



Western Cape  
Government



# Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators

March 2018

# Acknowledgements

It is evident that the Western Cape Government (WCG) is committed to the improved use and production of quality data and information for better development outcomes and service delivery for all. The WCG has acknowledged that there is a renewed urgency for improved data and statistics at global, regional, national, provincial and local levels. This publication serves as acknowledgment that the WCG produces relevant and accurate data and information to support its Province-wide Data Governance agenda; to be a data driven organisation for better, faster and more relevant decisions.

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 annual release (March 2018), has the relevance for further use and application. Appreciation goes to the Directorate Spatial Information for their contribution in linking the spatial element into the outcome indicator discussion. Appreciation is also directed at the project team working on Province-wide Data Governance for ensuring that this publication is supported with an Outcome Indicator Framework and a Directory of Common Data Sources specifically relevant to this publication.

I would like to acknowledge the strategic insights of the Chief Director: Strategic Management Information to re-design the initial scope of the annual 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 Departments of Agriculture, Health, Cultural Affairs and Sport and Economic Development and Tourism; as well as the Deputy Director General: Human Capital in the Corporate Services Centre.

This annual release concludes the series of releases for this financial year and is accessible via the website of the Department of the Premier. I am looking forward to the mid-term release that is due in July 2018.



Advocate Brent Gerber

# Introduction

The Western Cape Government (WCG) recognises the challenges around quality data and information such as increased demand, better data management, data sharing, duplication, consistency of methods and the need for comparable data at national, regional and international levels.

This publication "measuring results using key outcome indicators" provides a coherent set of data trends to support evidence-based development. It serves as a source of information to measure and report progress on key development outcome indicators, that are crucial to support both the national and sub-national policy imperatives. The publication also provides comparable information about development; and the state of people's lives in provinces and South Africa in general using a set of key outcome indicators where the data is accurate, relevant, credible, reliable and periodic. This is the first annual publication that provides comparable national and provincial trends on key indicators; and builds on the mid-release of July 2017.

This annual publication further provides relevant and accurate data trends on key outcome indicators as a reliable source of information for the Executive to support evidence-based decision-making on policy development, planning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). The performance results should not only be used as an evidence-base for governance and accountability for improved service delivery outcomes; but also for policy, strategy, programme, project and budget review and adjustment.

The data for the publication is sourced and collated from various data sources; official data from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and administrative data from various provincial and national departments. The publication is produced from the database with indicators and related trends to support evidence-based development.

This publication is an output of the Chief Directorate Strategic Management Information using a Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation approach for the measuring of results linked to key government priorities.

# Contents

Acknowledgements.....	1
Introduction .....	2
About this Report .....	6
Definitions .....	7
Universal Statistical Themes .....	8
Policy Domain alignment .....	9
Provincial Strategic Goals .....	10
Population.....	11
South African population .....	12
The Western Cape population by age group and gender .....	13
The South African population per province .....	15
Economic Growth and Transformation .....	16
Real regional GDP growth rate per province.....	17
Real regional GDP growth rate .....	18
The total GDP of the Western Cape in Rands .....	19
The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to .....	20
Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the Western Cape .....	21
Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.) .....	23
Prices .....	25
Consumer Price Index by province .....	26
Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate .....	27
The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI) .....	29
Employment, job creation and decent work.....	30
Not in Education, Employment, or Training in the Western Cape .....	31
Unemployment rate .....	32
Unemployment rate by population in WC.....	34
Unemployment rate by gender in WC .....	35
Youth unemployment rate.....	37
Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC .....	39
Labour participation rate .....	41
Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty .....	43
Average annual income by ward in the Western Cape .....	44
Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings.....	45
Percentage of households that have access to basic services .....	47
Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services .....	49
Percentage of households that have access to basic services .....	51
Percentage of households that have access to basic services .....	53
Percentage of disabled persons receiving relevant support services.....	55

Percentage of households that are child-headed households.....	57
Percentage of households with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year .....	58
Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape .....	60
Sustainable resource management .....	61
Ecosystem threat status in the Western Cape.....	62
Electricity distributed in South Africa .....	63
.....	65
Electricity distributed in the Western Cape .....	65
.....	66
Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape .....	66
Average blue drop status .....	68
Average green drop status.....	70
Total waste diverted from landfill sites in a given year in the City of Cape Town .....	72
Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape .....	74
Health.....	75
Health Care Facilities for the Western Cape .....	76
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province .....	77
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics .....	78
New Smear Positive PTB cure rate .....	79
TB programme success rate .....	79
Facility infant (under 1) mortality rate .....	81
Facility child (under 5) mortality rate .....	82
Child (under 5) mortality rate; .....	83
infant (under 1) mortality rate .....	83
Facility maternal mortality rate .....	85
Delivery rate in facility to women under 18 years.....	86
Years of Life Lost (YLL) by cause of death, Western Cape, 2013 .....	87
Life Expectancy (LE) .....	88
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 .....	89
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape .....	90
Education.....	92
Education facilities in the Western Cape .....	93
Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests .....	94
Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests .....	95
Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests .....	96
School sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape .....	97
Matric pass rate achieved.....	98
Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape .....	100
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations.....	101

Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape .....	102
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate .....	103
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12.....	107
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape .....	108
Learner retention rate between Grade 10 and 12 .....	109
The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption .....	111
Percentage of population (aged 25 years and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification .....	112
Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.....	113
Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate).....	114
Safety and security .....	115
Police precincts and police stations in the Western Cape .....	116
Total number of murders reported in a given year .....	117
Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year .....	119
Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year .....	120
Total number of thefts reported in a given year.....	122
Total number of sexual crimes reported in a given year.....	124
Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape .....	126
Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.....	128
Rural development, food security and land reform.....	129
Provincial school gardens in the Western Cape .....	130
Percentage agricultural growth rate .....	131
Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP.....	132
Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape .....	133
Governance .....	135
Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring baseline visits conducted 2012 - 2017 .....	136
Number of municipalities with unqualified audits.....	137
Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits .....	138
Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits .....	139
Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits .....	140
Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape .....	141
Average citizen rating per sector in the Western Cape in a given year.....	143
Average user rating per standard in the Western Cape in a given year.....	145
Annual aggregated final score for Western Cape Government MPAT .....	147
Percentage of standards scored at level 4 in WCG MPAT final assessments.....	148
Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities in the Western Cape.....	147

## About this Publication

This publication is an output of the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) approach as implemented within the WCG. It aims to provide accurate, relevant and up to date data and information for evidence-based decision-making; and serve as a quick reference for policy makers on key indicator trends across a number of universal statistical themes.

The publication is guided by international definitions and measurement of development indicators, and using examples and benchmarks from other country specific statistical systems. The publication provides data trends for approximately ninety (90) outcome indicators where the data is accurate, credible, reliable and periodic. It is supported with an Outcome Indicators Framework and a Core Directory of Common Data sources with the relevant norms and standards for indicators and data sources.

The publication provides an overview of the Western Cape in relation to key development indicators such as Population Dynamics; Economic Growth and Transformation; Prices; Employment; Job Creation and Decent Work; Life Circumstances; Service Delivery and Poverty; Sustainable Resource Management; Health; Education; Safety and Security; Rural Development; Food Security and Land Reform as well as Governance.

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

The indicator trends are represented mostly at national and provincial levels due to the challenges experienced in the disaggregation of data, the quality and the access and availability of lower level data. Data is sourced from government administration datasets, official statistics and research by local institutions. The publication uses 2011 as a baseline year for all trends where data is available and where relevant. 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.

# 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.

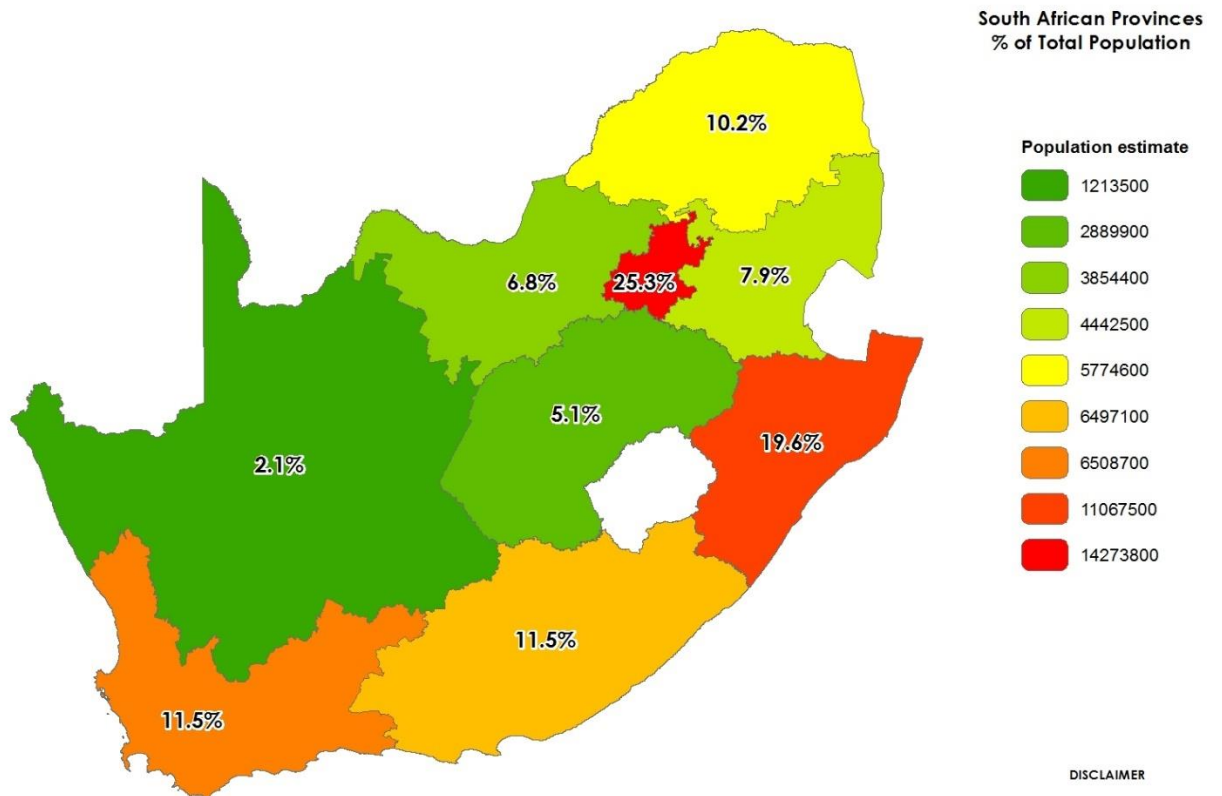


Population



# South African population

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



DISCLAIMER

Quality disclaimer: Use at own risk.



The map above shows the distribution of the country's population across the provinces.



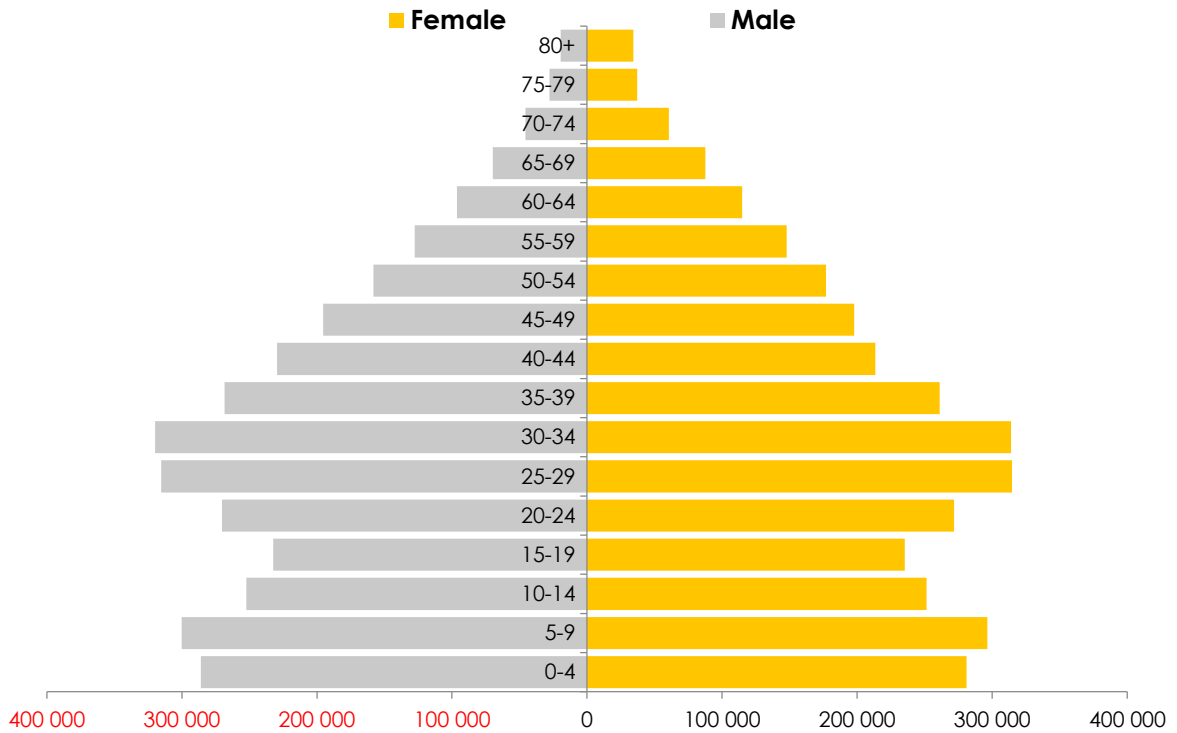
## The Western Cape population by age group and gender

**TREND ANALYSIS**

The total number of people living in the Western Cape was 6 510 312 in 2017 as compared to 6 293 200 in 2016, with 49.4% of the population being male and 50.6% female. From the age group 50 years and older, the proportion of females are significantly higher than males.

Western Cape population by age category, 2017					
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-4	285 875	280 963	566 838	50.4%	49.6%
5-9	300 105	296 357	596 462	50.3%	49.7%
10-14	252 365	251 307	503 672	50.1%	49.9%
15-19	232 267	235 207	467 474	49.7%	50.3%
20-24	270 277	271 830	542 107	49.9%	50.1%
25-29	315 293	314 601	629 894	50.1%	49.9%
30-34	319 803	313 978	633 781	50.5%	49.5%
35-39	268 396	261 226	529 622	50.7%	49.3%
40-44	229 469	213 357	442 826	51.8%	48.2%
45-49	195 287	197 834	393 121	49.7%	50.3%
50-54	158 267	177 083	335 350	47.2%	52.8%
55-59	127 687	147 926	275 613	46.3%	53.7%
60-64	96 392	114 867	211 260	45.6%	54.4%
65-69	69 840	87 533	157 374	44.4%	55.6%
70-74	45 681	60 685	106 366	42.9%	57.1%
70-79	27 719	37 104	64 823	42.8%	57.2%
80+	19 476	34 252	53 728	36.2%	63.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 214 201</b>	<b>3 296 111</b>	<b>6 510 312</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>

### Western Cape populaton by age group and gender, 2017



<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 2017, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	n/a
<b>Data Note</b>	

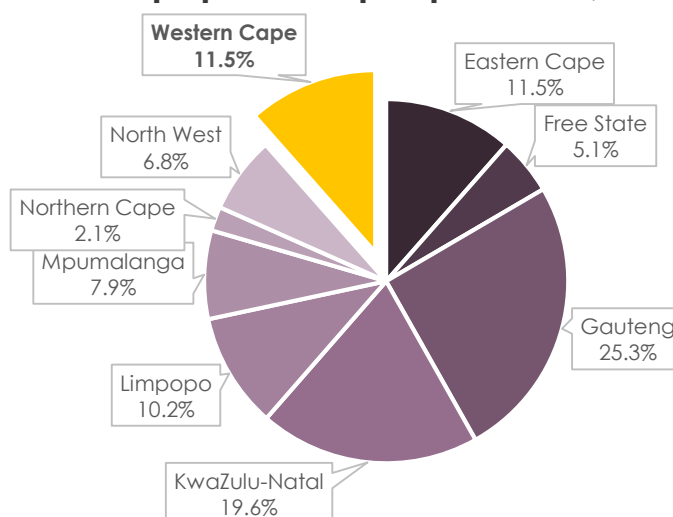


# The South African population per province

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's population has increased from 5.8 million people in 2012 to 6.5 million in 2017; and now has the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest population in the country, with Gauteng having the largest population. In 2017, the Western Cape's population has grown to be larger than the Eastern Cape for the first time. The Western Cape accounts for 11.5% of the country's population; and has the second highest average annual growth rate (2.13%) following Gauteng (2.63%).

**Total population per province, 2017**



Province	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	average annual growth rate
Eastern Cape	6 475 591	6 476 989	6 480 179	6 485 213	6 491 822	6 498 683	0.07%
Free State	2 764 381	2 782 355	2 801 536	2 821 961	2 843 654	2 866 678	0.73%
Gauteng	12 539 562	12 867 300	13 203 839	13 550 060	13 907 328	14 278 669	2.63%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 468 075	10 576 508	10 691 371	10 812 926	10 941 154	11 074 784	1.13%
Limpopo	5 453 028	5 510 831	5 572 558	5 638 005	5 706 877	5 778 442	1.17%
Mpumalanga	4 078 046	4 147 052	4 218 217	4 291 530	4 366 988	4 444 212	1.73%
North West	1 142 565	1 155 941	1 169 760	1 184 038	1 198 794	1 213 996	1.22%
Northern Cape	3 544 523	3 602 854	3 663 157	3 725 377	3 789 539	3 856 174	1.70%
Western Cape	5 859 662	5 984 557	6 111 748	6 241 380	6 373 785	6 510 312	2.13%
South Africa	52 325 433	53 104 386	53 912 366	54 750 491	55 619 940	56 521 948	1.55%

<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 2017, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	n/a
<b>Data Note</b>	

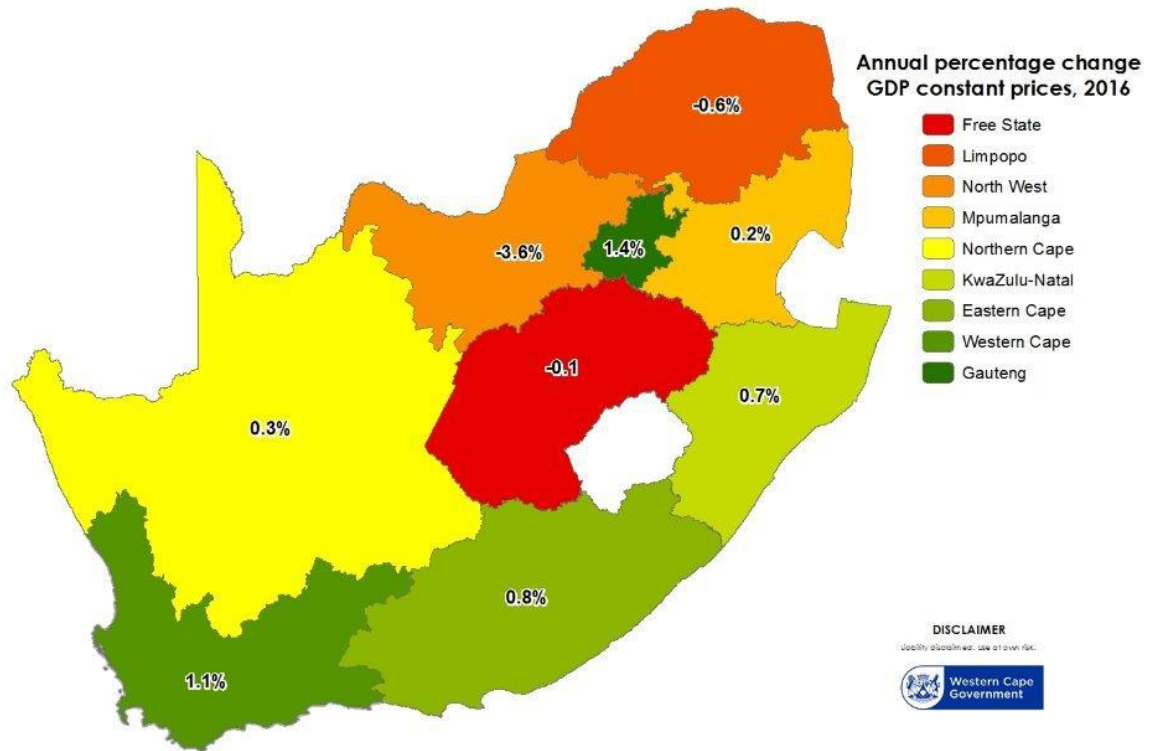




# Economic Growth and Transformation

# Real regional GDP growth rate per province

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



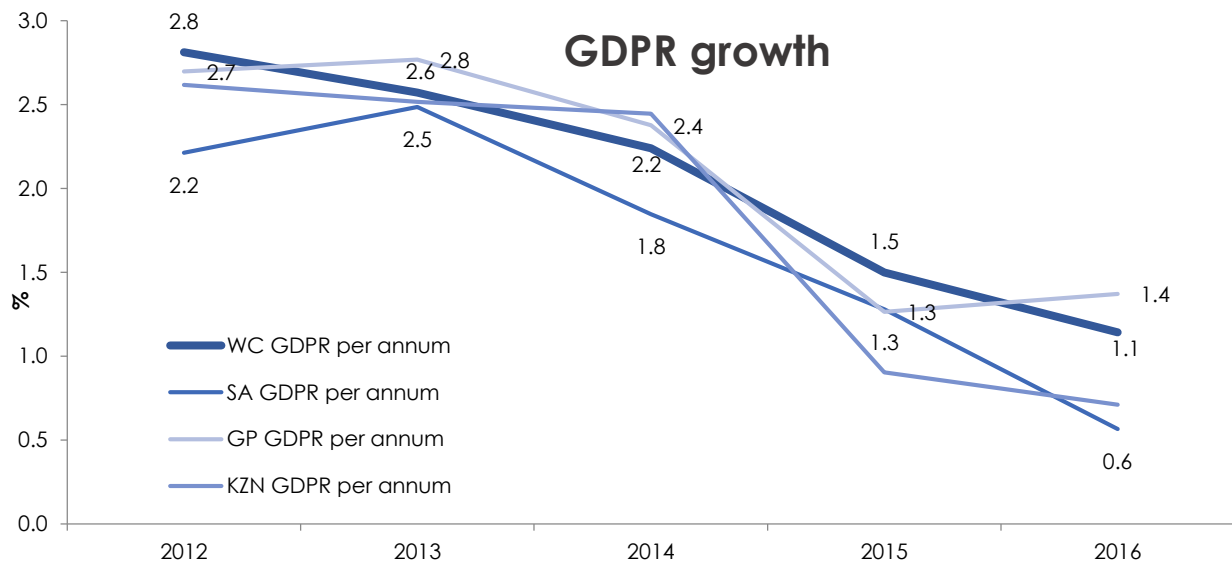
The map above shows that most provinces had similar Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, and hence the similar colour shading. Free State and Mpumalanga with negative growth for 2015, and North West with the highest growth experienced are the contrasting colours.

# 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 2016.



GDPR per annum South African Provinces					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Western Cape	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.1
Eastern Cape	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8
Northern Cape	3.2	2.4	3.0	0.8	0.3
Free State	3.0	1.9	2.0	-0.1	-0.1
KwaZulu-Natal	2.6	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.7
North West	-1.9	2.9	-3.7	4.8	-3.6
Gauteng	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.4
Mpumalanga	2.1	2.0	2.9	-0.3	0.2
Limpopo	1.0	2.7	1.1	2.0	-0.6
SA GDP	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.6

**Data format** Percentage change in GDPR  
**Definition** The total GDP growth of the province per annum taking inflation into account  
**Data source** GDP 4th Quarter release 2017, Stats SA  
**Other links** PSG 1  
**Data Note** Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

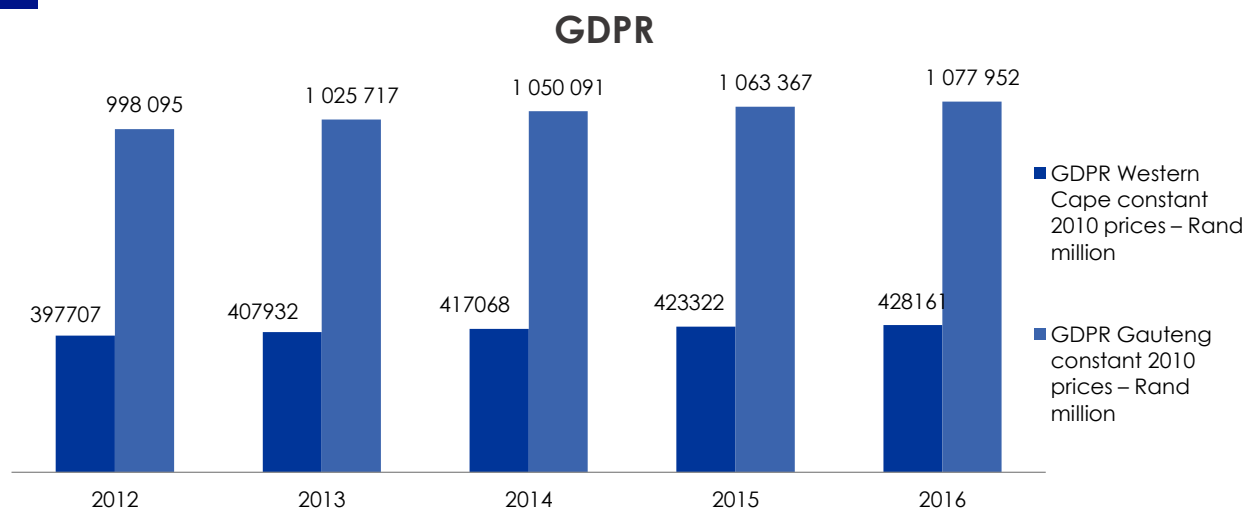
Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

# The total GDP of the Western Cape in Rands

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

Data for GDPR shows consistent positive growth since 2012. It is however evident that growth in terms of Rand value for both the WC and SA economy is slowing down, yet still positive.



<b>GDPR</b>					
	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
GDPR Western Cape constant 2010 prices – Rand million	397 707	407 932	417 068	423 322	428 161
GDPR Gauteng constant 2010 prices – Rand million	998 095	1 025 717	1 050 091	1 063 367	1 077 952
GDPR South Africa constant 2010 prices – Rand million	2901078	2973175	3028090	3066835	3084174

<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 2017, 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.

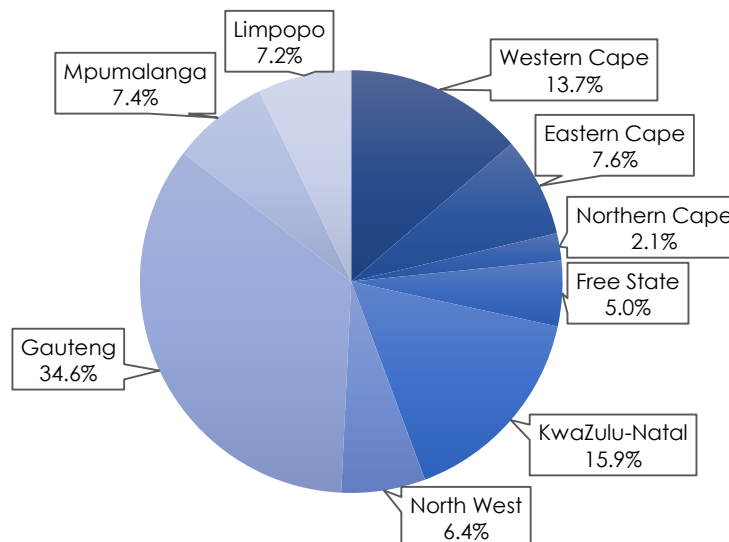
# The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to the country's GDP

*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 2016 to the national GDP is Gauteng with 34.6% contribution; followed by the KwaZulu-Natal (15.9%); and then the Western Cape (13.7%).

**GDP contribution 2016**



**GDP contribution**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Western Cape	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7
Eastern Cape	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6
Northern Cape	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Free State	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0
KwaZulu-Natal	16.0	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.9
North West	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.4
Gauteng	33.8	33.8	34.2	34.1	34.6
Mpumalanga	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4
Limpopo	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2

**Data format** Percentage of total GDP  
**Definition** % contribution of Western Cape regional GDP to National GDP of South Africa  
**Data source** GDP 4th Quarter release 2017, Stats SA  
**Other links** PSG 1  
**Data Note** 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.

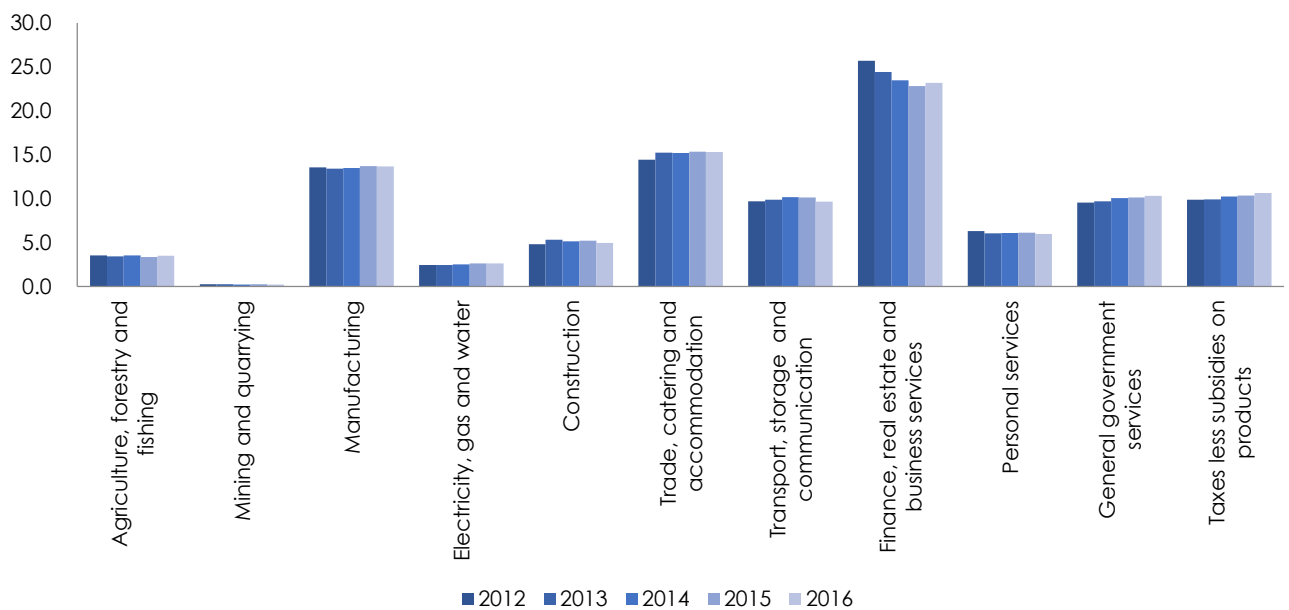
# Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the Western Cape

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

For the Western Cape in 2016, finance, real estate and business services has the highest contribution to GDP (23.2%); followed by trade, catering and accommodation (15.3%); and by manufacturing (13.7%). The data shows that these sectors have contributed the most to WC GDP since 2012. Since 2012, finance, real estate and business services contribution to GDP is decreasing; while the manufacturing sector and the trade, catering and accommodation sectors are increasing.

