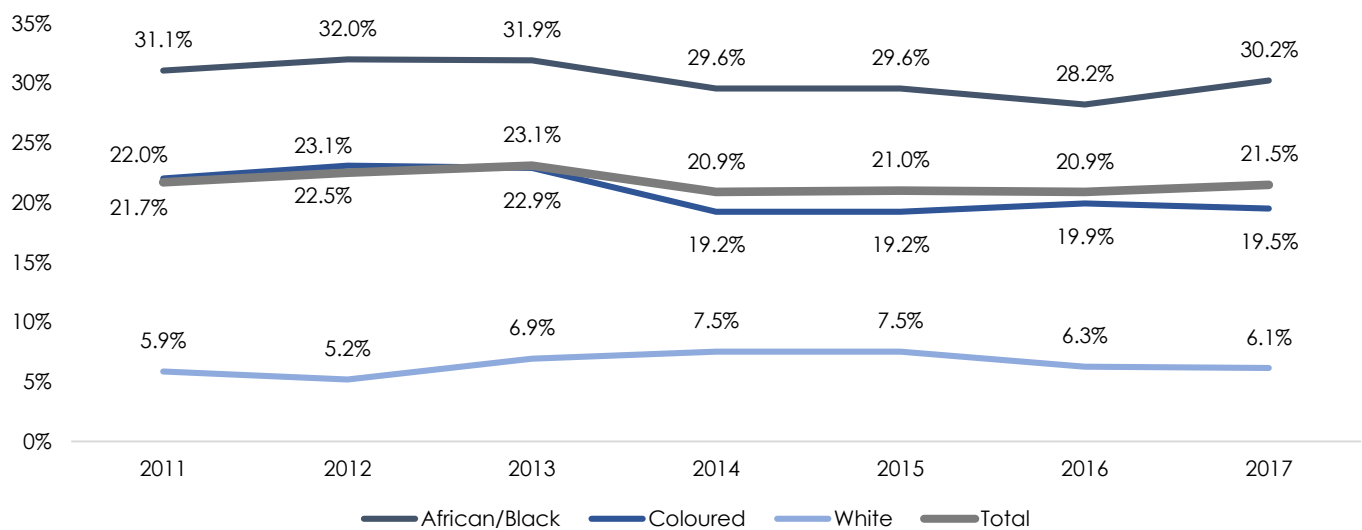
# Unemployment rate by population in WC

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the WC, unemployment remains significantly higher amongst the African/Black population group. The Coloured population group forms the largest population group in the Western Cape. Unemployment in the Western Cape (21.7%) has decreased driven by unemployment in the Coloured population group decreasing to below 20% for the last 4 years. Unemployment in the African/Black population group remains at around 30%.

Unemployment by population group in the Western Cape



Unemployment by population group, Western Cape							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
African/Black	31.1%	32.0%	31.9%	29.6%	29.6%	28.2%	30.2%
Coloured	22.0%	23.1%	22.9%	19.2%	19.2%	19.9%	19.5%
Indian/Asian**	4.5%	3.9%	14.7%	4.8%	4.8%	26.3%	12.9%
White	5.9%	5.2%	6.9%	7.5%	7.5%	6.3%	6.1%
Western Cape	21.7%	22.5%	23.1%	20.9%	21.0%	20.9%	21.5%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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 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.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; March quarterly labour force surveys 2011 - 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	**Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures



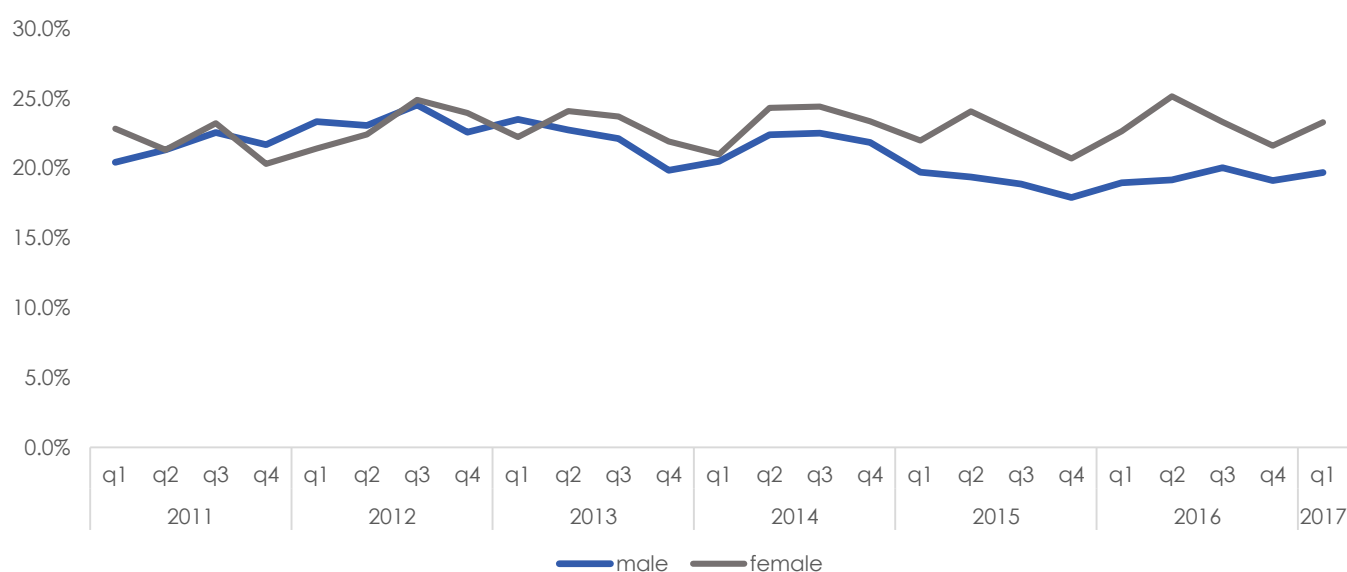
# Unemployment rate by gender in WC

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Unemployment remains higher amongst females. Since 2011, the gap between unemployment amongst males and females has increased. This implies that the comparative unemployment rate between males and females is greater in 2016 and 2017 than 2011. However, the lowest unemployment rate by females is experienced in the Western Cape as compared to the other provinces. Male unemployment is lowest in Limpopo followed by the Western Cape.

### Unemployment by gender in the Western Cape





### Unemployment rate by gender, 2015 - 2017

		2015				2016				2017
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Western Cape	male	19.7%	19.4%	18.9%	17.9%	19.0%	19.2%	20.0%	19.1%	19.7%
	female	22.0%	24.1%	22.4%	20.7%	22.6%	25.2%	23.3%	21.6%	23.3%
Eastern Cape	male	28.9%	29.8%	28.6%	28.4%	29.3%	28.8%	28.9%	28.3%	32.5%
	female	30.0%	28.0%	29.3%	26.0%	27.6%	28.0%	26.8%	28.0%	31.3%
Northern Cape	male	29.0%	28.7%	31.2%	23.5%	27.7%	25.2%	28.0%	32.2%	29.0%
	female	39.2%	37.0%	38.4%	28.3%	27.4%	29.7%	31.1%	31.4%	32.2%
Free State	male	26.9%	26.6%	28.1%	26.0%	28.9%	24.9%	30.3%	31.0%	31.7%
	female	34.3%	37.1%	34.9%	34.1%	39.2%	40.5%	38.5%	39.0%	39.6%
Kwazulu-Natal	male	22.3%	19.2%	19.3%	19.9%	21.6%	21.8%	22.5%	22.0%	25.1%
	female	24.6%	21.2%	21.6%	20.7%	24.6%	23.2%	24.2%	25.5%	26.0%
North-West	male	26.0%	22.7%	23.2%	20.8%	26.8%	25.6%	28.8%	25.8%	25.6%
	female	31.4%	28.5%	28.3%	28.5%	29.8%	29.7%	33.0%	27.1%	28.2%
Gauteng	male	25.8%	24.4%	25.7%	24.1%	27.2%	26.9%	26.5%	25.4%	26.9%
	female	31.1%	29.3%	31.8%	31.5%	33.5%	32.2%	31.9%	32.0%	31.4%
Mpumalanga	male	25.6%	24.5%	23.7%	22.5%	26.3%	26.4%	27.1%	27.8%	28.5%
	female	31.5%	30.2%	28.8%	29.2%	33.5%	31.6%	34.2%	34.4%	34.5%
Limpopo	male	17.2%	16.7%	16.3%	18.7%	15.2%	18.5%	17.9%	16.7%	16.6%
	female	23.4%	21.4%	21.2%	21.0%	21.7%	22.6%	26.3%	22.0%	27.2%
South Africa	male	24.2%	22.9%	23.3%	22.3%	24.5%	24.3%	25.0%	24.3%	25.7%
	female	28.5%	27.2%	27.7%	26.7%	29.1%	28.9%	29.1%	28.6%	29.6%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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 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.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; September quarterly labour force surveys 2011 - 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	



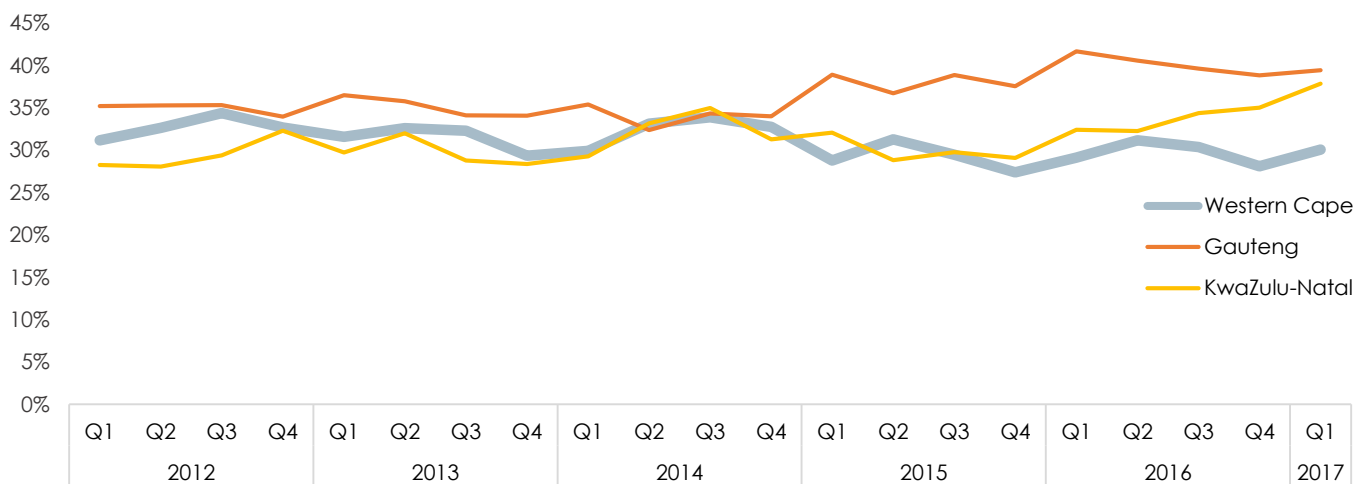
# Youth unemployment rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, as with the rest of South Africa, youth unemployment remains significantly high. Youth unemployment is the lowest in the country for the Limpopo province and the highest in the Free State. The youth unemployment for the Western Cape have remained below the national average from 2012 to 2016. The youth unemployment rate in the Western Cape has also decreased since 2012 as compared to significant increases in the other key provinces of Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

### Unemployment rate amongst youth



### Unemployment rate by youth (18 – 35 year olds), 2015 - 2017

	2015				2016				2017
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Western Cape	28.8%	31.3%	29.5%	27.4%	29.1%	31.2%	30.4%	28.1%	30.1%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	40.3%	38.9%	38.2%	36.1%	37.9%	37.9%	37.2%	37.2%	41.6%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	44.2%	43.7%	44.7%	32.3%	34.9%	36.3%	38.4%	42.5%	40.2%
<b>Free State</b>	38.5%	41.0%	42.5%	40.8%	45.3%	41.9%	44.7%	45.9%	48.0%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	32.1%	28.8%	29.8%	29.1%	32.4%	32.3%	34.4%	35.0%	37.9%
<b>North-West</b>	38.1%	34.9%	33.0%	33.9%	38.2%	38.8%	43.9%	37.7%	35.6%
<b>Gauteng</b>	38.9%	36.7%	38.9%	37.6%	41.7%	40.6%	39.6%	38.8%	39.4%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	38.4%	37.2%	36.2%	35.9%	39.9%	39.2%	42.2%	43.1%	42.0%
<b>Limpopo</b>	29.9%	27.6%	27.3%	30.6%	25.7%	28.9%	30.2%	25.3%	29.0%
<b>South Africa</b>	35.9%	34.6%	35.0%	33.9%	36.6%	36.6%	37.3%	36.2%	37.8%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Persons aged 15–35 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four 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.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; September quarterly labour force surveys 2011 - 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Graph only shows key provincial comparisons





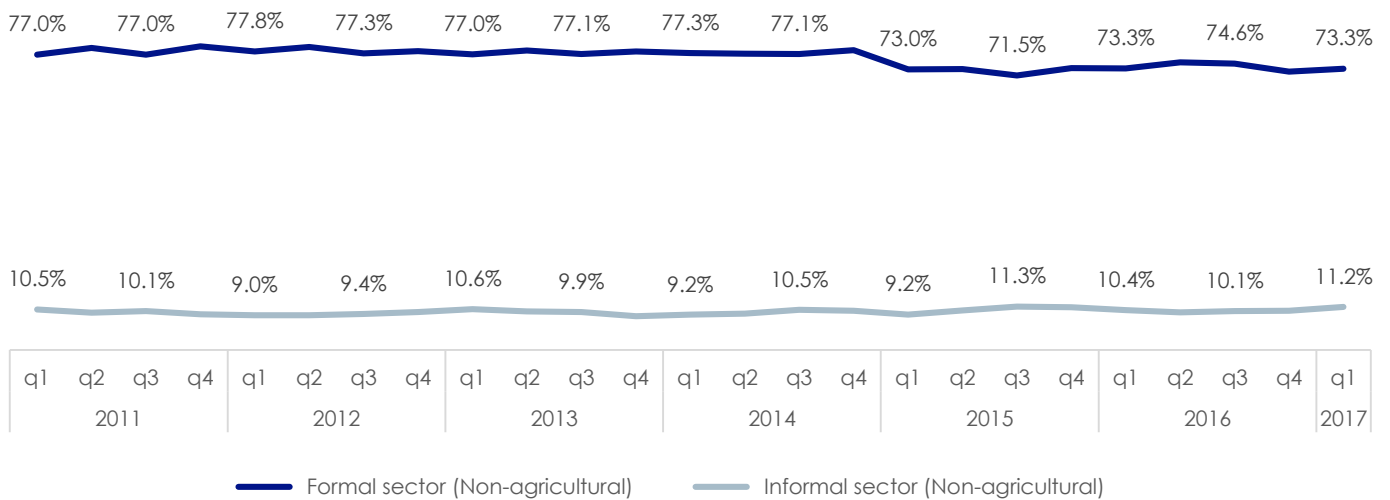
# Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The proportion of people employed in the formal sector (non-agricultural) has gone down from between 77% in 2011 to 73.3% in March 2017. The percentage of people employed in the informal sector and private households is 17.8% in March 2017. The highest formal sector employment in March 2017 is found in Gauteng (78.1%) and the lowest in Limpopo (55.5%).

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





### Informal and formal sector employment

		2015				2016				2017
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<b>Western Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	73.0%	73.1%	71.5%	73.4%	73.3%	74.9%	74.6%	72.5%	73.3%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	9.2%	10.3%	11.3%	11.1%	10.4%	9.8%	10.1%	10.2%	11.2%
	Agriculture	11.2%	9.5%	10.6%	9.0%	9.7%	8.2%	8.5%	10.5%	8.9%
	Private households	6.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.6%	7.1%	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	63.4%	62.3%	63.7%	63.2%	63.1%	63.4%	62.1%	62.5%	64.0%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	22.5%	24.1%	21.4%	20.7%	21.1%	20.5%	23.1%	23.9%	22.7%
	Agriculture	5.3%	6.1%	6.4%	6.3%	6.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.1%	6.0%
	Private households	8.8%	7.4%	8.4%	9.8%	9.0%	8.7%	7.9%	7.4%	7.3%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	67.5%	70.5%	67.3%	64.2%	65.7%	61.9%	61.3%	62.3%	66.1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	11.0%	11.8%	13.0%	13.5%	11.9%	12.9%	12.4%	12.4%	10.0%
	Agriculture	12.4%	9.0%	11.3%	14.0%	12.7%	13.9%	18.0%	17.7%	15.8%
	Private households	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%	8.4%	9.6%	11.3%	8.3%	7.6%	8.2%
<b>Free State</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	64.5%	65.1%	62.4%	63.5%	61.1%	63.5%	61.2%	60.8%	59.7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	15.9%	15.5%	17.6%	17.5%	17.2%	15.6%	18.7%	18.9%	20.4%
	Agriculture	10.2%	9.3%	8.2%	7.7%	9.1%	8.2%	7.6%	8.5%	9.2%
	Private households	9.4%	10.0%	11.8%	11.3%	12.6%	12.7%	12.5%	11.8%	10.7%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	67.8%	66.3%	66.7%	67.2%	67.5%	68.0%	67.1%	67.0%	67.7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17.9%	19.4%	20.0%	19.0%	18.8%	17.7%	17.8%	17.5%	16.8%
	Agriculture	6.0%	5.9%	5.2%	5.6%	5.2%	4.9%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%
	Private households	8.3%	8.4%	8.2%	8.2%	8.5%	9.4%	9.5%	9.8%	10.0%
<b>North-West</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	72.8%	70.1%	70.4%	73.7%	72.8%	73.3%	70.7%	70.9%	71.3%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	12.3%	15.3%	14.7%	12.0%	13.2%	14.2%	15.1%	14.5%	14.7%
	Agriculture	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%	5.9%	5.8%	4.0%	5.4%	5.7%	5.1%
	Private households	9.0%	8.8%	8.8%	8.3%	8.2%	8.4%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%
<b>Gauteng</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	77.3%	77.2%	77.6%	77.6%	78.9%	78.0%	78.0%	78.4%	78.1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	13.4%	14.1%	14.2%	14.3%	13.3%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%
	Agriculture	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
	Private households	8.5%	8.0%	7.5%	7.4%	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%	7.3%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	63.7%	62.3%	61.8%	63.6%	61.8%	61.5%	62.5%	61.9%	62.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	21.1%	21.1%	21.4%	20.3%	21.4%	20.4%	21.1%	21.7%	21.1%
	Agriculture	6.7%	7.5%	8.1%	7.7%	8.2%	9.0%	8.5%	7.6%	7.3%
	Private households	8.5%	9.1%	8.7%	8.3%	8.7%	9.1%	7.9%	8.8%	9.1%
<b>Limpopo</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	52.6%	52.6%	52.8%	52.9%	55.9%	55.6%	54.8%	54.5%	55.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	28.1%	26.9%	27.5%	28.6%	26.9%	26.6%	26.6%	26.7%	25.7%

	Agriculture	10.4%	11.2%	10.7%	9.6%	8.7%	9.3%	9.9%	9.9%	10.3%
	Private households	8.9%	9.4%	9.0%	8.9%	8.4%	8.6%	8.7%	8.9%	8.5%
<b>South Africa</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	69.8%	69.2%	69.1%	69.8%	70.1%	70.2%	69.7%	69.4%	69.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	16.1%	17.0%	17.2%	16.8%	16.4%	16.1%	16.7%	16.8%	16.5%
	Agriculture	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%
	Private households	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	8.1%	8.0%	8.3%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** Informal sector: The informal sector has the following two components:

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

**Data source** Stats SA; September quarterly labour force surveys 2011 - 2016

**Other links** PSG 1

**Data Note**



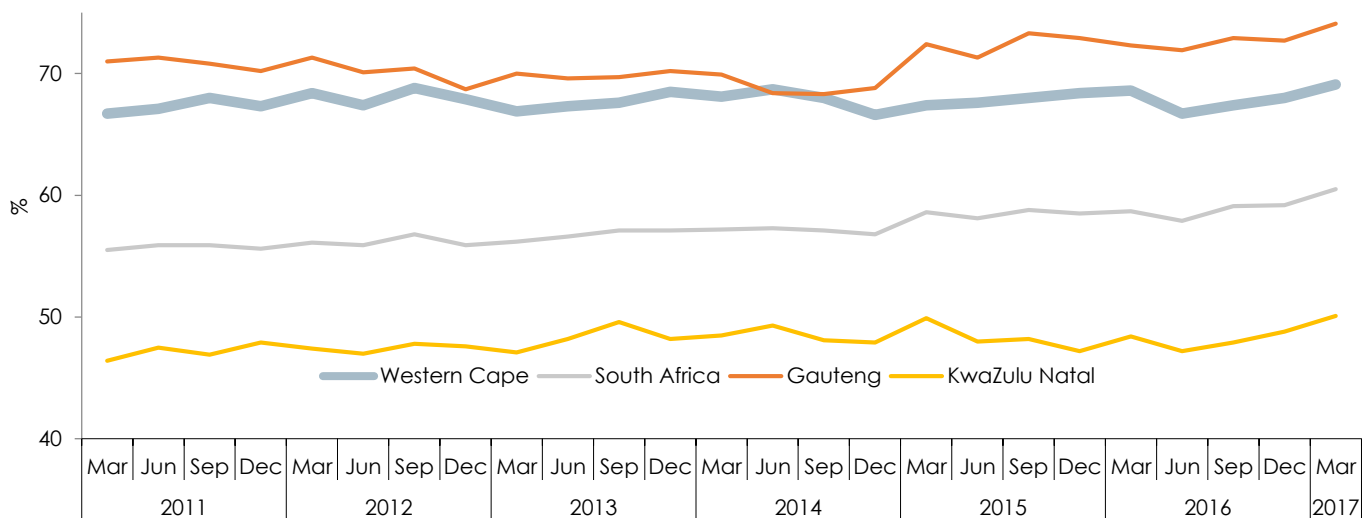
# Labour participation rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, since March 2011, the labour participation rate for the Western Cape has remained fairly constant between 66.6% to 69.1%. The labour participation rate for Gauteng is the highest in the country followed by the Western Cape and Free State from 2011 to 2017 quarter 1, which is also above the national average.

### Labour participation rate



### Labour participation rate

	2014				2015				2016				2017
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar
Western Cape	68.1	68.7	68.0	66.6	67.4	67.6	68.0	68.4	68.6	66.7	67.4	68.0	69.1
Eastern Cape	46.4	47.8	47.8	46.1	47.1	46.9	47.1	47.2	46.3	45.7	48.4	48.5	50.9
Northern Cape	57.6	58.0	56.7	59.1	61.1	57.5	60.3	54.5	56.1	53.7	56.2	56.2	55.1
Free State	59.8	61.8	62.1	61.1	61.8	62.3	62.0	62.7	63.6	62.5	62.9	61.5	63.0
KwaZulu Natal	48.5	49.3	48.1	47.9	49.9	48.0	48.2	47.2	48.4	47.2	47.9	48.8	50.1
North West	50.8	49.9	52.7	52.8	52.8	51.9	50.8	52.1	52.3	51.0	52.2	52.4	53.1
Gauteng	69.9	68.4	68.3	68.8	72.4	71.3	73.3	72.9	72.3	71.9	72.9	72.7	74.1
Mpumalanga	60.4	59.3	59.3	56.9	58.9	59.0	58.1	57.8	59.3	58.7	59.9	59.2	62.5
Limpopo	40.0	41.3	40.8	41.6	42.7	44.8	46.6	45.6	46.0	46.1	47.6	48.0	47.3
South Africa	57.2	57.3	57.1	56.8	58.6	58.1	58.8	58.5	58.7	57.9	59.1	59.2	60.5



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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 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)
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Labour force surveys 2011 - 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2015 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons



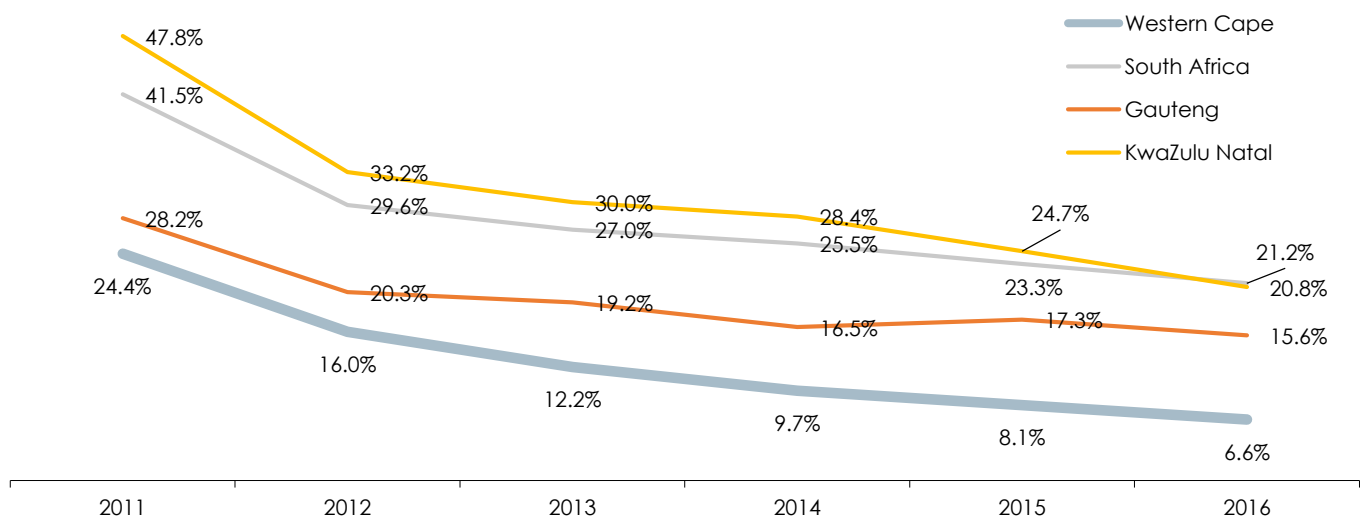
# Percentage of households with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The highest percentage of households with expenditure of less than R1200 is the Limpopo province at 42.9% followed by Free State at 26.6% in 2016. For the Western Cape, the percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 has reduced from 24.4% in 2011 to 6.6% in 2016 which is lower than the national percentages for 2011 (41.5%) to 2016 (21.2%).

### Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200



### % of households with expenditure below R1200 by province

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	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	16.0%	84.0%	12.2%	87.8%	9.7%	90.3%	8.1%	91.9%	6.6%	93.4%
Eastern Cape	38.6%	61.4%	33.2%	66.8%	33.8%	66.2%	27.6%	72.4%	25.5%	74.5%
Northern Cape	31.4%	68.6%	29.2%	70.8%	30.1%	69.9%	20.9%	79.1%	20.2%	79.8%
Free State	32.0%	68.0%	33.2%	66.8%	31.2%	68.8%	29.1%	70.9%	26.6%	73.4%
KwaZulu Natal	33.2%	66.8%	30.0%	70.0%	28.4%	71.6%	24.7%	75.3%	20.8%	79.2%
North West	31.5%	68.5%	29.0%	71.0%	29.4%	70.6%	24.9%	75.1%	22.7%	77.3%
Gauteng	20.3%	79.7%	19.2%	80.8%	16.5%	83.5%	17.3%	82.7%	15.6%	84.4%
Mpumalanga	32.9%	67.1%	29.6%	70.4%	27.5%	72.5%	26.2%	73.8%	25.5%	74.5%
Limpopo	49.2%	50.8%	45.6%	54.4%	46.2%	53.8%	44.9%	55.1%	42.9%	57.1%
South Africa	29.6%	70.4%	27.0%	73.0%	25.5%	74.5%	23.3%	76.7%	21.2%	78.8%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	% of households in the Western Cape with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2011 - 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	**Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures



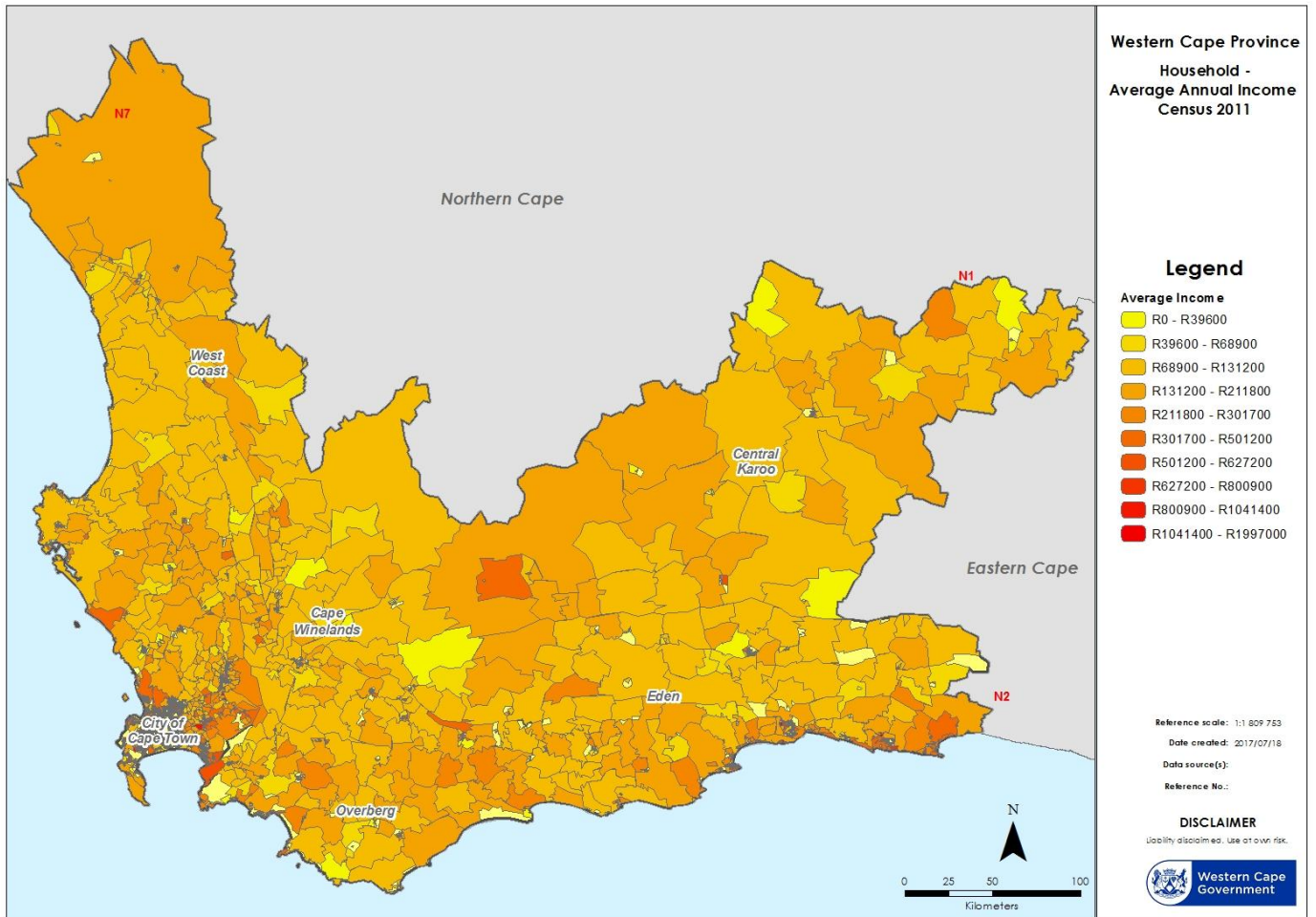
**Life  
circumstances,  
service delivery  
and poverty**





# Average annual income by ward in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows that most of the highest average annual income households were found in wards in or close to the City of Cape Town with some wards scattered in the rest of the province.

