



Western Cape  
Government



## Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators

MARCH 2021

Better Data and Evidence  
Better Decisions  
Known to all

# Acknowledgements

The Western Cape Government (WCG) prioritises the use of data and evidence to ensure evidence-based and citizen-centric decision making in a complex service delivery environment. This publication is an official annual data release that is integral to the data and evidence agenda of WCG.

The publication is released at a time when the world marks over a year of fighting the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. As a provincial government already committed to improved and informed service delivery towards better societal outcomes, the successful implementation of the provincial recovery plan which has been developed to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 is imperative.

While COVID-19 has had an effect on the availability and timeliness of routine data sources used in this publication, the annual publication 'Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators' continues to measure a coherent set of outcome indicators with baselines and data trends to support evidence-based policy, implementation and evaluation. Linkages are made to policy priorities such as the five (5) year strategic plan and the provincial recovery plan.

Appreciation goes to the Provincial Data Office (PDO) for compiling this annual release, especially for ensuring that this publication is supported by quality indicator standards, norms and definitions.

A word of thanks to all Heads of Departments in their efforts to improve service delivery as well as in mitigating COVID-19 through the use of data and evidence.



Dr Harry Malila

Director-General

# About this Publication

"Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is a flagship data product and is a response to the need for coherence in the production and use of quality data and evidence in the WCG. This publication is an output of Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) and Province-wide Data Governance approaches, as implemented within the WCG. It serves as an official annual data release that forms part of the emerging provincial data ecosystem<sup>1</sup> of the WCG. It provides up-to-date data trends for evidence-based decision-making; and serves as a resource for policy makers and planners on key outcome indicator across the universal statistical themes.

The publication is guided by international definitions as well as norms and standards for development indicators. It is also supported by the Monitoring and Results (M&R) Framework<sup>2</sup> developed for the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP). In addition, it uses examples and benchmarks from other country-specific statistical systems and is strongly aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In line with good data governance principles, the data presented are accurate, credible, and reliable; and utilise the most recent data sourced from government administration datasets, official statistics and research outputs.

The publication provides data trends for approximately ninety (90) key outcome indicators, as well as baseline data and data trends for twenty-seven (27) outcome indicators related to the Vision-Inspired Priorities (VIPs) aligned to the PSP for 2019 to 2024. In some instances, and where applicable, the publication uses 2015<sup>3</sup> as a baseline year. Trends are displayed from this baseline<sup>4</sup> year up to and including the latest data available at the time of publication.

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

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

---

<sup>1</sup> The emerging data ecosystem is a network that aims to connect data users, producers and suppliers, systems and technologies.

<sup>2</sup> A framework that provides consistent application of common standards for indicators and data that is integral for monitoring delivery and measuring outcomes.

<sup>3</sup> Any indicator trend prior to 2015 baseline year may be requested from the Provincial Data Office.

<sup>4</sup> Some data presented has not had consistent updates or data processing is a long process and therefore some indicator trends show older data than 2015

# Contents

Acknowledgements.....	1
About this Publication .....	2
Introduction .....	7
Universal Statistical Themes .....	8
Sustainable Development Goals.....	9
Policy Domain alignment .....	10
Vision-Inspired Priorities and Recovery Plan .....	11
Population .....	12
South African population .....	13
The Western Cape population by age group and gender .....	14
The Western Cape District population by age group and gender.....	16
The South African population per province .....	18
Economic Growth and Transformation .....	19
Real regional GDP growth rate per province .....	20
Real regional GDP growth rate.....	21
The total GDP of the Western Cape in Rands.....	22
The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to the country's GDP .....	23
Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the Western Cape .....	24
Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.) .....	26
Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape .....	28
Prices .....	29
Consumer Price Index by province .....	30
Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate .....	31
The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI).....	33
Employment, job creation and decent work .....	34
Not in Education, Employment, or Training in the Western Cape .....	35
Unemployment rate .....	36
Unemployment rate by population in WC .....	38
Unemployment rate by gender in WC .....	39
Youth unemployment rate .....	41
Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET) .....	43
Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC .....	45
Labour participation rate .....	48
Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape .....	49
Life circumstances, service delivery and poverty .....	51

Socio Economic Index by ward in the Western Cape.....	52
Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings .....	53
Percentage of households that have access to basic services.....	55
Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services.....	57
Percentage of households that have access to basic services.....	59
Percentage of households that have access to basic services.....	61
Percentage of disabled persons receiving relevant support services.....	63
Percentage of households that are child-headed households .....	64
Percentage of households with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year .....	65
Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level) .....	67
Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape .....	69
Sustainable resource management .....	70
Biodiversity formally and informally protected areas in the Western Cape .....	71
Electricity distributed in South Africa .....	72
Electricity distributed in the Western Cape .....	73
Clean energy generated in the Western Cape .....	74
Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape.....	75
Average blue drop status.....	77
Average green drop status.....	79
Total waste diverted from landfill sites in a given year in the City of Cape Town.....	81
Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape .....	83
Health.....	85
Health Care Facilities for the Western Cape.....	86
Number of COVID-19 cases in the province .....	87
Number of COVID-19 cases .....	88
Number of COVID-19 deaths in the province.....	89
Number of COVID-19 deaths.....	90
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province.....	91
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics.....	92
TB client success rate .....	93
Leading underlying causes of death in the Western Cape .....	94
Neonatal in facility (0-28 days) mortality rate .....	96
Child (under 5) mortality rate;.....	97
Infant (under 1) mortality rate.....	97
Facility maternal mortality rate .....	99
Delivery rate in facility to women under 20 years .....	100
Life Expectancy (LE) .....	101

Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 .....	102
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape .....	103
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks' rate .....	104
EMS P1 response rate .....	105
Education .....	106
Education facilities in the Western Cape .....	107
Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests .....	108
Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests .....	109
Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests .....	110
School sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape .....	111
Matric pass rate achieved .....	112
Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape .....	114
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations.....	115
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape.....	116
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate .....	117
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 .....	120
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape .....	121
Learner retention rate between Grade 8 and 12; and Grade 10 and 12 .....	122
Percentage of learners who complete Grade 12 out of learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior in the Western Cape .....	124
The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption .....	125
Percentage of population (aged 25 years and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification .....	126
Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape .....	127
Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate) .....	128
Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education.....	129
Safety and security.....	130
Police precincts and police stations in the Western Cape .....	131
Total number of murders reported in a given year .....	132
Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year .....	134
Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year.....	136
Rate of contact crimes reported per 100 000 population in a given year .....	138
Total number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in a given year.....	139
Total number of sexual offence crimes reported in a given year .....	141

Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape.....	143
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 population in the Western Cape .....	145
Total number of community reported crime in a given year in the Western Cape .....	146
Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime per 100 000 population in the Western Cape .....	148
Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.....	150
Number of road crash fatalities per 100 000 population.....	151
Percentage of the Western Cape population who feel safe .....	152
Trust in SAPS and metro/traffic police .....	154
Rural development, food security and land reform .....	156
Provincial school gardens in the Western Cape .....	157
Percentage agricultural growth rate .....	158
Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP.....	159
Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape .....	160
Governance.....	161
Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring baseline visits conducted 2012 - 2017.....	162
Number of municipalities with unqualified audits .....	163
Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits .....	164
Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits .....	165
Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits .....	166
Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape .....	167

# Introduction

This publication "Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is produced using various publicly available data including those from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), and administrative data from various provincial and national departments. The publication measures and monitors key outcome indicator in line with development outcome indicators. This release includes outcome indicators as defined by Monitoring and Results (M&R) Framework for the PSP.

The sections that follow provide the measures of outcome indicators that are linked to the global data agenda. The data are presented according to the universal statistical themes of Stats SA as a start, and then mapped to policy domains such as the VIPs of the PSP and the national priorities. Where necessary, the publication makes reference to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and notes the SDG indicator and indicator number as guided by Stats SA<sup>5</sup>.

Outcome indicators are represented firstly at the provincial level and presented through existing baseline data and five-year trends<sup>6</sup>. Approximately twenty-seven (27) key outcome indicators in the PSP are included in this report. Where applicable, data for some or all<sup>7</sup> nine (9) provinces are provided for comparative purposes. A complete list of definitions, including calculations of indicators are presented in the "Indicator Definitions and Data Sources – key outcome indicators" publication. The descriptors accompanying the presentation of each indicator are as follows:

<b>Indicator:</b>	Refers to the indicator about to be presented
<b>Policy Domain:</b>	Relevant chapters in the NDP are presented as policy domains to which the indicator is linked
<b>Trend analysis:</b>	Provides a short synopsis of the data for each indicator
<b>Data:</b>	Presents the data to the reader in a tabular form
<b>Graph:</b>	Presents the data to the reader in a graphical form
<b>Data format:</b>	Refers to the format in which the data is presented
<b>Definition:</b>	A further, more detailed definition of the indicator is provided here
<b>Data source:</b>	Refers to the original source the data presented was obtained from
<b>Other links:</b>	Provides a reference to the Western Cape VIPs, SDG and Recovery Plan themes
<b>Data Note:</b>	Refers to cautionary notes or added attributes of the data

---

<sup>5</sup> See [http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs\\_Country\\_Report\\_2019\\_South\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> A database of all indicators and related data trends is maintained by the PDO who is the custodian of the database.

<sup>7</sup> Due to quality concerns, the lack of access to and unavailability of lower level or disaggregated data



# Universal Statistical Themes

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

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

# Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs, a set of 17 “Global Goals”, 169 targets, and 230 indicators, are a standard for evaluating if progress is being made across the world to reduce poverty, improve quality of life, and realise aspirations of the masses of people towards development. The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) are:

GOAL 1: No Poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being

GOAL 4: Quality Education

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

GOAL 13: Climate Action

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

GOAL 15: Life on Land

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

# Policy Domain alignment

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

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

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

# Vision-Inspired Priorities and Recovery Plan

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

VIP 1: Safe and Cohesive Communities

VIP 2: Growth and Jobs

VIP 3: Empowering People

VIP 4: Mobility and Spatial Transformation

VIP 5: Innovation and Culture

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

The WCG has formulated a recovery plan which guides the implementation of key interventions which have been prioritised to help mitigate the effects of COVID-19. There are three (3) central themes:

- COVID-19 recovery
- Jobs
- Safety
- Wellbeing

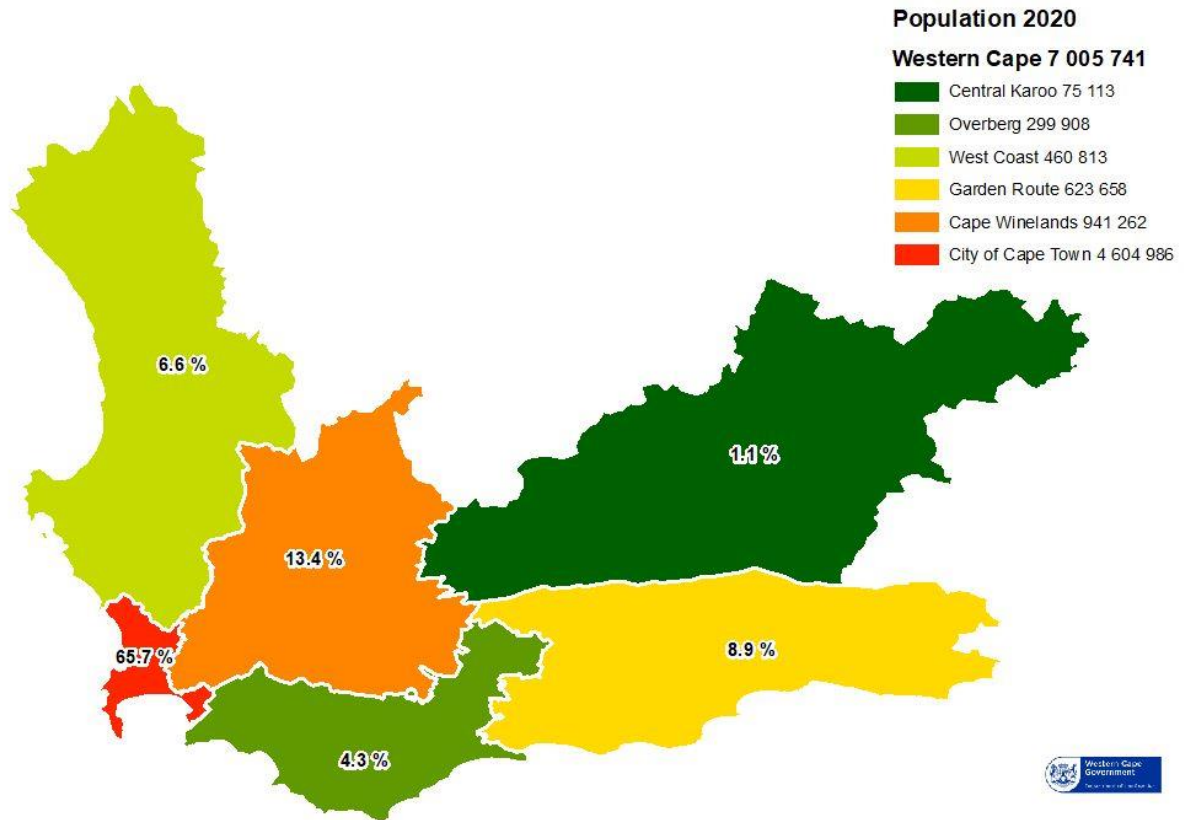


**Population**



# Western Cape population

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the distribution of the province's population across the districts in 2020.



# The Western Cape population by age group and gender

**TREND ANALYSIS**

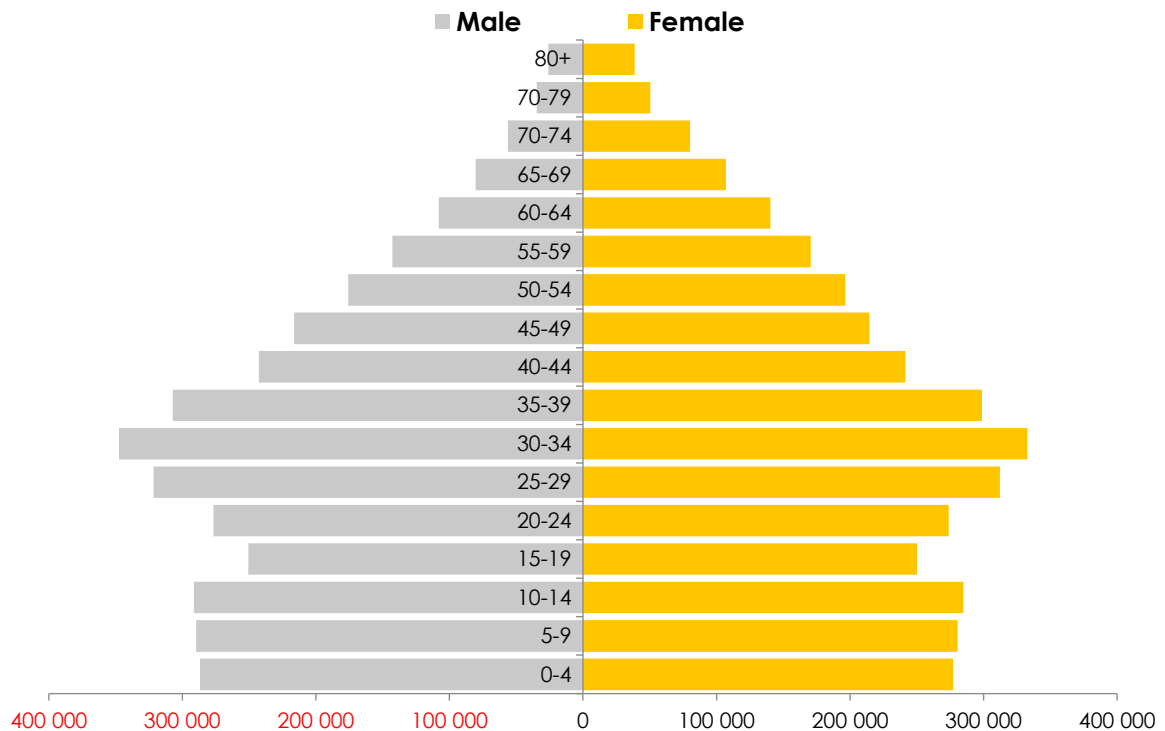
The total number of people living in the Western Cape was 7 005 741 in 2020 as compared to 6 879 229 in 2019, with 49.3% of the population being male and 50.7% female. From the age group 50 years and older, the proportion of females are higher than those of males. In addition, 58.2% of the population is under 35 years of age.

**Western Cape population by age category, 2020**

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male %</b>	<b>Female %</b>
0-4	286 855	277 213	564 068	50.9%	49.1%
5-9	289 631	280 715	570 346	50.8%	49.2%
10-14	291 331	285 027	576 358	50.5%	49.5%
15-19	250 639	250 212	500 852	50.0%	50.0%
20-24	276 728	273 822	550 550	50.3%	49.7%
25-29	321 672	312 347	634 019	50.7%	49.3%
30-34	347 519	332 943	680 462	51.1%	48.9%
35-39	307 240	298 888	606 128	50.7%	49.3%
40-44	242 611	241 483	484 094	50.1%	49.9%
45-49	216 279	214 559	430 838	50.2%	49.8%
50-54	175 934	196 475	372 410	47.2%	52.8%
55-59	142 823	170 476	313 299	45.6%	54.4%
60-64	107 927	140 394	248 321	43.5%	56.5%
65-69	80 476	107 176	187 652	42.9%	57.1%
70-74	56 129	80 205	136 333	41.2%	58.8%
70-79	34 722	50 571	85 294	40.7%	59.3%
80+	26 082	38 636	64 718	40.3%	59.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 454 599</b>	<b>3 551 142</b>	<b>7 005 741</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>50.7%</b>



### Western Cape populaton by age group and gender, 2020



<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 2020, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	Priority groups mainstreaming: women, children, older persons
<b>Data Note</b>	



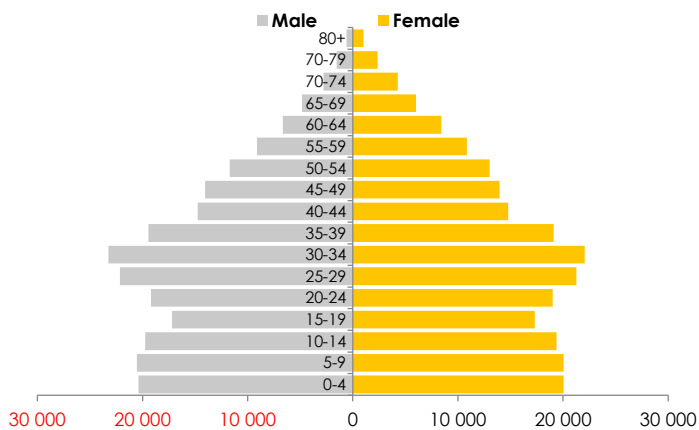


# The Western Cape District population by age group and gender

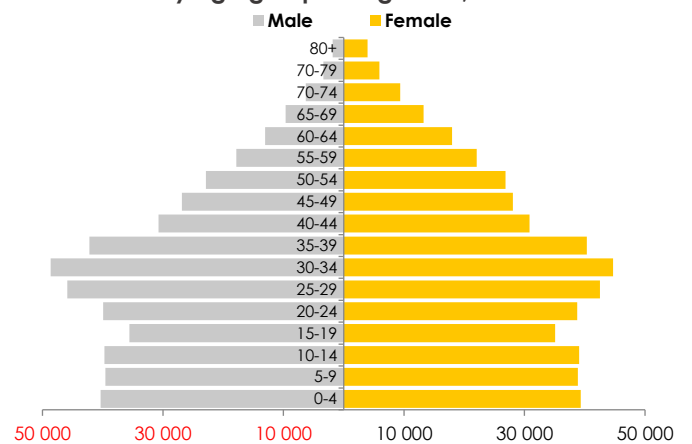
TREND ANALYSIS

In 2020, the City of Cape Town accounts for 65.7% of the Western Cape's population. Cape Winelands (13.4%) and Garden Route (8.9%) are the districts with the second and third largest population in the province.

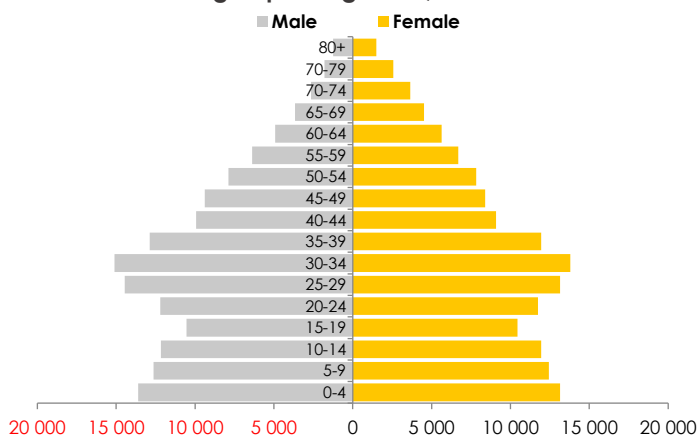
### West Coast District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2020



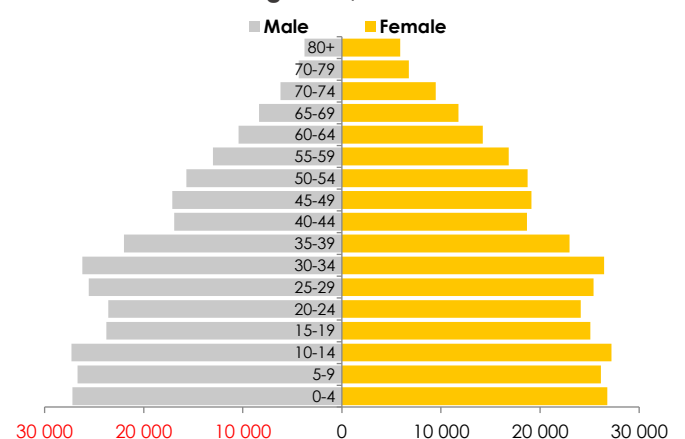
### Cape Winelands District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2020



### Overberg District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2020

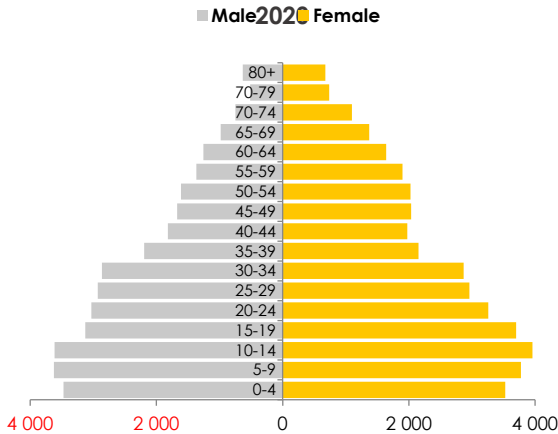


### Garden Route population by age group and gender, 2020

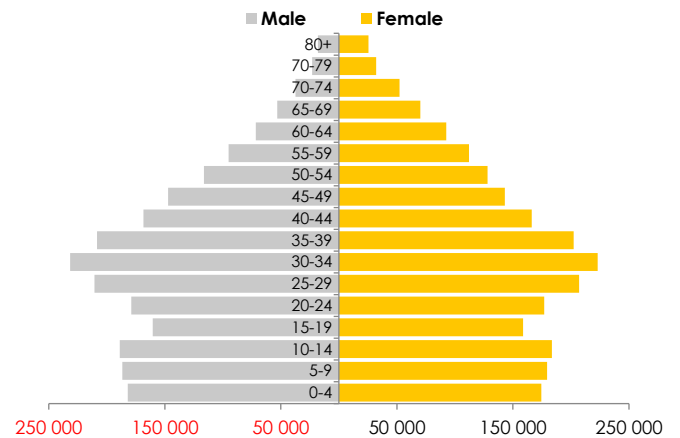




Central Karoo District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2020



City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality population by age group and gender, 2020



Municipality	2020	% WC population
West Coast District	460 813	6.6%
Cape Winelands District	941 262	13.4%
Overberg District	299 908	4.3%
Garden Route District	623 658	8.9%
Central Karoo District	75 113	1.1%
City of Cape Town	4 604 986	65.7%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>7 005 741</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Data format** Number

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

**Data source** Mid-Year Population Estimates 2020, Stats SA

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

**Data Note**

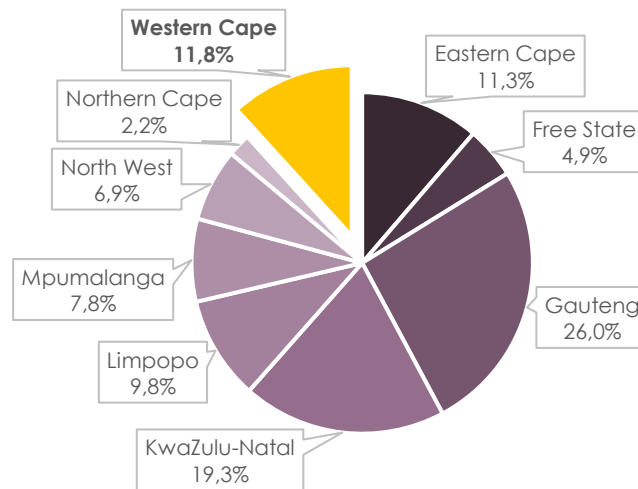


# The South African population per province

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's population has increased from 6.4 million people in 2015 to 7 million in 2020; and now has the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest population in the country, with Gauteng having the largest population. The Western Cape accounts for 11.8% of the country's population; and has the second highest average annual growth rate (1.91%) following Gauteng (2.55%). An estimated 26% of the country's population resides in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 19.3%.

Total population per province, 2020



Province	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	average annual growth rate	% population per province
Eastern Cape	6 682 086	6 694 188	6 706 523	6 718 500	6 730 662	6 734 001	0.15%	11.3%
Free State	2 849 404	2 863 038	2 879 942	2 897 063	2 913 990	2 928 903	0.55%	4.9%
Gauteng	13 653 160	14 034 515	14 406 566	14 770 705	15 132 215	15 488 137	2.55%	26.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 826 822	10 959 122	11 102 714	11 248 330	11 394 984	11 531 628	1.27%	19.3%
Limpopo	5 621 217	5 674 299	5 723 783	5 769 667	5 814 697	5 852 553	0.81%	9.8%
Mpumalanga	4 333 048	4 395 729	4 463 614	4 535 772	4 609 223	4 679 786	1.55%	7.8%
North West	3 773 779	3 838 721	3 904 249	3 972 440	4 041 010	4 108 816	1.72%	6.9%
Northern Cape	1 215 538	1 230 192	1 245 653	1 261 475	1 277 266	1 292 786	1.24%	2.2%
Western Cape	6 372 773	6 500 167	6 623 720	6 750 840	6 879 229	7 005 741	1.91%	11.8%
South Africa	55 327 828	56 189 972	57 056 765	57 924 791	58 793 276	59 622 350	1.51%	

<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 2020, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	
<b>Data Note</b>	

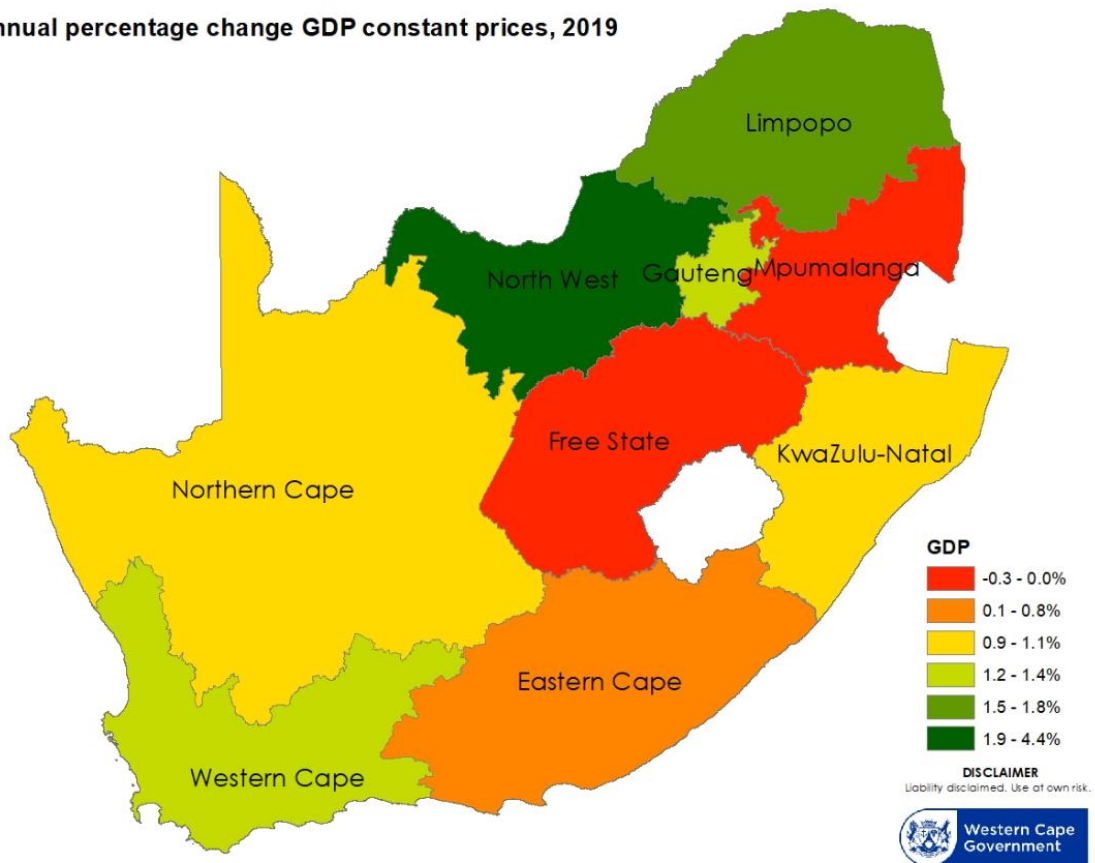


# Economic Growth and Transformation

# Real regional GDP growth rate per province

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION

Annual percentage change GDP constant prices, 2019



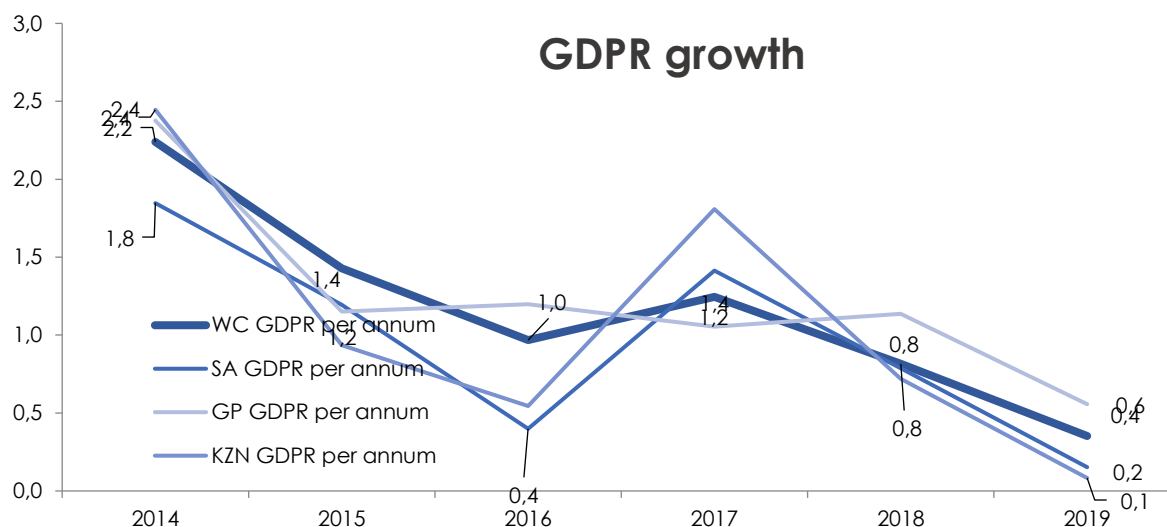
The map above shows that all provinces had positive Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2019 except the Free State and Mpumalanga. The North West experienced the highest growth in 2019.

# Real regional GDP growth rate

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

The data from 2014 onwards shows that economic growth was generally slowing down. The Western Cape economy experienced its lowest growth in 2019. However, the effects of COVID-19 on the provincial economy points towards 2020 having negative growth in all provinces. Nationally for **2020**, the economy contracted by 7%. The South African Reserve Bank indicated that the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter contraction in 2020 was the largest contraction recorded since it kept quarterly records from 1960.



GDPR per annum South African Provinces						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Western Cape	2,2	1,4	1,0	1,2	0,8	0,4
Eastern Cape	1,3	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,0
Northern Cape	3,0	1,1	-1,2	2,8	0,5	-0,6
Free State	2,0	-0,3	-0,3	1,4	-0,2	-0,4
KwaZulu-Natal	2,4	0,9	0,5	1,8	0,7	0,1
North West	-3,7	4,4	-3,6	2,0	0,6	-0,5
Gauteng	2,4	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	0,6
Mpumalanga	2,9	-0,2	0,1	1,9	0,6	-0,4
Limpopo	1,1	1,8	-0,5	2,1	0,6	-0,2
SA GDP	1,8	1,2	0,4	1,4	0,8	0,2

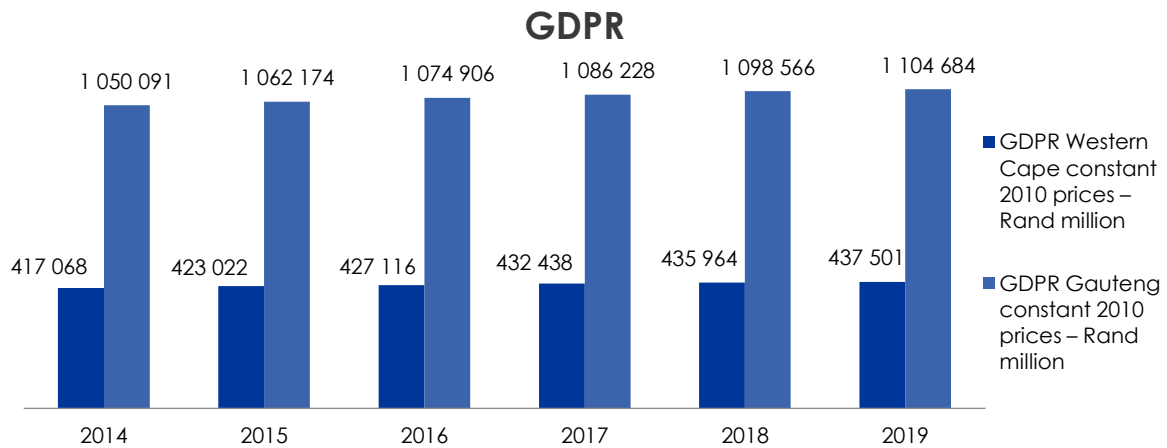
**Data format** Percentage change in GDPR  
**Definition** The total GDP growth of the province per annum taking inflation into account.  
**Data source** GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA  
**Other links** VIP 2  
 SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth  
 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita  
**Data Note** Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.  
 Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

# The total GDP of the Western Cape in Rands

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

Data for Gross Domestic Product Regional (GDPR) shows consistent positive growth since 2014. It is however evident that growth in terms of Rand value for the Western Cape, Gauteng and the South African economy was slowing down, yet still positive and that data for 2020 will show a decline in GDPR.



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

<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 2020, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2
<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.

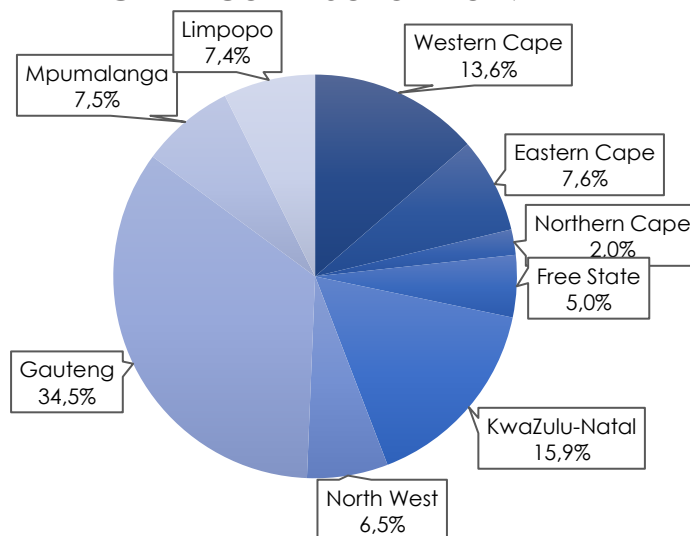
# The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to the country's GDP

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

**GDPR contribution 2019**



GDPR contribution						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Western Cape	13,6	13,6	13,7	13,6	13,6	13,6
Eastern Cape	7,7	7,8	7,7	7,7	7,7	7,6
Northern Cape	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,0
Free State	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
KwaZulu-Natal	16,0	16,1	16,0	16,0	16,0	15,9
North West	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,4	6,5
Gauteng	34,2	34,1	34,3	34,3	34,3	34,5
Mpumalanga	7,6	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5	7,5
Limpopo	7,2	7,1	7,2	7,3	7,4	7,4

**Data format** Percentage of total GDP  
**Definition** Percentage contribution of Western Cape regional GDP to National GDP of South Africa.  
**Data source** GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA  
**Other links** 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.



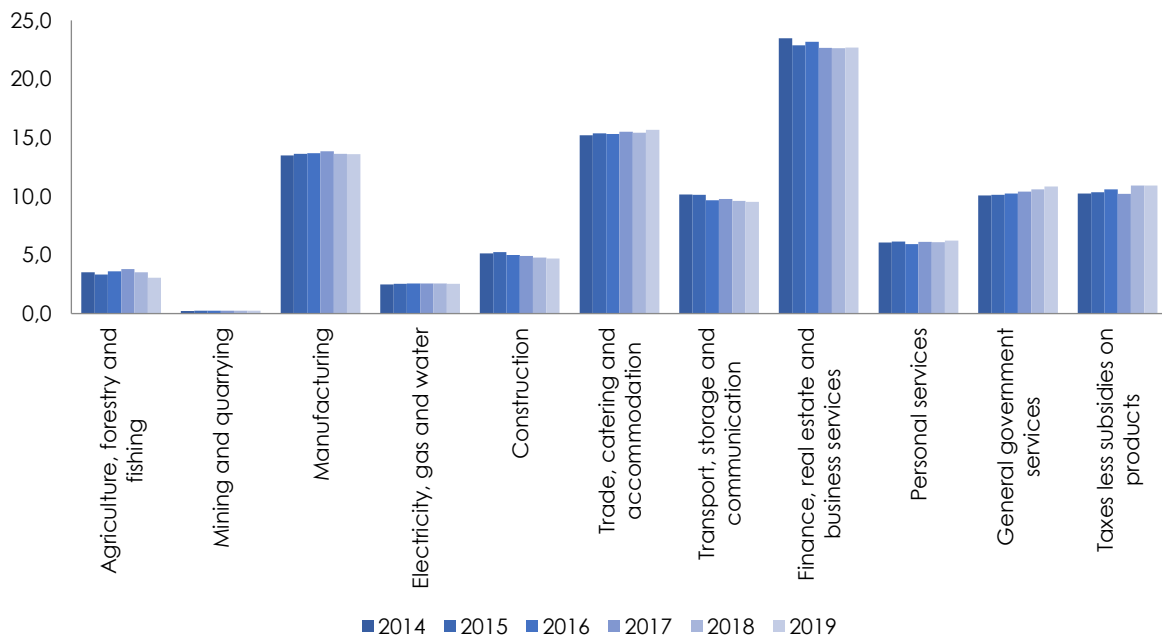
# Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the Western Cape

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

For the Western Cape in 2019, Finance, Real Estate and Business Services has the highest contribution to GDP (22.7%); followed by Trade, Catering and Accommodation (15.7%); and by Manufacturing (13.6%). The data shows that these sectors have contributed the most to WC GDP since 2014. Since 2013, the General Government Services sector has been increasing in contribution to overall GDP whilst Finance, Real Estate and Business Services has been decreasing. However, Trade, Catering and Accommodation sector has been highly affected by COVID-19 and this could impact the sectoral contribution for 2020.