**GDP contribution from each industry, Western Cape**



**GDP contribution from each industry, Western Cape**

Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	Construction
2012	3.5	0.2	13.5	2.4	4.8
2013	3.4	0.2	13.4	2.4	5.3
2014	3.5	0.2	13.5	2.5	5.1
2015	3.3	0.2	13.7	2.6	5.2
2016	3.5	0.2	13.7	2.6	4.9



### GDPR contribution from each industry

Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Trade, catering and accommodation	Transport and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	Community, social and other personal services	General government services	Taxes less subsidies on products
2012	14.4	9.7	25.7	6.3	9.5	9.9
2013	15.2	9.9	24.4	6.0	9.7	9.9
2014	15.2	10.2	23.5	6.1	10.1	10.2
2015	15.3	10.1	22.8	6.1	10.1	10.4
2016	15.3	9.7	23.2	6.0	10.3	10.7

<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 2017, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1 Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
<b>Data Note</b>	Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

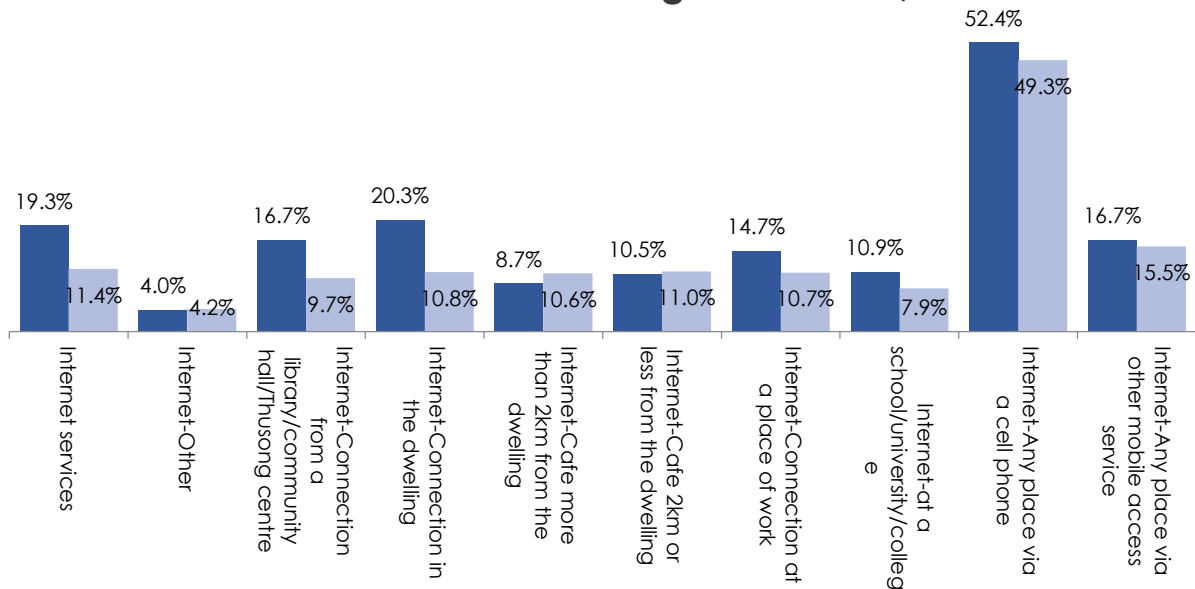
# Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.)

**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.

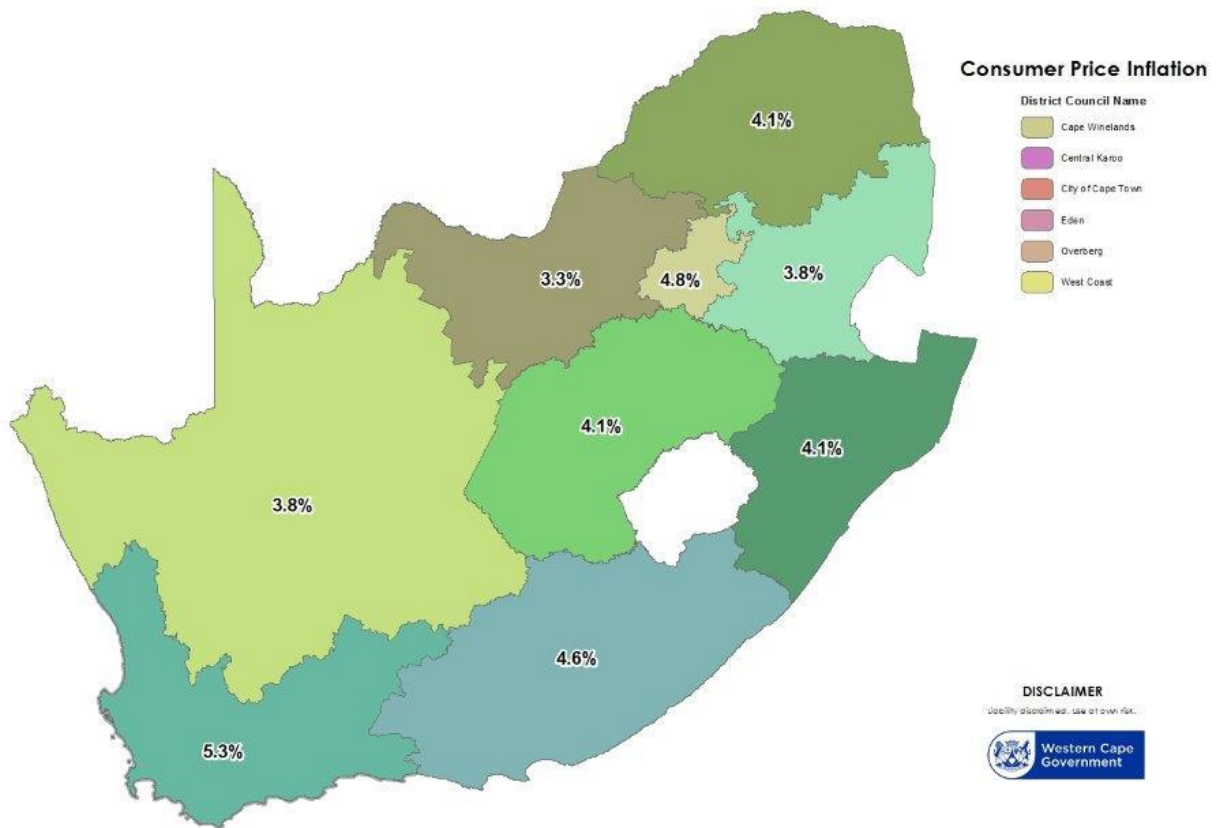


Prices



# Consumer Price Index by province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows that all provinces are in a range between 3.3% and 5.3% for headline inflation; with the Western Cape and Gauteng experiencing the highest inflation during December 2017.

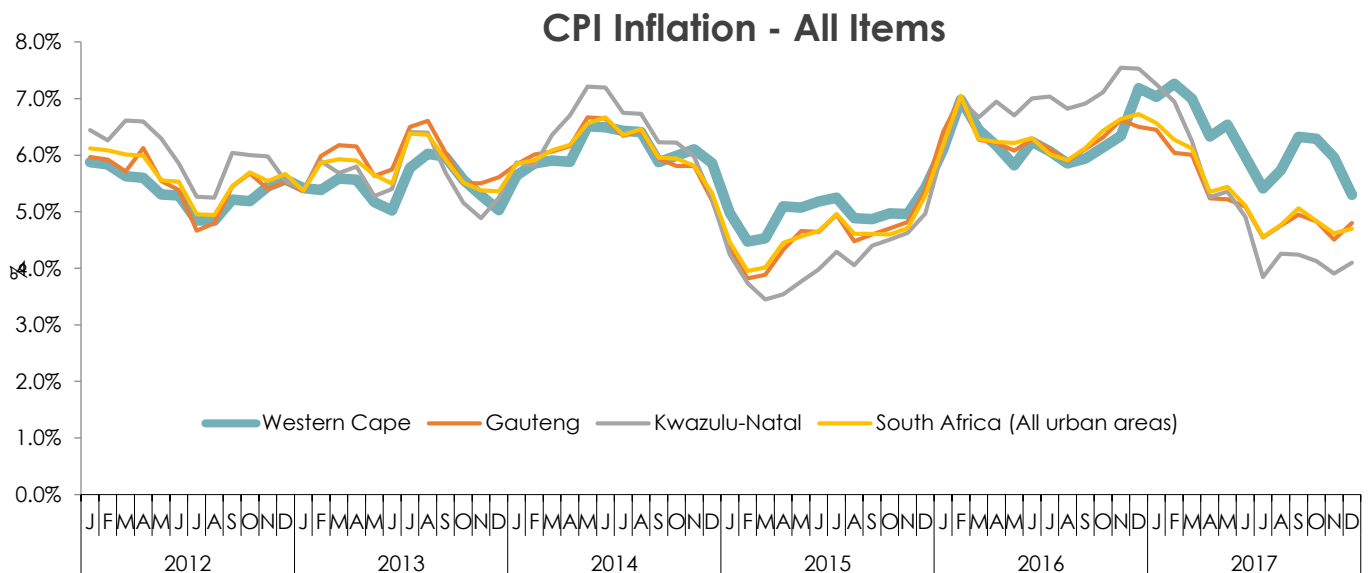


# Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2012, the inflation rate (all items) has been maintained at between 3% and 7%. For the 2015 calendar year, inflation rate has been at relatively low levels last seen during 2011. 2016 once again saw relatively higher inflation with the inflation rate generally decreasing over 2017. Data released for December 2017 indicates that the inflation rate for the Western Cape is now 5.3%.



		CPI annual inflation rate, 2017											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Western Cape</b>	All items	7.0%	7.3%	7.0%	6.3%	6.5%	6.0%	5.4%	5.7%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.3%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	10.7%	9.8%	8.3%	6.7%	7.8%	7.6%	7.4%	6.5%	6.2%	6.5%	6.5%	6.0%
	Food	10.8%	9.6%	8.2%	6.5%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	6.8%	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%
<b>South Africa (All urban areas)</b>	All items	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	4.8%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11.4%	9.9%	8.7%	6.7%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%
	Food	11.8%	10.0%	8.7%	6.6%	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%



CPI annual inflation rate, 2016

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Western Cape</b>	All items	6.1%	7.0%	6.4%	6.2%	5.8%	6.2%	6.1%	5.9%	5.9%	6.1%	6.3%	7.2%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.1%	7.7%	8.8%	9.8%	8.5%	8.9%	9.6%	10.2%	10.4%	10.3%	10.6%	10.9%
	Food	6.2%	8.1%	9.0%	10.0%	8.6%	9.0%	9.6%	10.3%	10.2%	10.0%	10.7%	10.9%
<b>South Africa</b> (All urban areas)	All items	6.2%	7.0%	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%	6.3%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.4%	6.6%	6.7%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.9%	8.6%	9.5%	10.9%	10.5%	10.9%	11.2%	11.3%	11.3%	11.8%	11.5%	11.7%
	Food	6.9%	8.8%	9.7%	11.3%	10.8%	11.0%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	12.0%	11.7%	12.0%

<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

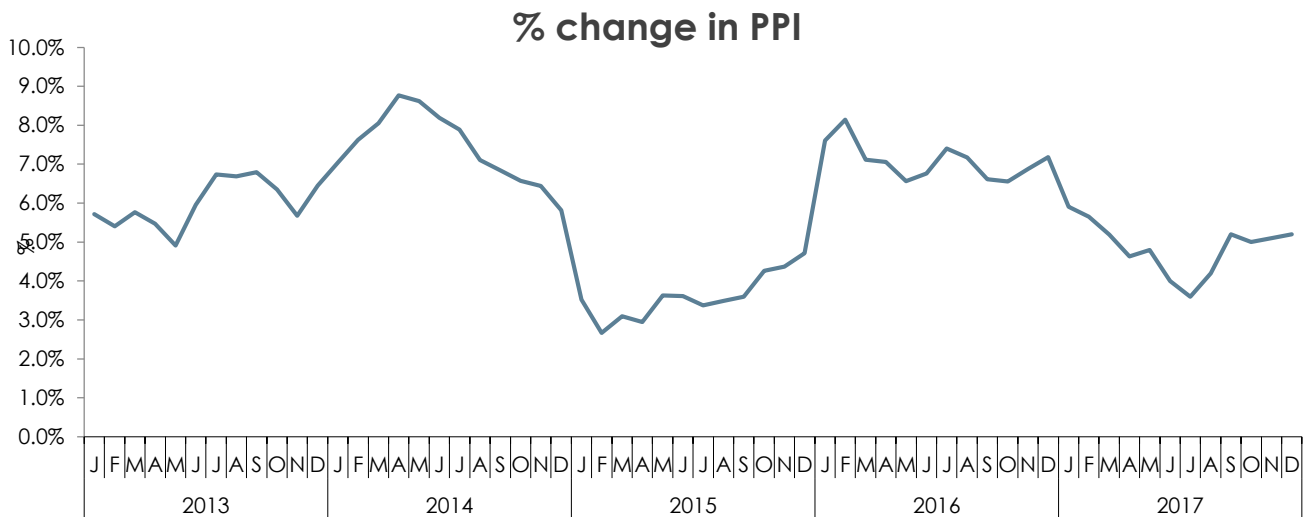


# The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI)

*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, 7.1% in 2016 and 4.9% in 2017. The high of 8.8% came in April 2014; whilst the low was 2.7% in February 2015. Since March 2015, there has been an increase in PPI up until March 2016. Since March 2016, PPI decreased until July 2017, and showed an increase to 5.2% in December 2017.



## Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa

		2017											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	5.9%	5.6%	5.2%	4.6%	4.8%	4.0%	3.6%	4.2%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%

## 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%

**Data format** Percentage  
**Definition** Year-on-year percentage change in producer price index.  
**Data source** Stats SA; PPI 2012 - 2017  
**Other links** -  
**Data Note** Table provides the rates for the past two years and the graph shows trends for the last five (5) years for ease of presentation; the base year for the PPI is 2012; and therefore annual changes is calculated from 2013.

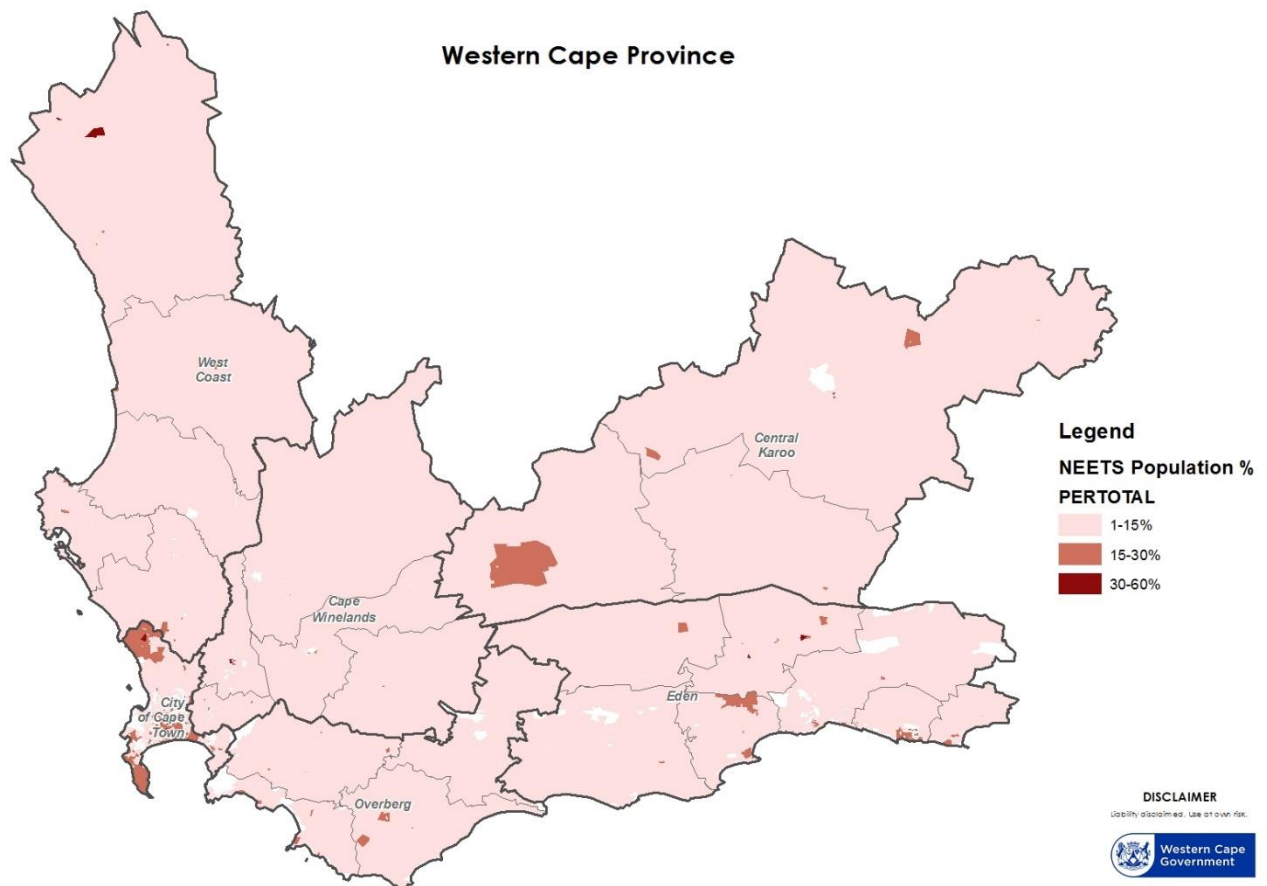


**Employment,  
job creation and  
decent work**



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

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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

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



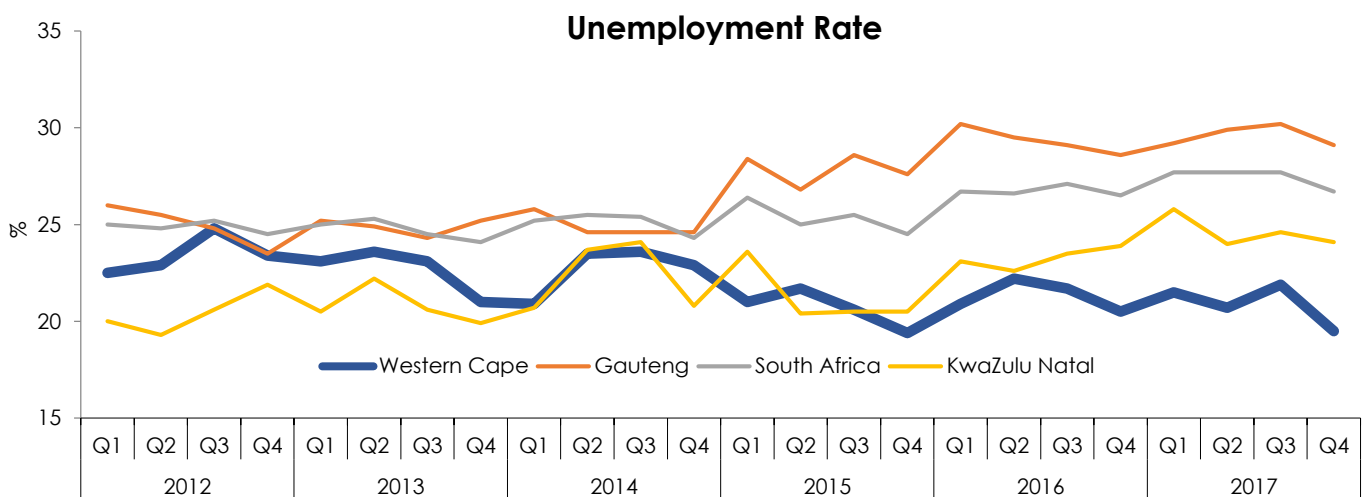


# Unemployment rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past six (6) years, the unemployment rate for the Western Cape is lower than the national average. The 3rd quarter of 2012 not only saw unemployment reach a record high over the past six (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 six (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 19.5% and 26.7% respectively in the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter of 2017.



Unemployment rate for Western Cape and South Africa, 2016 - 2017								
	2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Western Cape</b>	20.9	22.2	21.7	20.5	21.5	20.7	21.9	19.5
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	28.6	28.6	28.2	28.4	32.2	34.4	35.5	35.1
<b>Northern Cape</b>	27.8	27.4	29.6	32.0	30.7	30.5	29.9	27.1
<b>Free State</b>	33.9	32.2	34.2	34.7	35.5	34.4	31.8	32.6
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	23.1	22.6	23.5	23.9	25.8	24.0	24.6	24.1
<b>North-West</b>	28.1	27.3	30.5	26.5	26.5	27.2	26.2	23.9
<b>Gauteng</b>	30.2	29.5	29.1	28.6	29.2	29.9	30.2	29.1
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	29.8	28.8	30.4	31.0	31.5	32.3	30.7	28.9
<b>Limpopo</b>	18.3	20.6	21.9	19.3	21.6	20.8	19.1	19.6
<b>South Africa</b>	26.7	26.6	27.1	26.5	27.7	27.7	27.7	26.7



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Official unemployment rate:</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 (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Labour force surveys and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2012 - 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2016 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.



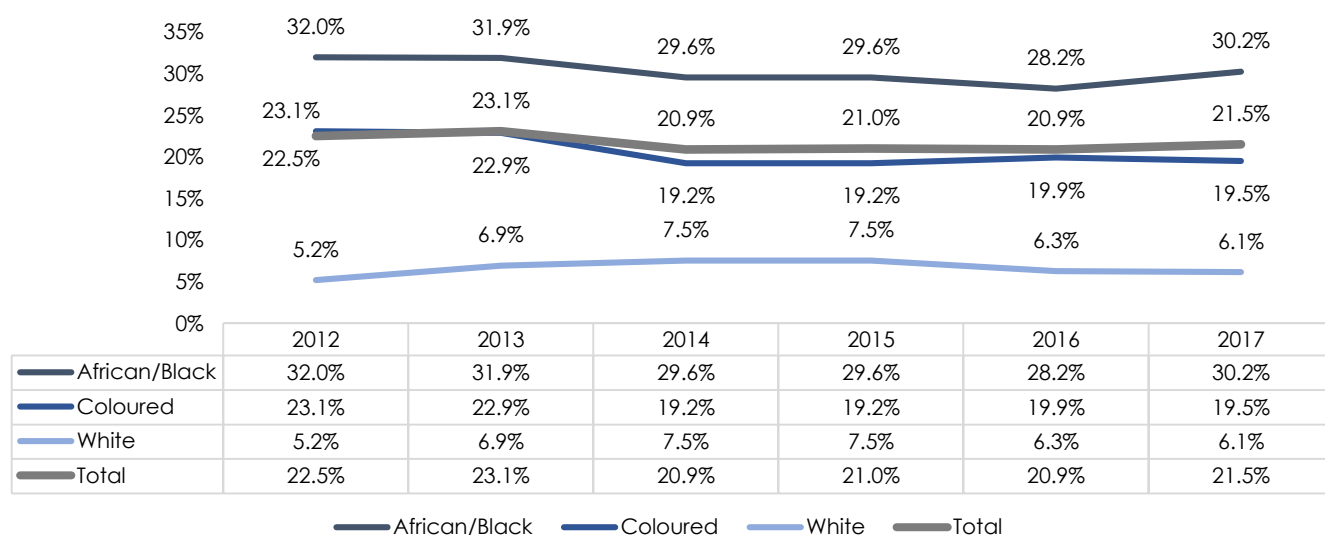
# Unemployment rate by population in WC

## 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 (21.5%) has decreased, driven by unemployment in the Coloured population group decreasing to below 20% for the last four (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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
African/Black	32.0%	31.9%	29.6%	29.6%	28.2%	30.2%
Coloured	23.1%	22.9%	19.2%	19.2%	19.9%	19.5%
Indian/Asian**	3.9%	14.7%	4.8%	4.8%	26.3%	12.9%
White	5.2%	6.9%	7.5%	7.5%	6.3%	6.1%
Western Cape	22.5%	23.1%	20.9%	21.0%	20.9%	21.5%

**Data format**

Percentage

**Definition**

**Official unemployment rate:**

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

**Data source**

Stats SA; March Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2012 - 2017

**Other links**

PSG 1

**Data Note**

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



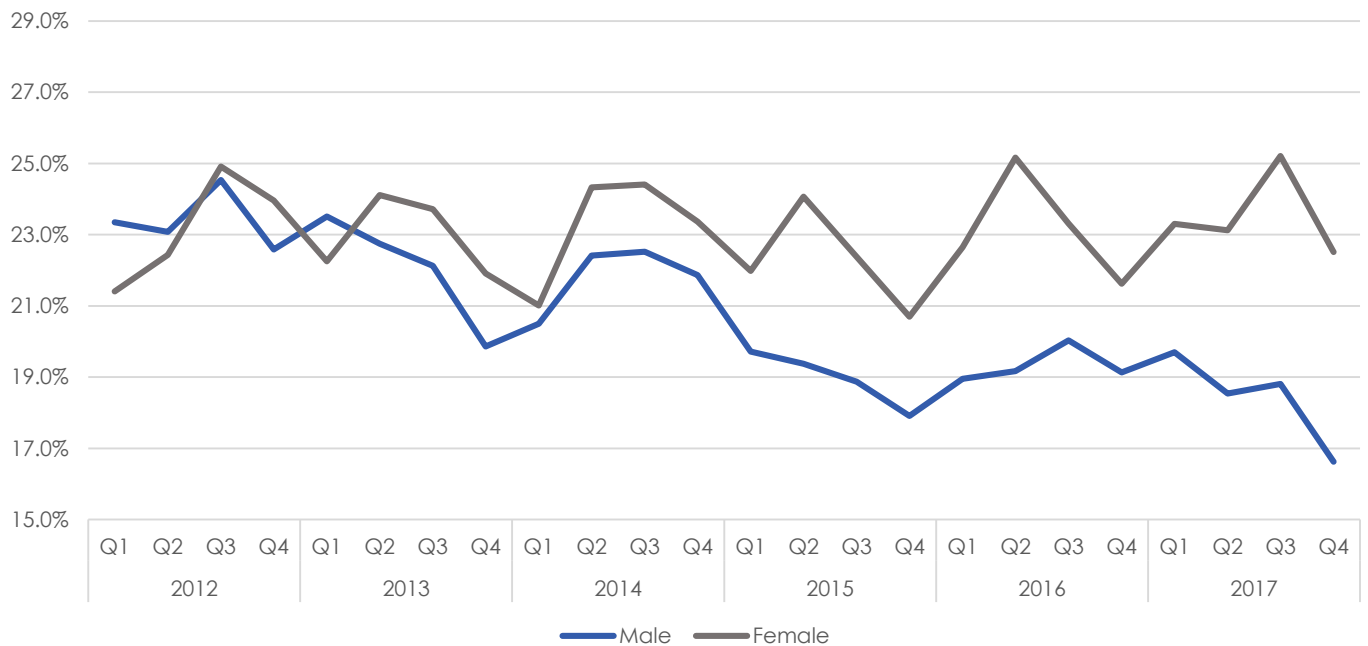
## Unemployment rate by gender in WC

### Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Unemployment remains higher amongst females. Since 2012 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 in 2012. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017, the Western Cape had the second lowest male unemployment rate; and the third lowest female unemployment rate. The lowest unemployment rates for both males and females is experienced in Limpopo.

### Unemployment by gender in the Western Cape





Unemployment rate by gender, 2016 - 2017									
		2016				2017			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	male	19.0%	19.2%	20.0%	19.1%	19.7%	18.5%	18.8%	16.6%
	female	22.6%	25.2%	23.3%	21.6%	23.3%	23.1%	25.2%	22.5%
Eastern Cape	male	29.3%	28.8%	28.9%	28.3%	32.5%	35.4%	36.2%	37.5%
	female	27.6%	28.0%	26.8%	28.0%	31.3%	33.0%	34.3%	32.0%
Northern Cape	male	27.7%	25.2%	28.0%	32.2%	29.0%	29.7%	28.0%	26.4%
	female	27.4%	29.7%	31.1%	31.4%	32.2%	30.6%	31.5%	27.3%
Free State	male	28.9%	24.9%	30.3%	31.0%	31.7%	29.6%	26.5%	27.8%
	female	39.2%	40.5%	38.5%	39.0%	39.6%	40.1%	38.4%	38.1%
Kwazulu-Natal	male	21.6%	21.8%	22.5%	22.0%	25.1%	22.8%	24.4%	23.8%
	female	24.6%	23.2%	24.2%	25.5%	26.0%	24.7%	24.3%	23.9%
North-West	male	26.8%	25.6%	28.8%	25.8%	25.6%	25.7%	24.6%	22.0%
	female	29.8%	29.7%	33.0%	27.1%	28.2%	29.0%	28.2%	26.4%
Gauteng	male	27.2%	26.9%	26.5%	25.4%	26.9%	28.1%	28.6%	26.4%
	female	33.5%	32.2%	31.9%	32.0%	31.4%	31.7%	31.8%	32.1%
Mpumalanga	male	26.3%	26.4%	27.1%	27.8%	28.5%	27.2%	26.4%	24.6%
	female	33.5%	31.6%	34.2%	34.4%	34.5%	37.8%	35.8%	34.0%
Limpopo	male	15.2%	18.5%	17.9%	16.7%	16.6%	18.0%	17.0%	16.8%
	female	21.7%	22.6%	26.3%	22.0%	27.2%	23.6%	21.5%	22.8%
South Africa	male	24.5%	24.3%	25.0%	24.3%	25.7%	25.8%	25.8%	24.6%
	female	29.1%	28.9%	29.1%	28.6%	29.6%	29.6%	29.6%	28.7%

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** **Official unemployment rate:**

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

**Data source** Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2012 - 2017

**Other links** PSG 1

**Data Note**



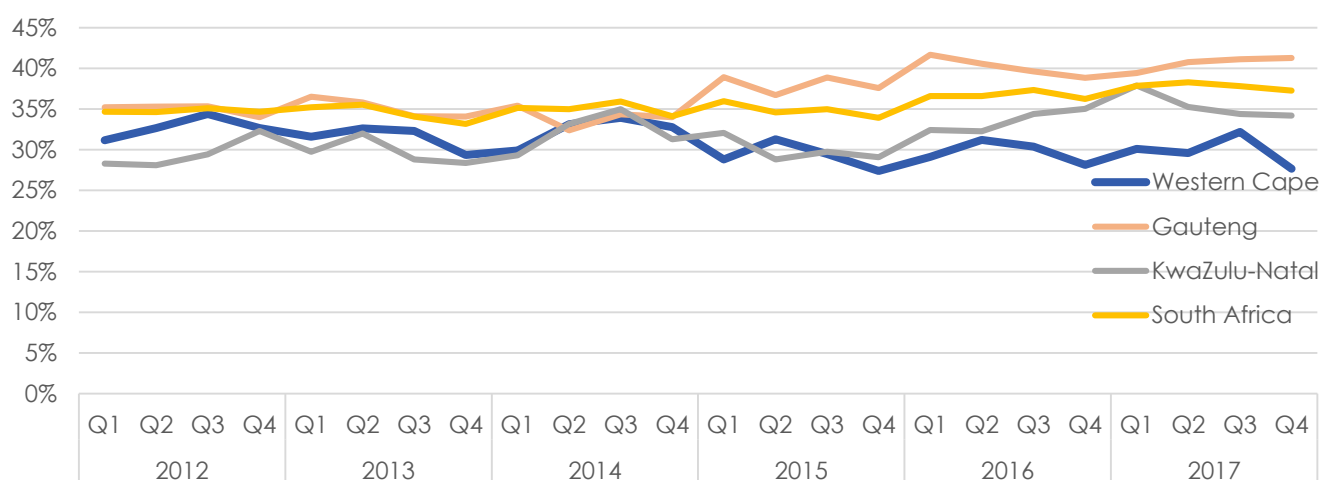
# Youth unemployment rate

## 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 Eastern Cape. The youth unemployment for the Western Cape have remained below the national average from 2012 to 2017. The 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2017 however has the highest levels of youth unemployment for the Western Cape since 2012.

Unemployment rate amongst youth



Unemployment rate by youth (18 – 35 year olds), 2016 - 2017								
	2016				2017			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	29.1%	31.2%	30.4%	28.1%	30.1%	29.6%	32.2%	27.7%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	37.9%	37.9%	37.2%	37.2%	41.6%	44.9%	44.3%	44.9%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	34.9%	36.3%	38.4%	42.5%	40.2%	41.3%	41.7%	35.3%
<b>Free State</b>	45.3%	41.9%	44.7%	45.9%	48.0%	46.0%	40.9%	44.2%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	32.4%	32.3%	34.4%	35.0%	37.9%	35.3%	34.4%	34.2%
<b>North-West</b>	38.2%	38.8%	43.9%	37.7%	35.6%	38.7%	36.8%	33.4%
<b>Gauteng</b>	41.7%	40.6%	39.6%	38.8%	39.4%	40.8%	41.1%	41.3%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	39.9%	39.2%	42.2%	43.1%	42.0%	43.9%	41.4%	40.7%
<b>Limpopo</b>	25.7%	28.9%	30.2%	25.3%	29.0%	27.9%	26.5%	28.7%
<b>South Africa</b>	36.6%	36.6%	37.3%	36.2%	37.8%	38.3%	37.8%	37.3%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Official youth unemployment rate:</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 (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2012 - 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Graph only shows key provincial comparisons



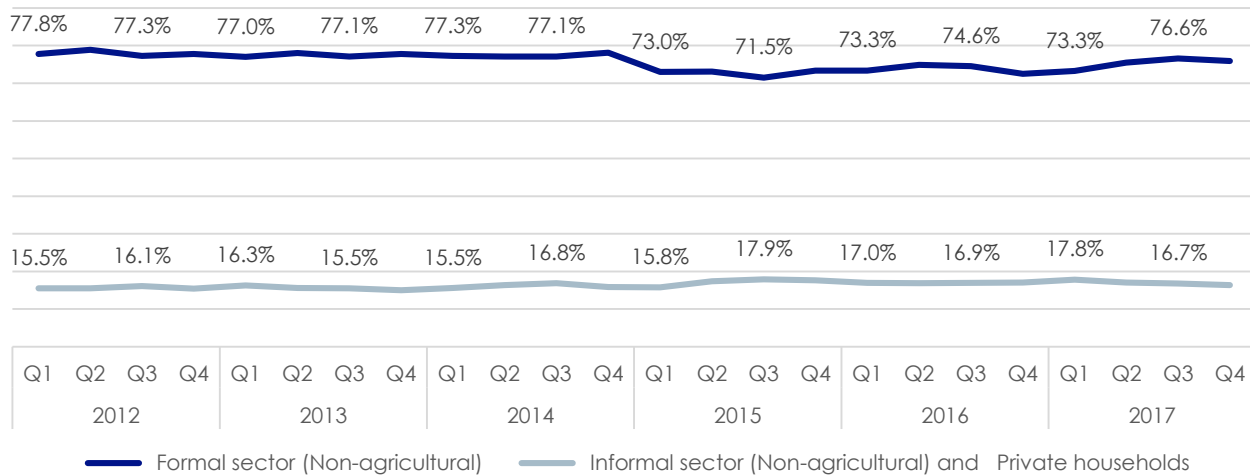
# Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The proportion of people employed in the formal sector (non-agricultural) in the Western Cape has gone down from 77.8% in 2012 to 75.9% in December 2017. The percentage of people employed in the informal sector and private households is 16.3% in December 2017. The highest formal sector employment in December 2017 is found in Gauteng (77.3%) and the lowest in Limpopo (52%).