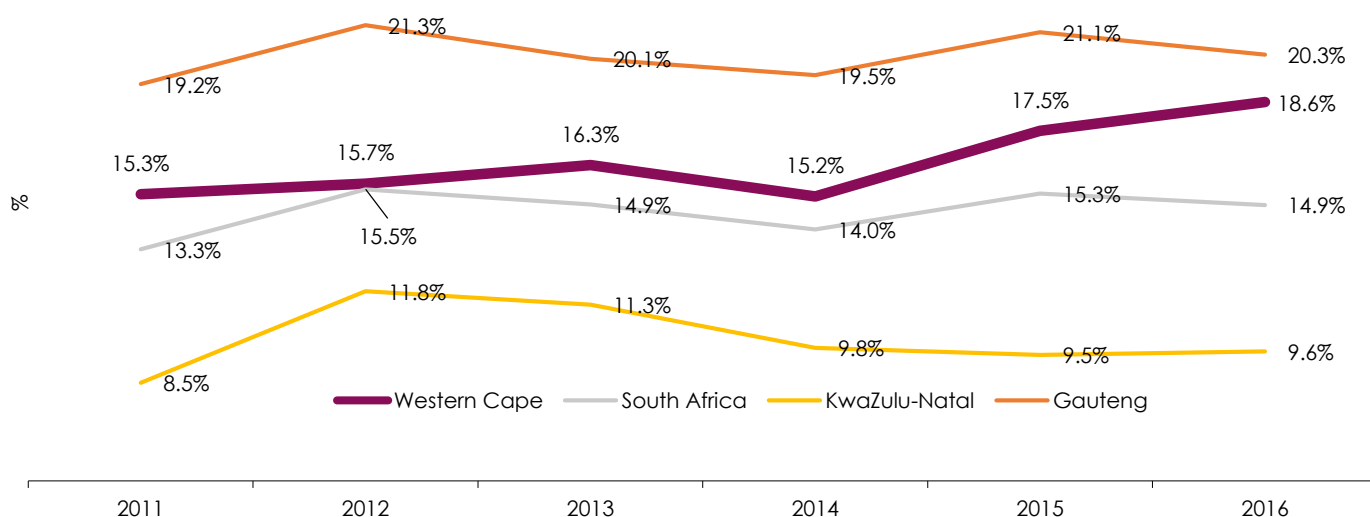
# Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings

*Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life*

TREND ANALYSIS

For Western Cape, the data shows 18.6% of all households in 2016 are living in informal dwellings as compared to 15.3% of households that were living in informal dwellings in 2011. The provinces with the highest percentage of households living in informal dwellings in 2016 are North West (20.9%) and Gauteng (21.3%). The national average has increased from 13.3% in 2011 to 14.9% in 2016.

### Households living in informal dwellings



Informal and formal housing												
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Western Cape	84.7%	15.3%	84.3%	15.7%	83.7%	16.3%	84.8%	15.2%	82.5%	17.5%	81.4%	18.6%
Eastern Cape	90.9%	9.1%	86.4%	13.6%	88.4%	11.6%	89.2%	10.8%	89.9%	10.1%	90.9%	9.1%
Northern Cape	92.3%	7.7%	91.6%	8.4%	87.3%	12.7%	88.5%	11.5%	87.4%	12.6%	85.9%	14.1%
Free State	88.5%	11.5%	85.3%	14.7%	84.1%	15.9%	85.4%	14.6%	83.7%	16.3%	83.1%	16.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	91.5%	8.5%	88.2%	11.8%	88.7%	11.3%	90.2%	9.8%	90.5%	9.5%	90.4%	9.6%
North West	79.8%	20.2%	76.9%	23.1%	77.6%	22.4%	78.8%	21.2%	78.0%	22.0%	79.1%	20.9%
Gauteng	80.8%	19.2%	78.7%	21.3%	79.9%	20.1%	80.5%	19.5%	78.9%	21.1%	79.7%	20.3%
Mpumalanga	92.7%	7.3%	90.1%	9.9%	91.2%	8.8%	92.1%	7.9%	90.0%	10.0%	90.5%	9.5%
Limpopo	96.0%	4.0%	95.7%	4.3%	96.2%	3.8%	96.0%	4.0%	93.3%	6.7%	94.6%	5.4%
South Africa	86.7%	13.3%	84.5%	15.5%	85.1%	14.9%	86.0%	14.0%	84.7%	15.3%	85.1%	14.9%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of informal dwellings out of total dwellings in the Western Cape
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of the total households in the Western Cape in a given year living in informal dwellings
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2012 - 2016; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4
<b>Data Note</b>	



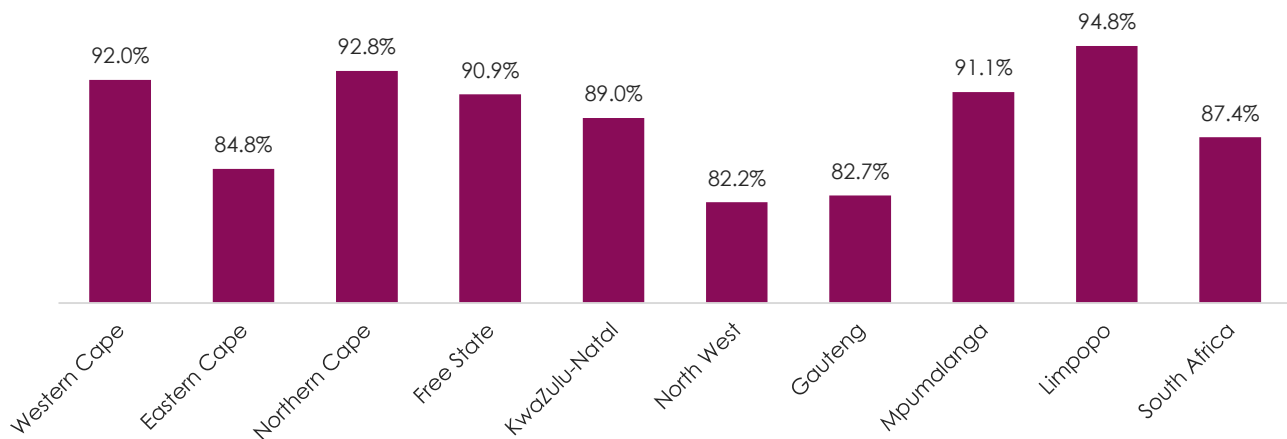
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

The highest percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting is through electricity from mains. According to General Household Survey 2016, the province with the highest access to energy for lighting through electricity from main is Limpopo (94.8%) followed by Northern Cape (92.8%). The percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains for the Western Cape is 92% and the national average is 87.4%.

**% of households accessing electricity from mains for lighting, 2016**





### Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting

		Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other
Western Cape	#	1685579	104809	2564	10774	0	0	24490	0	2255	0
	%	92.0%	5.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Eastern Cape	#	1492842	49105	3186	104045	546	0	77777	0	31911	0
	%	84.8%	2.8%	0.2%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
Northern Cape	#	304995	777	0	5843	934	0	11823	0	4370	0
	%	92.8%	0.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Free State	#	844393	17717	891	14740	0	0	48095	0	1830	644
	%	90.9%	1.9%	0.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	#	2518702	42054	2391	11765	8888	601	235221	0	11098	0
	%	89.0%	1.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
North West	#	1032060	123147	0	25186	0	0	73302	0	1842	0
	%	82.2%	9.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Gauteng	#	4041706	465933	7377	90519	4683	1698	244443	0	22066	8322
	%	82.7%	9.5%	0.2%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Mpumalanga	#	1143711	0	0	13456	591	0	94072	1017	3060	0
	%	91.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Limpopo	#	1500741	23758	0	6630	3937	0	41830	0	1503	0
	%	94.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
South Africa	#	14564727	827298	16409	282958	19579	2299	851053	1017	79934	8966
	%	87.4%	5.0%	0.1%	1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%

**Data format** Percentage of households

**Definition** % of households in South Africa that have access to energy for lighting

**Data source** GHS 2016; Stats SA

**Other links** PSG 4, PSG 3

**Data Note**

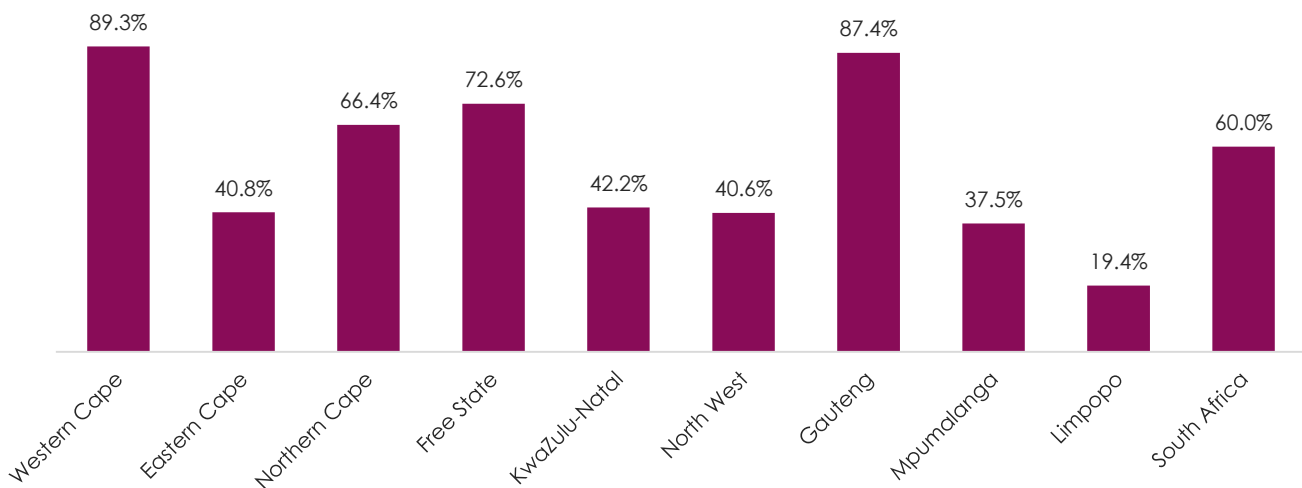
# Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services

*Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape (89.3%) has the highest percentage of households that have access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system in 2016 followed by Gauteng (87.4%) and Free State (72.6%) compared to 60% nationally. Access to a pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe and pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe is the second and third highest national type of toilet facility households have access to.

**% of Households accessing a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2016**



**Distribution of households by access to type of toilet facility (%), 2016**

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	89.3%	40.8%	66.4%	72.6%	42.2%	40.6%	87.4%	37.5%	19.4%	60.0%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	3.8%	3.2%	6.0%	1.5%	5.5%	6.9%	1.2%	5.9%	6.0%	3.8%
Chemical toilet	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	1.1%	40.6%	10.0%	8.3%	28.9%	20.9%	1.7%	23.8%	31.6%	16.9%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0.1%	8.5%	11.2%	11.1%	18.2%	26.9%	5.9%	27.1%	37.6%	14.2%
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	3.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Ecological Sanitation System	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%
None	0.7%	5.6%	4.7%	2.9%	3.9%	3.8%	0.7%	4.7%	4.9%	2.9%
Other	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Unspecified	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	% of households in the Western Cape that have access to a toilet facility
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4, PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	

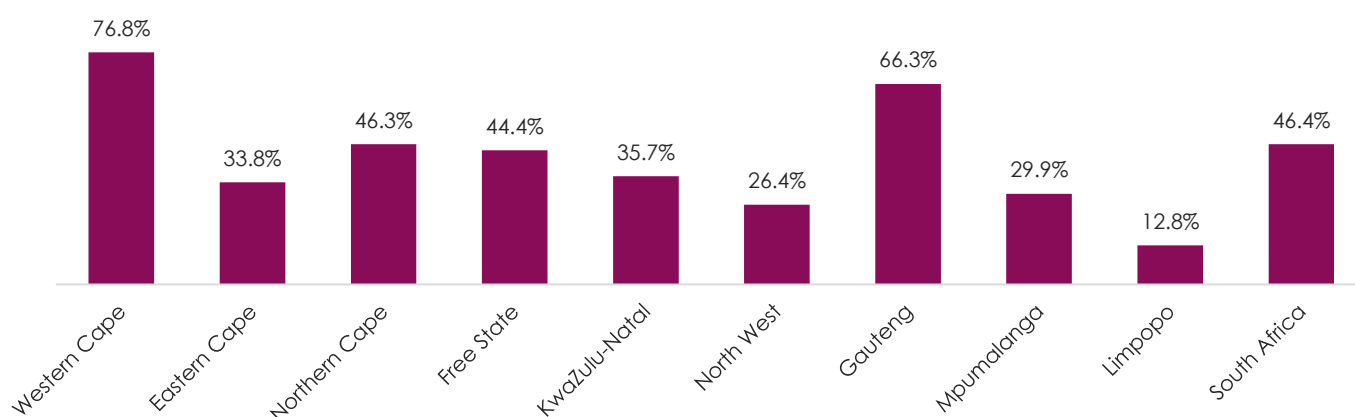
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2016, the Western Cape (76.8%) had the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside their dwelling, followed by Gauteng (66.3%) and the Northern Cape (46.3%). The national average of households that have access to piped water inside their dwelling are 46.4%. Access to piped water on site or in the yard and access to a public tap is the second and third highest access types to piped water.

### % of Households accessing piped (tap) water in dwelling, 2016



### Distribution of households by access to piped water (%), 2016

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	76.8%	33.8%	46.3%	44.4%	35.7%	26.4%	66.3%	29.9%	12.8%	46.4%
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	11.3%	13.4%	32.3%	42.6%	27.5%	37.8%	25.5%	41.9%	30.9%	26.8%
Borehole on site	0.5%	0.2%	1.6%	1.3%	0.7%	4.1%	0.5%	2.7%	9.3%	1.8%
Rain-water tank on site	0.2%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
Neighbour's tap	0.6%	1.3%	0.9%	2.3%	3.7%	4.2%	0.3%	4.6%	6.9%	2.4%
Public tap	10.0%	27.3%	16.5%	3.7%	16.4%	18.4%	5.4%	8.9%	24.5%	13.3%
Water-carrier/tanker	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	3.0%	4.1%	6.4%	1.5%	4.2%	1.9%	2.4%
Borehole off site/communal	0.1%	0.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.4%	2.1%	0.3%	3.4%	5.7%	1.6%
Flowing water/stream/river	0.1%	10.2%	0.2%	0.2%	5.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	1.3%	2.2%
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Well	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Spring	0.2%	6.5%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.1%	5.0%	0.9%





<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	% of households in the Western Cape that have access to piped water
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4, PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	

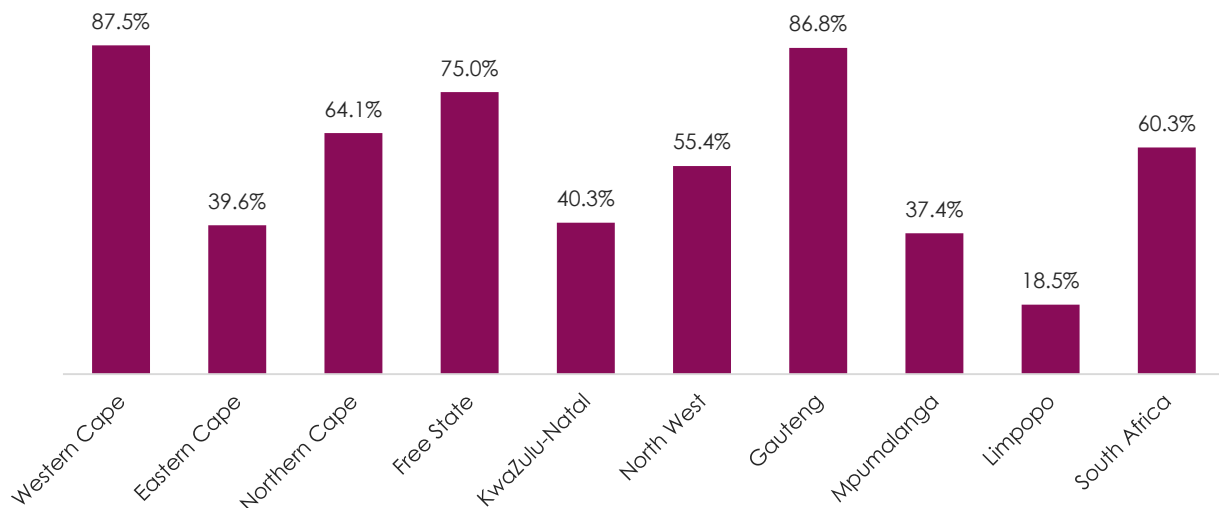
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2016, The Western Cape (87.5%) has the highest percentage of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, followed by Gauteng (86.8%) and Free State (75%). The national average of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week are 60.3%. Own refuse dump and unspecified is the second and third highest type of refuse removal.

**% of Households who have their refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, 2016**





### Distribution of households by refuse removal (%), 2016

	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	87.5%	39.6%	64.1%	75.0%	40.3%	55.4%	86.8%	37.4%	18.5%	60.3%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	0.4%	3.8%	0.7%	2.4%	3.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	1.6%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	0.1%	6.2%	2.0%	2.2%	1.7%	2.4%	2.4%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.3%
Removed by community members at least once a week	1.8%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
Removed by community members less often than once a week	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Communal refuse dump	2.3%	0.9%	0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%
Communal container/Central collection point	4.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.5%
Own refuse dump	1.3%	46.4%	23.1%	10.9%	41.2%	31.4%	3.7%	49.8%	68.9%	26.9%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	0.1%	2.0%	2.6%	5.5%	1.6%	3.0%	1.5%	4.6%	2.4%	2.1%
Other	0.1%	1.2%	2.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%
Unspecified	0.8%	4.2%	3.7%	2.6%	4.6%	4.5%	1.9%	1.8%	3.4%	2.9%

**Data format** Percentage of households

**Definition** % of households in the Western Cape that have access to refuse removal

**Data source** GHS 2016, Stats SA

**Other links** PSG 4, PSG 5

**Data Note**

# Percentage of disabled persons receiving relevant support services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In Western Cape, a total of 1 438 061 people were recipients of social assistance grants in 2015/16. The majority of grant recipients are the 966 345 the Child support Grant recipients - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. Furthermore, 151 293 grants were provided to people with disabilities in 2015/16.

Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2016					
Grant type	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo
Old age	537 250	187 887	514 733	649 094	441 175
War Veteran	40	2	66	30	14
Disability Grant	181 263	73 915	111 438	262 512	95 658
Grant-in-aid	18 671	2 777	4 358	47 109	28 349
Foster Child Grant	19 671	6 759	16 916	37 148	13 850
Child Dependency Grant	110 007	35 426	51 568	106 755	52 272
Child Support Grant	1 875 603	669 854	1 727 620	2 815 815	1 749 230
<b>Total 2011/12</b>	<b>1 875 603</b>	<b>669 854</b>	<b>1 727 620</b>	<b>2 815 815</b>	<b>1 749 230</b>
<b>Total 2012/13</b>	<b>2 664 319</b>	<b>928 178</b>	<b>1 948 402</b>	<b>3 830 403</b>	<b>2 041 205</b>
<b>Total 2013/14</b>	<b>2 684 118</b>	<b>943 876</b>	<b>2 206 202</b>	<b>3 849 979</b>	<b>2 155 142</b>
<b>Total 2014/15</b>	<b>2 620 284</b>	<b>934 766</b>	<b>2 184 193</b>	<b>3 761 662</b>	<b>2 222 730</b>
<b>Total 2015/16</b>	<b>2 718 472</b>	<b>960 774</b>	<b>2 317 903</b>	<b>3 886 115</b>	<b>2 315 499</b>

Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2016 (cont.)						
Grant type	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Western Cape		Total
Old age	234 576	240 084	81 241	308 047	9.6%	3 194 087
War Veteran	13	6	8	66	26.9%	245
Disability Grant	77 577	82 305	49 580	151 293	13.9%	1 085 541
Grant-in-aid	7 121	8 134	7 311	13 976	10.1%	137 806
Foster Child Grant	9 928	9 122	5 020	12 626	9.6%	131 040
Child Dependency Grant	33 735	36 001	14 075	30 176	6.4%	470 015
Child Support Grant	1 053 716	817 437	297 280	966 345	8.1%	11 972 900
<b>Total 2011/12</b>	1 053 716	817 437	297 280	966 345	8.1%	11 972 900
<b>Total 2012/13</b>	<b>1 353 282</b>	<b>1 175 250</b>	<b>404 939</b>	<b>1 249 727</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>15 595 705</b>
<b>Total 2013/14</b>	<b>1 406 610</b>	<b>1 109 001</b>	<b>425 824</b>	<b>1 325 358</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>16 106 110</b>
<b>Total 2014/15</b>	<b>1 325 217</b>	<b>424 815</b>	<b>895 136</b>	<b>1 338 772</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>15 932 473</b>
<b>Total 2015/16</b>	<b>1 389 054</b>	<b>1 170 505</b>	<b>446 260</b>	<b>1 438 061</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>16 642 643</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Number of recipients
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year
<b>Data source</b>	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) annual statistical reports; SASSA Annual Report 2015/16
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	

# 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 2016, 1010 (0.06%) of all households were headed by children under 18 in the Western Cape. Limpopo (1.04%) and Eastern Cape (0.48%) are the provinces with the highest percentages of households headed by children under 18. The national average of child headed households are 0.3%.

### Age distribution of head of household

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	1010	8527	373	2256	5084	2436	7624	5621	16500	49430
18 - 20	10703	32017	2313	7019	35029	9559	37274	16087	37442	187441
above 20	1819473	1718867	326055	919797	2790606	1244280	4842760	1234199	1529161	16425198

### Age distribution of head of household (%)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0.06%	0.48%	0.11%	0.24%	0.18%	0.19%	0.16%	0.45%	1.04%	0.30%
18 - 20	0.58%	1.82%	0.70%	0.76%	1.24%	0.76%	0.76%	1.28%	2.37%	1.12%
above 20	99.36%	97.70%	99.18%	99.00%	98.58%	99.05%	99.08%	98.27%	96.59%	98.58%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	% of households that are headed by under 18 year olds
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	

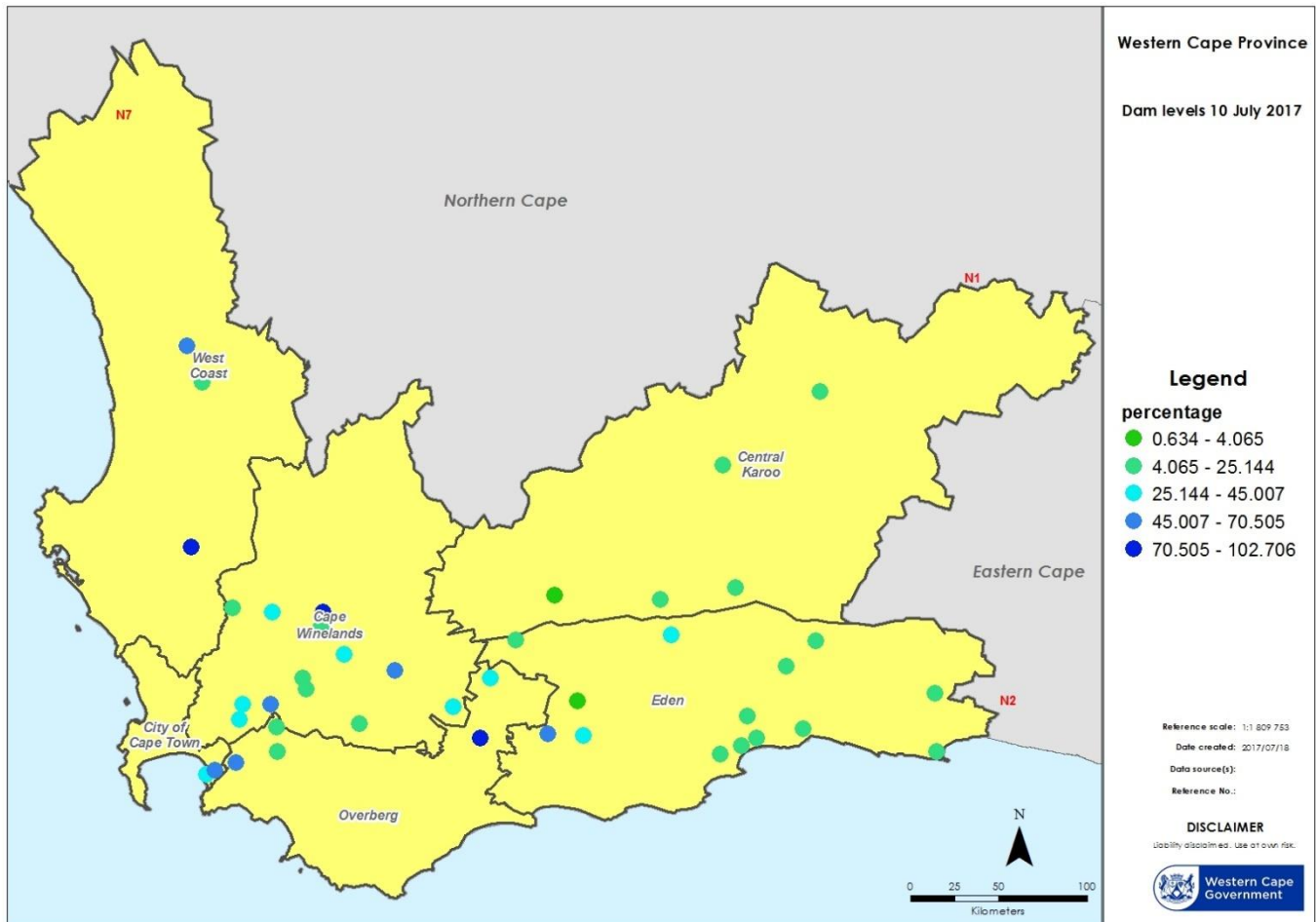


**Sustainable  
resource  
management**



# Dam levels in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location of dams in the Western Cape and their levels in July 2017. It should be noted that even though there are some dams with high levels of water, the key dams in terms of capacity are at a critical level.





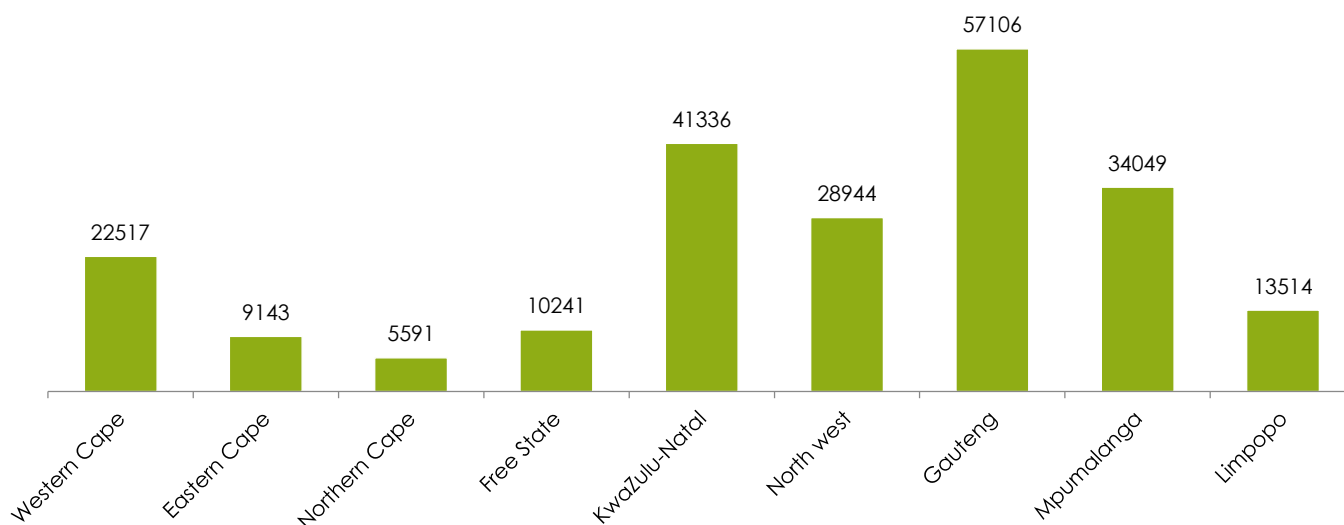
# Electricity consumption in South Africa

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The provinces with the highest electricity distributed to in the country is Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. The Western Cape is the province with 5<sup>th</sup> highest electricity delivered to it.

Total electricity distributed by Eskom (GWh), 2016



Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2016 (GWh)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North west	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo
January	1960	741	498	875	3428	2407	4362	2903	1193
February	1872	702	504	829	3259	2343	4331	2716	1122
March	1940	719	498	821	3459	2416	4552	2866	1173
April	1830	689	446	813	3378	2342	4531	2894	1155
May	1897	708	427	886	3489	2424	5120	2971	1168
June	1896	738	403	894	3452	2347	5326	2744	1102
July	1965	800	406	917	3576	2414	5572	2794	1115
August	1820	808	432	903	3551	2391	5218	2787	1110
September	1778	780	459	826	3445	2409	4691	2713	1118
October	1824	802	471	831	3459	2505	4686	2943	1150
November	1861	840	511	801	3397	2485	4501	2840	1050
December	1874	816	536	845	3443	2461	4216	2878	1058
<b>Total for year</b>	<b>22517</b>	<b>9143</b>	<b>5591</b>	<b>10241</b>	<b>41336</b>	<b>28944</b>	<b>57106</b>	<b>34049</b>	<b>13514</b>



<b>Data format</b>	Gigawatt per hour
<b>Definition</b>	Electricity consumption as provided by Eskom
<b>Data source</b>	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	



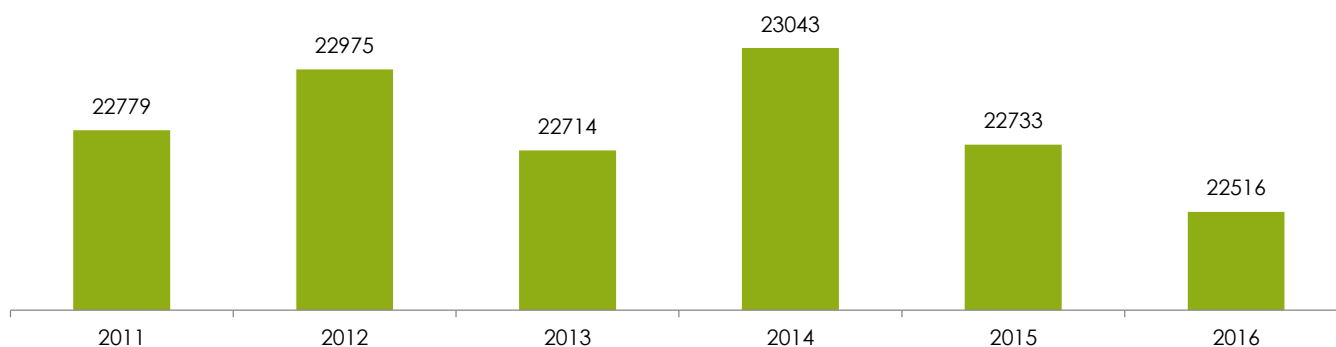
# Electricity consumption in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The electricity delivered to the Western Cape has fluctuated between a low of 22 516 GWh in 2016 and a high of 23 043 GWh in 2014.