**GDP contribution from each industry**



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

Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction
2014	3,5	0,2	13,5	2,5	5,1
2015	3,3	0,2	13,6	2,5	5,2
2016	3,6	0,2	13,7	2,6	5,0
2017	3,8	0,3	13,8	2,6	4,9
2018	3,5	0,2	13,6	2,6	4,8
2019	3,1	0,2	13,6	2,5	4,7

GDPR contribution from each industry						
Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Trade, catering and accommodation	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	Personal services	General government services	Taxes less subsidies on products
2014	15,2	10,2	23,5	6,1	10,1	10,2
2015	15,4	10,1	22,9	6,1	10,1	10,3
2016	15,3	9,7	23,2	5,9	10,2	10,6
2017	15,5	9,8	22,7	6,1	10,4	10,2
2018	15,4	9,6	22,6	6,1	10,6	10,9
2019	15,7	9,5	22,7	6,2	10,8	10,9

<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 2020, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2
<b>Data Note</b>	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.  Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

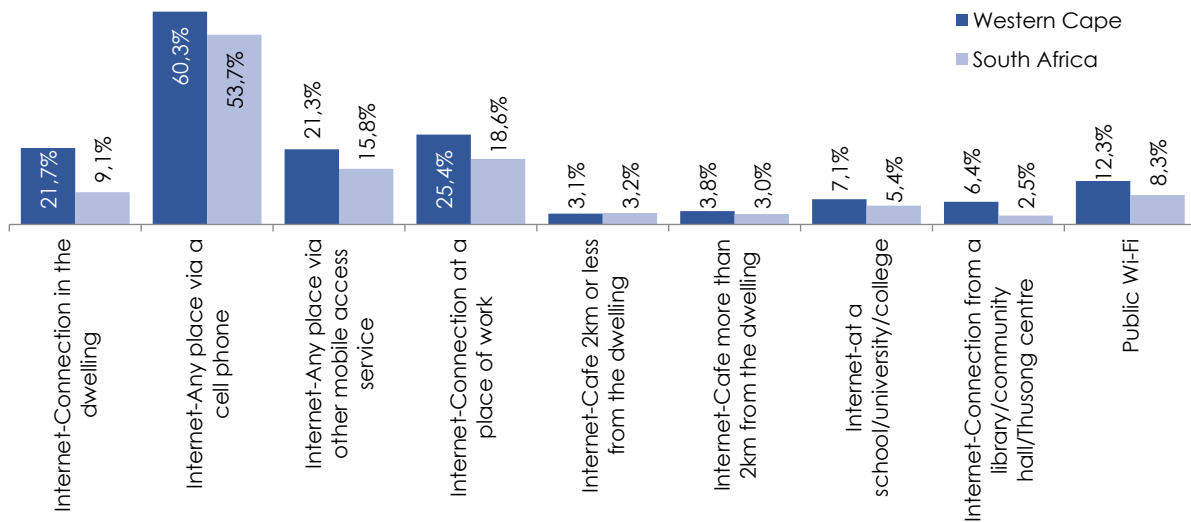
# Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.)

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

**TREND ANALYSIS**

In 2019, the type of internet access most accessible for households across the country remains access via a cell phone. Western Cape has the highest proportion of households with an internet connection in dwelling (21.7%) followed by Gauteng (14.9%). In the Western Cape, a slightly larger proportion of the population has access to the internet at their place of work (25.4%) than at their homes.

**Percentage of households by type of internet access, WC and SA, 2019**





Percentage of households accessing the internet by type of access and province, 2019

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Internet-Connection in the dwelling	21.7%	3.2%	5.9%	5.4%	5.8%	2.3%	14.9%	3.2%	1.6%	9.1%
Internet-Any place via a cell phone	60.3%	47.1%	45.5%	49.9%	48.5%	50.3%	63.1%	61.4%	32.9%	53.7%
Internet-Any place via other mobile access service	21.3%	9.0%	10.6%	9.5%	12.6%	13.8%	23.6%	7.3%	11.1%	15.8%
Internet-Connection at a place of work	25.4%	13.4%	15.7%	11.7%	17.7%	8.8%	28.0%	9.7%	7.2%	18.6%
Internet-Cafe 2km or less from the dwelling	3.1%	1.4%	0.6%	1.3%	0.5%	1.3%	7.9%	1.8%	0.2%	3.2%
Internet-Cafe more than 2km from the dwelling	3.8%	2.3%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	4.6%	5.4%	1.1%	0.3%	3.0%
Internet-at a school/university/college	7.1%	4.4%	2.4%	7.7%	4.8%	3.3%	7.9%	1.4%	1.7%	5.4%
Internet-Connection from a library/community hall/Thusong centre	6.4%	1.0%	1.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.0%	2.8%	0.7%	0.3%	2.5%
Public Wi-Fi	12.3%	6.8%	6.7%	6.1%	7.8%	4.9%	13.0%	2.5%	0.6%	8.3%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to the internet.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2019, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2; SDG Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by a mobile network such as 3G and LTE or 5G
<b>Data Note</b>	Percentages can sum to more than 100% as households may indicate more than 1 form of accessing the internet.

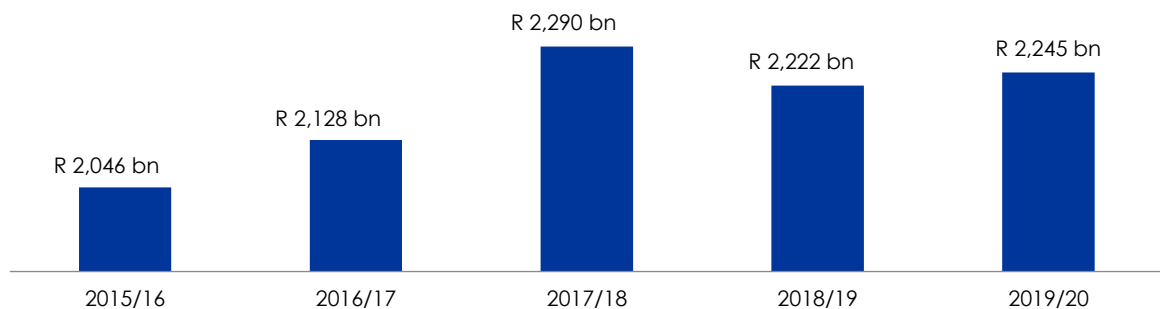
# Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

Rand value of committed investments in the Western Cape have experienced an increase from 2015/16 to 2017/18. Although there is a decrease in the rand value of committed investments from 2017/18 to 2018/19, 2019/20 have experienced an increase from the previous financial year.

## Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape



### Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Western Cape	R2.046bn	R2.128bn	R2.29bn	R2.222bn	R2.245bn

<b>Data format</b>	Rand value of committed investments into the province
<b>Definition</b>	The rand value of committed investment projects for the financial year. Committed investments are classified as those projects where the investor has already incurred substantial expenditure towards the implementation of the investment project in the Western Cape. This indicator will include the values for investment into the department's Khulisa priority sectors of Oil, gas and marine services and Agri-processing (Halal and Wine Promotion).
<b>Data source</b>	DEDAT Annual Report 2019/20
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



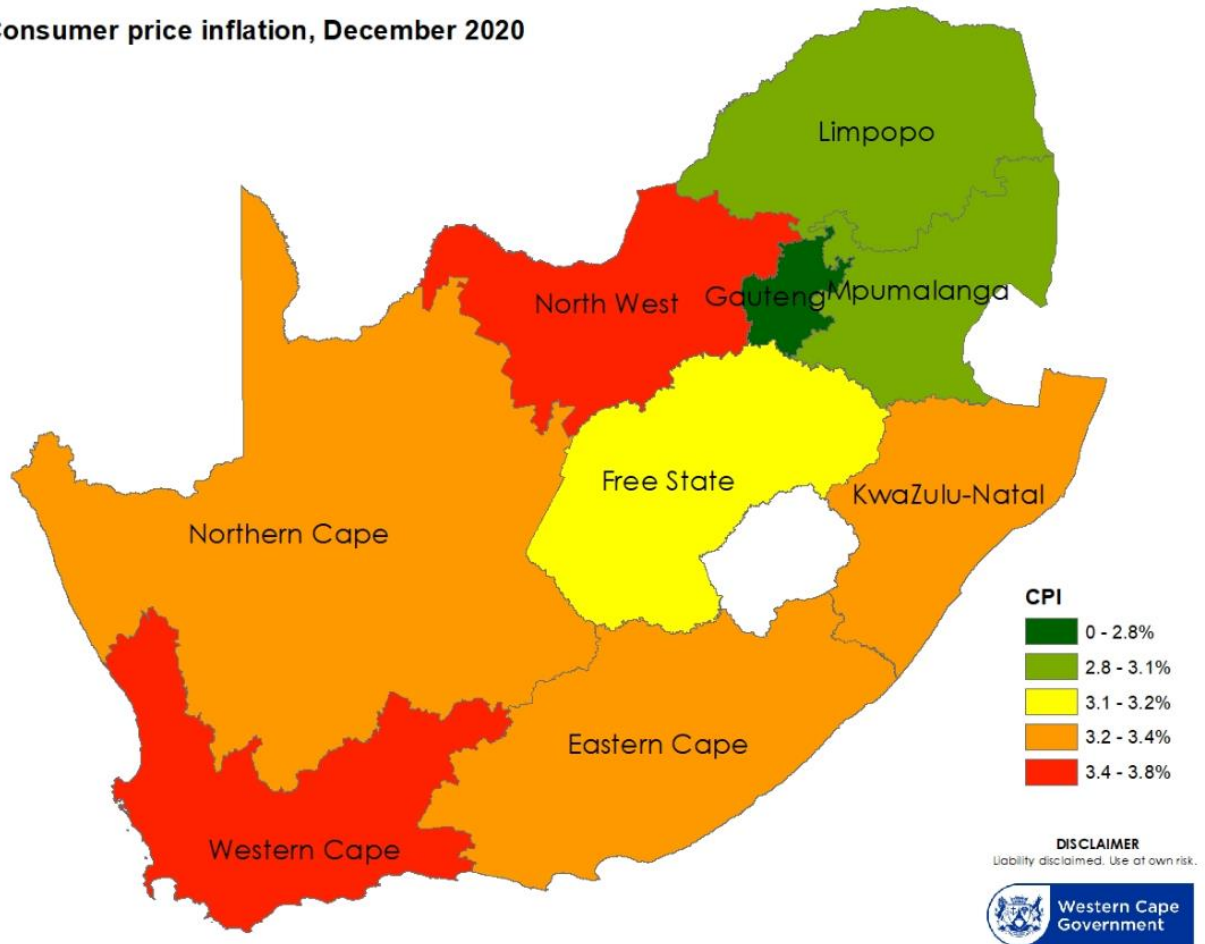
Prices



# Consumer Price Index by province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION

Consumer price inflation, December 2020



The map above shows that all provinces are in a range below 3.8% for headline inflation; with the Western Cape and North West experiencing the highest inflation during December 2020.

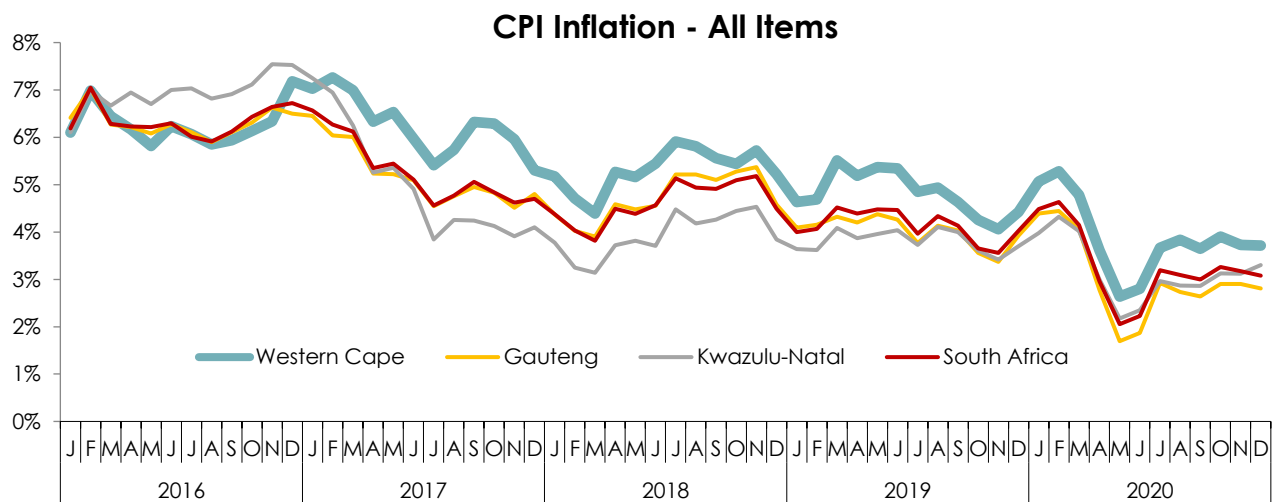


# Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2016, the inflation rate (all items) has been maintained at between 2.1% and 7% for South Africa. 2016 saw relatively higher inflation with the inflation rate generally decreasing over 2017 and remaining fairly constant during 2018 and 2019. With the COVID-19 pandemic experienced all over the world and the national lockdown level 1 which started end-March, South Africa experienced its lowest inflation rate of 2.1% in May 2020. Food inflation saw an increase for both South Africa and the Western Cape and has reached its highest rate for 2020 in October.



		CPI inflation rate, 2020											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	5.1%	5.3%	4.8%	3.6%	2.6%	2.8%	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	3.7%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2.9%	3.8%	4.3%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%	5.1%	6.9%	6.9%	7.2%
	Food	2.9%	3.6%	4.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.0%	5.5%	7.2%	7.1%	7.4%
South Africa (All urban areas)	All items	4.5%	4.6%	4.1%	3.0%	2.1%	2.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	3.9%	3.9%	5.4%	5.8%	6.0%
	Food	3.7%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%	4.2%	5.6%	5.9%	6.2%





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

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Year-on-year percentage increase in consumer price index.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; CPI 2016 - 2020,
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2
<b>Data Note</b>	Table provides the inflation rates for the past year and graph shows trends going back to 2016 for ease of presentation.
	<b><u>Note regarding COVID-19:</u></b>
	Resulting from COVID-19 health protocols, retail-based prices recorded across all regions (including online prices) have been pooled to create national average price changes which are then applied to each elementary index at a regional level. This means that the geographic index (including total country) changes will, in the main, vary according to different weights and not different price changes.

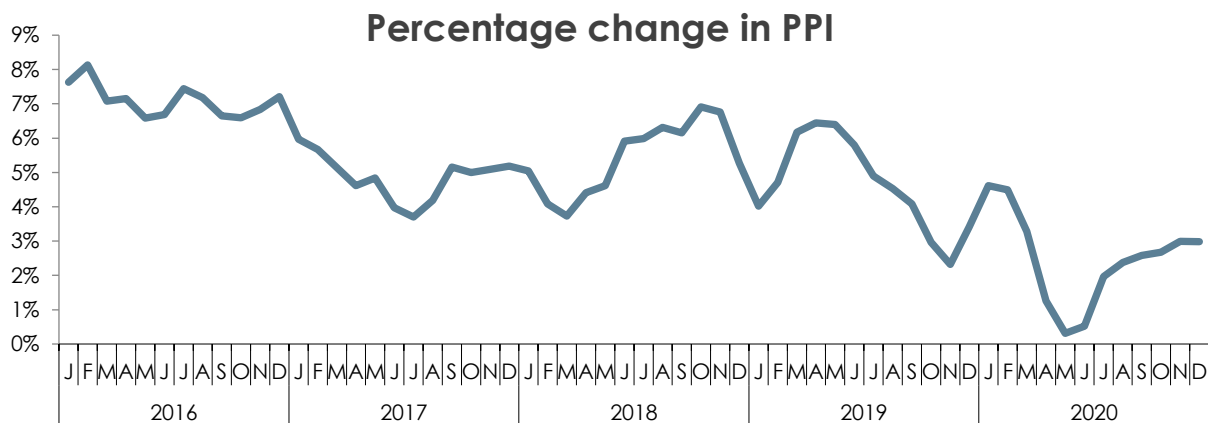


# The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI)

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Producer Price Index inflation averaged 7.1% in 2016, 4.9% in 2017, 5.4% in 2018, 4.6% in 2019 and 2.5% in 2020. The high of 8.1% came in February 2016; whilst the lowest of 0.3% in May 2020 and 0.5% in June 2020. In 2020, the restrictions on economic activity imposed by the government during COVID-19 lockdown have adversely affected the extent of imputations used to compile the PPI. Despite the wide-ranging restrictions in May, businesses were allowed to operate under variable conditions.



Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa													
		2020											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	4.6%	4.5%	3.3%	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%

Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa													
		2019											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	4.0%	4.7%	6.2%	6.4%	6.4%	5.8%	4.9%	4.5%	4.1%	3.0%	2.3%	3.4%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Year-on-year percentage change in producer price index.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; PPI 2016 – 2020
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2
<b>Data Note</b>	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 2015; and therefore annual changes is calculated from 2016.

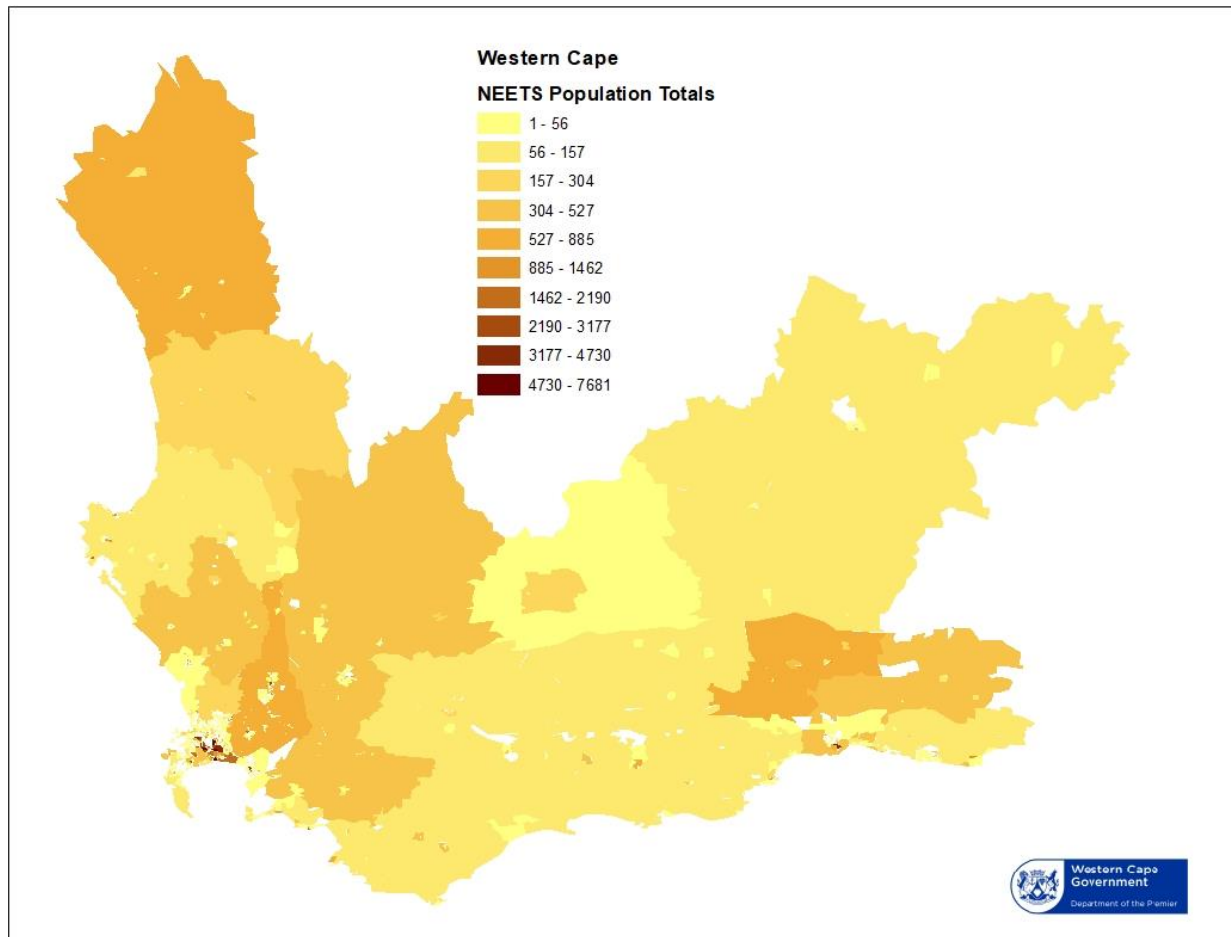


**Employment,  
job creation and  
decent work**



# 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.

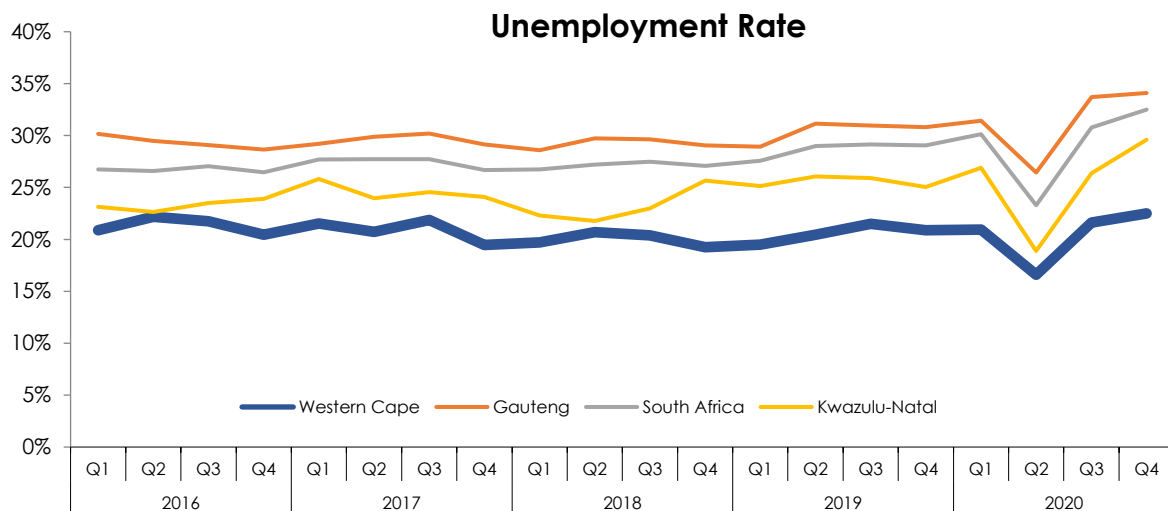


# Unemployment rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) years, the unemployment rate for the Western Cape is lower than the national average. The Western Cape unemployment rate for the 4th Quarter of 2020 was 22.5% and South Africa at 32.5%. Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collection for collecting QLFS data to Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q2: 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.



Unemployment rate for Western Cape and South Africa, 2019 - 2020								
	2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Western Cape</b>	19.5%	20.4%	21.5%	20.9%	20.9%	16.6%	21.6%	22.5%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	37.4%	35.4%	36.5%	39.5%	40.5%	36.9%	45.8%	47.9%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	26.0%	29.4%	29.8%	26.9%	27.0%	25.1%	23.1%	28.7%
<b>Free State</b>	34.9%	34.4%	34.5%	35.0%	38.4%	25.3%	35.5%	33.4%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	25.1%	26.1%	25.9%	25.0%	26.9%	18.9%	26.4%	29.6%
<b>North-West</b>	26.4%	33.0%	30.4%	28.8%	33.2%	21.6%	28.3%	33.3%
<b>Gauteng</b>	28.9%	31.1%	31.0%	30.8%	31.4%	26.4%	33.7%	34.1%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	34.2%	34.7%	35.3%	33.6%	33.3%	13.3%	27.8%	33.0%
<b>Limpopo</b>	18.5%	20.3%	21.4%	23.1%	23.6%	21.9%	26.3%	27.3%
<b>South Africa</b>	27.6%	29.0%	29.1%	29.1%	30.1%	23.3%	30.8%	32.5%



<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 2016 - 2020
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2  Recovery Plan: Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2019 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.



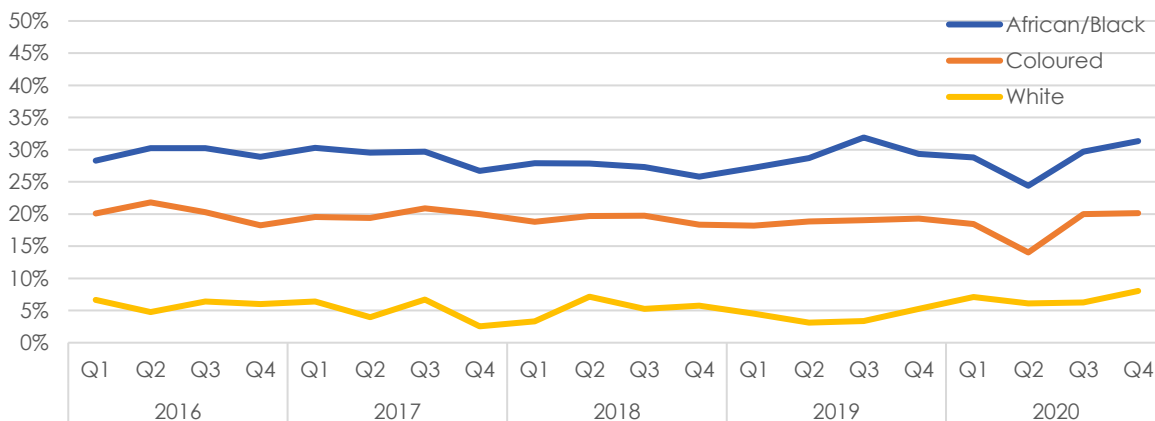
# Unemployment rate by population in WC

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, unemployment remains significantly higher amongst the African/Black population group. The Coloured population group forms the largest population group in the Western Cape. The increase in unemployment in the Western Cape is driven by an increase in unemployment in the African/Black population groups. Unemployment in the African/Black population group have increased from 28.3% (Q1, 2016) to 31.3% (Q4, 2020) and in the Coloured population group have remained fairly constant.

Unemployment rate by population group in the Western Cape



Unemployment by population group, Western Cape

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>African/Black</b>	30.2%	29.7%	27.3%	31.9%	29.7%
<b>Coloured</b>	20.3%	20.9%	19.7%	19.1%	20.0%
<b>Indian/Asian**</b>	8.8%	5.9%	16.7%	7.5%	17.0%
<b>White</b>	6.4%	6.7%	5.2%	3.4%	6.3%
<b>Western Cape</b>	21.7%	21.9%	20.4%	21.5%	21.6%

**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 2016 - 2020

**Other links** VIP 2

Recovery Plan: Jobs

**Data Note** \*Only 3<sup>rd</sup> Q figures are shown in the table for ease of view

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

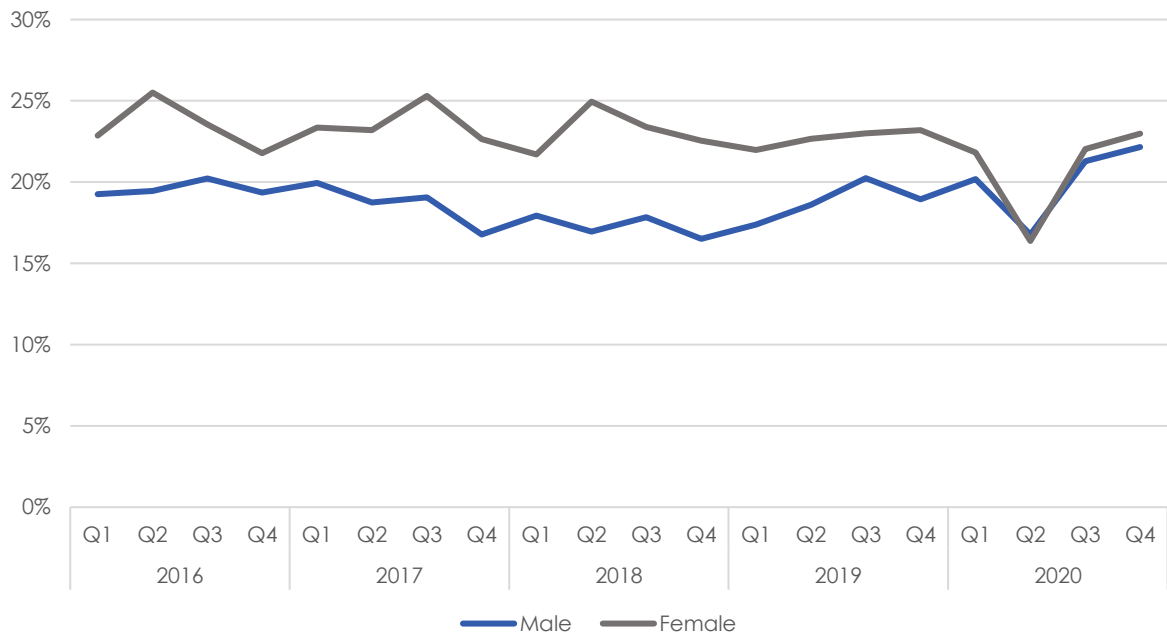
# Unemployment rate by gender in WC

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Unemployment remained higher amongst females, except for quarter 2 of 2020. Thereafter, the percentage of males unemployed and females unemployed is much closer than before OVID 19. The unemployment rate for 2020 can be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Unemployment by gender in the Western Cape







		Unemployment rate by gender, 2018 - 2019							
		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	male	17.4%	18.6%	20.2%	18.9%	20.2%	16.8%	21.3%	22,2%
	female	22.0%	22.7%	23.0%	23.2%	21.8%	16.4%	22.0%	23,0%
Eastern Cape	male	39.2%	35.5%	37.4%	38.6%	40.0%	37.2%	47.9%	47,9%
	female	35.4%	35.3%	35.5%	40.4%	41.0%	36.6%	43.5%	48,0%
Northern Cape	male	30.1%	28.1%	30.3%	25.7%	24.7%	22.1%	23.0%	25,2%
	female	20.5%	31.1%	29.2%	28.5%	30.3%	30.3%	23.2%	33,7%
Free State	male	32.5%	32.9%	34.9%	35.7%	38.0%	25.2%	34.3%	32,2%
	female	37.9%	36.1%	34.0%	34.2%	39.0%	25.3%	36.8%	34,7%
Kwazulu-Natal	male	24.6%	25.3%	25.5%	23.8%	25.8%	17.9%	25.2%	27,7%
	female	25.7%	26.9%	26.4%	26.4%	28.1%	20.1%	27.7%	31,9%
North-West	male	25.0%	31.6%	29.7%	27.7%	31.9%	18.3%	26.5%	33,2%
	female	28.5%	35.1%	31.6%	30.4%	35.0%	26.3%	31.0%	33,4%
Gauteng	male	27.4%	28.6%	28.2%	28.5%	28.4%	24.6%	31.9%	32,3%
	female	30.9%	34.4%	34.5%	33.8%	35.2%	28.9%	36.0%	36,5%
Mpumalanga	male	29.6%	30.4%	31.8%	30.1%	30.7%	11.5%	24.3%	29,1%
	female	39.7%	40.1%	39.7%	37.8%	36.5%	15.5%	31.8%	37,7%
Limpopo	male	16.2%	17.9%	19.5%	20.4%	21.4%	20.9%	24.8%	26,3%
	female	21.4%	23.2%	23.8%	26.5%	26.3%	23.3%	28.3%	28,6%
South Africa	male	26.1%	27.1%	27.7%	27.2%	28.3%	22.1%	29.6%	31,0%
	female	29.3%	31.3%	30.9%	31.3%	32.4%	24.8%	32.3%	34,3%

**Data format** Percentage

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

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

**Data source** Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2016 - 2020

**Other links** VIP 2

Recovery Plan: Jobs

Priority groups mainstreaming: Women

SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

8.5.2 Annual unemployment rate by sex

**Data Note** Table only shows data from 2019 and 2020 for ease of presentation



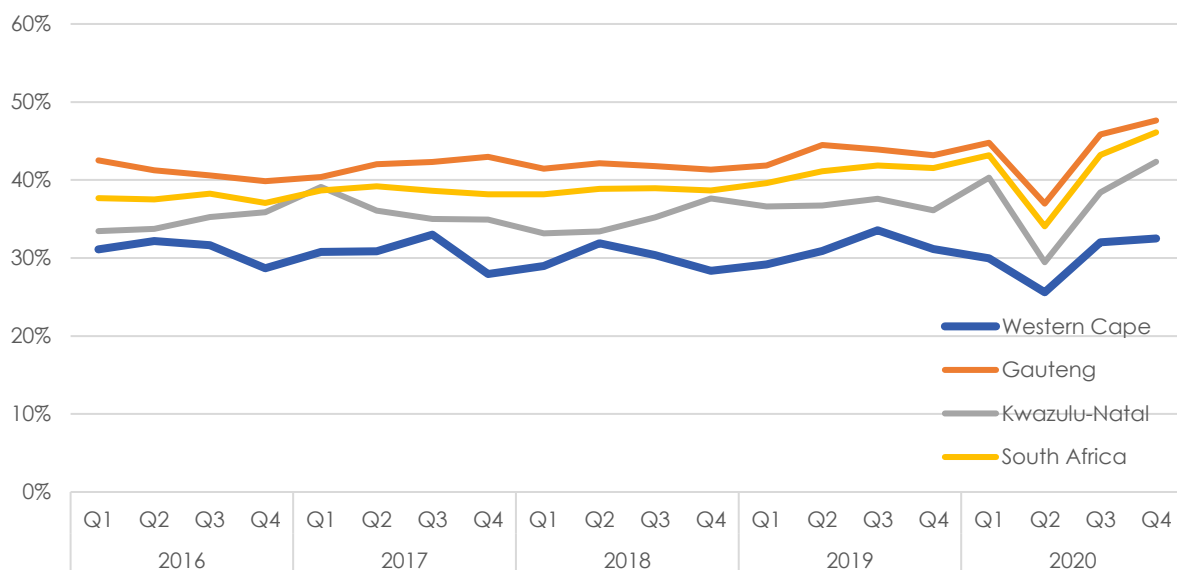
# Youth unemployment rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The youth unemployment for the Western Cape has remained below the national average from 2016 to 2020. In the Western Cape, as with the rest of South Africa, youth unemployment remains significantly high. For the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2020 youth unemployment is the lowest in the country for the Western Cape (32.5%); and the highest in the Eastern Cape (63.6%). The already high youth unemployment rates have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. It seems that the youth have been most affected economically by COVID-19.

Unemployment rate amongst youth



Unemployment rate by youth (15 – 34 year olds), 2019 - 2020								
	2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	29.2%	30.9%	33.6%	31.2%	30.0%	25.6%	32.0%	32,5%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	50.8%	47.4%	51.3%	53.3%	53.6%	53.3%	60.2%	63,6%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	36.4%	39.9%	42.4%	38.2%	38.2%	40.6%	33.3%	39,2%
<b>Free State</b>	48.1%	48.5%	47.0%	49.1%	52.2%	35.2%	47.4%	48,2%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	36.6%	36.7%	37.6%	36.1%	40.3%	29.5%	38.4%	42,3%
<b>North-West</b>	37.0%	46.8%	43.9%	42.0%	47.3%	31.7%	39.2%	48,3%
<b>Gauteng</b>	41.9%	44.5%	43.9%	43.2%	44.8%	37.0%	45.8%	47,6%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	46.6%	47.8%	48.3%	46.8%	47.0%	18.1%	39.8%	47,6%
<b>Limpopo</b>	28.9%	30.4%	32.2%	37.1%	37.9%	32.6%	41.1%	41,4%
<b>South Africa</b>	39.6%	41.1%	41.9%	41.5%	43.2%	34.1%	43.2%	46,1%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Official youth unemployment rate:</b>  Persons aged 15–34 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2016 - 2020
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2, VIP 3  Recovery Plan: Jobs  Priority groups mainstreaming: youth  SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth  8.5.2A Youth (aged 15-34 years) unemployment rate
<b>Data Note</b>	Graph only shows key provincial comparisons. Table only shows data from 2019 for ease of presentation.  Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys in March 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collection for collecting QLFS data to Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q2: 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution. The change in methodology can be seen in the youth unemployment trend for 2020.

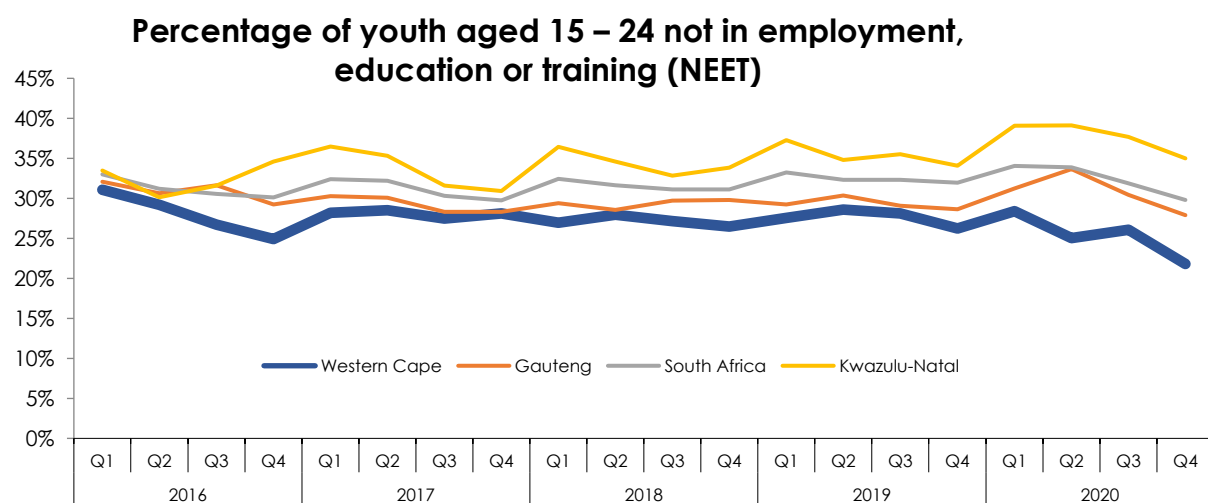


# Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET)

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training have decreased from 2016 (31.1%) to 2020 (21.8% for Q4). For 2020 Q4, the province with the lowest NEET percentage is the Western Cape (21.8%), followed by Free State (24.0%) and Gauteng (27.9%). The national NEET percentage is 29.8% (2020 Q4).



	2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Western Cape</b>	26.9%	28.0%	27.1%	26.5%	27.6%	28.6%	28.1%	26.2%	28.4%	25.0%	26.1%	21.8%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	34.4%	34.0%	35.0%	37.1%	36.6%	34.5%	34.7%	34.8%	34.9%	33.8%	30.0%	32.1%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	37.4%	38.1%	35.8%	35.4%	37.7%	37.0%	38.8%	37.0%	41.6%	47.7%	45.1%	39.6%
<b>Free State</b>	28.6%	28.5%	29.0%	28.7%	30.4%	33.2%	30.1%	31.3%	32.4%	33.7%	28.5%	24.0%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	36.4%	34.6%	32.8%	33.8%	37.3%	34.8%	35.5%	34.1%	39.1%	39.1%	37.7%	35.0%
<b>North-West</b>	37.0%	38.7%	34.3%	32.8%	40.3%	35.4%	35.8%	36.6%	38.8%	36.8%	33.0%	30.0%
<b>Gauteng</b>	29.4%	28.5%	29.7%	29.8%	29.2%	30.4%	29.1%	28.6%	31.3%	33.7%	30.4%	27.9%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	35.9%	34.3%	33.5%	30.6%	32.5%	34.1%	34.8%	36.5%	35.4%	30.4%	29.4%	30.8%
<b>Limpopo</b>	29.1%	26.7%	26.4%	25.9%	31.7%	28.1%	29.8%	29.6%	30.2%	31.5%	32.2%	28.5%
<b>South Africa</b>	32.4%	31.6%	31.1%	31.1%	33.2%	32.3%	32.3%	32.0%	34.1%	33.9%	31.9%	29.8%

Data format Percentage



<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of the population aged 15–24 years not in employment, education or training (NEET) during the reference period.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2018 - 2020
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1, VIP 2, VIP 3; Recovery Plan: Jobs  Priority groups mainstreaming: youth SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.6.1 Percentage of youth aged 15-24 not in education, employment or training (NEET)
<b>Data Note</b>	



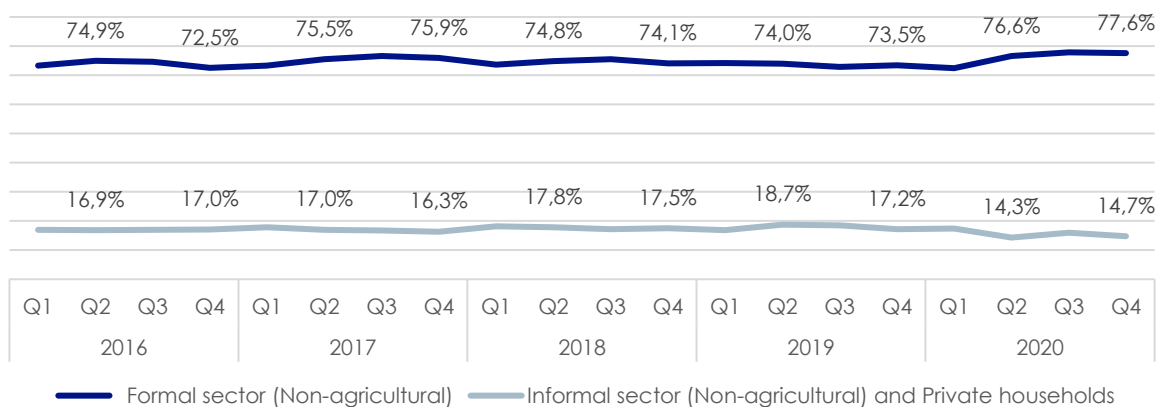
# Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC

## 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 up from 73.3% in 2016 Q1 to 77.6% in Q4 of 2020. The percentage of people employed in the informal sector and private households is 14.7% in Q4 of 2020. The highest formal sector employment in Q4 of 2020 is found in the Northern Cape (78.8%) and the lowest in Limpopo (54.7%).