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



### Informal and formal sector employment

		2016				2017			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Western Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	73.3%	74.9%	74.6%	72.5%	73.3%	75.5%	76.6%	75.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	10.4%	9.8%	10.1%	10.2%	11.2%	10.7%	10.2%	10.4%
	Agriculture	9.7%	8.2%	8.5%	10.5%	8.9%	7.5%	6.6%	7.7%
	Private households	6.6%	7.1%	6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	6.3%	6.6%	6.0%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	63.1%	63.4%	62.1%	62.5%	64.0%	64.0%	63.6%	61.8%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	21.1%	20.5%	23.1%	23.9%	22.7%	22.4%	22.0%	22.8%
	Agriculture	6.9%	7.4%	6.9%	6.1%	6.0%	6.3%	6.0%	6.8%
	Private households	9.0%	8.7%	7.9%	7.4%	7.3%	7.3%	8.4%	8.6%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	65.7%	61.9%	61.3%	62.3%	66.1%	66.0%	67.6%	64.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	11.9%	12.9%	12.4%	12.4%	10.0%	13.2%	10.7%	11.1%
	Agriculture	12.7%	13.9%	18.0%	17.7%	15.8%	12.4%	12.5%	17.1%
	Private households	9.6%	11.3%	8.3%	7.6%	8.2%	8.4%	9.1%	6.9%



Informal and formal sector employment									
		2016				2017			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Free State</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	61.1%	63.5%	61.2%	60.8%	59.7%	59.6%	60.5%	60.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17.2%	15.6%	18.7%	18.9%	20.4%	17.7%	19.6%	19.4%
	Agriculture	9.1%	8.2%	7.6%	8.5%	9.2%	10.3%	9.2%	9.6%
	Private households	12.6%	12.7%	12.5%	11.8%	10.7%	12.4%	10.7%	10.4%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	67.5%	68.0%	67.1%	67.0%	67.7%	69.1%	69.5%	71.0%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	18.8%	17.7%	17.8%	17.5%	16.8%	17.1%	16.4%	16.4%
	Agriculture	5.2%	4.9%	5.6%	5.7%	5.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%
	Private households	8.5%	9.4%	9.5%	9.8%	10.0%	9.0%	9.4%	8.4%
<b>North-West</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	72.8%	73.3%	70.7%	70.9%	71.3%	69.5%	70.7%	71.1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	13.2%	14.2%	15.1%	14.5%	14.7%	15.9%	16.5%	17.0%
	Agriculture	5.8%	4.0%	5.4%	5.7%	5.1%	5.5%	5.0%	4.8%
	Private households	8.2%	8.4%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%	9.1%	7.9%	7.2%
<b>Gauteng</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	78.9%	78.0%	78.0%	78.4%	78.1%	77.2%	79.0%	77.3%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	13.3%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%	14.5%	12.5%	14.5%
	Agriculture	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%
	Private households	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%	7.0%	7.3%	7.7%	7.7%	7.5%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	61.8%	61.5%	62.5%	61.9%	62.5%	58.9%	58.1%	56.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	21.4%	20.4%	21.1%	21.7%	21.1%	24.2%	25.3%	25.4%
	Agriculture	8.2%	9.0%	8.5%	7.6%	7.3%	7.9%	8.3%	8.4%
	Private households	8.7%	9.1%	7.9%	8.8%	9.1%	9.0%	8.3%	9.3%
<b>Limpopo</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	55.9%	55.6%	54.8%	54.5%	55.5%	53.3%	53.3%	52.0%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	26.9%	26.6%	26.6%	26.7%	25.7%	27.8%	29.3%	29.7%
	Agriculture	8.7%	9.3%	9.9%	9.9%	10.3%	10.4%	9.5%	9.6%
	Private households	8.4%	8.6%	8.7%	8.9%	8.5%	8.6%	7.9%	8.7%
<b>South Africa</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	70.1%	70.2%	69.7%	69.4%	69.9%	69.5%	70.3%	69.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	16.4%	16.1%	16.7%	16.8%	16.5%	17.1%	16.6%	17.4%
	Agriculture	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%
	Private households	8.0%	8.3%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	7.9%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Informal sector: The informal sector has the following two (2) components:</p> <p>i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than five (5) employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; and</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2012 - 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	

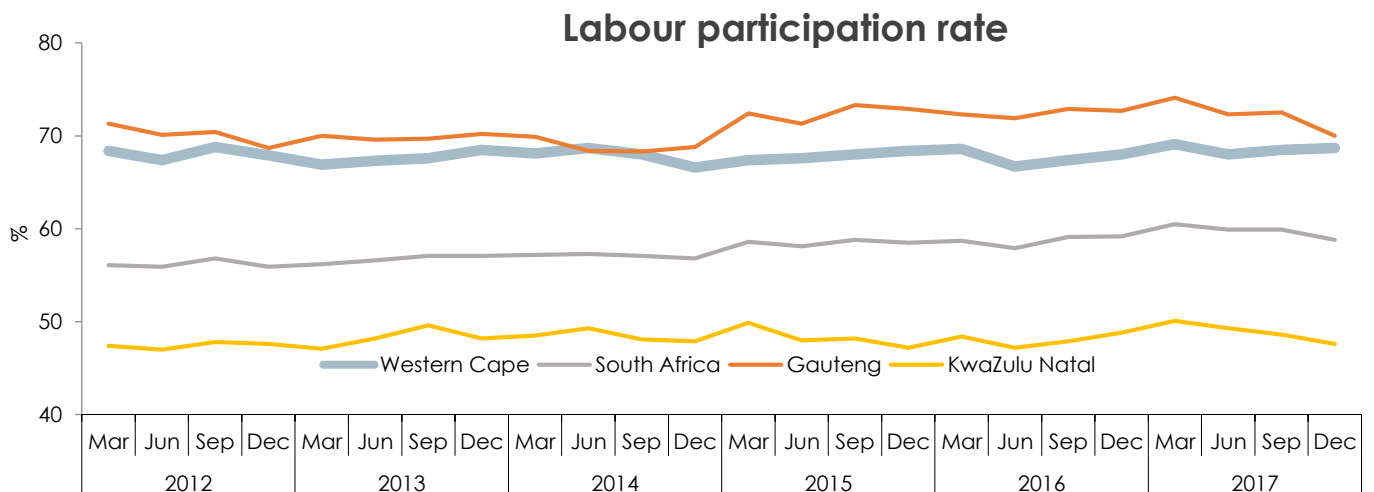


# Labour participation rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape since March 2012, 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 2012 to 2017 quarter 4, which is also above the national average.



Labour participation rate												
	2015				2016				2017			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	67.4	67.6	68.0	68.4	68.6	66.7	67.4	68.0	69.1	68.0	68.5	68.7
Eastern Cape	47.1	46.9	47.1	47.2	46.3	45.7	48.4	48.5	50.9	51.5	52.4	50.9
Northern Cape	61.1	57.5	60	54.5	56.1	53.7	56.2	56.2	55.1	53.4	55.6	55.9
Free State	61.8	62.3	62.0	62.7	63.6	62.5	62.9	61.5	63.0	62.7	63.8	63.2
KwaZulu Natal	49.9	48.0	48.2	47.2	48.4	47.2	47.9	48.8	50.1	49.3	48.6	47.6
North West	52.8	51.9	50.8	52.1	52.3	51.0	52.2	52.4	53.1	53.5	52.8	51.8
Gauteng	72.4	71.3	73.3	72.9	72.3	71.9	72.9	72.7	74.1	72.3	72.5	70.0
Mpumalanga	58.9	59.0	58.1	57.8	59.3	58.7	59.9	59.2	62.5	62.7	60.6	60.7
Limpopo	42.7	44.8	46.6	45.6	46.0	46.1	47.6	48.0	47.3	47.7	48.6	47.6
South Africa	58.6	58.1	58.8	58.5	58.7	57.9	59.1	59.2	60.5	59.9	59.9	58.8



<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 (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week)
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Labour Force Surveys 2012 - 2017
<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.

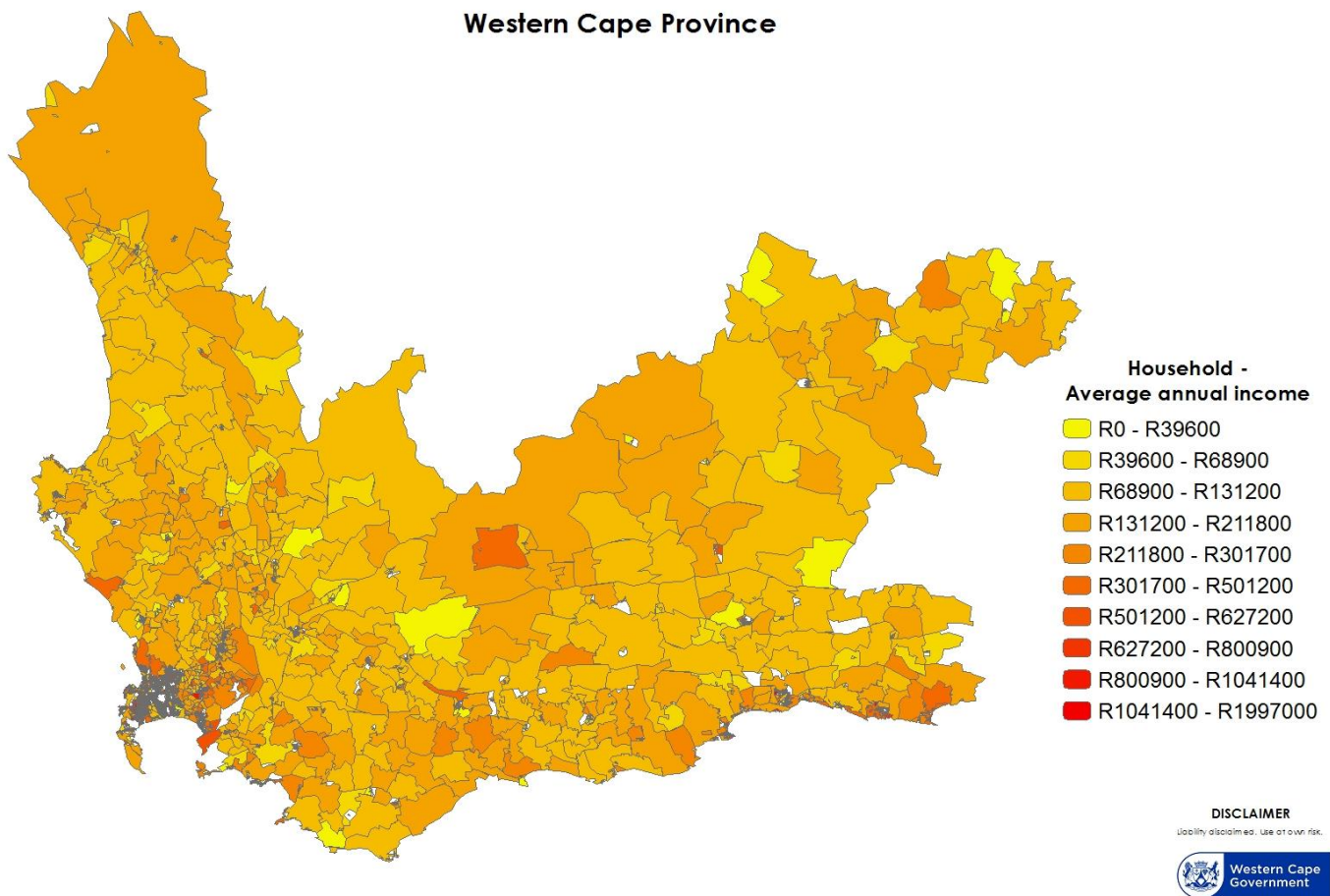


**Life  
circumstances,  
service delivery  
and poverty**



# Average annual income by ward in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows household average annual income at Small Area Level calculated from the Census 2011 data set. It 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.



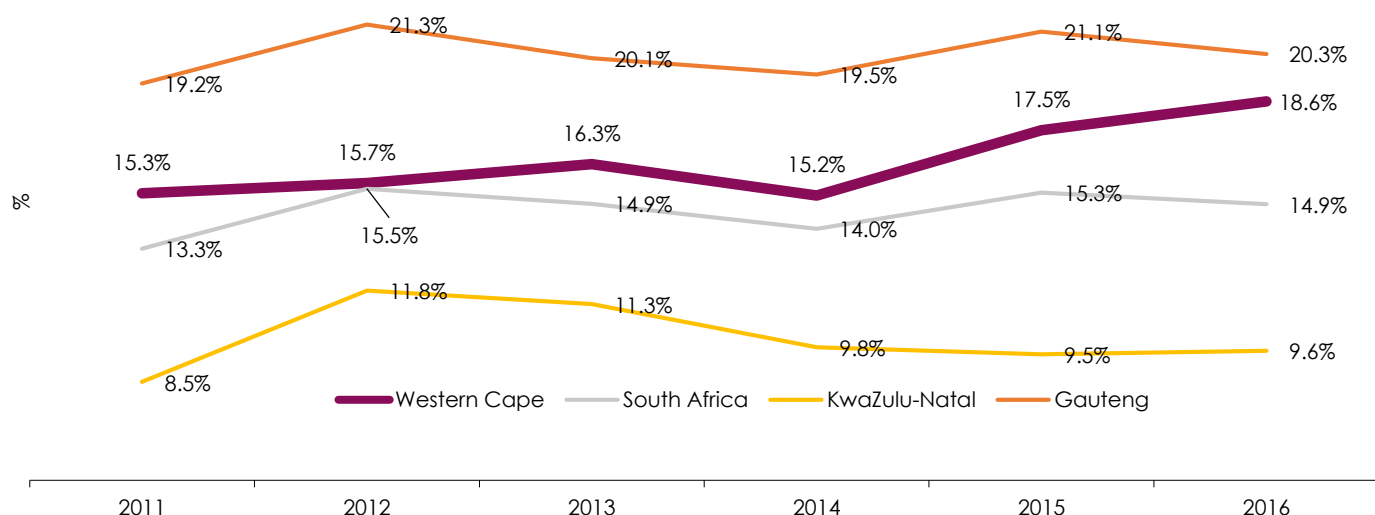
# Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings

*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 2011 - 2016; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4
<b>Data Note</b>	

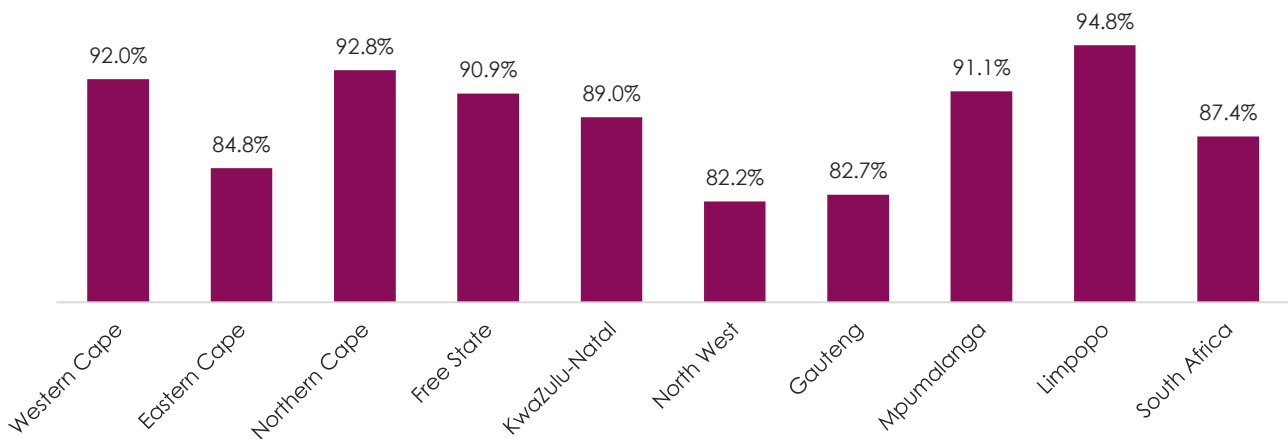
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## 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 (GHS) 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**

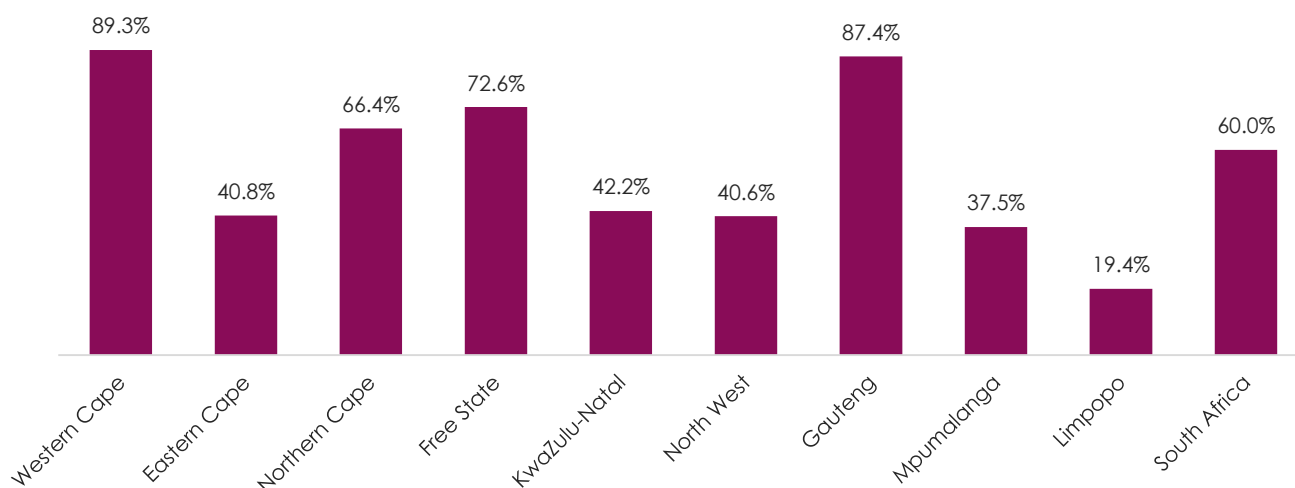
## Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services

### 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 respectively that 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	89.30%	40.80%	66.40%	72.60%	42.20%	40.60%	87.40%	37.50%	19.40%	60.00%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	3.80%	3.20%	6.00%	1.50%	5.50%	6.90%	1.20%	5.90%	6.00%	3.80%
Chemical toilet	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%	0.20%	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.10%	0.30%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	1.10%	40.60%	10.00%	8.30%	28.90%	20.90%	1.70%	23.80%	31.60%	16.90%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0.10%	8.50%	11.20%	11.10%	18.20%	26.90%	5.90%	27.10%	37.60%	14.20%
Other	5.40%	6.80%	6.40%	6.40%	5.10%	4.70%	3.20%	5.60%	5.30%	4.90%

<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>	

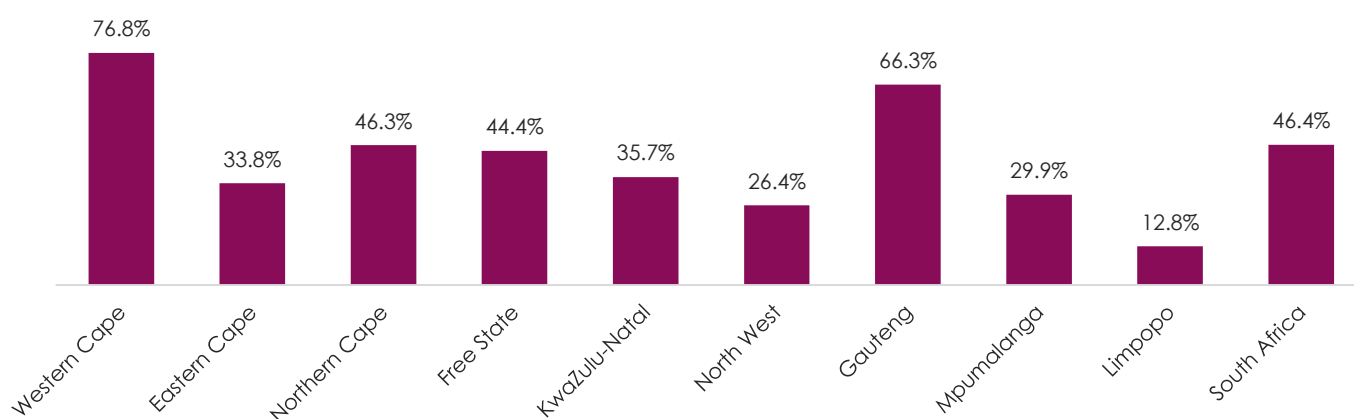
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## 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 respectively 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%
Other	0.4%	17.2%	0.4%	1.1%	9.1%	0.5%	0.1%	4.1%	7.8%	4.6%



<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>	

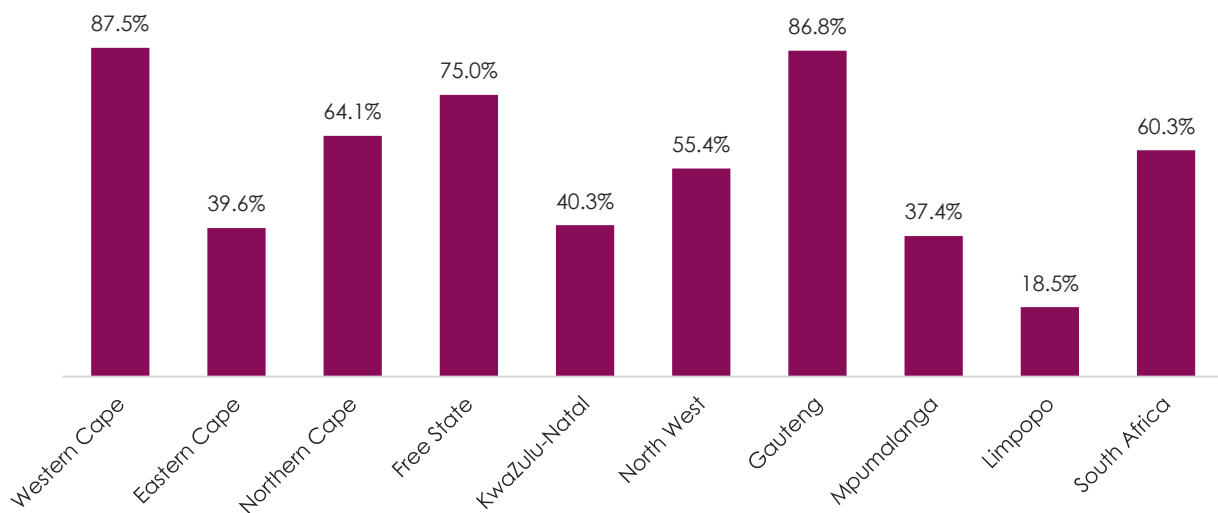
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## 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 respectively 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%
Other	1.0%	7.4%	8.4%	9.1%	6.3%	7.6%	3.4%	6.4%	6.4%	5.3%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	% of households in the Western Cape that have access to refuse removal
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2016, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4, PSG 5
<b>Data Note</b>	

## Percentage of disabled persons receiving relevant support services

### Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, a total of 1 523 979 people were recipients of social assistance grants in 2016/17. The majority of grant recipients are the 983 435 Child Support Grant recipients - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. Furthermore, 155 375 grants were provided to people with disabilities in 2016/17.

### Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2016/17

Grant type	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo
Old age	323 697	548 933	193 804	548 422	662 767	451 691
War Veteran	50	29	1	55	23	7
Disability Grant	155 375	181 491	74 788	114 088	242 412	94 470
Grant-in-aid	16 129	20 540	4 170	5 466	52 484	37 145
Child Dependency Grant	14 342	22 370	7 880	18 536	39 871	14 968
Foster Child Grant	30 951	104 910	33 196	50 379	92 060	47 921
Child Support Grant	983 435	1 876 348	676 120	1 776 247	2 788 600	1 780 010
<b>Total 2012/13</b>	<b>1 249 727</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>1 325 358</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>1 338 772</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>1 438 061</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>
<b>Total 2016/17</b>	<b>1 523 979</b>	<b>2 754 621</b>	<b>989 959</b>	<b>2 513 193</b>	<b>3 878 217</b>	<b>2 426 212</b>



Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2016/17 (cont.)				
Grant type	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Total
Old age	241 271	247 703	83 914	3 302 202
War Veteran	4	3	4	176
Disability Grant	76 921	77 245	50 386	1 067 176
Grant-in-aid	10 262	9 392	8 761	164 349
Child Dependency Grant	10 995	10 003	5 987	144 952
Foster Child Grant	32 087	35 134	13 657	440 295
Child Support Grant	1 067 239	830 177	303 199	12 081 375
<b>Total 2012/13</b>	<b>1 353 282</b>	<b>1 175 250</b>	<b>404 939</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>16 106 110</b>
<b>Total 2014/15</b>	<b>1 325 217</b>	<b>424 815</b>	<b>895 136</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>16 642 643</b>
<b>Total 2016/17</b>	<b>1 438 779</b>	<b>1 209 657</b>	<b>465 908</b>	<b>17 200 525</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, 2016/17
<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>	

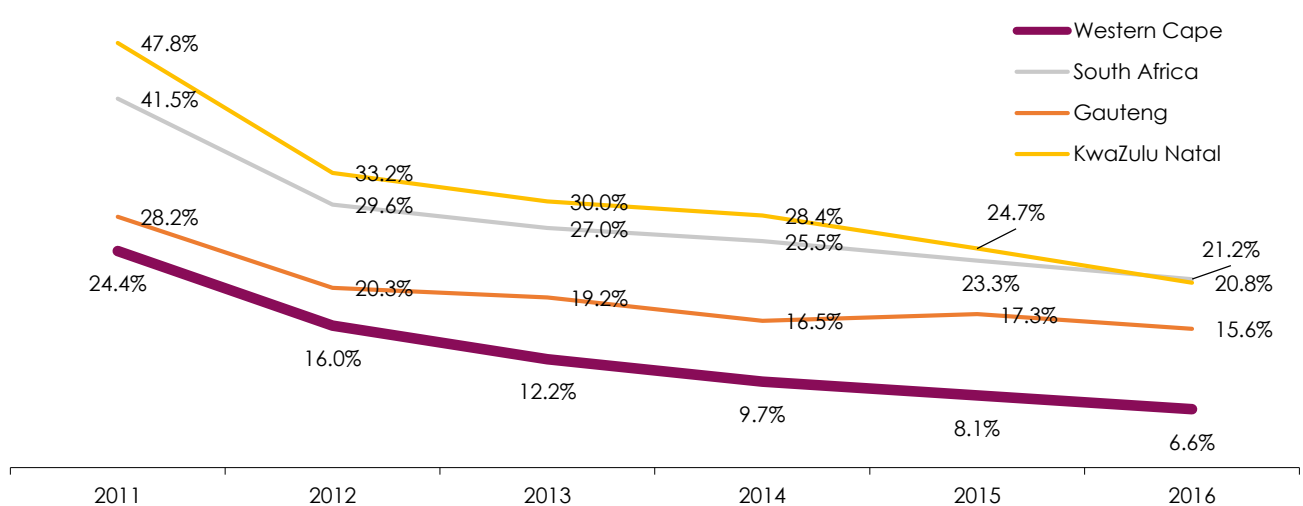
# Percentage of households with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year

**Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life**

TREND ANALYSIS

The highest percentage of households with an 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 2012 - 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

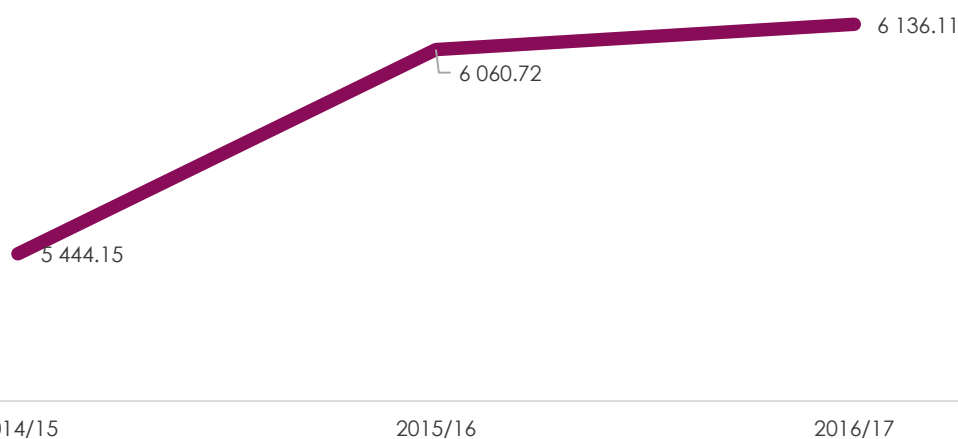
# Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

## Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000



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

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

<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

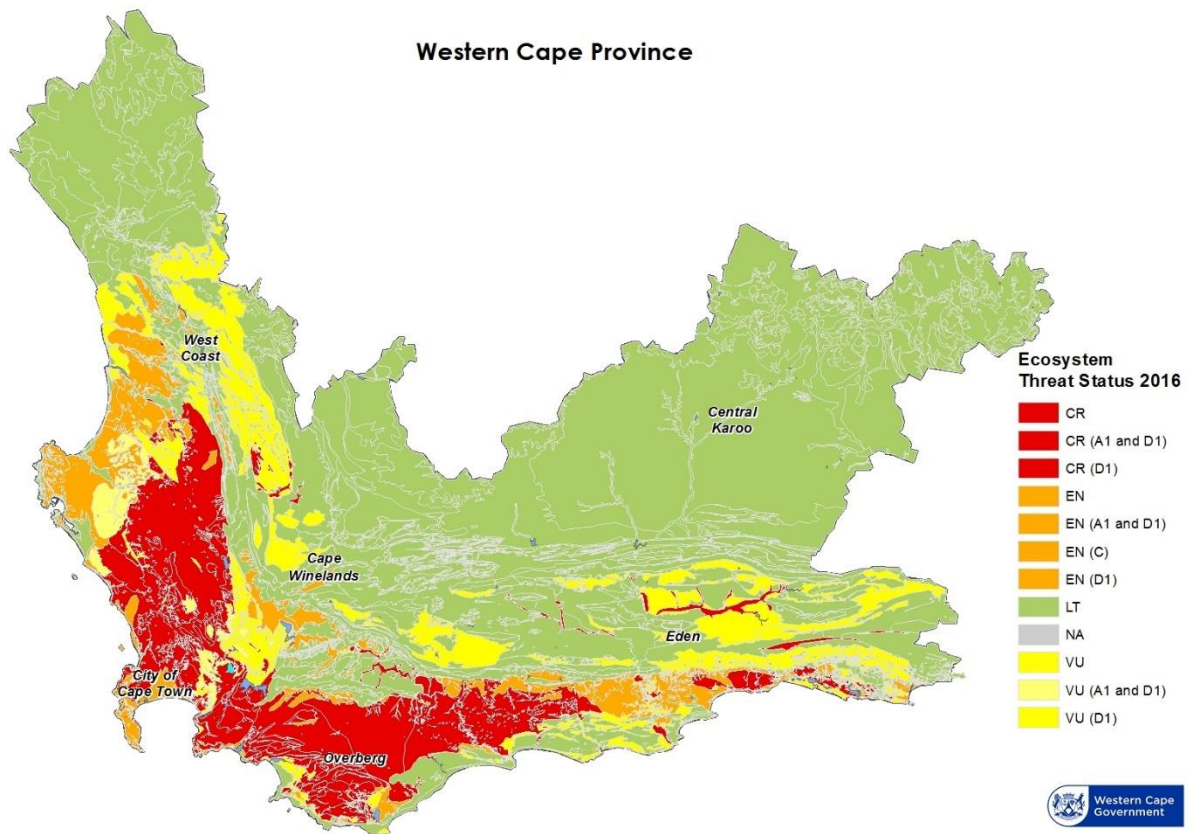


**Sustainable  
resource  
management**



# Ecosystem threat status in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The Western Cape's 2016 Ecosystem Threat Status layer was developed to more accurately reflect the current threat status of ecosystems in the Western Cape Province, especially in terms of habitat loss (criterion A1). Ecosystems are based on the SA Vegetation Map (2012 version) and relevant indigenous forest types (DAFF, 2010), as per the national approach to assessing ecosystem threat. Threat status is provided for each ecosystem according to three (3) assessments: (1) the national assessment in 2011 (note: threatened ecosystems identified in the NBA 2011 are the same as those listed in the gazette in December 2011); (2) CapeNature's 2014 assessment of criterion A1 (habitat loss); and (3) the highest status achieved in either the national assessment or CapeNature's 2016 assessment of criterion A1 (habitat loss). This latter category is considered the best available status for the Western Cape Province.