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



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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>January</b>	1932	1962	1889	1932	1963	1960	1870
<b>February</b>	1842	1881	1922	1825	1887	1872	1828
<b>March</b>	2037	2031	2027	1956	1967	1940	2011
<b>April</b>	1873	1877	1846	1833	1882	1830	1822
<b>May</b>	1931	1980	1943	1941	1953	1897	
<b>June</b>	1946	1966	1933	1902	1927	1896	
<b>July</b>	2013	2014	1978	1963	2050	1964	
<b>August</b>	1968	1985	1993	1970	1944	1820	
<b>September</b>	1851	1752	1852	1898	1865	1778	
<b>October</b>	1911	1801	1885	1885	1930	1824	
<b>November</b>	1882	1767	1840	1756	1814	1861	
<b>December</b>	1907	1763	1867	1853	1861	1874	
<b>Total</b>	23093	22779	22975	22714	23043	22516	

**Data format** Gigawatt per hour

**Definition** Electricity consumption as provided by Eskom in the Western Cape

**Data source** Electricity generated and available for distribution 2011 - 2017, Stats SA

**Other links** PSG 1

**Data Note**



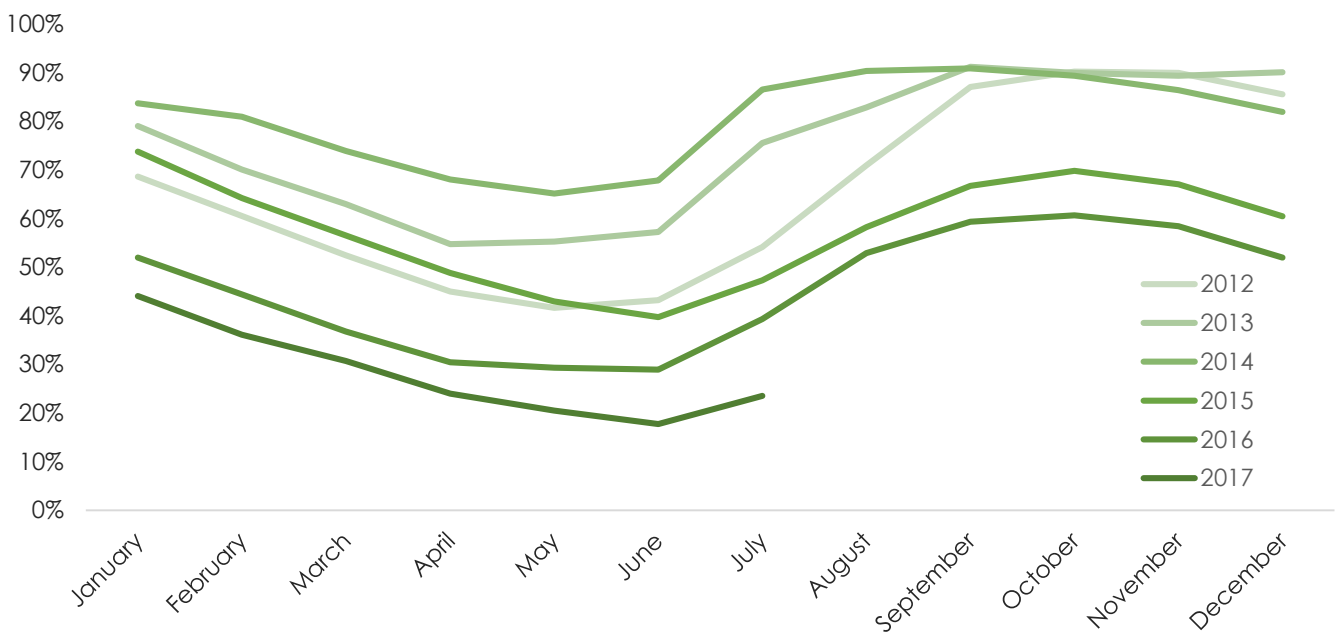
# Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph below depicts the dam levels decreasing from October to May of each year. This corresponds to the predominant rainfall pattern for the Western Cape. However, the current water situation in the Western Cape is of grave concern as the dam levels in 2017 are the lowest level over the past 6 years. Dam levels reached a low of 17.7% in June 2016. July 2017 has shown an increase in the dam levels after the June rainfall. However, the situation remains critical.

### % fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape





Percentage of full storage capacity						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	68.6%	79.0%	83.7%	73.7%	52.0%	44.1%
February	60.5%	70.1%	80.9%	64.2%	44.4%	36.1%
March	52.4%	62.9%	73.9%	56.5%	36.8%	30.7%
April	45.0%	54.7%	68.0%	48.8%	30.4%	24.0%
May	41.6%	55.2%	65.1%	43.0%	29.3%	20.5%
June	43.2%	57.2%	67.8%	39.7%	29.0%	17.7%
July	54.1%	75.5%	86.5%	47.3%	39.3%	23.5%
August	70.9%	82.8%	90.3%	58.2%	52.9%	
September	87.0%	91.2%	90.9%	66.7%	59.3%	
October	90.2%	89.9%	89.3%	69.8%	60.6%	
November	90.0%	89.4%	86.4%	67.0%	58.4%	
December	85.5%	90.1%	81.9%	60.5%	51.9%	

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	% of total water volume in Western Cape dams out of total dam capacity in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Water Affairs
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4
<b>Data Note</b>	The monthly dam level is calculated from the estimated dam levels on the 1st of each month or the earliest available estimates for the month



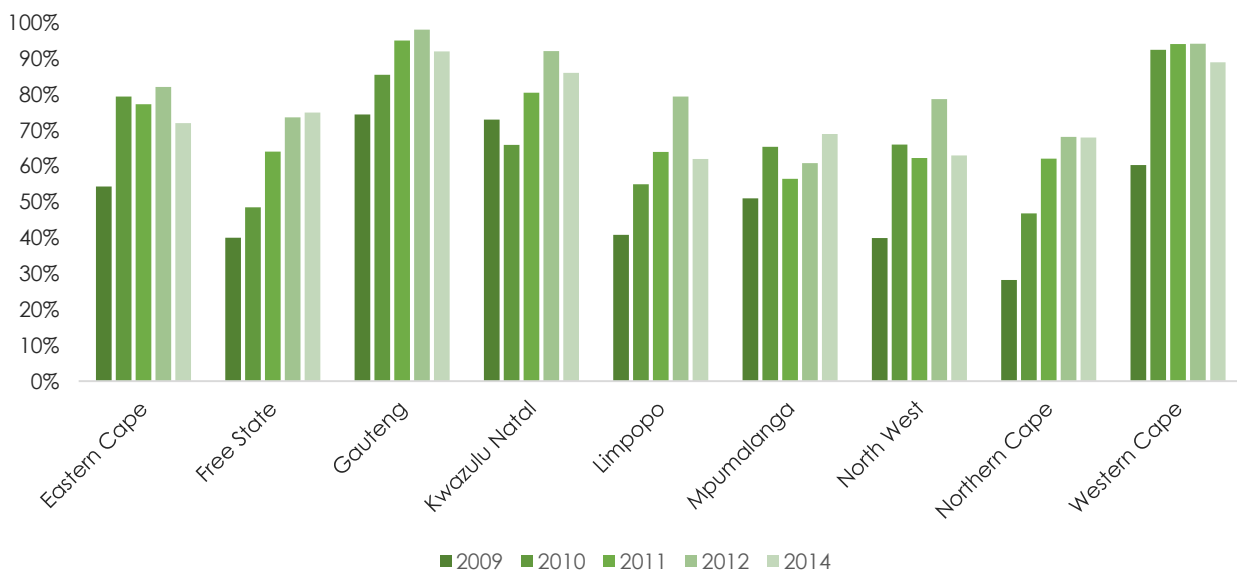
# Average blue drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

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

### Blue Drop Status



### Average Blue Drop status per Province

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



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

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Average Blue Drop status of the drinking water quality management businesses in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 - 2014 Blue Drop Reports
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4
<b>Data Note</b>	



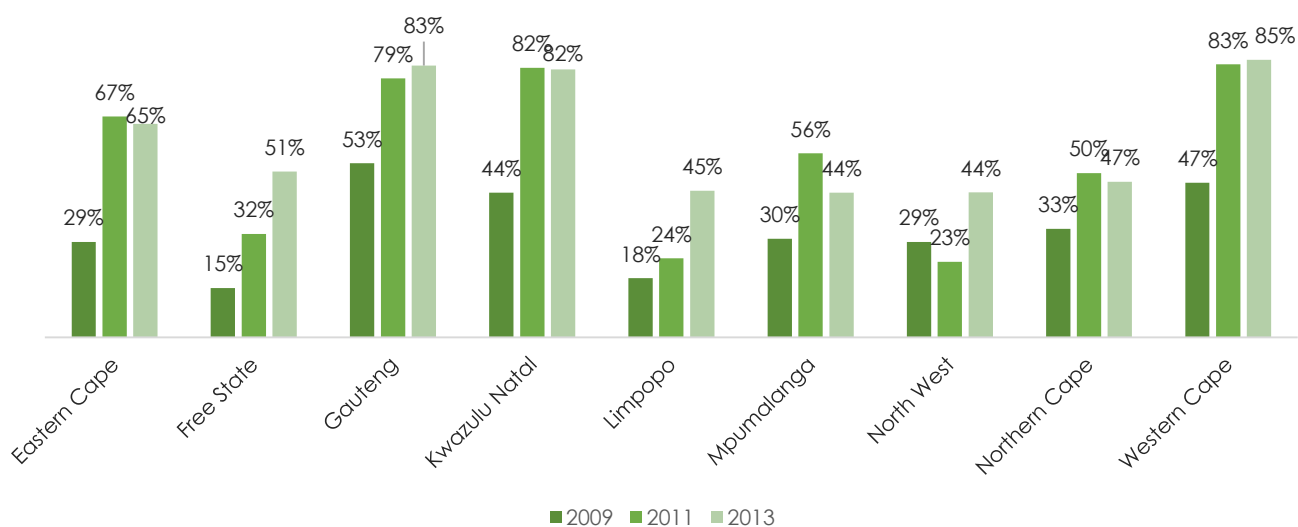
# Average green drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

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

### Green Drop status



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





## Average green drop status per Local Municipality

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

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Average Green Drop status of the waste water management in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 Green Drop Report; 2011 Green Drop Report; 2014 Green Drop Report;
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4
<b>Data Note</b>	



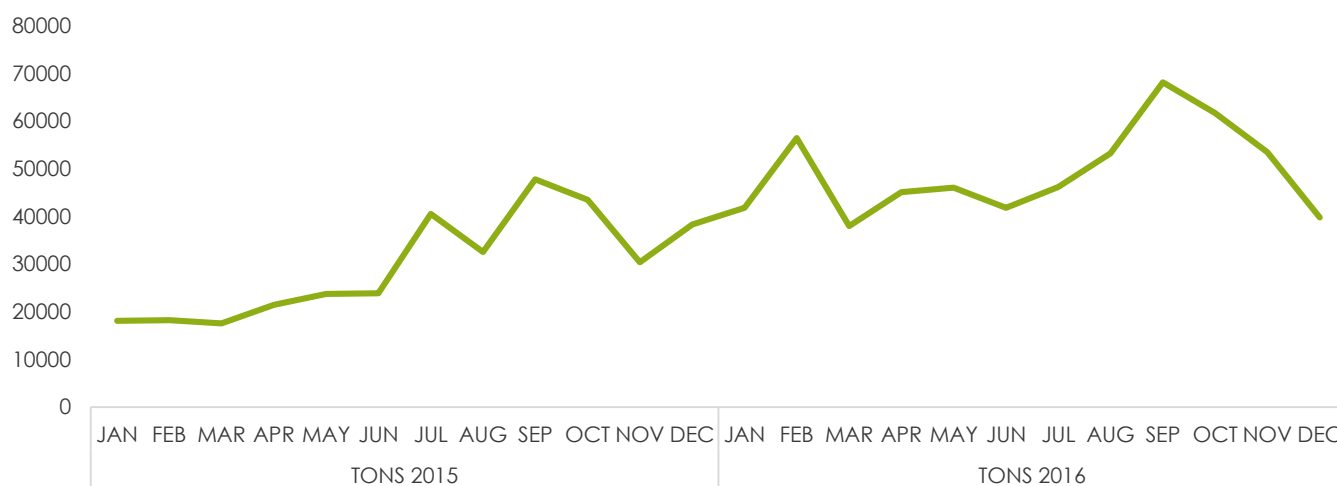
# Total waste minimised in a given year in the City of Cape Town

## Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

There are fluctuations observed in the amount of waste minimised. However, the general trend saw an increase in the amount of waste minimised since January 2015.

### Total Waste Minimised



### Waste minimised, 2015

	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	619	880	866	699	900	583	984	925	733	684	844	285
Drop-off sites	638	592	622	636	549	657	548	592	628	513	565	541
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	209	203	291	248	218	128	272	217	154	227	195	110
Chipping of Greens	14893	14975	14221	18237	20618	20873	16016	14282	15888	10296	11637	9516
Think Twice Programme	1756	1578	1574	1610	1465	1653	1220	1572	1638	1452	1832	2003
City Paper project	7	15	13	12	21	19	15	16	12	10	11	11
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites							21485	14943	28737	30329	15294	25856
Damaged Bins							27	2	0	22		
<b>Total Waste Minimised</b>	<b>18121</b>	<b>18243</b>	<b>17587</b>	<b>21441</b>	<b>23770</b>	<b>23912</b>	<b>40566</b>	<b>32549</b>	<b>47789</b>	<b>43532</b>	<b>30377</b>	<b>38322</b>



Waste minimised, 2016												
	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	647	644	685	581	888	642	705	806	848	785	733	192
Drop-off sites	559	409	569	303	418	357	402	260	488	310	408	232
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	197	189	195	211	201	224	159	204	134	133	318	142
Chipping of Greens	8374	9587	8346	9733	9479	11616	11846	11724	10227	10893	11422	12643
Think Twice Programme	1901	1851	1620	1530	1418	1422	1256	1460	1335	823	900	1028
City Paper project	11	10	11	15	14	7	8	9	10	12	5	7
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites	30118	43795	26579	32743	33615	27562	31790	38761	55105	48767	39696	25564
Damaged Bins	18	35		13	9	5				11	27	8
<b>Total Waste Minimised</b>	<b>41807</b>	<b>56486</b>	<b>38005</b>	<b>45115</b>	<b>46033</b>	<b>41829</b>	<b>46165</b>	<b>53226</b>	<b>68145</b>	<b>61723</b>	<b>53480</b>	<b>39808</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Total amount of waste minimised in tonnes in the City of Cape Town
<b>Data source</b>	City of Cape Town open data portal
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4
<b>Data Note</b>	The majority of the municipalities in the Western Cape are struggling with quantification and recording of waste data. Of the 156 waste disposal facilities in the province only 7 have weighbridges which make it difficult to quantify waste volumes.



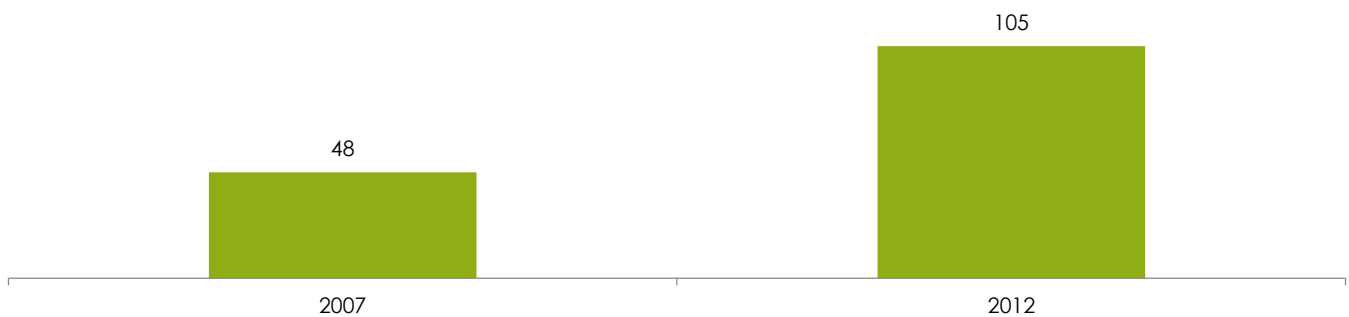
# Hectares of biodiversity under conservation over total hectares of sensitive biodiversity in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The number of stewardship sites has increased from 48 in 2007 to 105 in 2012. The hectares of biodiversity that the stewardship sites cover totalled 90 130 ha in 2012 as compared to 37659 ha in 2007. The total area of Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) under this programme is 30 616 ha in 2012.

### Number of Stewardship sites



### Number and sizes of properties in each of the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme sub-categories

	Number 2007	Number 2012	Hectares 2007	Hectares 2012	ha CBAs 2012	% of which is CBA
Contract Nature Reserve	14	46	17602	52824	12348	0.2338
Biodiversity Agreement	5	30	960	14959	7083	0.4735
Voluntary Conservation Area	29	29	19097	22348	11185	0.5005
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>37659</b>	<b>90130</b>	<b>30616</b>	<b>0.34</b>

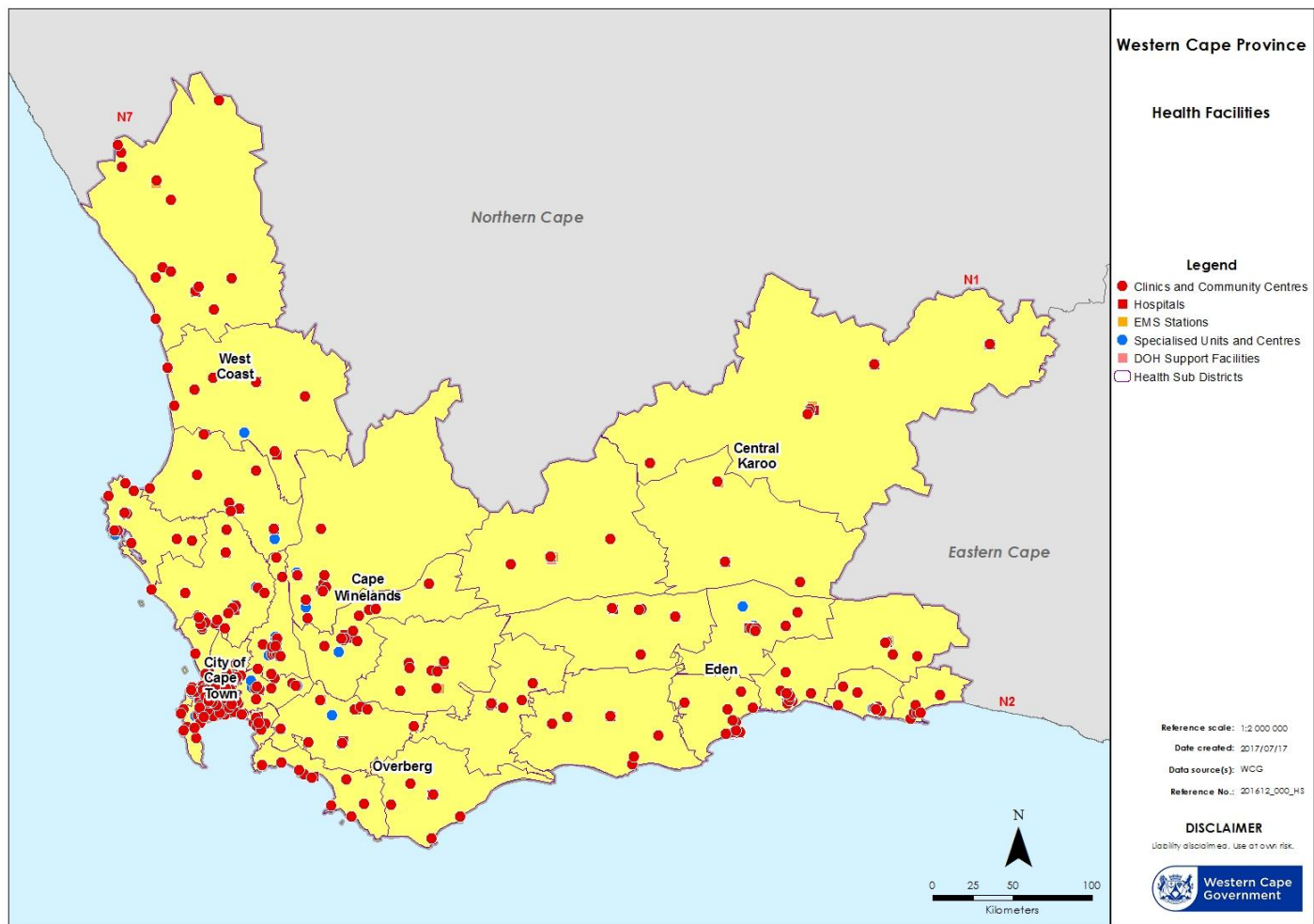
<b>Data format</b>	area in hectares; number of stewardship sites
<b>Definition</b>	Hectares of biodiversity under conservation over total hectares of sensitive biodiversity in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	State of Biodiversity Report 2012
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4
<b>Data Note</b>	2007 data is used for comparison purposes



**Health**

# Health Care Facilities for the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of all WCG health facilities across the province according to the Health Sub Districts.



# HIV prevalence among women aged 15 - 49 years old in the province

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2012 HIV prevalence amongst women aged 15 - 24 attending antenatal clinics is at its lowest level (9.6%) since 2009. Similar trends are evident for other age groups as well, with the exception of the 30 - 34 year old age group which has seen an increase from 2011. The age category 25 to 39 years still have the highest prevalence rate compared to other age categories.

HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the Western Cape								
Age	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
10 - 14	14	0	18	5.6	15	6.7	17	0
15 - 19	535	6.4	636	7.7	598	7.4	615	5.4
20 - 24	1142	14.9	1096	15.2	1181	14	1099	12
25 - 29	993	21	1083	21.9	1128	23	1087	21.3
30 - 34	548	24.5	661	27.4	672	24.9	673	26.9
35 - 39	343	17.2	349	22.1	349	23.5	334	21.6
40 - 44	73	17.8	74	17.6	96	16.7	94	11.7
45 - 49	3	0	1	0	5	0	6	16.7

HIV prevalence rates among women aged between 15 - 24 yrs attending antenatal clinics in the Western Cape				
	2009	2010	2011	2012
%	12.2	12.5	11.7	9.6

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	HIV prevalence in the age-group 15 – 24 years; HIV prevalence among 15 - 49 year olds in the province
<b>Data source</b>	1) Table reproduced from the 2010 national antenatal sentinel HIV and syphilis prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH and 2011 and 2012 national antenatal sentinel HIV and syphilis prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH;  2) Table reproduced from the 2010 national antenatal sentinel HIV and syphilis prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH and 2011 and 2012 national antenatal sentinel HIV and syphilis prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	* Millennium Development Goal  **Data for 2013 not available by age group at provincial level



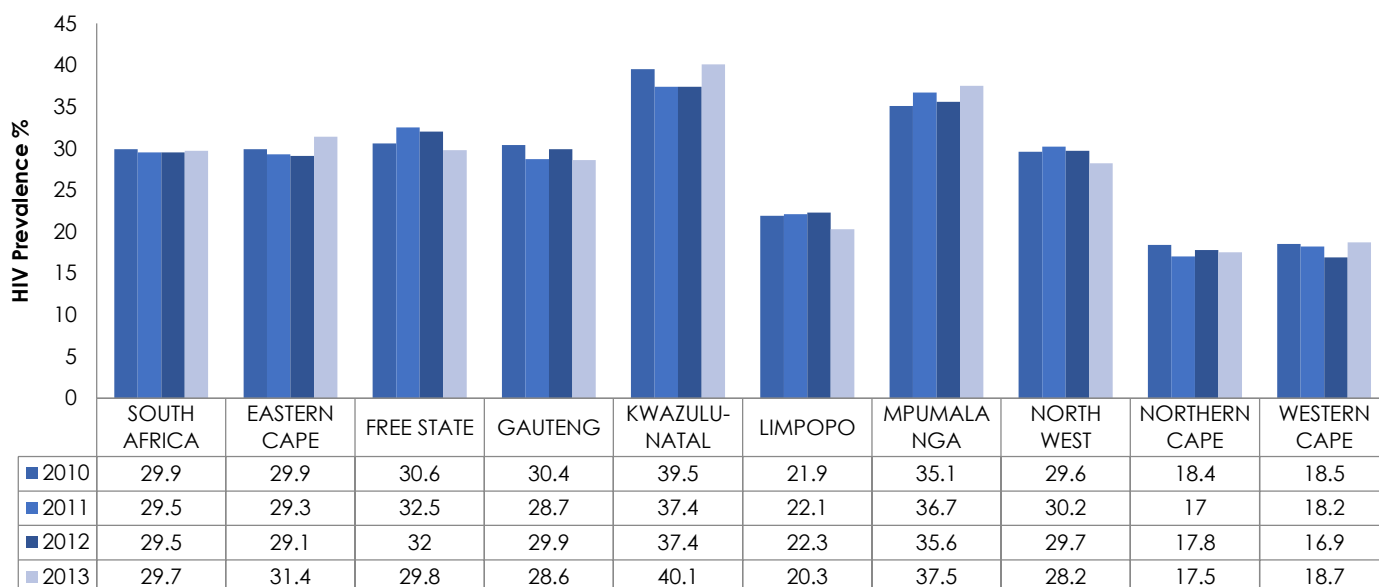
# HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2013 The Western Cape and Northern Cape had the lowest HIV prevalence and KwaZulu Natal the highest amongst all women attending antenatal clinics. Since 2010, HIV prevalence remained fairly constant in the Western Cape. The Northern Cape province also has a comparatively low prevalence rate.

### HIV Prevalence amongst antenatal women 2010 - 2013



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	HIV prevalence per province of women attending antenatal clinics
<b>Data source</b>	Table reproduced from the 2013 national antenatal sentinel HIV and Herpes Simplex Type-2 prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	





# New Smear Positive PTB cure rate

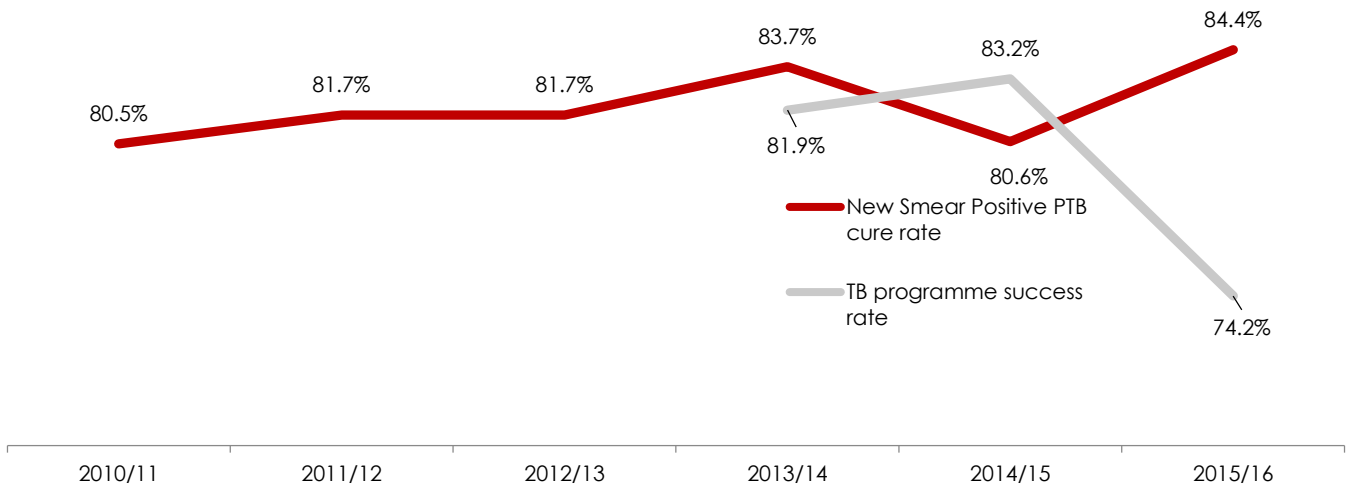
## TB programme success rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

The cure rate for new smear positive PTB has steadily improved since 2010/11 due to the effort in the fight against TB. 2015/16 saw the highest cure rate for new cases of TB. In terms of the TB programme success rate, which includes all cases of TB, this indicator does show some fluctuation with a drop observed in 2015/16.

**New Smear Positive PTB cure rate; TB programme success rate**



### New Smear Positive PTB cure rate

Audited/Actual performance

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
PTB cure rate	80.5%	81.7%	81.7%	83.7%	80.6%	84.4%
Number of Smear Positives who were cured	12689	12812	12023	11392	10482	10657
Number of persons who tested positive for TB	15569	15915	14722	13614	13006	12 631

### TB programme success rate

Audited/Actual performance

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
TB programme success rate	-	-	-	81.9%	83.2%	74.2%
All TB cases treatment success	-	-	-	38166	35974	32501
All TB cases treated	-	-	-	46582	43224	43 783



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Number of Smear Positives who were cured out of the total number of persons who tested positive for TB</p> <p>All TB clients who successfully completed their TB treatment (i.e. cured + treatment completed) as a proportion of all TB clients who started on treatment</p>
<b>Data source</b>	DOH Annual Report 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March



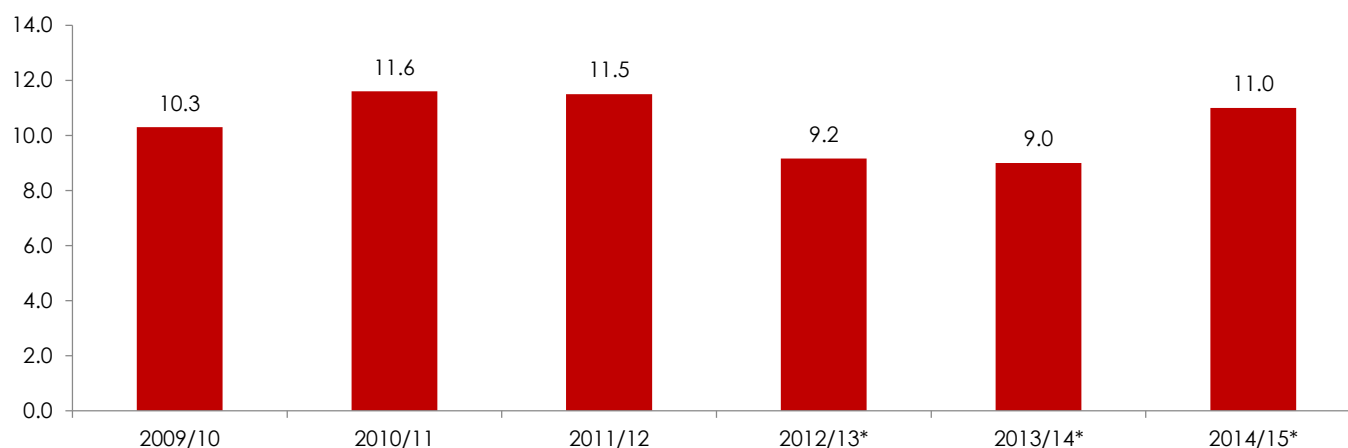
## Facility infant (under 1) mortality rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

2014/15 saw an increase in the number of facility infant deaths. It is evident that the infant mortality rate is also higher in 2014/15 than the previous 2 years.