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





## Informal and formal sector employment

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Western Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	74.2%	74.0%	72.9%	73.5%	72.4%	76.6%	77.8%	77.6%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	11.4%	13.1%	12.7%	11.5%	11.6%	9.9%	10.3%	9.4%
	Agriculture	8.9%	7.3%	8.6%	9.4%	10.2%	9.1%	6.2%	7.6%
	Private households	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	5.6%	5.8%	4.4%	5.7%	5.4%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	61.9%	60.4%	59.2%	60.3%	60.6%	63.5%	59.5%	58.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	23.5%	23.7%	25.0%	24.9%	24.8%	22.4%	24.6%	24.3%
	Agriculture	6.4%	7.0%	6.8%	5.5%	5.8%	5.7%	8.1%	8.1%
	Private households	8.2%	8.9%	9.1%	9.3%	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%	8.6%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	67.8%	67.8%	69.7%	69.4%	71.7%	80.3%	78.5%	78.8%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	12.0%	13.1%	10.7%	12.2%	9.1%	5.7%	6.4%	6.7%
	Agriculture	12.6%	11.0%	10.1%	10.7%	12.2%	9.3%	9.9%	9.1%
	Private households	7.6%	8.2%	9.4%	7.7%	7.0%	4.6%	5.2%	0.0%
<b>Free State</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	60.8%	63.2%	64.2%	62.4%	62.0%	64.4%	62.9%	62.6%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17.8%	18.0%	16.1%	16.8%	18.0%	16.4%	19.2%	17.5%
	Agriculture	7.4%	7.4%	7.0%	8.4%	8.2%	9.0%	6.7%	7.2%
	Private households	14.0%	11.4%	12.6%	12.4%	11.8%	10.2%	11.2%	12.7%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	67.7%	67.6%	67.5%	68.5%	66.6%	68.4%	68.2%	67.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	18.2%	18.7%	18.5%	17.5%	19.7%	18.9%	18.6%	19.1%
	Agriculture	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	6.1%	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.8%
	Private households	8.9%	8.6%	8.6%	7.9%	8.7%	7.1%	7.7%	7.6%
<b>North-West</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	67.5%	71.5%	70.8%	73.7%	73.3%	75.0%	75.5%	77.3%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17.5%	14.3%	15.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.1%	10.9%	10.8%
	Agriculture	6.4%	6.6%	6.2%	4.8%	5.2%	5.2%	7.1%	4.2%
	Private households	8.7%	7.6%	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%	5.7%	6.5%	7.6%
<b>Gauteng</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	76.1%	75.9%	75.6%	75.9%	76.6%	78.0%	77.1%	75.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	16.0%	16.5%	16.3%	15.8%	14.7%	13.6%	14.2%	14.7%
	Agriculture	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%
	Private households	7.3%	6.9%	7.2%	7.7%	8.1%	7.6%	7.8%	8.7%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	60.0%	57.8%	59.5%	60.3%	59.1%	60.7%	59.0%	59.8%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	25.1%	25.3%	24.0%	24.1%	25.5%	22.3%	22.9%	23.4%
	Agriculture	6.3%	8.1%	7.9%	7.4%	6.9%	9.7%	10.0%	8.7%
	Private households	8.5%	8.8%	8.6%	8.3%	8.5%	7.3%	8.1%	8.0%
<b>Limpopo</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	55.0%	53.0%	54.8%	53.7%	55.3%	55.8%	54.5%	54.7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	27.5%	29.4%	27.9%	28.6%	27.8%	23.1%	25.3%	26.7%
	Agriculture	8.9%	9.7%	9.8%	10.0%	9.1%	12.4%	11.2%	10.6%
	Private households	8.6%	7.9%	7.5%	7.7%	7.7%	8.7%	9.0%	8.0%
<b>South Africa</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	68.9%	68.5%	68.5%	69.0%	68.9%	71.1%	70.2%	69.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	18.0%	18.7%	18.3%	17.8%	17.8%	16.1%	16.7%	16.8%
	Agriculture	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%
	Private households	8.0%	7.7%	7.9%	7.8%	8.0%	7.1%	7.6%	8.0%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Informal sector: The informal sector has the following two (2) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than five (5) employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; and</li><li>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.</li></ul>
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2016 - 2020
<b>Other links</b>	<p>VIP 2;</p> <p>Recovery plan: Jobs</p> <p>SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>8.3.1 Share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment by sex</p>
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2019 for ease of presentation.



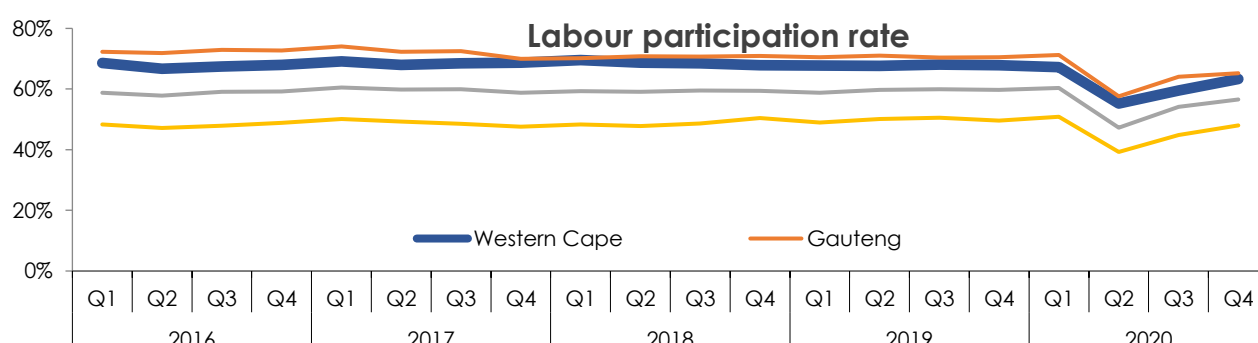


# Labour participation rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape from March 2016 to March 2020, the labour participation rate for the Western Cape has fluctuated between 67.2% and 69.6%. However, COVID-19 has seen the labour participation rate in the Western Cape drop to 55.2% in June 2020 and then seen a recovery to 63.3% by December 2020. In December 2020, the labour participation rate for Gauteng (65.2%) was the highest in the country; followed by the Western Cape (63.3%) and Free State (58.4%), which were all above the national average (56.6%).



Labour participation rate												
	2018				2019				2020			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	69.6%	68.7%	68.5%	67.9%	67.8%	67.6%	68.1%	67.9%	67.2%	55.2%	59.5%	63.3%
Eastern Cape	51.3%	50.3%	50.7%	50.5%	48.8%	50.1%	51.3%	53.1%	53.7%	42.7%	51.5%	54.3%
Northern Cape	57.5%	56.2%	55.6%	53.8%	54.2%	53.2%	57.0%	56.8%	56.9%	42.1%	45.9%	52.9%
Free State	63.9%	63.3%	63.9%	63.2%	64.8%	64.6%	63.6%	63.2%	64.3%	44.6%	58.5%	58.4%
KwaZulu Natal	48.3%	47.8%	48.7%	50.5%	49.0%	50.1%	50.6%	49.6%	50.9%	39.3%	44.8%	48.0%
North West	52.6%	51.8%	53.0%	51.4%	50.9%	52.7%	52.9%	53.2%	55.2%	42.2%	49.0%	53.2%
Gauteng	70.2%	70.8%	70.7%	70.9%	70.5%	71.0%	70.4%	70.5%	71.3%	57.6%	64.1%	65.2%
Mpumalanga	61.3%	62.6%	62.6%	62.7%	62.6%	64.6%	64.4%	63.1%	62.7%	42.9%	53.5%	56.8%
Limpopo	48.4%	47.7%	48.7%	47.1%	45.6%	48.3%	48.2%	47.9%	47.6%	38.5%	44.7%	45.6%
South Africa	59.3%	59.1%	59.5%	59.4%	58.8%	59.8%	59.9%	59.8%	60.3%	47.3%	54.2%	56.6%

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** People who are employed as a total of the employed and unemployed population of the province (Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work, but had a job or business in the seven days (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week).

**Data source** Stats SA; Labour Force Surveys 2016 - 2020

**Other links** VIP 2

Recovery plan: Jobs

**Data Note** Table only shows data from 2018 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.

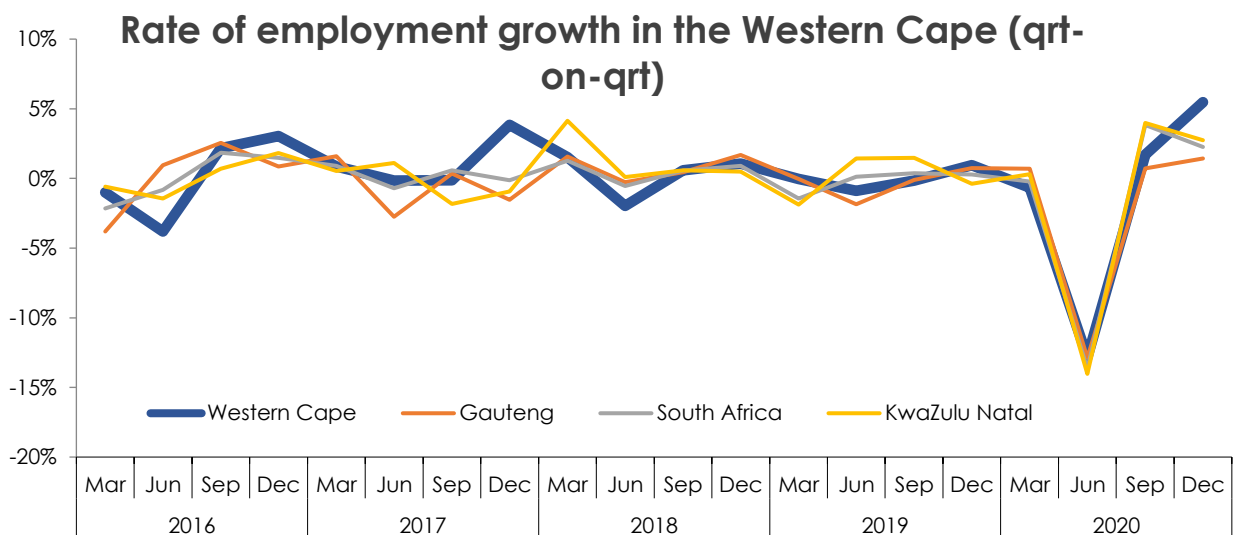


# Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape experienced 3 quarters of negative growth in a row from the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2019 to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2020. The second quarter of 2020, which coincided with the harshest lockdown restrictions due to COVID-19, saw the biggest percentage loss in employment for a long time. The 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters of 2020 shows positive growth and therefore some recovery in employment. However, many more quarters of positive growth is required to reach employment levels of pre-COVID-19, let alone a much improved employment situation in the Western Cape. For Q2 of 2020, all provinces had negative employment growth, with the lowest value experienced in the Free State at -21.1%.



## Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape

Year-on-year	2018				2019				2020			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	5.1%	3.2%	3.9%	1.2%	-0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	-0.1%	-0.8%	-12.7%	1.7%	5.5%
Eastern Cape	-3.1%	-0.9%	-2.2%	-1.1%	-6.4%	-1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	5.7%	-15.7%	3.7%	1.9%
Northern Cape	7.5%	8.9%	5.2%	0.1%	0.0%	-5.1%	-0.4%	4.1%	4.5%	-15.3%	12.3%	7.3%
Free State	6.2%	1.5%	-5.8%	0.1%	-1.4%	2.6%	2.7%	-2.7%	-5.8%	-21.1%	13.4%	3.0%
KwaZulu Natal	2.4%	1.4%	3.9%	5.4%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.5%	0.6%	2.8%	-12.8%	4.0%	2.7%
North West	1.7%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-2.7%	-2.2%	-6.1%	-2.0%	2.0%	-0.1%	-4.8%	6.5%	1.5%
Gauteng	-2.4%	0.1%	0.2%	3.5%	1.8%	0.2%	-0.3%	-1.3%	-0.5%	-11.7%	0.7%	1.4%
Mpumalanga	-1.7%	0.0%	2.3%	0.3%	1.0%	2.6%	0.2%	-0.1%	3.0%	-10.6%	4.4%	-1.1%
Limpopo	6.1%	3.4%	1.8%	4.2%	-2.7%	1.4%	-2.9%	-5.2%	-1.0%	-21.0%	10.0%	1.1%
South Africa	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	2.2%	-0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.7%	0.6%	-13.3%	3.8%	2.3%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Quarter on quarter growth of the number of people who are employed (Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work, but had a job or business in the seven days (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week).
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2016 - 2020
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2 Recovery plan: Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2018 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.

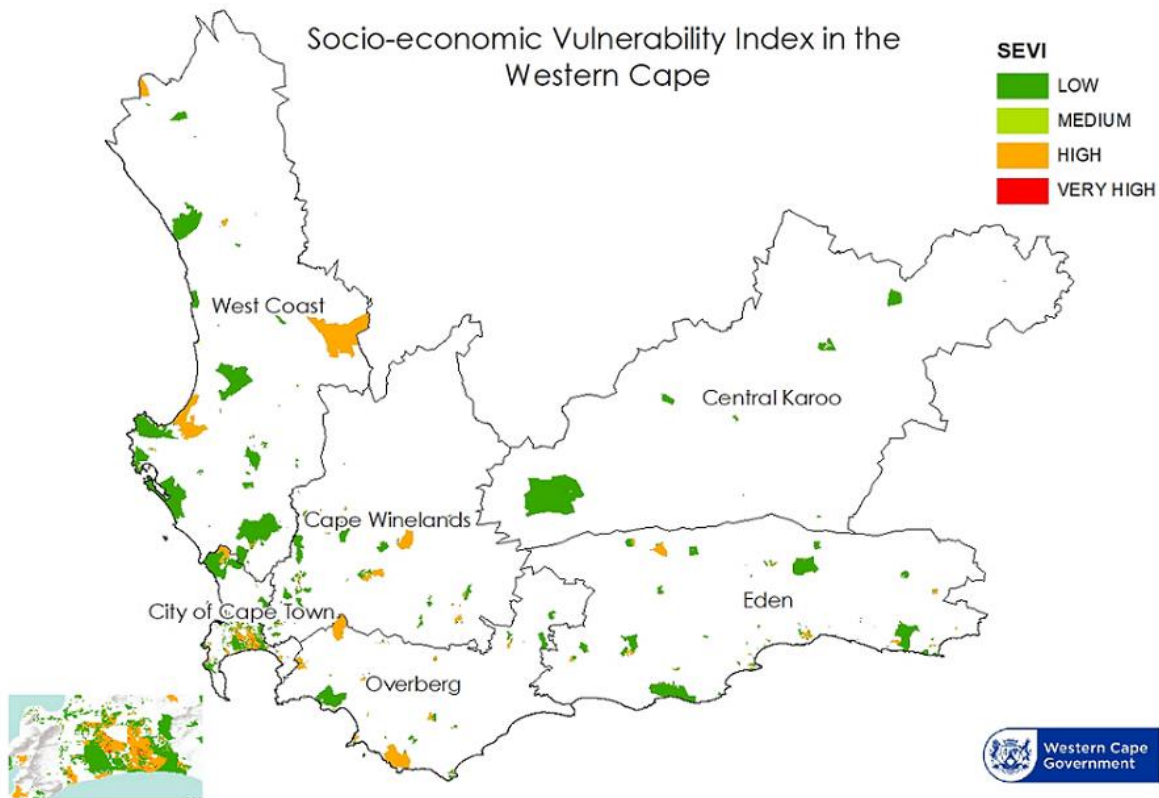


**Life  
circumstances,  
service delivery  
and poverty**



# Socio Economic Index by ward in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The Socio-Economic Vulnerability Index (SEVI) is an index of poverty and vulnerability which combines Annual Household Income, population and household densities and densities of informal settlements and backyard shacks. The index is based on 2019/2020 population, dwelling and income estimates.

The above map shows spatial distribution of vulnerability across the province plotted at an enumerated area level.

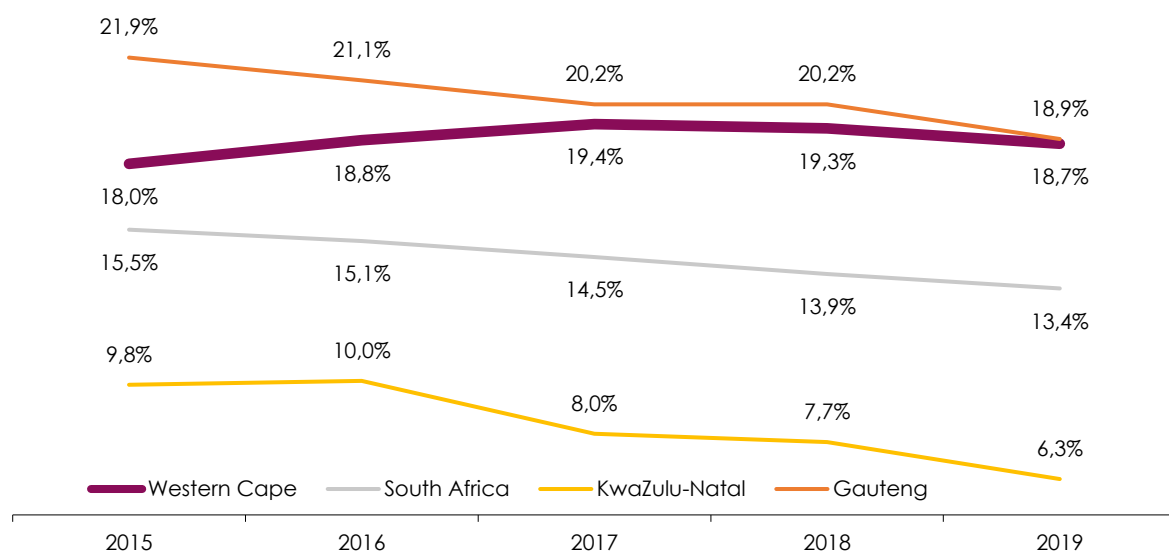
# Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

For Western Cape, the data shows 18.7% of all households in 2019 are living in informal dwellings; as compared to 18.0% of households that were living in informal dwellings in 2015. The provinces with the highest percentage of households living in informal dwellings in 2019 are Gauteng (18.9%), Western Cape (18.7%) and North West (18.5%). The national average has decreased from 15.5% in 2015 to 13.4% in 2019.

### Households living in informal dwellings



Informal and formal housing										
	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Western Cape	82.0%	18.0%	81.2%	18.8%	80.6%	19.4%	80.7%	19.3%	81.3%	18.7%
Eastern Cape	90.0%	10.0%	90.9%	9.1%	90.9%	9.1%	92.1%	7.9%	92.9%	7.1%
Northern Cape	87.3%	12.7%	85.8%	14.2%	87.2%	12.8%	88.1%	11.9%	84.8%	15.2%
Free State	83.7%	16.3%	83.2%	16.8%	83.6%	16.4%	87.3%	12.7%	81.8%	18.2%
KwaZulu-Natal	90.2%	9.8%	90.0%	10.0%	92.0%	8.0%	92.3%	7.7%	93.7%	6.3%
North West	78.1%	21.9%	79.3%	20.7%	80.1%	19.9%	81.3%	18.7%	81.5%	18.5%
Gauteng	78.1%	21.9%	78.9%	21.1%	79.8%	20.2%	79.8%	20.2%	81.1%	18.9%
Mpumalanga	90.0%	10.0%	90.5%	9.5%	90.7%	9.3%	91.3%	8.7%	92.4%	7.6%
Limpopo	93.2%	6.8%	94.5%	5.5%	94.3%	5.7%	95.0%	5.0%	96.3%	3.7%
South Africa	84.5%	15.5%	84.9%	15.1%	85.5%	14.5%	86.1%	13.9%	86.6%	13.4%



<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 2015 - 2019; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 4;  SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities  11.1.1D1 Percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings
<b>Data Note</b>	

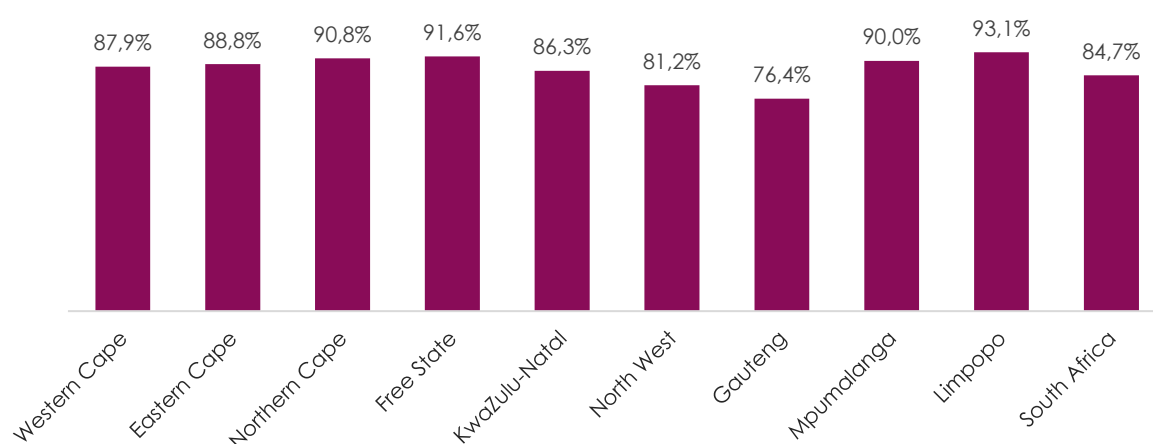
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2019, the province with the highest access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains is Limpopo (93.1%) followed by Free State (91.6%). The percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains for the Western Cape is 87.9%; and the national average is 84.7%.

### Percentage of households accessing electricity from mains for lighting, 2019



### Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, 2019

		Electricity from mains	Other source of electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	Other
Western Cape	#	1 699 042	167 902	10 382	15 406	15 480	11 984	12 699
	%	87.9%	8.7%	0.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Eastern Cape	#	1 510 070	46 895	4 342	60 646	45 914	23 825	9 429
	%	88.8%	2.8%	0.3%	3.6%	2.7%	1.4%	0.6%
Northern Cape	#	317 835	6 143	315	3 178	15 021	5 476	2 026
	%	90.8%	1.8%	0.1%	0.9%	4.3%	1.6%	0.6%
Free State	#	843 848	18 163	0	4 956	46 792	1 421	6 063
	%	91.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.5%	5.1%	0.2%	0.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	#	2 576 713	226 712	6 330	15 363	129 771	3 891	26 019
	%	86.3%	7.6%	0.2%	0.5%	4.3%	0.1%	0.9%
North West	#	1 013 099	91 288	2 286	21 470	101 675	7 827	9 891
	%	81.2%	7.3%	0.2%	1.7%	8.2%	0.6%	0.8%
Gauteng	#	3 871 474	735 996	6 161	85 698	303 391	22 373	43 520
	%	76.4%	14.5%	0.1%	1.7%	6.0%	0.4%	0.9%
Mpumalanga	#	1 198 363	30 806	803	12 162	80 426	3 775	5 336
	%	90.0%	2.3%	0.1%	0.9%	6.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Limpopo	#	1 508 000	48 106	0	5 964	47 153	7 937	3 460
	%	93.1%	3.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.9%	0.5%	0.2%
South Africa	#	14 538 445	1 372 009	30 619	224 844	785 623	88 509	118 442
	%	84.7%	8.0%	0.2%	1.3%	4.6%	0.5%	0.7%





**Data format** Percentage of households

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

**Data source** GHS 2019; Stats SA

**Other links** PSG 4, PSG 3;

SDG Goal 1 No Poverty

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

**Data Note**

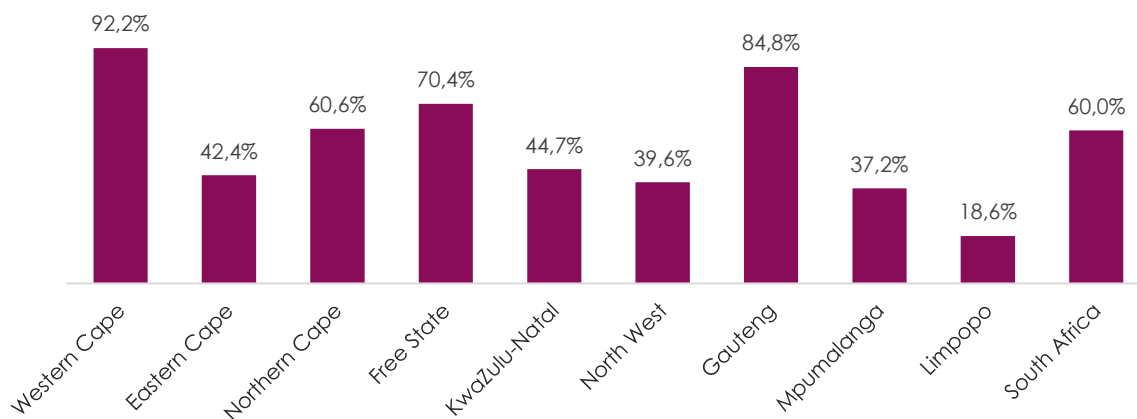
# Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services

*Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape (92.2%) has the highest percentage of households that have access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system in 2019; followed by Gauteng (84.8%) and Free State (70.4%) compared to 60.0% nationally. Access to a pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe and pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe is the second and third highest national type of toilet facility respectively that households have access to.

**Percentage of households accessing a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2019**



**Distribution of households by access to type of toilet facility (%), 2019**

	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	92.2%	42.4%	60.6%	70.4%	44.7%	39.6%	84.8%	37.2%	18.6%	60.0%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	2.1%	2.7%	10.6%	2.7%	5.3%	9.7%	1.2%	5.3%	5.9%	3.8%
Pour bucket-flush toilet connected to a septic tank (or septic pit)	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Chemical toilet/portable toilet	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	0.1%	42.0%	12.4%	7.4%	30.5%	19.5%	3.7%	21.0%	38.5%	17.9%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0.3%	6.9%	8.1%	13.6%	16.2%	28.7%	6.5%	33.9%	34.4%	14.3%
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	2.2%	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Ecological sanitation system (e.g. composting toilet)	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Open defecation (e.g. no facilities, field, bush)	0.4%	4.2%	5.1%	1.0%	1.3%	2.2%	0.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%
Other	0.3%	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to a toilet facility.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2019, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4, PSG 3 Recovery plan: Wellness SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.4.1D The proportion of the population living in households with access to improved (a) sanitation facilities, (b) electricity and (c) improved water facilities
<b>Data Note</b>	

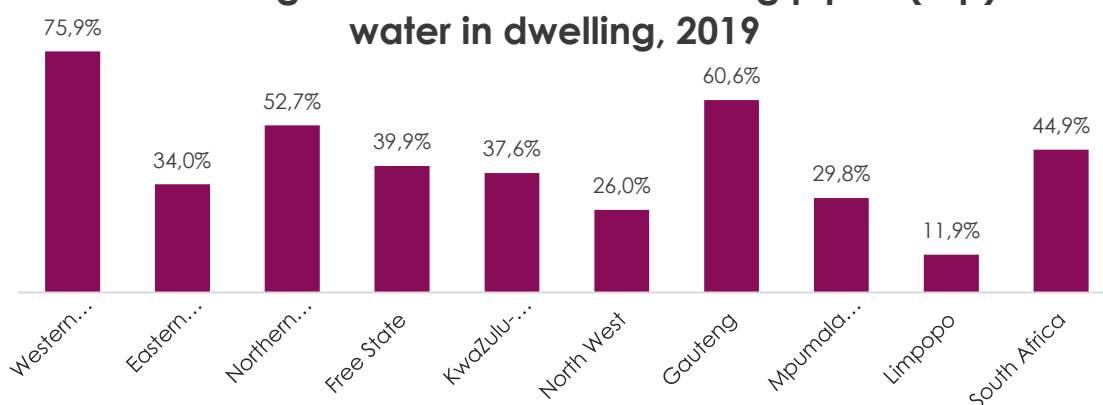
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019, the Western Cape (75.9%) had the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside their dwelling, followed by Gauteng (60.6%) and the Northern Cape (52.7%). The national average of households that have access to piped water inside their dwelling are 44.9%. Access to piped water on site or in the yard, and access to a Public/communal tap is the second and third highest access types respectively to piped water.

Percentage of households accessing piped (tap) water in dwelling, 2019



Distribution of households by access to piped water (%), 2019

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	75.9%	34.0%	52.7%	39.9%	37.6%	26.0%	60.6%	29.8%	11.9%	44.9%
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	11.6%	14.8%	27.4%	43.4%	30.3%	34.4%	29.7%	40.3%	33.8%	28.5%
Borehole on site	0.5%	0.4%	3.1%	1.7%	1.0%	6.1%	0.5%	2.4%	10.2%	2.2%
Rain-water tank on site	0.5%	11.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%
Neighbour's tap	0.6%	1.9%	1.3%	2.3%	3.4%	4.5%	0.7%	6.6%	5.2%	2.5%
Public/communal tap	10.4%	23.2%	12.5%	6.4%	14.2%	17.2%	6.6%	8.5%	19.1%	12.2%
Water-carrier/tanker	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%	1.3%	2.3%	4.9%	1.2%	4.4%	0.7%	1.7%
Water vendor	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	3.0%	0.1%	3.9%	0.0%	2.9%	10.3%	1.7%
Borehole outside yard	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	1.6%	2.8%	2.7%	0.3%	1.8%	3.3%	1.4%
Flowing water/stream/river	0.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.6%
Stagnant water/dam/pool	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Well	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.5%
Spring	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%
Other	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	2.0%	0.4%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to piped water.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2019, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4, PSG 3 Recovery plan: Wellness SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.4.1D The proportion of the population living in households with access to improved (a) sanitation facilities, (b) electricity and (c) improved water facilities
<b>Data Note</b>	

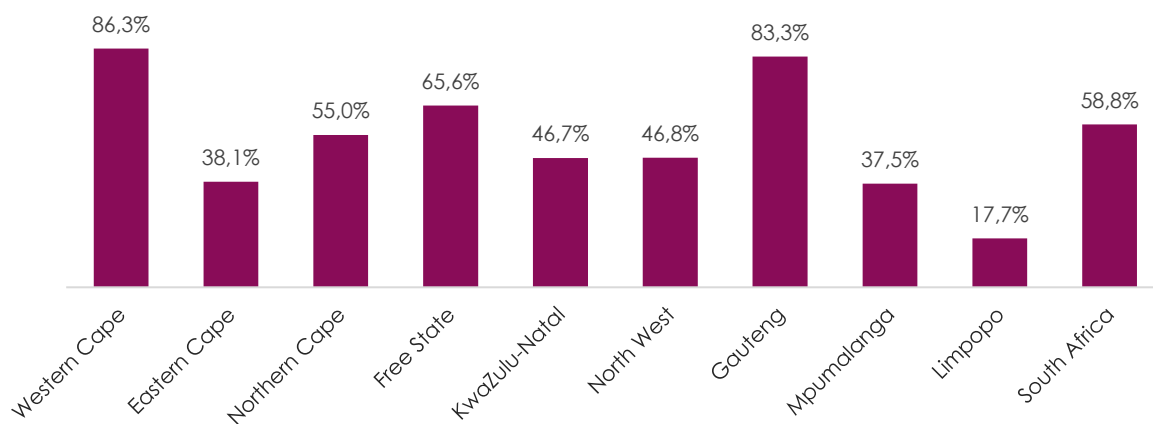
# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019, Western Cape (86.3%) has the highest percentage of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week, followed by the Gauteng (83.3%) and Free State (65.6%). The national average of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week are 58.8%. Own refuse dump is the second highest type of refuse removal, nationally and all provinces except Western Cape.

**Percentage of households who have their refuse removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week, 2019**





### Distribution of households by refuse removal (%), 2019

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	<b>86.3%</b>	38.1%	55.0%	65.6%	46.7%	46.8%	83.3%	37.5%	17.7%	58.8%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	<b>1.0%</b>	1.6%	5.0%	4.2%	2.8%	3.7%	1.4%	3.4%	4.4%	2.4%
Communal refuse dump	<b>4.1%</b>	1.6%	1.1%	3.8%	1.4%	2.1%	3.9%	1.3%	1.2%	2.6%
Communal container/central collection point	<b>5.6%</b>	1.5%	0.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.1%	2.5%	0.5%	0.7%	2.1%
Own refuse dump	<b>2.5%</b>	52.8%	28.0%	15.9%	45.6%	40.4%	5.5%	53.5%	72.7%	30.4%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	<b>0.5%</b>	3.6%	7.6%	7.0%	1.7%	5.8%	3.3%	3.7%	2.5%	3.2%
Other	<b>0.1%</b>	0.9%	3.1%	1.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to refuse removal.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2019, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSG 4, PSG 5 Recovery plan: Wellness
<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 1 645 870 people were recipients of social assistance grants in 2019/20. This is an increase of 11% total number of grant recipients in the Western Cape since 2015/16 as compared to a 7.6% increase nationally. In the Western Cape, the majority of grant recipients are the 1 048 831 Child Support Grant recipients - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. Furthermore, 154 059 grants were provided to people with disabilities in 2019/20.

### Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2020

Grant type	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Total
Care Dependency Grant	16 577	23 652	8 896	20 947	40 107	16 603	11 866	10 045	6 042	154 735
Child Support Grant	1 048 831	1 942 541	706 208	1 944 247	2 912 799	1 896 974	1 133 288	880 963	321 597	12 787 448
Disability Grant	154 059	179 453	74 810	119 582	226 891	97 188	78 010	65 357	46 675	1 042 025
Foster Care Grant	31 754	81 128	26 116	43 354	66 722	42 317	24 512	28 495	11 211	355 609
Grant-in-aid	25 141	32 296	9 904	9 105	82 783	56 679	23 987	16 760	17 267	273 922
Old Age Grant	369 490	594 585	213 002	659 215	726 994	483 976	263 950	273 753	91 826	3 676 791
War Veteran's Grant	18	12	0	21	6	2	1	1	1	62
<b>Total 2015/16</b>	<b>1 482 529</b>	<b>2 742 505</b>	<b>976 620</b>	<b>2 426 699</b>	<b>3 918 463</b>	<b>2 380 548</b>	<b>1 416 666</b>	<b>1 193 089</b>	<b>454 515</b>	<b>16 991 634</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>	<b>1 438 779</b>	<b>1 209 657</b>	<b>465 908</b>	<b>17 200 525</b>
<b>Total 2017/18</b>	<b>1 565 731</b>	<b>2 785 534</b>	<b>1 005 170</b>	<b>2 612 513</b>	<b>3 887 365</b>	<b>2 477 316</b>	<b>1 472 355</b>	<b>1 228 597</b>	<b>475 414</b>	<b>17 509 995</b>
<b>Total 2018/19</b>	<b>1 600 492</b>	<b>2 811 247</b>	<b>1 017 308</b>	<b>2 677 145</b>	<b>3 953 517</b>	<b>2 528 080</b>	<b>1 500 618</b>	<b>1 240 633</b>	<b>482 705</b>	<b>17 811 745</b>
<b>Total 2019/20</b>	<b>1 645 870</b>	<b>2 853 667</b>	<b>1 038 936</b>	<b>2 796 471</b>	<b>4 056 302</b>	<b>2 593 739</b>	<b>1 535 614</b>	<b>1 275 374</b>	<b>494 619</b>	<b>18 290 592</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, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3; Recovery plan: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children, older persons and people with disabilities SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.2.1A Number of social grants
<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 2019, 0% of households were headed by children under 18 in the Western Cape. Limpopo (0.9%) and Eastern Cape (0.3%) are the provinces with the highest percentages of households headed by children under 18. The national average of child headed households are 0.2%.

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	5296	0	935	7415	1692	2360	2705	15383	35 786
18 - 20	3056	23841	2769	12152	40339	12685	44372	16263	34343	189820
above 20	1929840	1672937	347225	908156	2937047	1233158	5025420	1312702	1570893	16937377

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	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%
18 - 20	0.2%	1.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	2.1%	1.1%
above 20	99.8%	98.3%	99.2%	98.6%	98.4%	98.8%	99.1%	98.6%	96.9%	98.7%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households that are headed by under 18 year olds.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2019, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	

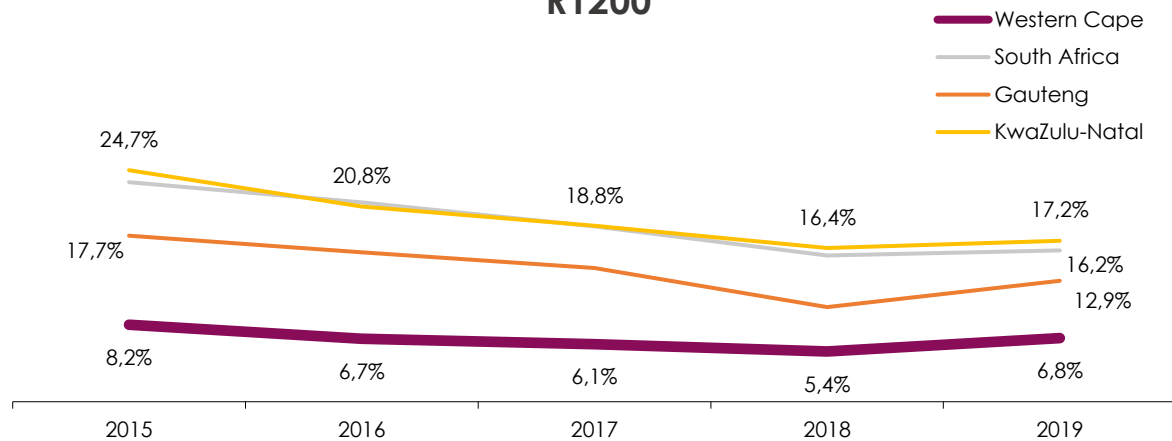
# Percentage of households with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year

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

TREND ANALYSIS

Limpopo has the highest percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 at 27.2% in 2019; followed by Free State at 22.7%. For the Western Cape, the percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 has reduced from 8.2% in 2015 to 6.8% in 2019, which is lower than the national percentages for 2015 (23.4%) to 2019 (16.2%). In general, we observe a general down trend of households with expenditure of less than R1200 but this is expected as the expenditure line remains R1200 without taking inflation into account over the period.

**Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200**



**Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200 by province**

	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017	2018	2018	2019	2019
	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	8.2%	91.8%	6.7%	93.3%	6.1%	93.9%	5.4%	94.6%	6.8%	93.2%
Eastern Cape	27.2%	72.8%	24.9%	75.1%	20.7%	79.3%	18.1%	81.9%	17.3%	82.7%
Northern Cape	20.9%	79.1%	20.2%	79.8%	16.7%	83.3%	16.4%	83.6%	12.6%	87.4%
Free State	29.3%	70.7%	26.7%	73.3%	25.7%	74.3%	24.4%	75.6%	22.7%	77.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	24.7%	75.3%	20.8%	79.2%	18.8%	81.2%	16.4%	83.6%	17.2%	82.8%
North West	24.9%	75.1%	22.7%	77.3%	21.1%	78.9%	17.9%	82.1%	21.3%	78.7%
Gauteng	17.7%	82.3%	15.9%	84.1%	14.3%	85.7%	10.1%	89.9%	12.9%	87.1%
Mpumalanga	26.2%	73.8%	25.5%	74.5%	21.2%	78.8%	17.2%	82.8%	16.3%	83.7%
Limpopo	45.2%	54.8%	43.3%	56.7%	36.8%	63.2%	31.4%	68.6%	27.2%	72.8%
South Africa	23.4%	76.6%	21.3%	78.7%	18.7%	81.3%	15.6%	84.4%	16.2%	83.8%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage 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 2015 - 2019 Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3
<b>Data Note</b>	**Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures

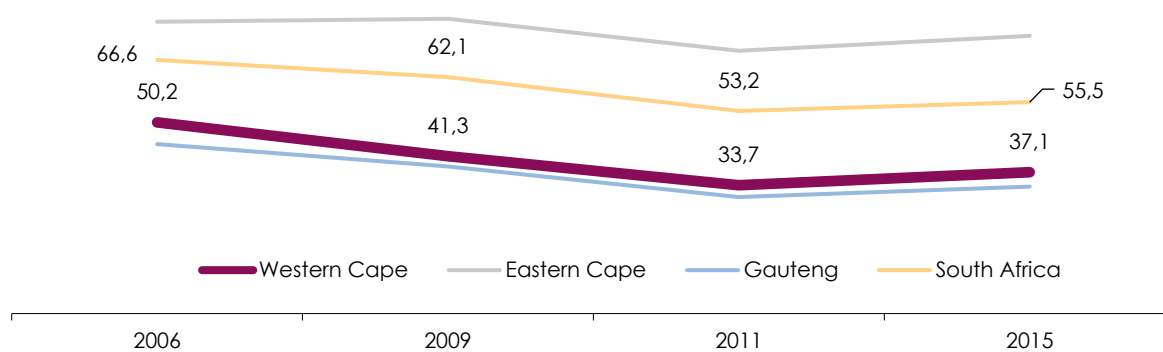
# Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)

*Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

**Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)**



Poverty measures by province (Upper Bound Poverty Line)												
	Headcount (P <sub>0</sub> )				Poverty Gap (P <sub>1</sub> )				Severity (P <sub>2</sub> )			
	2006	2009	2011	2015	2006	2009	2011	2015	2006	2009	2011	2015
<b>Western Cape</b>	50.2	41.3	33.7	37.1	21.2	18.1	12.5	14.7	11.7	9.9	6.2	7.6
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	76.6	77.4	69.0	72.9	43.9	44.9	35.5	41.3	28.4	29.6	21.6	27.1
<b>Northern Cape</b>	74.5	69.2	58.2	59.0	40.9	36.6	26.4	28.0	26.2	22.6	14.9	16.5
<b>Free State</b>	62.0	68.1	52.4	54.9	31.0	34.9	23.4	25.1	18.2	21.0	13.4	14.2
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	76.8	72.2	65.4	68.1	45.2	41.2	33.4	36.1	30.3	27.1	20.4	22.7
<b>North West</b>	69.1	68.3	59.9	64.3	37.5	36.0	29.6	32.2	23.7	22.5	17.8	19.8
<b>Gauteng</b>	44.5	38.6	30.6	33.3	18.3	16.6	12.0	13.2	9.6	9.1	6.4	6.9
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	75	72.8	63.8	59.3	41.8	40.7	31.1	29.0	26.9	26.4	18.0	17.3
<b>Limpopo</b>	82.4	82.3	70.1	72.4	47.4	50.6	36.8	40.3	31.0	34.7	23.0	26.4
<b>South Africa</b>	66.6	62.1	53.2	55.5	35.6	33.5	25.5	27.7	22.5	21.3	15.0	17.0



### Inflation-adjusted poverty lines, 2006 to 2020 (per person per month in Rands)

Year*	Food poverty line (FPL)	Lower-bound poverty line (LBPL)	Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL)
2006	219	370	575
2007	237	396	613
2008	274	447	682
2009	318	456	709
2010	320	466	733
2011	335	501	779
2012	366	541	834
2013	386	572	883
2014	417	613	942
2015 (April)	441	647	992
2016 (April)	498	714	1077
2017 (April)	531	758	1138
2018 (April)	547	785	1183
2019 (April)	561	810	1227
2020 (April)	585	840	1268

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition**

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

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

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

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

**Data source** Poverty trends in South Africa – 2017, Stats SA; National Poverty Lines – 2020, Stats SA

**Other links** VIP 3;

SDG Goal 1 No Poverty

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

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

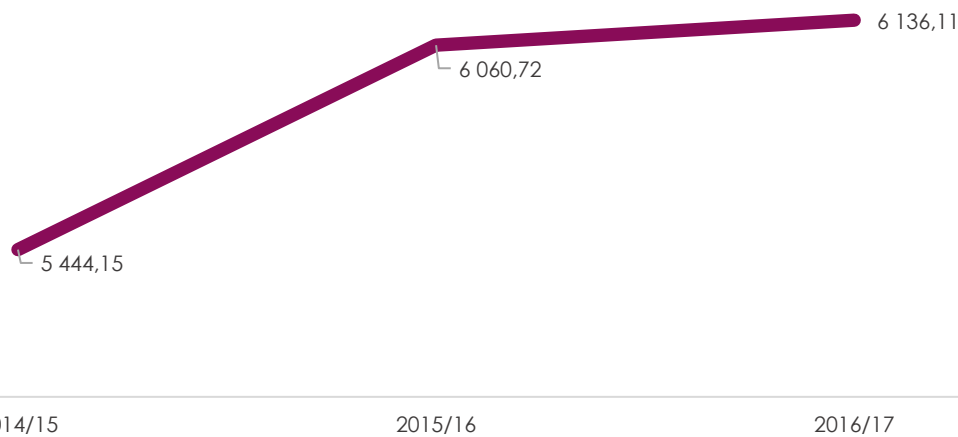
# Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

## Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000



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

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

<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>	VIP 3, VIP 1
<b>Data Note</b>	Participants in sport federations registered with department, events affiliated to department.

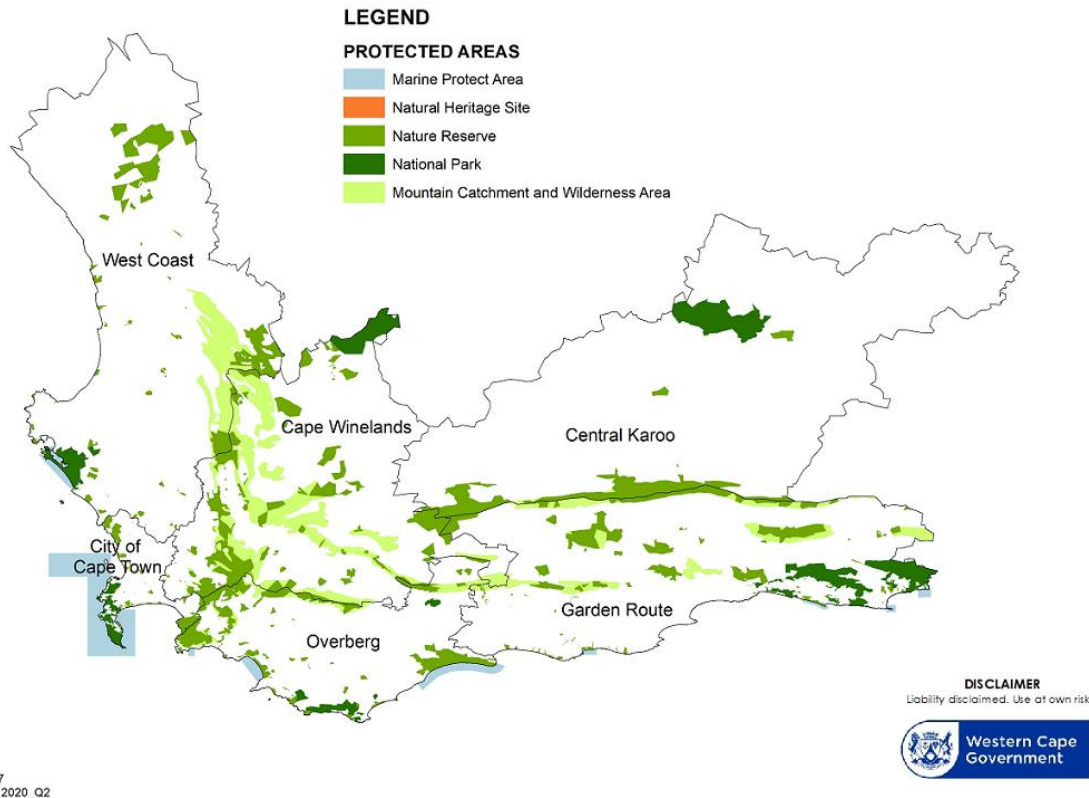


**Sustainable  
resource  
management**



# Biodiversity formally and informally protected areas in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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





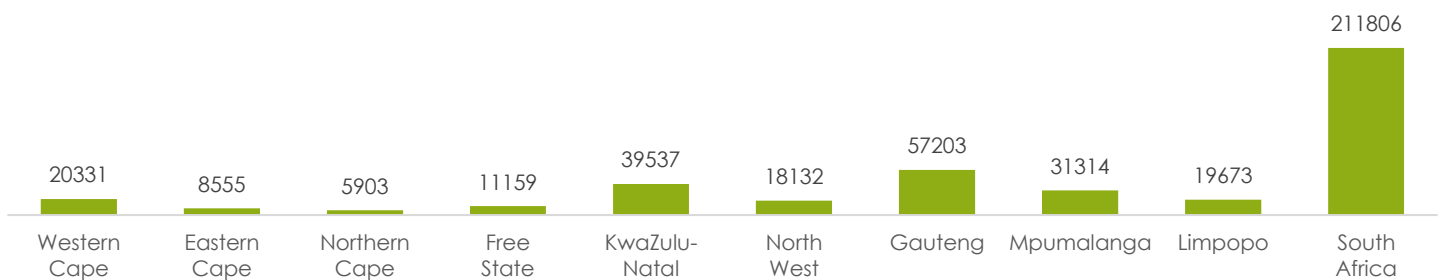
# Electricity distributed in South Africa

*Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources*

TREND ANALYSIS

The provinces with the highest electricity distributed to in the country is Gauteng (57 203 GWh), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (39 537 GWh) and Mpumalanga (31 314 GWh). The Western Cape (20 331 GWh) is the province with the 4<sup>th</sup> highest electricity delivered to it.

## Total electricity distributed in South Africa (GWh), 2020



## Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2020 (GWh)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>January</b>	1874	737	515	956	3344	1692	4527	2764	1730	18139
<b>February</b>	1781	668	469	900	3122	1637	4377	2560	1633	17147
<b>March</b>	1834	704	474	912	3308	1529	4602	2695	1661	17719
<b>April</b>	1464	587	378	748	2854	824	3857	2221	1189	14121
<b>May</b>	1621	691	466	902	3198	1221	4782	2460	1566	16907
<b>June</b>	1661	721	504	969	3378	1331	5486	2620	1618	18288
<b>July</b>	1732	768	521	1028	3541	1450	5756	2693	1678	19167
<b>August</b>	1761	781	517	1018	3487	1393	5373	2638	1677	18644
<b>September</b>	1636	733	497	944	3324	1678	4714	2614	1690	17831
<b>October</b>	1679	766	527	943	3379	1842	4811	2744	1785	18476
<b>November</b>	1626	713	501	928	3277	1778	4568	2639	1701	17731
<b>December</b>	1662	686	534	911	3325	1757	4350	2666	1745	17636
<b>Total for year</b>	20331	8555	5903	11159	39537	18132	57203	31314	19673	211806

<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 2020, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



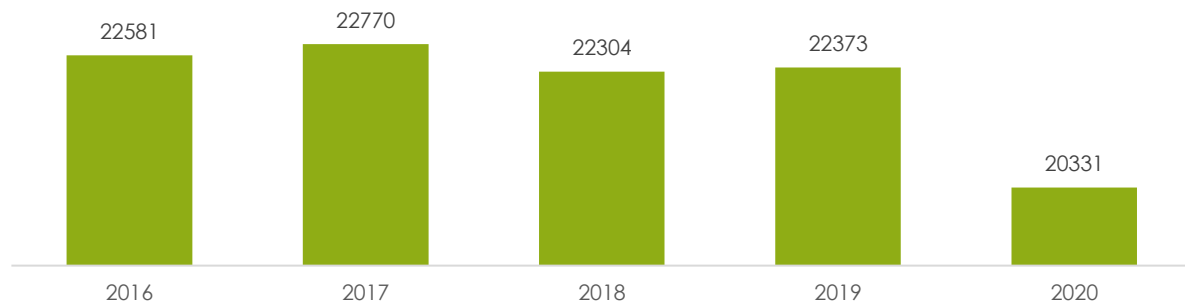
# Electricity distributed in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The electricity delivered to the Western Cape over the past five (5) years have been between 20 331 GWh and approximately 22 800 GWh per annum. For 2020, the electricity distributed to the Western Cape was 20 331 GWh.

## Total electricity distributed for the Western Cape Province (GWh)



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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	1 969	1 907	1 899	1 913	1 874
February	1 903	1 830	1 788	1 827	1 781
March	1 940	2 011	1 938	1 896	1 834
April	1 830	1 819	1 791	1 834	1 464
May	1 897	1 949	1 892	1 920	1 621
June	1 896	1 915	1 856	1 880	1 661
July	1 965	1 978	1 883	1 997	1 732
August	1 820	1 976	1 970	1 961	1 761
September	1 783	1 828	1 848	1 789	1 636
October	1 858	1 874	1 794	1 855	1 679
November	1 862	1 834	1 823	1 782	1 626
December	1 858	1 849	1 822	1 719	1 662
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 581</b>	<b>22 770</b>	<b>22 304</b>	<b>22 373</b>	<b>20 331</b>

**Data format** Gigawatt per hour

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

**Data source** Electricity generated and available for distribution 2016 - 2020, Stats SA

**Other links** VIP 2

**Data Note**



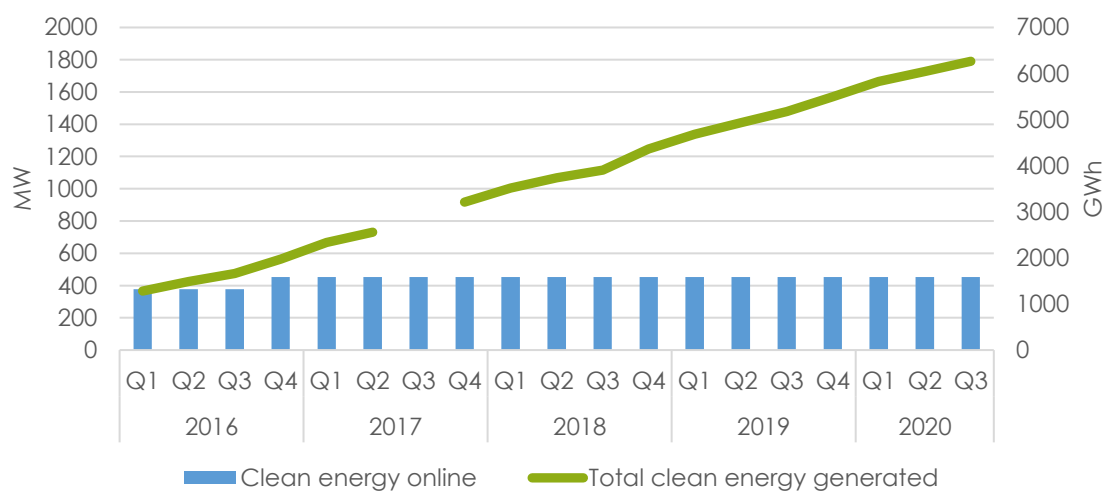
# Clean energy generated in the Western Cape

*Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources*

TREND ANALYSIS

Under the current Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (REIPPPP), the Western Cape has 14 projects committed to provide clean energy capacity of 606MW. Currently, 452MW of clean energy is online. The total clean energy generated thus far through the available and online capacity is 6 266GWh at September 2020 since November 2013.

Clean energy in the Western Cape



Clean energy in the Western Cape					
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020
<b>Clean energy procured</b>	606MW	606MW	606MW	606MW	606MW
<b>Clean energy online</b>	377MW	452MW	452MW	452MW	452MW
<b>Total clean energy generated</b>	1 280GWh	2 332GWh	3 518GWh	4 680GWh	5 832GWh

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



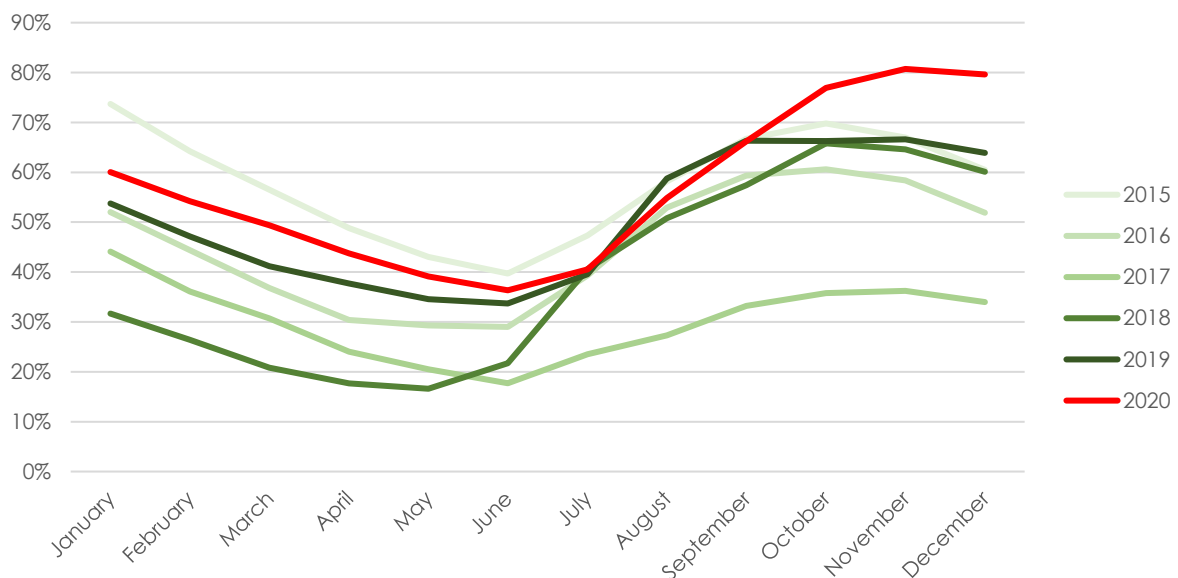
# Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

*Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources*

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph below depicts the dam levels decreasing from October to May of each year. This corresponds to the predominant rainfall pattern for the Western Cape. In 2018, a major water crisis was avoided due to massive water savings implemented by the citizens of the Western Cape and a better rainfall season. Dam levels reached lows of below 20% in 2017 and 2018. These lows were avoided in 2019 and 2020, with higher rainfall experienced leading to the highest dam levels in 2020.

Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape



Percentage of full storage capacity						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	73,7%	52,0%	44,1%	31,7%	53,7%	60,0%
February	64,2%	44,4%	36,1%	26,4%	47,2%	54,2%
March	56,5%	36,8%	30,7%	20,8%	41,2%	49,4%
April	48,8%	30,4%	24,0%	17,7%	37,7%	43,8%
May	43,0%	29,3%	20,5%	16,6%	34,5%	39,1%
June	39,7%	29,0%	17,7%	21,7%	33,7%	36,3%
July	47,3%	39,3%	23,5%	40,6%	39,6%	40,5%
August	58,2%	52,9%	27,3%	50,8%	58,8%	54,8%
September	66,7%	59,3%	33,2%	57,4%	66,3%	66,2%
October	69,8%	60,6%	35,8%	65,8%	66,3%	76,9%
November	67,0%	58,4%	36,2%	64,6%	66,6%	80,7%
December	60,5%	51,9%	34,0%	60,1%	63,9%	79,6%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage 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>	VIP 2
<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% (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	41%	55%	64%	82%	72%
Free State	54%	79%	77%	82%	75%
Gauteng	74%	86%	95%	98%	92%
Kwazulu Natal	73%	66%	80%	92%	86%
Limpopo	51%	65%	57%	79%	62%
Mpumalanga	40%	66%	62%	61%	69%
North West	28%	47%	62%	79%	63%
Northern Cape	40%	49%	64%	68%	68%
Western Cape	60%	92%	94%	94%	89%



Average Blue Drop Status per Local Municipality					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Beaufort West LM	66%	84%	92%	95%	90%
Bergrivier LM	61%	63%	85%	91%	64%
Bitou LM	97%	98%	96%	98%	90%
Breede Valley LM	62%	74%	86%	89%	89%
Cape Agulhas LM		79%	73%	87%	69%
Cederberg LM	59%	60%	51%	80%	40%
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	100%	98%	98%	98%	<b>96%</b>
Drakenstein LM	86%	92%	96%	96%	72%
George LM	100%	97%	96%	98%	83%
Hessequa LM		46%	14%	36%	55%
Kannaland LM	12%	19%	56%	28%	32%
Knysna LM	92%	75%	90%	92%	62%
Laingsburg LM	58%	64%	81%	71%	26%
Langeberg LM			32%	52%	72%
Matzikama LM	10%	30%	33%	70%	49%
Mossel Bay LM	34%	85%	95%	96%	79%
Oudtshoorn LM		45%	37%	65%	51%
Overstrand LM	43%	72%	91%	97%	91%
Prins Albert LM	11%	55%	71%	70%	34%
Saldanha Bay LM	58%	81%	88%	95%	69%
Stellenbosch LM	94%	95%	96%	96%	80%
Swartland LM		69%	93%	95%	74%
Swellendam LM		67%	81%	85%	57%
Theewaterskloof LM	67%	49%	75%	72%	64%
<b>Witzenberg LM</b>	62%	93%	98%	98%	<b>96%</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>	VIP 2
<b>Data Note</b>	

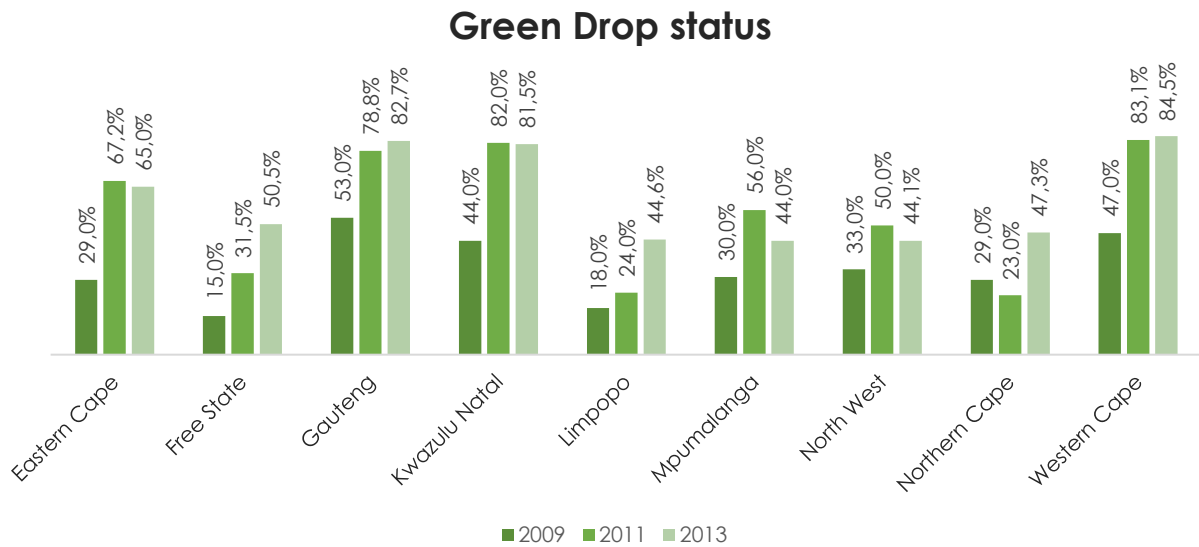


# Average green drop status

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 (98%).



	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	33.0%	50.0%	44.1%
Northern Cape	29.0%	23.0%	47.3%
Western Cape	47.0%	83.1%	<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%	44.2%
Bitou LM	78.0%	96.4%	
Breede Valley LM	33.0%	78.3%	
Cape Agulhas LM		33.9%	52.0%
Cederberg LM	3.0%	63.1%	36.5%
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>82.0%</b>	<b>86.8%</b>	<b>89.2%</b>
Drakenstein LM		80.3%	77.8%
George LM	94.0%	91.0%	84.9%
Hessequa LM		49.7%	47.9%
Kannaland LM	15.0%	49.1%	50.3%
Knysna LM	76.0%	60.8%	
Laingsburg LM	77.0%	56.3%	36.9%
Langeberg LM	50.0%	43.0%	51.6%
Matzikama LM	0.0%	66.1%	58.1%
Mossel Bay LM	12.0%	88.6%	79.2%
Oudtshoorn LM		41.4%	70.0%
Overstrand LM	63.0%	88.8%	89.1%
Prins Albert LM	18.0%	68.0%	65.5%
Saldanha Bay LM	59.0%	39.1%	80.5%
Stellenbosch LM	53.0%	71.3%	40.2%
Swartland LM	75.0%	72.7%	72.4%
Swellendam LM		41.0%	70.8%
Theewaterskloof LM	30.0%	65.5%	55.8%
<b>Witzenberg LM</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>98.0%</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>	VIP 2
<b>Data Note</b>	



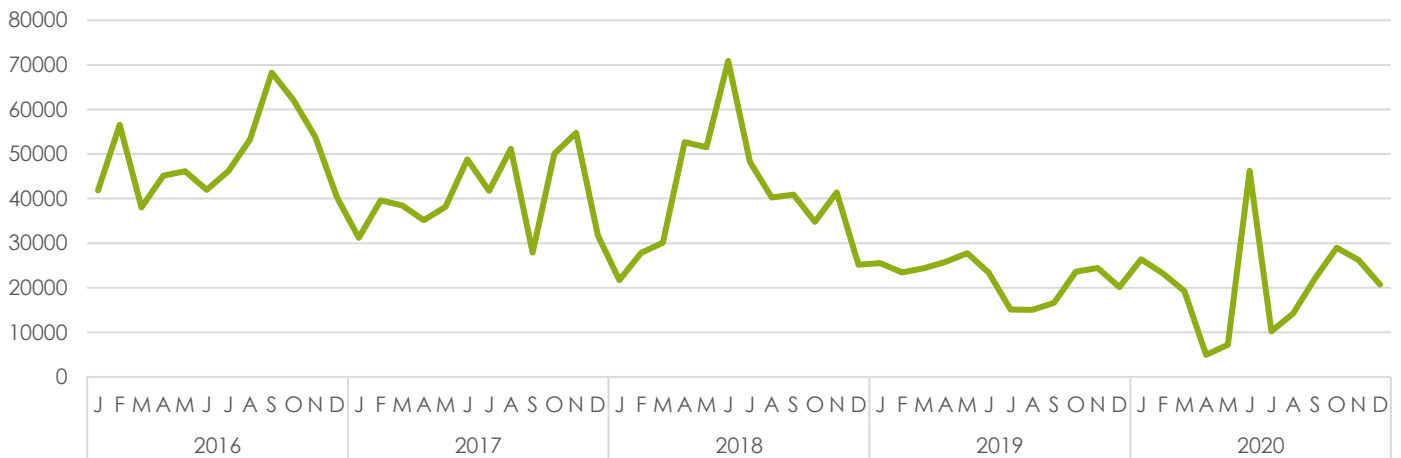
# Total waste diverted from landfill sites in a given year in the City of Cape Town

*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 a huge drop in the amount of waste minimised from June to July then increasing again until October 2020.

**Total waste minimised**



**Waste minimised, 2020**

	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	86	247	0	0	0	0	340	256	146	0	0	0
Drop-off sites	716	694	407	0	14	335	561	573	450	583	427	537
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chipping of Greens	10785	6076	5264	2678	3433	6986	0	0	6774	12253	9056	7375
Think Twice Programme	2601	2848	2655	1845	1952	2239	617	2638	2763	2765	2707	3302
City Paper project	11	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	9	8
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites	12144	13329	10925	395	1812	36660	8674	10763	11933	13362	14044	9504
Damaged Bins	47	9	12	12	0	9	0	9	7	9	9	0
<b>Total Waste Minimised</b>	<b>26389</b>	<b>23214</b>	<b>19270</b>	<b>4929</b>	<b>7211</b>	<b>46230</b>	<b>10192</b>	<b>14238</b>	<b>22086</b>	<b>28980</b>	<b>26251</b>	<b>20726</b>



Waste minimised, 2019

	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drop-off sites	533	529	446	425	472	427	476	467	407	446	552	589
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chipping of Greens	9282	5494	5362	7602	7805	8617	0	0	504	5249	6144	8123
Think Twice Programme	1650	1379	1682	1638	2153	1720	1275	1912	1950	1889	2207	2390
City Paper project	11	11	12	10	10	11	8	13	11	11	10	6
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites	14016	15990	16865	16135	17264	12579	13343	12658	13742	15950	15505	9010
Damaged Bins	35	4	32	7	32	0	12	0	26	9	26	0
<b>Total Waste Minimised</b>	<b>25526</b>	<b>23407</b>	<b>24399</b>	<b>25816</b>	<b>27736</b>	<b>23355</b>	<b>15113</b>	<b>15049</b>	<b>16640</b>	<b>23554</b>	<b>24444</b>	<b>20117</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>	VIP 2;  SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities  11.6.1D Percentage of municipal waste generated and recycled
<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 Western Cape Conservation Category (WCCC) for all 3 categories have increased in hectares from 2012 to 2017. For WCCC1 have added an additional 92 250 ha to the category in 2017; WCCC2 have added an additional 90 380 ha of land; and WCCC3 have added an additional 2 797 361 ha of land, the increase is attributed to the increased hectares under Biosphere Reserves.

Western Cape Conservation Categories and Protected Area types				
Category	Sub-category	Hectares 2007	Hectares 2012	Hectares 2017
Western Cape Conservation Category 1	Wilderness Area	130 430	130 430	130 430
	SA National Park	290 630	303 420	309 230
	Nature Reserve (Provincial)	189 470	234 990	269 380
	State Forest Nature Reserve	407 730	407 730	407 730
	Marine Protected Area	161 040	161 040	161 040
	Island Reserve	300	300	300
	World Heritage Sites	393 840	393 840	804 260
	Contract Nature Reserve (Stewardship)*	17 600	52 820	142 640 <sup>1</sup> (55400)
Protected Environments*	-	-	12 360 <sup>2</sup> (4 720)	
<b>Total WCCC1</b>		<b>1 088 220</b>	<b>1 126 850</b>	<b>1 219 100</b>
Western Cape Conservation Category 2	Local Authority Nature Reserve	26 090	32 530	37 070
	Mountain Catchment Area	616 270	616 270	616 270
	Private Nature Reserve	154 400 (75 050)	154 400 (75 050)	155 580 (76 220 <sup>3</sup> )
	Natural Heritage Sites	31 550	-	-
	Biodiversity Agreement*	960	14 960	25 640
<b>Total WCCC2</b>		<b>750 960</b>	<b>744 180</b>	<b>834 560</b>
Western Cape Conservation Category 3	Biosphere Reserves	321 070	820 340	3 759 700
	Conservancies	641 090	853 560	872 450
	Biodiversity Partnership Area*	19 100	22 350	43 920
<b>Total WCCC3</b>		<b>1 598 200</b>	<b>1 623 480</b>	<b>4 420 841</b>
<b>Total WCCC1, WCCC2 and WCCC3</b>			<b>2 952 880</b>	<b>5 325 900</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>	VIP 2;  SDG Goal 15 Life on Land  15.1.2D Percentage of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems that are well represented in protected areas
<b>Data Note</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>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</li><li>2.) 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</li><li>3.) Amount (ha) verified by DEA as reflected in the South African Protected Area Database (SAPAD).</li></ol> <p>* Conservation options or designations serviced by the Stewardship Programme.</p>

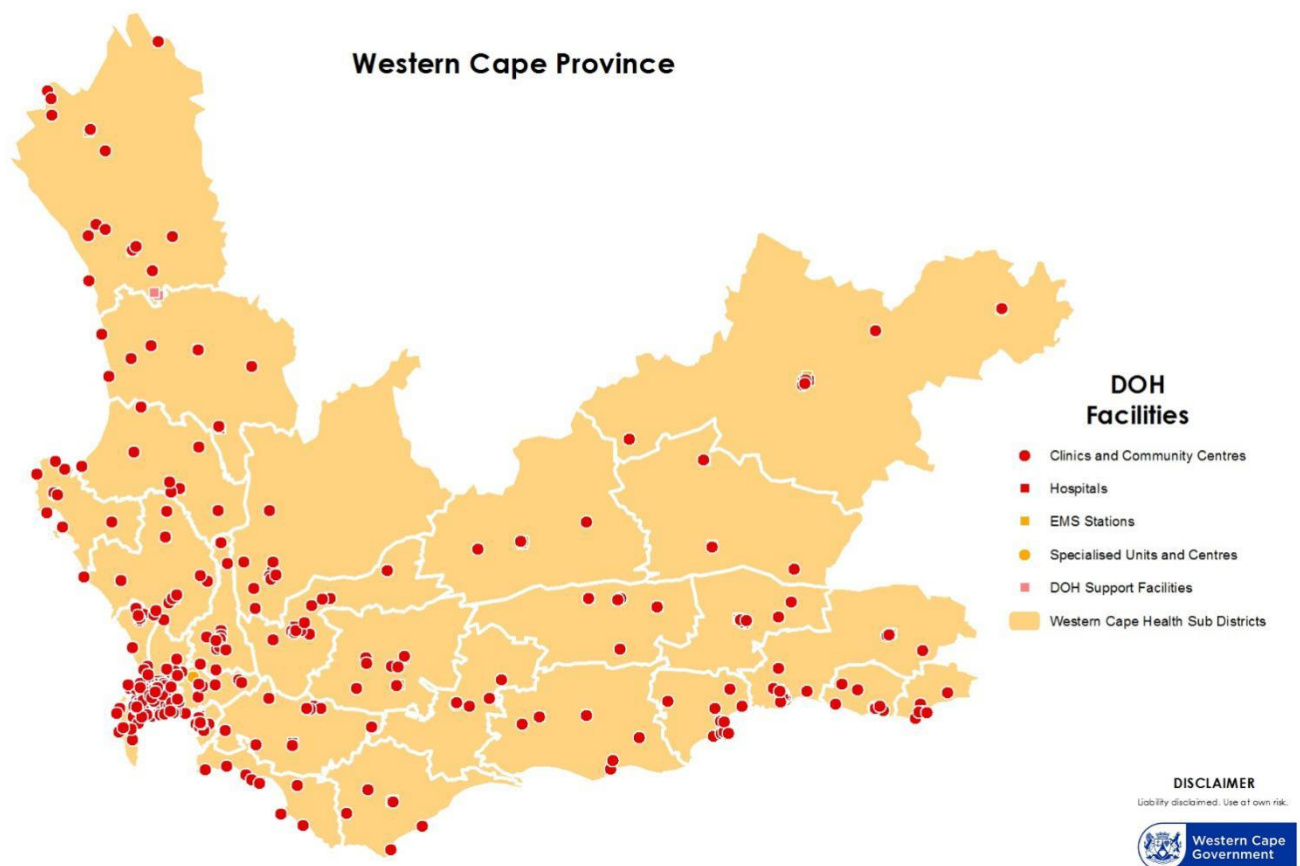


**Health**



# Health Care Facilities for the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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

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



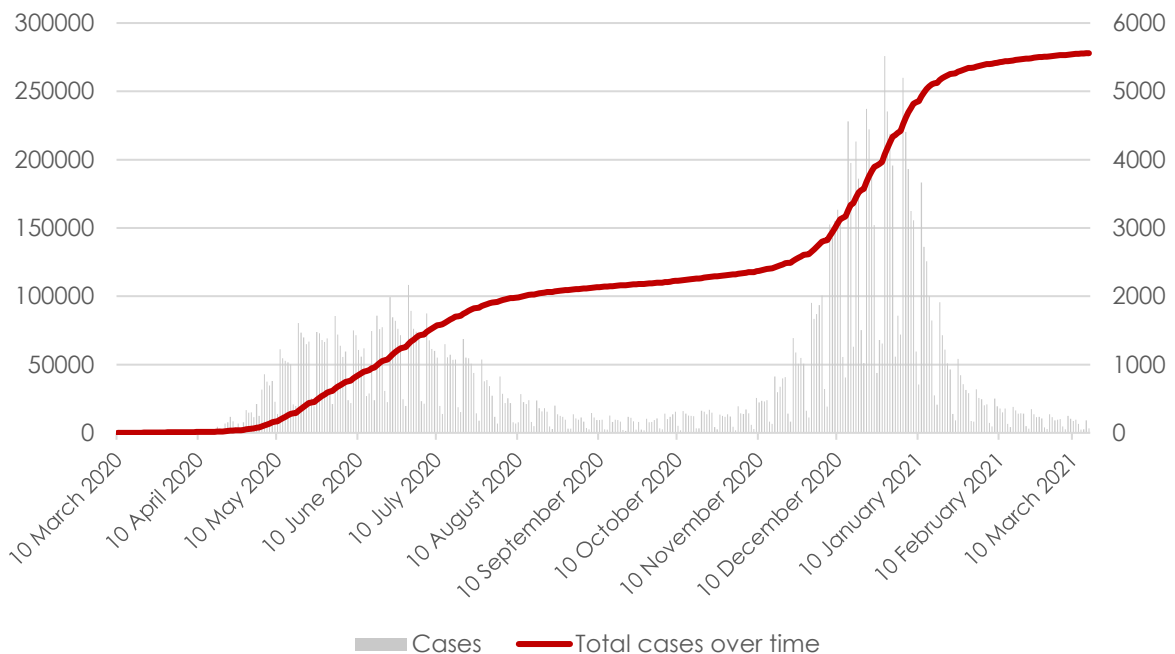
# Number of COVID-19 cases in the province

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

The first positive case for COVID-19 was recorded in March 2020. The province experienced two peaks of high prevalence of COVID-19 positive tests being recorded. The first peak had a maximum of 2 164 positive cases recorded on 29 June 2020. The second peak had a maximum of 5 515 positive cases recorded on the 28 December 2020. As at 16 March 2021, the province had recorded a total of 277 891 positive cases. By this time it seems as though a very low amount of positive cases are being recorded, however, there is some projection of a third peak as a vaccine rollout is still being implemented.

### COVID-19 cases



<b>Data format</b>	Number of cases daily and cumulative recorded in the Western Cape Province
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of positive COVID-19 tests in the province by day
<b>Data source</b>	WCG COVID-19 dashboard, accessed 18 March 2021
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3; Recovery plan: COVID recovery
<b>Data Note</b>	





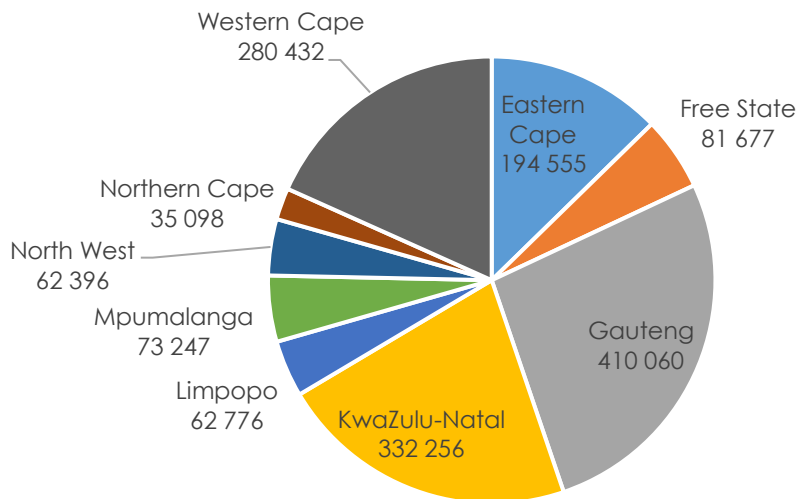
# Number of COVID-19 cases

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

As at the 17<sup>th</sup> March 2021, South Africa has recorded a total of 1 532 497 positive cases of COVID-19. Gauteng (410 060), KwaZulu-Natal (332 256) and Western Cape (280 432) has recorded the most number of cases as they are also the provinces with the highest populations.

### Total COVID 19 cases



Province	Total COVID-19 cases	Percentage total
Eastern Cape	194 555	12,7
Free State	81 677	5,3
Gauteng	410 060	26,8
KwaZulu-Natal	332 256	21,7
Limpopo	62 776	4,1
Mpumalanga	73 247	4,8
North West	62 396	4,1
Northern Cape	35 098	2,3
Western Cape	280 432	18,3
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>1 532 497</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Number of cumulative cases of COVID-19 positive cases recorded
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of positive COVID-19 tests recorded
<b>Data source</b>	NICD Latest confirmed cases of COVID-19 in South Africa (17 MAR 2021), accessed 18 March 2021
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3;  Recovery plan: COVID recovery
<b>Data Note</b>	Slight differences in provincial numbers recorded for the Western Cape in the provincial comparison data from NICD can be attributed to reporting timelines from the province to national

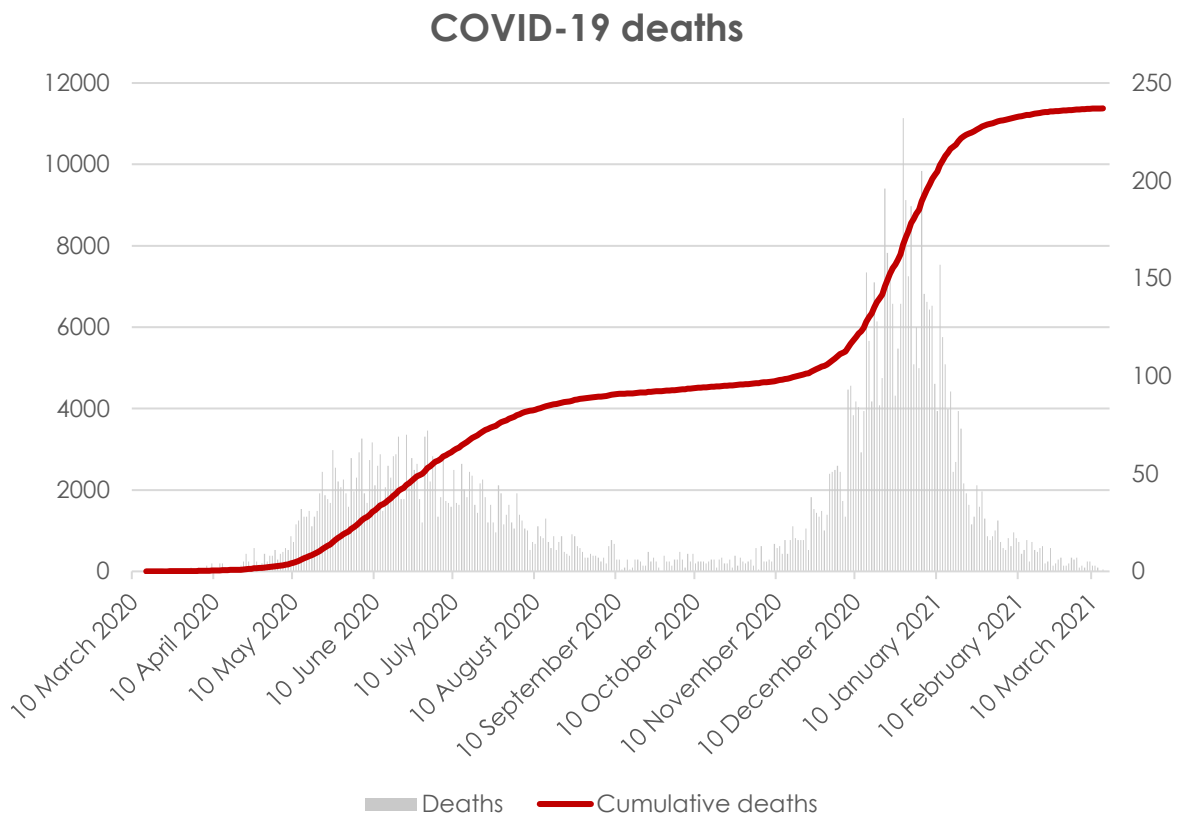


# Number of COVID-19 deaths in the province

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

COVID-19 has caused much lost in the province. The total number of people who have lost their lives due to COVID-19 is 11 376 as at the 14 March 2021. The highest number of deaths recorded on a single day in the first peak was 72 on the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020. During the second peak, a high of 232 deaths were recorded on the 28<sup>th</sup> December 2020. Daily deaths have decreased much during March 2021 but there is a sense of weariness as a vaccine rollout is still being implemented.