The 2016 Western Cape Ecosystem Threat Status should be considered as best available science in all land-use planning and decision-making. It should be considered as one of the lead informants when assessing significance ratings of development applications, or in calculating biodiversity offsets.

- CR: critically endangered
- EN: endangered
- LT: least threatened
- VU: vulnerable



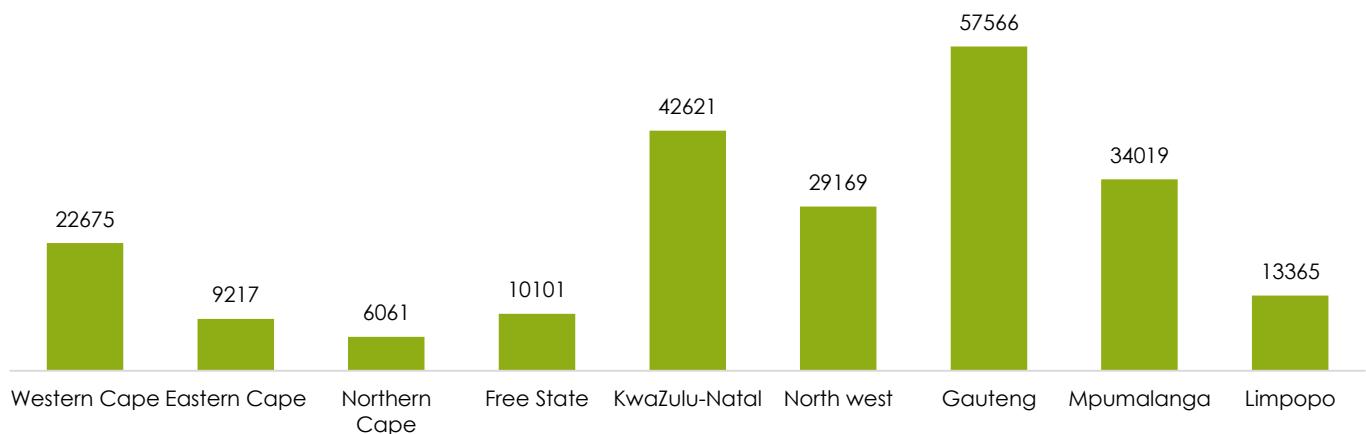
# Electricity distributed in South Africa

*Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

## Total electricity distributed by Eskom (GWh), 2017



## Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2017 (GWh)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
January	1870	838	552	856	3493	2482	4401	2906	1122	18521
February	1828	770	478	777	3214	2120	4182	2559	970	16897
March	2011	835	481	847	3629	2599	4647	2878	1133	19061
April	1819	701	454	806	3479	2467	4497	2842	1125	18190
May	1949	765	480	870	3653	2648	5217	2991	1182	19755
June	1915	764	484	873	3627	2363	5371	2827	1130	19355
July	1978	795	519	886	3715	2365	5473	2786	1114	19631
August	1976	787	524	888	3741	2375	5363	2735	1114	19503
September	1828	747	480	821	3543	2475	4638	2727	1090	18350
October	1874	764	530	841	3610	2524	4808	2921	1175	19046
November	1834	744	534	819	3495	2490	4651	2897	1163	18628
December	1793	707	545	817	3422	2261	4318	2950	1047	17859
<b>Total for year</b>	<b>22675</b>	<b>9217</b>	<b>6061</b>	<b>10101</b>	<b>42621</b>	<b>29169</b>	<b>57566</b>	<b>34019</b>	<b>13365</b>	<b>224796</b>





<b>Data format</b>	Gigawatt per hour
<b>Definition</b>	Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom
<b>Data source</b>	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2017, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 1
<b>Data Note</b>	



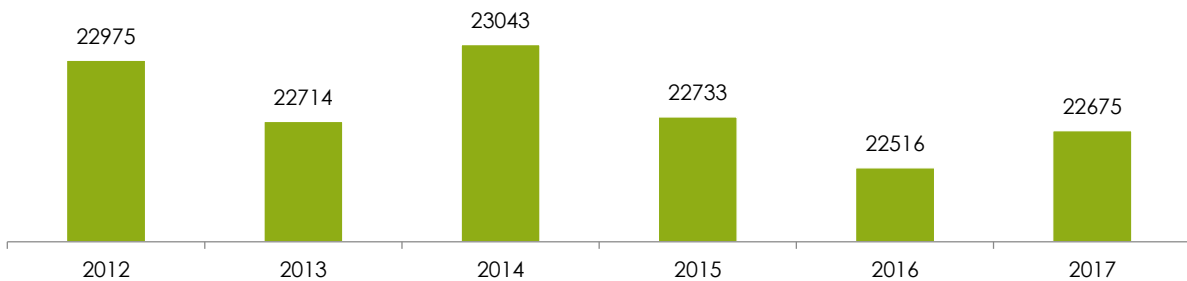
# Electricity distributed in the Western Cape

*Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources*

TREND ANALYSIS

The electricity delivered to the Western Cape over the past six (6) years have been between 22 500 GWh and approximately 23 000 GWh per annum.

**Total electricity distributed by Eskom for the Western Cape Province (GWh)**



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>January</b>	1962	1889	1932	1963	1960	1870
<b>February</b>	1881	1922	1825	1887	1872	1828
<b>March</b>	2031	2027	1956	1967	1940	2011
<b>April</b>	1877	1846	1833	1882	1830	1819
<b>May</b>	1980	1943	1941	1953	1897	1949
<b>June</b>	1966	1933	1902	1927	1896	1915
<b>July</b>	2014	1978	1963	2050	1964	1978
<b>August</b>	1985	1993	1970	1944	1820	1976
<b>September</b>	1752	1852	1898	1865	1778	1828
<b>October</b>	1801	1885	1885	1930	1824	1874
<b>November</b>	1767	1840	1756	1814	1861	1834
<b>December</b>	1763	1867	1853	1861	1874	1793
<b>Total</b>	22779	22975	22714	23043	22516	22675

**Data format** Gigawatt per hour

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

**Data source** Electricity generated and available for distribution 2012 - 2017, Stats SA

**Other links** PSG 1

**Data Note**



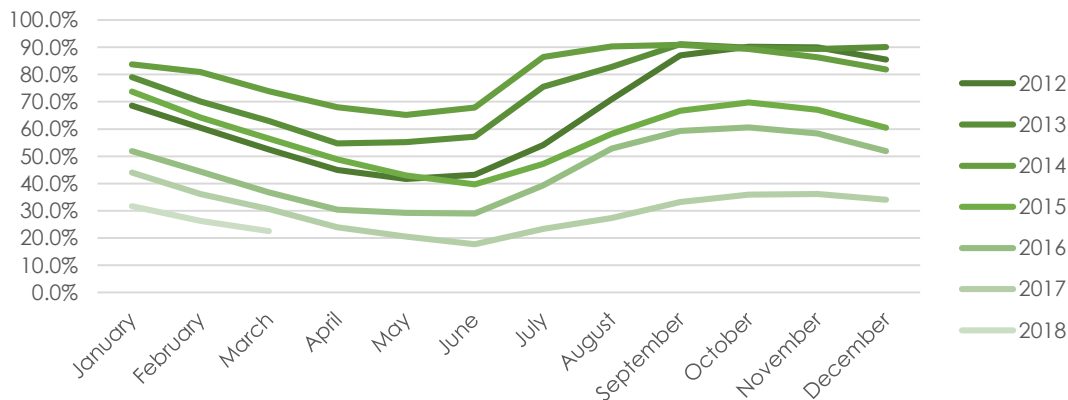
# Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

**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. The current water situation in the Western Cape is however of grave concern, as the dam levels in 2017 and 2018 respectively are the lowest level over the past six (6) years. Dam levels reached a low of 17.7% in June 2017. The massive water savings being implemented by citizens of the Western Cape in the first three (3) months of the year has had a visible slowing effect on the 2018 graph, and may lead to dam levels remaining above the

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



10% usable level before the rainfall season.

	Percentage of full storage capacity						
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	68.6%	79.0%	83.7%	73.7%	52.0%	44.1%	31.7%
February	60.5%	70.1%	80.9%	64.2%	44.4%	36.1%	26.4%
March	52.4%	62.9%	73.9%	56.5%	36.8%	30.7%	22.6%
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%	27.3%	
September	87.0%	91.2%	90.9%	66.7%	59.3%	33.2%	
October	90.2%	89.9%	89.3%	69.8%	60.6%	35.8%	
November	90.0%	89.4%	86.4%	67.0%	58.4%	36.2%	
December	85.5%	90.1%	81.9%	60.5%	51.9%	34.0%	



<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



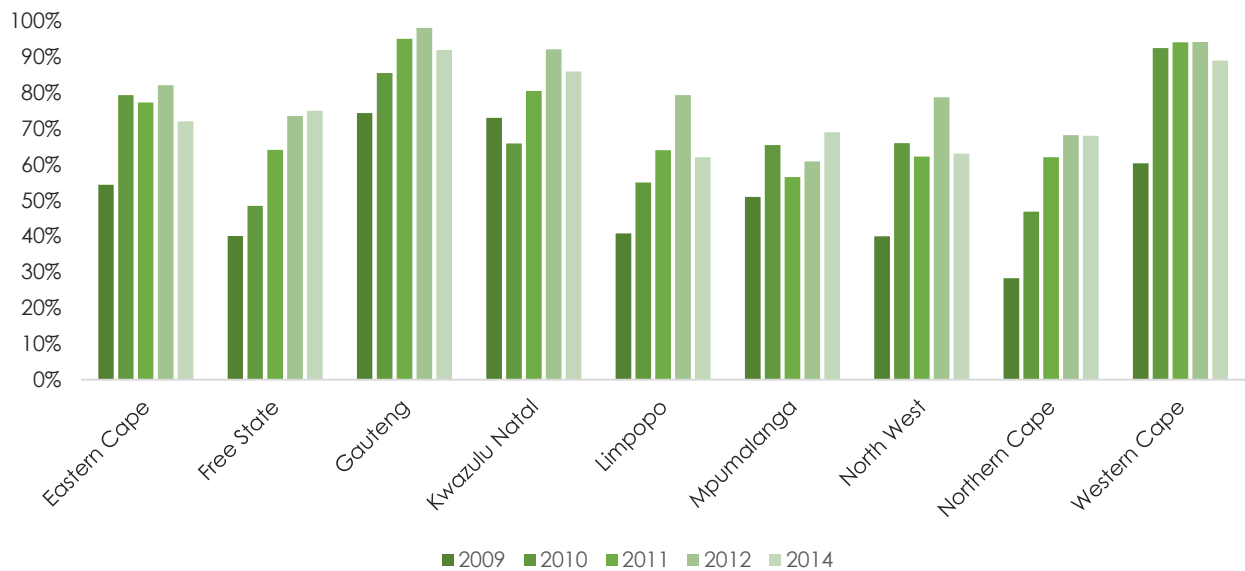
# Average blue drop status

*Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

**Blue Drop Status**



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



Average Blue Drop Status per Local Municipality					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Beaufort West LM	66.00%	83.80%	92.01%	94.91%	90.00%
Bergrivier LM	60.70%	62.70%	85.20%	92.15%	64.00%
Bitou LM	96.78%	97.70%	96.12%	97.74%	90.00%
Breede Valley LM	61.50%	74.00%	85.93%	89.02%	89.00%
Cape Agulhas LM		78.60%	73.01%	86.64%	69.00%
Cederberg LM	58.60%	60.00%	51.05%	80.39%	40.00%
<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>	



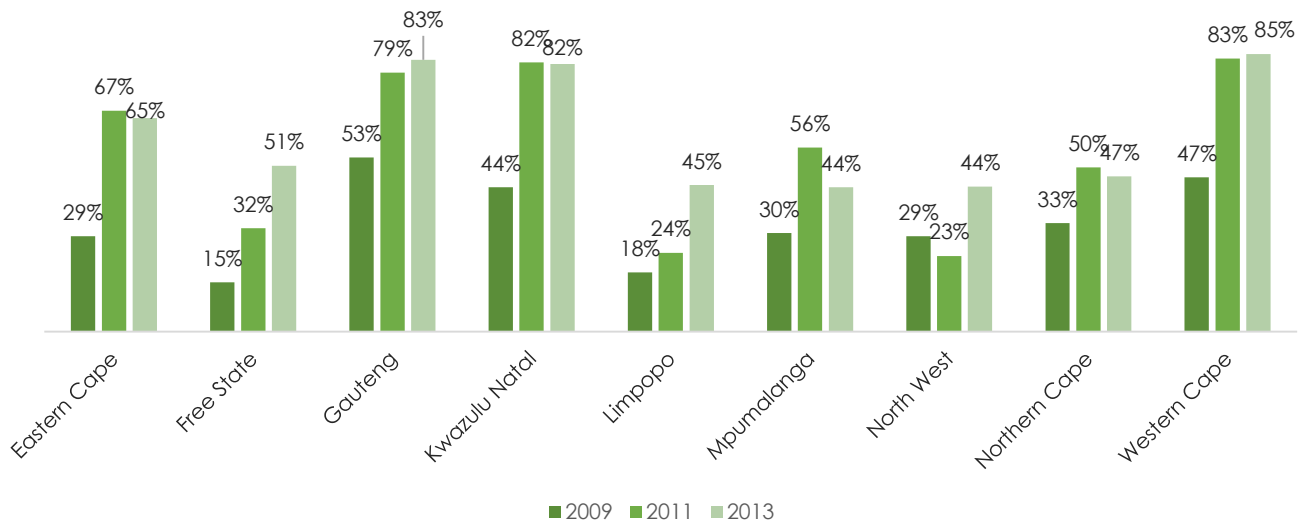
# Average green drop status

*Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

## Green Drop status



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





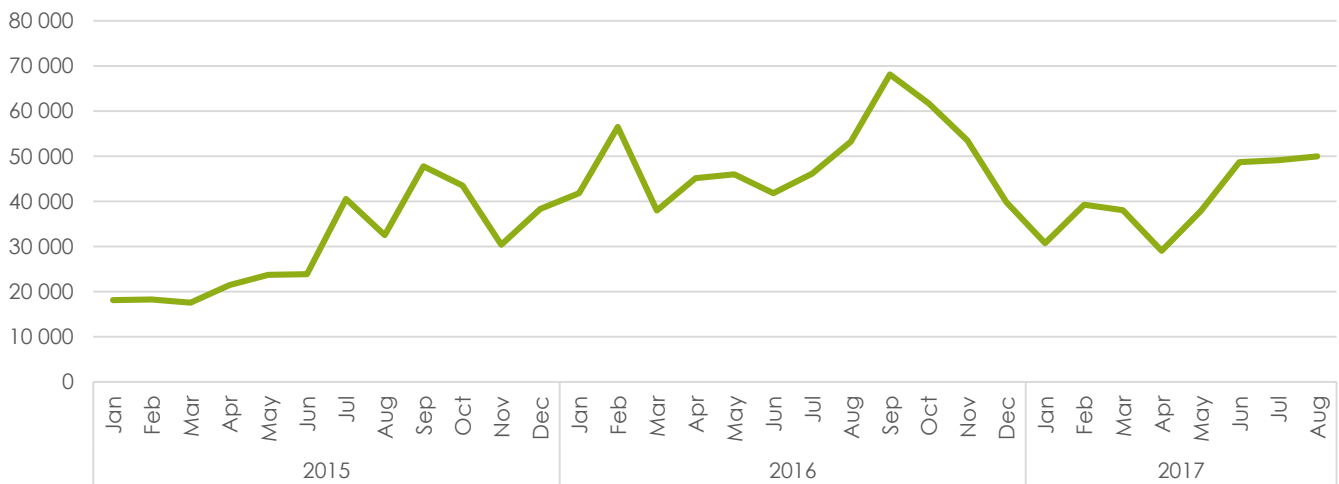
# Total waste diverted from landfill sites in a given year in the City of Cape Town

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

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

## Total waste minimised



## 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>41825</b>	<b>56521</b>	<b>38005</b>	<b>45128</b>	<b>46042</b>	<b>41835</b>	<b>46165</b>	<b>53226</b>	<b>68145</b>	<b>61733</b>	<b>53507</b>	<b>39816</b>



Waste minimised, 2017												
	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	510	657	480	506	694	754	888	1267				
Drop-off sites	358	262	285	320	367	330	343	396				
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	216	195	125	69	19	23	0	0				
Chipping of Greens	10087	9543	5740	4037	13666	14167	13238	21454				
Think Twice Programme	1227	753	588	985	631	857	1426	1826				
City Paper project	7	7	10	9	8	13	11	13				
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites	18364	27872	30805	23117	22452	32572	33240	25012				
Damaged Bins	5	9	18	16	31	27	0	0				
<b>Total Waste Minimised</b>	<b>30775</b>	<b>39299</b>	<b>38051</b>	<b>29059</b>	<b>37868</b>	<b>48742</b>	<b>49145</b>	<b>49967</b>				

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Total quantity of waste diverted from landfill sites through City initiated waste minimisation programmes in a given year 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 seven (7) have weighbridges; which make it difficult to quantify waste volumes.



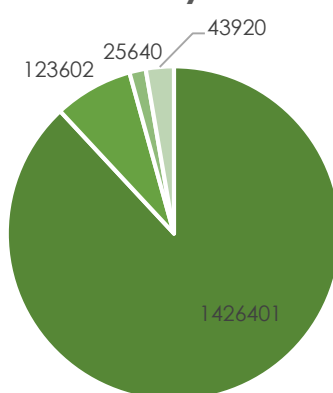
# Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape

*Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources*

TREND ANALYSIS

The hectares of biodiversity that the stewardship sites cover totalled 1 619 563 in 2017; as compared to 90 131 ha in 2012 and 37660 ha in 2007.

## Hectares of biodiversity under conservation



■ Contract Nature Reserve ■ Protected Environments ■ Biodiversity Agreement ■ Voluntary Conservation Area

### Sizes of properties in each of the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme sub-categories

	Hectares 2007	Hectares 2012	Hectares 2017
Contract Nature Reserve	17600	52820	142640 <sup>1</sup> (55400)
Protected Environments	-	-	12360 <sup>2</sup> (4720)
Biodiversity Agreement	960	14960	25640
Voluntary Conservation Area	19100	22350	43920
<b>Total</b>	<b>37660</b>	<b>90131</b>	<b>1619563</b> <b>(129680)</b>

<b>Data format</b>	area in hectares
<b>Definition</b>	Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape through the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme
<b>Data source</b>	State of Biodiversity Report 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4
<b>Data Note</b>	1.) Amount (ha) both declared and with a signed Protected Area Management Plan in place (i.e. intention to declare); amount in parenthesis below ( ) is declared only

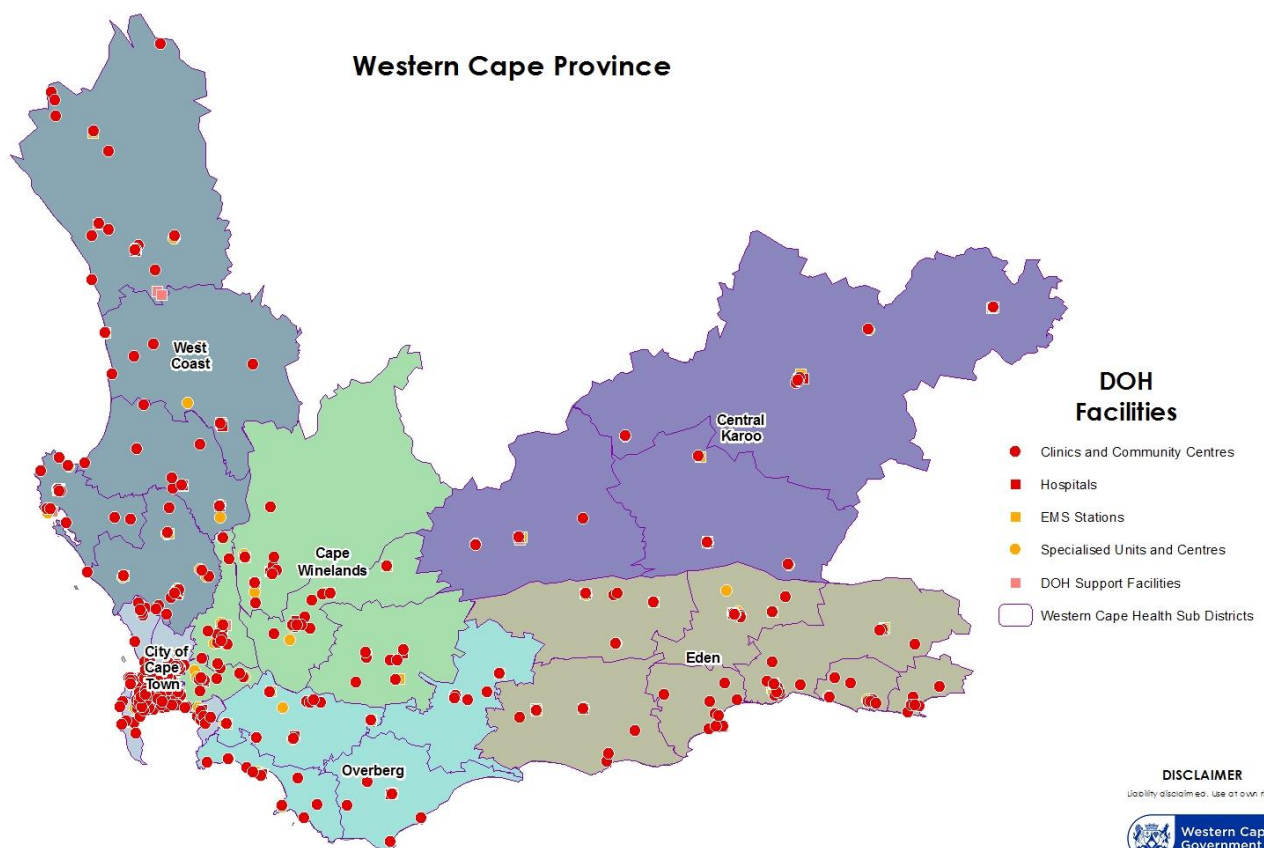


**Health**



# Health Care Facilities for the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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

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



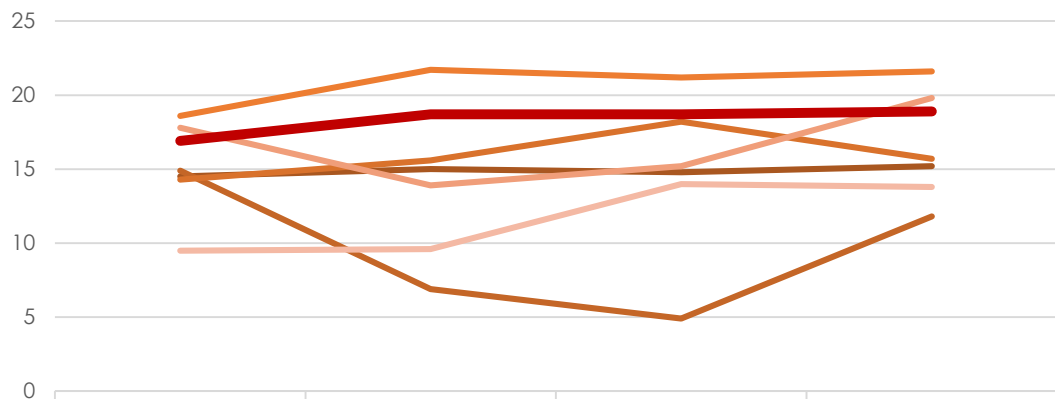
# HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cape Winelands	14.5	15	14.8	15.2
Central Karoo	14.9	6.9	4.9	11.8
Eden	14.3	15.6	18.2	15.7
Cape Town Metro	18.6	21.7	21.2	21.6
Overberg	17.8	13.9	15.2	19.8
West Coast	9.5	9.6	14	13.8
Western Cape	16.9	18.7	18.7	18.9

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province
<b>Data source</b>	Table and graph reproduced from the 2015 national antenatal sentinel HIV and syphilis prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	



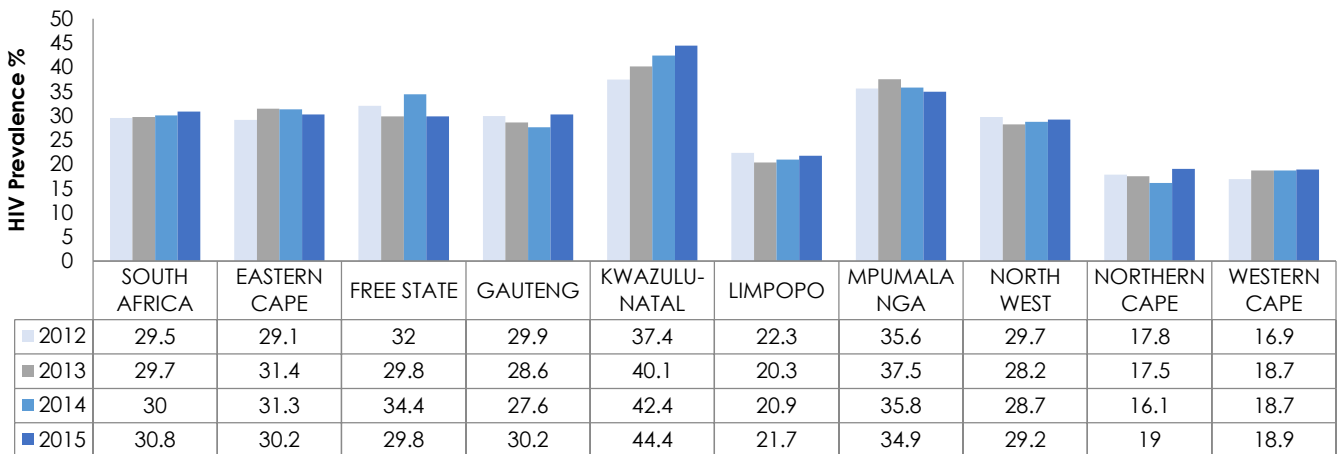
# HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

**HIV Prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, 2012 - 2015**



<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 2015 national antenatal sentinel HIV and Herpes Simplex Type-2 prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	



# New Smear Positive PTB cure rate

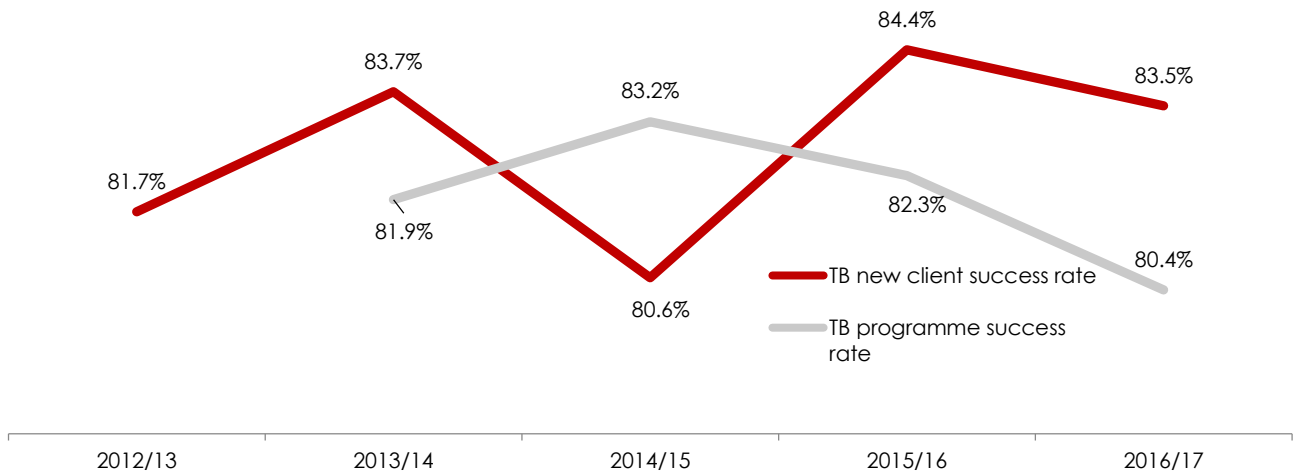
## TB programme success rate

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The cure rate for TB new client success rate has improved since 2012/13 due to the effort in the fight against TB. 2015/16 saw the highest cure rate for new cases of TB with a slight decrease to 83.5% in 2016/17. In terms of the TB programme success rate which includes all cases of TB, this indicator has decreased slightly from 81.9% in 2012/13 to 80.4% in 2016/17.

**TB new client success rate; TB programme success rate**



TB new client success rate					
Audited/Actual performance					
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
TB new client success rate	81.7%	83.7%	80.6%	84.4%	83.5%
Number of new TB clients who were cured	12023	11860	10482	10657	10393
Number of new TB clients	14722	13614	13006	12 631	12452

TB programme success rate					
Audited/Actual performance					
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
TB programme success rate	-	81.9%	83.2%	82.3%	80.4%
All TB cases treatment success	-	38166	35974	35756	34651
All TB cases treated	-	46582	43224	43 445	43099





<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 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17
<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.



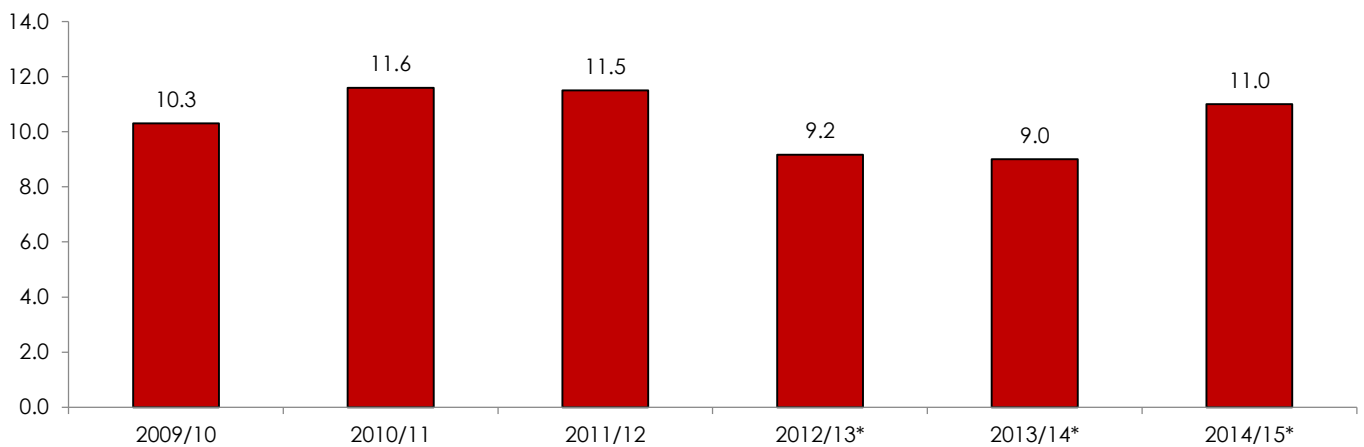
# Facility infant (under 1) mortality rate

*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 two (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.  *2012/13, 2013/14 and 2014/15 Annual report shows new reporting for denominator.