### Facility infant mortality rate, Western Cape



### Facility infant mortality rate (under 1 deaths per 1 000 live births), Western Cape

Audited/Actual performance

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13*	2013/14*	2014/15*
Facility infant mortality rate	10.3	11.6	11.5	9.2	9.0	11.0
Number of facility infant (under 1) deaths	952	1077	1044	1026	1049	1144
Number of facility live births	92861	92594	90689	111.91	111.91	107

<b>Data format</b>	Infant deaths per 1 000 live births
<b>Definition</b>	Number of facility infant (under 1) deaths out of total number of facility live births
<b>Data source</b>	DoH, Proxy Indicators for Reporting to Cabinet; DOH Annual Report 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	2012/13 - Mortality estimates are technically challenging data to prepare. There has been a public health specialist vacancy in the Division: District Health Services for the last two years. The position has now been filled and it is expected that target setting and measurements of mortality data should improve in the future.  *2013/14 and 2014/15 Annual report shows new reporting for denominator



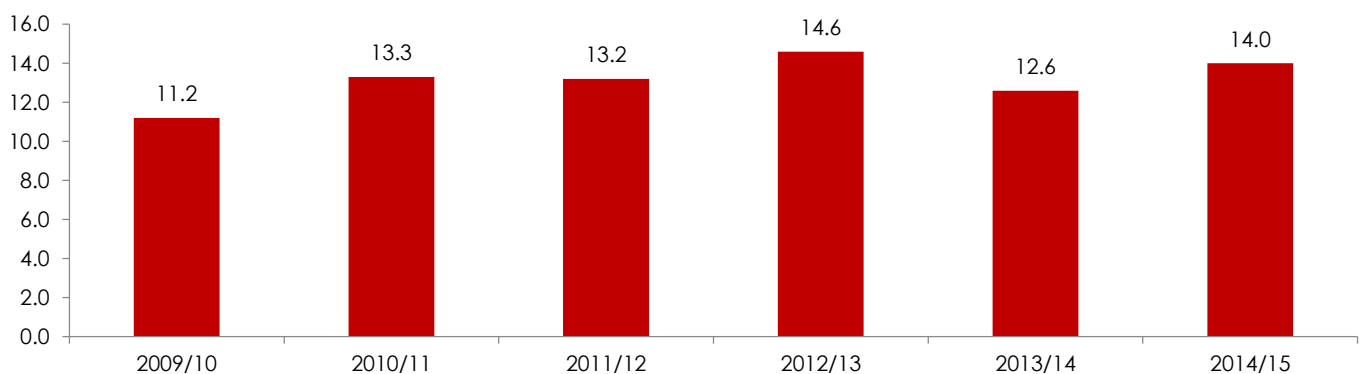
# Facility child (under 5) mortality rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

The data shows that for 2014/15 there were 14.0 child (under 5) deaths per 1 000 live births. The number of facility child deaths in 2013/14 and 2014/15 showed an decrease in the number of child deaths to 1200 and 1168, respectively.

## Facility child mortality rate (under 5 deaths per 1 000 live births)



### Facility child mortality rate (under 5 deaths per 1 000 live births)

Audited/Actual performance

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13*	2013/14*	2014/15*
Facility child mortality rate	11.2	13.3	13.2	14.6	12.6	14.0
Number of facility child (under 5) deaths	952	1077	1043	1235	1200	1168
Number of facility live births	92861	92594	90689	80008	93908	93231

<b>Data format</b>	Child deaths per 1 000 live births
<b>Definition</b>	Denominator: Number of facility live births Numerator: Number of facility child (under 5) deaths
<b>Data source</b>	DoH, Proxy Indicators for Reporting to Cabinet; DOH Annual Report 2011/12; 2012/13; 2013/14; 2014/15
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	2012/13 - Mortality estimates are technically challenging data to prepare. There has been a public health specialist vacancy in the Division: District Health Services for the last two years. The position has now been filled and it is expected that target setting and measurements of mortality data should improve in the future.



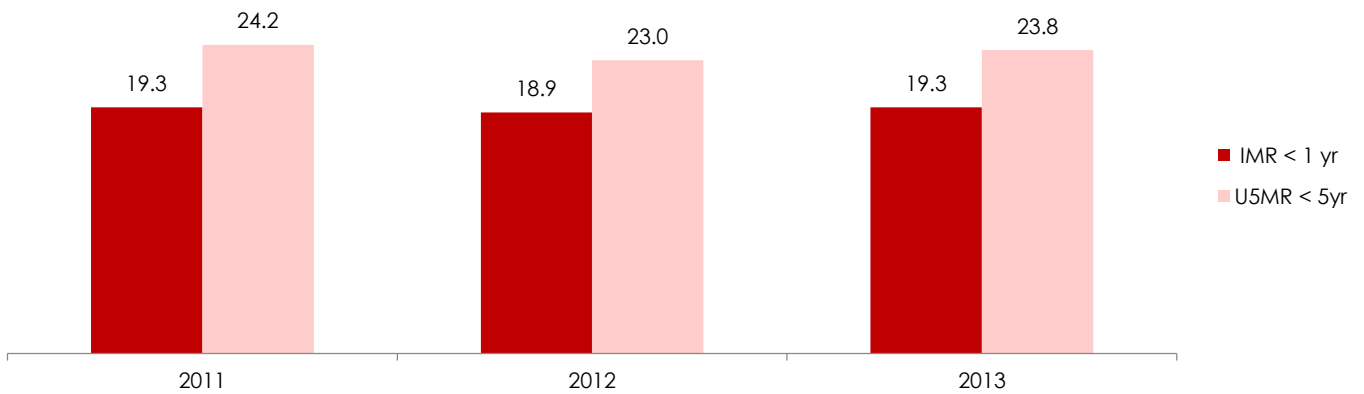
# Child (under 5) mortality rate; infant (under 1) mortality rate

**A long and healthy life for all South Africans**

TREND ANALYSIS

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

## Child and infant mortality rates for the Western Cape



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



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

<b>Data format</b>	Child deaths per 1 000 live births Infant deaths per 1 000 live births
<b>Definition</b>	Number of under 5 deaths per 1000 live births number of under 1 deaths per 1000 live births
<b>Data source</b>	Western Cape Mortality Profile 2013
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The 2011 - 2013 StatsSA infant and child deaths were used to estimate infant mortality (IMR) and under 5 mortality rates (U5MR).



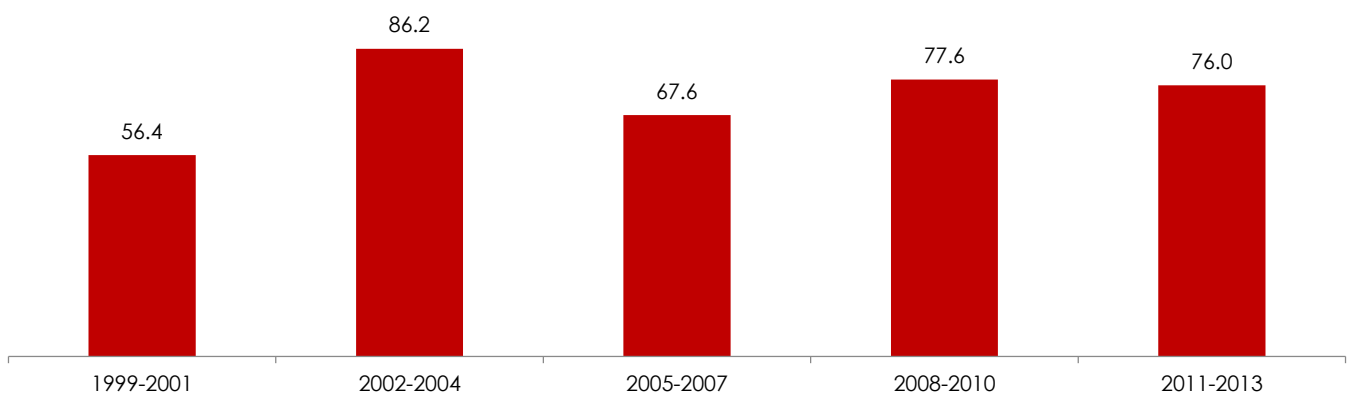
# Facility maternal mortality rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

Since numbers are small, it is more valuable to compare triennia. There were 214 maternal deaths during 2011-2013, 187 during 2005-2007, 207 during 2002-2004 and 126 during 1999-2001. 2008-2010 recorded the highest number of deaths with 227 deaths recorded for this triennia, even though 2002 to 2004 shows the highest maternal mortality ratio.

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



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

TRIENNIA	Number of maternal deaths	Number of live births	Maternal mortality ratio
1999-2001	126	223 420	56.4
2002-2004	207	240 651	86.2
2005-2007	187	276 808	67.6
2008-2010	227	292 632	77.6
2011-2013	214	281 602	76.0

**Data format** maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

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

**Data source** Saving Mothers 2008-2010: Fifth report on the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in South Africa, Compiled by the National Committee for Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, DoH;  
Saving Mothers 2011-2013: Sixth report on the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in South Africa, Compiled by the National Committee for Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, DoH;

**Other links** PSG 3

**Data Note** Mortality estimates are technically challenging data to prepare. Data is presented from 2001 as triennia are compared to give a trend.



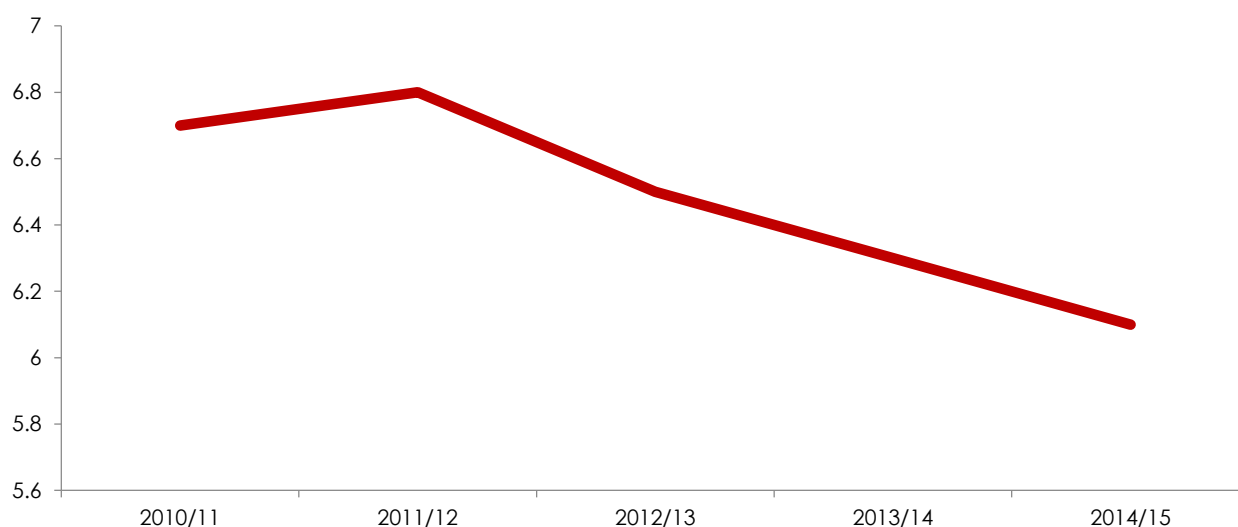
# Delivery rate in facility to women under 18 years

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The delivery rate for women under 18 years has shown steady decrease since 2010/11.

### Delivery rate in facility under 18 years (%)



### Delivery rate in facility under 18 years (%)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Delivery rate (%)</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Numerator	-	-	-	6026	5894
Denominator	-	-	-	95337.0	96990

**Data format** percentage

**Definition** Delivery rate in facility to women under 18 years

**Data source** District Health Information Systems, DoH Annual report 2012/13; 2013/14; 2014/15

**Other links** PSG 3

**Data Note**





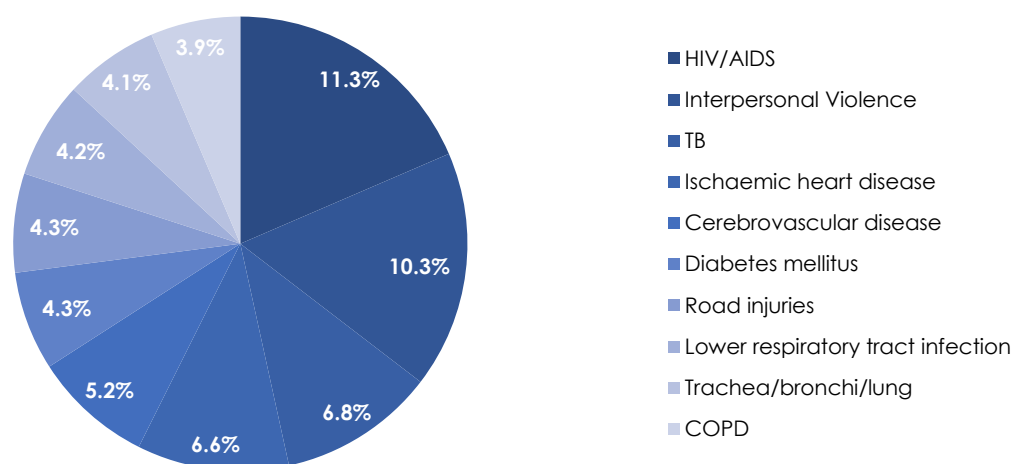
# Years of Life Lost (YLL) by cause of death, Western Cape, 2013

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

The largest category of Years of Life Lost (YLL) mortality was due to HIV/AIDS (12.4% in 2011, 11.7% in 2012 and 11.3% in 2013). However, the trend seems to be decreasing slightly with the roll-out of ARV treatments. Interpersonal violence is second largest category for YLL in 2013 (10.3%) having increased from 8.3% in 2011.

Western Cape YLLs by cause of death, 2013



Percentage of YLLs by causes of death in the Western Cape

Cause of Death	2011	2012	2013
HIV/AIDS	12.4%	11.7%	11.3%
Interpersonal Violence	8.3%	9.2%	10.3%
TB	8.6%	7.4%	6.8%
Ischaemic heart disease	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%
Cerebrovascular disease	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%
Diabetes mellitus	4.5%	4.3%	4.3%
Road injuries	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%
Lower respiratory tract infection	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%
Trachea/bronchi/lung	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%
COPD	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%

<b>Data format</b>	percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of YLLs by causes of death in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	Western Cape Mortality Profile 2013
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The final mortality estimates were made by adjusting the death data for completeness against Stats SA data for natural causes. A full explanation of methodology is provided in the report.



# Life Expectancy (LE)

## A long and healthy life for all South Africans

**TREND ANALYSIS**

The Western Cape has the highest life expectancy for both males and females. All provinces have seen an increase in life expectancy over the different periods.

### Average LE at birth for 2001 - 2006, 2006 - 2011 and 2011 - 2016 periods by province

	Male			Female		
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016
Eastern Cape	49.4	50.3	54.5	50.7	51.9	58.9
Free State	44.9	45.6	52.5	47.7	48.3	58.0
Gauteng	56.4	58.0	61.3	59.0	61.5	65.8
KwaZulu-Natal	47.9	49.2	54.0	50.3	51.0	58.7
Limpopo	51.6	51.9	56.6	56.0	55.9	64.0
Mpumalanga	51.0	51.0	55.0	52.5	52.8	60.6
Northern Cape	53.1	53.7	57.5	55.5	55.9	60.9
North West	48.5	48.8	53.1	50.6	51.9	59.9
Western Cape	59.9	60.1	64.2	63.4	63.4	69.0

<b>Data format</b>	age
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	Mid-year population estimates 2016 - StatsSA; Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations, 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	There is a lack of consensus about the calculation of Life Expectancy.



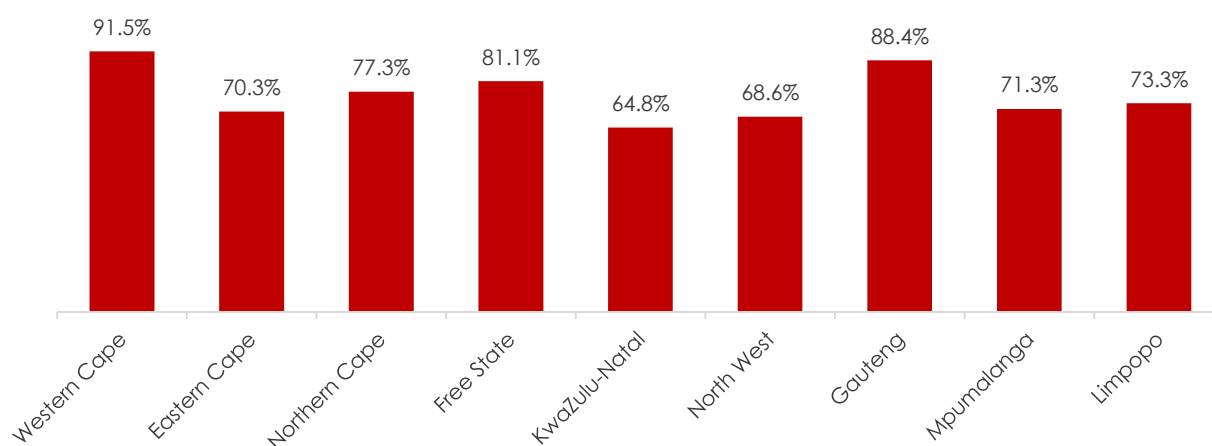
# Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2016, the Western Cape is the province with the highest percentage of households with expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes at 91.5% followed by Gauteng at 88.4%. The national average for households with expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes is 75.4%.

**% of households taking less than 30 minutes travel time to health facility**



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

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
less than 30 minutes	91.5%	70.3%	77.3%	81.1%	64.8%	68.6%	88.4%	71.3%	73.3%	75.4%
30 - 89 minutes	7.6%	26.4%	21.3%	16.8%	28.8%	28.4%	9.7%	26.3%	24.5%	21.7%
90 minutes or more	0.0%	3.2%	1.4%	1.8%	6.1%	2.4%	0.6%	1.6%	1.6%	2.4%
do not know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2016; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	



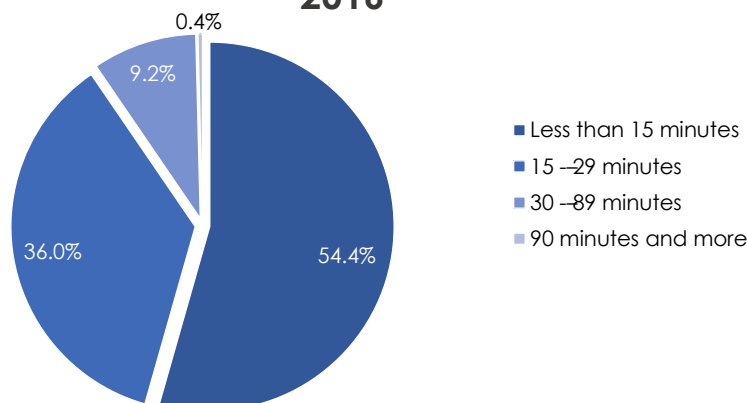
# Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2011, the percentage of households with expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes in the Western Cape has decreased from 93.3% in 2011 to 87.9% in 2014. A slight increase is observed for 2015 (90.5%) but still remains lower than in 2011.

**Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200**  
**2016**



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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
less than 30 minutes	93.3%	87.1%	84.9%	87.9%	90.5%
30 - 89 minutes	6.6%	12.2%	13.4%	11.3%	9.2%
90minutes or more	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%
do not know		0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%

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

2015	African/ Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Less than 15 minutes	51.5%	55.6%	0.0%	91.6%	54.4%
15 – 29 minutes	36.7%	38.5%	100.0%	0.0%	36.0%
30 – 89 minutes	11.7%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.2%
90 minutes and more	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	0.4%
Do not know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2010 -2015; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	



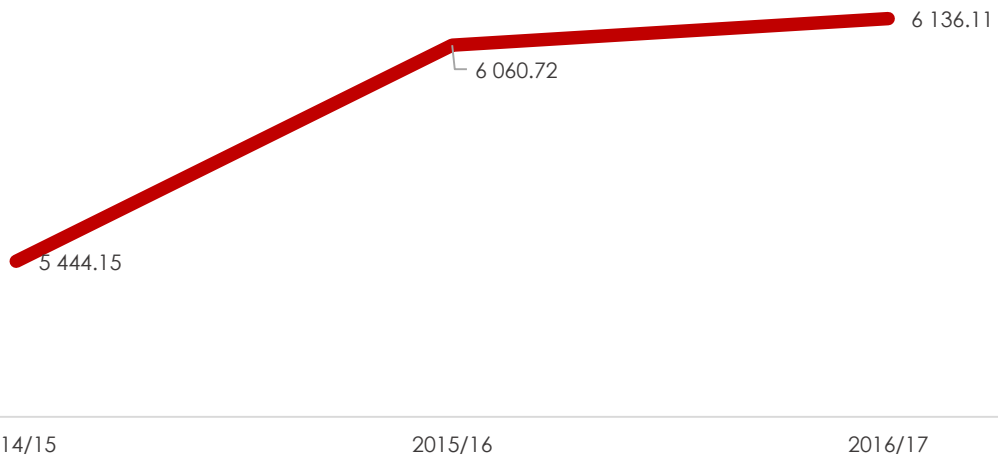
# Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

### Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000



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

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

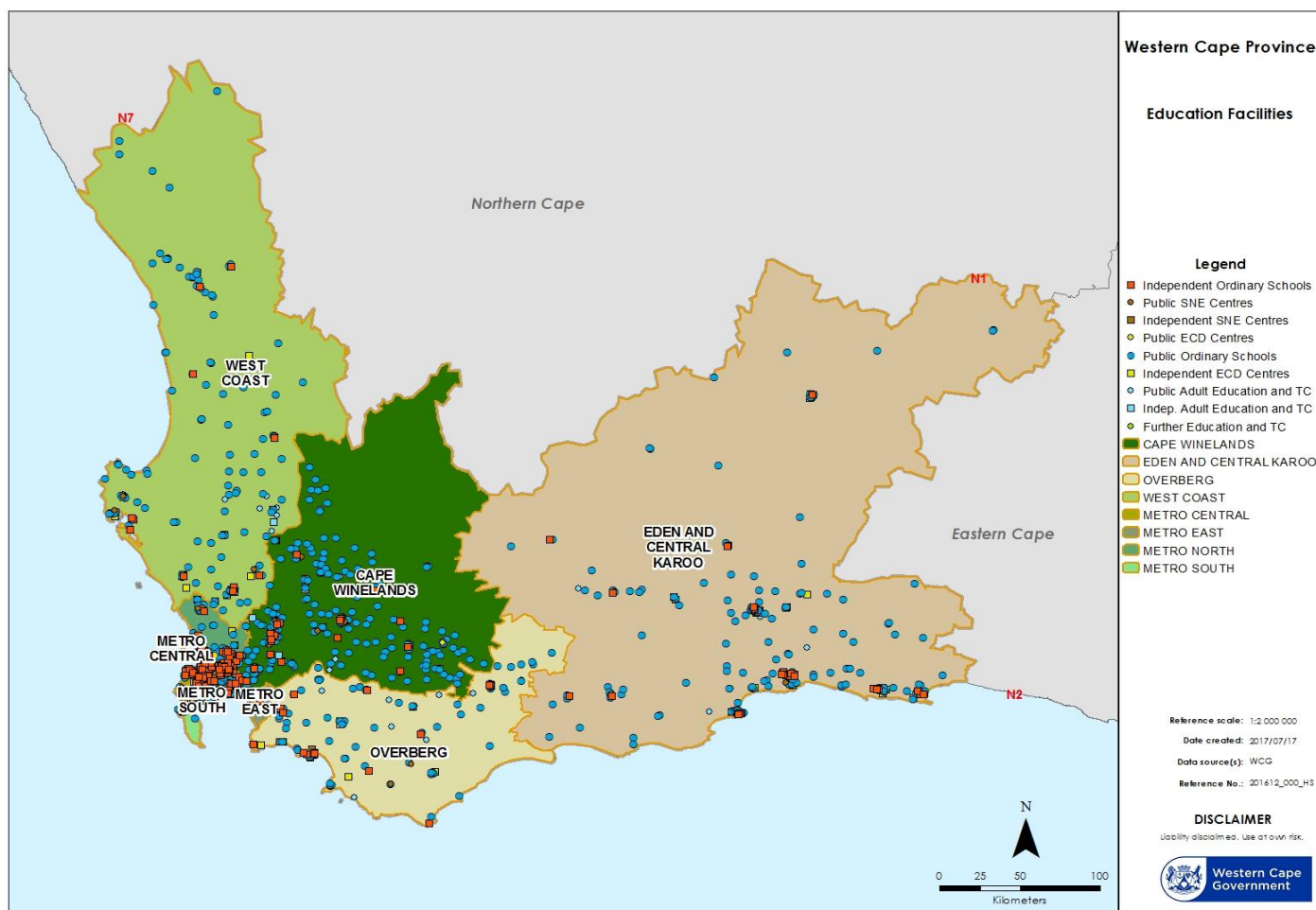


**Education**



# Education facilities in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of all education facilities by type across the province according to the Education Districts.





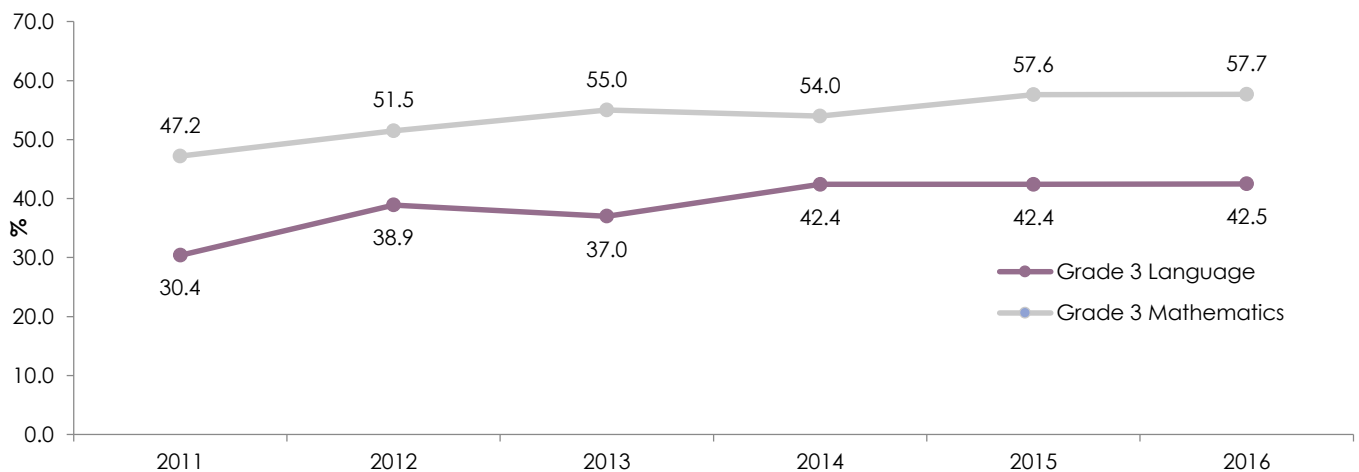
# Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systematic tests; Language systematic tests

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The pass rate for Grade 3 mathematics has improved from 47.2% in 2011 to 57.7% in 2016. Grade 3 language passes has improved from 30.4% in 2011 to 42.5% in 2016.

### Language and mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape



### Language and mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Grade 3 Language	30.4	38.9	37.0	42.4	42.4	42.5
Grade 3 Mathematics	47.2	51.5	55.0	54.0	57.6	57.7

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017.
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	2011 saw the introduction of the new systematic tests that are to be conducted every year.



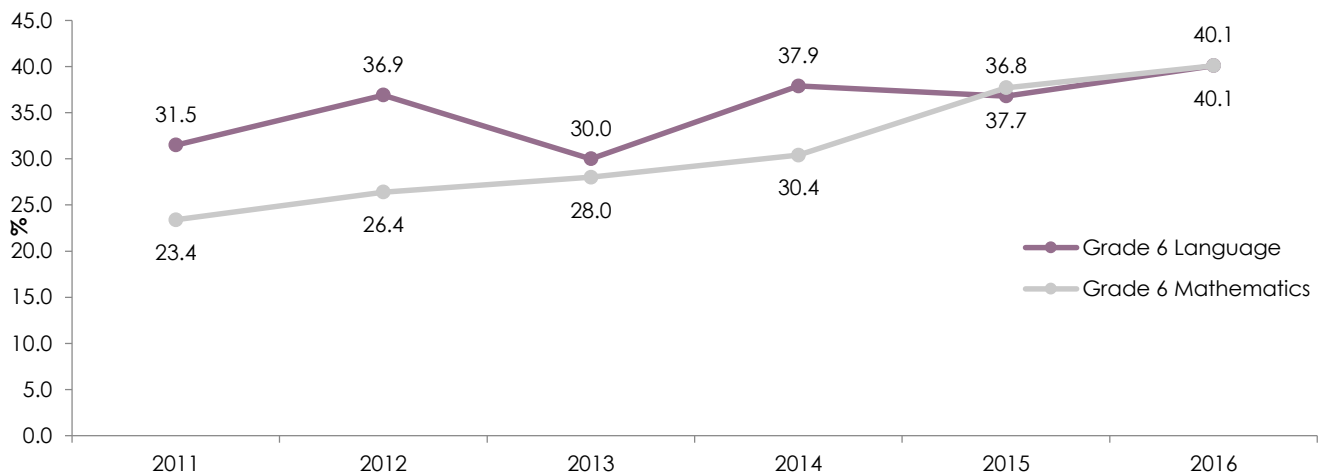
# Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systematic tests; Language systematic tests

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Grade 6 mathematics pass rates has improved from 23.4% in 2011 to 40.1% in 2016 whilst language has improved from 31.5% in 2011 to 40.1% in 2016.

