



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile

City of Cape Town



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City of Cape Town: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2021



Population

4 748 976

Source: Department of Social Development, 2022



Households

1 315 00

Source: Quantec Research, 2022

Education

2021

Source: WCED; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022



Matric Pass Rate	81.0%
Learner Retention Rate	75.1%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	30.9

Poverty

2021

Source: Quantec Research, 2022



Gini Coefficient	0.63
Upper Bound Poverty Level (UBPL)	57.94

Health

2021/22

Source: Department of Health, 2022



Primary Health Care Facilities

126

(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate

70%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

82.4

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

9.8%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations



Residential Burglaries

13 085

DUI

2 601

Drug-related Crimes

38 009

Murder

3 071

Sexual Offences

4 243

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021/22

Source: Quantec Research, 2022



Water

99.6%

Refuse Removal

89.1%



Electricity

97.3%



Sanitation

94.4%



Housing

78.3%



Road Safety

2021/22

Source: South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations

Fatal Crashes 557

Road User Fatalities 634

Labour

2021

Source: Quantec Research, 2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

29%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1** Increasing unemployment and job losses
- Risk 2** Poverty and Income Inequality
- Risk 3** Safety and Security

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Source: Quantec Research, 2022

Manufacturing

14.5%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

14.5%

Finance

32.8%

INTRODUCTION

Provincial Treasury produces socio-economic profiles for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and analyses pertaining to their municipal area, which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels.











The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. While some developmental challenges are not within the municipality's mandate to address, these profiles also provide spatial information for other spheres of Government in order to improve the quality of lives of people within each municipal area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in infographics, followed by the relevant trend analyses.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the City of Cape Town in relation to the broader Western Cape province.

GDPR PERFORMANCE

R million (2020)		Trend (2016 – 2020) %	Real GDPR growth 2021e %
Primary Sector R8 794.7 (1.8%)		2.4	6.6
R7 563.6 (1.5%) Agriculture, forestry & fishing		2.5	8.9
R1 231.0 (0.2%) Mining & quarrying		1.3	-14.4
Secondary Sector R102 451.0 (20.4%)		-3.1	5.0
R72 853.8 (14.5%) Manufacturing		-2.2	7.1
R11 922.2 (2.4%) Electricity, gas & water		-2.8	3.0
R17 675.0 (3.5%) Construction		-5.8	-1.8
Tertiary Sector R390 713.4 (77.8%)		0.2	4.1
R72 630.8 (14.5%) Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation		-2.5	6.9
R42 213.3 (8.4%) Transport, storage & communication		-2.3	5.1
R164 554.8 (32.8%) Finance, insurance, real estate & business services		1.8	3.3
R54 487.7 (10.9%) General government		1.6	-1.0
R56 826.8 (11.3%) Community, social & personal services		0.3	7.4
R501 959.1 (100%) Total Cape Metro		-0.4	4.3

Sectoral Overview

In 2020, the economy of the Cape Metro was valued at R502 billion (current prices) and employed 1 497 747 people. Historical trends between 2016 and 2020 indicate that the municipal area contracted at an average annual growth rate of 0.4 per cent.

Estimates for 2021 however depict a marked recovery in growth (4.3 per cent). It was largely driven by growth in the Agriculture, forestry & fishing (8.9 per cent), as well as the community, social & personal services (7.4 per cent) and manufacturing (7.1 per cent). The mining and quarrying (-14.4 per cent), construction (-1.8 per cent) and general government (-1 per cent) sectors were the only sectors that experienced further economic decline after the easing of restrictions.

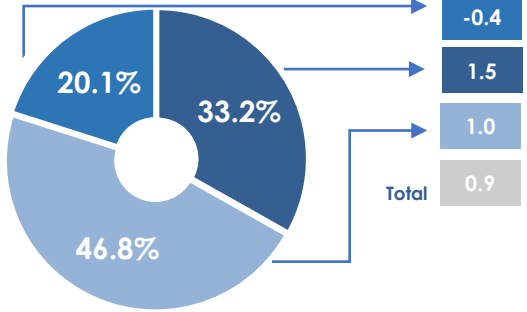
Despite the economic recovery experienced in 2021, the economy continued to shed jobs, with an estimated 42 540 net jobs lost. This was largely driven by job losses in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (-17 987 jobs), transport, storage & communication (-6 510 jobs) and construction (-6 351) sectors, reflecting that employment creation is lagging the improved GDP. Only the community, social & personal services and general government sectors were able to create jobs during the year.