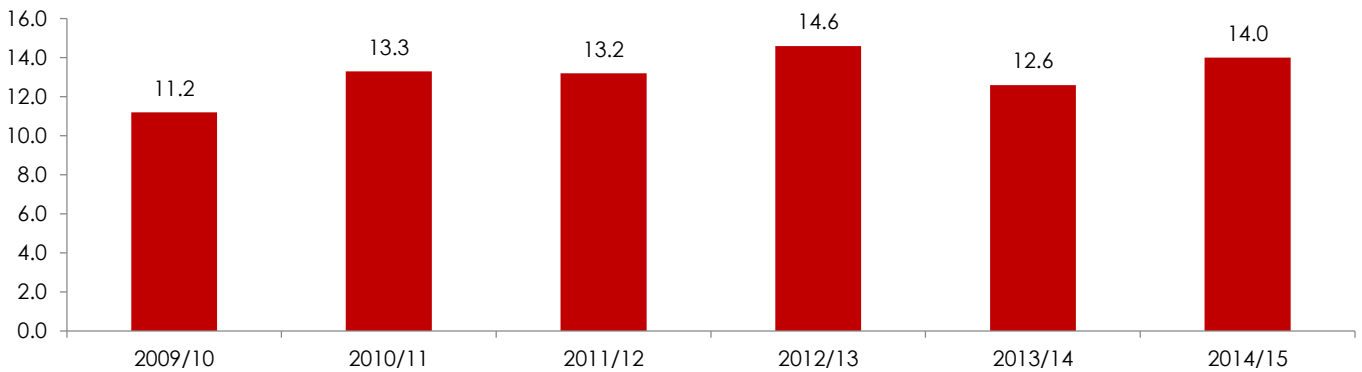
# Facility child (under 5) mortality rate

*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 a 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.



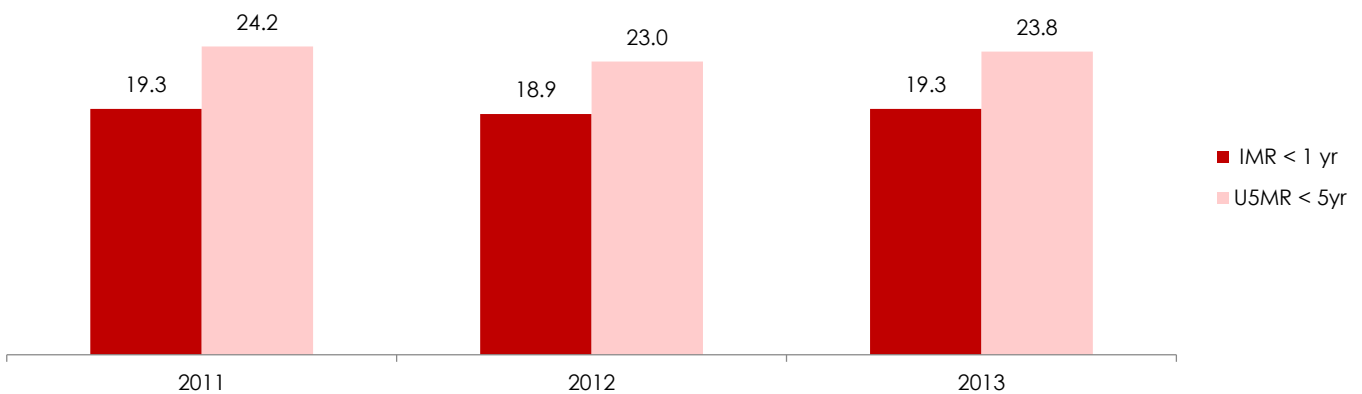
# Child (under 5) mortality rate; infant (under 1) mortality rate

**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 decreased, but the Cape Metropole area has shown some increase and the expected variation in the small population area of Central Karoo.

## Child and infant mortality rates for the Western Cape



	DEATHS (Stats SA)						BIRTHS (Stats SA)		
	2011		2012		2013		2011	2012	2013
	0	1-4	0	1-4	0	1-4			
Cape Winelands	279	71	252	58	202	55	13470	14066	13403
Central Karoo	38	8	37	4	29	11	1123	1252	1286
Cape Metropole	1233	321	1352	267	1220	305	71440	74374	62995
Eden	192	39	186	49	203	35	9565	10050	10271
Overberg	87	22	88	19	78	13	2854	3173	3433
West Coast	132	34	126	32	128	17	5898	6058	5686
<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 Stats SA infant and child deaths were used to estimate infant mortality (IMR) and under 5 mortality rates (U5MR).



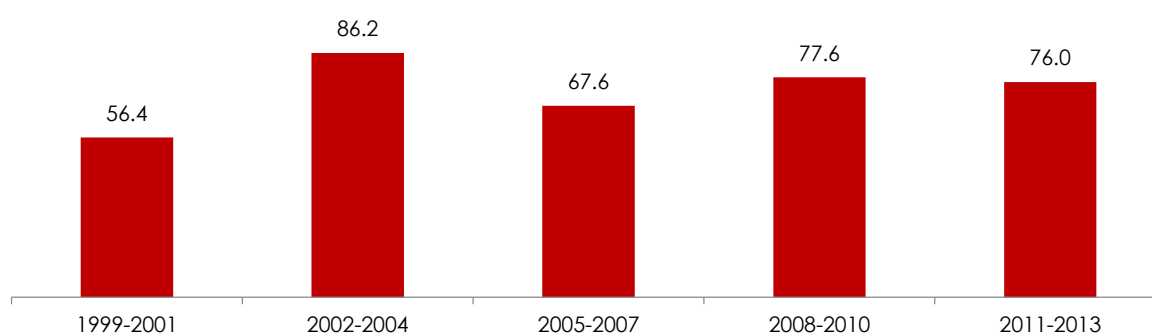
## Facility maternal mortality rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

Since numbers are small, it is more valuable to compare triennia. There were 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

<b>Data format</b>	Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births
<b>Definition</b>	Denominator: Number of facility live births Numerator: Number of facility maternal deaths
<b>Data source</b>	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;
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	Mortality estimates are technically challenging data to prepare. Data is presented from 2001 as triennia are compared to give a trend.



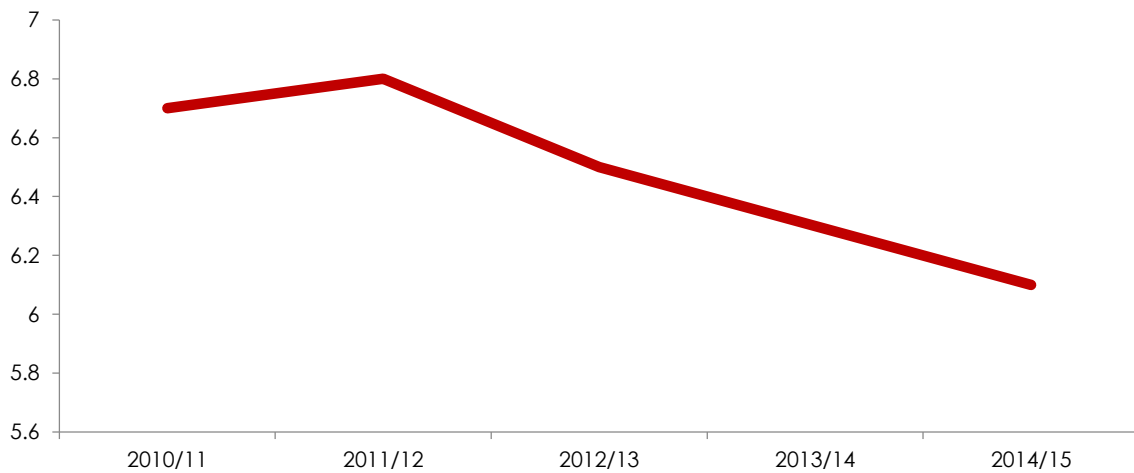
# Delivery rate in facility to women under 18 years

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

The delivery rate for women under 18 years has shown steady decrease since 2011/12.

TREND ANALYSIS

## 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

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Delivery rate in facility to women under 18 years.
<b>Data source</b>	District Health Information Systems, DoH Annual report 2012/13; 2013/14; 2014/15
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	



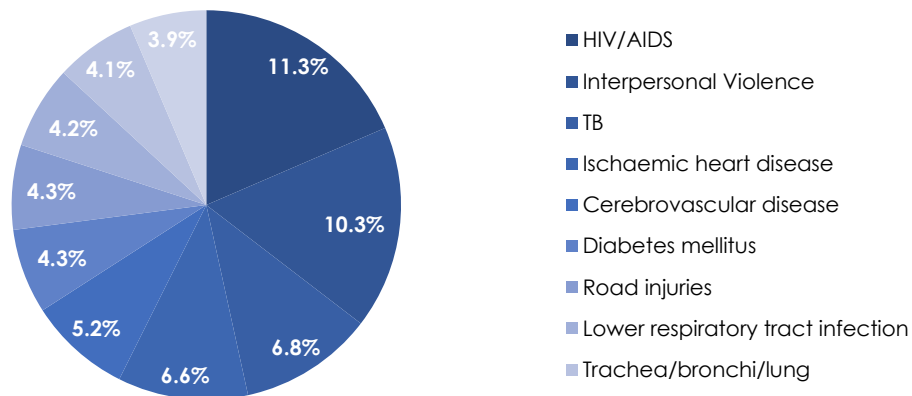
# Years of Life Lost (YLL) by cause of death, Western Cape, 2013

*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). The trend however seems to be decreasing slightly with the roll-out of ARV treatments. Interpersonal violence is the 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		
	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Eastern Cape	52.9	56.5	58.0	55.0	61.6	63.9
Free State	47.1	53.3	55.7	50.9	58.2	61.8
Gauteng	55.2	61.7	64.1	59.5	67.6	69.8
KwaZulu-Natal	48.4	55.0	57.8	53.1	61.0	63.5
Limpopo	53.0	58.3	60.5	55.9	63.7	64.8
Mpumalanga	53.1	56.9	59.5	56.2	63.2	65.1
Northern Cape	53.6	59.0	61.1	57.3	65.0	65.9
North West	51.8	56.8	58.4	54.9	62.0	64.1
Western Cape	61.8	64.8	66.8	65.5	70.6	71.8

<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 2017 – Stats SA; Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations, 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	There is a lack of consensus about the calculation of Life Expectancy.



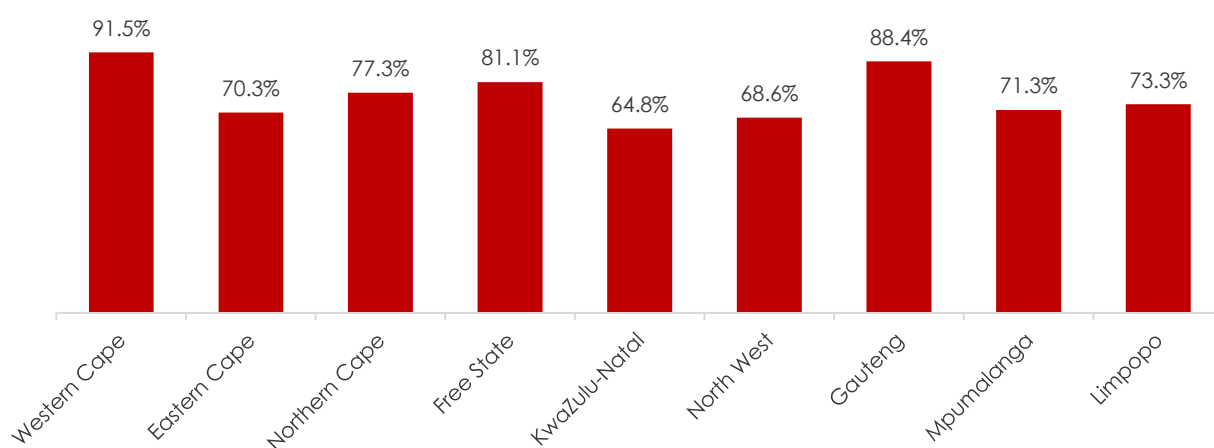
# Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200

*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 an 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>	



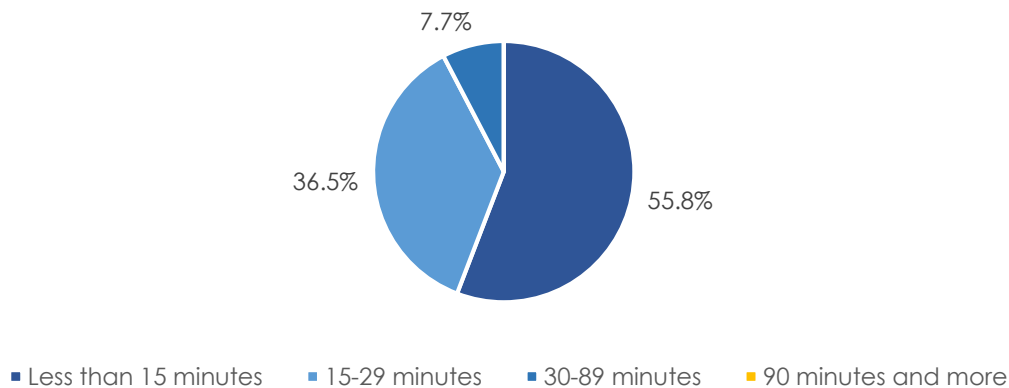
# Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2016, the percentage of households in the Western Cape with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 15 minutes are 55.8%, 15-29 minutes are 36.5%, 30-89 minutes are 7.7% and 90 minutes or more are 0%. Since 2012, the percentage of households with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes in the Western Cape has increased from 87.1% in 2012 to 92.3% in 2016.

Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200 in the Western Cape, 2016



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
less than 30 minutes	87.1%	84.9%	87.9%	90.5%	92.3%
30 - 89 minutes	12.2%	13.4%	11.3%	9.2%	7.7%
90 minutes or more	0.5%	1.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%
do not know	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%

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

2016	African/ Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Less than 15 minutes	52.3%	60.1%	0.0%	100.0%	55.8%
15 – 29 minutes	42.4%	27.2%	0.0%	0.0%	36.5%
30 – 89 minutes	5.3%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
90 minutes and more	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Do not know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%



<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 2012 -2016; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	

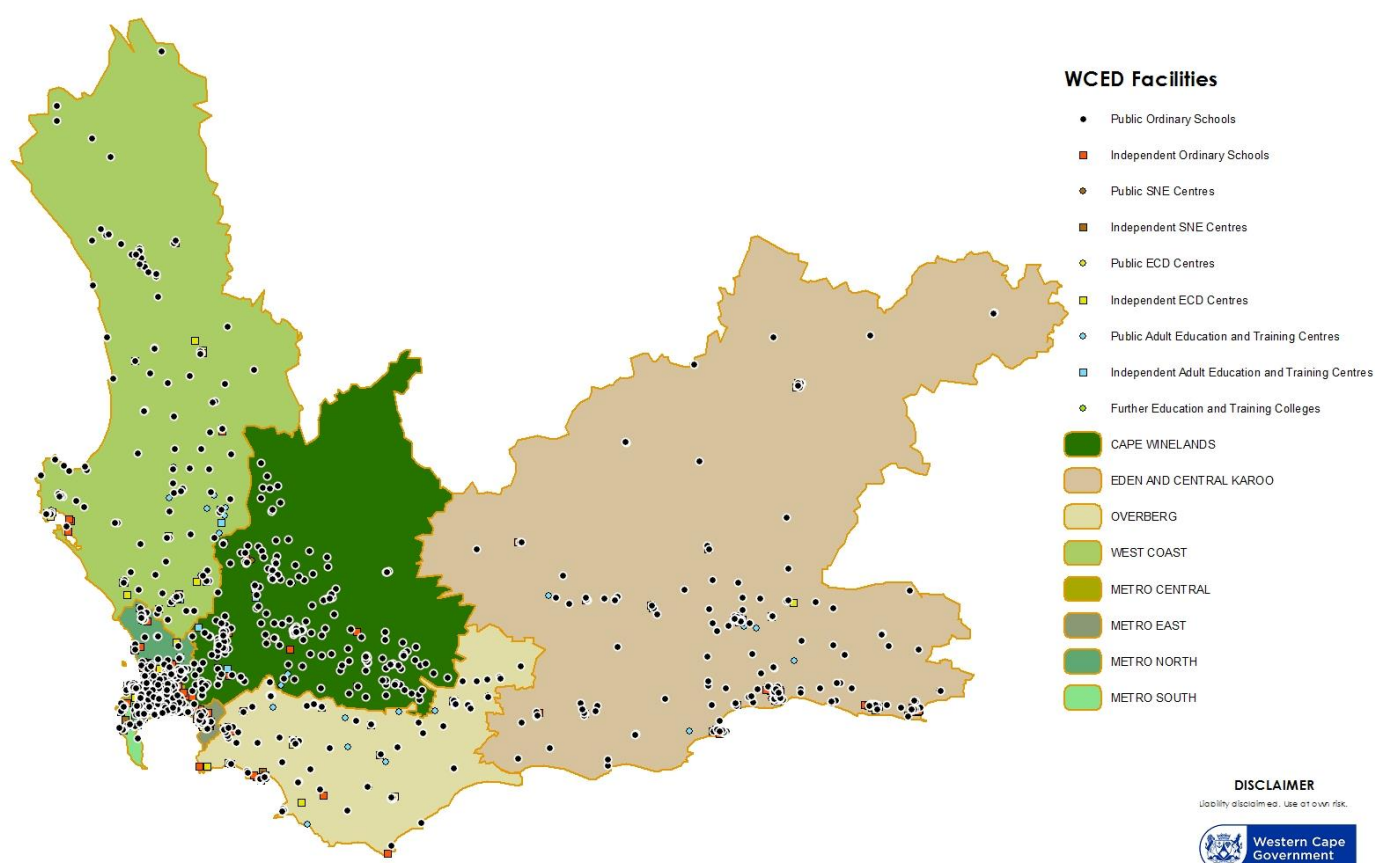


**Education**



# Education facilities in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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



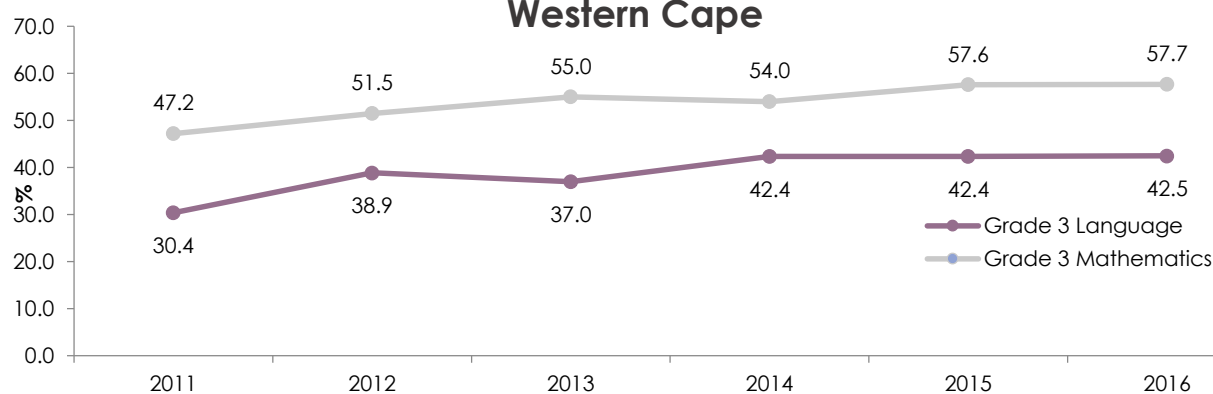
# Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The pass rate for Grade 3 mathematics has 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.

Pass rate of 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

**Data format** Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes

**Definition** Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Language test.

**Data source** WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017.

**Other links** PSG 2

**Data Note** 2011 saw the introduction of the new systemic tests that are to be conducted every year.



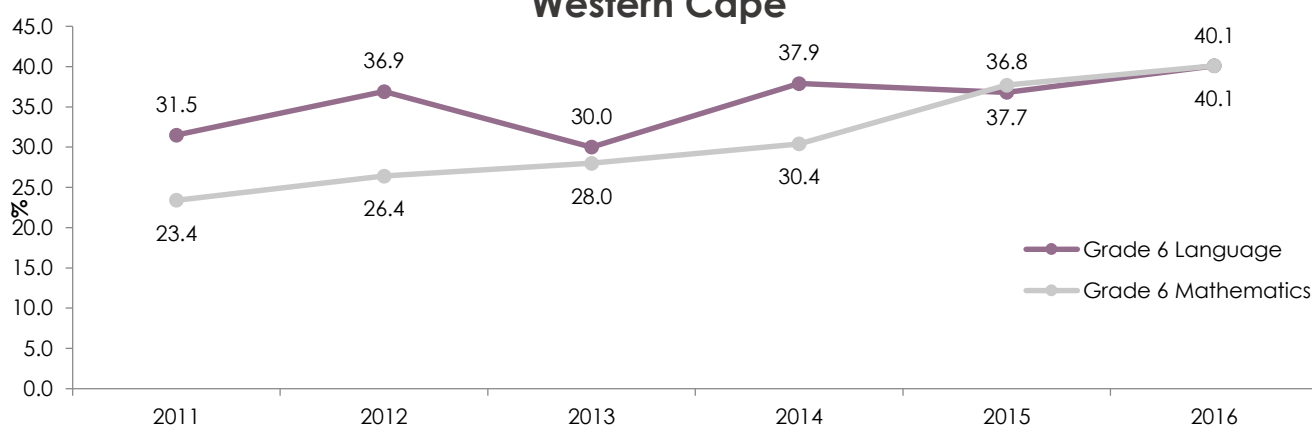
# Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

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

### Pass rate of 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.





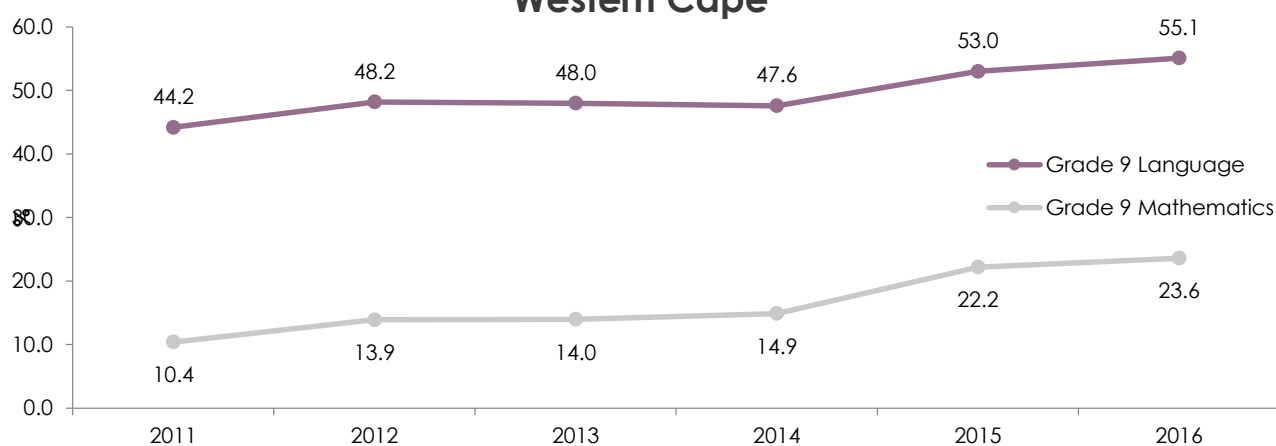
# Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

## 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.

### Pass rate of 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

**Data format** Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes

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

**Data source** WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017

**Other links** PSG 2

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



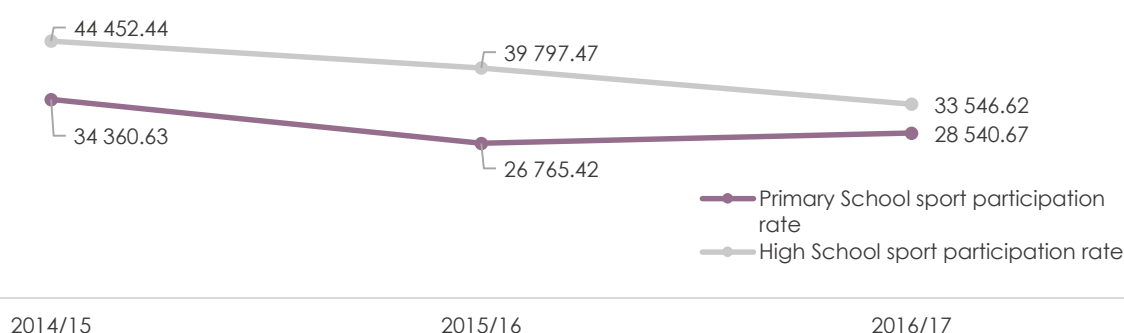
# School sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

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

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



#### 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

**Data format** Rate per 100 000

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

**Data source** Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport

**Other links** PSG 3

**Data Note**



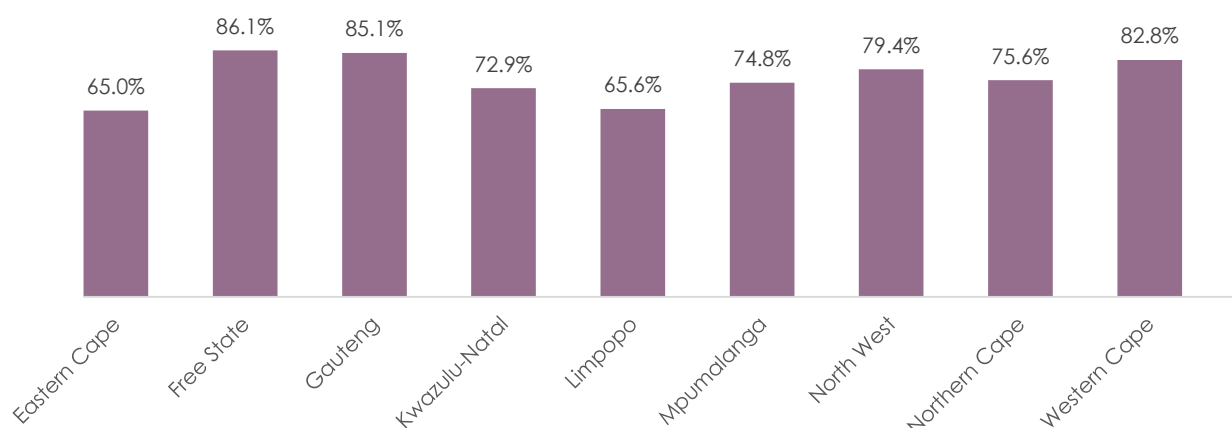
# Matric pass rate achieved

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2017, Free State has the highest level of matric pass rate at 86.1%, followed by Gauteng (85.1%) and Western Cape (82.8%). The national matric pass rate is at 75.1%. In all provinces, males achieved a slightly higher pass rate than females.

### Matric pass rate, 2017



### Matric pass rate, 2017

	Gender	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	% Total
Eastern Cape	Male	29816	20081	67.3%	65.0%
	Female	37832	23900	63.2%	
Free State	Male	11526	10079	87.4%	86.1%
	Female	13604	11552	84.9%	
Gauteng	Male	43623	37650	86.3%	85.1%
	Female	53661	45176	84.2%	
Kwazulu-Natal	Male	54602	40823	74.8%	72.9%
	Female	69715	49766	71.4%	
Limpopo	Male	37489	26033	69.4%	65.6%
	Female	45739	28592	62.5%	
Mpumalanga	Male	21781	16784	77.1%	74.8%
	Female	26702	19489	73.0%	
North West	Male	14297	11681	81.7%	79.4%
	Female	16495	12781	77.5%	
Northern Cape	Male	3843	2956	76.9%	75.6%
	Female	4892	3652	74.7%	
Western Cape	Male	21306	17961	84.3%	82.8%
	Female	27561	22479	81.6%	
South Africa	Male	238283	184048	77.2%	75.1%
	Female	296201	217387	73.4%	



<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>	NSC Examination Report 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



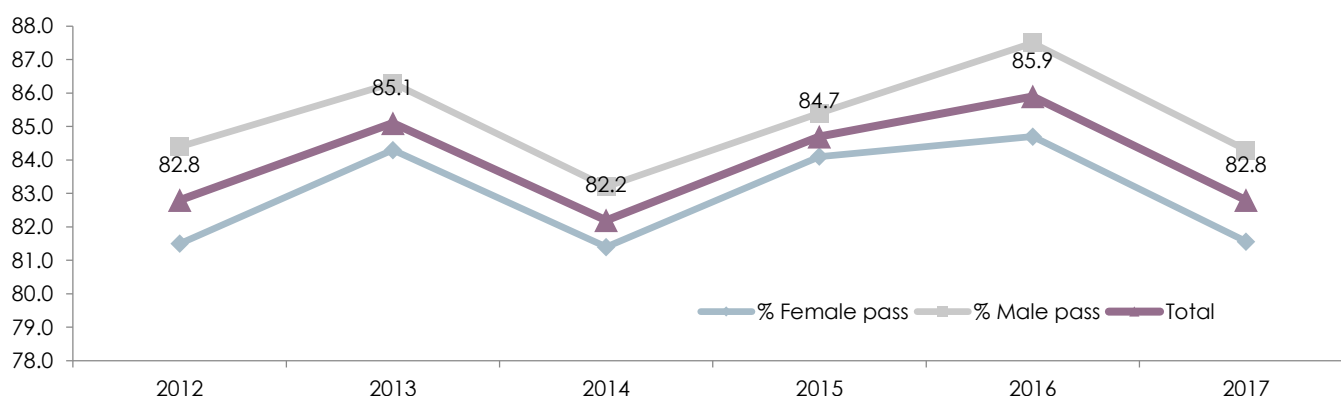
# Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The matric pass rate has reached its highest level in 2016 at 85.9%, but declined to 82.8% in 2017. The lowest matric pass rate of 82.2% over the past six (6) years was recorded in 2014.

Matric pass rate, Western Cape



Matric pass rate, Western Cape

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Females writing	25309	26987	26759	30622	28674	27561
Female pass	20639	22737	21804	25766	24288	22479
% Female pass	81.5	84.3	81.4	84.1	84.7	81.6
Males writing	19361	20628	20950	23099	22195	21306
Male pass	16335	17805	17433	19723	19428	17961
% Male pass	84.4	86.3	83.2	85.4	87.5	84.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>82.8</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>	National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015; NSC Examination Report 2016, 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



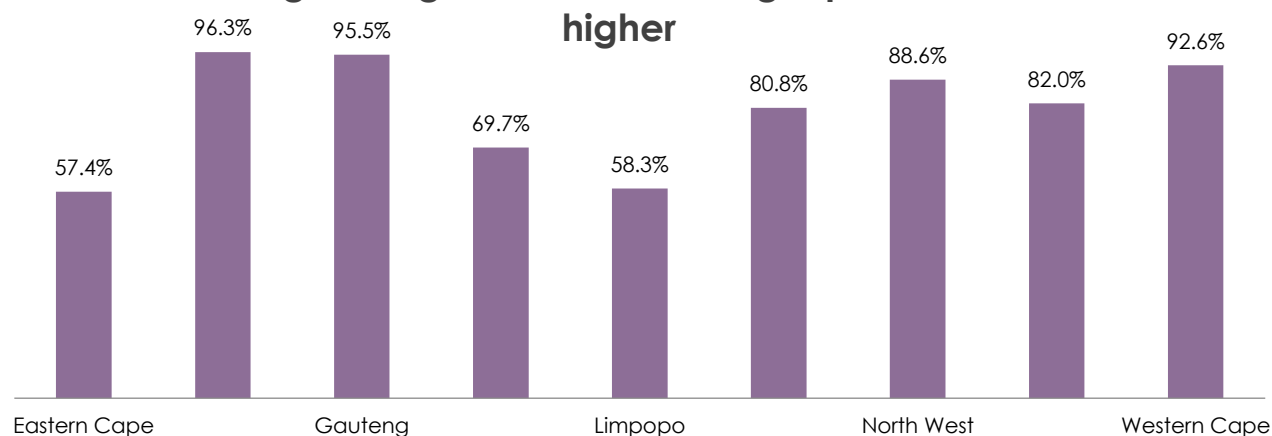
# Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2017, the Free State (96.3%) has the highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. The Western Cape (92.6%) has the third highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%, with Gauteng (95.5%) the second highest. The national average is at 74.1%.