<b>Data format</b>	Number of deaths related to COVID-19 daily and cumulative recorded in the Western Cape Province
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of positive COVID-19 tests in the province by day
<b>Data source</b>	WCG COVID-19 dashboard, accessed 18 March 2021
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3; Recovery plan: COVID recovery
<b>Data Note</b>	



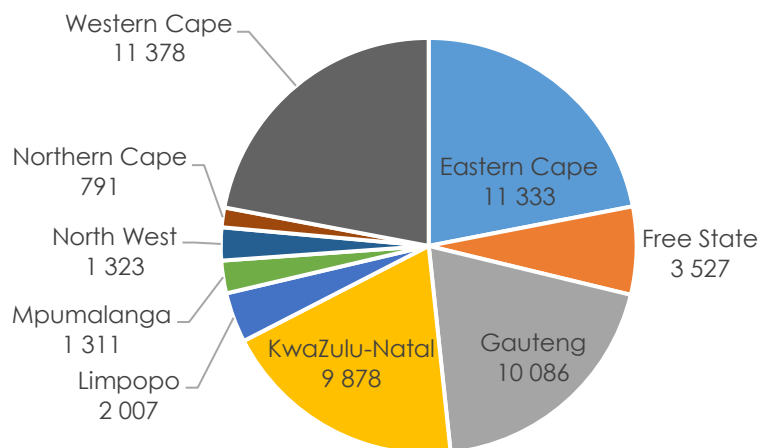
# Number of COVID-19 deaths

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

As at the 17<sup>th</sup> March 2021, South Africa has recorded a total of 51 634 deaths due to COVID-19. The Western Cape (11 378) and the Eastern Cape (11 333) have recorded the most number of deaths.

### Total COVID 19 Deaths



Province	Total COVID-19 Deaths	Total Recoveries	Active Cases
Eastern Cape	11 333	182 901	321
Free State	3 527	76 429	1 721
Gauteng	10 086	397 289	2 685
KwaZulu-Natal	9 878	316 228	6 150
Limpopo	2 007	60 102	667
Mpumalanga	1 311	70 897	1 039
North West	1 323	59 055	2 018
Northern Cape	791	32 137	2 170
Western Cape	11 378	264 018	5 036
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>51 634</b>	<b>1 459 056</b>	<b>21 807</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Number of cumulative deaths
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of deaths due to COVID-19
<b>Data source</b>	NICD Latest confirmed cases of COVID-19 in South Africa (17 MAR 2021), accessed 18 March 2021
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3;  Recovery plan: COVID recovery
<b>Data Note</b>	Slight differences in provincial numbers recorded for the Western Cape in the provincial comparison data from NICD can be attributed to reporting timelines from the province to national



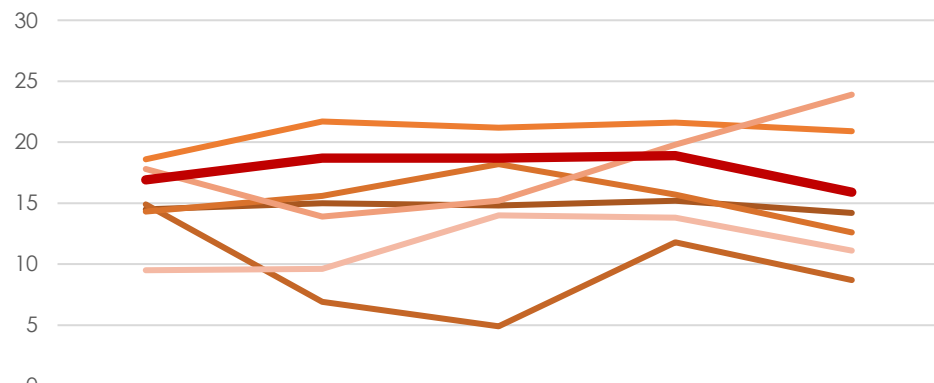
# HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

HIV prevalence among antenatal women varied by district between 2012 and 2017 as shown in the graph below. HIV prevalence has been declining between 2012 and 2017 in Eden and Cape Winelands districts, except the increase observed in 2014 in Eden whereas antenatal HIV prevalence has been increasing in Overberg and West Coast districts in the same period. The HIV prevalence in the Cape Town Metro appeared to be stabilizing around 21%.

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015	2017
Cape Winelands	14,5	15	14,8	15,2	14,2
Central Karoo	14,9	6,9	4,9	11,8	8,7
Eden	14,3	15,6	18,2	15,7	12,6
Cape Town Metro	18,6	21,7	21,2	21,6	20,9
Overberg	17,8	13,9	15,2	19,8	23,9
West Coast	9,5	9,6	14	13,8	11,1
Western Cape	16,9	18,7	18,7	18,9	15,9

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

**Data source** 2017 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV Survey, National Department of Health 2019

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

**Data Note**



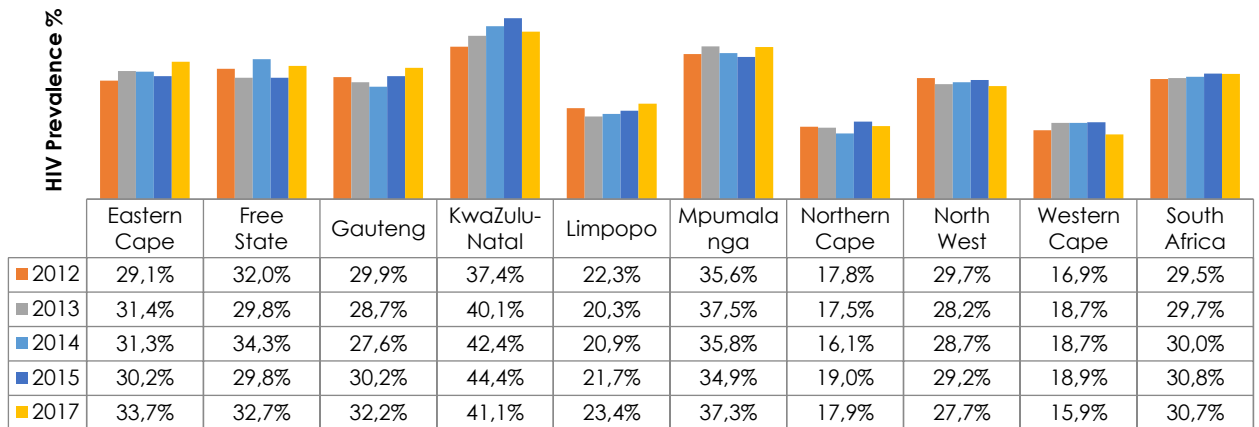
# HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2017 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 for 2012 to 2015 but then recorded the lowest prevalence in 2017. The Northern Cape province also has a relatively low prevalence rate in comparison to other provinces.

### HIV Prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, 2012 - 2017



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	HIV prevalence per province of women attending antenatal clinics.
<b>Data source</b>	2017 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV Survey, National Department of Health 2019
<b>Other links</b>	<p>VIP 3</p> <p>Recovery plan: Wellness</p> <p>Priority groups mainstreaming: Women</p> <p>SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being</p> <p>3.3.1A1 HIV Prevalence</p>
<b>Data Note</b>	



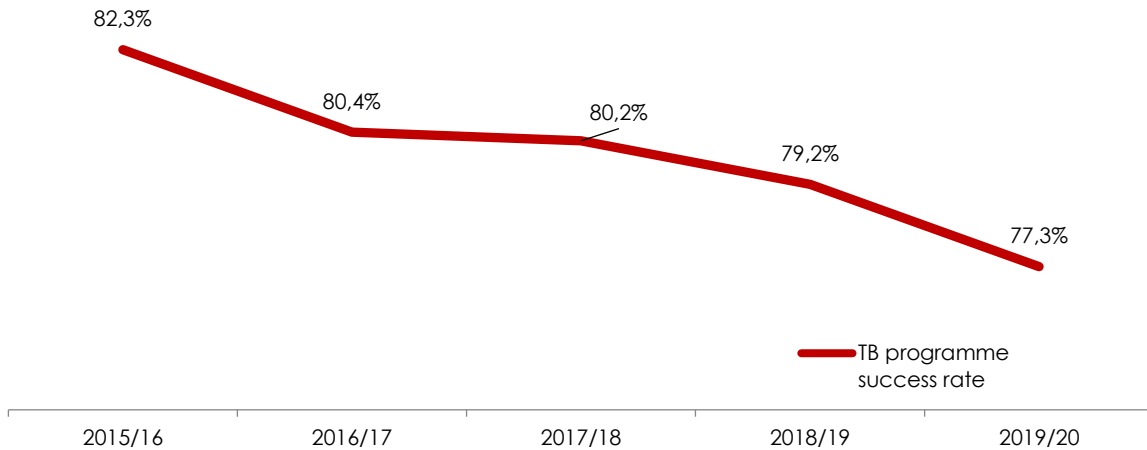
# TB client success rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

In terms of the TB programme success rate which includes all cases of TB, this indicator has decreased from a high of 82.3% in 2015/16 to 77.3% in 2019/20.

## TB programme success rate



TB client success rate					
Audited/Actual performance					
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
TB programme success rate	82,3%	80,4%	80,2%	79,2%	77,3%
All TB cases treatment success	35 756	34 651	33 694	32 886	34 084
All TB cases treated	43 445	43 099	42 009	41 532	44 077

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	All TB clients who successfully completed their TB treatment (i.e. cured + treatment completed) as a proportion of all TB clients who started on treatment. This applies to all TB clients (new, retreatment, other, pulmonary and extra pulmonary)
<b>Data source</b>	DOH Annual Report 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3 Recovery plan: Wellness SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March.



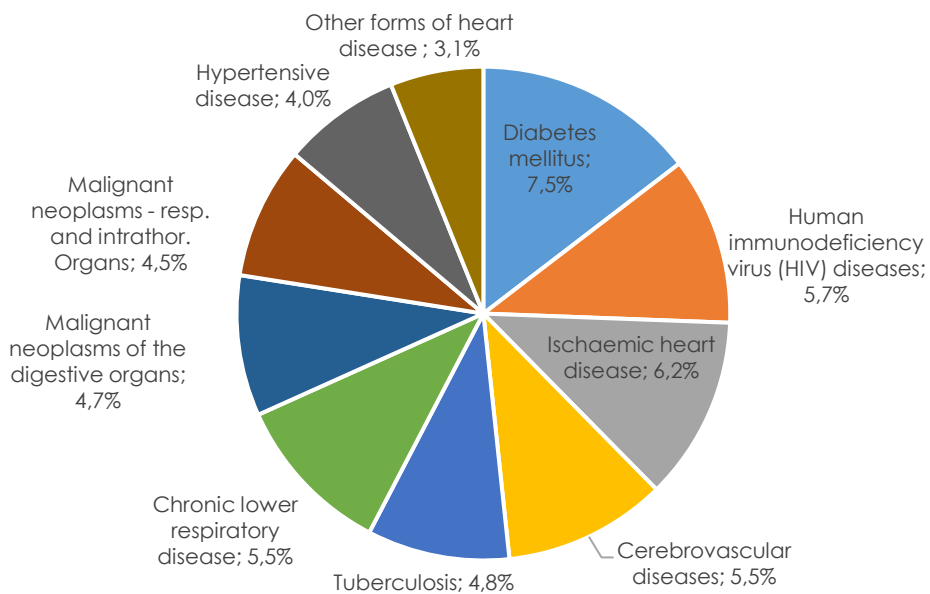
# Leading underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

From 2012 to 2017, Diabetes mellitus became the leading cause of death. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) diseases has become one of the leading causes of death and the 2nd highest leading cause of death from 2013 to 2016. For 2017, the 2nd highest leading cause of death is Ischaemic heart disease.

**Leading causes of death in the WC, 2017**



**Underlying causes of death in the Western Cape**

Cause of death	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Diabetes mellitus	6.7%	6.9%	6.8%	7.2%	7.7%	7.5%
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diseases	5.7%	6.0%	5.8%	6.1%	6.2%	5.7%
Ischaemic heart disease	6.2%	6.0%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%
Cerebrovascular diseases	6.1%	5.6%	5.7%	5.6%	5.6%	5.5%
Tuberculosis	6.4%	5.7%	5.6%	5.3%	5.1%	4.8%
Chronic lower respiratory disease	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.9%	5.5%
Malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs	4.2%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%
Malignant neoplasms - resp. and intrathor. Organs	4.1%	4.5%	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%
Hypertensive disease	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%
Other forms of heart disease	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Influenza and pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other natural cause	37.0%	36.4%	36.3%	35.6%	35.2%	35.7%
Non-natural causes	11.9%	12.8%	13.7%	13.2%	13.3%	12.9%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Number of deaths by cause out of total number of deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA, Mortality and Causes of Death in South Africa 2012 to 2017, March 2020
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3;  Recovery plan: Wellness  SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being  3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
<b>Data Note</b>	





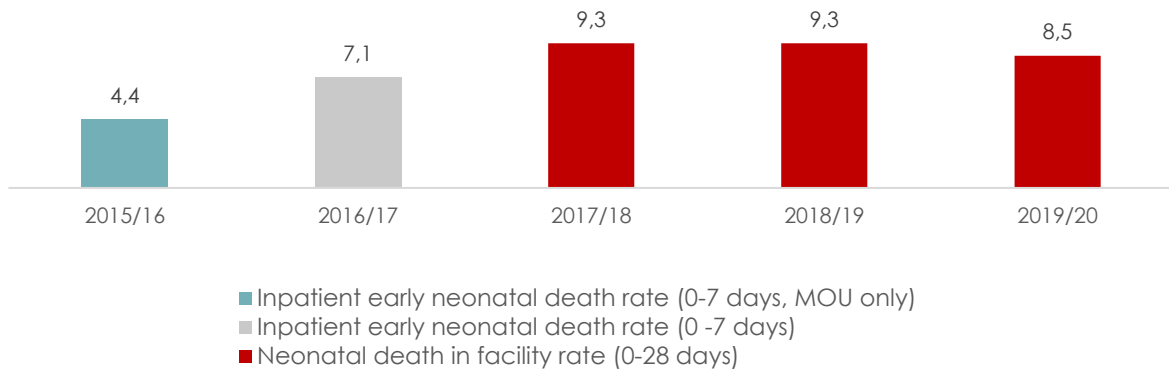
# Neonatal in facility (0-28 days) mortality rate

## A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph and data below shows neonatal death rates for different years in Western Cape facilities. A word of caution the indicator has been measured differently for 2015/16 and 2016/17 as compared to subsequent years. The department is continuously expanding on the reporting of this indicator. The Neonatal death in facility rate has decreased for 2019/20 as compared to the previous 2 years.

### Neonatal death rate in facility, Western Cape



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

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Inpatient early neonatal death rate (0-7 days, MOU only)	4,4	-	-	-	-
Inpatient early neonatal death rate (0-7 days)	-	7,1	-	-	-
Neonatal death in facility rate (0-28 days)	-	-	9,3	9,3	8,5
Number of deaths	421	656	860	889	847
Number of live births	94,855	91,798	92,34	95,9	99,9

**Data format** Neonatal deaths per 1 000 live births

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

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

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

**Data source** DoH, Annual report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20

**Other links** VIP 3;

Recovery plan: Wellness

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being

3.2.2 Neo natal mortality rate

**Data Note** Data not comparable as each year's numerator has been expanded upon.



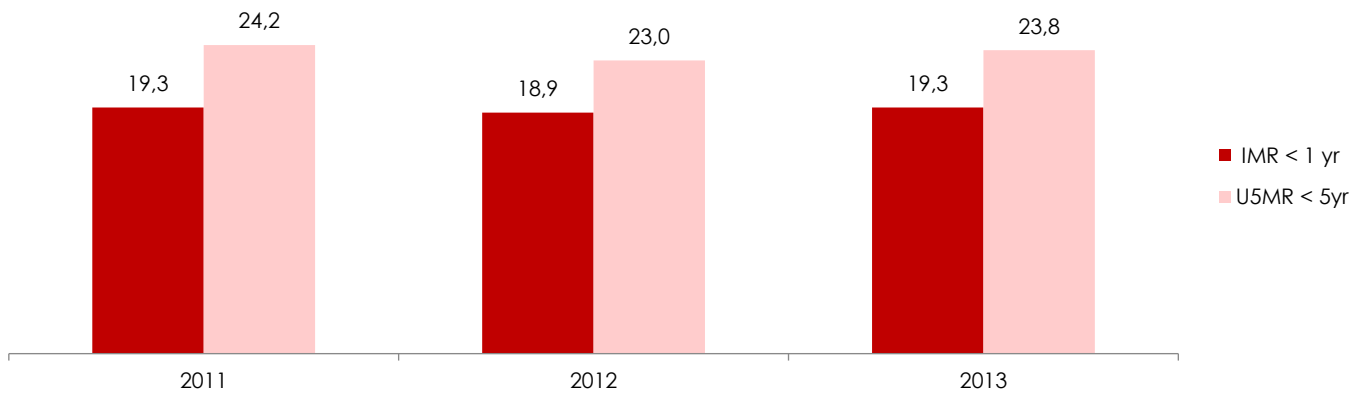
# Child (under 5) mortality rate; Infant (under 1) mortality rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

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

## Child and infant mortality rates for the Western Cape



	DEATHS (Stats SA)						BIRTHS (Stats SA)		
	2011		2012		2013		2011	2012	2013
	0	1-4	0	1-4	0	1-4			
Cape Winelands	279	71	252	58	202	55	13470	14066	13403
Central Karoo	38	8	37	4	29	11	1123	1252	1286
Cape Metropole	1233	321	1352	267	1220	305	71440	74374	62995
Eden	192	39	186	49	203	35	9565	10050	10271
Overberg	87	22	88	19	78	13	2854	3173	3433
West Coast	132	34	126	32	128	17	5898	6058	5686
<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>	VIP 3 Recovery plan: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.2.1 Under five mortality rate 3.2.2A1 Infant Mortality Rate
<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).



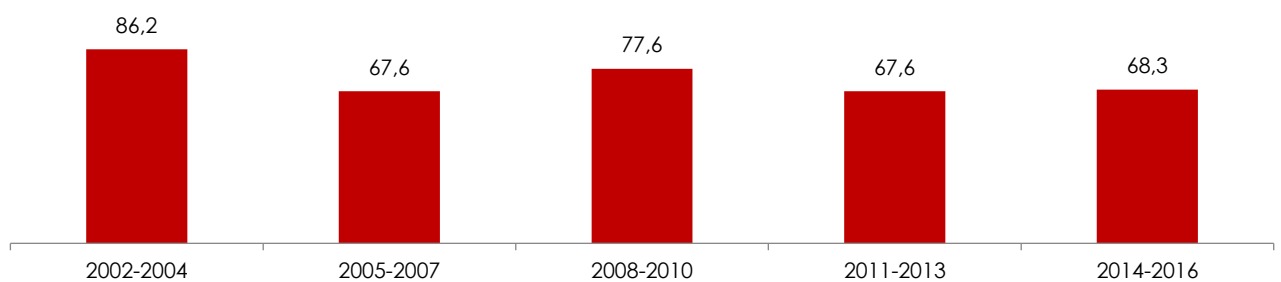
# Facility maternal mortality rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

Since numbers are small, it is more valuable to compare triennia. There were 195 (216 maternal deaths, excluding 21 deaths due to coincidental causes) during 2014-2016, 200 (214 maternal deaths, excluding 14 deaths due to coincidental causes) during 2011-2013, 187 during 2005-2007 and 207 during 2002-2004. 2008-2010 recorded the highest number of deaths with 227 deaths recorded for this triennia, even though 2002 to 2004 shows the highest maternal mortality ratio.

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



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

TRIENNIA	Number of maternal deaths	Number of live births	Maternal mortality ratio
2002-2004	207	240 651	86.2
2005-2007	187	276 808	67.6
2008-2010	227	292 632	77.6
2011-2013	200	296 066	67.6
2014-2016	195	285 507	68.3

<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; Saving Mothers 2014-2016: Seventh triennial report on confidential enquiries into maternal deaths in South Africa: Short report, DOH
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3 Recovery plan: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Women SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality ratio
<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.

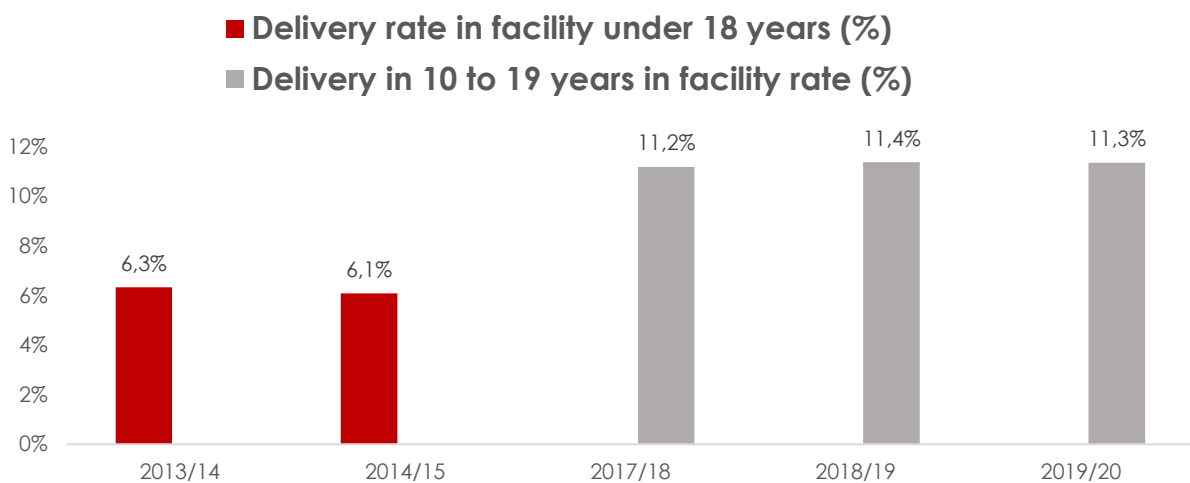


# Delivery rate in facility to women under 20 years

## A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The delivery rate for women under 18 years was 6.3% and 6.1% respectively for 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively. From 2017/18 to 2019/20, the delivery rate for women 10 years to 19 years was 11.2%, 11.4% and 11.3%. The inclusion of 19 year olds since 2017/18 to the indicator shows that a significant proportion of this indicator is made up of 19 year olds.



	Delivery rate in facility under 18 years (%)		Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate (%)		
	2013/14	2014/15	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
<b>Delivery rate (%)</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>
Numerator	6 026	5 894	10 369	10 938	11 360
Denominator	95 337	96 990	92 819	96 249	100 151

**Data format** Percentage

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

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

**Data source** District Health Information Systems, DoH Annual report 2014/15; 2017/18; 2018/19, 2019/20

**Other links** VIP 3

Recovery plan: Wellness

Priority groups mainstreaming: Women

**Data Note** 2017/18 to 2019/20 data is not comparable to 2014/15 and 2013/14 data as they are different numerators.



# Life Expectancy (LE)

## A long and healthy life for all South Africans

**TREND ANALYSIS**

The Western Cape has the highest life expectancy for both males and females. All provinces have seen an increase in life expectancy over the different periods. Since 2001, life expectancy has seen an increase for both males and females across all provinces, with females generally having a life expectancy of about 6 years longer than males on average.

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

	Male				Female			
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Eastern Cape	52.2	52.4	57.7	59.6	56.5	56.8	64.3	66.3
Free State	45.8	46.1	53.3	56.0	49.0	49.1	58.7	62.0
Gauteng	55.1	56.0	61.4	63.9	59.9	59.9	66.2	68.7
KwaZulu-Natal	47.4	47.7	54.7	58.2	52.1	52.5	60.9	64.6
Limpopo	54.0	54.0	58.8	62.0	59.5	59.6	64.7	67.2
Mpumalanga	52.5	52.6	58.1	61.8	55.7	55.9	63.8	66.8
Northern Cape	51.9	52.7	56.2	58.6	56.9	57.0	62.0	64.8
North West	49.3	49.9	56.8	58.6	53.0	53.1	62.6	65.0
Western Cape	59.3	60.5	64.2	65.7	64.0	65.4	70.3	71.0

**Data format** Age

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

**Data source** Mid-year population estimates 2020 – Stats SA; Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations, 2020

**Other links** VIP 3

Recovery plan: Wellness

Priority groups mainstreaming: Women

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



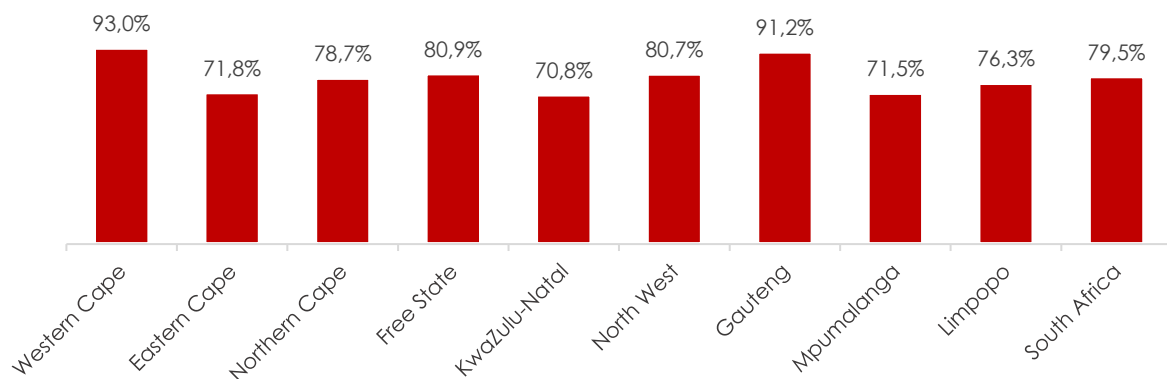
# Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200

## A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TRENDS ANALYSIS

For households with an expenditure of less than R1200, Western Cape has the highest percentage of households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes at 93%; followed by Gauteng at 91.2%. The national average for households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes is 79.5%.

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



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

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
less than 30 minutes	93.0%	71.8%	78.7%	80.9%	70.8%	80.7%	91.2%	71.5%	76.3%	79.5%
30 - 89 minutes	6.1%	22.1%	20.5%	17.5%	23.9%	18.2%	8.3%	25.8%	22.8%	18.1%
90 minutes or more	0.0%	6.1%	0.7%	1.3%	4.6%	1.1%	0.4%	2.3%	0.9%	2.1%
do not know	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%

**Data format** Percentage

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

**Data source** GHS 2019; Stats SA

**Other links** VIP 3, VIP 4, VIP 1

Recovery plan: Wellness

**Data Note**



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

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019, the percentage of households in the Western Cape with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 15 minutes are 49.7%, 15-29 minutes are 43.2% and 30-89 minutes are 6.1%. Since 2015, the percentage of households with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes in the Western Cape have increased from 91.3% to 93.0% in 2019.

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



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

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

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

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

<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 2015 - 2019; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3, VIP 4, VIP 1 Recovery plan: Wellness
<b>Data Note</b>	





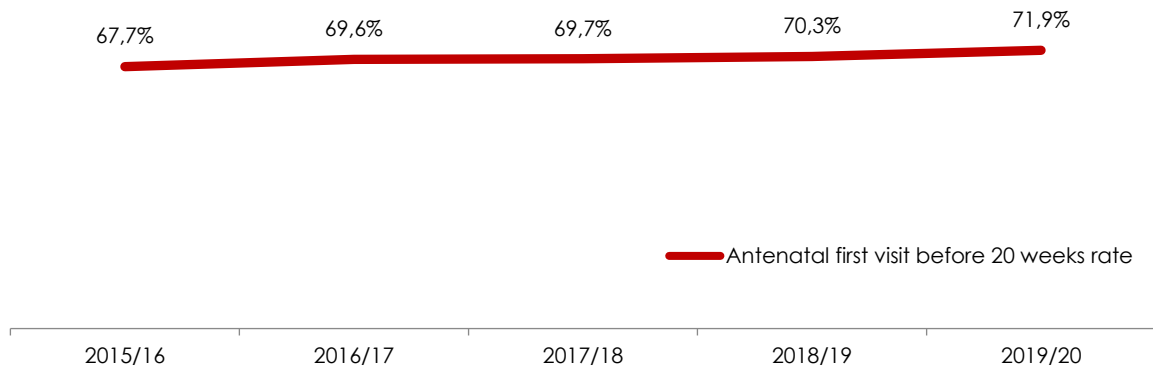
# Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks' rate

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

The antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate increased from 67.7% to 71.9% over the past five (5) financial years in the Western Cape. There is also a total increase in the number of clients attending an antenatal visit before 20 weeks from 60 521 in 2015/16 to 80 989 in 2019/20, an increase of 33.8%.

## Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate



Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks' rate					
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks' rate	67,7%	69,6%	69,7%	70,3%	71,9%
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks	60 521	63 901	67 292	72 593	80 989
Antenatal 1st visit	89 431	91 849	96 563	103 241	112 718

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Women who have a booking visit (first visit) before they are 20 weeks into their pregnancy as a proportion of all antenatal 1st visits.</p> <p>Numerator: Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks.</p> <p>Denominator: Antenatal 1st visit (Sum of Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks and antenatal 1st visit 20 weeks or later).</p>
<b>Data source</b>	DoH, Annual Report 2016/17, 2018/19, 2019/20
<b>Other links</b>	<p>VIP 3</p> <p>Recovery plan: Wellness</p> <p>Priority groups mainstreaming: Women and children</p>
<b>Data Note</b>	



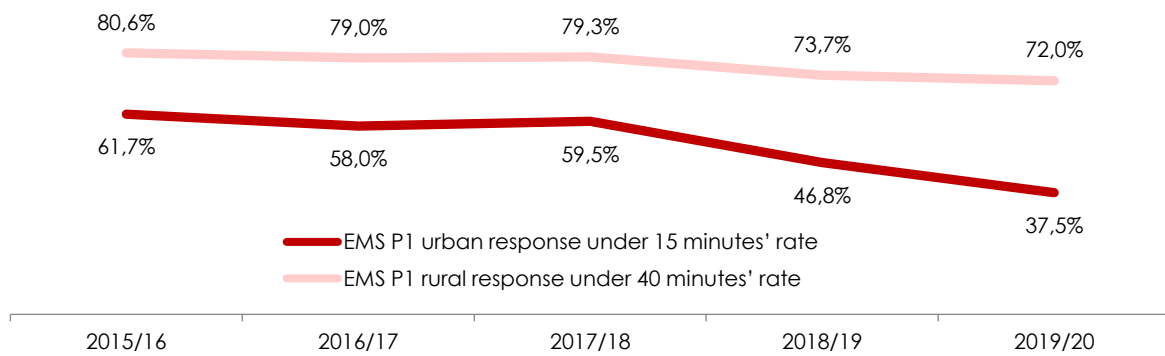
# EMS P1 response rate

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

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) years, the EMS P1 urban response rate under 15 minutes has decreased from 61.7% in 2015/16 to 37.5% in 2019/20. Furthermore, the drop in the actual number of P1 responses in under 15 minutes with only 42 883 P1 urban responses under 15 minutes in 2019/20 as compared to 138 444 in 2015/16.

**EMS P1 response rate**



**EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate	61.7%	58.0%	59.5%	46.8%	37.5%
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes	138 444	121 339	79 131	57 769	42 883
EMS P1 urban calls	224 462	209 107	133 019	123 553	114 330

**EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes' rate**

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes' rate	80.6%	79.0%	79.3%	73.7%	72.0%
EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes	15 713	13 874	9 655	8 737	7 638
EMS P1 rural calls	19 497	17 570	12 180	11 862	10 606

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Emergency P1 calls in urban locations with a response time under 15 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 urban calls. Response time is calculated from the time the call is received to the time of the first dispatched medical resource arrives on scene. Emergency P1 calls in rural locations with a response time under 40 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 rural calls. Response time is calculated from the time the call is received to the time of the first dispatched medical resource arrives on scene.
<b>Data source</b>	DoH, Annual Report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1, VIP 3  Recovery plan: Wellness
<b>Data Note</b>	

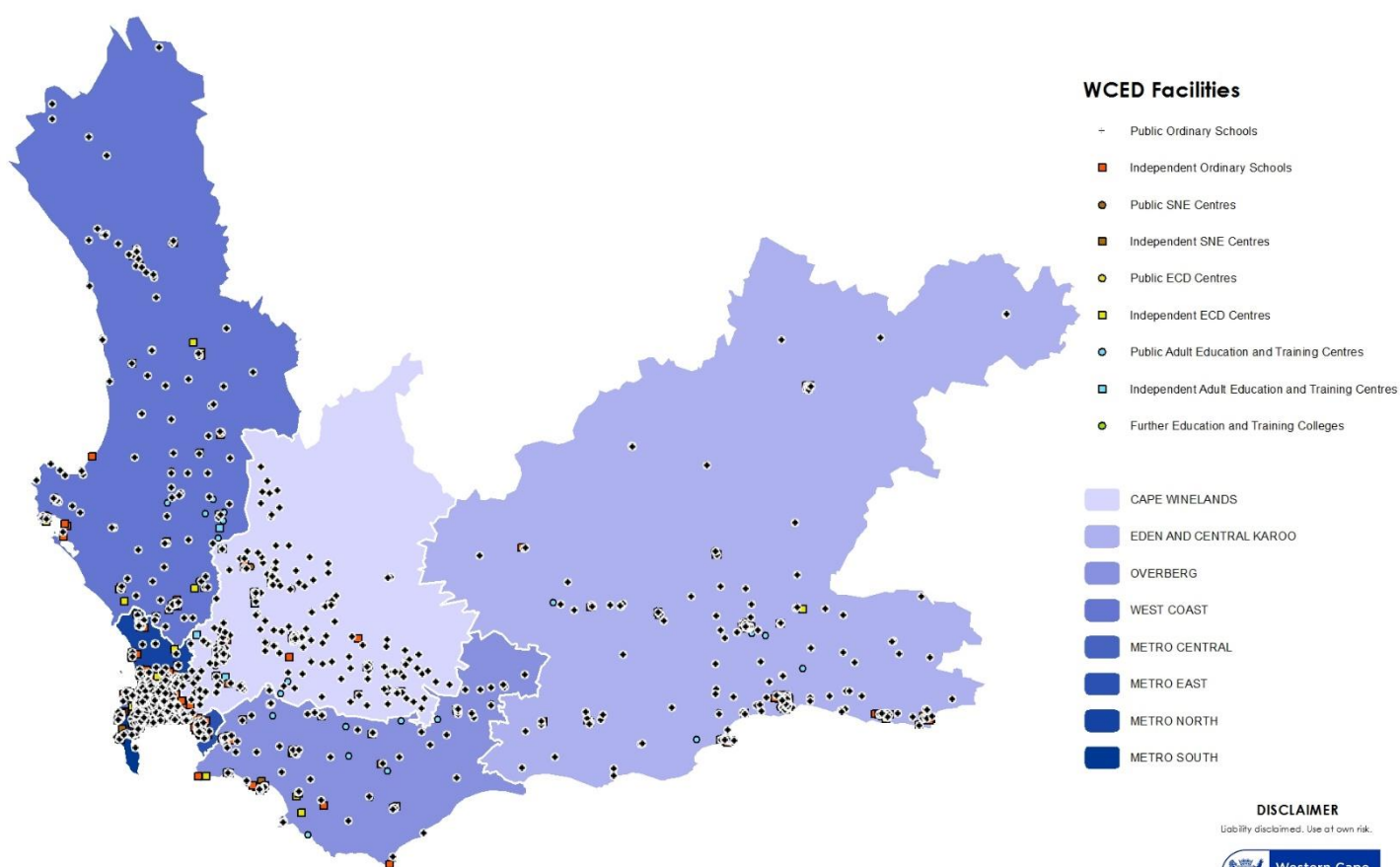


Education



# 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.



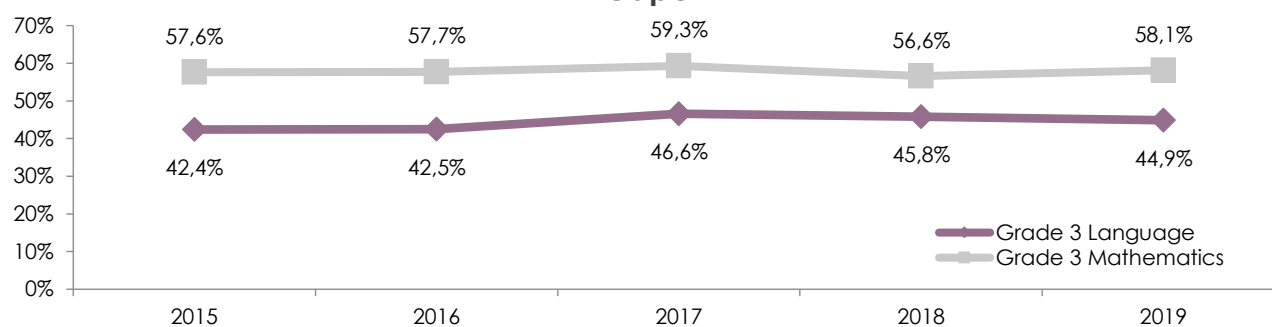
# Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The pass rate for Grade 3 mathematics has shown slight improvement from 57.6% in 2015 to 58.1% in 2019. Grade 3 language passes has improved from 42.4% in 2015 to 44.9% in 2019. However, both indicators have shown a slight decrease over the past five (5), their highest levels were achieved in 2017.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Grade 3 Language	42.4%	42.5%	46.6%	45.8%	44.9%
Grade 3 Mathematics	57.6%	57.7%	59.3%	56.6%	58.1%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
<b>Definition</b>	Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Language test.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED Annual Report 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
<b>Data Note</b>	2011 saw the introduction of the new systemic tests that are to be conducted every year. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

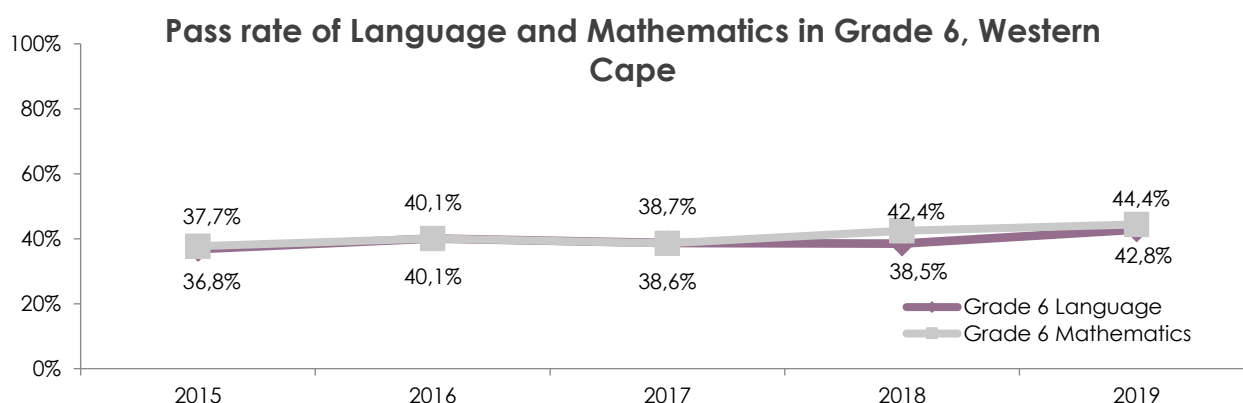


# Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Grade 6 mathematics pass rates has improved from 37.7% in 2015 to 44.4% in 2019; whilst language has improved from 36.8% in 2015 to 42.8% in 2019. Both indicators achieved their highest levels in 2019.