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



Formal employment 2020

Skill Level Contribution 2020

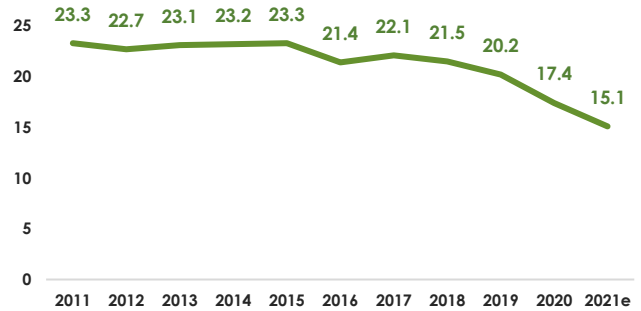


■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

	Number of jobs 2020	Number of jobs 2021
Skilled	410 589	413 805
Semi-skilled	578 728	574 508
Low-skilled	248 356	247 406
Total	1 237 673	1 235 719

Informal employment

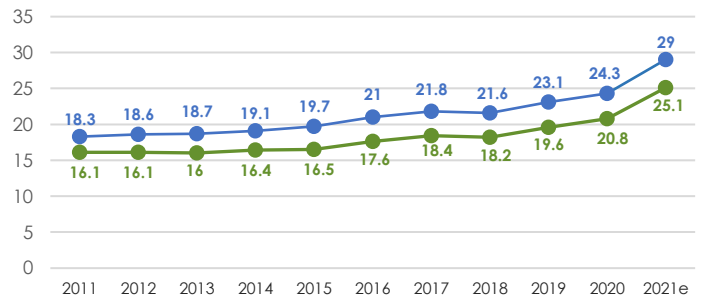
% of Total Employment



	2019	2020	2021e
Number of jobs	327 392	260 074	219 488

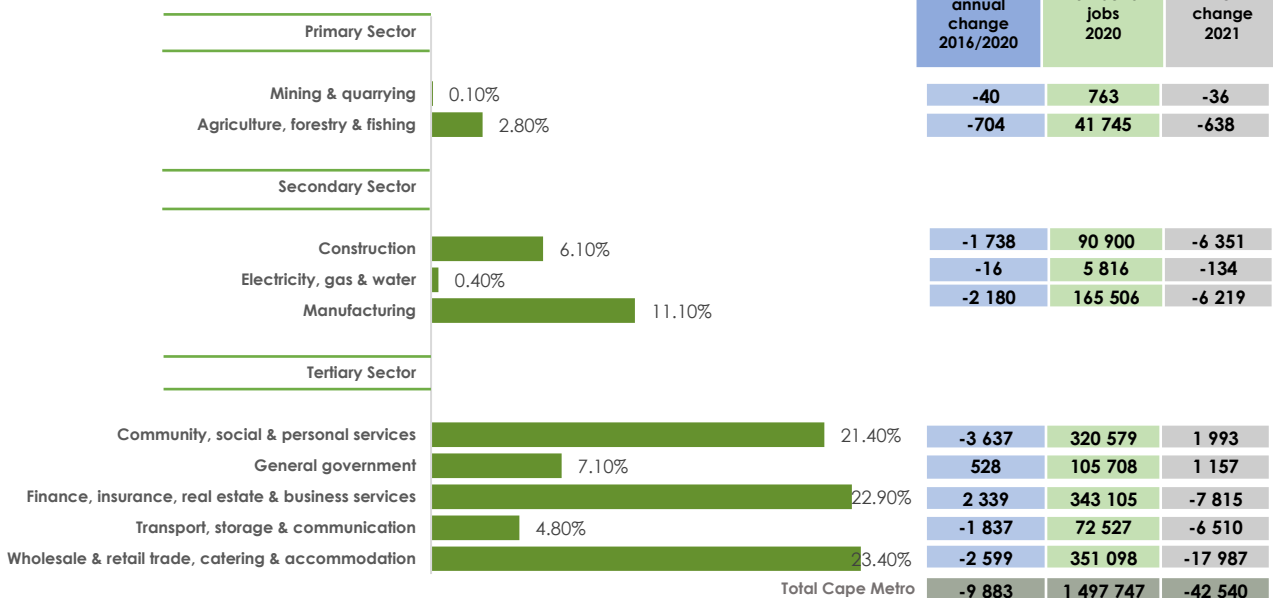


Strict Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



● Cape Metro ● Western Cape

Sectoral employment contribution 2020



Labour Market Performance

Formal and Informal Employment

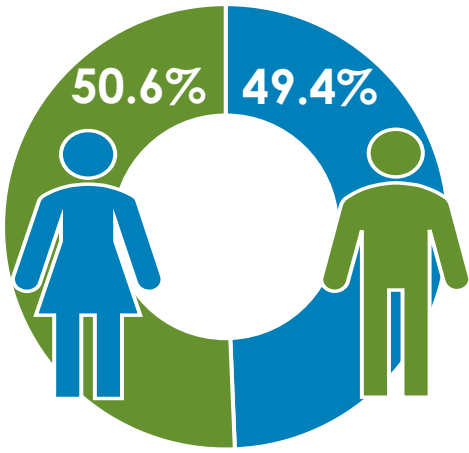
It is estimated that the City's total employed will in 2021 amount to 1 455 207 workers, of which 1 235 719 (84.9 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 219 488 (15.1 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of only 0.9 per cent from 2016 to 2020 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 6 per cent over this period. The informal economy was responsible for the majority of the job losses in 2021. This is a concern as the informal economy should be able to act as a buffer during times of economic recession.

Most of the formally employed consisted of semi-skilled workers (46.8 per cent) and skilled (33.2 per cent) workers. The low-skilled category only contributed 20.1 per cent to total formal employment. From 2016 to 2020, the skilled category grew at a pace of 1.5 per cent per annum, followed by the semi-skilled category which grew at a pace of 1.0 per cent per annum, both of which outpaced the low-skilled employment category which contracted by 0.4 per cent over the period. The growth in the skilled and semi-skilled categories reflects the increasing market demand for skilled labour and the need for skills development initiatives.