### Language and mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape



### Language and mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Grade 6 Language	31.5	36.9	30.0	37.9	36.8	40.1
Grade 6 Mathematics	23.4	26.4	28.0	30.4	37.7	40.1

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually.



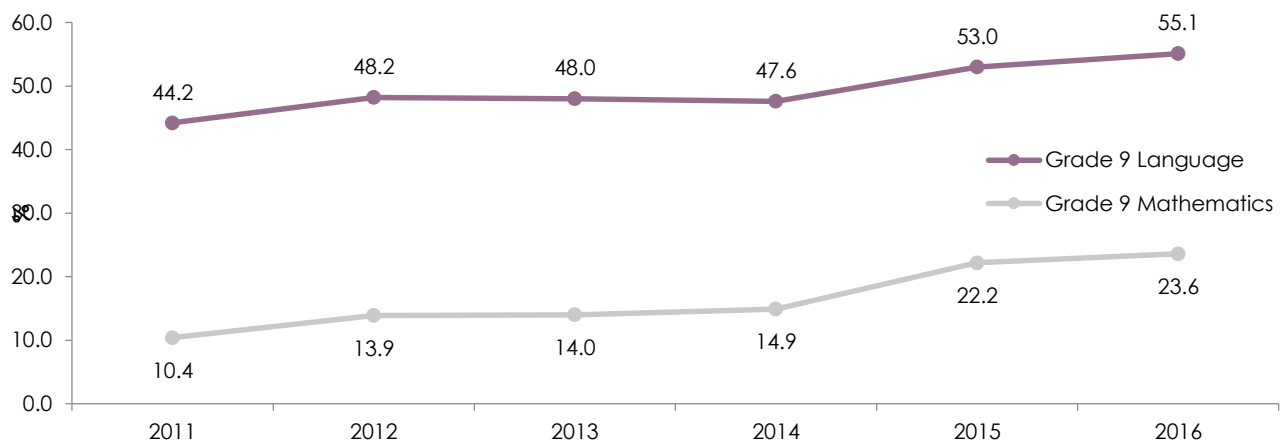
# Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systematic tests; Language systematic tests

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2011, Grade 9 mathematics pass rates has improved from 10.4% to 23.6% in 2016 whilst language has improved from 44.2% to 55.1%. Mathematics pass rates have shown consistent improvement but there is more work to be done.

### Language and mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape



### Language and mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Grade 9 Language	44.2	48.2	48.0	47.6	53.0	55.1
Grade 9 Mathematics	10.4	13.9	14.0	14.9	22.2	23.6

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually.



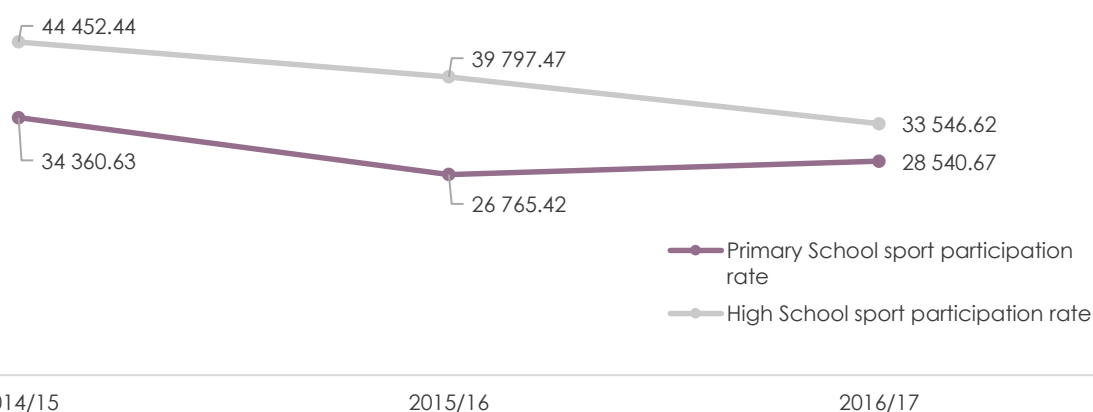
# School sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

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

### Participation per 100 000 population in school sport activities



Primary school sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of primary school learners registered to participate in school sport activities	233700	181940	190154
Number of educators and volunteers trained to assist with implementation of the school sport programme	267	310	320
Neighbouring schools participants (primary)	0	0	3864
Total	233 967	182 250	194 338
Participation in primary school sport activities	34360,63 per 100 000	26765,42 per 100 000	28540,67 per 100 000
High school sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of high school and junior sport learners registered to participate in school sport activities	153600	137470	114253
Number of educators and volunteers trained to assist with implementation of the school sport programme	213	236	240
Neighbouring schools participants (high)	0	0	1584
Total	153 813,00	137 706,00	116 077,00
Participation in high school sport activities	44452,44 per 100 000	39797,47 per 100 000	33546,62 per 100 000

<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000
<b>Definition</b>	Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	



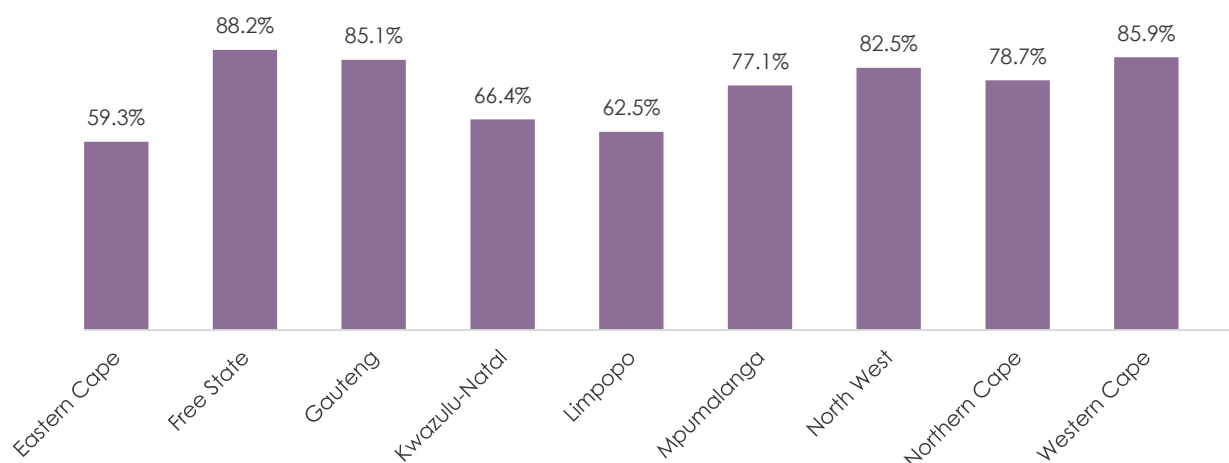
# Matric pass rate achieved

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2016, Free State have the highest level of matric pass rate at 88.2%, followed by Western Cape (85.9%) and Gauteng (85.1%). The national average for matric pass rate is at 72.5%.

### Matric pass rate, 2016



### Matric pass rate, 2016

	Gender	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	% Total
Eastern Cape	Male	37116	22955	61.8	59.3%
	Female	45786	26213	57.3	
Free State	Male	12114	10875	89.8	88.2%
	Female	14672	12754	86.9	
Gauteng	Male	47016	40479	86.1	85.1%
	Female	56813	47902	84.3	
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	68028	45468	66.8	66.4%
	Female	79620	52564	66	
Limpopo	Male	46292	30580	66.1	62.5%
	Female	55515	33015	59.5	
Mpumalanga	Male	24350	19442	79.8	77.1%
	Female	29901	22359	74.8	
North West	Male	14963	12676	84.7	82.5%
	Female	17082	13772	80.6	
Northern Cape	Male	4552	3639	79.9	78.7%
	Female	5489	4263	77.7	
Western Cape	Male	22195	19428	87.5	85.9%
	Female	28674	24288	84.7	
South Africa	Male	276626	205542	74.3	72.5%
	Female	333552	237130	71.1	



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage pass rate
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	Report on the National Senior Certificate Examination Results 2010 - 2011, National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015; NSC Examination Report 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



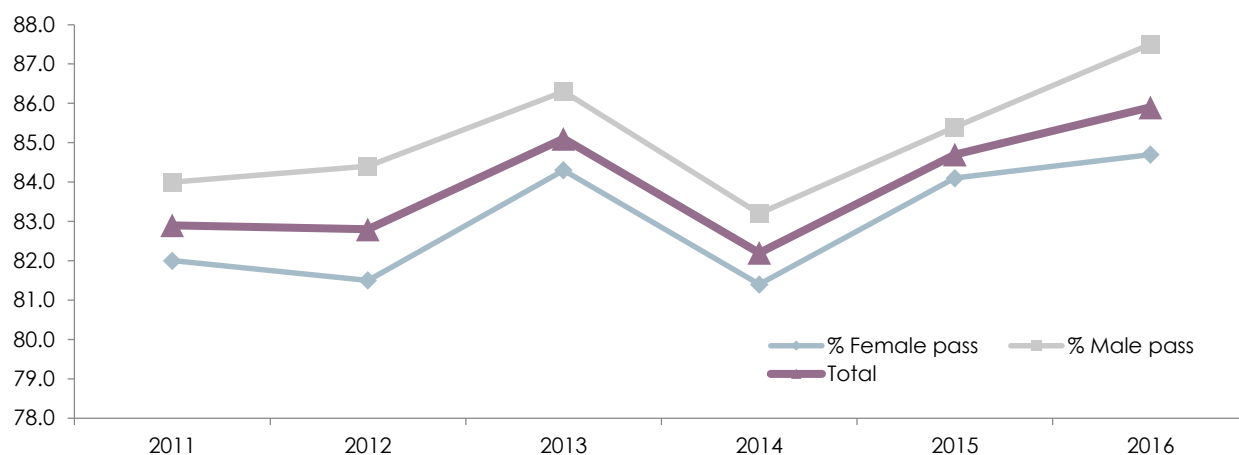
# Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The matric pass rate has reached its highest level in 2016 at 85.9%. After the low achieved in 2014 (82.2%), there has been a steady increase over the past 2 years.

Matric pass rate, Western Cape



Matric pass rate, Western Cape

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Females writing	22202	25309	26987	26759	30622	28674
Female pass	18202	20639	22737	21804	25766	24288
% Female pass	82.0	81.5	84.3	81.4	84.1	84.7
Males writing	17741	19361	20628	20950	23099	22195
Male pass	14912	16335	17805	17433	19723	19428
% Male pass	84.0	84.4	86.3	83.2	85.4	87.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.9</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage pass rate
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	Report on the National Senior Certificate Examination Results 2010 - 2011, National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015; NSC Examination Report 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



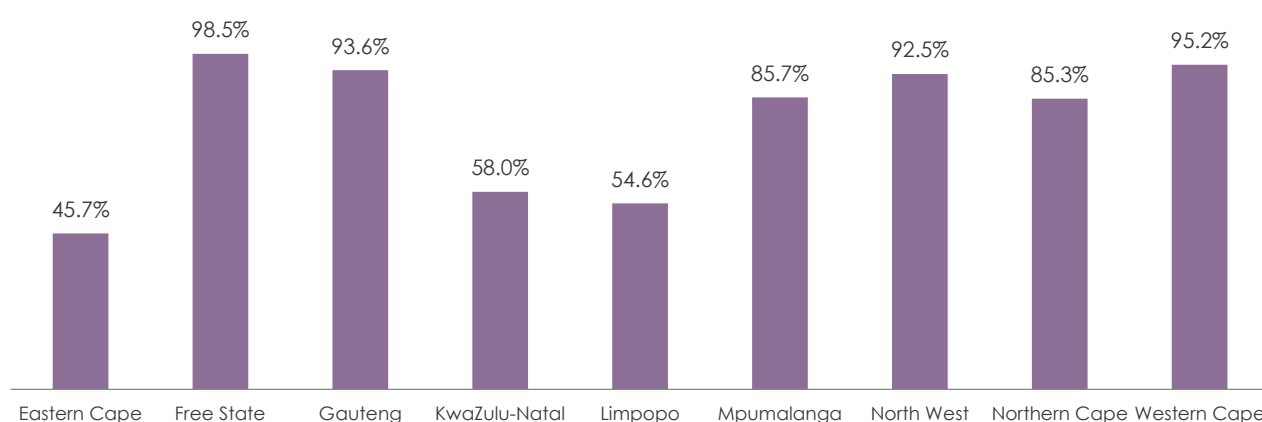
# Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2016, the Free State (98.5%) have the highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. The Western Cape (95.2%) is the second highest province that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%, followed by Gauteng (93.6%). The national average is at 69.4%.

### Percentage pass 60% and higher



### High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, 2016

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Number of schools	925	328	875	1745	1413	551	400	136	441	6814
Number of schools with 60% and higher	423	323	819	1012	771	472	370	116	420	4726
Percentage pass 60% and higher	45.7%	98.5%	93.6%	58.0%	54.6%	85.7%	92.5%	85.3%	95.2%	69.4%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage and absolute number of schools
<b>Definition</b>	Number of schools with 60% or higher pass rates for matric in a given year as a percentage of all high schools
<b>Data source</b>	Report on the National Senior Certificate Examination Results 2010 - 2011, National Senior Examination Technical Report 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	Data from 2010 and 2011 data is aggregated from 2011 report





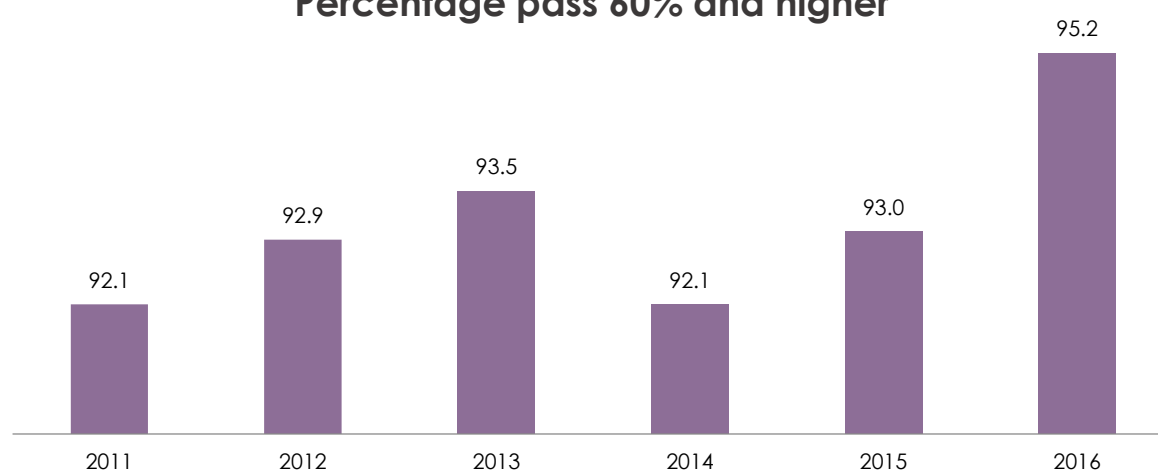
# Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2011 more than 90% of the schools in the province have achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. 2016 saw the highest achievement over the past 5 years with 95.2% of schools achieving a pass rate of more than 60%. The WCED has done exceptionally well to reduce the number of underperforming high schools since 2010.

### Percentage pass 60% and higher



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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of schools	382	395	431	431	442	441
Percentage pass 60% and higher	92.1	92.9	93.5	92.1	93.0	95.2

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage and absolute number of schools
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	Report on the National Senior Certificate Examination Results 2010 - 2011, National Senior Examination Technical Report 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	Data from 2010 and 2011 data is aggregated from 2011 report



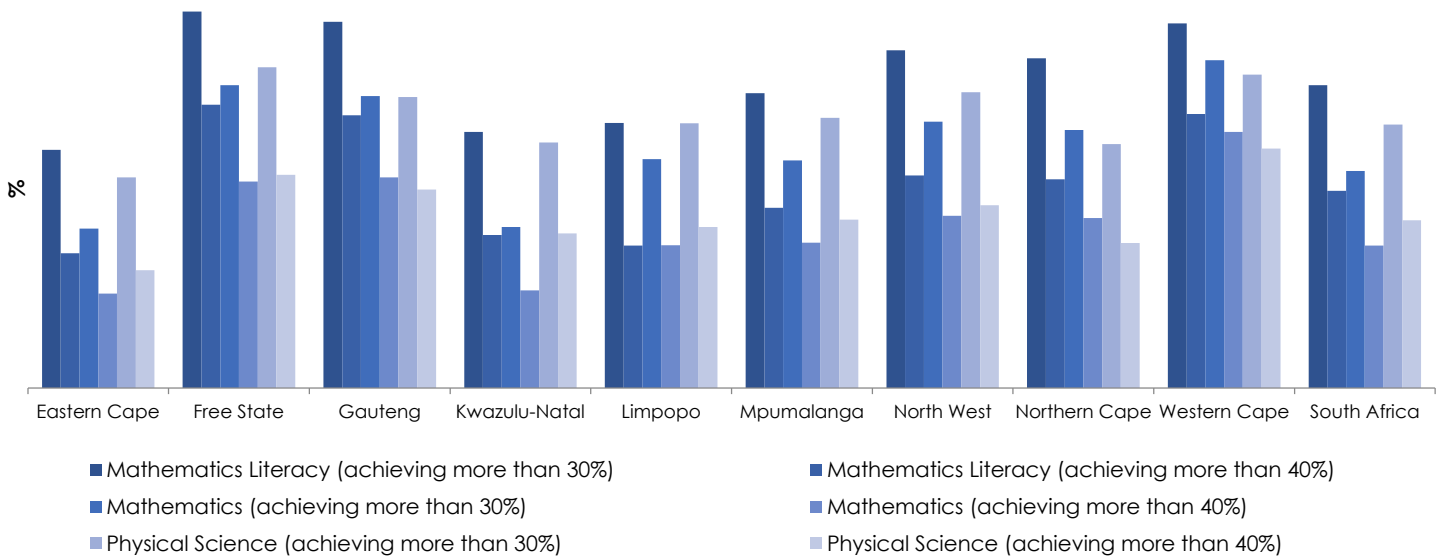
# Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2016, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy is the highest in Free State (88.6%) followed by Gauteng (86.2%) and the Western Cape (85.5%). The pass rate for Mathematics is the highest in Western Cape (77.2%), followed by Free State (71.3%) and Gauteng (68.7%). The province with the highest Physical Science pass rate is Free State (75.5%) followed by the Western Cape (73.8%) and North West (69.6%).

### Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2016





### Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2016

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	56.1	88.6	86.2	60.3	62.4	69.4	79.5	77.6	85.8	71.3
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	31.7	66.7	64.2	36	33.5	42.4	50	49.1	64.5	46.4
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	37.5	71.3	68.7	37.9	53.9	53.6	62.7	60.7	77.2	51.1
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	22.2	48.6	49.6	23	33.6	34.2	40.5	40	60.3	33.5
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	49.6	75.5	68.5	57.8	62.3	63.6	69.6	57.4	73.8	62
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	27.7	50.2	46.7	36.4	37.9	39.6	43	34.1	56.4	39.5

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Gr 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Gr 12 as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
<b>Data source</b>	Report on the National Senior Certificate Examination Results 2008 - 2011, National Senior Examination Technical Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



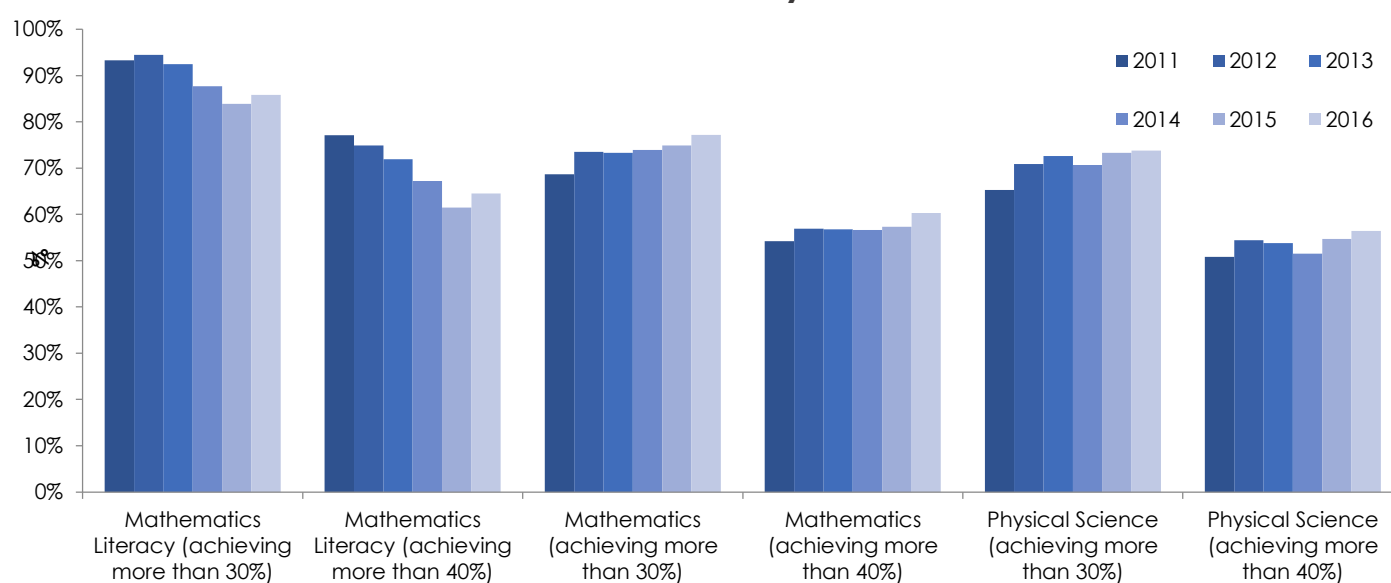
# Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

2015 has seen mathematics literacy pass rate decrease significantly. However, for 2016, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy, Mathematics and Physical Science have all seen improvements in the pass rates. Mathematics has shown a good improvement since 2011 reaching a pass rate of 77.2% of learners achieving a pass mark in 2016. Physical Science pass rates have also increased to 73.8% in 2016.

### Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12



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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	93.3%	94.5%	92.5%	87.7%	83.9%	85.8%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	77.1%	74.9%	71.9%	67.2%	61.5%	64.5%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	68.7%	73.5%	73.3%	73.9%	74.9%	77.2%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	54.2%	56.9%	56.8%	56.6%	57.3%	60.3%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	65.3%	70.9%	72.6%	70.7%	73.3%	73.8%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	50.8%	54.4%	53.8%	51.5%	54.7%	56.4%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Gr 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Gr 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
<b>Data source</b>	Report on the National Senior Certificate Examination Results 2008 - 2011, National Senior Examination Technical Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



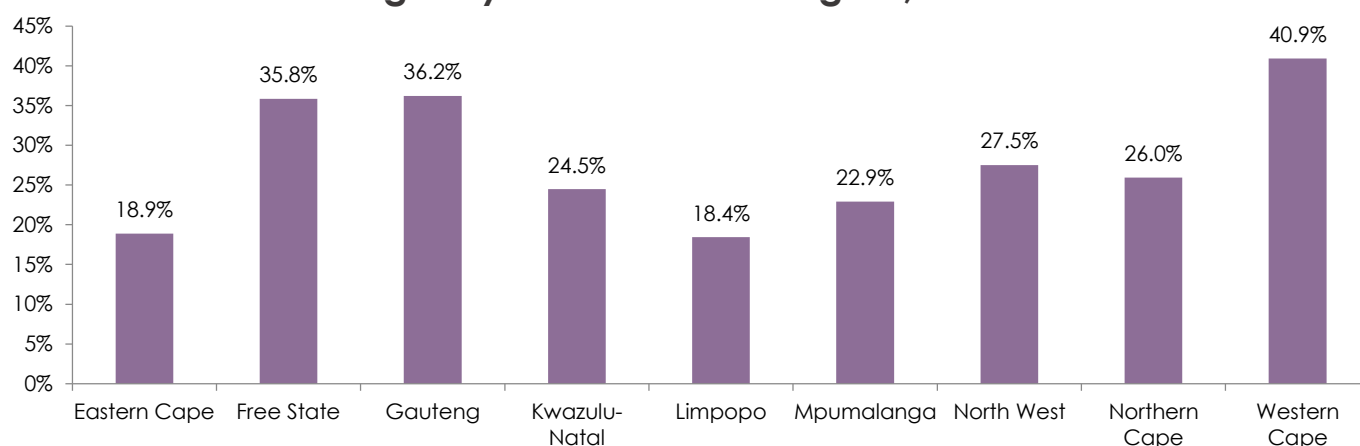
# University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new NSC was implemented in 2008. In 2016, the Western Cape achieved its highest percentage of B. degree passes of 40.9% of learners eligible for university admission, followed by Gauteng (36.2%) and Free State (35.8%). The national average of B. degree passes are at 26.6%

### Eligibility for bachelors degree, 2016



### Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2016

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
B. Degree passes	15645	9596	37582	36139	18762	12420	8820	2606	20804	162374
Grade 12 who wrote exams	82902	26786	103829	147648	101807	54251	32045	10041	50869	610178
% B. degree passes	18.9%	35.8%	36.2%	24.5%	18.4%	22.9%	27.5%	26.0%	40.9%	26.6%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	National Senior NSC Examination Report 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



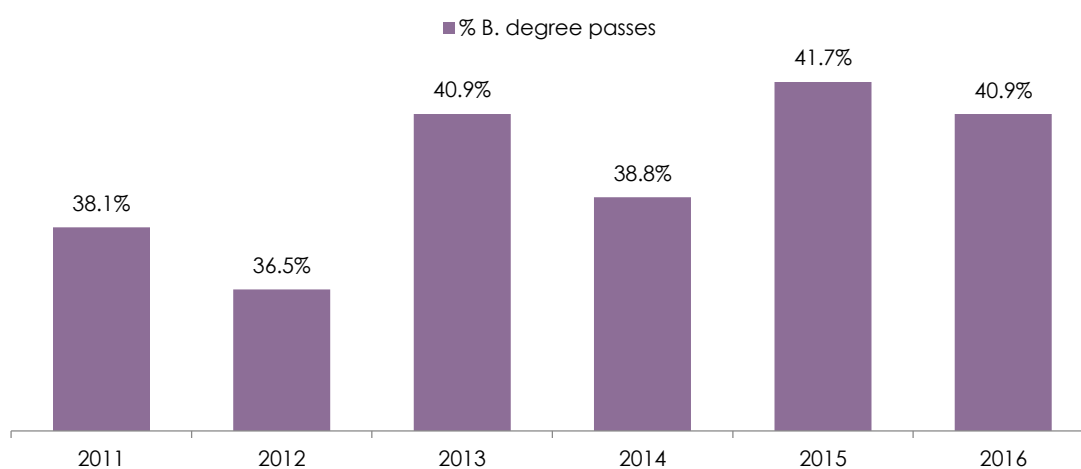
# University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new NSC was implemented in 2008. In 2015, the Western Cape achieved its highest percentage of B. degree passes from 38.1% in 2011 to 41.7% of learners eligible for university admission in 2015. In 2016, this dropped to 40.9%.

### Eligibility for bachelors degree, Western Cape



### Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, Western Cape

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
B. Degree passes	15214	16317	19477	18524	22379	20804
Grade 12 exam passes	39960	44670	47615	47709	53721	50869
% B. degree passes	38.1%	36.5%	40.9%	38.8%	41.7%	40.9%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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
<b>Data source</b>	Report on the National Senior Certificate Examination Results 2010 - 2011, National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015; NSC Examination Report 2016
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



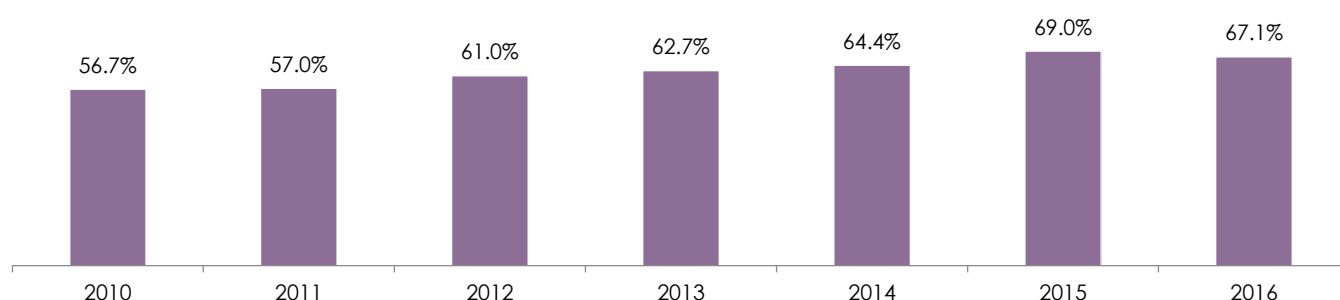
# Learner retention rate between Grade 10 and 12

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Retention rates have steadily been increasing since 2010. The table shows that most learners are still leaving the school system between Grade 10 and Grade 12.

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



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

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





Learner retention rate		
	Retention rate Grade 10 to 11	Retention rate Grade 10 to 12
2010	78.6%	56.7%
2011	80.7%	57.0%
2012	80.0%	61.0%
2013	77.2%	62.7%
2014	82.0%	64.4%
2015	83.4%	69.0%
2016	82.2%	67.1%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of the total number of learners who enter Grade 10 in a given cohort
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 who have had entered Grade 10 2 years prior.
<b>Data source</b>	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2017/18; retention rates are own calculations based on table
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	The retention rate can be slightly influenced by learners leaving the school system through migration, leaving to private institutions and failing a Grade.



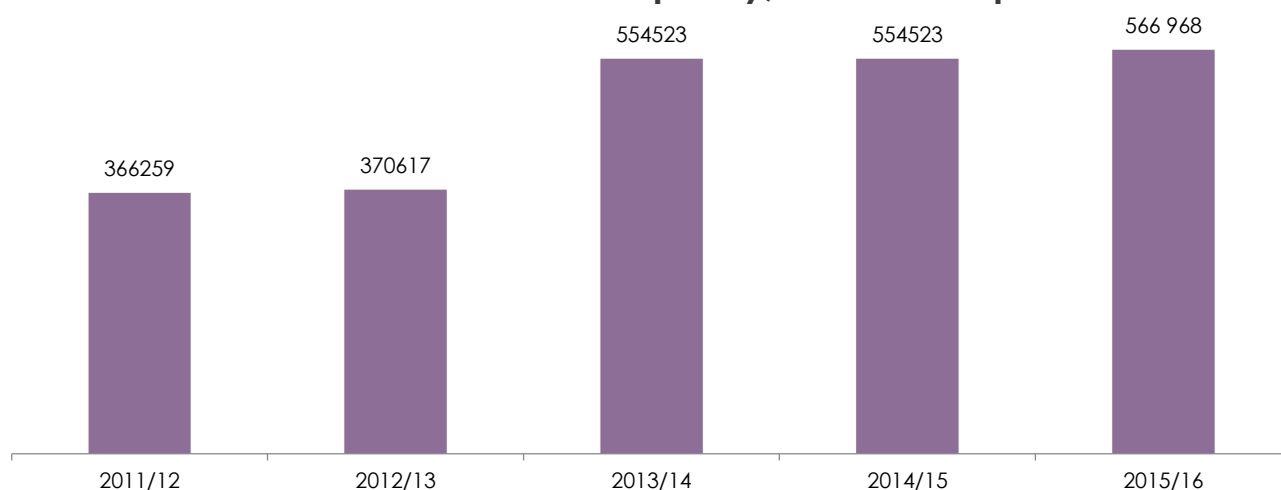
# The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2011/2012, we can see an increase in the number of learners benefiting from "No Fee School" policy system. The percentage of learners benefitting from no-fee schools has increased from 39% in 2011/12 to 57% in 2015/16.