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



## High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, 2017

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Number of schools	911	324	874	1754	1396	551	411	139	445	6805
Number of schools with 60% and higher	523	312	835	1223	814	445	364	114	412	5042
Percentage pass 60% and higher	57.4%	96.3%	95.5%	69.7%	58.3%	80.8%	88.6%	82.0%	92.6%	74.1%

<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>	2017 School Performance Report, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



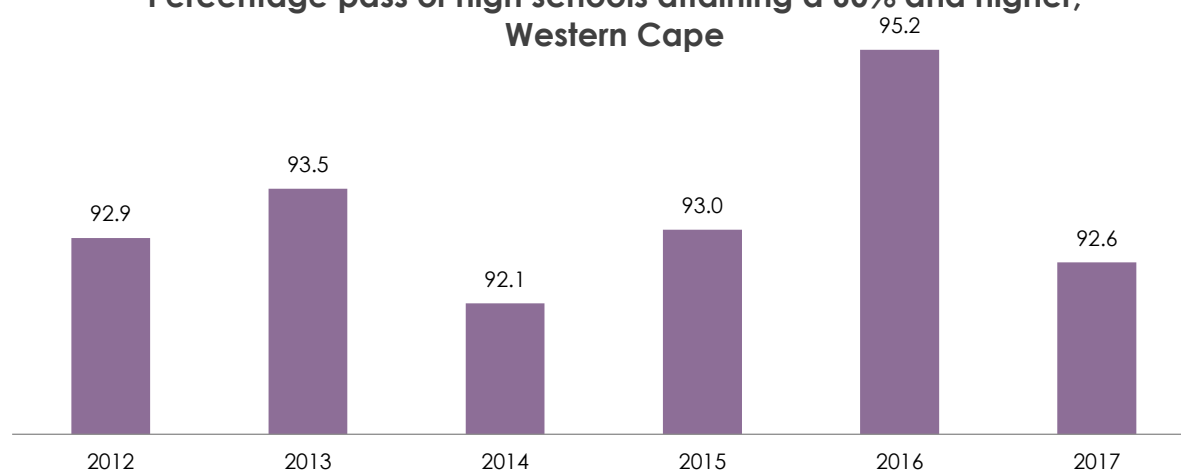
# Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2012 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 five (5) years with 95.2% of schools achieving a pass rate of more than 60%. 2017 saw a slight decrease to 92.6% of schools with 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 of high schools attaining a 60% and higher, Western Cape



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of schools	395	431	431	442	441	445
Percentage pass 60% and higher	92.9	93.5	92.1	93.0	95.2	92.6

**Data format** Percentage and absolute number of schools

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

**Data source** National Senior Examination Technical Report 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016, 2017 School Performance Report, DBE

**Other links** PSG 2

**Data Note**



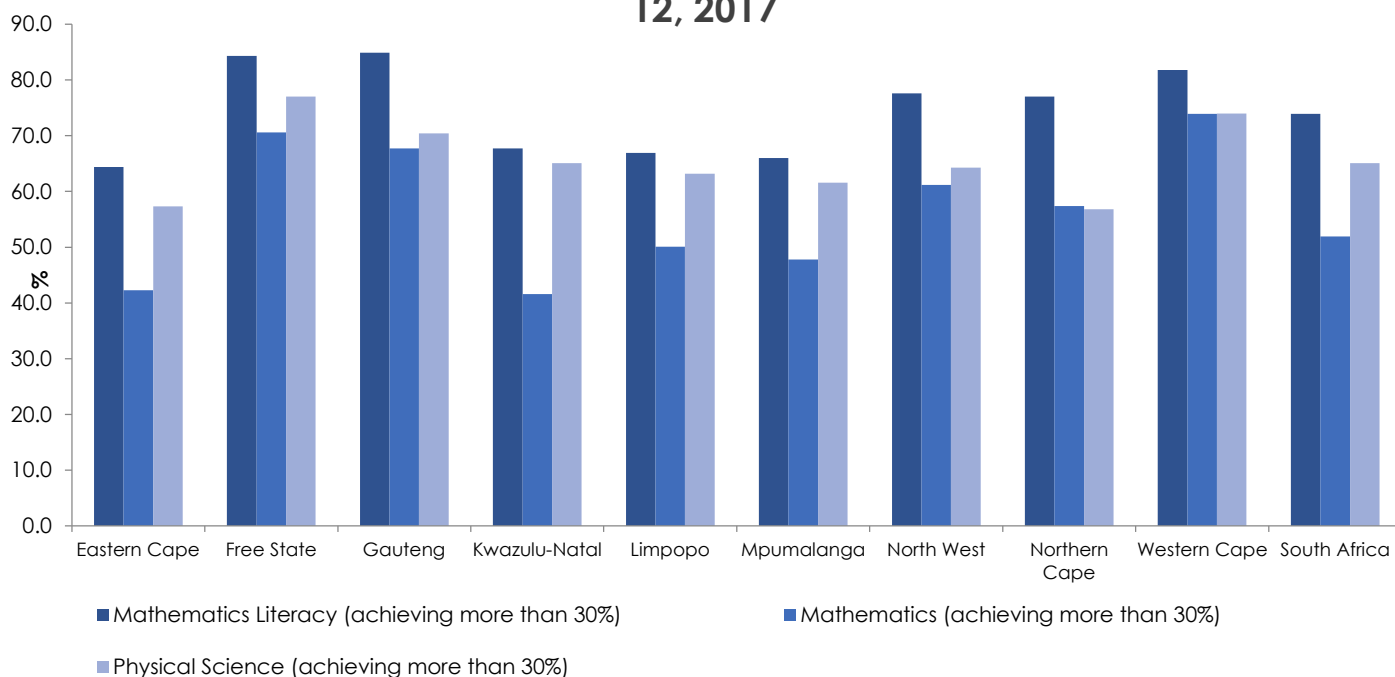
# Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2017, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy is the highest in Gauteng (84.9%); followed by the Free State (84.3%) and the Western Cape (81.8%). The pass rate for Mathematics is the highest in the Western Cape (73.9%), followed by Free State (70.6%) and Gauteng (67.7%). The province with the highest Physical Science pass rate is Free State (77.0%); followed by the Western Cape (74.0%) and Gauteng (70.4%).

### Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2017







## Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2017

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	64.4	84.3	84.9	67.7	66.9	66.0	77.6	77.0	81.8	73.9
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	36.3	56.7	59.5	38.7	33.9	35.0	44.3	45.8	56.4	45.0
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	42.3	70.6	67.7	41.6	50.1	47.8	61.2	57.4	73.9	51.9
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	26.5	49.3	49.6	27.3	32.0	31.0	40.0	37.8	57.0	35.1
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	57.3	77.0	70.4	65.1	63.2	61.6	64.3	56.8	74.0	65.1

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.

**Data source** NSC School Subject Report 2017, DBE

**Other links** PSG 2

**Data Note**



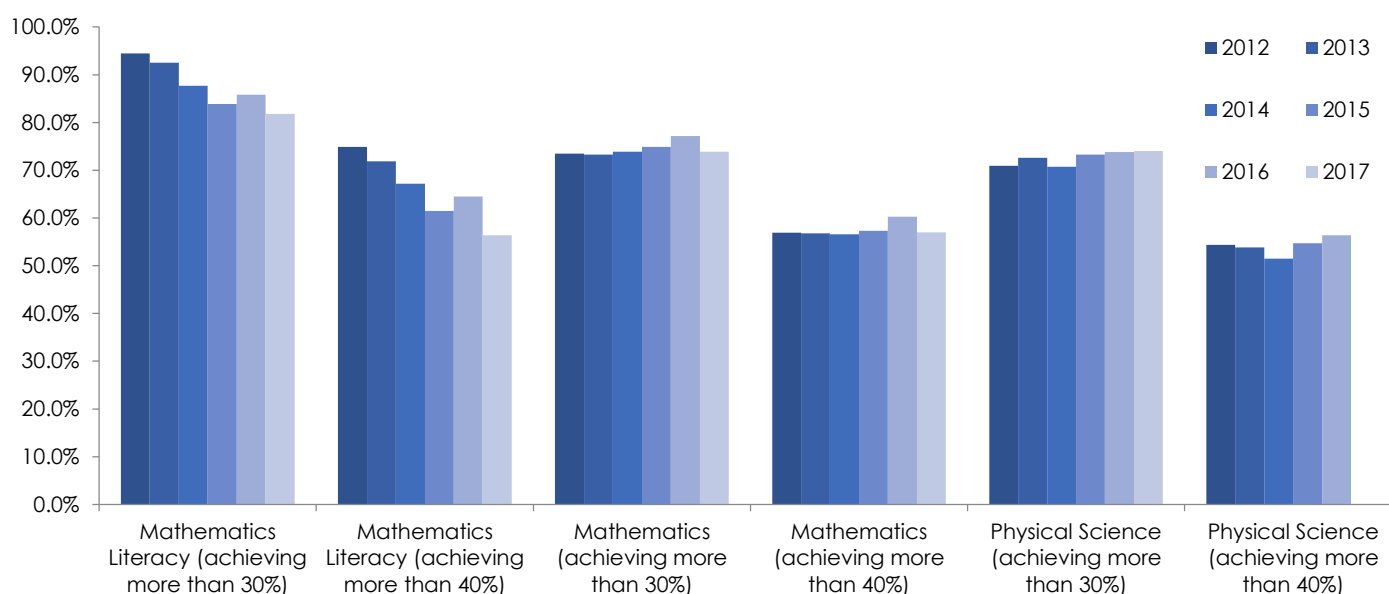
# Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The mathematics literacy pass rate has decreased significantly from 94.5% in 2012 to 81.8% in 2017. Mathematics has shown a steady improvement since 2012, reaching a pass rate of 77.2% of learners achieving a pass mark in 2016. This however decreased slightly to 73.9% in 2017. Physical Science pass rates have consistently increased from 70.9% in 2012 to 74.0% in 2017.

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12



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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	94.5%	92.5%	87.7%	83.9%	85.8%	81.8%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	74.9%	71.9%	67.2%	61.5%	64.5%	56.4%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	73.5%	73.3%	73.9%	74.9%	77.2%	73.9%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	56.9%	56.8%	56.6%	57.3%	60.3%	57.0%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	70.9%	72.6%	70.7%	73.3%	73.8%	74.0%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	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 Grade 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Grade 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
<b>Data source</b>	Senior Examination Technical Report 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016, NSC School Subject Report 2017, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	*figures for physical science more than 40% were not reported for 2017



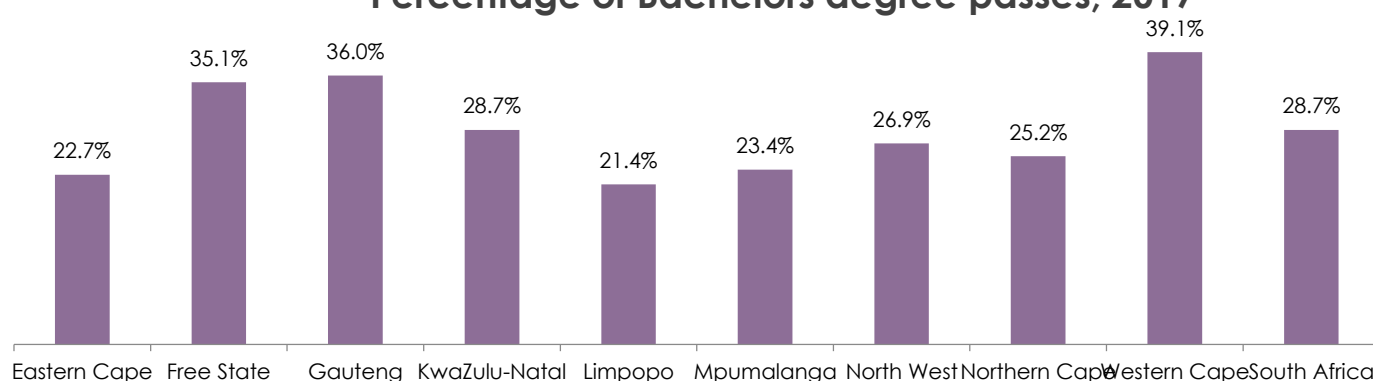
# University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new National Senior Certificate (NSC) was implemented in 2008. In 2017, the Western Cape was the province with the highest percentage Bachelor degree passes with 39.1% of learners eligible for university admission, followed by Gauteng (36.0%) and Free State (35.1%). The national percentage of B. degree passes was 28.7%.

Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, 2017



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2017

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
B. Degree passes	15380	8822	35012	35687	17790	11335	8278	2205	19101	153610
Grade 12 who wrote exams	67648	25130	97284	124317	83228	48483	30792	8735	48867	534484
% B. degree passes	22.7%	35.1%	36.0%	28.7%	21.4%	23.4%	26.9%	25.2%	39.1%	28.7%

<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 2017
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



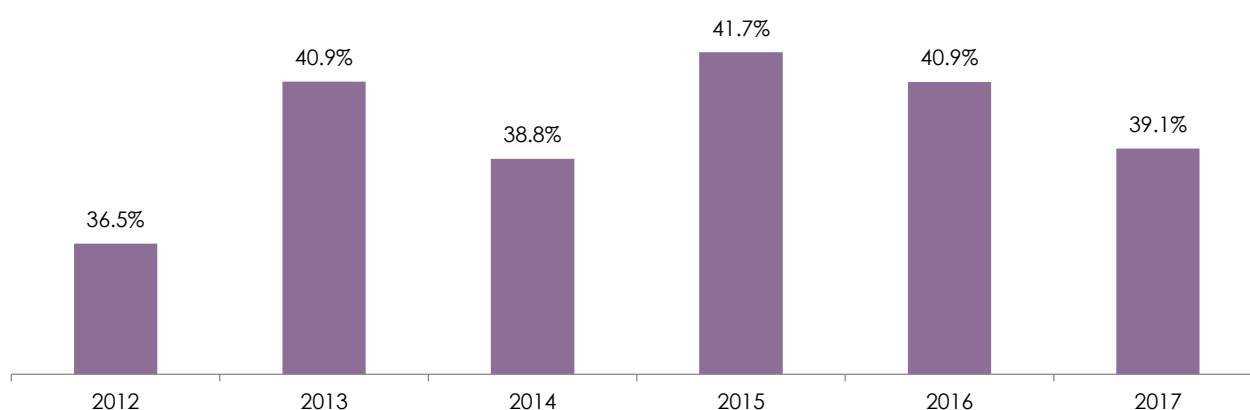
# University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new National Senior Certificate (NSC) was implemented in 2008. In 2015, the Western Cape achieved its highest percentage of B. degree passes from 36.5% in 2012 to 41.7% of learners eligible for university admission in 2015. In 2016 and 2017 this dropped to 40.9% and 39.1% respectively.

### Percentage of Bachelors degree, Western Cape



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

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
B. Degree passes	16317	19477	18524	22379	20804	19101
Grade 12 exam passes	44670	47615	47709	53721	50869	48867
% B. degree passes	36.5%	40.9%	38.8%	41.7%	40.9%	39.1%

**Data format** Percentage

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

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

**Other links** PSG 2

**Data Note**



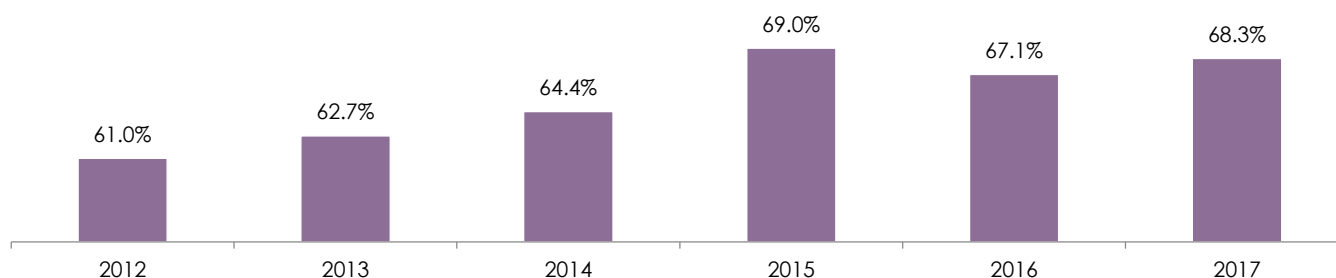
# Learner retention rate between Grade 10 and 12

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Retention rates have steadily been increasing since 2012. The highest retention rates was achieved in the cohort who did Grade 12 in 2015 (69.0%); followed by Grade 12 in 2017 (68.3%).

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
2017	104584	106047	103056	103042	94043	87370	81664	80215	72723	75856	62350	49454	1020404

**Learner retention rate**

	<b>Retention rate Grade 10 to 11</b>	<b>Retention rate Grade 10 to 12</b>
<b>2012</b>	80.0%	61.0%
<b>2013</b>	77.2%	62.7%
<b>2014</b>	82.0%	64.4%
<b>2015</b>	83.4%	69.0%
<b>2016</b>	82.2%	67.1%
<b>2017</b>	81.0%	68.3%

<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 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior.
<b>Data source</b>	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2018/19; 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.



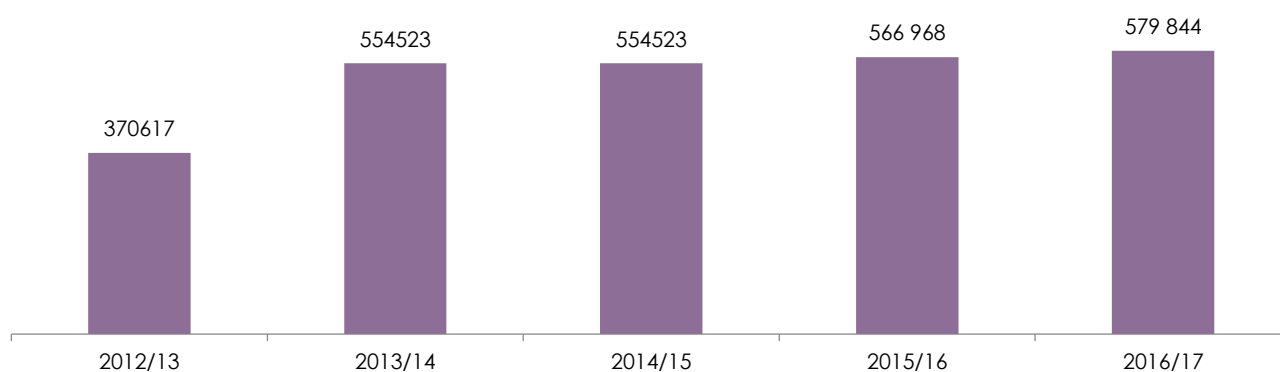
## The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption

### Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2012/2013 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 39.6% in 2012/13 to 58.0% in 2016/17.

### 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

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
number of no-fee learners	370 617	554 523	554 523	566 968	579 844
total number of learners	934 992	947 046	963 441	984 073	998 925
% no fee from total	39.6%	58.6%	57.6%	57.6%	58.0%

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the "No Fee School" policy.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED Annual Report 2012/13; 2013/14; 2014/15; 2015/16; 2016/17
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 2
<b>Data Note</b>	





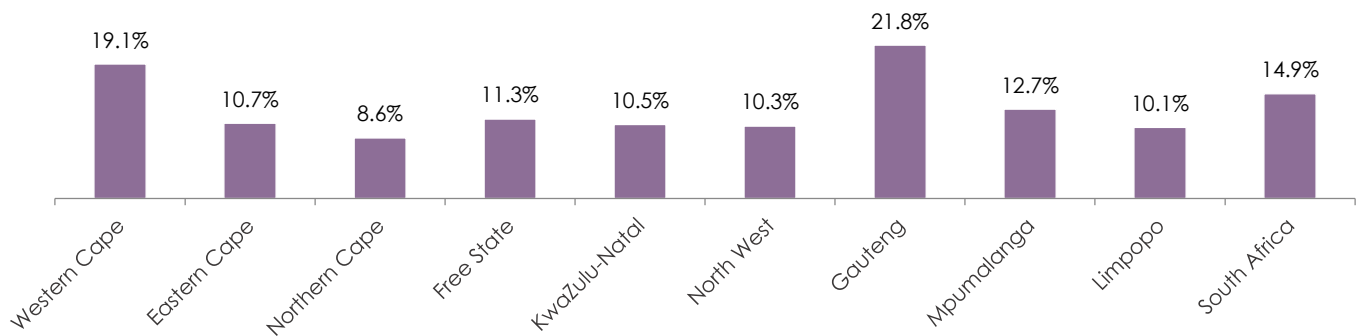
# Percentage of population (aged 25 years and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification

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

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2016 the percentage of the population aged 25 years 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%.

**Percentage of 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



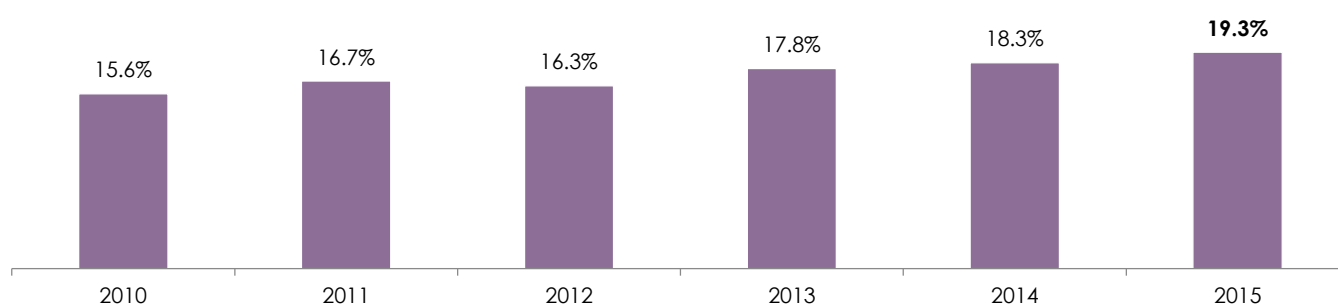
## Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape

*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.

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



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2010-2015						
	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



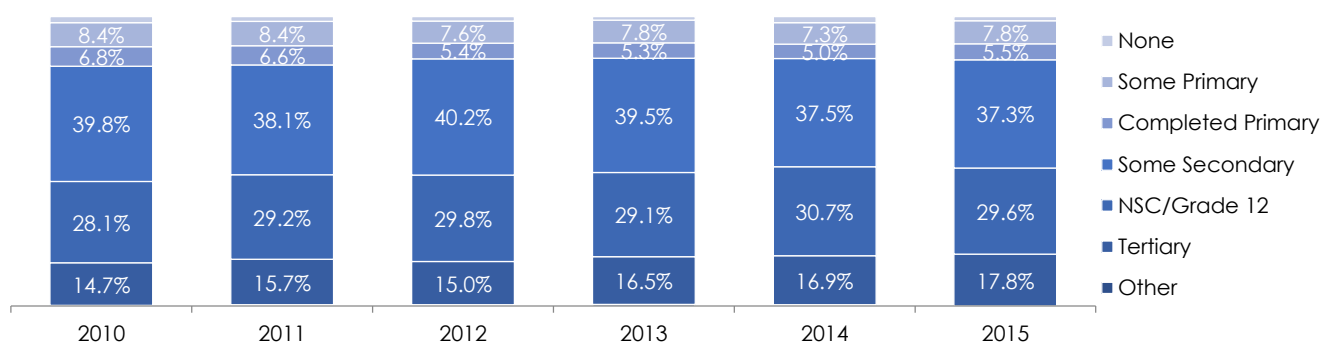
# Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate)

## 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.

### 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%

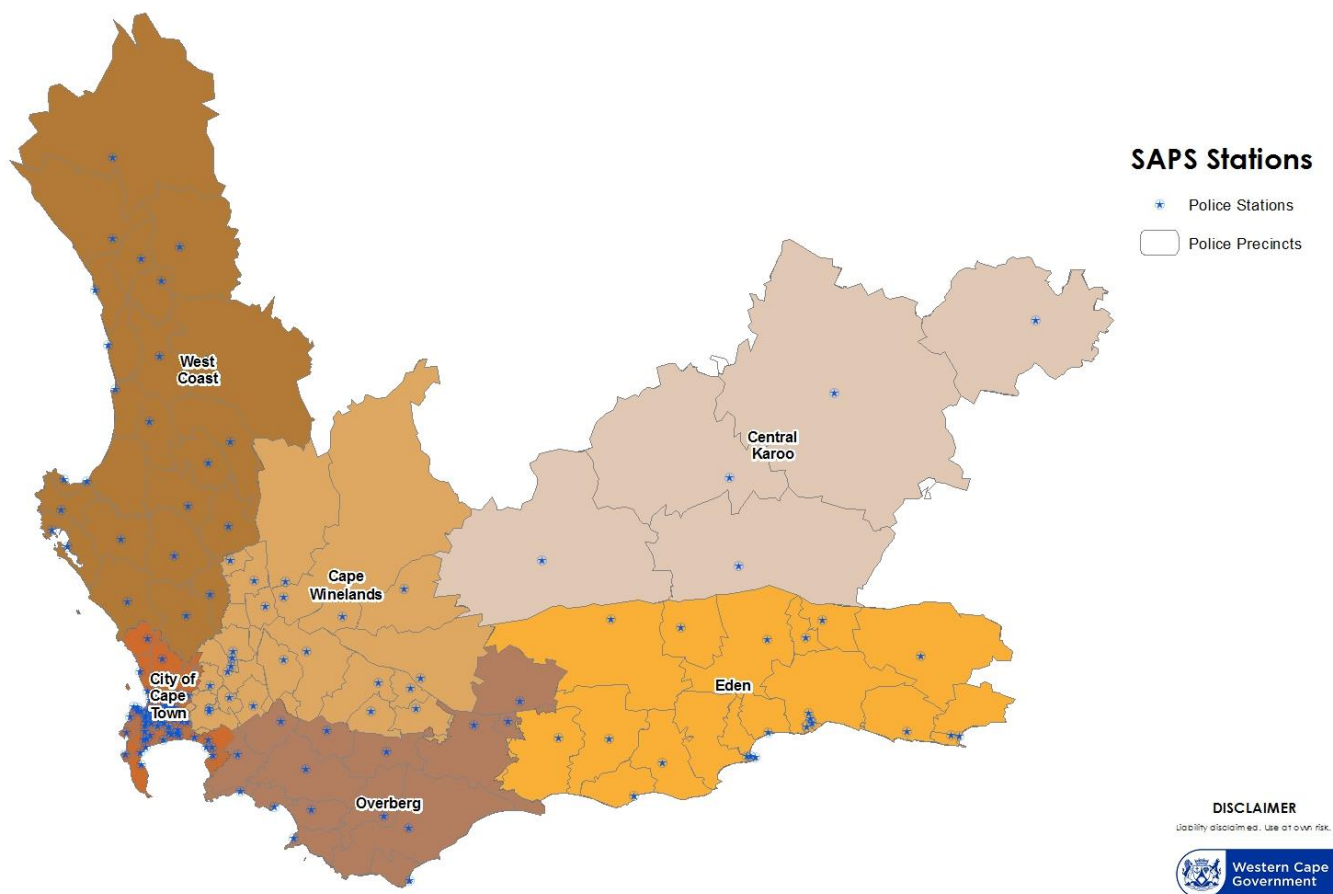
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	% of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; % of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed Grade 7 or equivalent in the Western Cape (literacy rate).
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2010-2015; Stats SA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



**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.

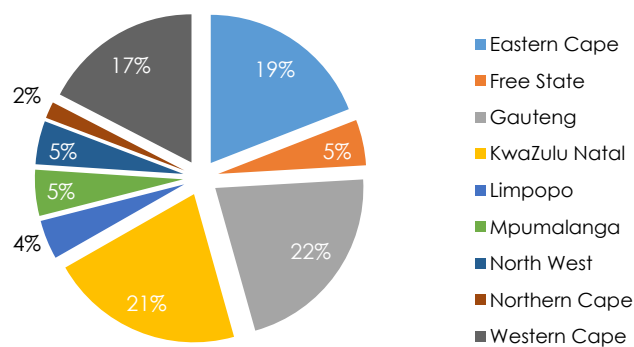
# Total number of murders reported in a given year

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

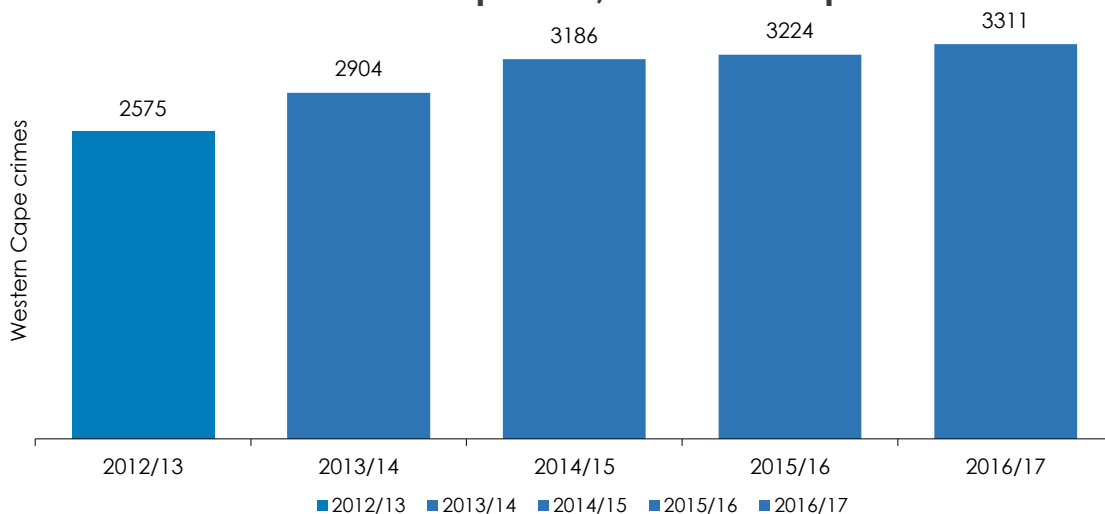
TREND ANALYSIS

Murders in the Western Cape has increased significantly by 28.6% from 2012/13 to 2016/17 and for the same period, murders in South Africa has increased by 17.3%. Mpumalanga (37.7%) and Gauteng (37.3%) are the provinces that have the highest increase in murders. The number of murders in the Western Cape has reached it's highest level in 2016/17.

**% of murders reported by province, 2017**



**Murders reported, Western Cape**





Murders reported, 2012/13 – 2016/17						
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% increase
Eastern Cape	3 335	3 441	3 321	3 649	3 628	8.79%
Free State	1 019	942	943	993	950	-6.77%
Gauteng	2 988	3 325	3 671	3 842	4 101	37.25%
KwaZulu Natal	3 623	3 616	3 810	3 929	4 014	10.79%
Limpopo	701	728	777	898	813	15.98%
Mpumalanga	693	806	831	859	954	37.66%
North West	867	824	853	907	901	3.92%
Northern Cape	412	437	413	372	344	-16.50%
Western Cape	2 575	2 904	3 186	3 224	3 311	28.58%
South Africa	16 213	17 023	17 805	18 673	19 016	17.29%

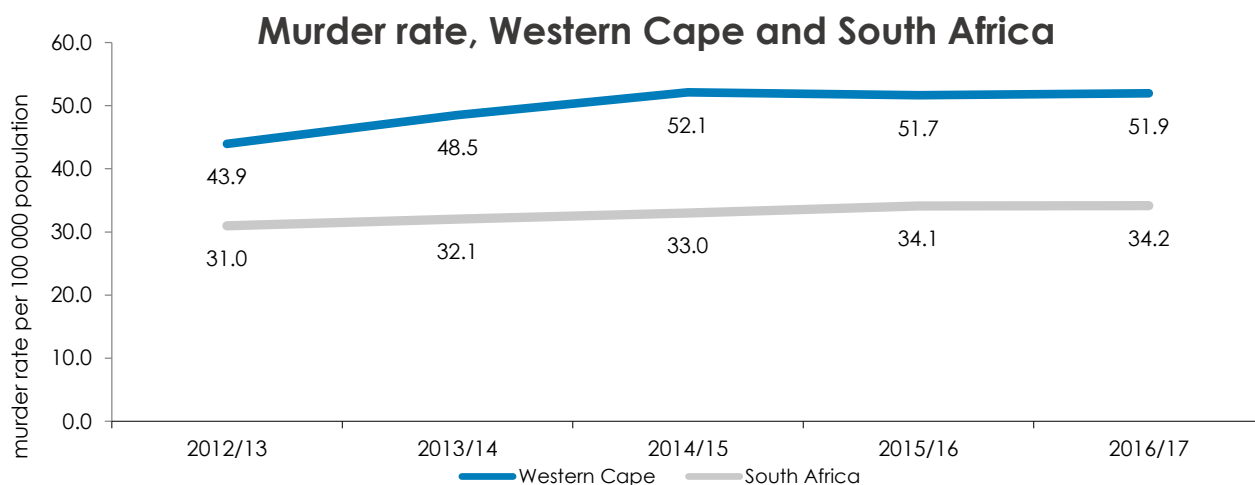
<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported murders
<b>Definition</b>	Number of murders reported in South Africa in a given year.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2016/17; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April 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 43.9 per 100 000 population in 2012/13 to 51.9 per 100 000 population in 2016/17. The murder rate in WC is also much higher than the murder rate for the country as a whole. For 2016/17, Eastern Cape (55.9 per 100 000) and KwaZulu-Natal (36.7 per 100 000) are the other two (2) provinces with a high murder rate.