Unemployment

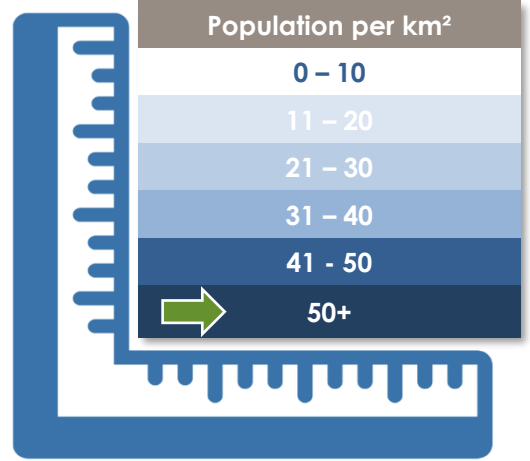
The City of Cape Town's unemployment rate (strict definition) is estimated at 29 per cent in 2021. This is above the Provincial rate of 25.1 per cent. Unemployment has been on an upward trajectory since 2015, after which it declined between 2017 and 2019 before increasing again in 2020 and 2021. The increase in unemployment is largely driven by job losses as a result of the drought, loadshedding and economic recession over this period. Unemployment is also largely affected by the impact the COVID-19 related restrictions to economic activity and the ability to search for work. The not economically active population has also increased from 2020 to 2021, as job losses and an insufficient supply of jobs have led to an increasing number of discouraged work-seekers. Unfortunately, most job losses affected low skilled and informal workers who are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

DEMOGRAPHICS



Population projections 2022 – 2026

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Western Cape	7 212 142	7 344 810	7 467 415	7 591 814	7 715 891
City of Cape Town	4 748 976	4 841 445	4 927 071	5 013 649	5 099 742
West Coast	476 020	484 860	493 118	501 581	510 129
Cape Winelands	968 667	986 143	1 002 346	1 018 882	1 035 507
Overberg	310 253	316 591	322 630	328 876	335 236
Garden Route	632 329	639 358	645 388	651 462	657 395
Central Karoo	75 897	76 413	76 863	77 363	77 882



Number of males per 100 females

2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
97.8	98.6	98.8	99.0	99.2



Population growth



Household size

Year	Household Size
2022	3.3
2023	3.2
2024	3.2
2025	3.2
2026	3.1

Year	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
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City of Cape Town	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Western Cape	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6