### 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

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
number of no-fee learners	366259	370617	554523	554523	566 968
total number of learners	921776	934992	947046	963441	984 073
% no fee from total	39.7%	39.6%	58.6%	57.6%	57.6%

**Data format** Number

**Definition** Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the "No Fee School" policy

**Data source** WCED Annual Report 2011/12; 2012/13; 2013/14; 2014/15; 2015/16

**Other links** PSG 2

**Data Note**



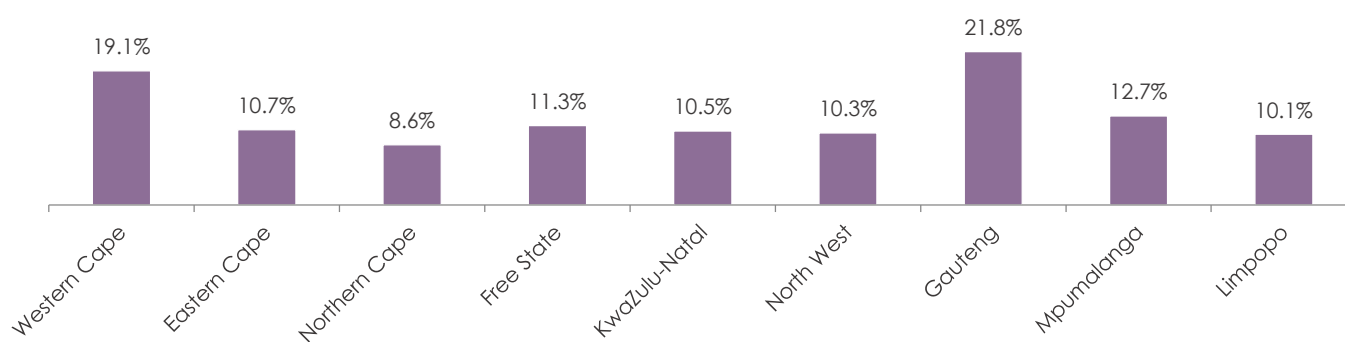
# Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification

*Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2016, the percentage of the population aged 25 and older with a tertiary qualification is the highest for Gauteng at 21.8%, followed by the Western Cape (19.1%) and Mpumalanga (12.7%). The national average is 14.9%.

**Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2016**



**Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2016**

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Tertiary	19.1%	10.7%	8.6%	11.3%	10.5%	10.3%	21.8%	12.7%	10.1%	14.9%
NSC/Grade 12	26.8%	17.2%	22.5%	27.1%	27.5%	23.7%	30.5%	26.1%	20.1%	26.0%
Some Secondary	38.4%	41.3%	37.7%	37.4%	36.0%	38.8%	34.6%	35.5%	39.9%	37.1%
Completed Primary	5.3%	7.3%	6.8%	4.8%	4.8%	5.3%	3.4%	5.2%	6.0%	4.9%
Some Primary	8.3%	16.2%	15.5%	14.8%	13.4%	14.1%	6.5%	10.6%	12.7%	11.1%
None	1.8%	7.0%	8.8%	4.7%	7.6%	7.8%	2.4%	9.5%	11.2%	5.7%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	% of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2016; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2, PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification



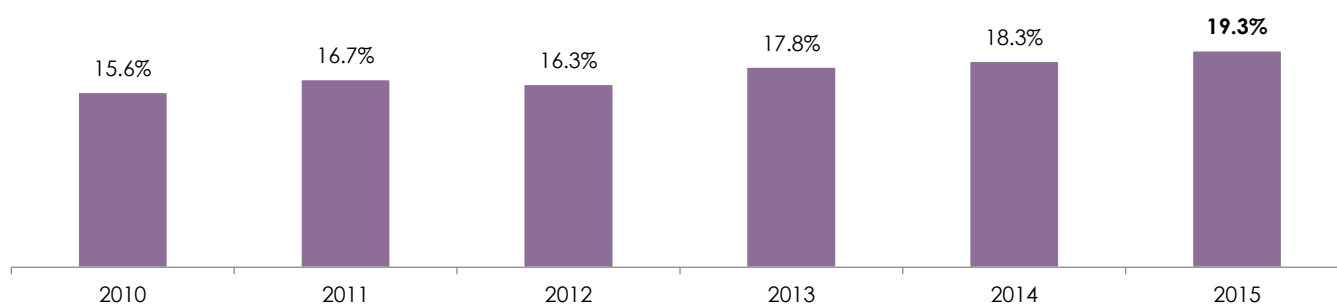
# Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape

## Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

The percentage of the population aged 25 and older with a tertiary qualification has increased from 15.6% in 2010 to 19.3% in 2015.

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



### Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
Tertiary	15.6%	16.7%	16.3%	17.8%	18.3%	19.3%
NSC/Grade 12	26.4%	27.9%	28.3%	27.4%	29.0%	27.4%
Some Secondary	39.0%	36.8%	39.2%	38.8%	36.7%	36.6%
Completed Primary	7.3%	7.1%	5.9%	5.6%	5.3%	6.0%
Some Primary	9.2%	9.2%	8.2%	8.5%	8.0%	8.5%
None	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	2.2%	1.7%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	% of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2010 -2015; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2, PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification



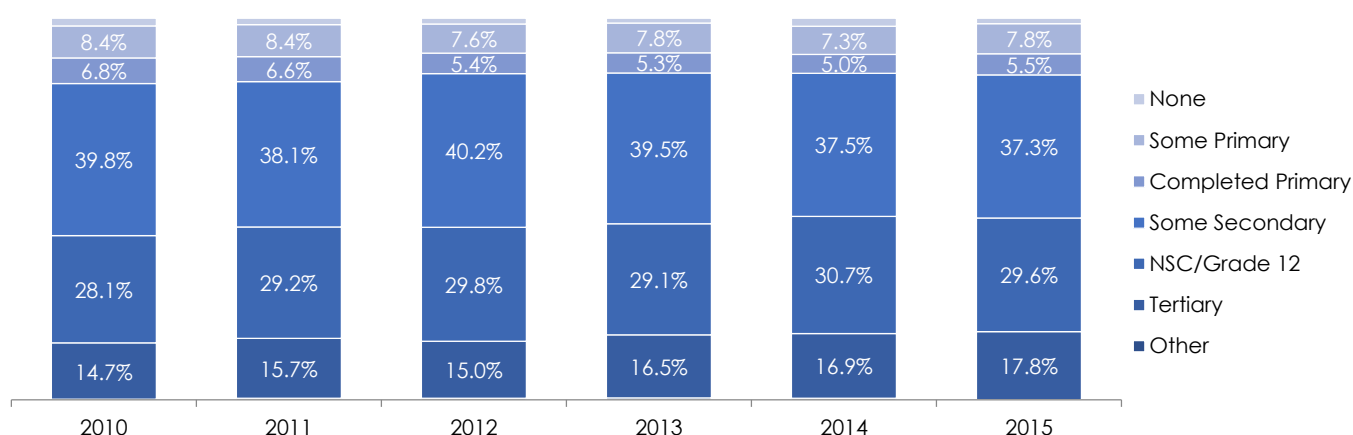
# Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate)

## Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

In terms of the literacy rate for the population over 20 of the province (% of population with a Grade 7 or higher), there is an improvement from 89.4% in 2010 to 90.2% in 2015. The percentage of people with at least a matric (Grade 12 or Tertiary qualification) shows improvement from 42.8% in 2010 to 47.4% in 2015.

Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Tertiary	14.7%	15.7%	15.0%	16.5%	16.9%	17.8%
NSC/Grade 12	28.1%	29.2%	29.8%	29.1%	30.7%	29.6%
Some Secondary	39.8%	38.1%	40.2%	39.5%	37.5%	37.3%
Completed Primary	6.8%	6.6%	5.4%	5.3%	5.0%	5.5%
Some Primary	8.4%	8.4%	7.6%	7.8%	7.3%	7.8%
None	2.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	2.1%	1.5%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	% of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; % of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed Grade 7 or equivalent in the Western Cape (literacy rate)
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2010-2015; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2, PSG 3

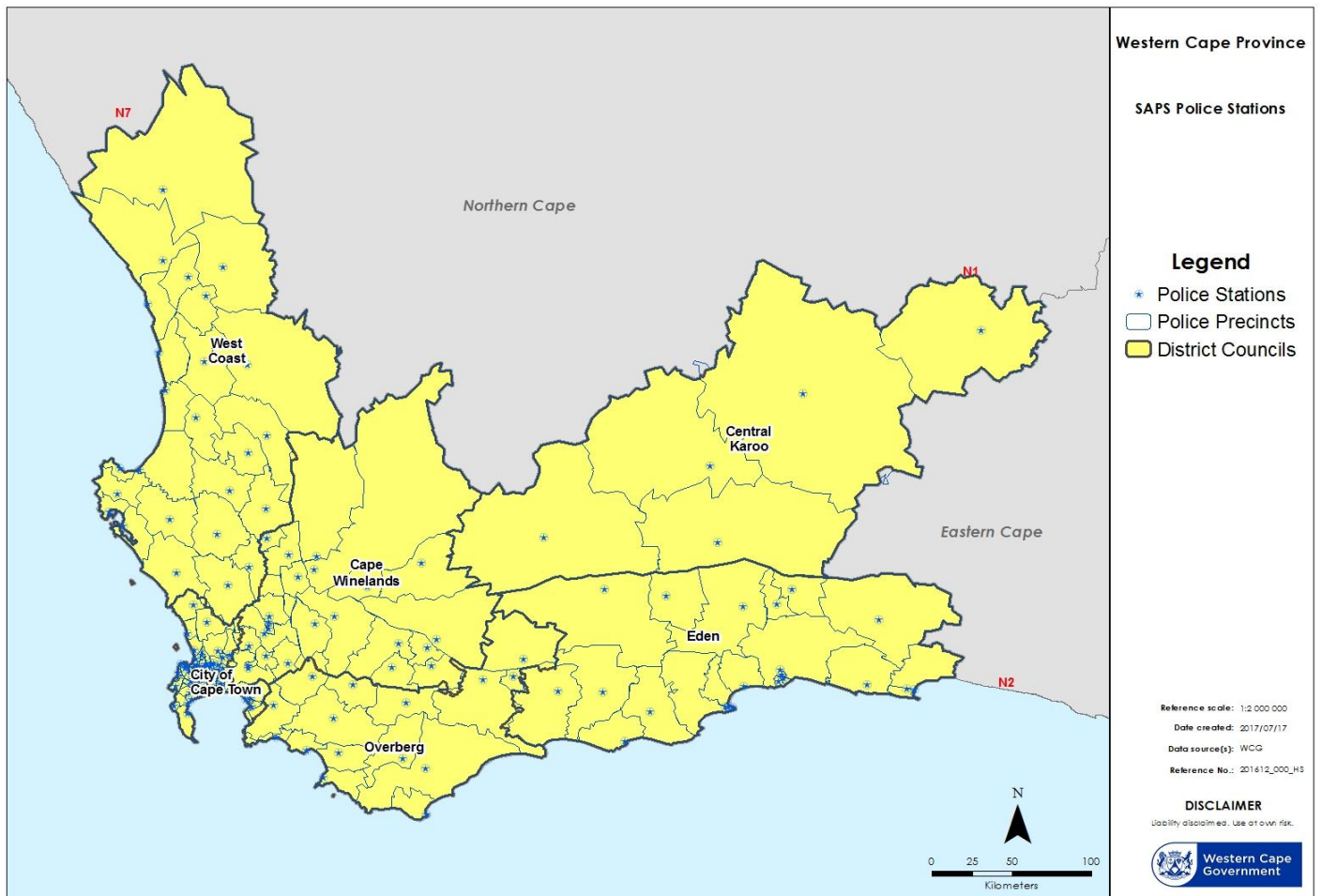




**Safety and  
security**

# Police precincts and police stations in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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



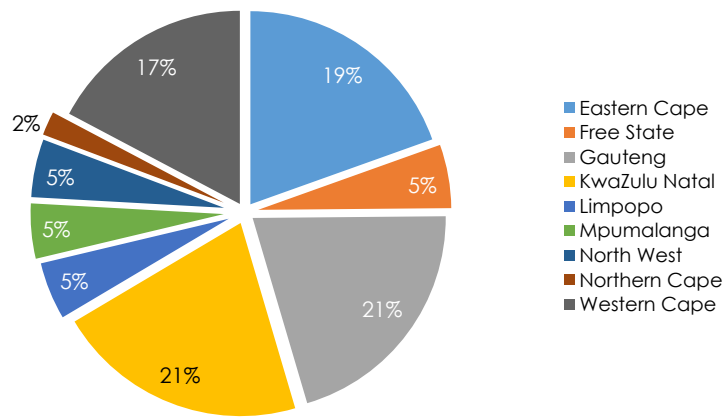
# Total number of murders reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

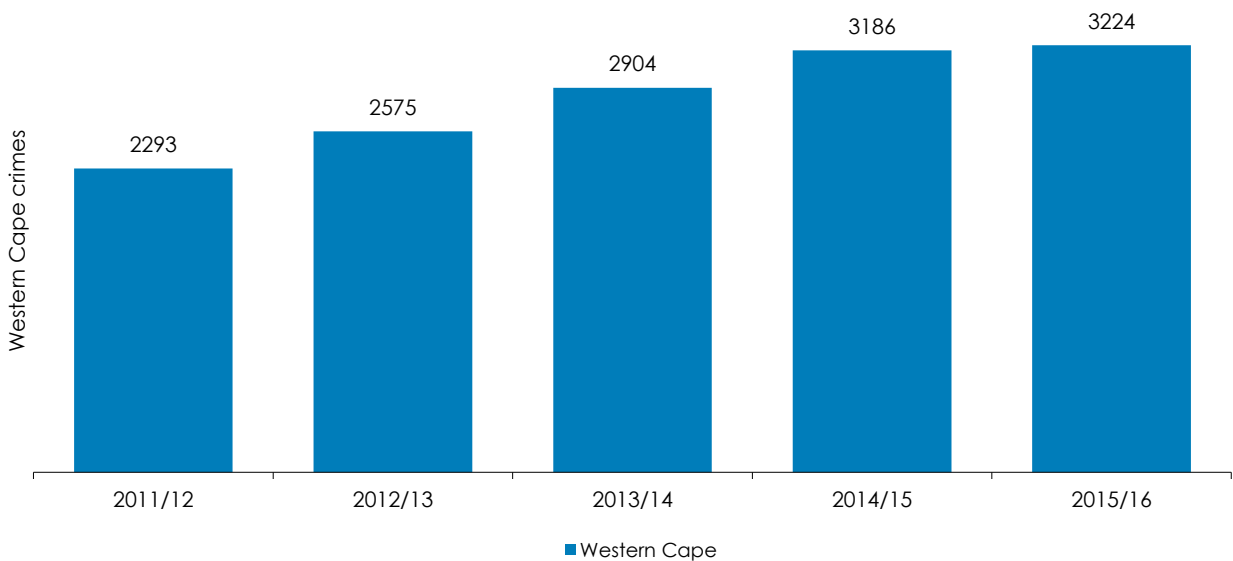
TREND ANALYSIS

Murders in the Western Cape has increased significantly by 40.6% from 2011/12 to 2015/16 and for the same period, murders in South Africa has increased by 20.1%. Gauteng (28.3%) and Limpopo (22.3%) are the provinces that have the second and third highest increase in murders. The number of murders in the Western Cape has reached it's highest level in 2015/16.

% of murders reported per South African province, 2016



Murders reported, Western Cape





Murders reported, 2011/12 – 2015/16						
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% increase
Eastern Cape	3269	3335	3441	3321	3649	11.6%
Free State	954	1019	942	943	993	4.1%
Gauteng	2995	2988	3325	3671	3842	28.3%
KwaZulu Natal	3418	3623	3616	3810	3929	15.0%
Limpopo	734	701	728	777	898	22.3%
Mpumalanga	726	693	806	831	859	18.3%
North West	799	867	824	853	907	13.5%
Northern Cape	366	412	437	413	372	1.6%
Western Cape	2293	2575	2904	3186	3224	40.6%
South Africa	15554	16213	17023	17805	18673	20.1%

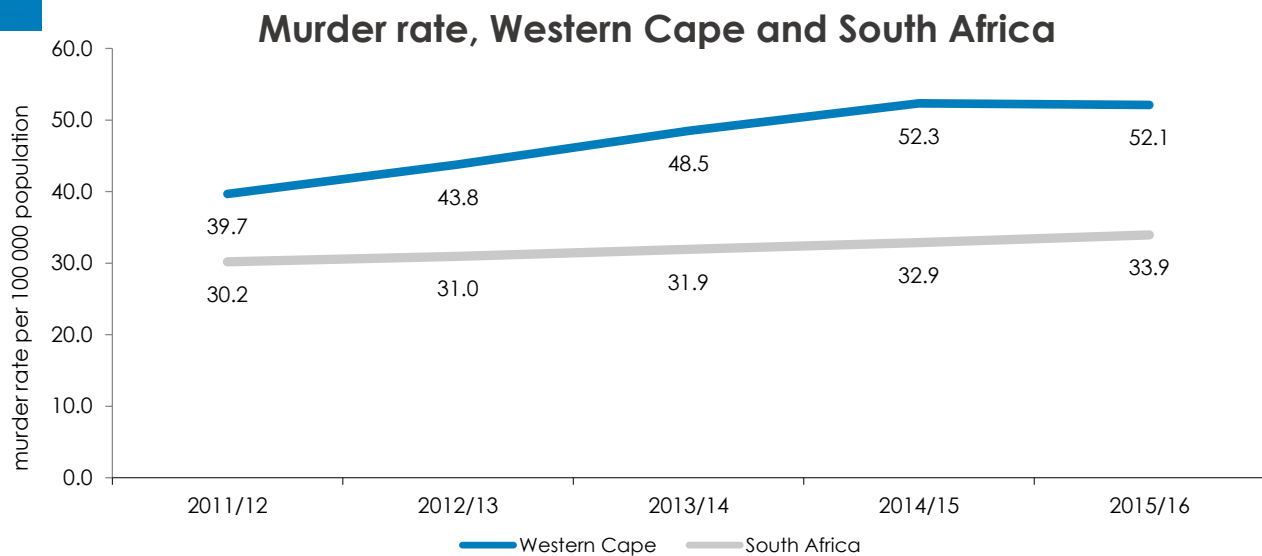
<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported murders
<b>Definition</b>	Number of murders reported in South Africa in a given year
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2015/16; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

# Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The murder rate in the Western Cape has increased significantly from 2011/12 to 2015/16. The murder rate in WC is also much higher than the murder rate for the country as a whole. For 2015/16, Eastern Cape (52.3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (36%) are the other two provinces with a high murder rate.



Murder rate					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Eastern Cape	49.2	49.7	50.6	48.3	52.3
Free State	34.5	36.7	33.7	33.5	35.0
Gauteng	24.6	24.0	26.2	28.3	29.1
KwaZulu-Natal	33.3	34.8	34.2	35.5	36.0
Limpopo	13.6	12.8	13.1	13.8	15.7
Mpumalanga	18.0	17.0	19.4	19.8	20.1
Northern Cape	32.0	35.7	37.5	35.2	31.5
North West	22.9	24.4	22.9	23.3	24.3
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52.1</b>
South Africa	30.2	31.0	31.9	32.9	33.9

<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of murders reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2015/16; Crime Information Management - SAPS; Mid-year population estimates 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March; the population estimates used for the calculation is the starting calendar year

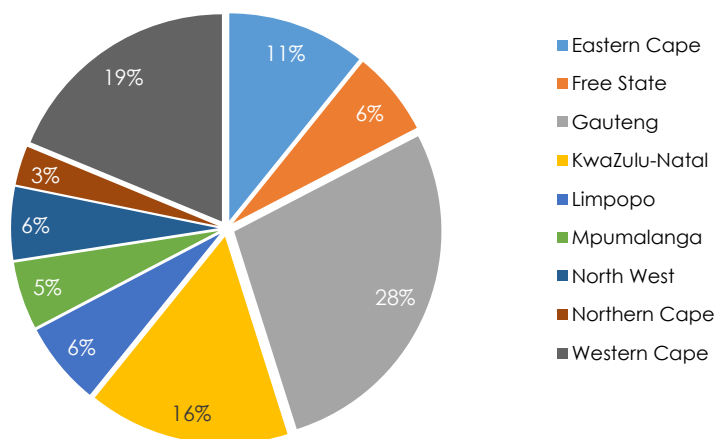
# Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

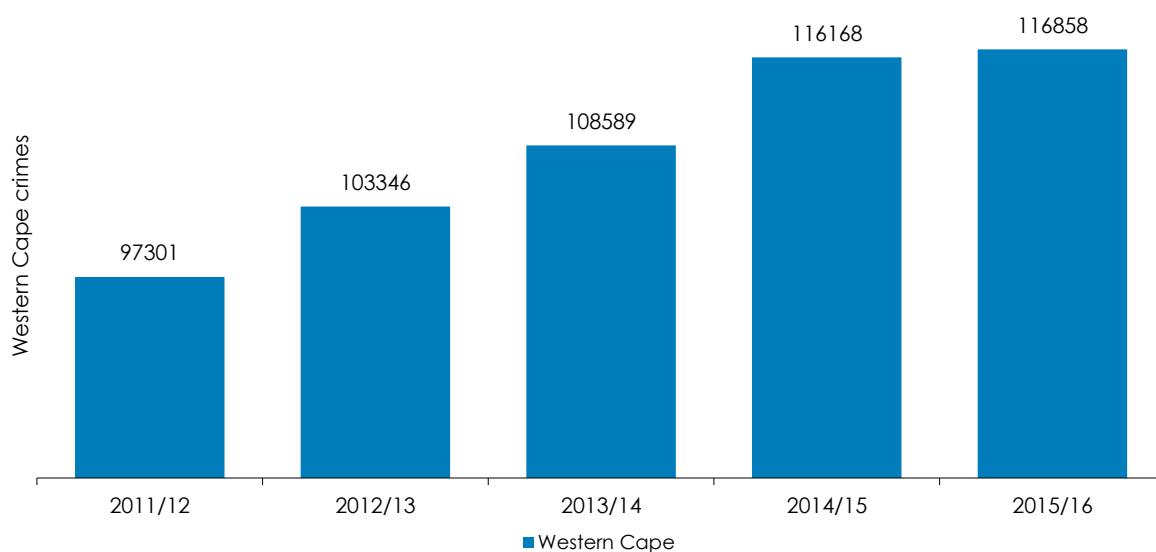
TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has shown an increase of 20.1% in the number of contact crimes reported since 2011/12 whereas nationally an increase of 1.2% is observed for the same period. The total number of contact crimes in the Western Cape 2015/16 is the highest recorded number over the last 5 years. Free State (13.4%) reported the highest decrease in the number of contact crimes and Eastern Cape (11.2%) the second highest.

**% of Contact Crimes reported per SA province, 2016**



**Contact crimes reported, Western Cape**





Contact crimes reported, 2011/12 – 2015/16						
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% increase
Eastern Cape	75779	72650	73032	68654	67258	-11.2%
Free State	47486	48480	45945	42314	41100	-13.4%
Gauteng	160289	153610	160881	167264	172814	7.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	105443	105444	101983	98757	97870	-7.2%
Limpopo	38826	36786	35953	37971	40391	4.0%
Mpumalanga	36661	33692	31775	31886	32737	-10.7%
North West	36112	36067	34473	35082	35224	-2.5%
Northern Cape	18038	18649	18943	18877	18971	5.2%
Western Cape	97301	103346	108589	116168	116858	20.1%
South Africa	615935	608724	611574	616973	623223	1.2%

<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported crimes
<b>Definition</b>	Number of contact crime incidents reported (such as murder, assault, common assault, robbery and common robbery) in the province in a given year
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2015/16; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

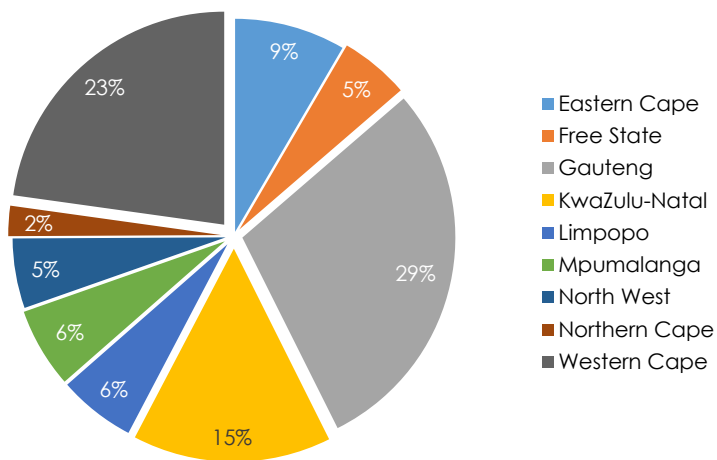
# Total number of thefts reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

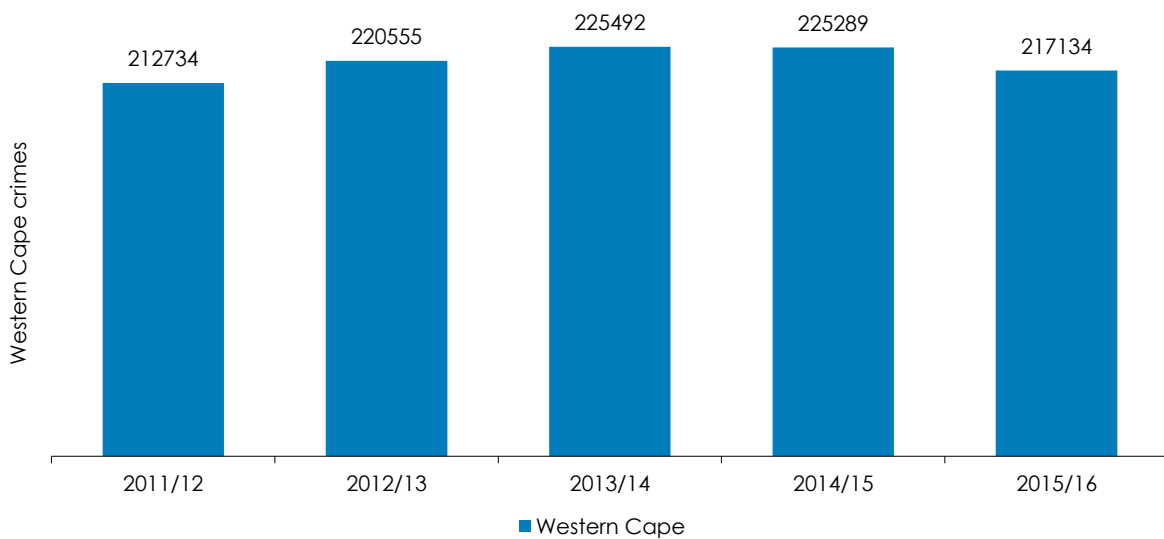
TREND ANALYSIS

For both the Western Cape and South Africa, the period 2011/12 to 2013/14 has seen an increase in the number of reported cases of theft. In 2014/15 to 2015/16 a slight decrease was attained at both a provincial and national level. Overall, for the period from 2011/12 to 2015/16 an increase of 2.1% is observed in thefts reported for the Western Cape and a decrease of 2.1% is observed for South Africa for the same period. Over the past 5 years, Eastern Cape (12%) reflects the highest decrease in reported theft and Northern Cape (13.4%) the highest increase.

% of Thefts reported in South Africa per province, 2016



Thefts reported, Western Cape





Thefts reported, 2011/12 – 2015/16						
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% increase
Eastern Cape	91072	87854	87199	85178	80166	-12.0%
Free State	54000	57175	54947	51490	50138	-7.2%
Gauteng	281774	283351	287934	287896	275711	-2.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	149299	154503	151429	148554	143606	-3.8%
Limpopo	52336	49870	53666	54628	55795	6.6%
Mpumalanga	61654	60933	58710	58606	57920	-6.1%
North West	51258	51407	51063	51887	50408	-1.7%
Northern Cape	19223	20800	21204	21827	21804	13.4%
Western Cape	212734	220555	225492	225289	217134	2.1%
South Africa	973350	986448	992232	985355	952682	-2.1%

<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported crimes
<b>Definition</b>	Number of thefts reported (by burglary at business premises, burglary at residential premises, theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, theft out of or from motor vehicle and stock theft, All theft not mentioned elsewhere and shoplifting) in the province in a given year
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2015/16; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

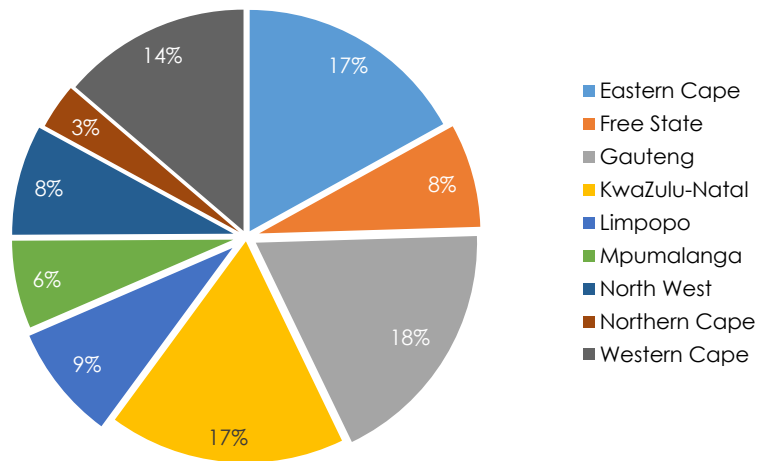
# Total number of sexual crimes reported in a given year

**All people in South Africa are and feel safe**

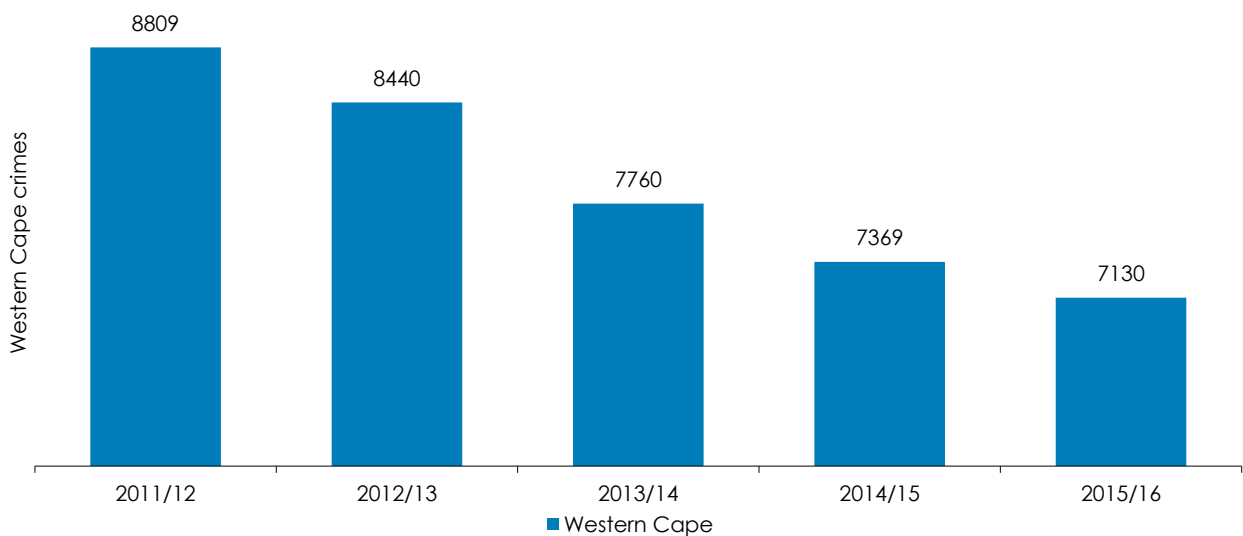
TREND ANALYSIS

It is observed that over the last 5 years a decrease in the number of sex crimes has been reported in the Western Cape with 2015/16 having the least number of sex crimes reported for the last 5 years. 2015/16 also saw the least number of sex crimes reported in South Africa since 2011/12. For the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, a decrease of 19.1% and 14.3% is observed for the Western Cape and South Africa respectively. It must be noted that it is generally accepted that there is under-reporting of these crimes. KwaZulu-Natal (18.9%) and Free State (17.9%) are the provinces with the second and third highest decrease in sex crimes.