Murder rate					
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Eastern Cape	51.5	53.1	51.2	56.3	55.9
Free State	36.9	33.9	33.7	35.2	33.4
Gauteng	23.8	25.8	27.8	28.4	29.5
KwaZulu-Natal	34.6	34.2	35.6	36.3	36.7
Limpopo	12.9	13.2	13.9	15.9	14.2
Mpumalanga	17.0	19.4	19.7	20.0	21.8
Northern Cape	36.1	37.8	35.3	31.4	28.7
North West	24.5	22.9	23.3	24.3	23.8
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>51.9</b>
South Africa	31.0	32.1	33.0	34.1	34.2

<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 2016/17; Crime Information Management - SAPS; Mid-year population estimates 2017, 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



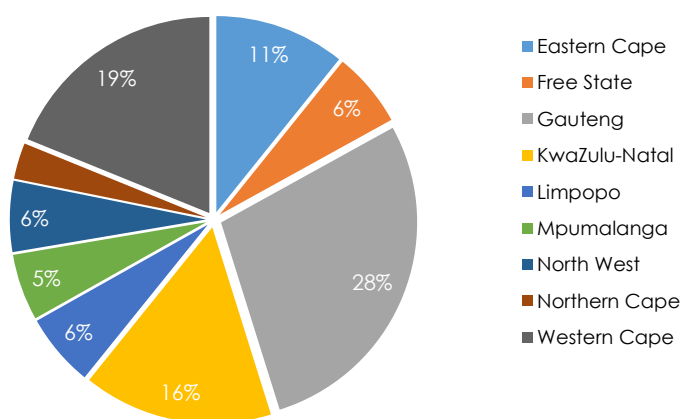
# Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

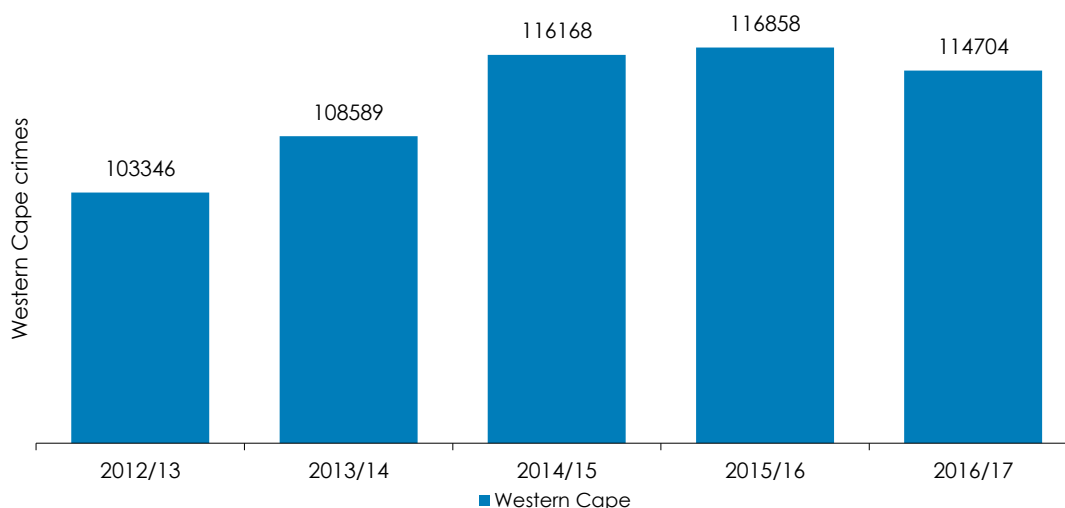
TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has shown an increase of 11.0% in the number of contact crimes reported since 2012/13; whereas nationally a decrease of 0.1% 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 five (5) years. 2016/17 has however shown a slight decrease from the previous year. Free State (22.2%) reported the highest decrease in the number of contact crimes and Eastern Cape (9.8%) the second highest decrease.

## % of Contact Crimes reported by province, 2017



## Contact crimes reported, Western Cape



Contact crimes reported, 2012/13 – 2016/17						
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% increase
Eastern Cape	72 650	73 032	68 654	67 258	65 524	-9.8%
Free State	48 480	45 945	42 314	41 100	37 741	-22.2%
Gauteng	153 610	160 881	167 264	172 814	171 466	11.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	105 444	101 983	98 757	97 870	95 153	-9.8%
Limpopo	36 786	35 953	37 971	40 391	36 764	-0.1%
Mpumalanga	33 692	31 775	31 886	32 737	33 381	-0.9%
North West	36 067	34 473	35 082	35 224	35 483	-1.6%
Northern Cape	18 649	18 943	18 877	18 971	18 105	-2.9%
Western Cape	103 346	108 589	116 168	116 858	114 704	11.0%
South Africa	608 724	611 574	616 973	623 223	608 321	-0.1%

<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 2016/17; 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

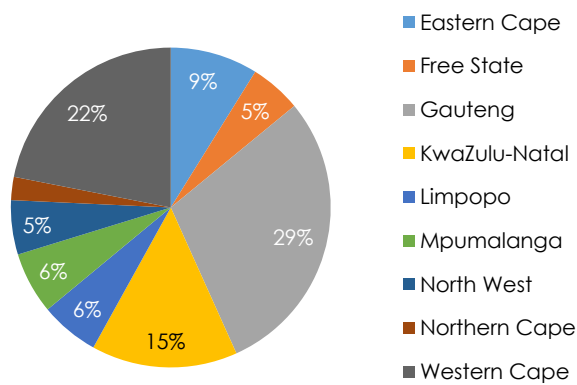
# Total number of thefts reported in a given year

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

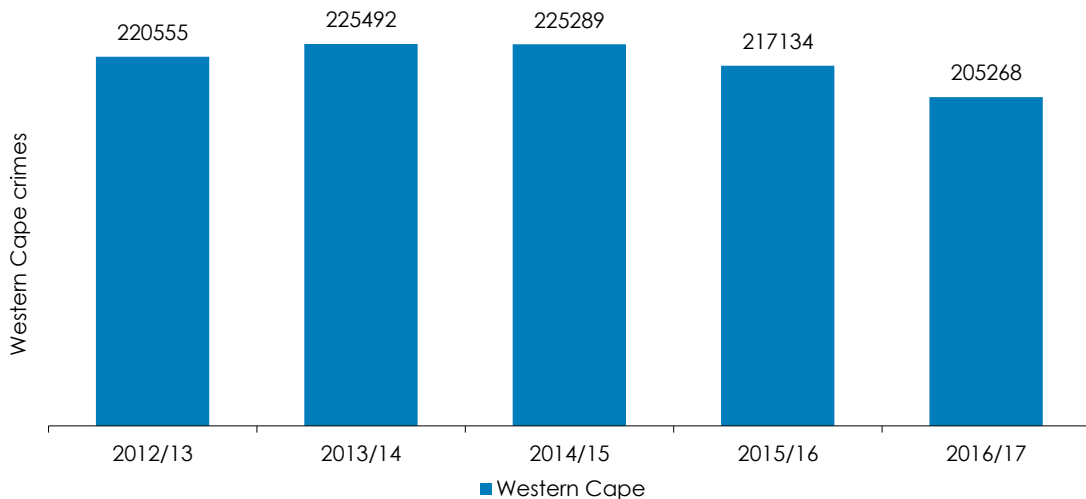
TREND ANALYSIS

For both the Western Cape and South Africa, since 2012/13 there has been a general decrease in the number of reported cases of theft. Overall for the period from 2012/13 to 2016/17, a decrease of 6.9% is observed in thefts reported for the Western Cape; and a decrease of 5.1% is observed for South Africa for the same period. Over the past five (5) years, Free State (15.0%) reflects the highest decrease in reported theft and Limpopo (11.8%) the highest increase.

**% of Thefts reported by province, 2017**



**Thefts reported, Western Cape**





Thefts reported, 2012/13 – 2016/17

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% increase
Eastern Cape	87 854	87 199	85 178	80 166	82 991	-5.54%
Free State	57 175	54 947	51 490	50 138	48 570	-15.05%
Gauteng	283 351	287 934	287 896	275 711	273 588	-3.45%
KwaZulu-Natal	154 503	151 429	148 554	143 606	138 371	-10.44%
Limpopo	49 870	53 666	54 628	55 795	55 740	11.77%
Mpumalanga	60 933	58 710	58 606	57 920	58 577	-3.87%
North West	51 407	51 063	51 887	50 408	51 356	-0.10%
Northern Cape	20 800	21 204	21 827	21 804	21 918	5.38%
Western Cape	220 555	225 492	225 289	217 134	205 268	-6.93%
South Africa	986 448	992 232	985 355	952 682	936 379	-5.08%

<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 2016/17; 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

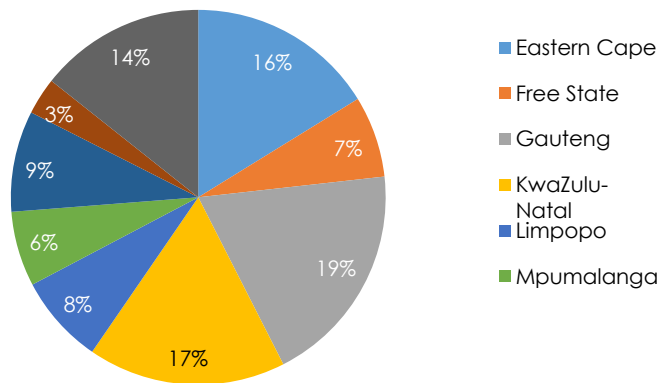
# Total number of sexual crimes reported in a given year

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

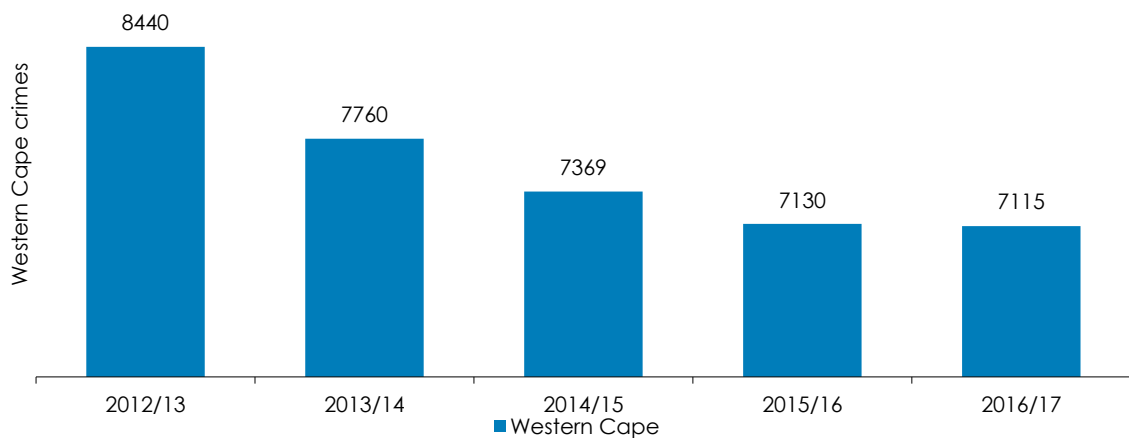
TREND ANALYSIS

It is observed that over the last five (5) years, a decrease in the number of sex crimes has been reported in the Western Cape, with 2016/17 having the least number of sex crimes reported for the last five (5) years. 2016/17 also saw the least number of sex crimes reported in South Africa since 2012/13. For the period 2012/13 to 2016/17, a decrease of 15.7% and 18.4% is observed for the Western Cape and South Africa respectively. It must be noted that it is generally accepted that there is under-reporting of these crimes.

**% of Sex Crimes reported by province, 2017**



**Sex crimes reported, Western Cape**





Sex Crimes reported, 2012/13 – 2016/17						
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% increase
Eastern Cape	9 288	9 616	9 224	8 797	8 050	-13.33%
Free State	5 098	4 584	4 094	3 928	3 488	-31.58%
Gauteng	11 113	10 264	9 902	9 510	9 566	-13.92%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 964	9 889	9 079	8 947	8 484	-22.62%
Limpopo	4 866	4 423	4 312	4 369	3 828	-21.33%
Mpumalanga	4 065	3 797	3 474	3 331	3 216	-20.89%
North West	5 228	4 616	4 585	4 164	4 326	-17.25%
Northern Cape	1 826	1 731	1 578	1 719	1 587	-13.09%
Western Cape	8 440	7 760	7 369	7 130	7 115	-15.70%
South Africa	60 888	56 680	53 617	51 895	49 660	-18.44%

<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 2016/17; 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

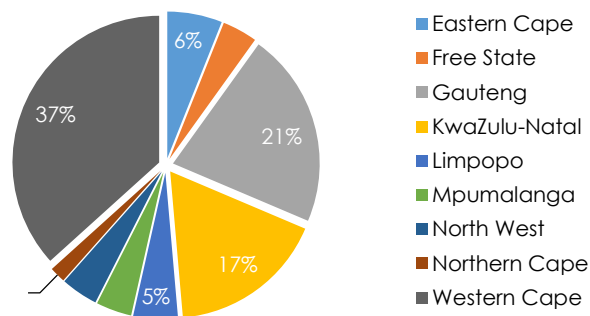
# Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape

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

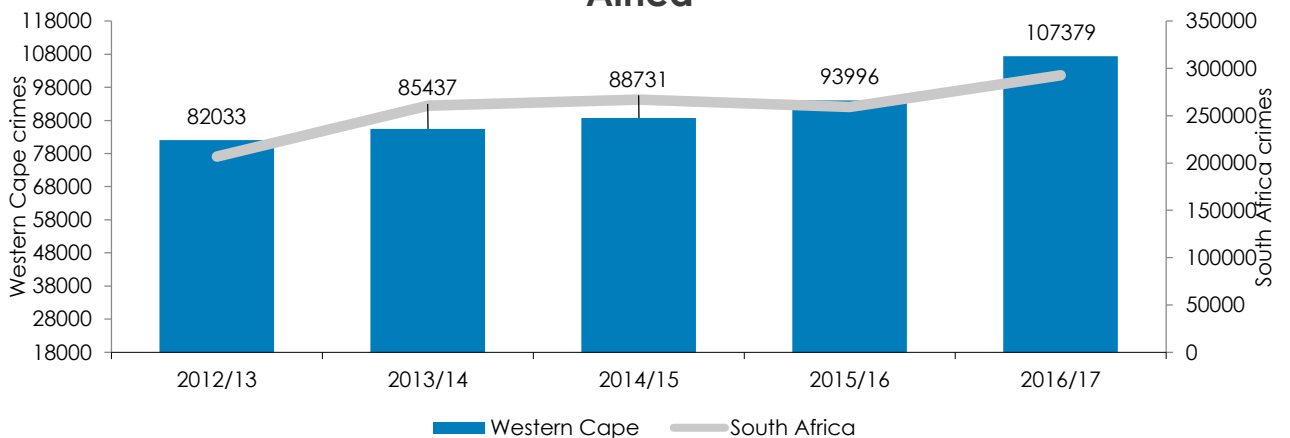
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of drug-related crimes reported in the Western Cape and South Africa has increased significantly over the last five (5) years. Drug-related crimes reported increased by 30.9% from 2012/13 to 2016/17 in the Western Cape; and by 41.6% for the same period in South Africa. Mpumalanga and Limpopo has the highest increase in percentage over the past five (5) years of 97.5% and 91.2% respectively.

**% of Drug-related crimes reported by province, 2017**



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



**Drug-related Crimes reported, 2012/13 – 2016/17**

	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>% increase</b>
Eastern Cape	12 871	15 032	16 038	16 129	17 710	37.60%
Free State	6 153	8 189	8 776	9 623	11 314	83.88%
Gauteng	38 131	74 667	70 264	55 442	62 837	64.79%
KwaZulu-Natal	42 167	45 950	47 377	46 354	50 429	19.59%
Limpopo	7 528	9 608	11 716	11 268	14 393	91.19%
Mpumalanga	5 834	7 459	8 841	9 820	11 519	97.45%
North West	9 152	11 007	11 632	12 189	11 972	30.81%
Northern Cape	2 852	3 247	3 527	4 344	5 136	80.08%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>82 033</b>	<b>85 437</b>	<b>88 731</b>	<b>93 996</b>	<b>107 379</b>	<b>30.90%</b>
South Africa	206 721	260 596	266 902	259 165	292 689	41.59%

<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 2016/17; 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



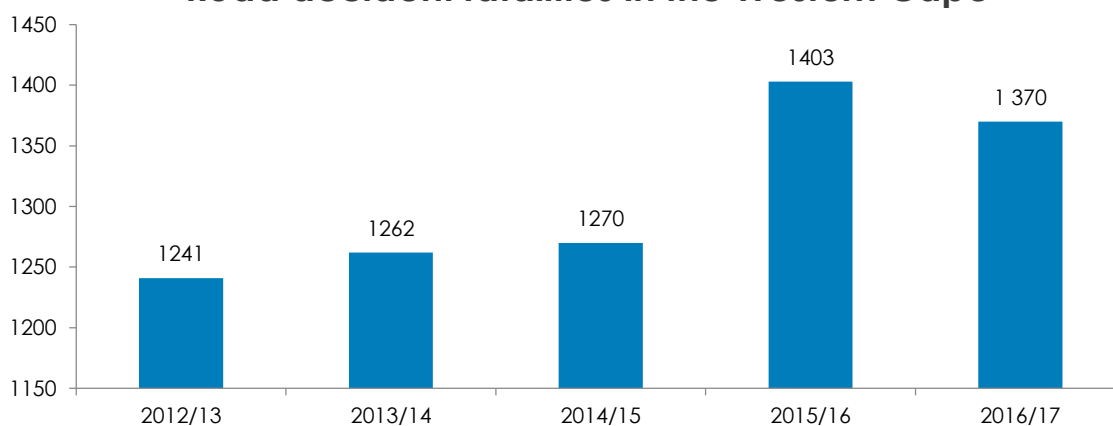
# Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape

*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. For the period from 2012/13 to 2016/17 an increase of 10.4% is observed; but there is a decrease of 2.4% in 2016/17 as compared to the previous year.

**Road accident fatalities in the Western Cape**



**Road accident deaths in the Western Cape**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Total	1241	1262	1270	1403	1370

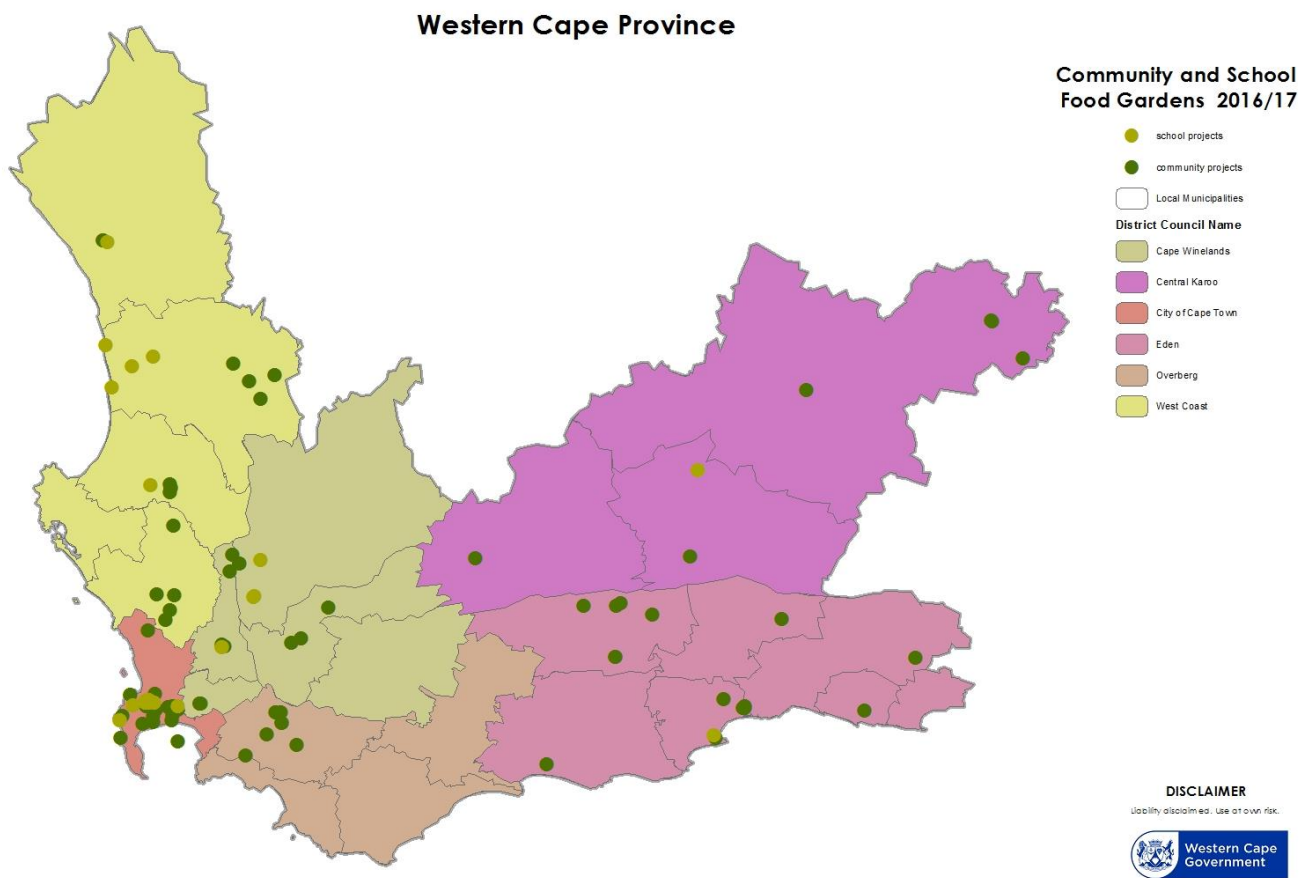
<b>Data format</b>	Total number of deaths
<b>Definition</b>	Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	DTPW Annual Report 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 3
<b>Data Note</b>	



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

# Provincial school gardens in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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

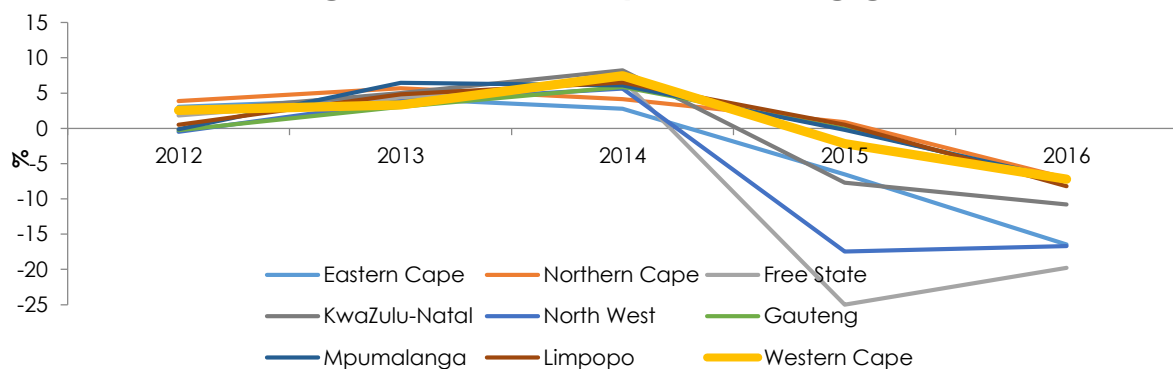
## Percentage agricultural growth rate

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

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing growth rate has shown high levels of variability year-on-year. 2014 has shown high growth in this sector after a period of low but positive growth during 2012 to 2013. 2015 and 2016 however has shown negative growth. For 2016, Free State (-19.8%) province has shown the highest negative growth, followed by the North West (-16.7%).

### Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth



### Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth, Western Cape

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Eastern Cape	3.1	4.2	3.0	-6.3	-16.5
Northern Cape	3.9	5.7	4.2	0.7	-7.1
Free State	1.8	4.3	6.7	-24.7	-19.8
KwaZulu-Natal	2.3	5.0	8.3	-7.3	-10.8
North West	-0.5	3.8	5.8	-17.0	-16.7
Gauteng	-0.2	3.1	6.0	0.2	-7.5
Mpumalanga	-0.1	6.4	6.0	0.1	-7.3
Limpopo	0.5	4.8	6.6	0.6	-8.2
Western Cape	2.5	3.3	7.6	-2.0	-7.2

**Data format**

Percentage change in Agriculture, forestry and fishing

**Definition**

The total growth of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry in the province per annum.

**Data source**

GDP 4th Quarter release 2017, Stats SA

**Other links**

PSG 1

**Data Note**

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

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

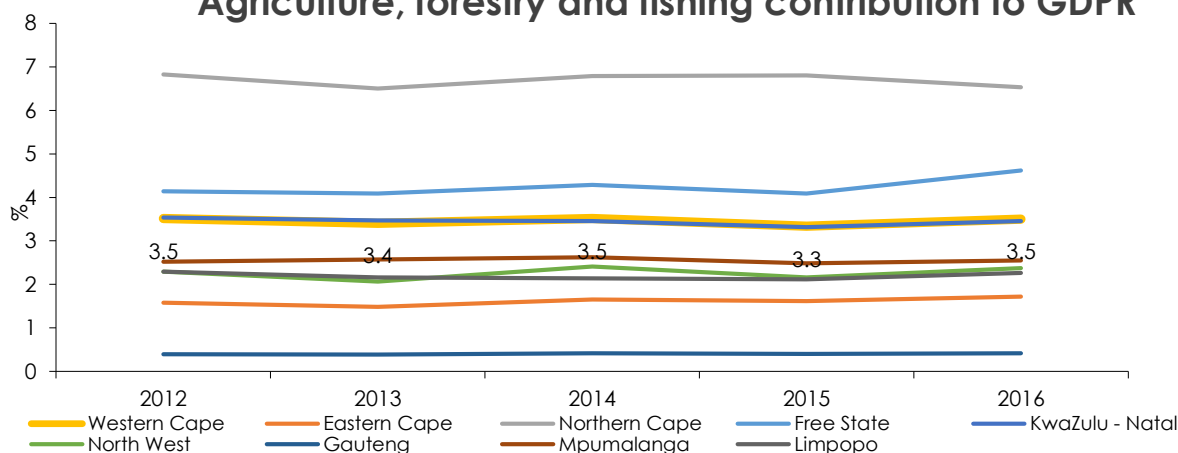
# Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing to the Western Cape economy is 3.5% in 2016. In 2016, Northern Cape (6.5%) has the highest contribution to agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by Free State (4.6%).

**Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribution to GDP**



**Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP 2012 - 2016**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Western Cape	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5
Eastern Cape	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Northern Cape	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.5
Free State	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.6
KwaZulu - Natal	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5
North West	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4
Gauteng	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mpumalanga	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
Limpopo	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3

**Data format** Percentage contribution of agriculture to GDP per province

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

**Data source** GDP 4th Quarter release 2017, Stats SA

**Other links** PSG 1

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

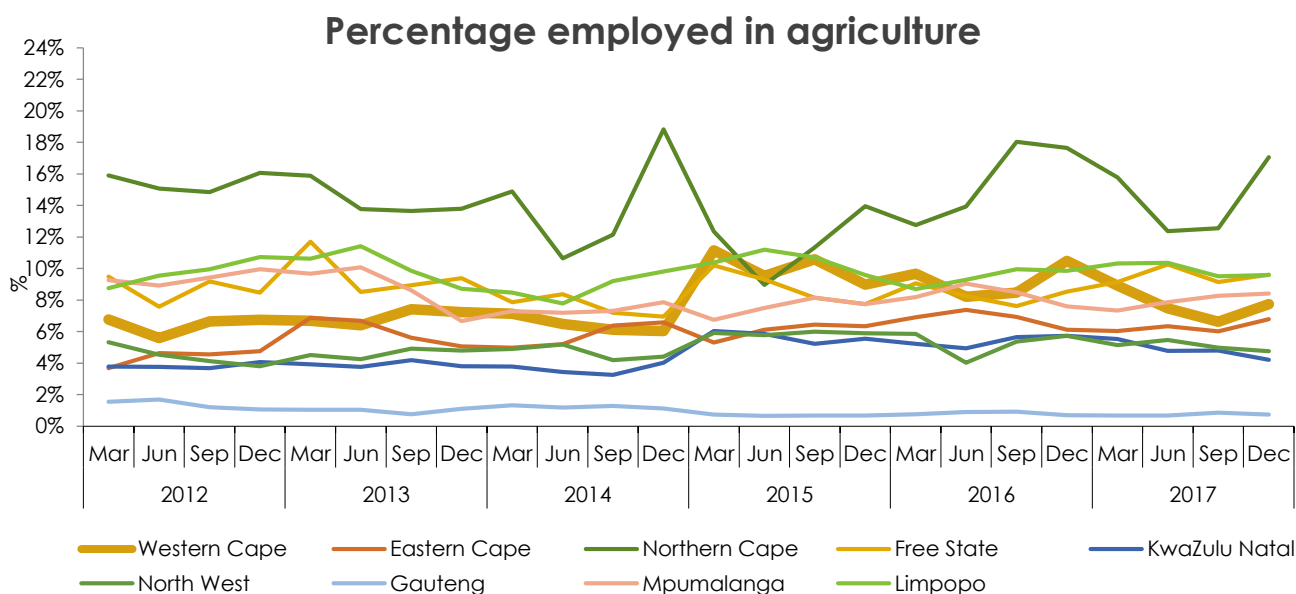
Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

# Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape employs a proportionally higher percentage of people in the agriculture sector versus the national percentage. The percentage of people employed in agriculture in the Western Cape has reached a high of 11.2% in March 2015, as compared to the low of 5.6% experienced in June 2012. The Western Cape shows a higher degree of fluctuation as compared to the National percentage.



Percentage employed in agriculture						
	September 2012	September 2013	September 2014	September 2015	September 2016	September 2017
Eastern Cape	4.6%	5.6%	6.4%	6.4%	6.9%	6.0%
Northern Cape	14.8%	13.7%	12.1%	11.3%	18.0%	12.5%
Free State	9.2%	8.9%	7.2%	8.2%	7.6%	9.2%
KwaZulu Natal	3.7%	4.2%	3.3%	5.2%	5.6%	4.8%
North West	4.1%	4.9%	4.2%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%
Gauteng	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Mpumalanga	9.4%	8.6%	7.3%	8.1%	8.5%	8.3%
Limpopo	10.0%	9.9%	9.2%	10.7%	9.9%	9.5%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>
South Africa	4.8%	4.9%	4.5%	5.7%	5.6%	5.0%

<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 2012 - 2017, 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.