Age cohorts



Children:
0-14 Years



Working Age:
15-64 Years



Aged
65+ Years



Dependency
Ratio

Year	Children: 0-14 Years	Working Age: 15-64 Years	Aged 65+ Years	Dependency Ratio
2022	1 107 779	3 301 587	452 799	47.3
2024	1 132 224	3 433 276	483 555	47.1
2026	1 162 530	3 552 118	517 179	47.3
	1.2%	1.8%	3.4%	

Population growth 2022 – 2026

CITY OF CAPE TOWN	1.8%
WEST COAST	1.7%
CAPE WINELANDS	1.7%
OVERBERG	2.0%
GARDEN ROUTE	1.0%
CENTRAL KAROO	0.6%

0.0% 0.5% 1.0% 1.5% 2.0% 2.5%

Demographics

Population

As of 2022, 65.7 per cent of the Western Cape's population resides in the City of Cape Town. The population totals 4 748 976 persons in 2022 and is estimated to be 5 099 742 persons by 2026. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent. The estimated population growth for the City is therefore 0.1 percentage points higher than the estimated average annual population growth rate of the Western Cape which is 1.7 per cent.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that as of 2022, there are more females than males in the Cape Metro, with a ratio of 50.5 per cent (females) to 49.5 per cent (males). The sex ratio is therefore 97.8, meaning that for every 100 women there are 97.8 men. The ratio increases every year towards 2026, which could be attributed to various factors such as a decrease in male mortality rates and the potential inflow of working males.

Age Cohorts

The infographic also depicts the population composition of the municipal area per age cohort. These groupings are expressed as a dependency ratio which indicates those who are part of the workforce (Age 15 – 64) and those who are dependent on them (children or senior citizens). Between 2022 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ age category at 3.4 per cent, followed by growth of 1.8 per cent in the working age (15-64 years) cohort. These predicted growth rates renders the dependency ratio relatively constant between 2022 and 2026, decreasing from 47.3 in 2022 to 47.1 in 2024, thereafter increasing back to 47.3 in 2026. The constant dependency ratio is beneficial as it implies less pressure on social systems and municipal services as well as less strain placed on the working population to support the non-working population.

Household sizes

The average size of households is expected to remain constant at 3 people per household from 2022 to 2026. Contributing factors to the trend of a constant average household size include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, ageing population, divorce, cultural patterns surrounding intergenerational co-residence, as well as socioeconomic factors that shape trends in employment, education, and housing markets.

Population density

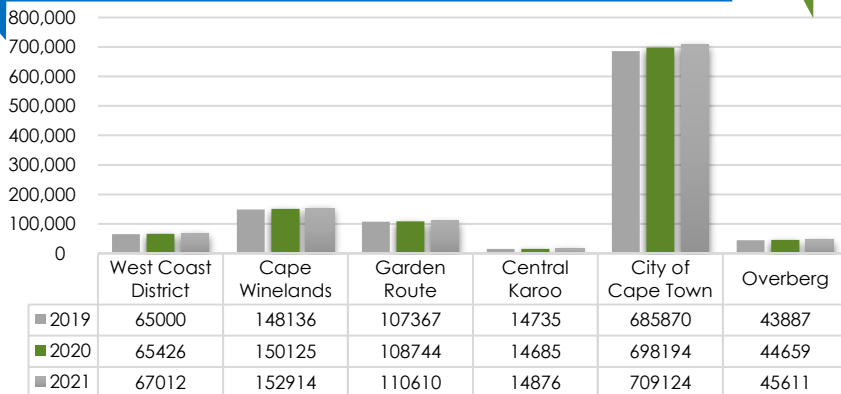
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness to rapid urbanization and assists municipalities with planning and budgeting for effective service delivery and combatting environmental risks. In 2022, the population density of the Western Cape was 56 per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the Cape Metro and various municipal areas within the Province compare as follows:

● City of Cape Town	1 944 people/km ²
● Western Cape	56 people/km ²
● Cape Winelands	45 people/km ²
● Garden Route	27 people/km ²
● Overberg	25 people/km ²
● West Coast	15 people/km ²
● Central Karoo	2 people/km ²