**% of Sex Crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2016**



**Sex crimes reported, Western Cape**







Sex Crimes reported, 2011/12 – 2015/16						
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% increase
Eastern Cape	9001	9288	9616	9224	8797	-2.3%
Free State	4785	5098	4584	4094	3928	-17.9%
Gauteng	11512	11113	10264	9902	9510	-17.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	11034	10964	9889	9079	8947	-18.9%
Limpopo	4836	4866	4423	4312	4369	-9.7%
Mpumalanga	3955	4065	3797	3474	3331	-15.8%
North West	4885	5228	4616	4585	4164	-14.8%
Northern Cape	1722	1826	1731	1578	1719	-0.2%
Western Cape	8809	8440	7760	7369	7130	-19.1%
South Africa	60539	60888	56680	53617	51895	-14.3%

<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported crimes
<b>Definition</b>	Number of sexual crime incidents reported in the province in a given year
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2015/16; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

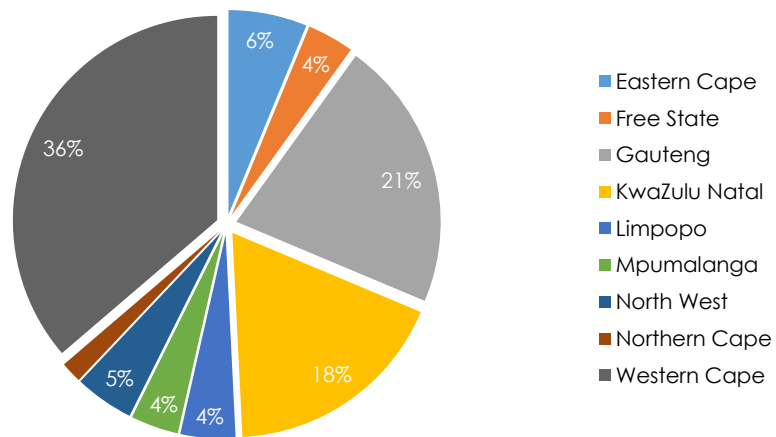
# Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

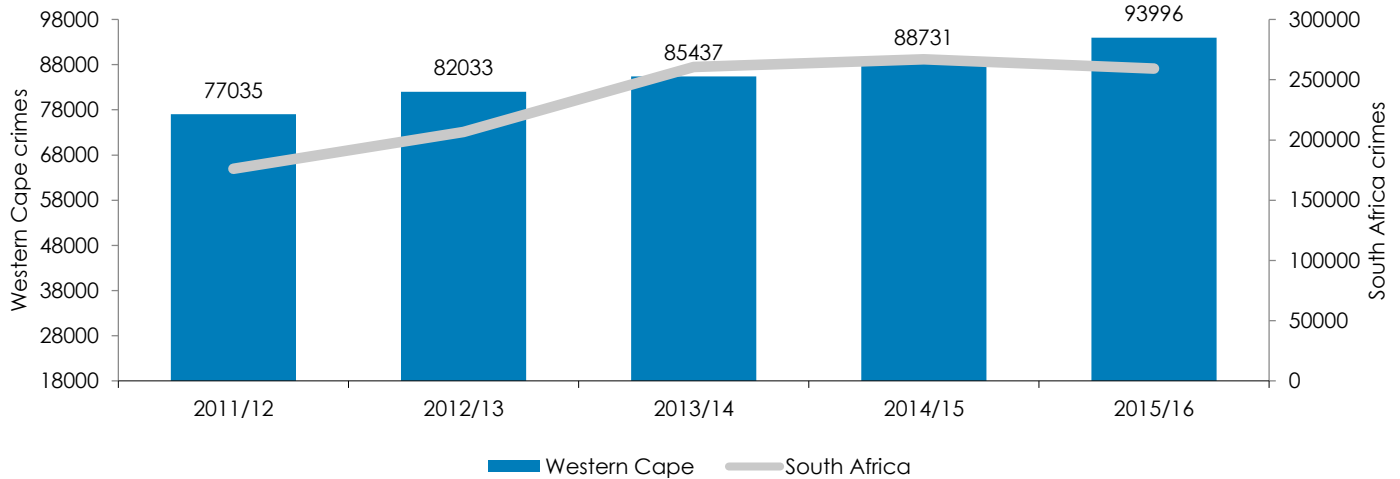
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of drug-related crimes reported in the Western Cape and South Africa has increased significantly over the last 5 years. Drug-related crimes reported increased by 22.0% from 2011/12 to 2015/16 in the Western Cape and by 47.1% for the same period in South Africa. The Free State and Limpopo has the highest increase in percentage over the past 5 years of 116% and 114.5% respectively.

**% of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2016**



**Drug related crimes reported, Western Cape and South Africa**





Drug-related Crimes reported, 2011/12 – 2015/16						
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	% increase
Eastern Cape	11643	12871	15032	16038	16129	38.5%
Free State	4455	6153	8189	8776	9623	116.0%
Gauteng	25923	38131	74667	70264	55442	113.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	37414	42167	45950	47377	46354	23.9%
Limpopo	5253	7528	9608	11716	11268	114.5%
Mpumalanga	4151	5834	7459	8841	9820	136.6%
North West	7677	9152	11007	11632	12189	58.8%
Northern Cape	2667	2852	3247	3527	4344	62.9%
Western Cape	77035	82033	85437	88731	93996	22.0%
South Africa	176218	206721	260596	266902	259165	47.1%

<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported crimes
<b>Definition</b>	Number of drug-related crime incidents reported in the province in a given year
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2015/16; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

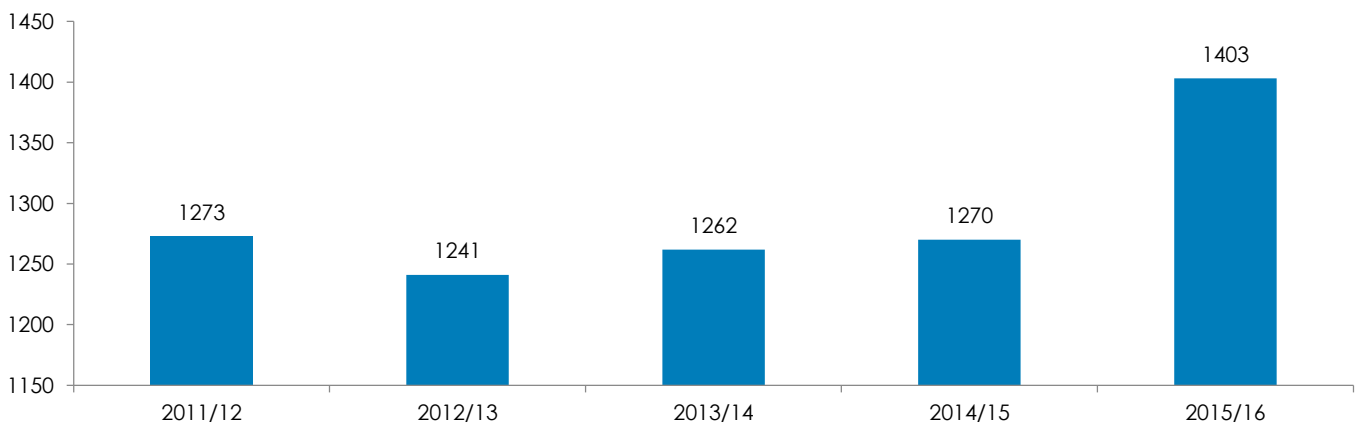
# Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2012/13, an increasing trend in the number of road accident deaths is observed reaching a high of 1 403 deaths in 2015/16. Overall since 2011/12, an increase of 10.2% is observed.

**Road accident deaths**



Road accident deaths in the Western Cape					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Total	1273	1241	1262	1270	1403

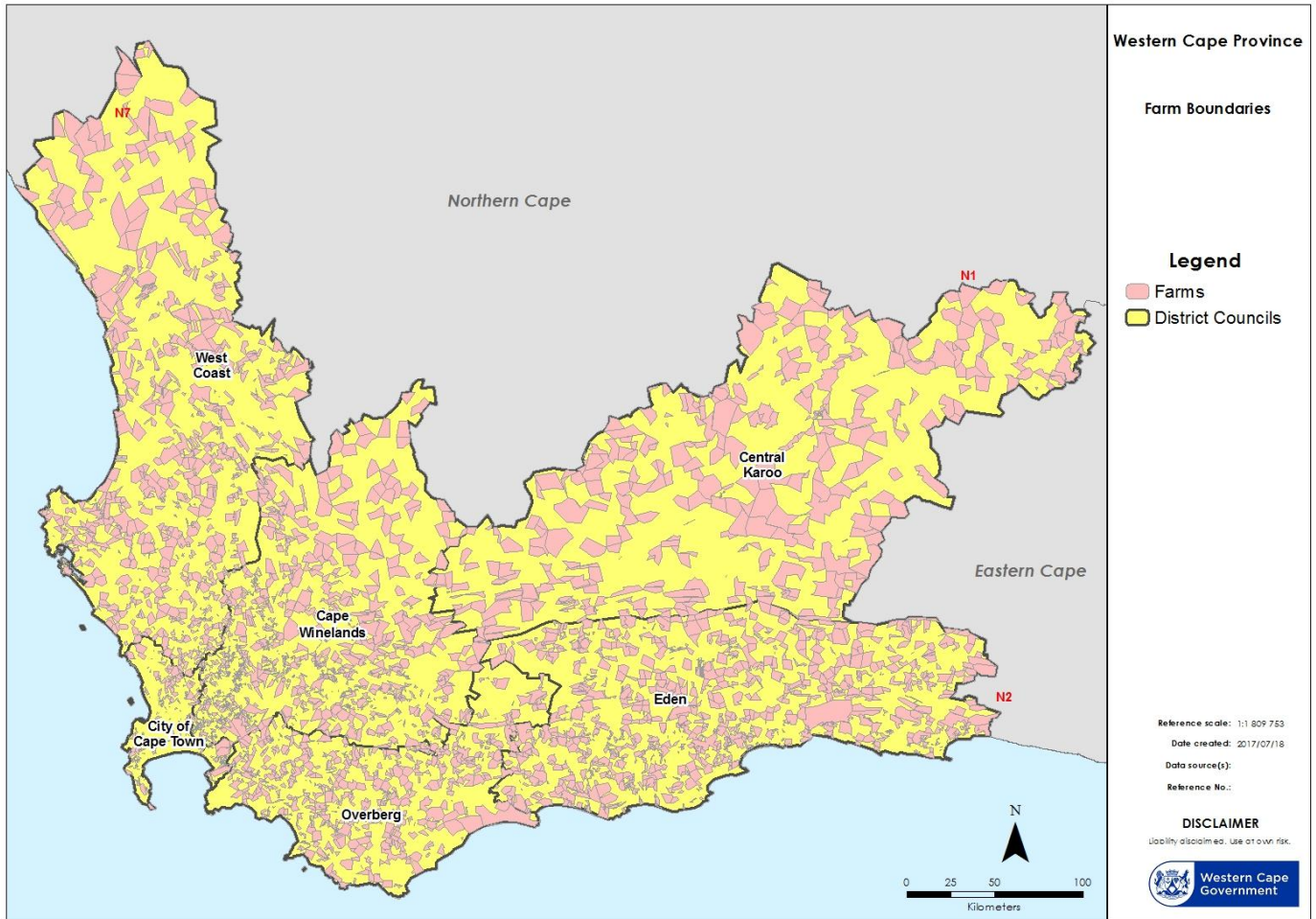
<b>Data format</b>	Total number of deaths
<b>Definition</b>	Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape
<b>Data source</b>	DTPW Annual Report 2014/15, 2015/16
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	



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

# Farm Boundaries in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of farm boundaries across the province by District municipality.

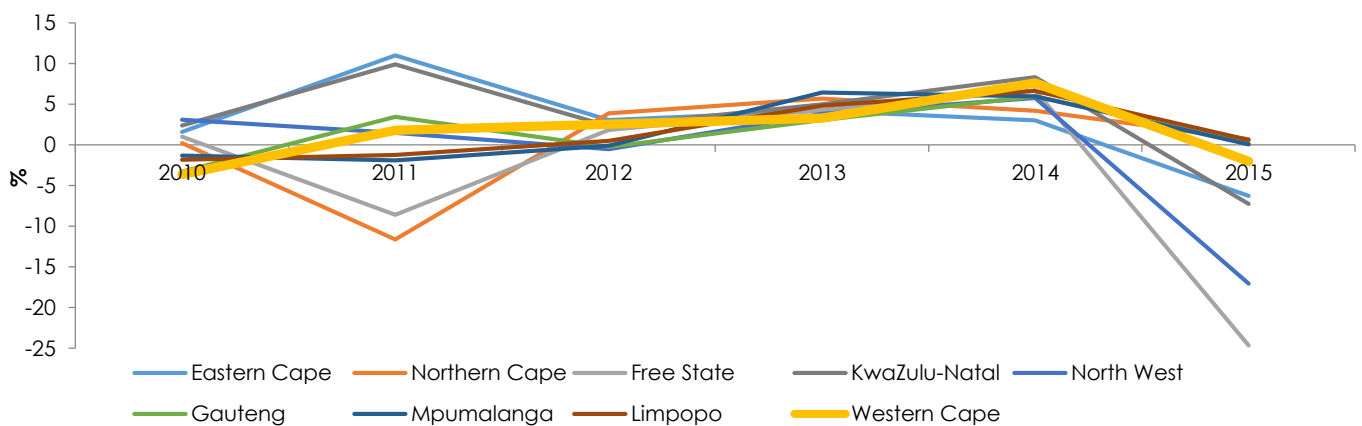
# Percentage agricultural growth rate

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

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing growth rate has shown high levels of variability year-on-year. 2014 has shown high growth in this sector after a period of low but positive growth during 2011 to 2013. However, 2015 has shown negative growth for the first time since 2010. For 2015, Free State (24.7%) province has shown the highest negative growth followed by the North West (17%).

### Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth



Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth, Western Cape						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Eastern Cape	1.6	11.0	3.1	4.2	3.0	-6.3
Northern Cape	0.2	-11.6	3.9	5.7	4.2	0.7
Free State	1.0	-8.6	1.8	4.3	6.7	-24.7
KwaZulu-Natal	2.4	9.9	2.3	5.0	8.3	-7.3
North West	3.1	1.5	-0.5	3.8	5.8	-17.0
Gauteng	-3.3	3.5	-0.2	3.1	6.0	0.2
Mpumalanga	-1.3	-1.9	-0.1	6.4	6.0	0.1
Limpopo	-1.8	-1.2	0.5	4.8	6.6	0.6
Western Cape	-3.6	1.8	2.5	3.3	7.6	-2.0

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage change in Agriculture, forestry and fishing
<b>Definition</b>	The total growth of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry in the province per annum
<b>Data source</b>	GDP 4th Quarter release 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.  Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

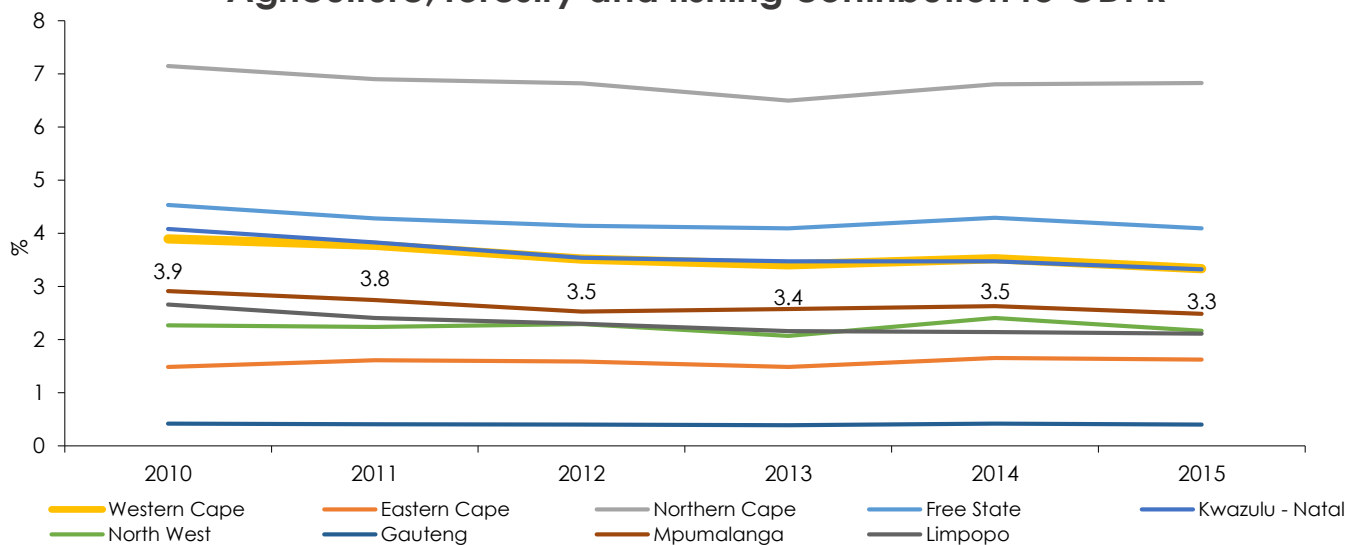
# Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing to the Western Cape economy has decreased to 3.3% in 2015. In 2015, Northern Cape (6.8%) has the highest contribution to agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by Free State (4.1%).

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribution to GDP



### Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP 2010 - 2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Western Cape	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3
Eastern Cape	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Northern Cape	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.8
Free State	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1
KwaZulu - Natal	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
North West	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2
Gauteng	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mpumalanga	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Limpopo	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage contribution of agriculture to GDP per province
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage contribution of agriculture in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province
<b>Data source</b>	GDP 4th Quarter release 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.  Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

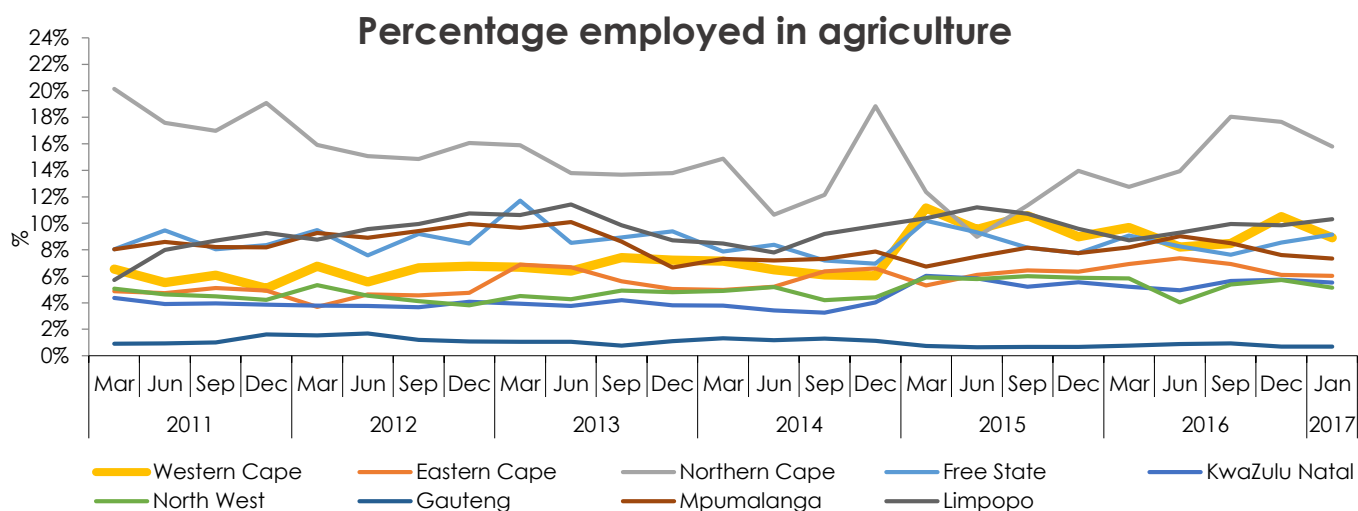


# Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape employs a proportionally higher percentage of people in agriculture versus the national percentage. The percentage of people employed in agriculture in the Western Cape has reached 11.2% in March 2015 as compared to the low of 5.1% experienced in December 2011. The Western Cape shows a higher degree of fluctuation as compared to the National percentage.



Percentage employed in agriculture						
	September 2011	September 2012	September 2013	September 2014	September 2015	September 2016
Eastern Cape	5.1%	4.6%	5.6%	6.4%	6.4%	6.9%
Northern Cape	17.0%	14.8%	13.7%	12.1%	11.3%	18.0%
Free State	8.0%	9.2%	8.9%	7.2%	8.2%	7.6%
KwaZulu Natal	3.9%	3.7%	4.2%	3.3%	5.2%	5.6%
North West	4.5%	4.1%	4.9%	4.2%	6.0%	5.4%
Gauteng	1.0%	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%
Mpumalanga	8.2%	9.4%	8.6%	7.3%	8.1%	8.5%
Limpopo	8.7%	10.0%	9.9%	9.2%	10.7%	9.9%
Western Cape	6.1%	6.6%	7.4%	6.1%	10.6%	8.5%
South Africa	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.5%	5.7%	5.6%

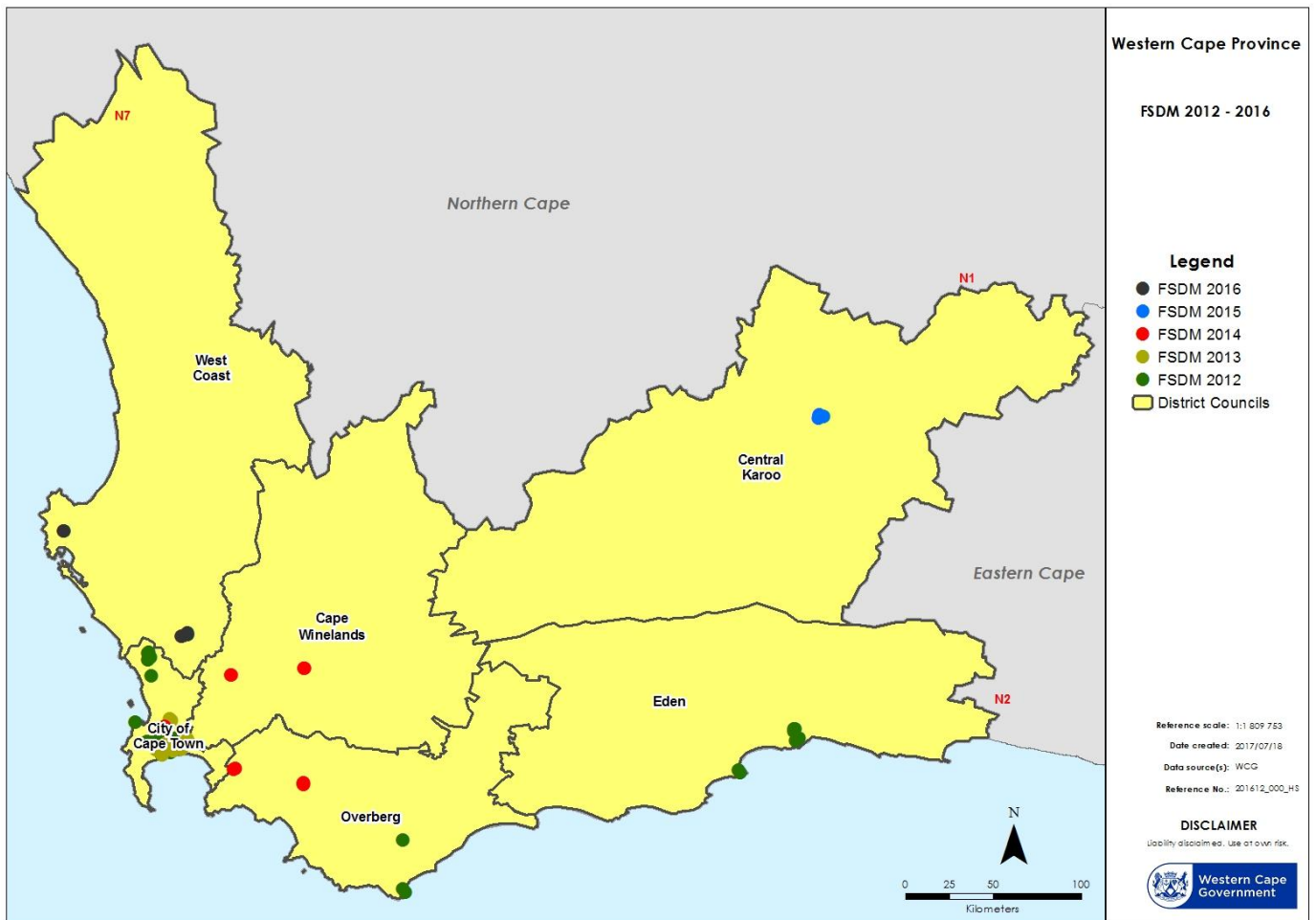
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape and South Africa
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to total employment in the province and South Africa
<b>Data source</b>	QLFS 2011 - 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	The table above only shows the employment rate for September of each year but the graph shows the employment rate at each quarter for ease of presentation.



# Governance

# Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring baseline visits conducted 2012 - 2016

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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

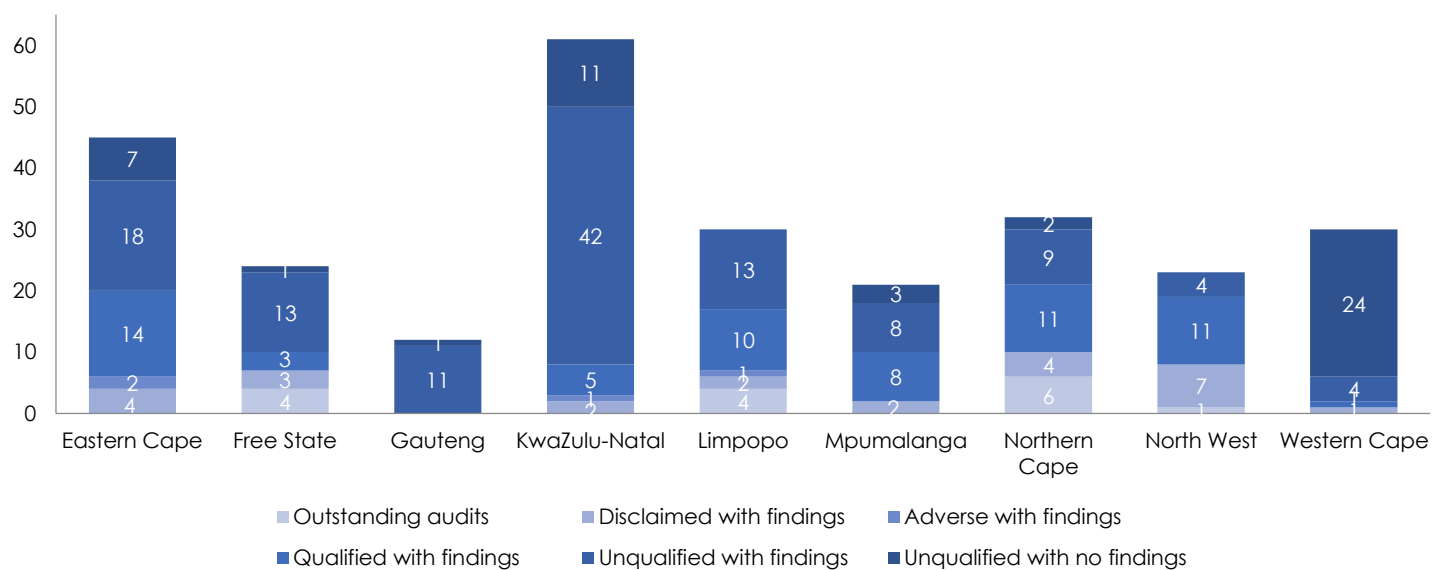
# Number of municipalities with unqualified audits

*Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the most number of municipalities (24) that have received a clean audit and this is also the highest percentage (80%). Kwa-Zulu Natal has 11 out of 61 municipalities (18%) have received a clean audit. The Eastern Cape has 7 out of 45 municipalities receiving a clean audit (16%). All municipalities in the Gauteng province have received unqualified audits but only 1 out the 13 has received a clean audit (8%).