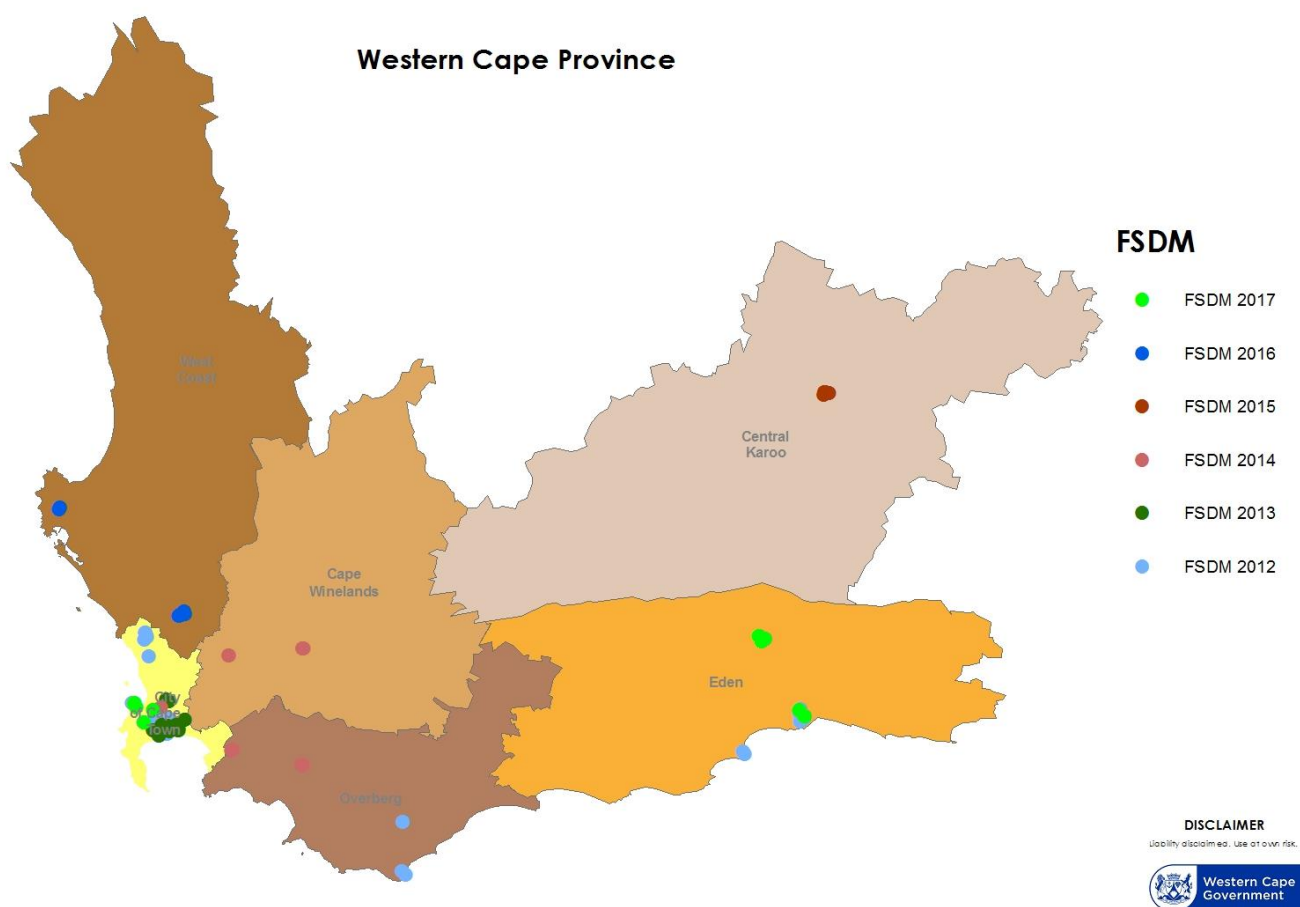
# Governance





# Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring baseline visits conducted 2012 - 2017

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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



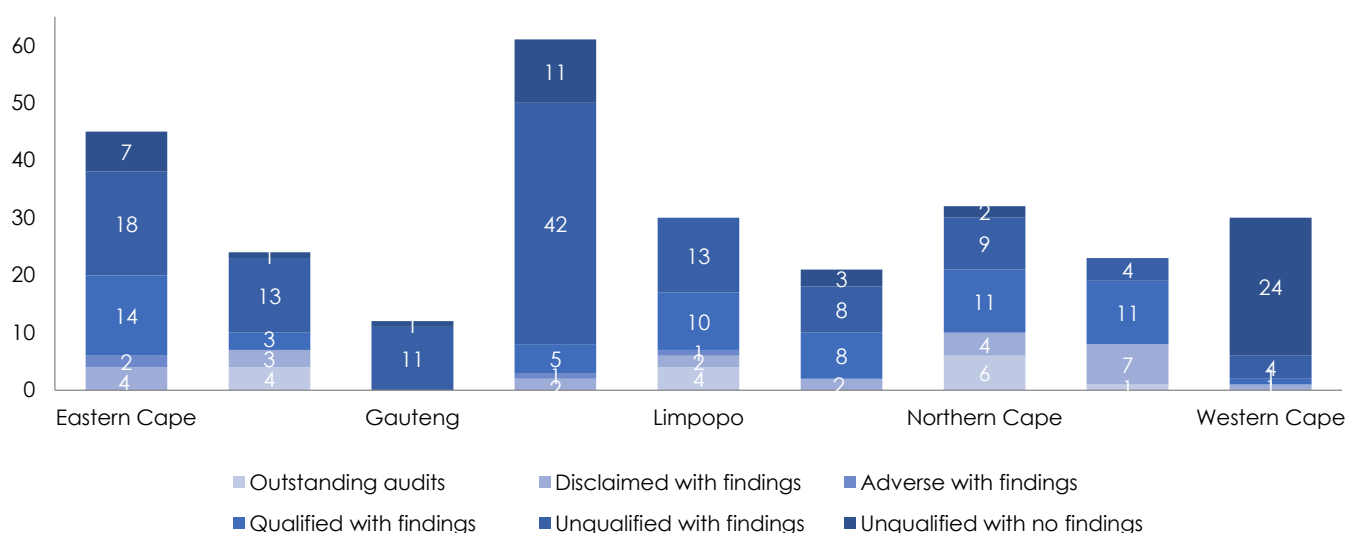
# Number of municipalities with unqualified audits

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the most number of municipalities (24) that have received unqualified audits with no findings; and this is also the highest percentage (80%). Kwa-Zulu Natal has 11 out of 61 municipalities (18%) receiving unqualified audits with no findings. The Eastern Cape has 7 out of 45 municipalities receiving unqualified audits with no findings (16%). All municipalities in the Gauteng province have received unqualified audits; but only 1 out the 13 has received an unqualified audit with no findings (8%).

**Audit results per province 2015/16**



**Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit**

	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>	



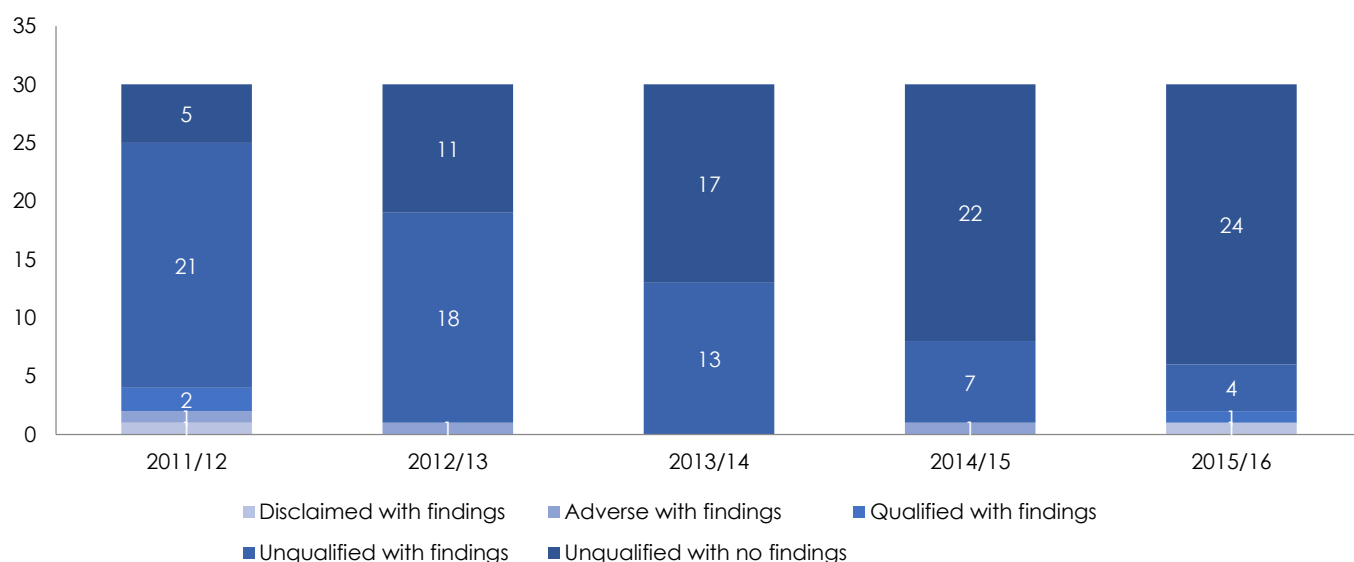
# Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

*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 with no findings.

## 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	0	0	0	1
Adverse with findings	1	1	0	1	0
Disclaimed with findings	1	0	0	0	1
Outstanding audits	0	0	0	0	0

<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>	



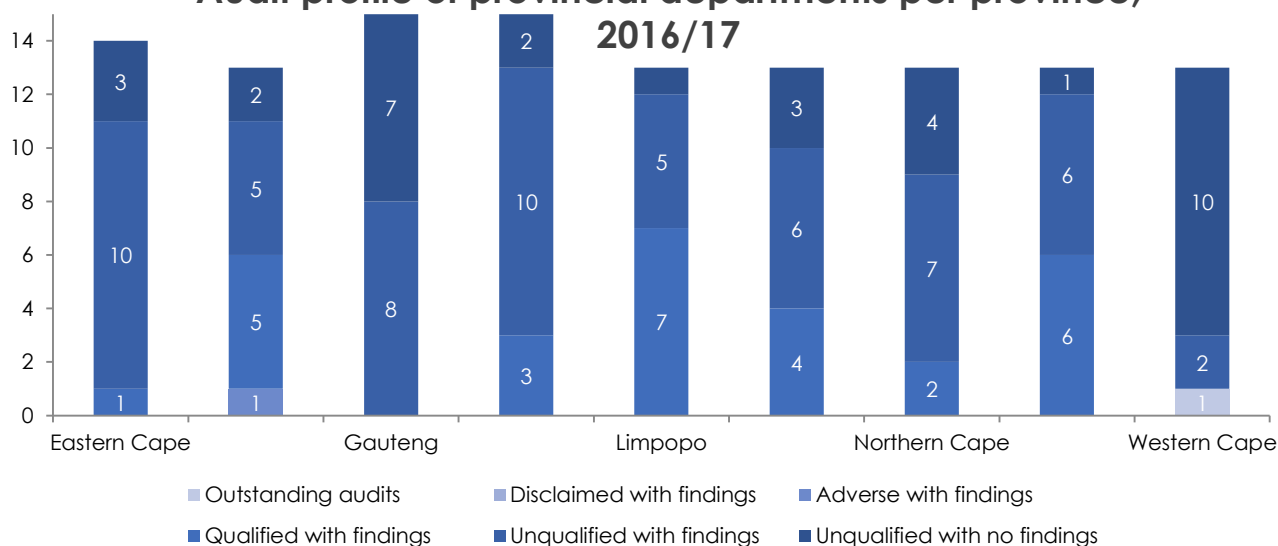
# Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the most number of provincial departments (10) that have received a clean audit; and this is also the highest percentage (77%). Gauteng has seven (7) out of 15 provincial departments (47%) having received a clean audit. Northern Cape has four (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, 2016/17**



**Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in 2016/17**

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	3	2	7	2	1	3	4	1	10
Unqualified with findings	10	5	8	10	5	6	7	6	2
Qualified with findings	1	5	-	3	7	4	2	6	-
Adverse with findings	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
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 2016/17
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 5
<b>Data Note</b>	



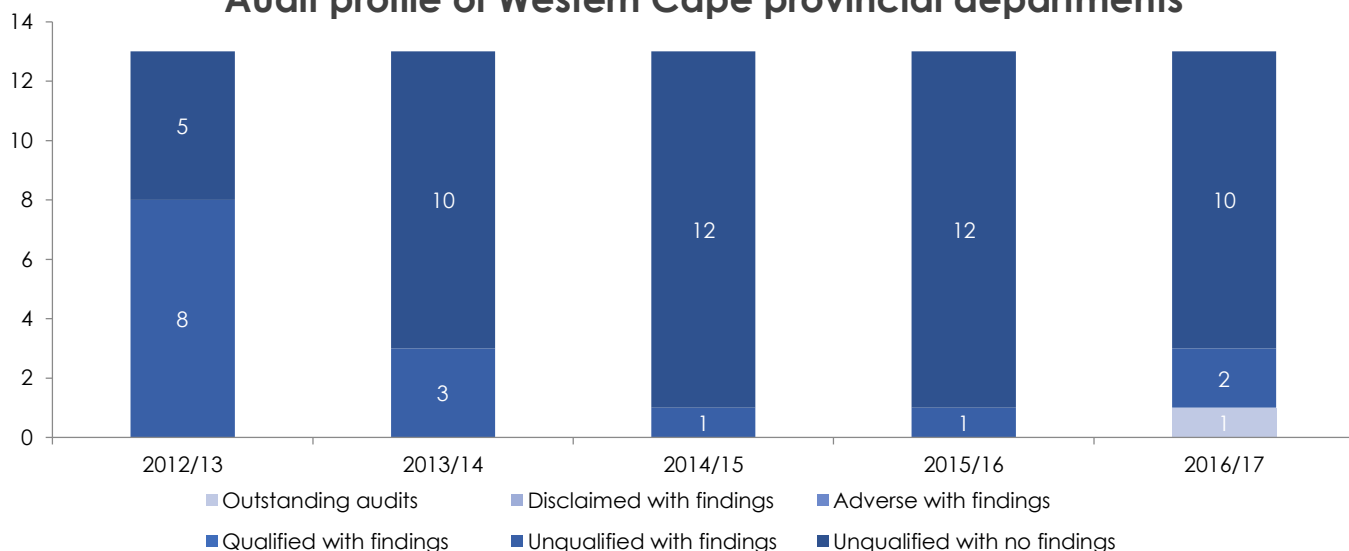
# Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

*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 2012/13 it can be observed that a significantly higher proportion of provincial departments are receiving unqualified audits with no findings. For reporting on 2016/17, the audit results for the Western Cape Department of Agriculture was not yet available.

**Audit profile of Western Cape provincial departments**



**Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Unqualified with no findings	5	10	12	12	10
Unqualified with findings	8	3	1	1	2
Qualified with findings	1	-	-	-	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	1

**Data format** Number

**Definition** Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.

**Data source** Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2016/17

**Other links** PSG 5

**Data Note** Does not include Provincial Parliament



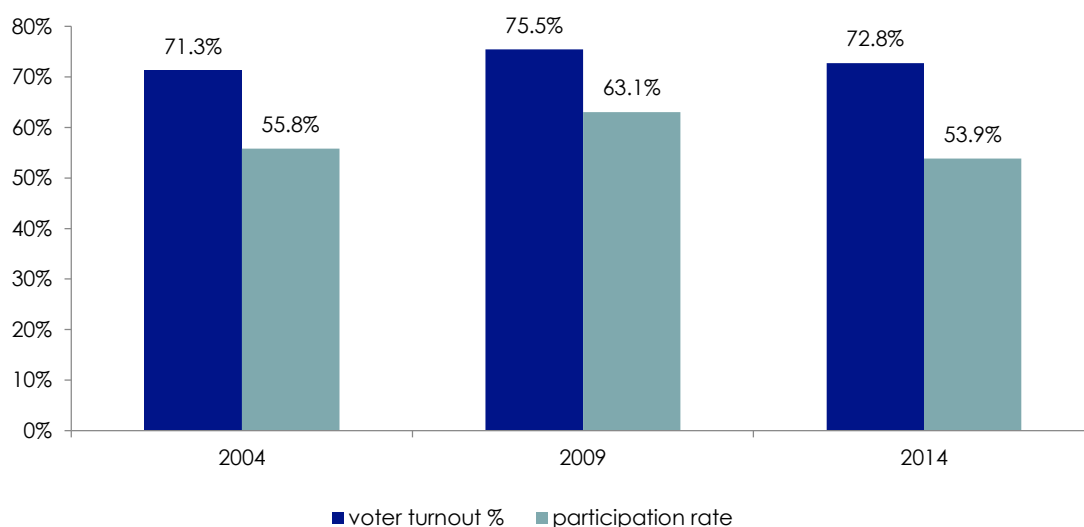
# Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape

## Nation building and social cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

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

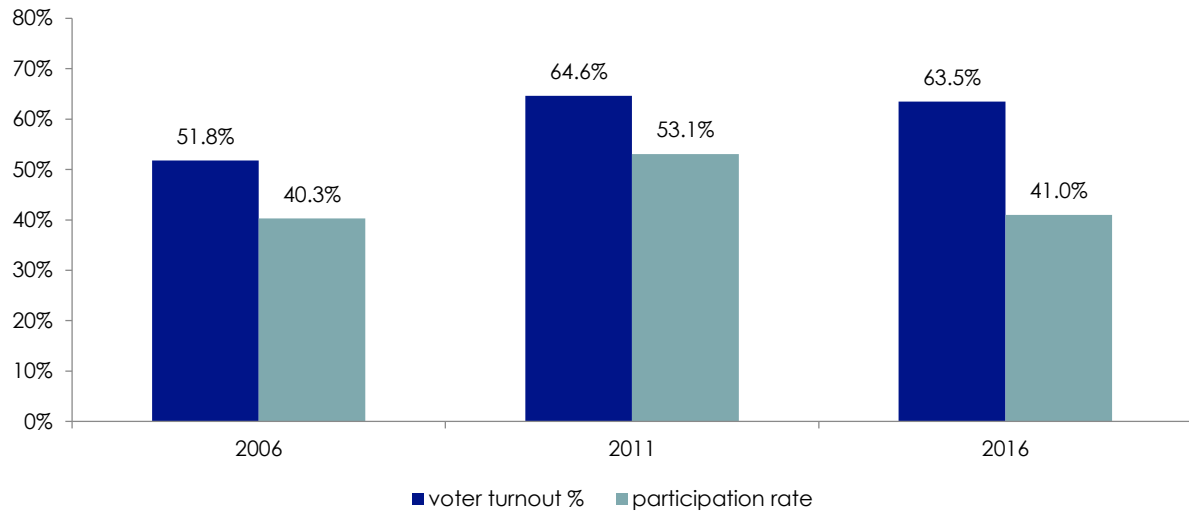
### Provincial Elections



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>	



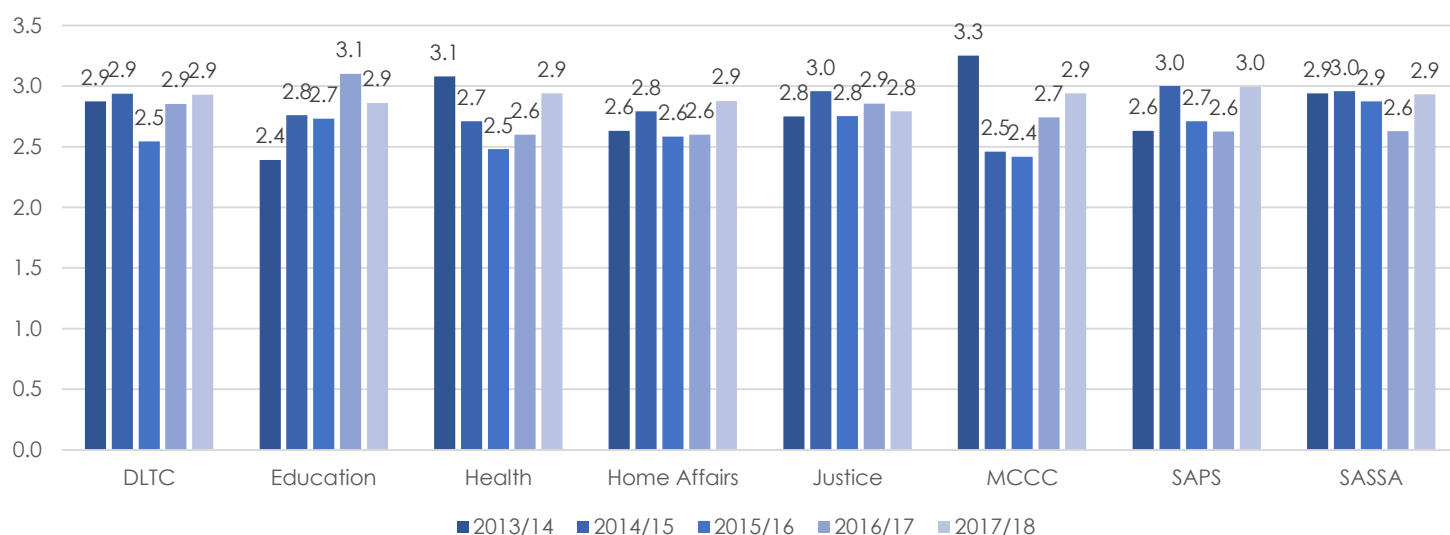
# Average citizen rating per sector in the Western Cape in a given year

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

TREND ANALYSIS

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

Average citizen rating per sector in Western Cape



Overall average citizen rating per sector in the Western Cape

Sector	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
DLTC	2.88	2.94	2.54	2.85	2.93
Education	2.39	2.76	2.73	3.1	2.86
Health	3.08	2.71	2.48	2.6	2.94
Home Affairs	2.63	2.79	2.58	2.6	2.88
Justice	2.75	2.96	2.75	2.85	2.79
MCCC	<b>3.25</b>	2.46	2.42	2.74	2.94
SAPS	2.63	3	2.71	2.63	2.99
SASSA	2.94	2.96	2.88	2.63	2.93





<b>Data format</b>	Scale of between 1 and 4
<b>Definition</b>	Average citizen rating of all sites visited per sector through Front-line Service Delivery baseline monitoring visits in the Western Cape in a given year.
<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.



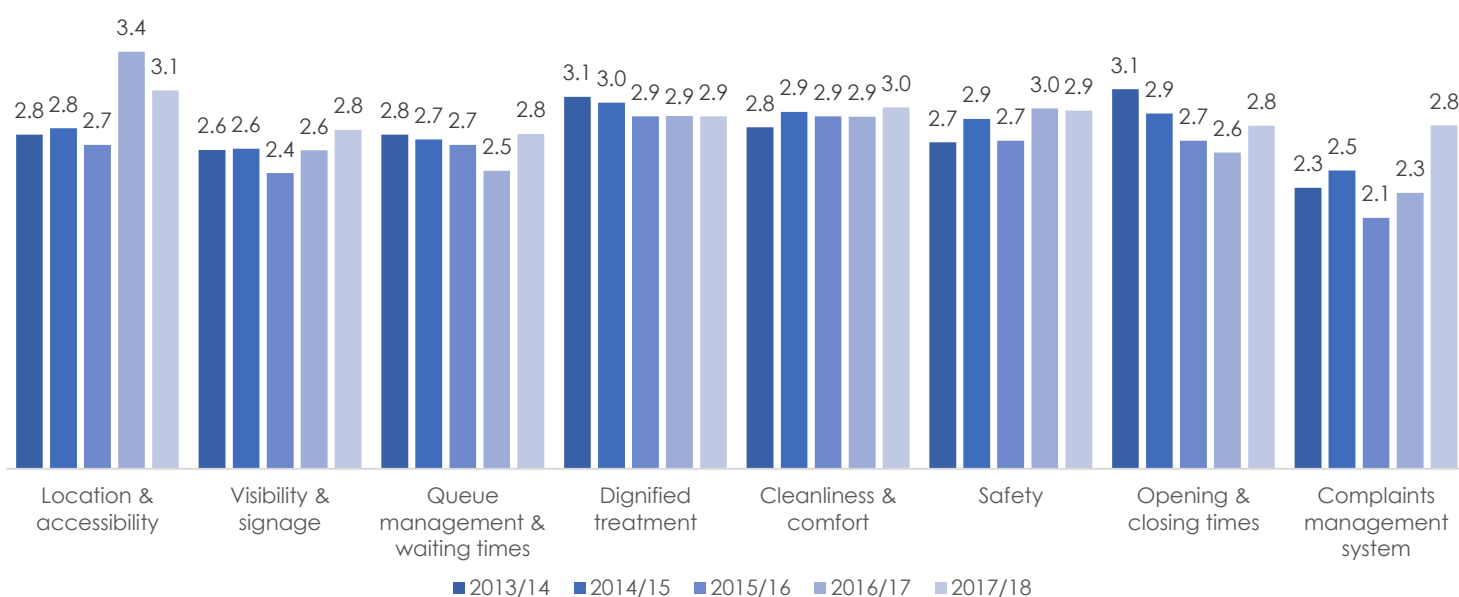
# Average user rating per standard in the Western Cape in a given year

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

TREND ANALYSIS

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

## Average citizen rating per standard in the Western Cape



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



<b>Data format</b>	Scale of between 1 and 4
<b>Definition</b>	Average citizen rating per standard tested of all sites visited through Front-line Service Delivery baseline monitoring visits in the Western Cape in a given year.
<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.



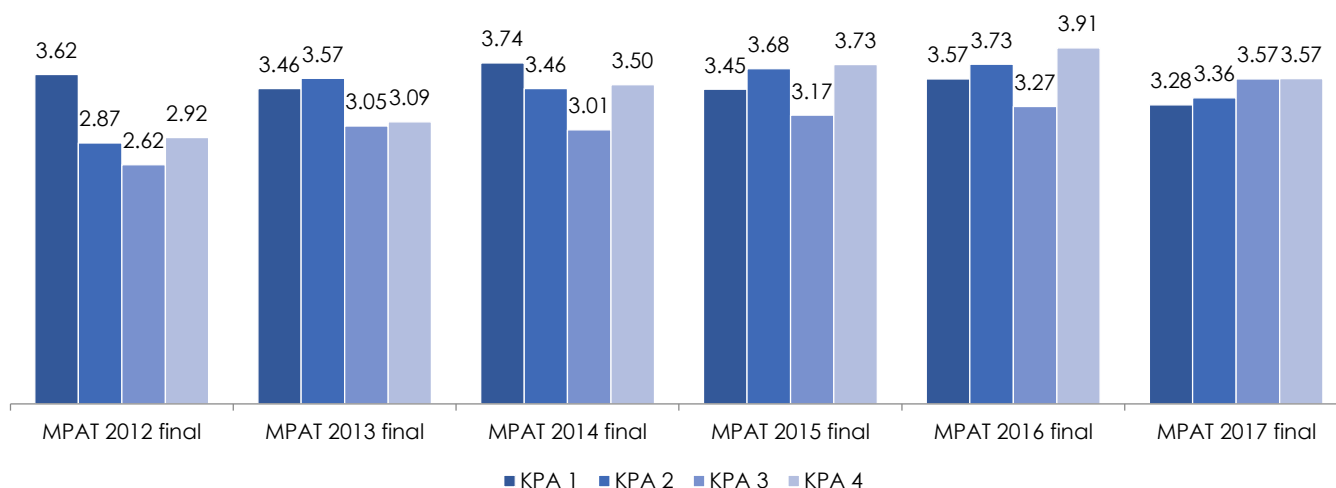
# Annual aggregated final score for Western Cape Government MPAT

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

TREND ANALYSIS

Overall the WCG has improved its average final score from 2.88 for MPAT 2012 to 3.47 for MPAT 2017. Using MPAT 2012 as a baseline, there has been improvements across all the KPAs in MPAT 2017 except for KPA 1. All KPAs have an average above the compliance level of 3 for MPAT 2017.

**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	MPAT 2017 final
KPA 1	3.62	3.46	3.74	3.45	3.57	3.28
KPA 2	2.87	3.57	3.46	3.68	3.73	3.36
KPA 3	2.62	3.05	3.01	3.17	3.27	3.57
KPA 4	2.92	3.09	3.50	3.73	3.91	3.57
<b>Overall MPAT score</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.47</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 2016. The criteria to achieve a level has also changed in some cases.



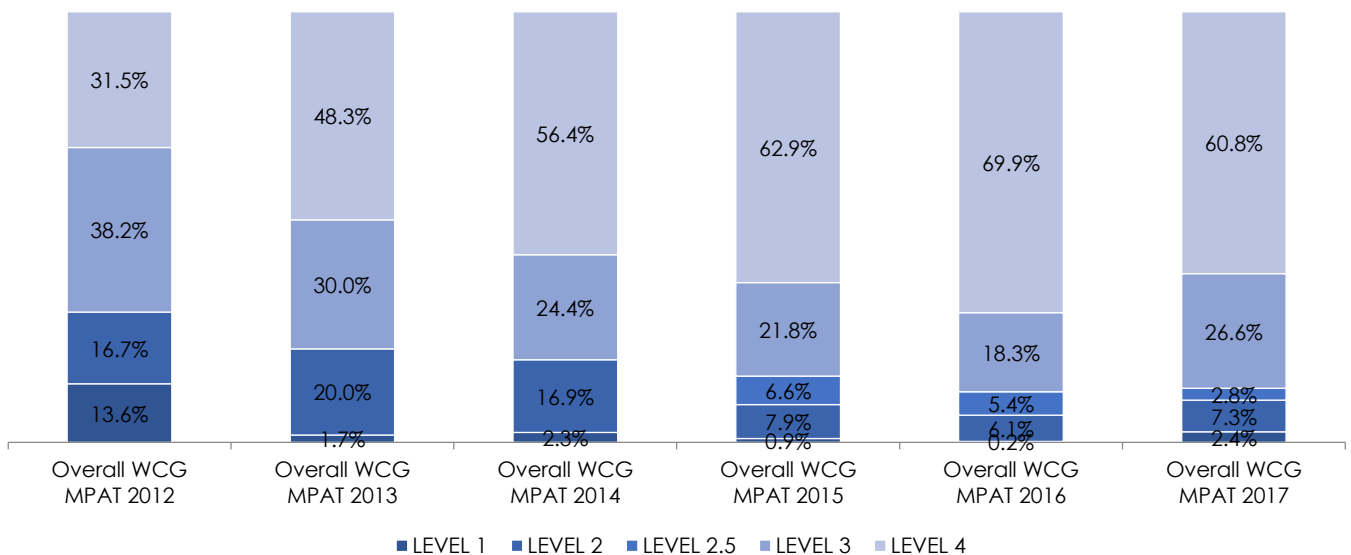
# Percentage of standards scored at level 4 in WCG MPAT final assessments

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

TREND ANALYSIS

Overall the WCG has improved the percentage of level 4 scores from 31.5% in MPAT 2012 to 60.8% in MPAT 2017. 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 69.7% for MPAT 2012 to 87.4% in MPAT 2017.

**Comparison of ratings received for all MPAT standards across the WCG**



Comparison of ratings received for all MPAT standards across the WCG						
	Overall WCG MPAT 2012	Overall WCG MPAT 2013	Overall WCG MPAT 2014	Overall WCG MPAT 2015	Overall WCG MPAT 2016	Overall WCG MPAT 2017
level 1	13.6%	1.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.2%	2.4%
level 2	16.7%	20.0%	16.9%	7.9%	6.1%	7.3%
level 2.5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	5.4%	2.8%
level 3	38.2%	30.0%	24.4%	21.8%	18.3%	26.6%
level 4	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>69.9%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>

<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.



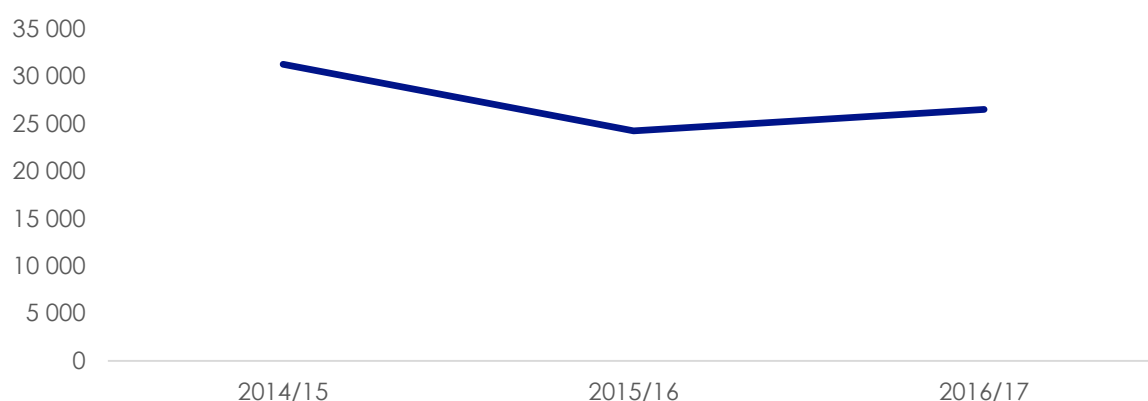
# Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities in the Western Cape

## 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. The Western Cape Government is however also rolling out internet access at libraries. In addition, the number of people visiting museums and cultural facilities are increasing.

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>	

# **Title of Publication: Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators**

March 2018

---

Chief Director: Zeenat Ishmail

Chief Directorate: Strategic Management Information

Department of the Premier

PO Box 659

Cape Town

8000

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**

Department of the Premier