EDUCATION



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities

781

Number of schools

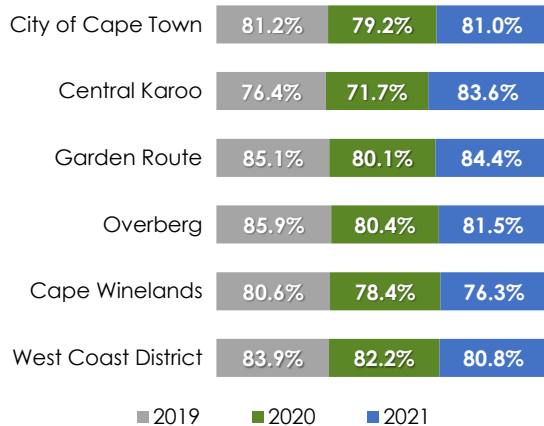
47.8%

Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries 600



Matric pass rate 2021 (%)



Learner retention 2019 - 2021



2019
66.8%

2020
67.6%



2021
75.1%



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2019 - 2021

West Coast District	30.9	31.0	31.2
Cape Winelands	28.1	27.8	28.0
Overberg	30.1	30.1	30.3
Garden Route	30.2	30.1	30.2
Central Karoo	32.7	33.0	32.8
City of Cape Town	30.8	30.8	30.9



Education

Access to education

Education is a powerful change agent that can uplift a nation and establish a healthy and efficient economy. Improved educational outcomes raise productivity, helps individuals acquire jobs, and plays a crucial role in securing economic and social progress. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a municipal area also influences its welfare.

Learner enrolment

Learner enrolment in the City of Cape Town increased from 685 870 in 2019 to 709 124 in 2021 (an enrolment of 23 354 more learners compared to 2019).

Learner teacher ratio

Class sizes in South African public schools are often large even by developing country standards (Gustafsson & Mabogoane, 2012), and while mixed evidence exists relating to the causal effect of class size, smaller class sizes are often seen as an effective tool for improving learner outcomes (Altinok & Kingdon, 2012). Learner teacher ratios are indicative of the capacity of schools to accommodate more learners. The Department of Education sets learner-teacher ratio upper limits of 40:1 in ordinary primary schools and 35:1 in ordinary high schools.

Low learner-teacher ratios are associated with more interaction between teachers and learners which could contribute to better quality education. According to the 2021 School Realities publication, when counting only state-paid educators in the Western Cape, the average learner-teacher ratio was 39.8, a much higher ratio than the average ratio of 31.9 for schools with both state-paid and SGB-paid educators. This reflects the potential challenges faced by state-funded public schools. In the City of Cape Town, the average learner-teacher ratio for 2021 is 30.9 which is lower than the recommended range of 35:1-40:1, enabling the possibility of higher-quality learning opportunities and more individualized teaching.

Learner Retention Rate

Learner retention is the complement of dropout and is defined as the continued participation of learners in the schooling system until the completion of the compulsory schooling phase (Department of Education, 2008). The data reflects the learner retention rate as the proportion of learners in Grade 12 who were in Grade 10 two years prior.

The City of Cape Town's learner retention rate is on an upward trajectory, increasing from 66.8 per cent in 2019 to 75.1 per cent in 2021. This is a positive indication of an improvement in the efficiency and quality of the schooling system. It is important to consider the socio-economic conditions of learners and implement retention strategies so learners may gain the necessary skills to contribute to the country's economy. The Province has a 'Perform to Transform' strategy that includes a 'Growth Mindset' programme directed at learners. The aim of the programme is to transform the mindset of learners and improve learner results. The Cape Metro has many identified schools as part of the Growth Mindset programme for 2019-2021.

Although learner retention is improving, it is worth noting that 25 per cent of learners in Grade 10 - 12 are dropping out of school. This requires targeted intervention.

Education outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. Matric pass rates in the City declined from 81.2 per cent in 2019 to 79.2 per cent in 2020, thereafter improving to 81.0 per cent in 2021. These results however do not take into consideration the drop-out rate which as stated above, is 25 per cent of learners.

Education

Number of schools and education infrastructure

The number of public ordinary schools within the Cape Metro region is recorded at 781 in 2021. The Department of Education has outlined the budget for education infrastructure which amounts to R 642 576 million for the 2022/23 financial year. The top four projects include investments in ablution facilities, fencing, mobile hotspots, and MOD centres (hubs for sport, recreation, arts and culture activities for learners in communities).

Number of no-fee schools

The No-fee Schools policy abolishes school fees in the poorest 40% of schools nationally for learners from Grade R to Grade 9. As per the policy, schools that do not charge fees will be allocated a larger portion of funding from the national budget per learner, to make up for the fees that would have been charged. The proportion of no-fee schools in the City of Cape Town is at 47.8 per cent 2021, a total of 373 schools.