Language and mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Grade 6 Language	36.8%	40.1%	38.7%	38.5%	42.8%
Grade 6 Mathematics	37.7%	40.1%	38.6%	42.4%	44.4%

**Data format** Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes

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

**Data source** WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED Annual Report 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020

**Other links** VIP 3  
Priority groups mainstreaming: Children  
SDG Goal 4 Quality Education  
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

**Data Note** 2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions.



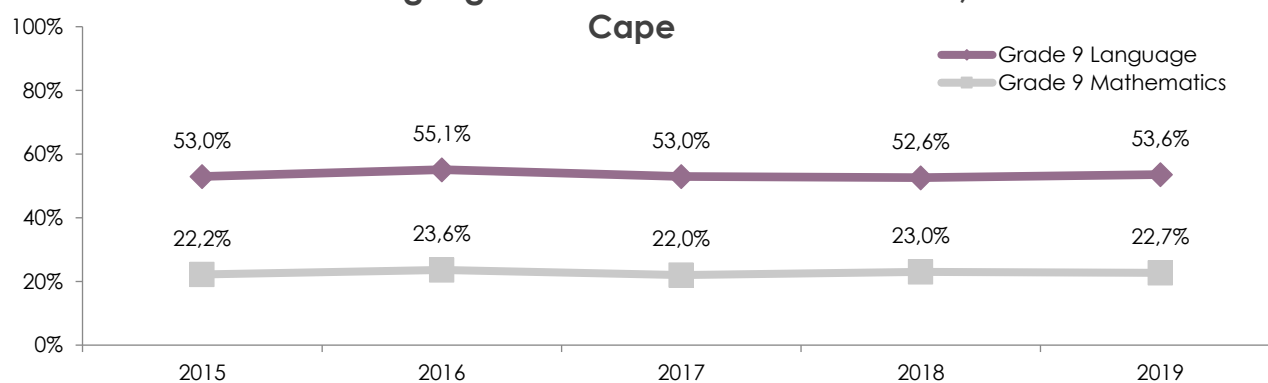
# Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2015, Grade 9 mathematics pass rates have remained at 22% and the same trend are observed for language having remained at 53% for the period under review.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Grade 9 Language	53.0%	55.1%	53.0%	52.6%	53.6%
Grade 9 Mathematics	22.2%	23.6%	22.0%	23.0%	22.7%

**Data format** Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes

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

**Data source** WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED Annual Report 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020

**Other links** VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

SDG Goal 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

**Data Note** 2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions.



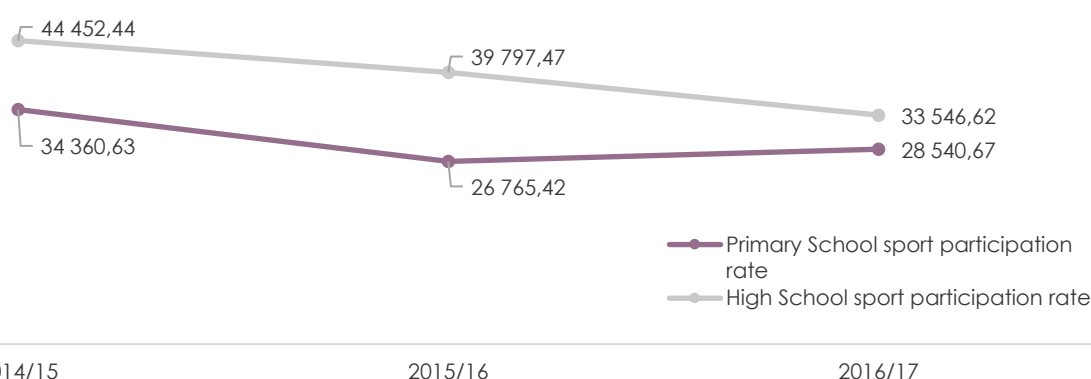
# School sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

## 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** VIP 1, VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

**Data Note**



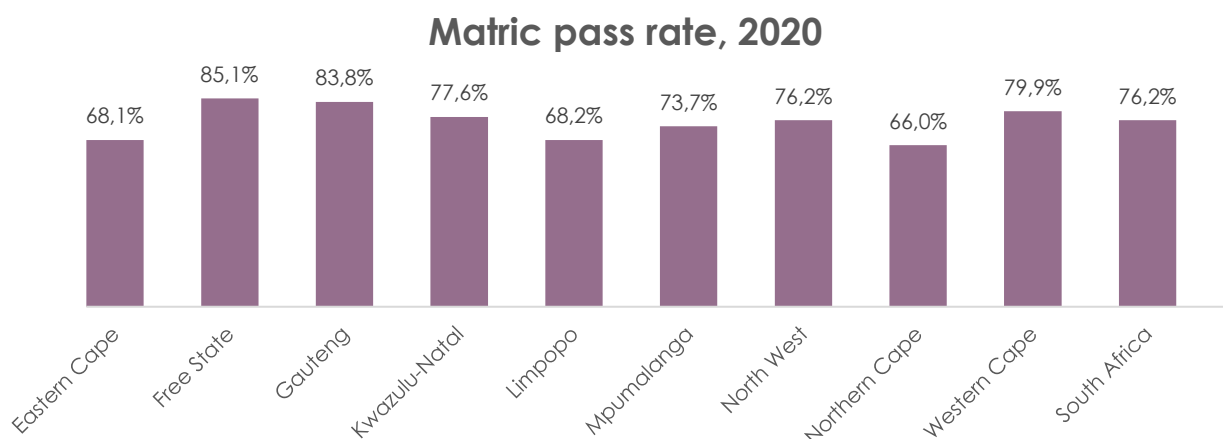


# Matric pass rate achieved

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2020, Free State has the highest level of matric pass rate at 85.1%, followed by Gauteng (83.8%). Western Cape is the third highest province with a matric pass rate of 79.9%. The national matric pass rate is at 76.2%. In all provinces, except Gauteng, males achieved a slightly higher pass rate than females.



	Gender	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	% Total
Eastern Cape	Male	31 987	22 086	69.0%	68.1%
	Female	40 939	27 605	67.4%	
Free State	Male	12 601	10 754	85.3%	85.1%
	Female	15327	13 025	85.0%	
Gauteng	Male	48 638	40 523	83.3%	83.8%
	Female	61 553	51 762	84.1%	
Kwazulu-Natal	Male	59 574	46 369	77.8%	77.6%
	Female	75 651	58 569	77.4%	
Limpopo	Male	35 241	24 436	69.3%	68.2%
	Female	43 454	29 198	67.2%	
Mpumalanga	Male	23 706	17 746	74.9%	73.7%
	Female	29685	21 621	72.8%	
North West	Male	16651	12 812	76.9%	76.2%
	Female	20 220	15 281	75.6%	
Northern Cape	Male	5 133	3 457	67.3%	66.0%
	Female	6475	4 208	65.0%	
Western Cape	Male	22 390	17 989	80.3%	79.9%
	Female	29 243	23 261	79.5%	
South Africa	Male	255 921	196 172	76.7%	76.2%
	Female	322 547	244 530	75.8%	



<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 2020, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3, VIP 2 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children and women
<b>Data Note</b>	



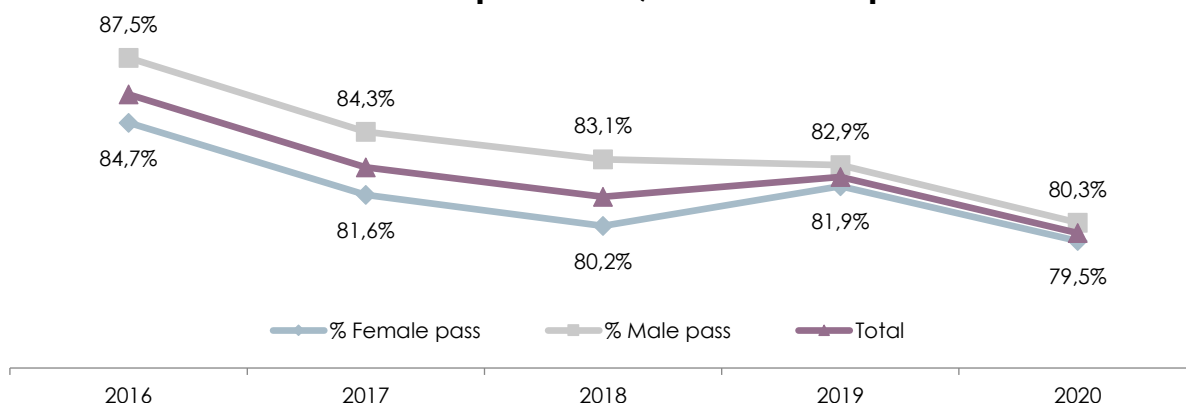
# Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The matric pass rate reached its highest level in 2016 at 85.9% but declined to 79.9% in 2020. In 2020, the Western Cape experienced its lowest matric pass rate over the past 5 years. The number of learners writing the matric exams have increases since 2016.

Matric pass rate, Western Cape



Matric pass rate, Western Cape					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Females writing	28674	27561	28592	28273	29243
Female pass	24288	22479	22932	23166	23261
% Female pass	84.7%	81.6%	80.2%	81.9%	79.5%
Males writing	22195	21306	22162	22131	22390
Male pass	19428	17961	18418	18336	17989
% Male pass	87.5%	84.3%	83.1%	82.9%	80.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	<b>82.8%</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>79.9%</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage pass rate
<b>Definition</b>	Number of learners achieving a pass mark for Matric out of the total number of learners who wrote the matric exam in a given year in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	NSC Examination Report 2019, 2020; DBE
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2, VIP 3  Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	



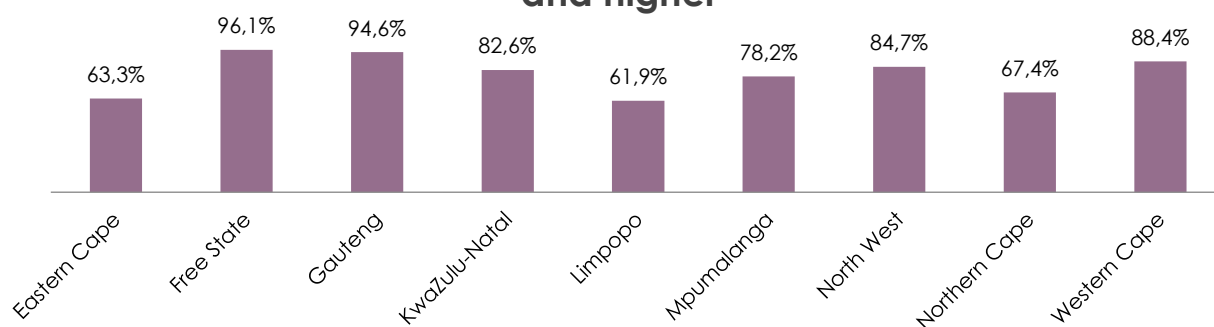
# Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2020, the Free State (96.1%) has the highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. The Western Cape (88.4%) has the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%, with Gauteng (94.6%) the second highest. The national average is at 77.9%.

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



High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, 2020

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Number of schools	934	334	882	1,765	1,340	555	432	138	449	6,829
Number of schools with 60% and higher	591	321	834	1,458	829	434	366	93	397	5,323
Percentage pass 60% and higher	63.3%	96.1%	94.6%	82.6%	61.9%	78.2%	84.7%	67.4%	88.4%	77.9%

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

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

**Data source** NSC Examination Report 2020; DBE

**Other links** VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

**Data Note**



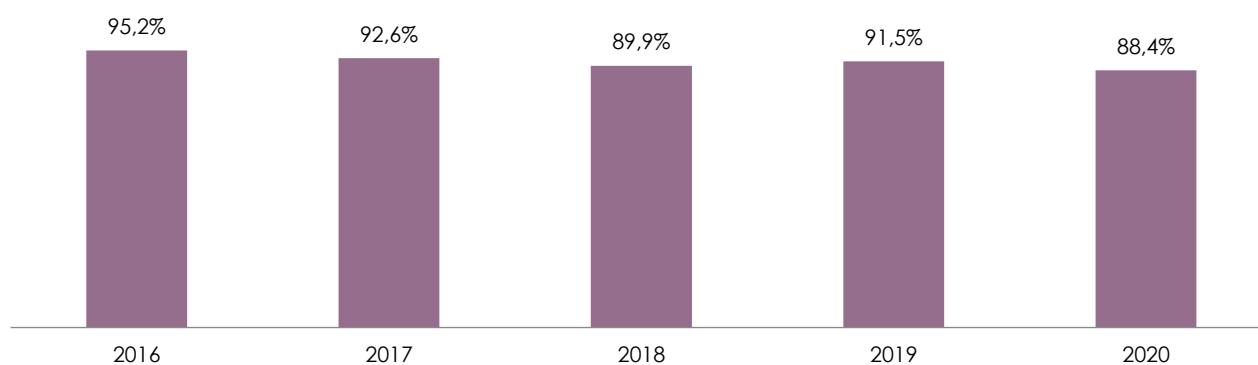
# Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) years the province experienced a decrease in the percentage of high schools attaining a 60% and higher pass rate from 95.2% in 2016 to a 5-year low in 2020 at 88.4%.

### 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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of schools	441	445	447	447	449
Percentage pass 60% and higher	95.2%	92.6%	89.9%	91.5%	88.4%

**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** 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 NSC Examination Report, DBE

**Other links** VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

**Data Note**



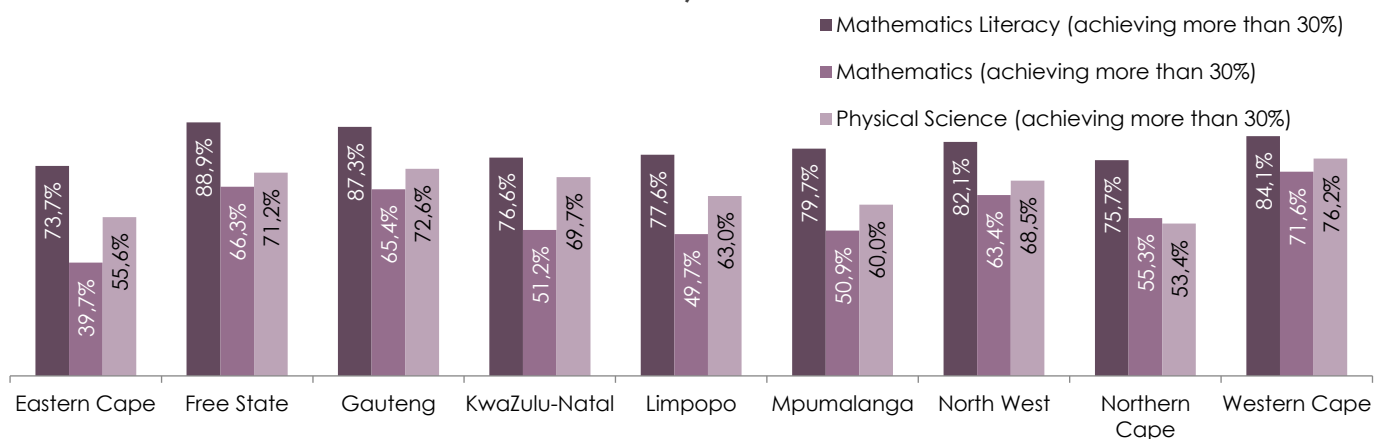
# Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2020, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy is the highest for both Free State (88.9%) and Gauteng (87.3%); followed by the Western Cape (84.1%). The pass rate for Mathematics is the highest in the Western Cape (71.6%), followed by Free State (66.3%) and Gauteng (65.4%). The province with the highest Physical Science pass rate is the Western Cape (76.2%); followed by Gauteng (72.6%) and the Free State (71.2%).

### Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2020



### Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2020

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	73.7%	88.9%	87.3%	76.6%	77.6%	79.7%	82.1%	75.7%	84.1%	80.8%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	48.8%	70.0%	67.8%	52.6%	53.0%	55.2%	56.3%	49.8%	62.0%	57.7%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	39.7%	66.3%	65.4%	51.2%	49.7%	50.9%	63.4%	55.3%	71.6%	53.8%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	23.6%	42.7%	45.9%	33.4%	31.5%	33.4%	42.1%	34.9%	54.4%	35.6%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	55.6%	71.2%	72.6%	69.7%	63.0%	60.0%	68.5%	53.4%	76.2%	65.8%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	32.3%	45.0%	50.2%	46.0%	38.3%	37.9%	42.2%	32.0%	57.5%	42.4%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	NSC Examination Report 2020, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3, VIP 2 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	



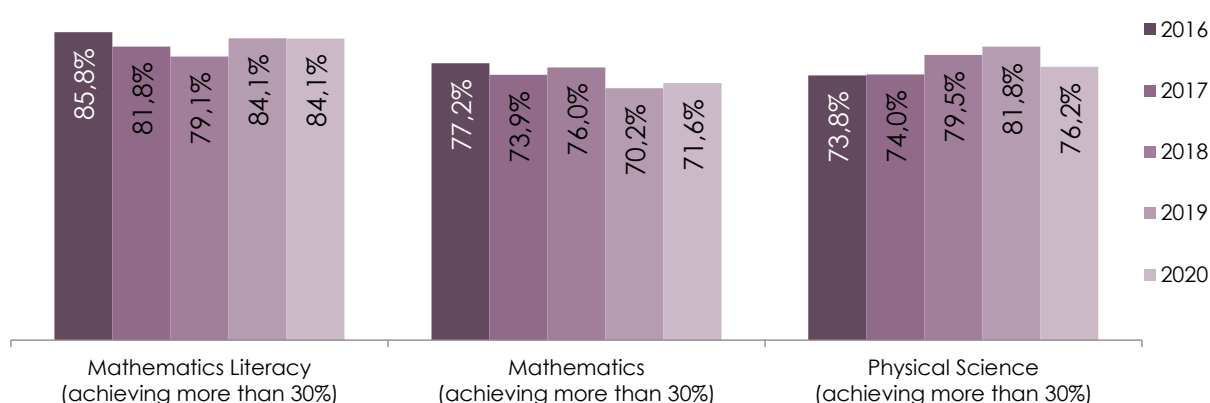
# Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The mathematics literacy pass rate has decreased from 85.8% in 2016 to 84.1% in 2020. Mathematics has shown a decline from 77.2% in 2016 to 71.6% in 2020. Physical Science pass rates have increased from 73.8% in 2016 to 76.2% in 2020.

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



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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	85.8%	81.8%	79.1%	84.1%	84.1%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	64.5%	56.4%	54.3%	60.9%	62.0%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	77.2%	73.9%	76.0%	70.2%	71.6%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	60.3%	57.0%	56.7%	52.6%	54.4%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	73.8%	74.0%	79.5%	81.8%	76.2%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	56.4%	57.3%	60.2%	62.9%	57.5%

<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>	NSC Examination Report 2017, 2019, 2020, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3, VIP 2 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	





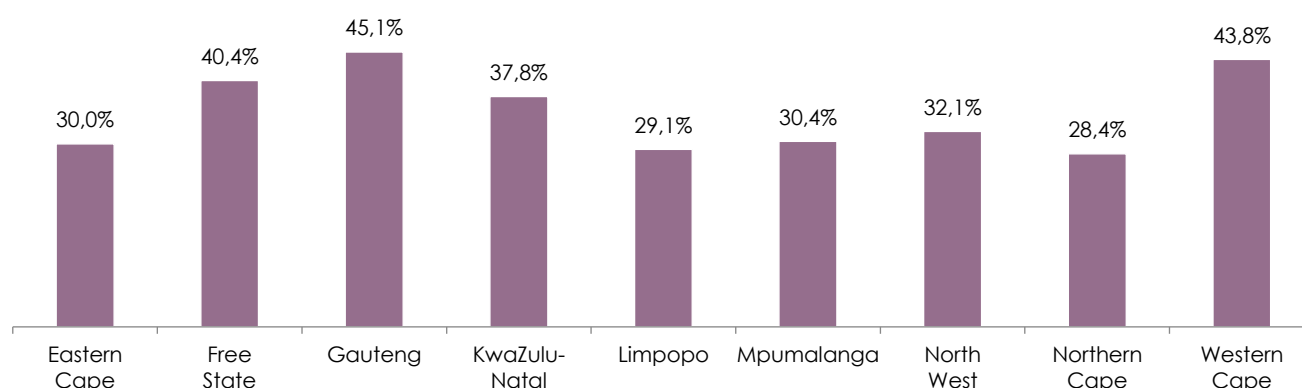
# University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2020, Gauteng was the province with the highest percentage Bachelor degree passes with 45.1% of learners eligible for university admission, followed by the Western Cape (43.8%) and Free State (40.4%). The national percentage of Bachelor degree passes was 36.4%.

### Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, 2020



### Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2020

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
B. Degree passes	21,886	11,284	49,680	51,060	22,907	16,251	11,822	3,296	22,634	210820
Grade 12 who wrote exams	72,926	27,928	110,191	135,225	78,695	53,391	36,871	11,608	51,633	578,468
% B. degree passes	30.0%	40.4%	45.1%	37.8%	29.1%	30.4%	32.1%	28.4%	43.8%	36.4%

**Data format** Percentage

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

**Data source** NSC Examination Report 2020, DBE

**Other links** VIP 2, VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

**Data Note**



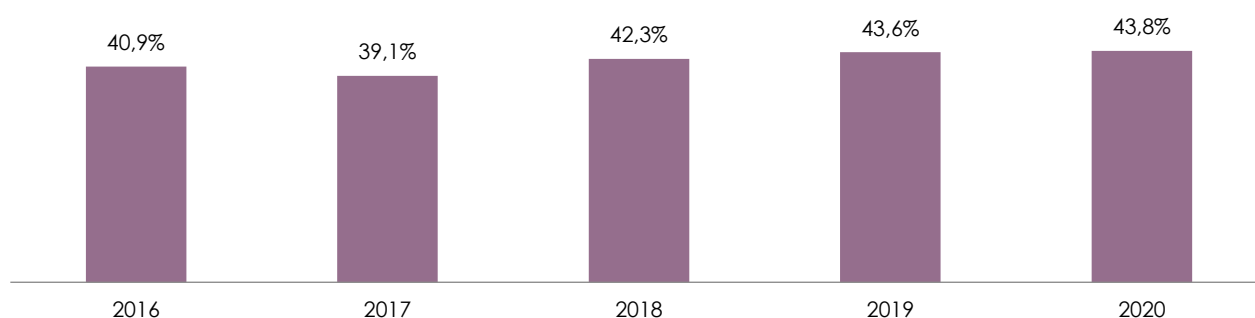
# University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new National Senior Certificate (NSC) was implemented in 2008. In 2020, the Western Cape achieved its highest percentage of B. degree passes from 40.9% in 2016 to 43.8% in 2020 of learners eligible for university admission. Furthermore, the Western Cape also achieved its highest number of bachelor degree passes in 2020.

### Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, Western Cape



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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
B. Degree passes	20804	19101	21492	21981	22634
Grade 12 who wrote exams	50869	48867	50754	50404	51633
% B. degree passes	40.9%	39.1%	42.3%	43.6%	43.8%

**Data format** Percentage

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

**Data source** NSC Examination Report 2020, DBE

**Other links** VIP 2, VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

**Data Note**



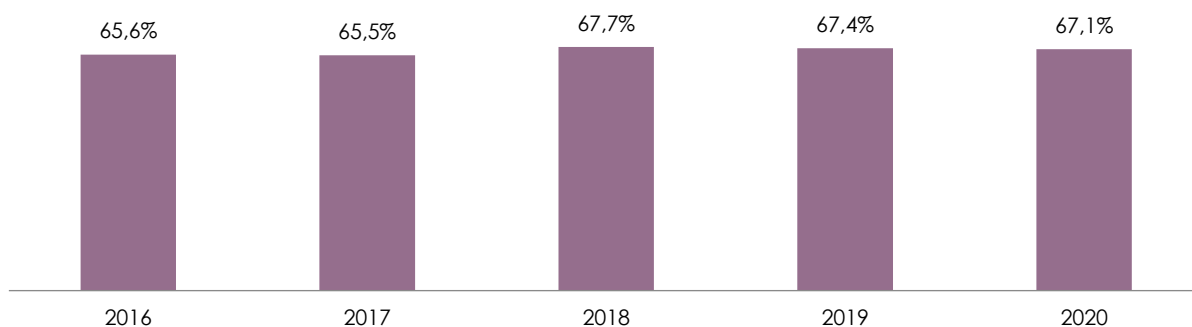
# Learner retention rate between Grade 8 and 12; and Grade 10 and 12

## Quality basic education

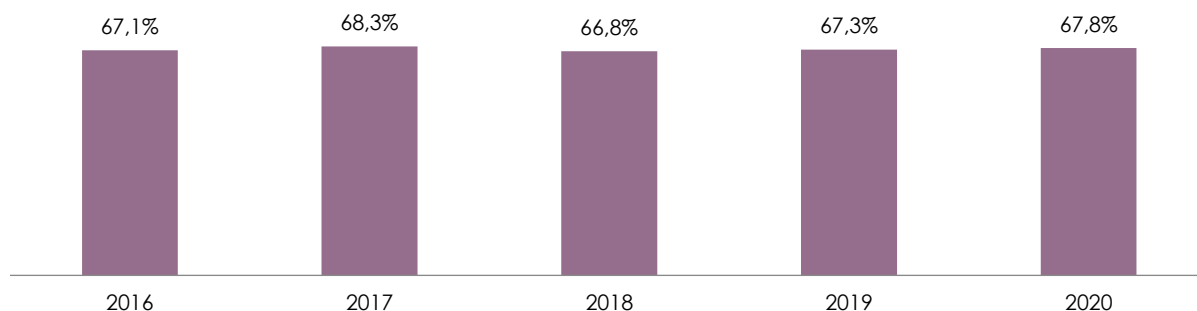
TREND ANALYSIS

Retention rates between Grade 10 and Grade 12 have fluctuated from 2016 to 2020. The highest retention rates between Grade 10 and 12 were achieved in the cohort who did Grade 12 in 2017 (68.3%). For 2020, the retention rate was 67.8%. Retention rates between Grade 8 and Grade 12 have increased from 2016 (65.6%) to 2020 (67.1%). The highest retention rates were achieved in the cohort who did Grade 12 in 2018 (67.7%); followed by Grade 12 in 2019 (67.4%).

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



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





### Enrolment at Public Ordinary schools, Western Cape

Year	Gr 1	Gr 2	Gr 3	Gr 4	Gr 5	Gr 6	Gr 7	Gr 8	Gr 9	Gr 10	Gr 11	Gr 12	Total
2005	93515	<b>185025</b>	80695	80809	74984	66141	81953	88778	82169	81577	56657	39303	920812
2006	87650	<b>173294</b>	89828	80443	77811	73106	65347	78926	80595	83529	57536	40198	900941
2007	92818	<b>183629</b>	83914	89973	78674	78021	72733	66406	80697	86495	61938	42624	916855
2008	91853	<b>181698</b>	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	104612	106088	103095	103081	94077	87403	81688	80215	72723	75856	62350	49454	1020642
2018	104336	103671	104357	106969	97900	92044	85794	83376	74613	77245	62832	51459	1044596
2019	105207	102990	101563	108724	101936	95227	90148	87796	77603	77475	63548	51076	1063293
2020	105602	103064	100937	107013	102858	99368	93653	91334	80999	79563	63886	52374	1080651

### Learner retention rate

	Retention rate Grade 10 to 11	Retention rate Grade 8 to 12	Retention rate Grade 10 to 12
2016	82,2%	65,6%	67,1%
2017	81,0%	65,5%	68,3%
2018	82,8%	67,7%	66,8%
2019	82,3%	67,4%	67,3%
2020	82,5%	67,1%	67,8%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of the total number of learners who enter Grade 10 in a given cohort. Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior. Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 8, 4 years prior.
<b>Data source</b>	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2021/22 – 2023/24; retention rates are own calculations based on table
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3  Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<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.



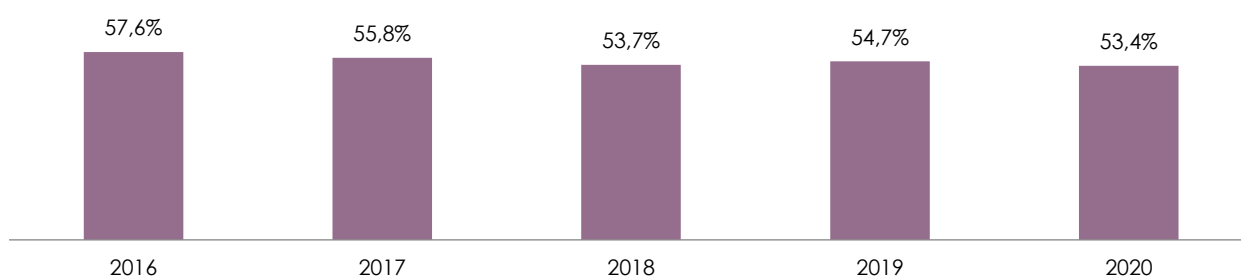
# Percentage of learners who complete Grade 12 out of learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior in the Western Cape

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the percentage of learners who pass Grade 12 out of all learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior have decreased from 2016 (57.6%) to 2020 (53.4%). 2020 has the lowest percentage who pass grade 12 over the past five (5) years.

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



### Percentage of learners entering Grade 10 who complete Grade 12

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of learners enrolled in grade 10	75838	72430	76988	75856	77245	n/a	n/a
Number of grade 12 NSC passes	n/a	n/a	43716	40440	41350	41502	41250
Percentage of grade 10 learners who pass grade 12	-	-	57,6%	55,8%	53,7%	54,7%	53,4%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of learners who pass Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior.
<b>Data source</b>	Number of learners reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2021/22 – 2023/24; Number of NSC passes from NSC examination report 2020, percentage of learners are own calculations based on table
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3  Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	



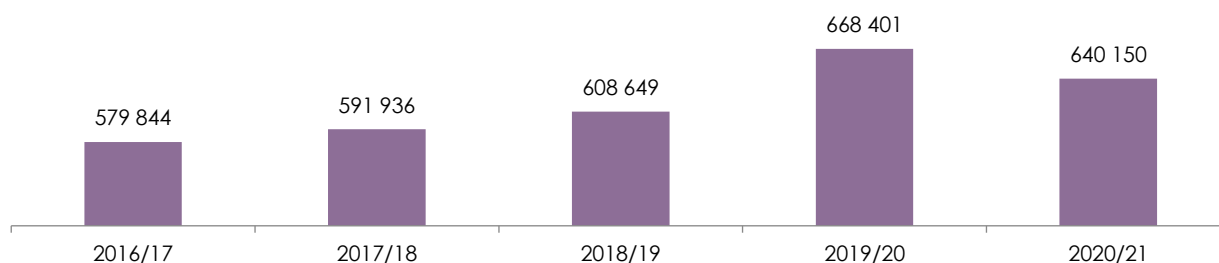
# The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The number of learners benefitting from "No Fee School" policy system have increased from 2016/17 to 2020/21. The percentage of learners benefitting from no-fee schools has increased from 58.0% to 59.2% and the number of learners benefitting has increased from 579 844 learners in 2016/17 to 640 150 learners in 2020/21.

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



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

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
number of no-fee learners	579 844	591 936	608 649	668 401	640 150
total number of learners	998 925	1 020 642	1 044 596	1 063 293	1 080 651
% no fee from total	58,0%	58,0%	58,3%	62,9%	59,2%

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefiting from the "No Fee School" policy.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED APP 2021/22 to 2023/24
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	



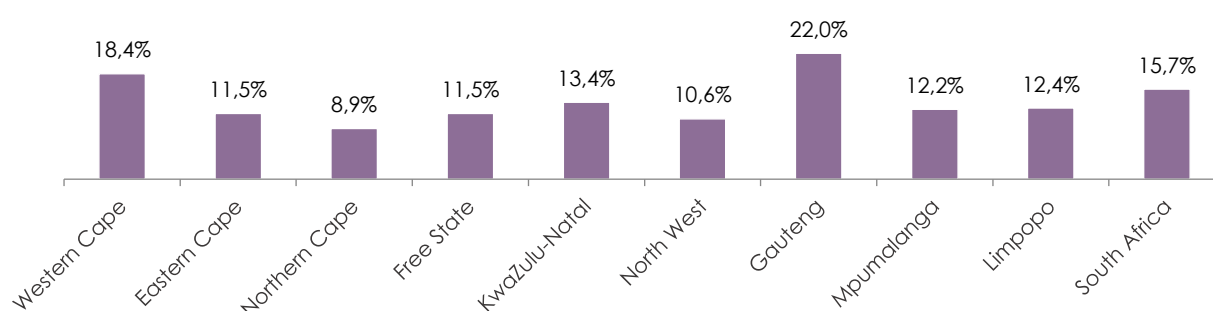
# Percentage of population (aged 25 years and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification

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

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019 the percentage of the population aged 25 years and older with a tertiary qualification is the highest for Gauteng at 22%, followed by the Western Cape (18.4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (13.4%). The national average is 15.7%.

Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2019



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2019

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%
Tertiary	18.4%	11.5%	8.9%	11.5%	13.4%	10.6%	22.0%	12.2%	12.4%	15.7%
NSC/Grade 12	29.1%	19.3%	27.0%	26.0%	30.9%	26.9%	33.5%	26.5%	20.7%	28.4%
Some Secondary	38.4%	42.1%	39.3%	39.5%	34.9%	37.9%	34.6%	37.6%	41.8%	37.4%
Completed Primary	5.3%	7.0%	6.4%	6.1%	3.9%	4.6%	2.7%	5.4%	4.4%	4.4%
Some Primary	6.9%	14.1%	12.9%	13.0%	11.1%	12.4%	4.8%	10.5%	12.2%	9.4%
None	1.2%	5.8%	5.0%	3.7%	5.5%	7.5%	1.5%	7.1%	8.2%	4.2%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2019; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2, VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.4.1A Number of graduates in public and private higher institutions
<b>Data Note</b>	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification



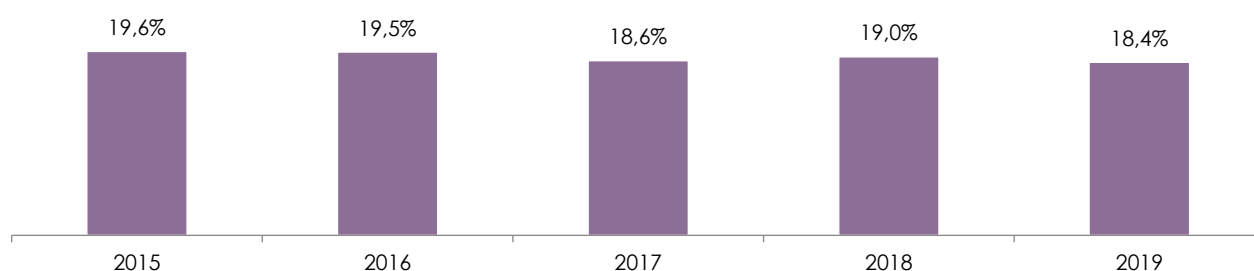
# Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape

## 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 have decreased from 19.6% in 2015 to 18.4% in 2019.

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



### Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Other	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Tertiary	19.6%	19.5%	18.6%	19.0%	18.4%
NSC/Grade 12	27.2%	26.5%	24.3%	27.5%	29.1%
Some Secondary	36.8%	38.4%	42.6%	40.0%	38.4%
Completed Primary	5.9%	5.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%
Some Primary	8.4%	8.2%	6.9%	6.2%	6.9%
None	1.6%	1.7%	2.4%	1.7%	1.2%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2015 - 2019; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2, VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.4.1A Number of graduates in public and private higher institutions
<b>Data Note</b>	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification





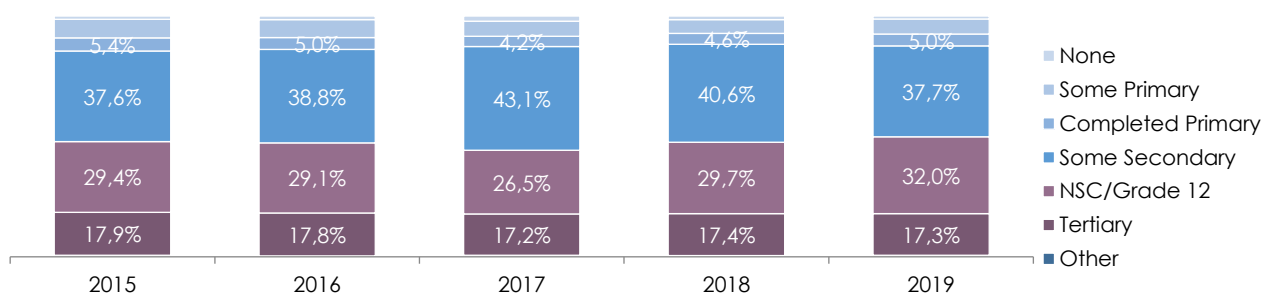
# Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate)

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The literacy rate (percentage of population who completed at least Grade 7 education) has been fairly stable at 90.3% in 2015 to 91.9% in 2019. The percentage of adults aged 20 years and older with at least a matric (Grade 12 or Tertiary qualification) shows an increase from 47.3% in 2015 to 49.2% in 2019.

**Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older**



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Other	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Tertiary	17.9%	17.8%	17.2%	17.4%	17.3%
NSC/Grade 12	29.4%	29.1%	26.5%	29.7%	32.0%
Some Secondary	37.6%	38.8%	43.1%	40.6%	37.7%
Completed Primary	5.4%	5.0%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%
Some Primary	7.7%	7.4%	6.2%	5.7%	6.3%
None	1.4%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed Grade 7 or equivalent in the Western Cape (literacy rate).
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2015 - 2019; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.6.1.Da Percentage of population considered functionally literate
<b>Data Note</b>	



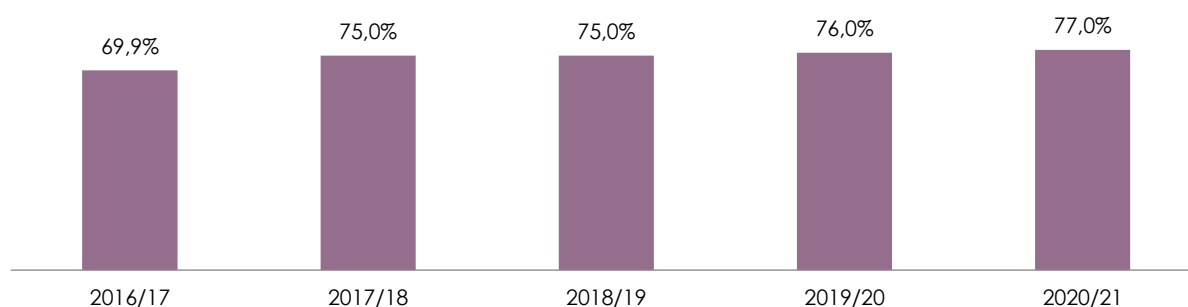
# Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The education department introduced this indicator in 2015/16 and uses this indicator to measure the readiness of learners entering the schooling system and assesses children who are exposed to Early Childhood Development stimuli. The percentage of learners who have received formal education in the Western Cape has increased from 2016/17 (69.9%) to 2020/21 (77.0%).

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



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

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
<b>Grade 1</b>	69,9%	75,0%	75,0%	76,0%	77,0%

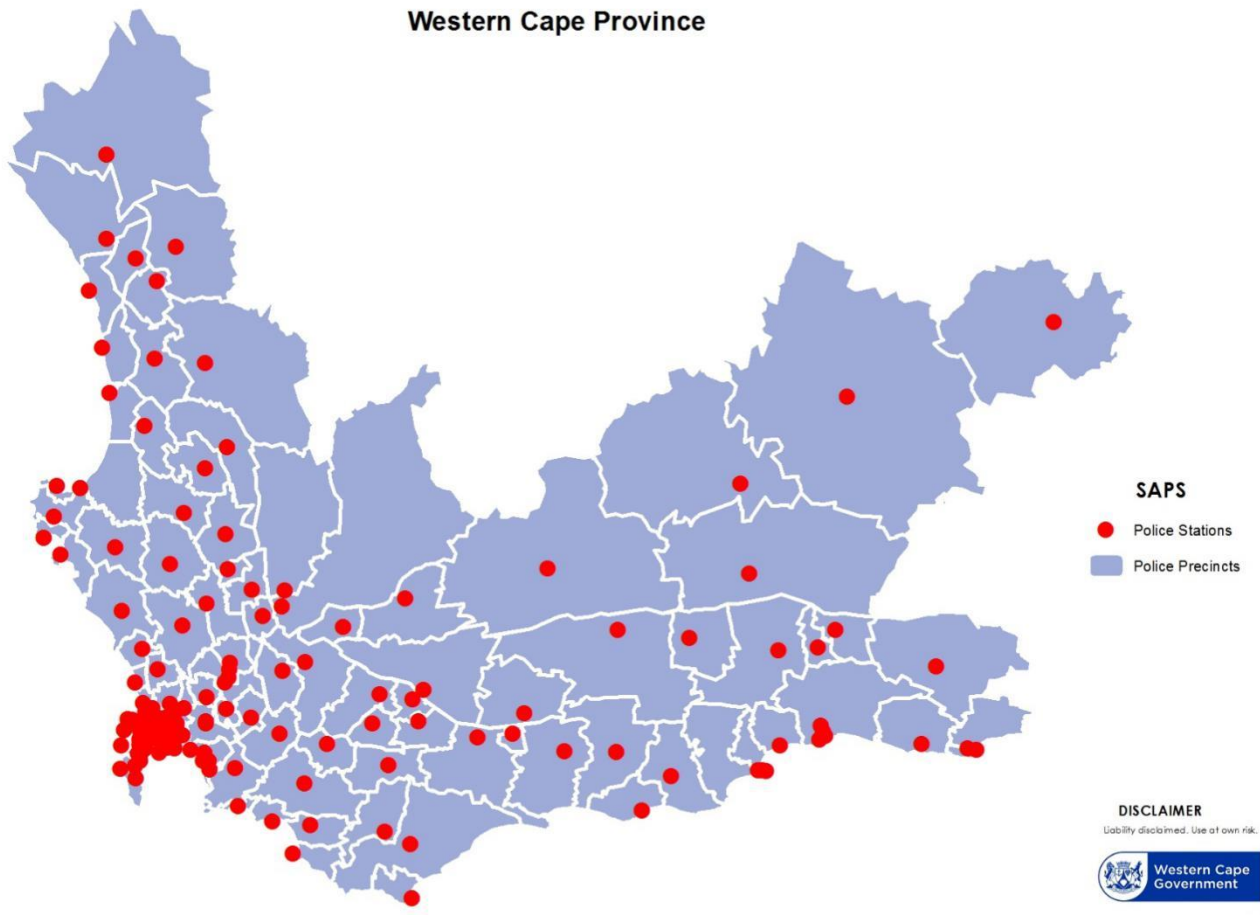
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Number of grade 1 learners in public schools who have attended grade R in public ordinary and/or special schools and registered independent schools or ECD sites, expressed as a percentage of the total number of learners enrolled in Grade 1 for the first time, excluding learners who are repeating.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED APP 2021/22 to 2023/24
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 3; Priority groups mainstreaming: Children SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.2.2 Percentage of children attending Grade 1 in the current year, after attending Grade R/0 in the previous year
<b>Data Note</b>	This number includes learners coming from registered independent Grade R/ECD sites.