### Audit results per province 2015/16



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	7	1	1	11	-	3	2	-	24
Unqualified with findings	18	13	11	42	13	8	9	4	4
Qualified with findings	14	3	-	5	10	8	11	11	1
Adverse with findings	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	4	3	-	2	2	2	4	7	1
Outstanding audits	-	4	-	-	4	-	6	1	-
Total number of municipalities	45	24	12	61	30	21	32	23	30

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG
<b>Data source</b>	Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2015/16
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 5
<b>Data Note</b>	

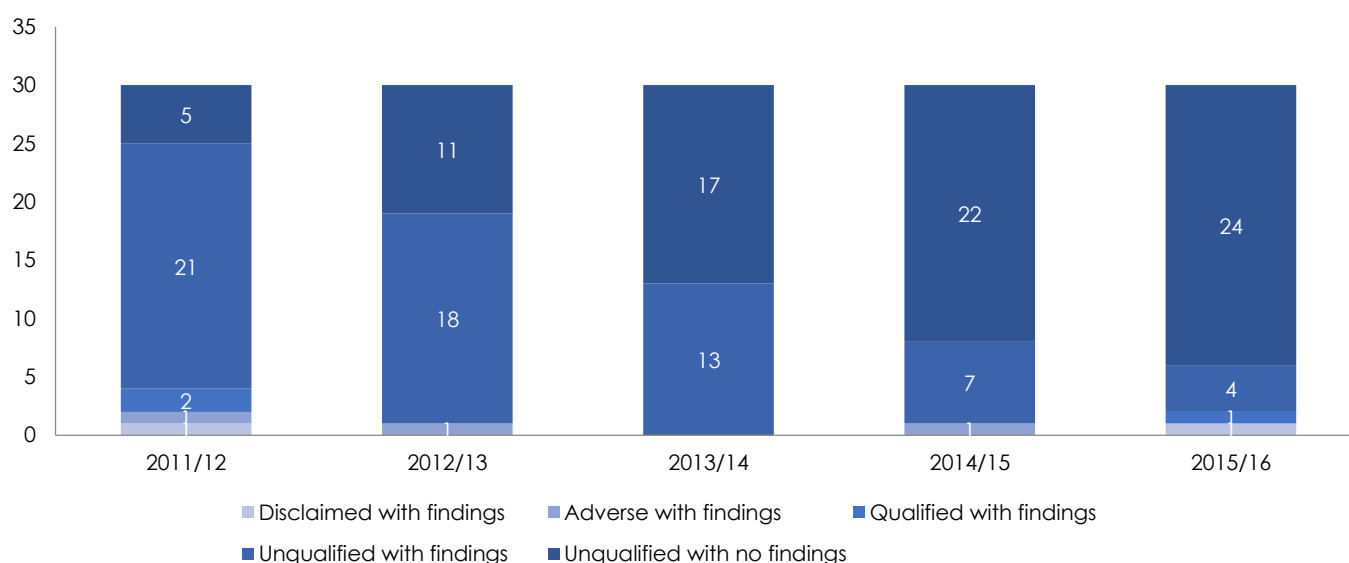
# Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

*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. Since 2011/12 it can be observed that a significantly higher proportion of municipalities are receiving unqualified audits.

**Audit results in the WC 2011/12 - 2015/16**



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Unqualified with no findings	5	11	17	22	24
Unqualified with findings	21	18	13	7	4
Qualified with findings	2				1
Adverse with findings	1	1		1	
Disclaimed with findings	1				1
Outstanding audits					

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG
<b>Data source</b>	General Report on the audit outcomes of Western Cape Local Government 2010-11, 2011-12, 2013-14, 2015-16
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 5
<b>Data Note</b>	

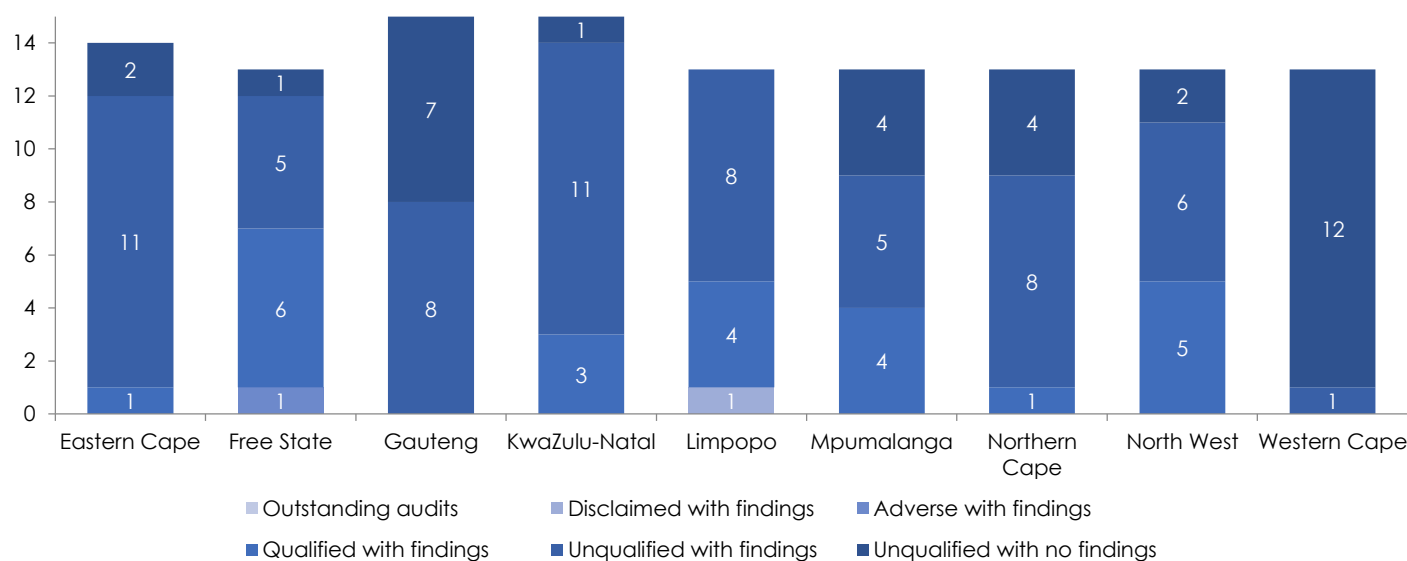
# Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits

*Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the most number of provincial departments (12) that have received a clean audit and this is also the highest percentage (92%). Gauteng has 7 out of 15 provincial departments (47%) having received a clean audit. Mpumalanga and Northern Cape both have 4 out of 13 provincial departments receiving a clean audit (31%). All provincial departments in the Western Cape and Gauteng have received unqualified audits.

**Audit profile of provincial departments per province, 2015/16**



**Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in 2015/16**

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

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits from AG
<b>Data source</b>	Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2014/15; 2015/16
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 5
<b>Data Note</b>	



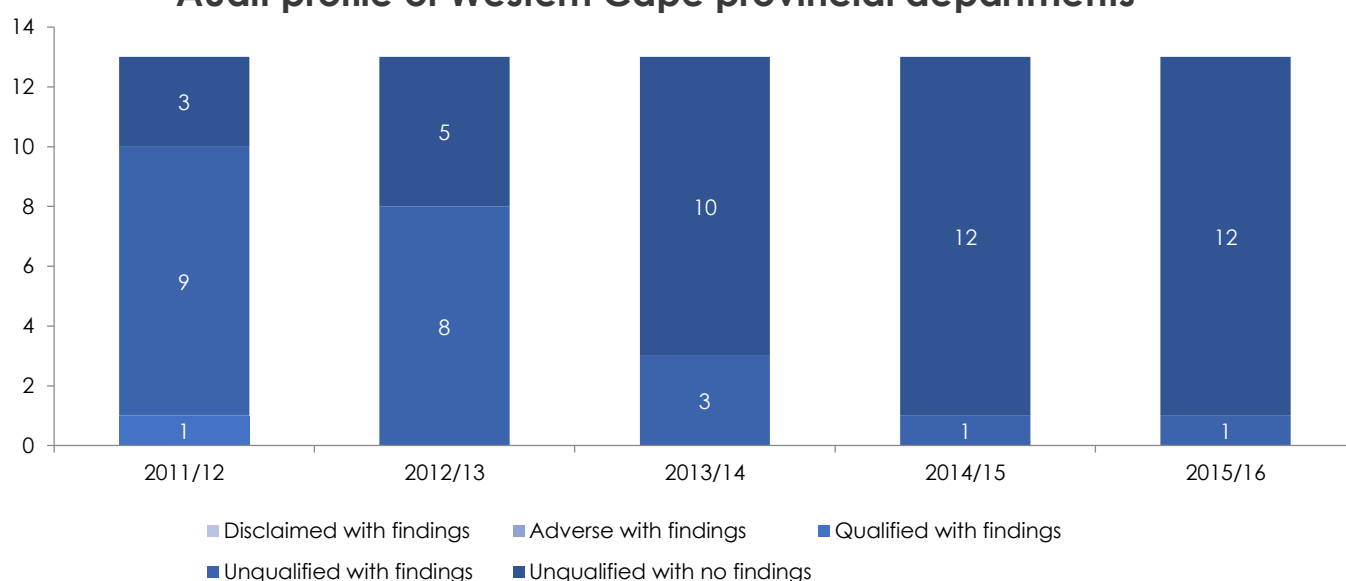
# Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

*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. Since 2011/12 it can be observed that a significantly higher proportion of provincial departments are receiving unqualified audits with no findings.

**Audit profile of Western Cape provincial departments**



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Unqualified with no findings	3	5	10	12	12
Unqualified with findings	9	8	3	1	1
Qualified with findings	1	-	-	-	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG
<b>Data source</b>	Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2014/15; 2015/16
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 5
<b>Data Note</b>	





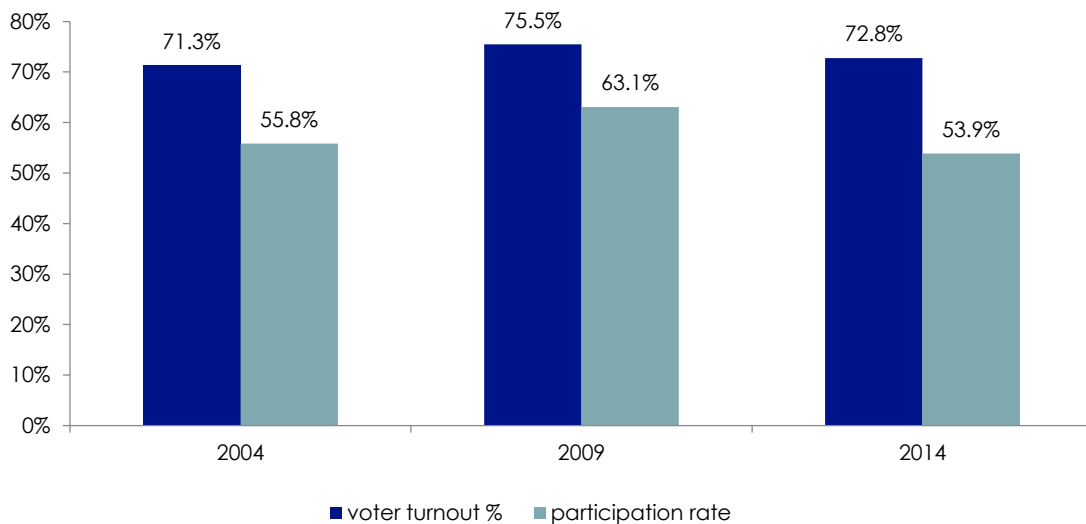
# Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape

## Nation building and social cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

For the 2014 provincial elections, both the voter turnout percentage and the participation rate has decreased relative to 2009. The same can be seen from the 2016 municipal elections in comparison to the 2011 municipal elections.

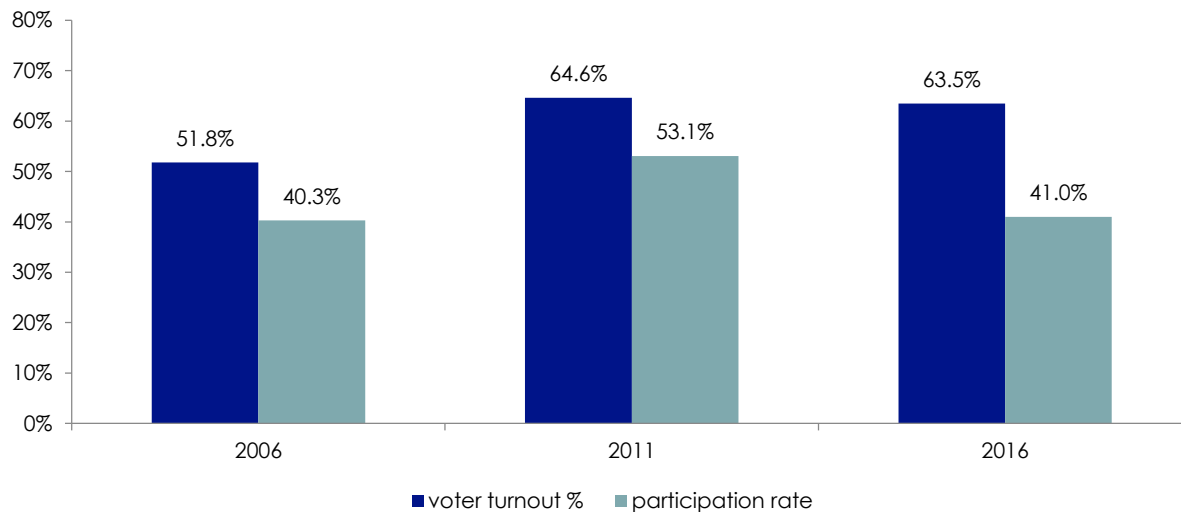
### Provincial Elections



Participation rates in provincial elections					
	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
<b>2004</b>	2220283	1582503	71.3%	2835290	55.8%
<b>2009</b>	2634439	1987777	75.5%	3151793	63.1%
<b>2014</b>	2941333	2140090	72.8%	3973840	53.9%



## Municipal Elections



Participation rates in municipal elections					
	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
<b>2006</b>	2301371	1191777	51.8%	2956640	40.3%
<b>2011</b>	2706736	1748208	64.6%	3295053	53.1%
<b>2016</b>	3 066 649	1948892	63.5%	4753032	41.0%

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

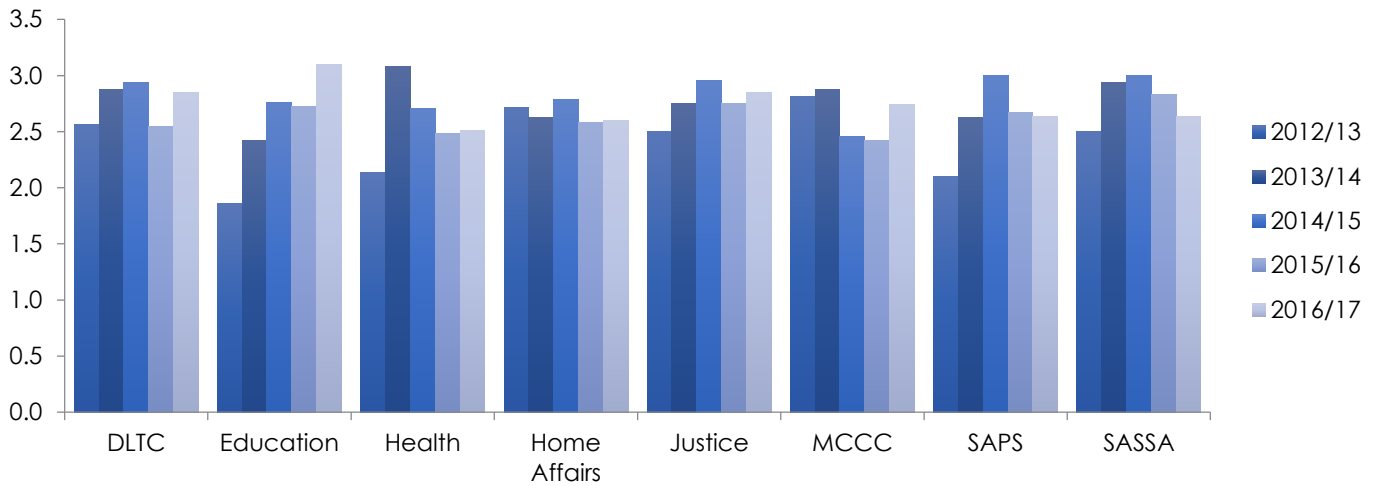
# Average user rating per sector in the Western Cape in a given year

*An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service*

TREND ANALYSIS

The highest performing sector in 2012/13 was MCCC. Whilst Health was the highest performing sector in 2013/14. The highest performing sectors in 2014/15 was Justice, SAPS and SASSA and in 2015/16 this was SASSA and Justice. Education was the highest performing sector in 2016/17.

Average user rating per sector



Overall average user rating per sector in the Western Cape					
Sector	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
DLTC	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.9
Education	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.7	<b>3.1</b>
Health	2.1	<b>3.1</b>	2.7	2.5	2.5
Home Affairs	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6
Justice	2.5	2.8	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	2.9
MCCC	<b>2.8</b>	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.7
SAPS	2.1	2.6	<b>3.0</b>	2.7	2.6
SASSA	2.5	2.9	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	2.6



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



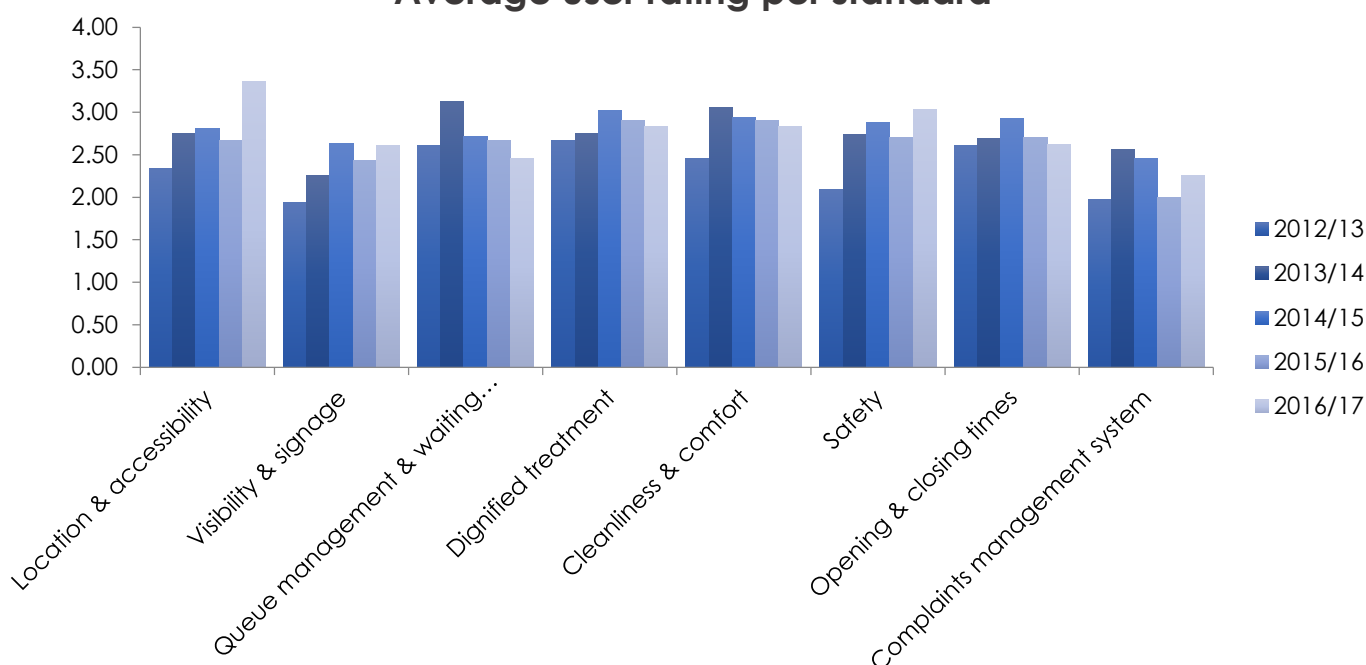
# Average user rating per standard in the Western Cape in a given year

*An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service*

TREND ANALYSIS

"Dignified treatment" received the highest average score amongst users during 2012/13, 2014/15 and 2015/16 across all the facilities monitored and in 2015/16, the highest scoring standard was also "cleanliness and comfort". "Location and accessibility" was the highest scoring standard in 2016/17. "Visibility and signage" was the poorest scoring standard in 2012/13 and 2013/14 across all facilities monitored. "Complaints management" was the poorest rated in 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17. In 2013/14 the highest scoring standard was "Queue management and waiting times".

**Average user rating per standard**



**Overall average user rating per FSDM standard**

Standard	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Location & accessibility	2.33	2.75	2.80	2.67	<b>3.37</b>
Visibility & signage	1.94	2.25	2.64	2.43	2.61
Queue management & waiting times	2.61	<b>3.13</b>	2.71	2.67	2.45
Dignified treatment	<b>2.67</b>	2.75	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.90</b>	2.84
Cleanliness & comfort	2.45	3.06	2.94	<b>2.90</b>	2.83
Safety	2.10	2.73	2.88	2.70	3.03
Opening & closing times	2.61	2.69	2.92	2.70	2.63
Complaints management system	1.97	2.56	2.45	2.00	2.26



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

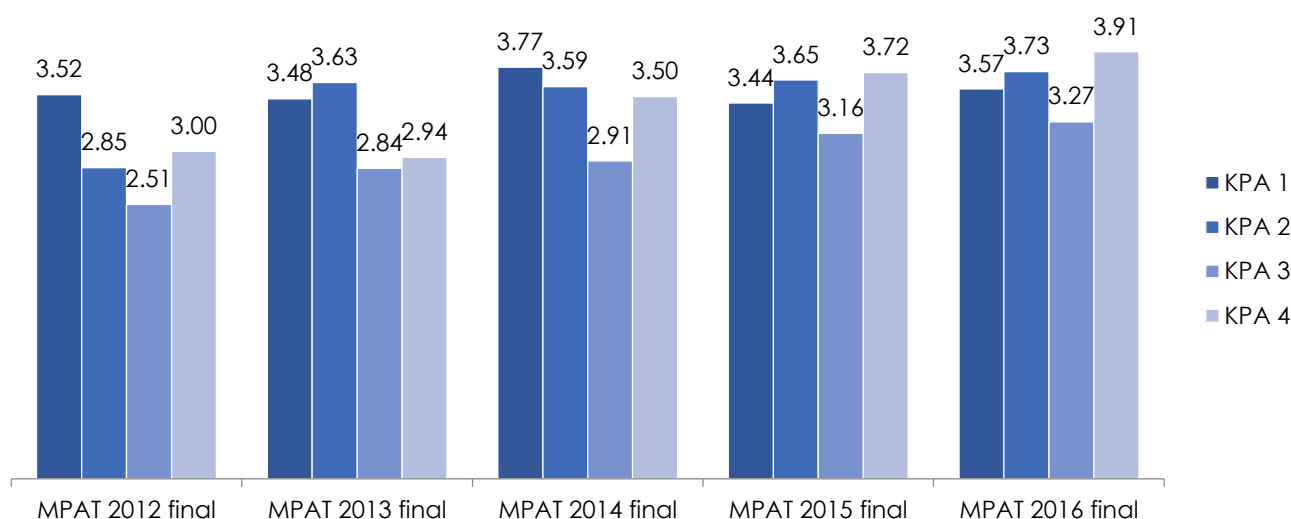
# Annual aggregated final score for Western Cape Government MPAT

*An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service*

TREND ANALYSIS

Overall, the WCG has an improved average final score from 2.97 for MPAT 2012 to 3.61 for MPAT 2016. Using MPAT 2012 as a baseline, there has been improvements across all the KPA's in MPAT 2016.

Comparison of overall average MPAT final scores for WCG



Comparison of overall average MPAT final scores for WCG

	MPAT 2012 final	MPAT 2013 final	MPAT 2014 final	MPAT 2015 final	MPAT 2016 final
<b>Key Performance Area</b>					
KPA 1	3.52	3.48	3.77	3.44	3.57
KPA 2	2.85	3.63	3.59	3.65	3.73
KPA 3	2.51	2.84	2.91	3.16	3.27
KPA 4	3.00	2.94	3.50	3.72	3.91
<b>Overall MPAT score</b>	<b>2.97</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>3.61</b>

<b>Data format</b>	level out of 4
<b>Definition</b>	Annual aggregated final score across all WCG departments for MPAT as measured in a given year
<b>Data source</b>	MPAT final reports
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 5
<b>Data Note</b>	Some of the sub-questions have changed, moved or were deleted within KPAs from MPAT 2012 to MPAT 2015. The criteria to achieve a level has also changed in some cases.



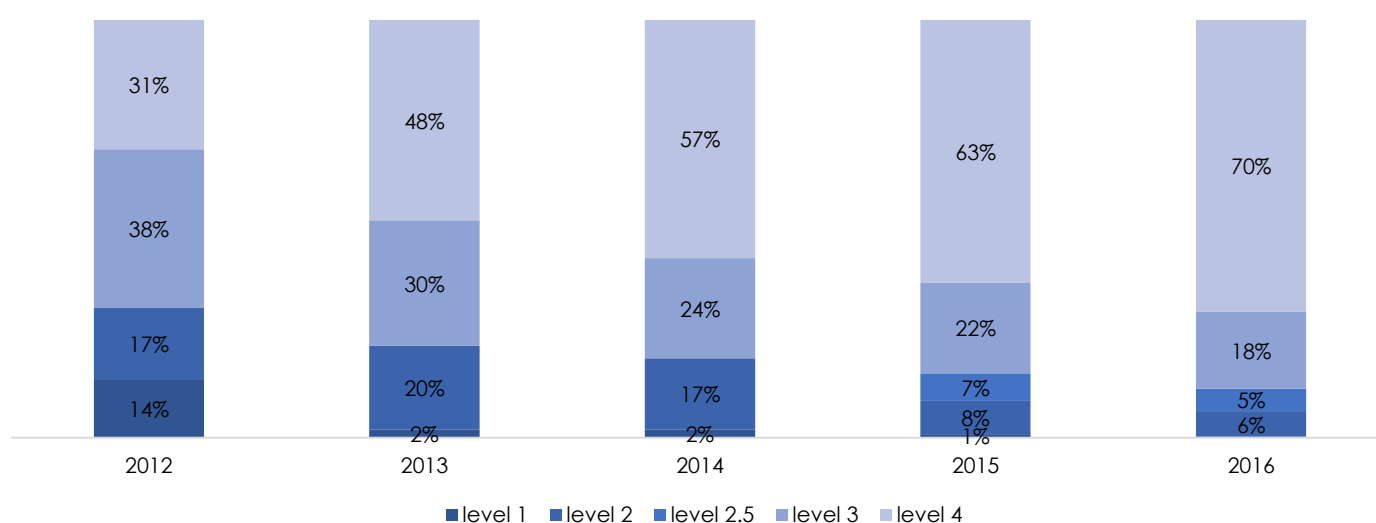
# Percentage of standards scored at level 4 in WCG MPAT final assessments

*An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service*

TREND ANALYSIS

Overall, the WCG has improved the percentage of level 4 scores from 32% in MPAT 2012 to 70% in MPAT 2016. The number of level 1 scores have also decreased significantly since MPAT 2012. The percentage of compliance (level 3 and level 4 scores) has increased from 70% for MPAT 2012 to 88% in MPAT 2016.

Comparison of overall average MPAT final scores for WCG



Percentage of WCG MPAT standards scored per level

	MPAT 2012 final		MPAT 2013 final		MPAT 2014 final		MPAT 2015 final		MPAT 2016 final	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
level 1	53	14%	7	2%	5	1%	4	1%	1	0%
level 2	65	17%	83	20%	72	17%	36	8%	27	6%
level 2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	7%	24	5%
level 3	149	38%	124	30%	99	24%	99	22%	81	18%
level 4	123	32%	200	48%	238	57%	286	63%	309	70%

<b>Data format</b>	percentage
<b>Definition</b>	The number of standards scored at level 4 aggregated from all WCG departments out of all standards assessed in WCG MPAT final assessments aggregated across all departments.
<b>Data source</b>	MPAT final reports
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 5
<b>Data Note</b>	Some of the sub-questions have changed, moved or were deleted within KPAs from MPAT 2012 to MPAT 2015. The criteria to achieve a level has also changed in some cases.



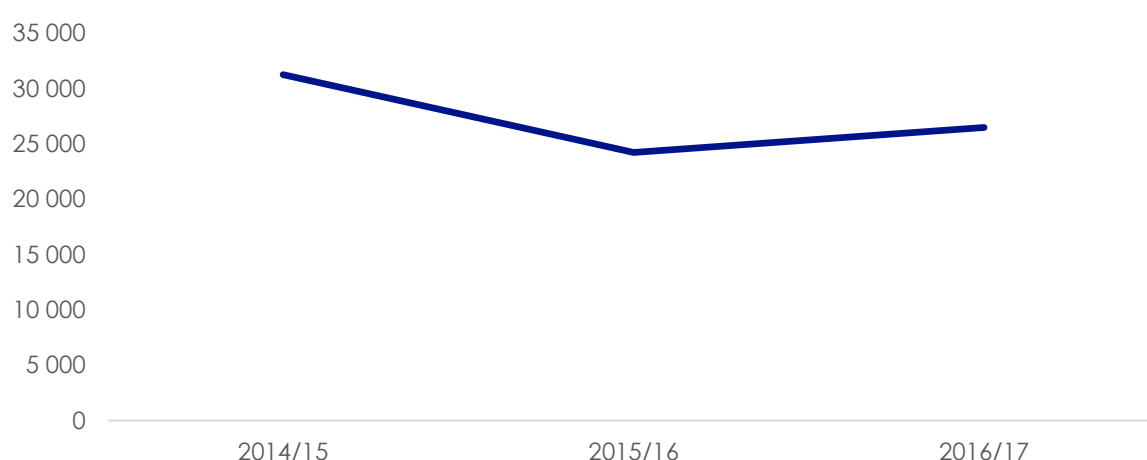
# Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities in the Western Cape

## Social Cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

The number of registered library users using public libraries in the Western Cape has shown significant decrease since 2014/15. With the increased access to information electronically, this trend could continue. However, the Western Cape Government is also rolling out internet access at libraries.

Participation rate per 100 000 in cultural activities



Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities supported by the Western Cape Government

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of visits by researchers to the archives	12 021	10 731	9 278
Number of registered library users using public libraries in the Western Cape	1 207 022	813 872	798 701
Number of people visiting affiliated museums	456 411	417 906	516 128
Number of people using cultural facilities of the Department/WCCC	21 048	22 612	24 583
Beneficiaries of - Number of arts and culture organisations supported through transfer payments, including the WCCC	184 533	194 079	246 157
Total	1 881 035	1 459 200	1 594 847
Participation rate per 100 000 in cultural activities	31 262.33 per 100 000	24 251.54 per 100 000	26 505.96 per 100 000

<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000 population
<b>Definition</b>	Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities supported by the Western Cape Government
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Cultural Affairs
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	

Chief Director: Zeenat Ishmail  
Chief Directorate: Strategic Management Information  
Department of the Premier  
PO Box 659  
Cape Town  
8000

[www.westerncape.gov.za](http://www.westerncape.gov.za)

---

Contact person:  
Amina Mohamed  
Tel: +27 21 483 6091 fax: +27 21 483 5447  
Email: [Amina.Mohamed@westerncape.gov.za](mailto:Amina.Mohamed@westerncape.gov.za)



**Western Cape  
Government**

ISBN: 978-0-621-45674-5