**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.

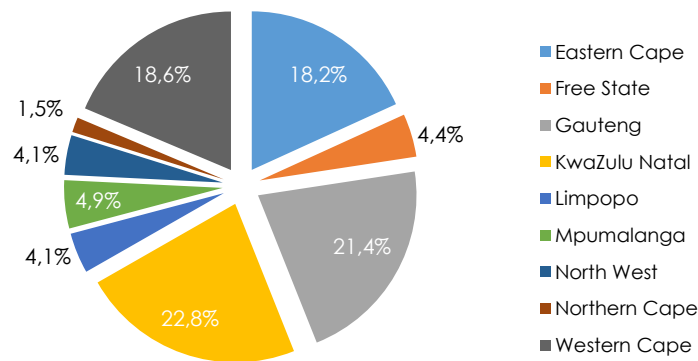
# Total number of murders reported in a given year

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

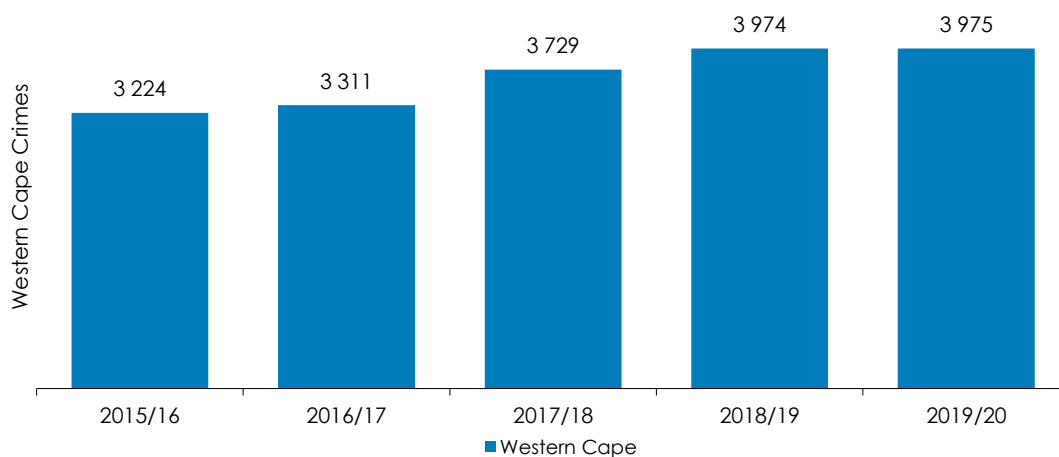
TREND ANALYSIS

Murders in the Western Cape has increased significantly by 23.3% from 2015/16 to 2019/20 and for the same period, murders in South Africa has increased by 14.2%. KwaZulu-Natal (23.7%) has the highest increase in murders followed by the Western Cape and Mpumalanga (21.8%). The number of murders in the Western Cape has reached its highest level in 2019/20.

**Percentage of murders reported per South African province, 2019/20**



**Murders reported, Western Cape**





## Murders reported, 2015/16 – 2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	% change
Eastern Cape	3 649	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	6.3%
Free State	993	950	1 054	1 000	939	-5.4%
Gauteng	3 842	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	18.6%
KwaZulu Natal	3 929	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	23.7%
Limpopo	898	813	911	914	882	-1.8%
Mpumalanga	859	954	922	996	1 046	21.8%
North West	907	901	950	961	864	-4.7%
Northern Cape	372	344	340	322	326	-12.4%
Western Cape	3 224	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	23.3%
South Africa	18 673	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	14.2%

<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 2019/20; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March.

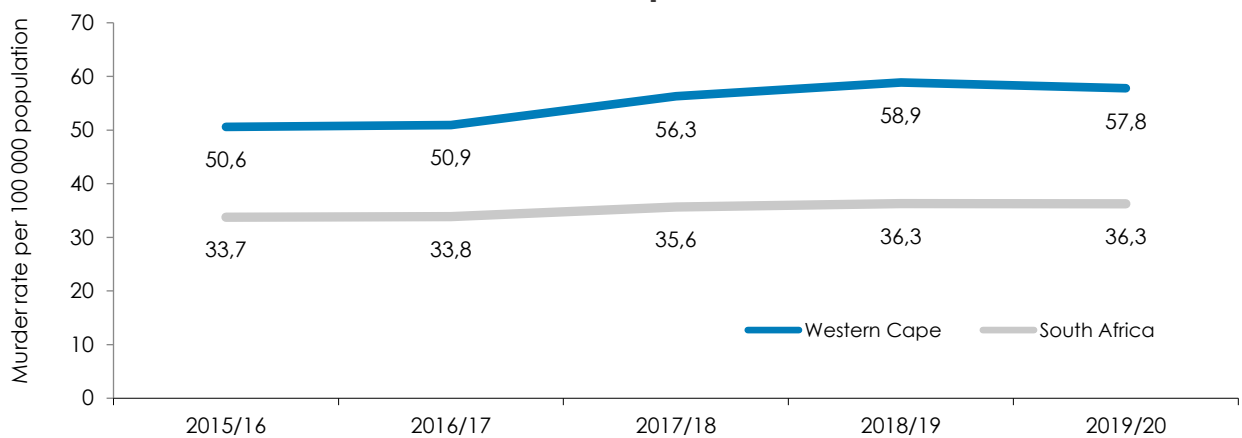
# Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The murder rate in the Western Cape has increased significantly from 50.6 per 100 000 population in 2015/16 to 57.8 per 100 000 population in 2019/20. The murder rate in Western Cape and the Eastern Cape are higher than the murder rate for the country as a whole. For 2019/20, KwaZulu-Natal (42.6 per 100 000) and Free State (32.2 per 100 000) are the other two (2) provinces with a high murder rate.

**Murder rate, Western Cape and South Africa**



Murder rate					
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastern Cape	54.6	54.2	56.9	59.0	57.6
Free State	34.8	33.2	36.6	34.5	32.2
Gauteng	28.1	29.2	29.4	30.4	30.1
KwaZulu Natal	36.3	36.6	39.5	39.1	42.6
Limpopo	16.0	14.3	15.9	15.8	15.2
Mpumalanga	19.8	21.7	20.7	22.0	22.7
North West	24.0	23.5	24.3	24.2	21.4
Northern Cape	30.6	28.0	27.3	25.5	25.5
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>57.8</b>
South Africa	33.7	33.8	35.6	36.3	36.3

<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 2019/20; Crime Information Management – SAPS; Mid-year Population Estimates 2020 – Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1.1D Number of murders per 100 000 population
<b>Data Note</b>	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March;



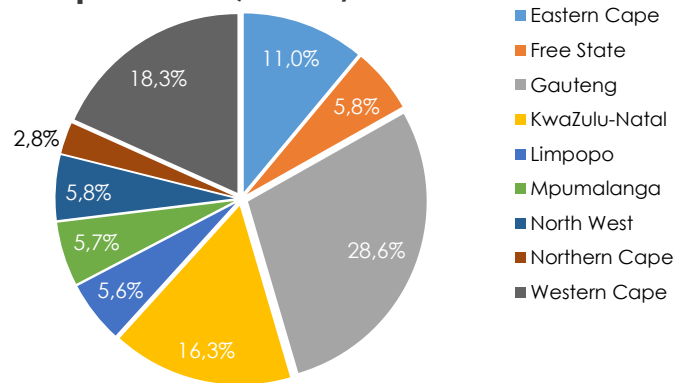
# Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

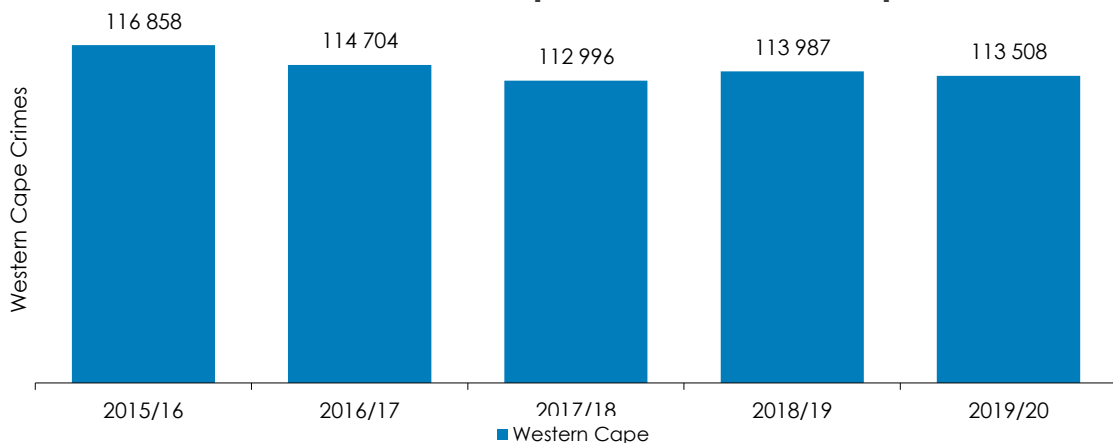
TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has shown a decrease of 2.9% in the number of contact crimes reported since 2015/16; whereas nationally a decrease of 0.3% 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 and 2017/18 has however shown a slight decrease from the previous years. Limpopo (-13.9%) reported the highest decrease in the number of contact crimes and Mpumalanga (8.8%) the highest increase.

**Percentage of Contact Crimes reported per SA province, 2019/20**



**Contact crimes reported, Western Cape**





Contact crimes reported, 2015/16 – 2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	% change
Eastern Cape	67 258	65 524	65 393	68 416	68 545	1.9%
Free State	41 100	37 741	35 725	36 879	36 059	-12.3%
Gauteng	172 814	171 466	170 640	174 894	177 737	2.8%
KwaZulu-Natal	97 870	95 153	94 914	97 505	101 154	3.4%
Limpopo	40 391	36 764	35 068	35 266	34 780	-13.9%
Mpumalanga	32 737	33 381	32 646	34 885	35 622	8.8%
North West	35 224	35 483	36 604	37 487	36 286	3.0%
Northern Cape	18 971	18 105	17 380	17 891	17 591	-7.3%
Western Cape	116 858	114 704	112 996	113 987	113 508	-2.9%
South Africa	623 223	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	-0.3%

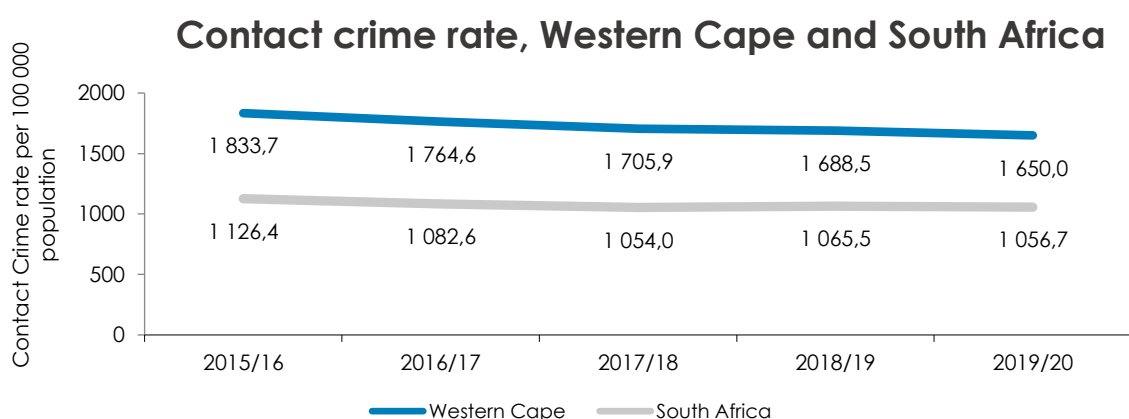
<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported crimes
<b>Definition</b>	Number of contact crime incidents reported (such as murder, assault, common assault, robbery and common robbery) in the province in a given year.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2019/20; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

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

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

TREND ANALYSIS

The contact crime rate in the Western Cape have decreased from 1833.7 per 100 000 population in 2015/16 to 1650.0 per 100 000 population in 2019/20. The contact crime rates in Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State are higher than the contact crime rate for the country as a whole. For 2019/20, Gauteng (1174.6 per 100 000) and the Eastern Cape (1018.4 per 100 000) are the other two (2) provinces with a high contact crime rate.



Contact crimes rate per 100 000 population					
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastern Cape	1 006.5	978.8	975.1	1 018.3	1 018.4
Free State	1 442.4	1 318.2	1 240.5	1 273.0	1 237.4
Gauteng	1 265.7	1 221.7	1 184.5	1 184.1	1 174.6
KwaZulu-Natal	904.0	868.3	854.9	866.8	887.7
Limpopo	718.5	647.9	612.7	611.2	598.1
Mpumalanga	755.5	759.4	731.4	769.1	772.8
North West	933.4	924.3	937.5	943.7	897.9
Northern Cape	1 560.7	1 471.7	1 395.3	1 418.3	1 377.2
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>1 833.7</b>	<b>1 764.6</b>	<b>1 705.9</b>	<b>1 688.5</b>	<b>1 650.0</b>
South Africa	1 126.4	1 082.6	1 054.0	1 065.5	1 056.7

<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of contact crimes reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2019/20; Crime Information Management – SAPS; Mid-year Population Estimates 2020 – Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March.

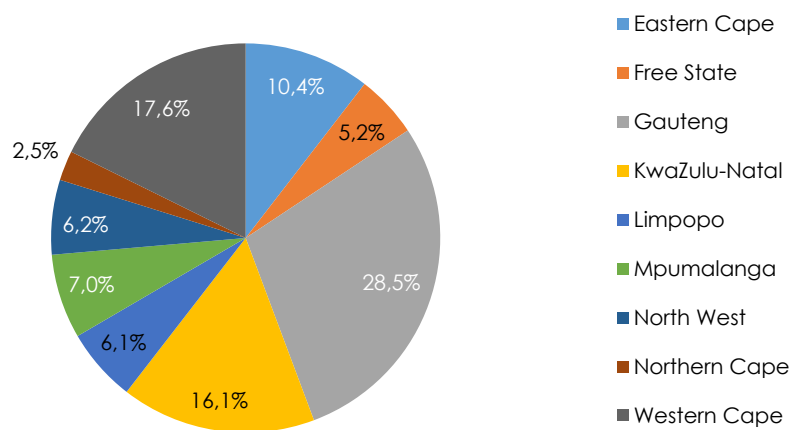
# Total number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in a given year

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

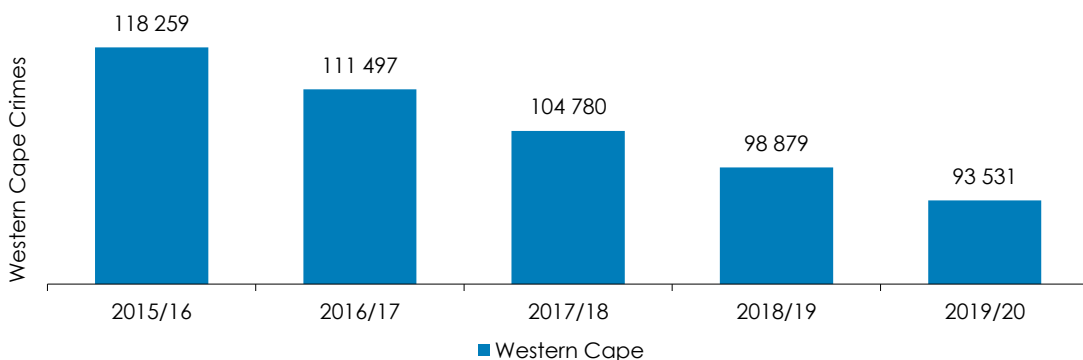
TREND ANALYSIS

For both the Western Cape and South Africa, since 2015/16 there has been a general decrease in the number of reported cases of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported. Overall, for the period from 2015/16 to 2019/20, a decrease of 20.9% is observed in these crimes for the Western Cape; and a decrease of 11.6% is observed for South Africa for the same period. Over the past five (5) years, the Western Cape reflects the highest decrease and Eastern Cape the lowest.

## Percentage of property related crimes and aggravated robbery in South Africa per province, 2019/20



## Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, Western Cape





## Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, 2015/16 – 2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	% change
Eastern Cape	56 384	58 686	57 206	57 641	55 334	-1.9%
Free State	30 622	29 733	28 653	28 778	27 567	-10.0%
Gauteng	173 857	179 991	164 551	157 355	151 243	-13.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	95 877	93 834	90 211	89 088	85 578	-10.7%
Limpopo	35 551	34 667	32 666	32 108	32 321	-9.1%
Mpumalanga	39 591	40 578	39 505	38 884	37 160	-6.1%
North West	34 347	36 728	35 153	36 203	32 800	-4.5%
Northern Cape	13 626	13 882	13 299	13 953	13 101	-3.9%
Western Cape	118 259	111 497	104 780	98 879	93 531	-20.9%
South Africa	599 971	601 731	568 061	554 978	530 533	-11.6%

**Data format** Total number of reported crimes

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

**Data source** Crime Statistics 2019/20; Crime Information Management - SAPS

**Other links** VIP 1

Recovery plan: Safety

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

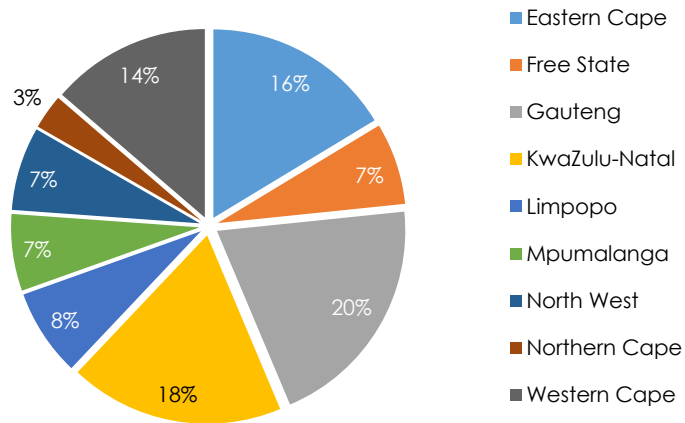
# Total number of sexual offence crimes reported in a given year

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

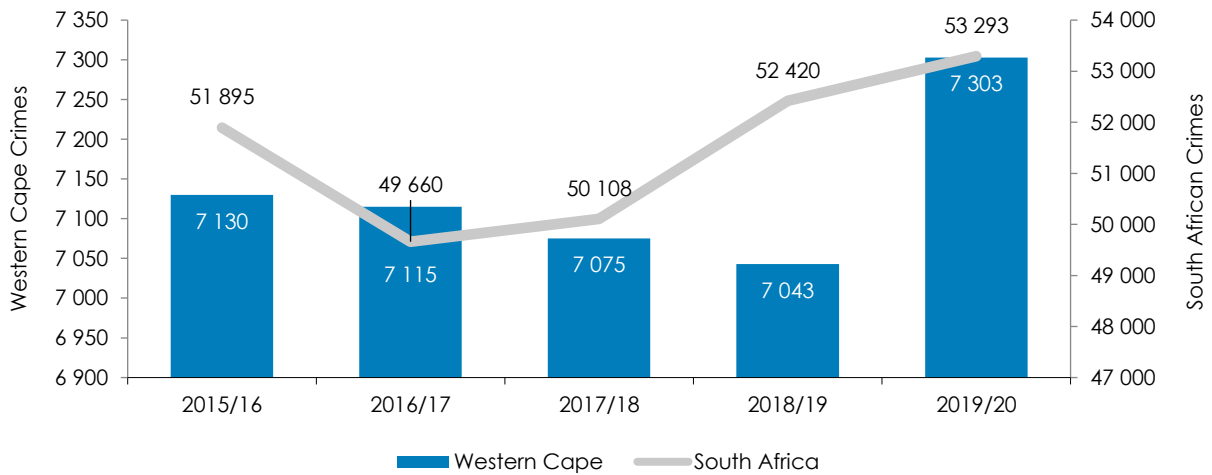
TREND ANALYSIS

It is observed that over the last five (5) years, an overall increase in the number of sexual offences has been reported in the Western Cape. For the period 2015/16 to 2019/20, an increase of 2.4% and 2.7% 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.

**Percentage of sexual offences reported in South Africa per province, 2019/20**



**Sexual offences reported, Western Cape and South Africa**





### Sexual offence crimes reported, 2015/16 – 2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	% change
Eastern Cape	8 797	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	-1,0%
Free State	3 928	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	-4,6%
Gauteng	9 510	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	13,7%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 947	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	9,6%
Limpopo	4 369	3 828	3 862	4 060	3 990	-8,7%
Mpumalanga	3 331	3 216	3 198	3 470	3 513	5,5%
North West	4 164	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	-8,2%
Northern Cape	1 719	1 587	1 538	1 578	1 590	-7,5%
Western Cape	7 130	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	2,4%
South Africa	51 895	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	2,7%

<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported crimes
<b>Definition</b>	Number of sexual offence crime incidents reported in the province in a given year.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2019/20; Crime Information Management - SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1  Recovery plan: Safety  SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  16.1.3(c) A2 Incidence of sexual assault brought to the attention of police, per 100 000 population
<b>Data Note</b>	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March.

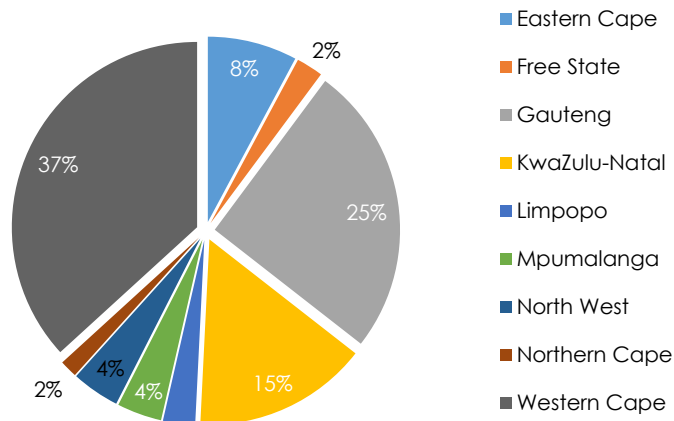
# Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

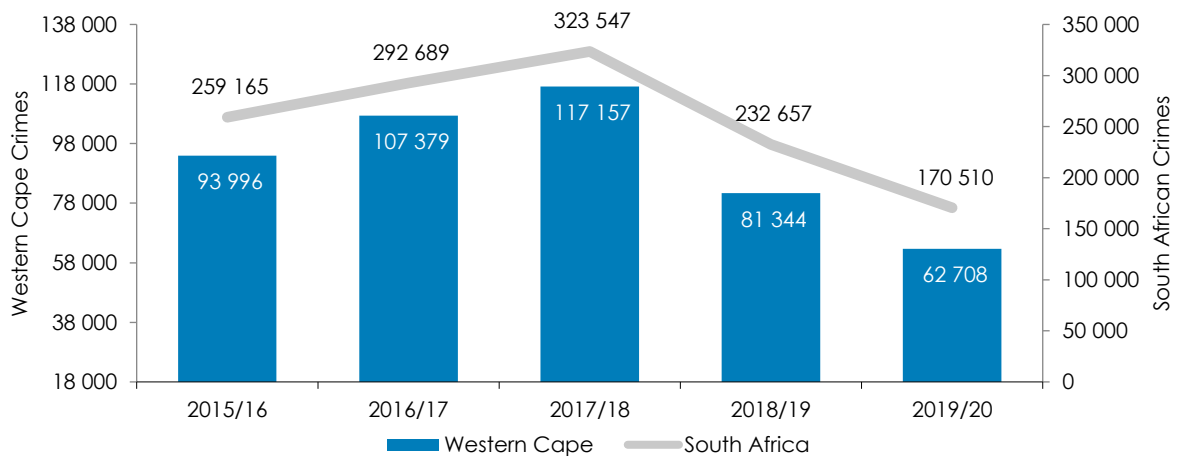
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of drug-related crimes reported in the Western Cape and South Africa have overall decreased over the last five (5) years after a high reached in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes reported decreased by 33.3% from 2015/16 to 2019/20 in the Western Cape; and by 34.2% for the same period in South Africa.

Percentage of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2019/20



Drug related crimes reported, Western Cape and South Africa







## Drug related crimes reported, 2015/16 – 2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	% change
Eastern Cape	16 129	17 710	18 936	15 213	13 343	-17,3%
Free State	9 623	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	-58,5%
Gauteng	55 442	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	-21,9%
KwaZulu-Natal	46 354	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	-43,9%
Limpopo	11 268	14 393	19 592	13 533	4 775	-57,6%
Mpumalanga	9 820	11 519	13 026	9 959	6 670	-32,1%
North West	12 189	11 972	13 825	9 910	7 140	-41,4%
Northern Cape	4 344	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	-39,7%
Western Cape	93 996	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	-33,3%
South Africa	259 165	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	-34,2%

**Data format** Total number of reported crimes

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

**Data source** Crime Statistics 2019/20, Crime Information Management - SAPS

**Other links** VIP 1

Recovery plan: Safety

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

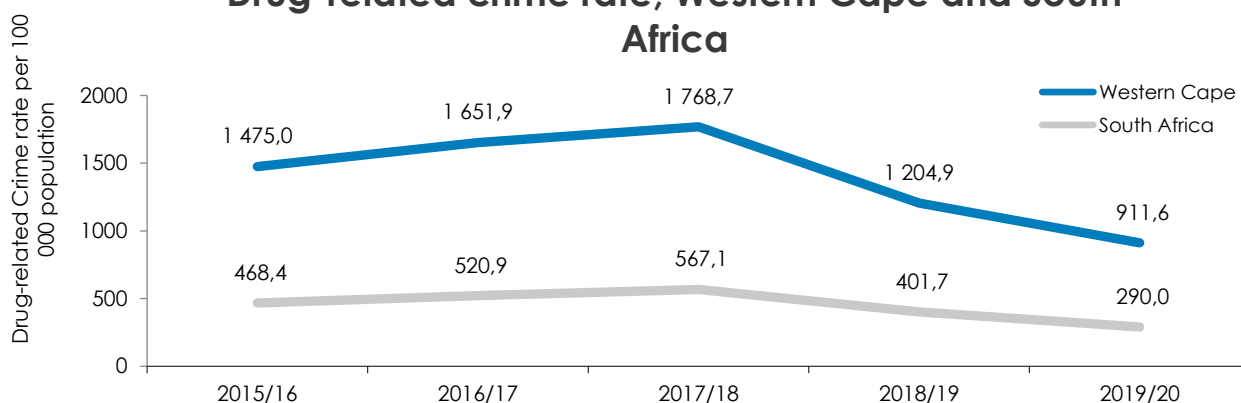
# Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

TREND ANALYSIS

The drug-related crime rate in the Western Cape have decreased from 1475.0 per 100 000 population in 2015/16 to 911.6 per 100 000 population in 2019/20. The drug-related crime rate in Western Cape is three times more than the rate of the country. For 2019/20, Gauteng (286.0 per 100 000 population) is the province with the second highest drug-related crime rate, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (228.1 per 100 000 population).

### Drug-related crime rate, Western Cape and South Africa



Rate of drug-related crimes per 100 000					
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastern Cape	241,4	264,6	282,4	226,4	198,2
Free State	337,7	395,2	422,8	272,3	136,9
Gauteng	406,1	447,7	480,9	376,7	286,0
KwaZulu-Natal	428,1	460,2	486,3	314,3	228,1
Limpopo	200,5	253,7	342,3	234,6	82,1
Mpumalanga	226,6	262,0	291,8	219,6	144,7
North West	323,0	311,9	354,1	249,5	176,7
Northern Cape	357,4	417,5	446,6	302,3	205,1
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>1 475,0</b>	<b>1 651,9</b>	<b>1 768,7</b>	<b>1 204,9</b>	<b>911,6</b>
South Africa	468,4	520,9	567,1	401,7	290,0

**Data format** Rate per 100 000

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

**Data source** Crime Statistics 2019/20; Crime Information Management – SAPS;  
Mid-year Population Estimates 2020 – Stats SA

**Other links** VIP1, VIP 3

Recovery plan: Safety

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

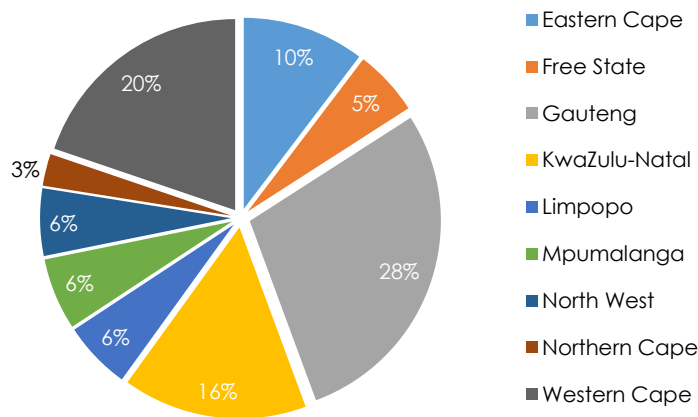
# Total number of community reported crime in a given year in the Western Cape

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

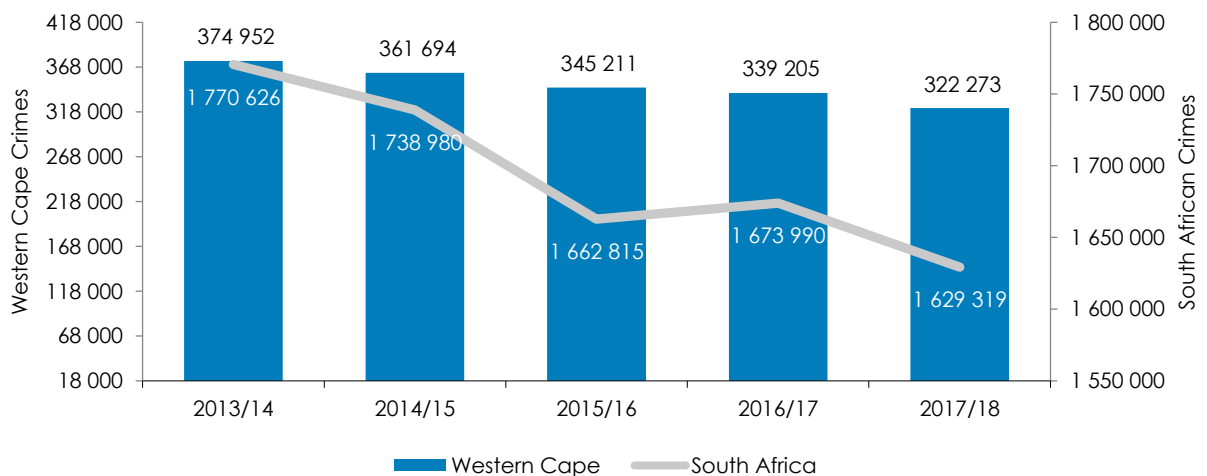
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of community reported crimes in the Western Cape and South Africa have decreased over the last five (5) years. The 17 categories of community reported crime decreased by 14.0% from 2015/16 to 2019/20 in the Western Cape; and by 8.0% for the same period in South Africa. The Eastern Cape is the only province where a slight increase (1.4%) over the past five (5) years is recorded.

**Percentage of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2019/20**



**Total community reported crimes, Western Cape and South Africa**





## Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime, 2015/16 – 2019/20

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	% change
Eastern Cape	166 077	167 892	163 189	169 300	168 322	1.4%
Free State	103 040	97 660	90 845	93 779	90 997	-11.7%
Gauteng	507 517	503 224	478 659	474 005	463 509	-8.7%
KwaZulu-Natal	268 405	260 638	252 301	256 928	254 206	-5.3%
Limpopo	108 144	103 880	95 420	95 976	93 952	-13.1%
Mpumalanga	101 503	102 941	99 627	101 159	99 224	-2.2%
North West	95 920	96 817	95 023	98 998	92 731	-3.3%
Northern Cape	45 068	44 234	42 540	44 640	44 105	-2.1%
Western Cape	374 952	361 694	345 211	339 205	322 273	-14.0%
South Africa	1 770 626	1 738 980	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	-8.0%

**Data format** Total number of reported crimes

**Definition** Total number of 17 categories of community-reported crime in a given year.

**Data source** Crime Statistics 2019/20; Crime Information Management - SAPS

**Other links** VIP 1

Recovery plan: Safety

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

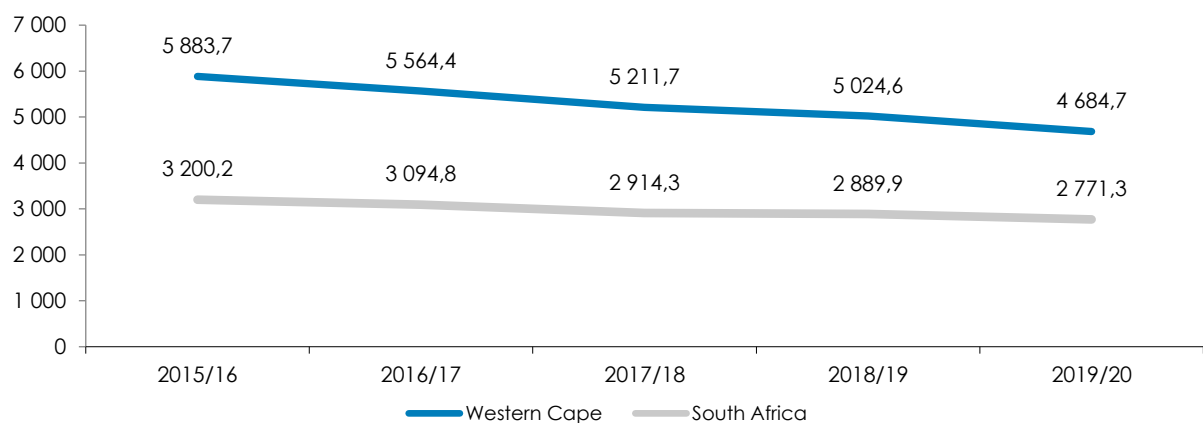
# Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The 17 categories of community reported crime rate in the Western Cape has decreased from 5883.7 per 100 000 population in 2015/16 to 4684.7 per 100 000 population in 2019/20. The 17 categories of community reported crime rate in the Western Cape have remained the highest in the country over the past five (5) years. For 2019/20, Limpopo (1615.8 per 100 000) and Mpumalanga (2152.7 per 100 000) are the two (2) provinces with the lowest rate of the 17 categories of community-reported crime in the country.

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



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

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Eastern Cape	2485.4	2508.0	2433.3	2519.9	2500.8
Free State	3616.2	3411.1	3154.4	3237.0	3122.8
Gauteng	3717.2	3585.6	3322.5	3209.1	3063.1
KwaZulu-Natal	2479.1	2378.3	2272.4	2284.1	2230.9
Limpopo	1923.9	1830.7	1667.1	1663.5	1615.8
Mpumalanga	2342.5	2341.8	2232.0	2230.2	2152.7
North West	2541.7	2522.1	2433.8	2492.1	2294.7
Northern Cape	3707.7	3595.7	3415.1	3538.7	3453.1
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>5883.7</b>	<b>5564.4</b>	<b>5211.7</b>	<b>5024.6</b>	<b>4684.7</b>
South Africa	3200.2	3094.8	2914.3	2889.9	2771.3

<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of 17 categories of community-reported crime in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2019/20; Crime Information Management – SAPS; Mid-year Population Estimates 2020 – Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March.

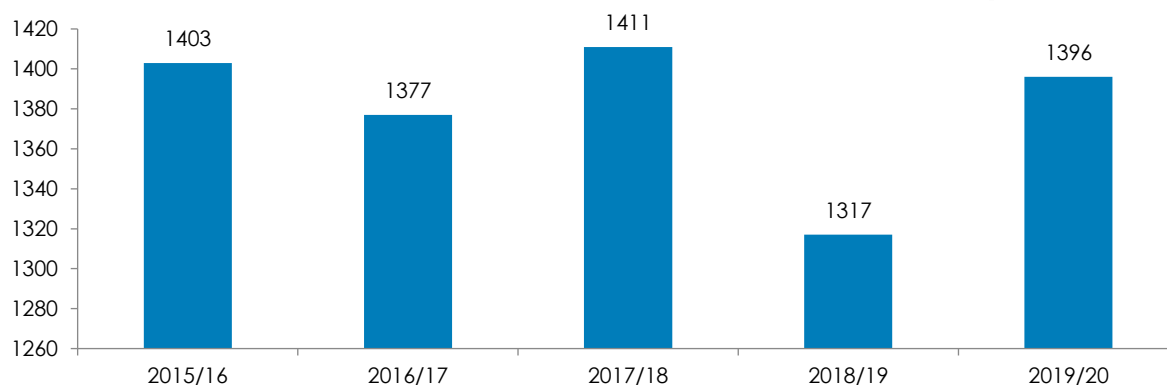
# Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape

*All people in South Africa are and feel safe*

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2015/16, a fluctuating trend in the number of road accident deaths is observed, reaching a high of 1 411 deaths in 2017/18 and a low of 1 317 deaths in 2018/19. Also, the highest number of road accident deaths by category in 2017/18 to 2019/20 are pedestrians and passengers.

## Road accident fatalities in the Western Cape



## Road accident deaths in the Western Cape

Road User	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Cyclist	-	-	16	25	24
Driver	-	-	284	271	276
Fell off vehicle	-	-	13	3	6
Motorcycle pillion	-	-	2	2	6
Motorcyclist	-	-	72	61	68
Other	-	-	20	4	1
Passenger	-	-	362	343	328
Pedestrian	-	-	642	608	687
<b>Total</b>	<b>1403</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>1411</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>1396</b>

**Data format** Total number of deaths

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

**Data source** DTPW Annual Report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20

**Other links** VIP 1, VIP 4

Recovery plan: Safety

**Data Note**

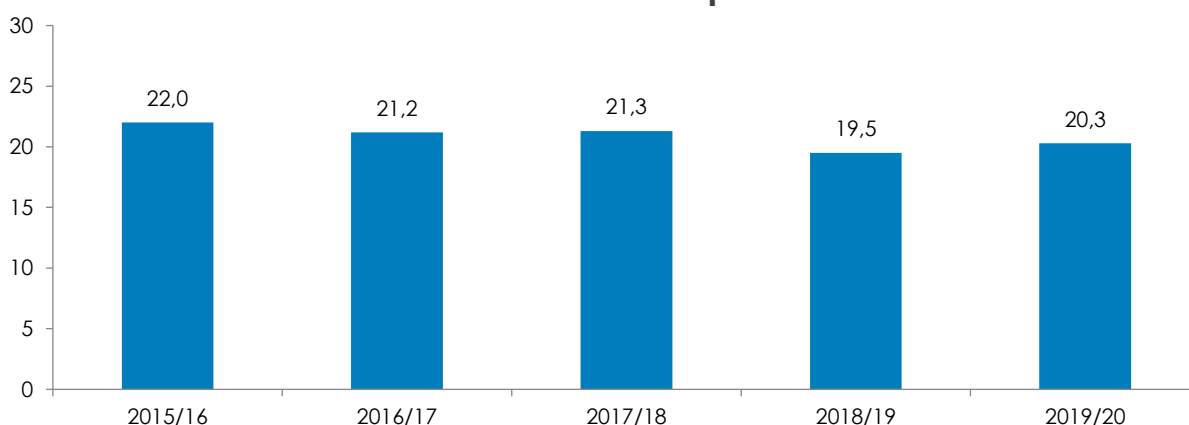
# Number of road crash fatalities per 100 000 population

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) year period, the road crash fatalities per 100 000 population have decreased from 22.0 in 2015/16 to 20.3 in 2019/20.

## Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape



### Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Road accident deaths	1 403	1 377	1 411	1 317	1 396
Population	6 372 773	6 500 167	6 623 720	6 750 840	6 879 229
<b>Deaths per 100 000 population</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>

**Data format** Total number of deaths per 100 000 population

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

**Data source** DTPW Annual Report 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19  
Mid-year Population Estimates 2020, Stats SA

**Other links** VIP 1, VIP 3

Recovery plan: Safety

SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

**Data Note** For the financial year April to March, the corresponding mid-year population occurring in June of that year is used e.g., for 2015/16 financial year, the 2015 population estimate from Stats SA is used.



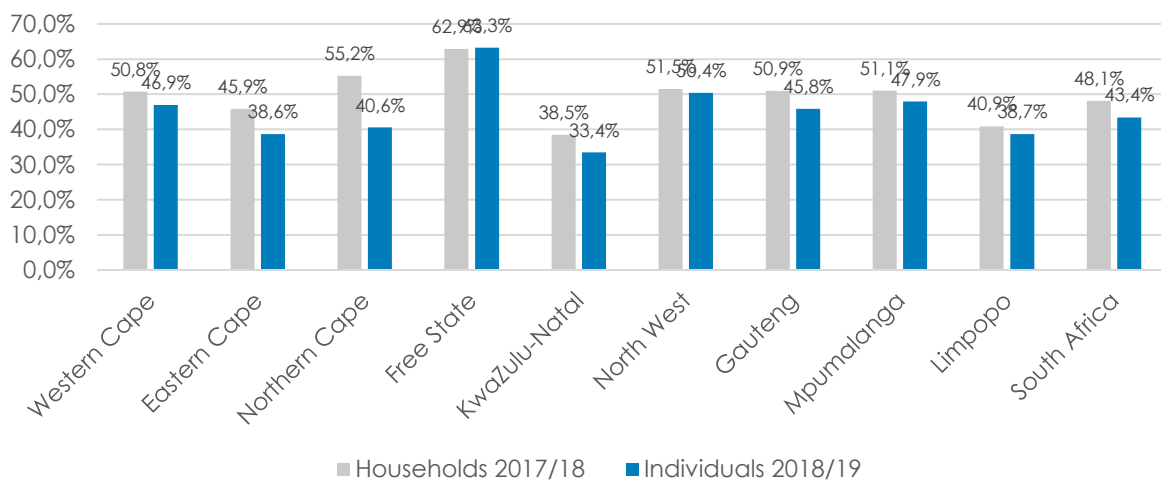
# Percentage of the Western Cape population who feel safe

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

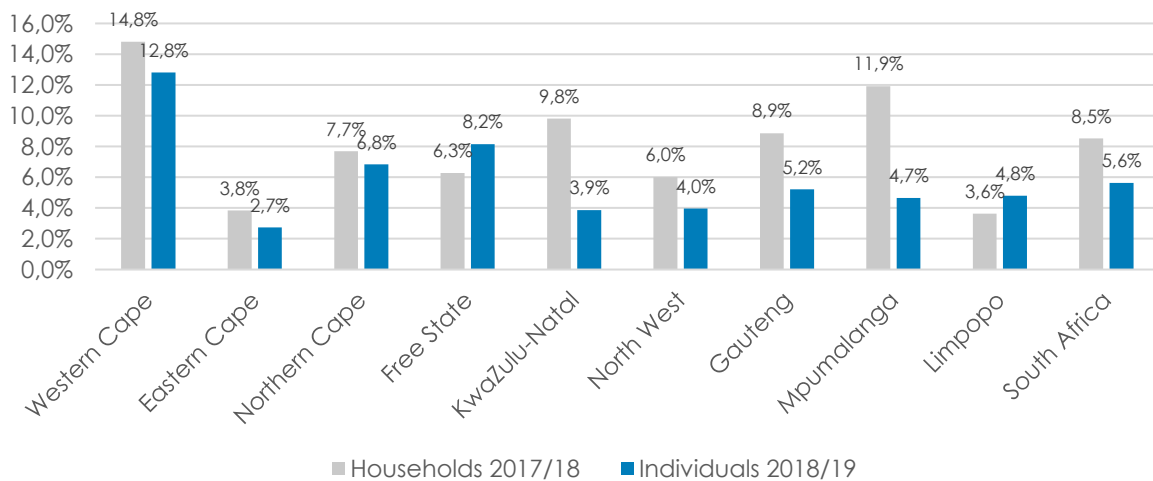
TREND ANALYSIS

For 2018/19, the percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking during the day in the Western Cape is 12.8% and the percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking in the dark is 46.9%.

### Feeling very unsafe walking at night



### Feeling very unsafe walking during the day





### Feeling very unsafe walking at night

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Households 2017/18</b>	50,8%	45,9%	55,2%	62,9%	38,5%	51,5%	50,9%	51,1%	40,9%	48,1%
<b>Individuals 2018/19</b>	46,9%	38,6%	40,6%	63,3%	33,4%	50,4%	45,8%	47,9%	38,7%	43,4%

### Feeling very unsafe walking during the day

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Households 2017/18</b>	14,8%	3,8%	7,7%	6,3%	9,8%	6,0%	8,9%	11,9%	3,6%	8,5%
<b>Individuals 2018/19</b>	12,8%	2,7%	6,8%	8,2%	3,9%	4,0%	5,2%	4,7%	4,8%	5,6%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of the population who feel safe walking during the day; walking in the dark;
<b>Data source</b>	Victims of Crime Survey 2017/18, Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19 - Statistics South Africa
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 1  Recovery plan: Safety  SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions  16.1.4D Number of heads of households per 100 000 population who feel safe walking alone in the dark
<b>Data Note</b>	The Victims of Crime Survey has been subsumed into the new Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey from 2017/18. Full access to the new survey is limited from Stats SA at this point and questions from the previous survey vary

# Trust in SAPS and metro/traffic police

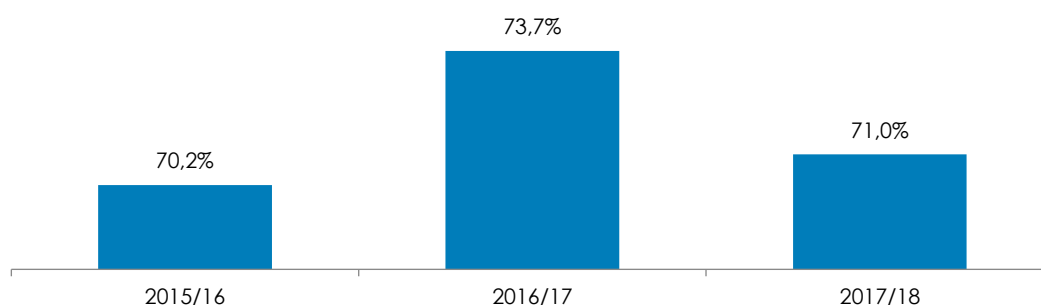
**All people in South Africa are and feel safe**

TREND ANALYSIS

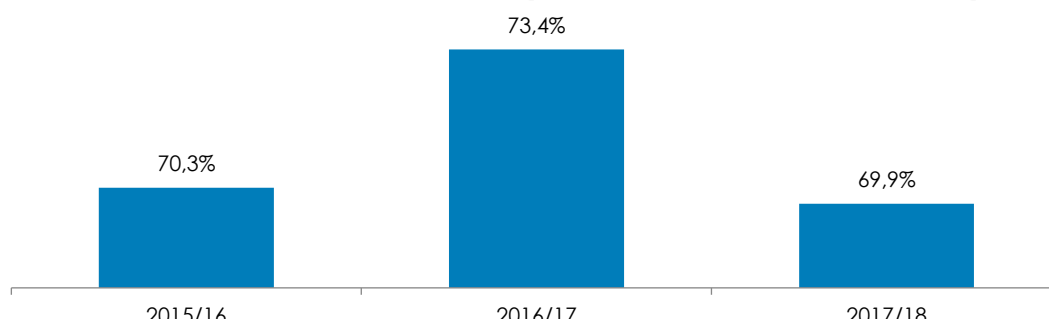
Public confidence in SAPS for the Western Cape have increased from 70.2% in 2015/16 to 71% in 2017/18. For 2017/18, trust in SAPS is the highest for Limpopo at 86.3% and the lowest for Gauteng at 66.4%. Nationally in 2017/18, the public confidence in SAPS is 75.7%.

Public confidence in the metro/traffic police for the Western Cape have decreased from 2015/16 (70.3%) to 69.9% in 2017/18. In 2017/18, trust in metro/traffic police is the highest for Mpumalanga at 85.6% and the lowest for Gauteng at 66.9%. Nationally in 2017/18, the public confidence in metro/traffic police is 76.2%.

## Trust in SAPS in the Western Cape



## Trust in metro/traffic police in the Western Cape



Trust in SAPS			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	83.7%	83.8%	82.4%
Northern Cape	70.7%	74.1%	75.0%
Free State	83.9%	82.7%	82.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	81.9%	82.4%	79.6%
North West	74.4%	78.9%	78.5%
Gauteng	68.1%	68.3%	66.4%
Mpumalanga	79.4%	81.7%	80.2%
Limpopo	87.3%	87.1%	86.3%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>70.2%</b>	<b>73.7%</b>	<b>71.0%</b>
South Africa	76.5%	77.4%	75.7%

Trust in metro/traffic police			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	81.3%	82.4%	80.7%
Northern Cape	71.5%	75.2%	80.3%
Free State	85.6%	83.6%	81.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	86.3%	87.3%	83.8%
North West	74.2%	77.9%	76.7%
Gauteng	67.2%	68.8%	66.9%
Mpumalanga	84.0%	86.6%	85.6%
Limpopo	83.4%	83.5%	81.5%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>70.3%</b>	<b>73.4%</b>	<b>69.9%</b>
South Africa	76.8%	78.3%	76.2%

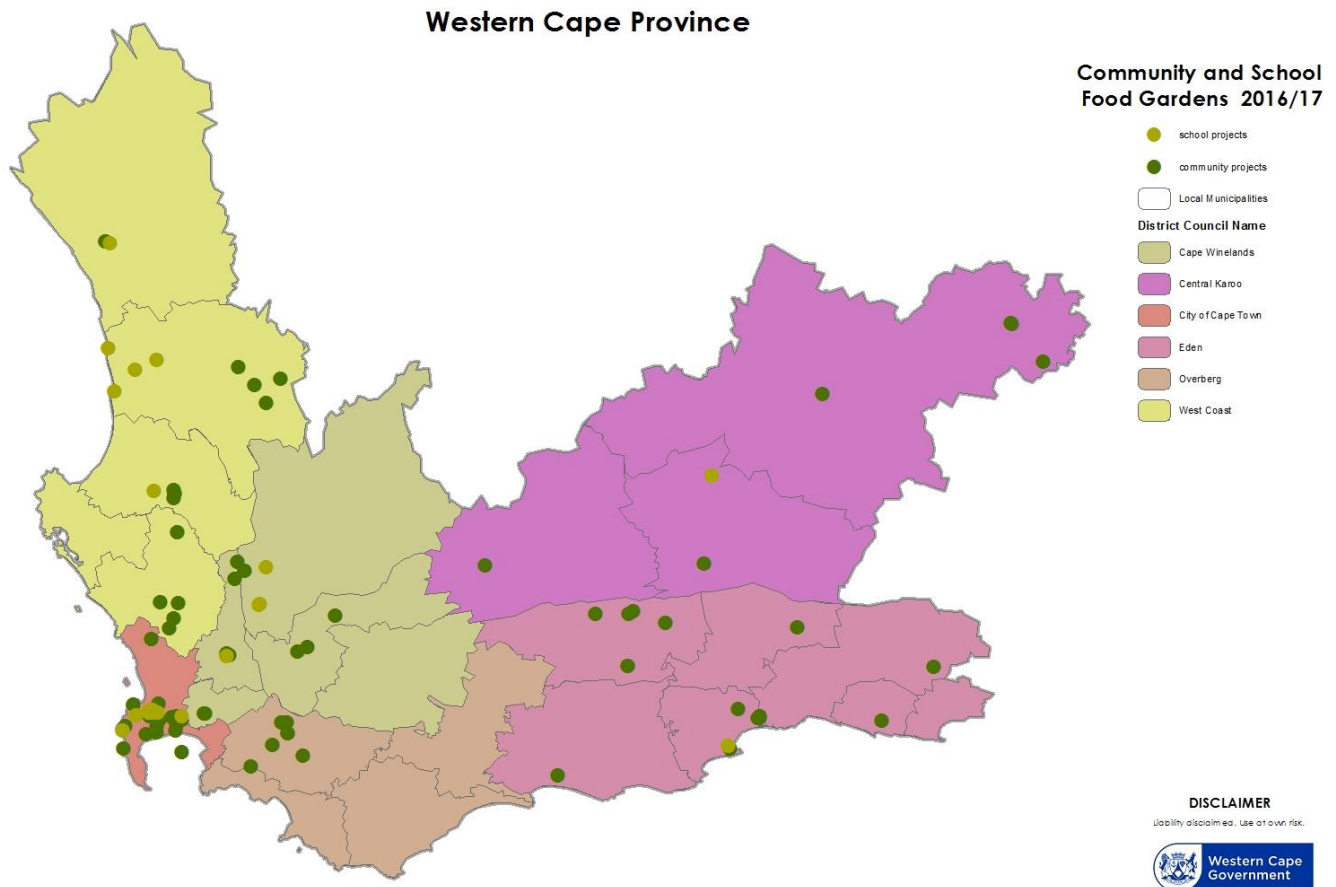
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of the population who have confidence in the South African Police Service (SAPS).  Percentage of the population who have confidence in the metro/traffic police.
<b>Data source</b>	Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 - Statistics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

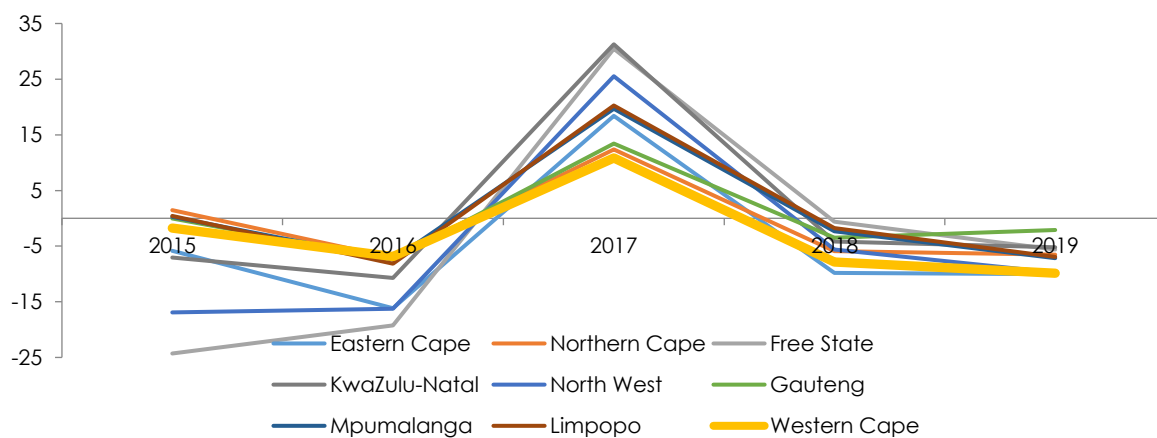
# Percentage agricultural growth rate

*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. The agricultural sector has shown very high decline for all provinces in 2018 and 2019 after good growth in 2017. The Western Cape shows a -9.9% year-on-year growth rate for 2019 but Eastern Cape has the highest negative growth of -10.1% out of all the provinces.

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth



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

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

**Data format** Percentage change in Agriculture, forestry and fishing  
**Definition** The total growth of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry in the province per annum.  
**Data source** GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA  
**Other links** VIP 2  
**Data Note** Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

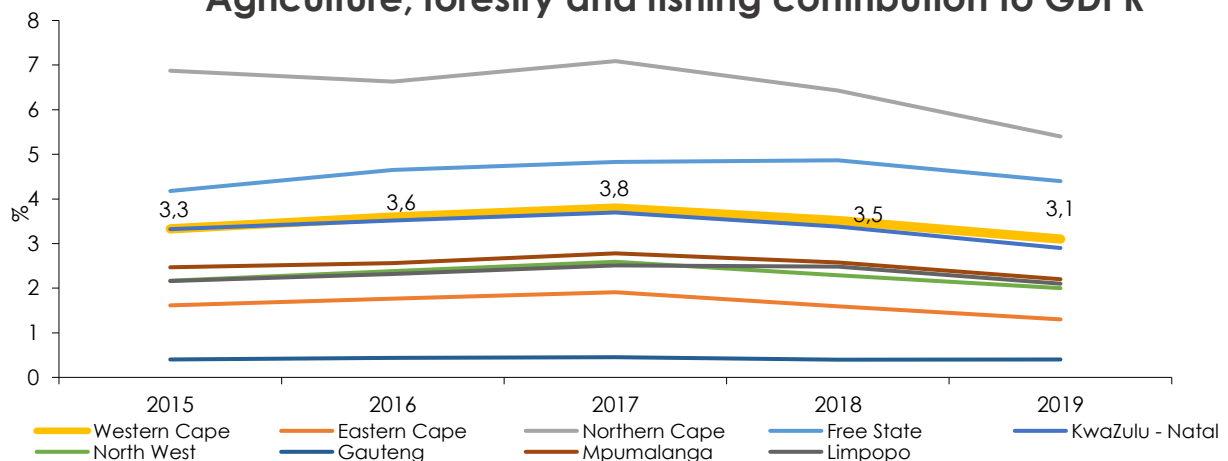
# Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP

*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 3.1% in 2018. In 2019, Northern Cape (5.4%) has the highest contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by Free State (4.4%).

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



**Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP 2015 - 2019**

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

**Data format** Percentage contribution of agriculture to GDP per province  
**Definition** Percentage contribution of agriculture in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province.  
**Data source** GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA  
**Other links** VIP 2  
**Data Note** Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

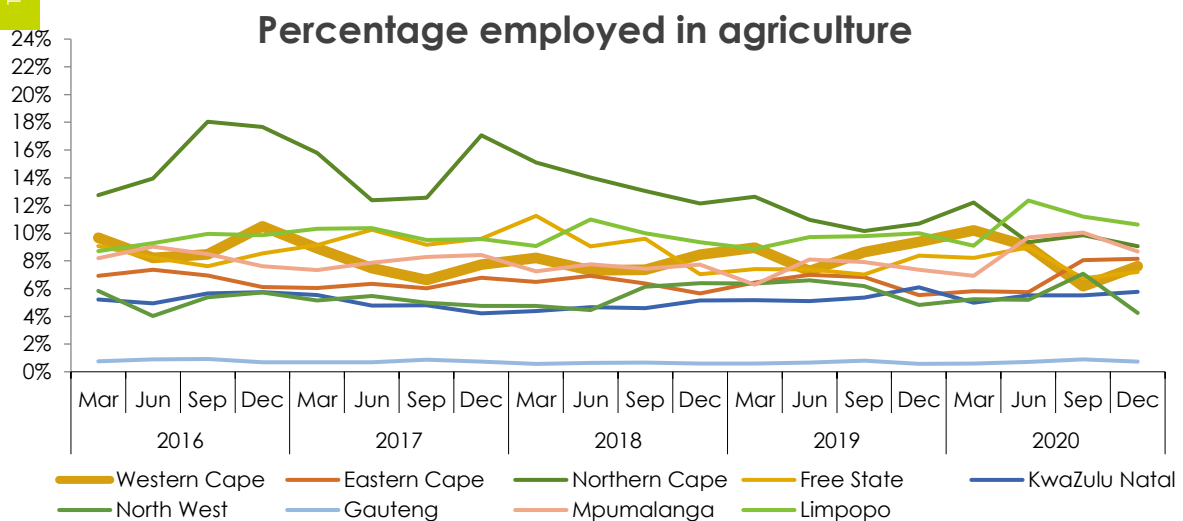


# Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape

*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 10.2% in March 2020, as compared to the low of 6.2% experienced in September 2020.



	September 2016	September 2017	September 2018	September 2019	September 2020
Eastern Cape	6,9%	6,0%	6,4%	6,8%	8,1%
Northern Cape	18,0%	12,5%	13,0%	10,1%	9,9%
Free State	7,6%	9,2%	9,6%	7,0%	6,7%
KwaZulu Natal	5,6%	4,8%	4,6%	5,3%	5,5%
North West	5,4%	5,0%	6,1%	6,2%	7,1%
Gauteng	0,9%	0,9%	0,7%	0,8%	0,9%
Mpumalanga	8,5%	8,3%	7,4%	7,9%	10,0%
Limpopo	9,9%	9,5%	10,0%	9,8%	11,2%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>8,5%</b>	<b>6,6%</b>	<b>7,4%</b>	<b>8,6%</b>	<b>6,2%</b>
South Africa	5,6%	5,0%	5,1%	5,4%	5,5%

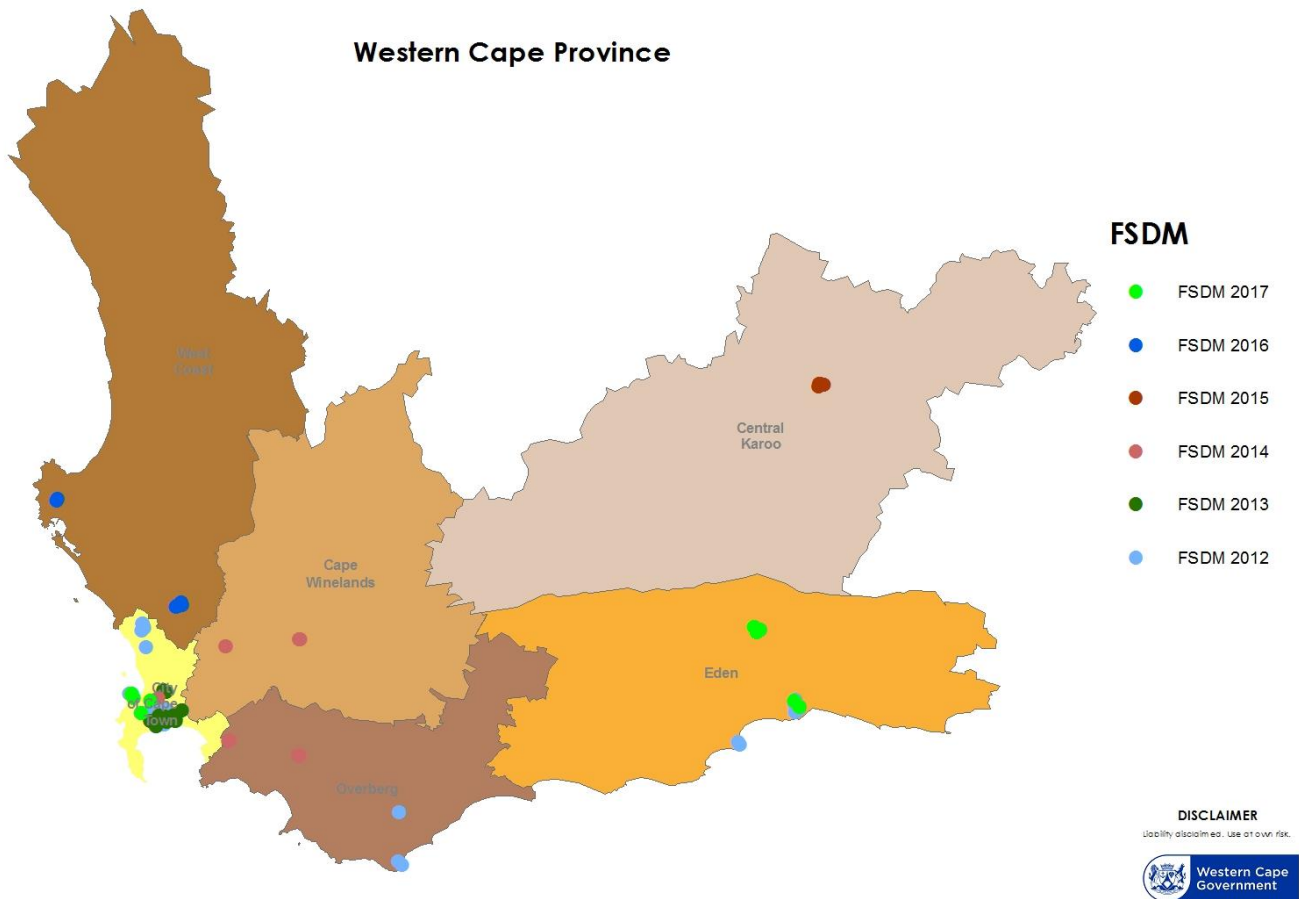
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape and South Africa
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to total employment in the province and South Africa.
<b>Data source</b>	QLFS 2016 - 2020, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 2 Recovery plan: Jobs
<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



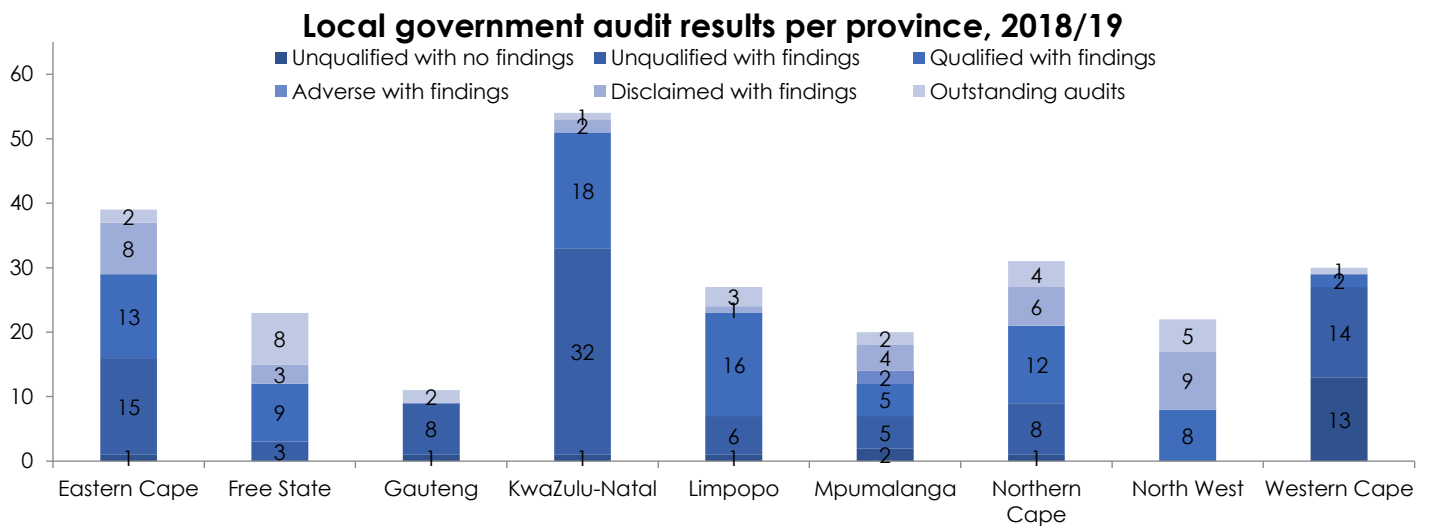
The map above shows the location of all Frontline Service Delivery baseline visits conducted across the province since 2012. All district municipalities were covered by 2016.

# 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 (13) that have received unqualified audits with no findings; and this is also the highest percentage (43.3%).



	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	13
Unqualified with findings	15	3	8	32	6	5	8	-	14
Qualified with findings	13	9	-	18	16	5	12	8	2
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	8	3	-	2	1	4	6	9	-
Outstanding audits	2	8	2	1	3	2	4	5	1
Total number of municipalities	39	23	11	54	27	20	31	22	30

**Data format** Number  
**Definition** Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.  
**Data source** Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2018/19  
**Other links** VIP 5  
**Data Note**

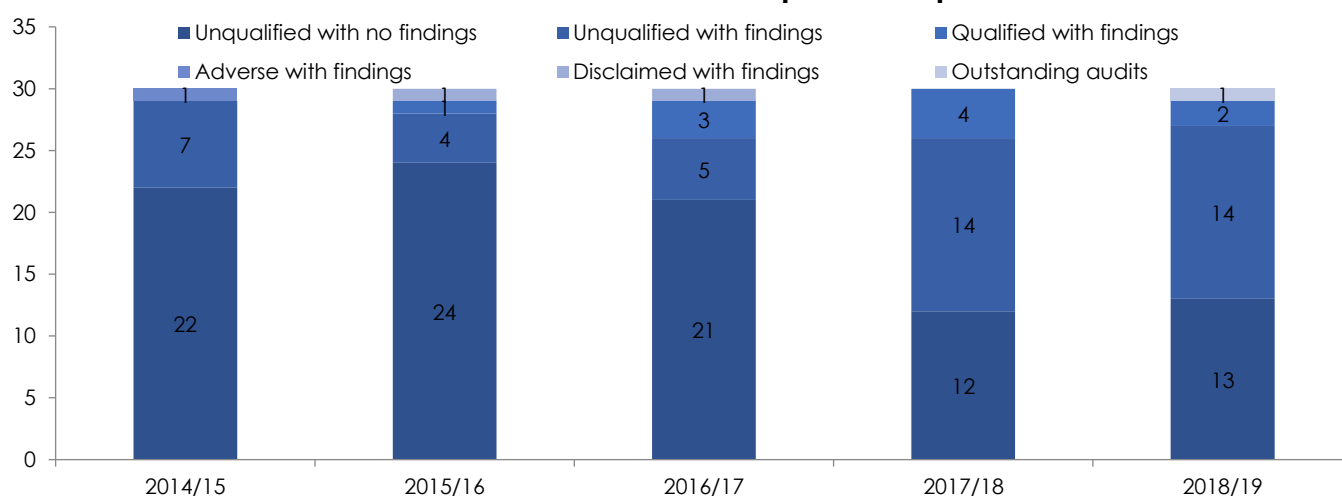
# Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The data below shows the number of municipalities receiving an unqualified audit report out of a total of 30 municipalities in the Western Cape. 2018/19 saw only 13 municipalities received unqualified audits with no findings, lower than previous years with the exception of 2017/18.

**Audit results of Western Cape municipalities**



**Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Unqualified with no findings	22	24	21	12	13
Unqualified with findings	7	4	5	14	14
Qualified with findings		1	3	4	2
Adverse with findings	1				
Disclaimed with findings		1	1		
Outstanding audits					1

**Data format** Number

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

**Data source** Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2018/19

**Other links** VIP 5

**Data Note**

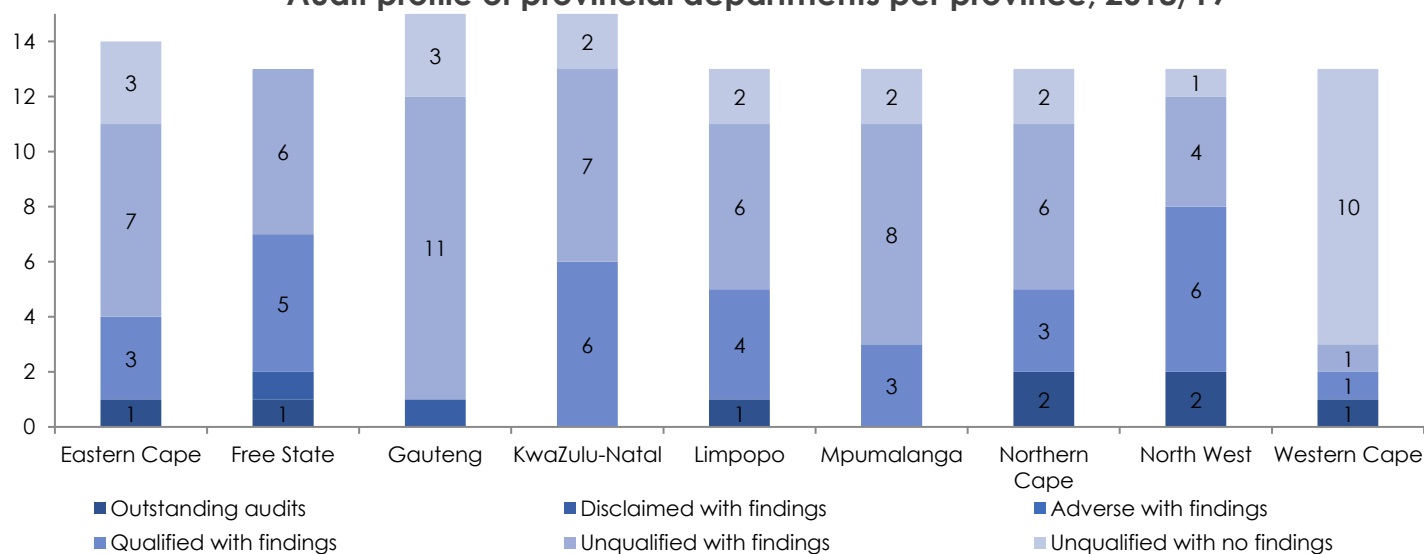
# Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits

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

TREND ANALYSIS

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

**Audit profile of provincial departments per province, 2018/19**



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

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

**Data format**

Number

**Definition**

Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits from AG.

**Data source**

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

**Other links**

VIP 5

**Data Note**

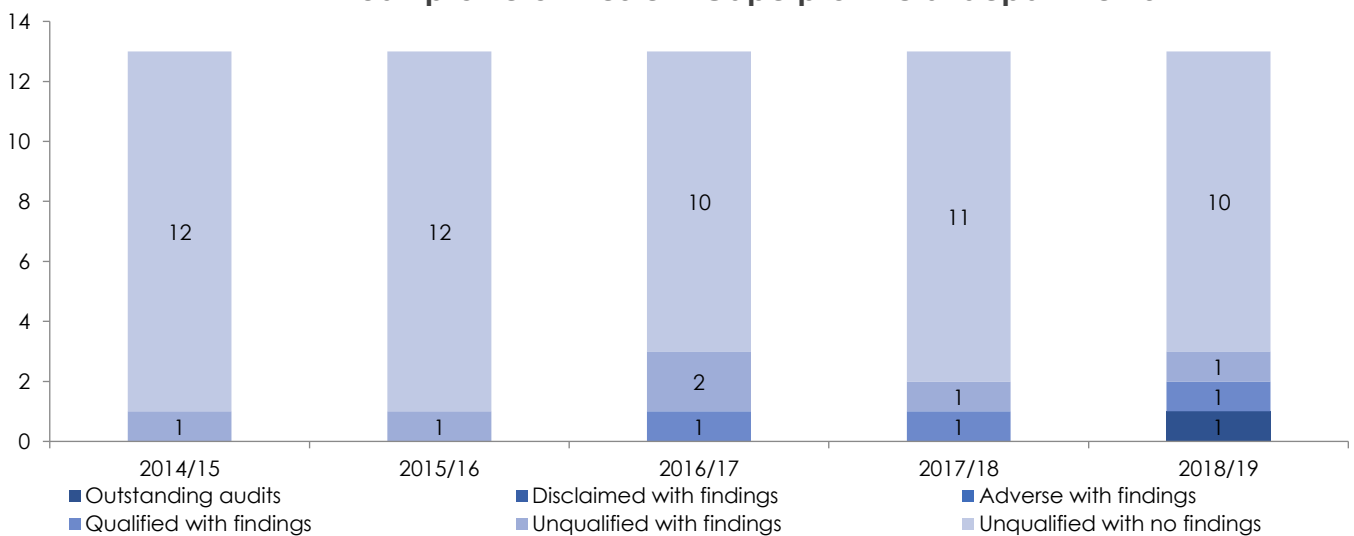
# Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

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

TREND ANALYSIS

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

**Audit profile of Western Cape provincial departments**



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

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

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
<b>Data source</b>	Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2018/19
<b>Other links</b>	VIP 5
<b>Data Note</b>	Does not include Provincial Parliament



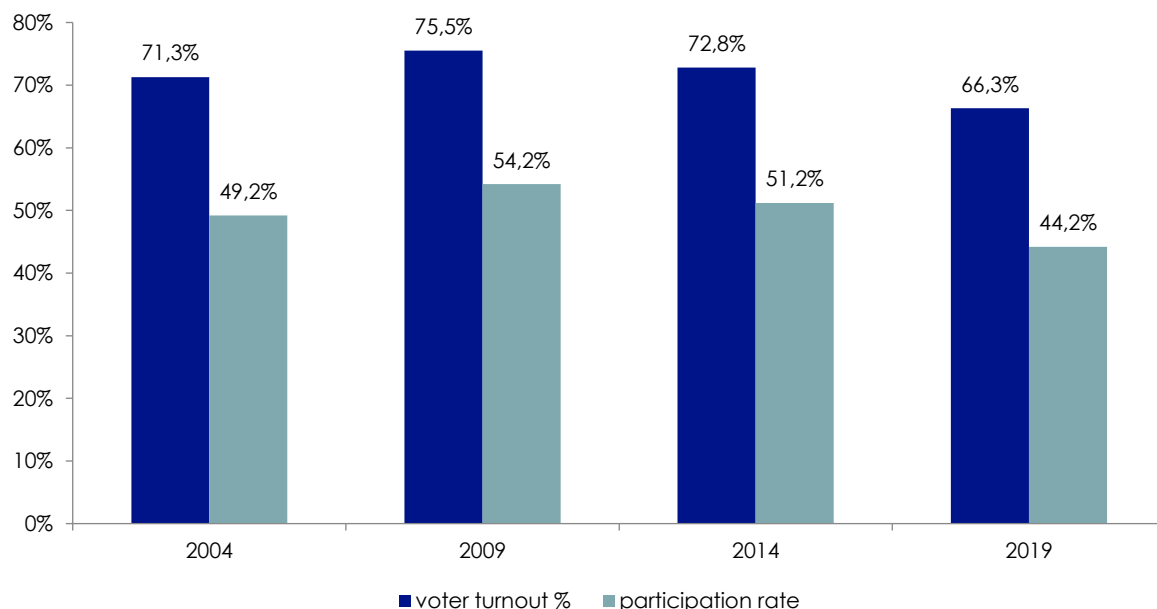
# Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape

## Nation building and social cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

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

### Provincial Elections

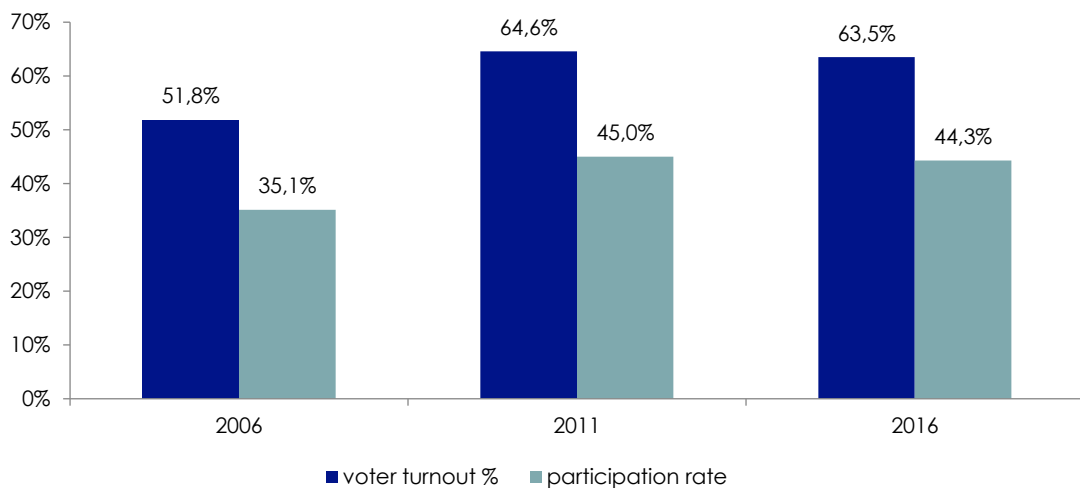


### Participation rates in provincial elections

	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
<b>2004</b>	2 220 283	1 582 503	71,3%	3 216 376	49,2%
<b>2009</b>	2 634 439	1 987 777	75,5%	3 667 233	54,2%
<b>2014</b>	2 941 333	2 140 090	72,8%	4 179 835	51,2%
<b>2019</b>	3 128 567	2 073 728	66,3%	4 691 902	44,2%



### 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%	3393752	35,1%
<b>2011</b>	2706736	1748208	64.6%	3883178	45,0%
<b>2016</b>	3 066 649	1948892	63.5%	4399096	44,3%

<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>	VIP 5
<b>Data Note</b>	

# Title of Publication: Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators

March 2021

---

Chief Director: Zeenat Ishmail

Chief Directorate: Strategic Management Information – Provincial Data Office

Department of the Premier

PO Box 659

Cape Town

8000

Contact person:

Faizel Noordien

Tel: +27 21 483 6819 fax: +27 21 483 5447

Email: [Faizel.Noordien@westerncape.gov.za](mailto:Faizel.Noordien@westerncape.gov.za)



**Western Cape  
Government**

Department of the Premier