Schools with libraries and media centres

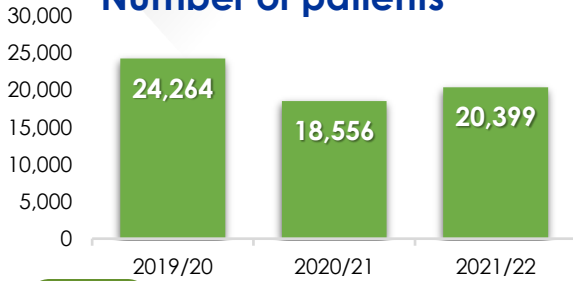
Of the 781 schools in the Cape Metro area, 600 (77 per cent) are equipped with libraries/media facilities. The availability of library facilities within the majority of schools in the City contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information, which in turn is directly linked to improved educational outcomes.

HEALTH

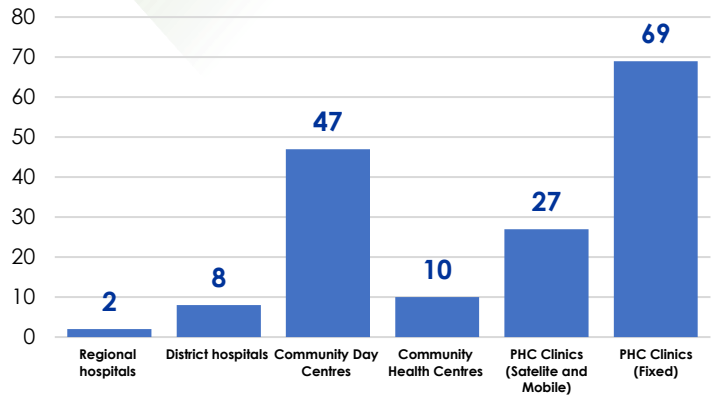


Tuberculosis

Number of patients



Healthcare facilities



City of Cape Town

Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Ratio		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Cape Town Eastern Health	38.7	0.0	11.6	12.6	0.7	0.7
Cape Town Northern Health	48.3	97.8	13.8	14.5	0.3	0.3
Cape Town Southern Health	15.3	8.2	8.7	9.4	0.5	0.5
Cape Town Western Health	163.0	104.5	6.6	6.8	1.2	1.1
Khayelitsha Health	67.7	15.1	8.9	9.7	2.2	2.2
Klipfontein Health	0.0	0.0	11.9	11.1	0.4	0.4
Mitchells Plain Health	34.4	38.7	11.5	12.4	1.1	1.1
Tygerberg Health	157.5	192.2	9.8	9.9	1.2	1.2
City of Cape Town	89.8	82.4	9.4	9.8	1.0	1.0

Emergency medical services

Health indicator	EMS Operational Ambulances	No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people
City of Cape Town	119	0.3

HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Cape Town Eastern Health	27 597	28 449	2 922	2 838
Khayelitsha Health	47 675	47 751	3 298	3 739
Cape Town Southern Health	15 785	16 141	1 773	1 877
Cape Town Western Health	31 984	32 820	2 801	3 296
Klipfontein Health	20 686	21 435	1 871	2 197
Mitchells Plain Health	28 182	28 461	2 712	2 874
Cape Town Northern Health	17 966	18 883	1 620	1 702
Tygerberg Health	19 404	19 704	1 808	1 990
Sub-total City of Cape Town	209 279	213 644	18 805	20 513

Child health



Health

Healthcare facilities

In 2021 the City of Cape Town had 126 primary healthcare clinics comprising 69 fixed clinics, 47 community day centres and 10 community health centres. The City also had 27 mobile/satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there are 8 district hospitals, 2 regional hospitals, 137 ART clinics and 121 TB treatment sites.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The City's total registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) increased by 4 365 patients, from 209 279 in 2020/21 to 213 644 in 2021/22. In turn, the number of new patients receiving ART also increased, from 18 805 in 2020/21 to 20 513 in 2021/22. Continuous ART is important for maintaining viral suppression. When ART is discontinued, it could lead to an increase in the transmission of HIV to others, as well as high care costs. There has been an average annual decrease of 8 per cent between 2019/20 (24 264) and 2021/22 (20 399) in the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the Cape Metro area.

Child health

Immunisation is of critical importance in protecting children against preventable infectious diseases. Immunisation rates in the Cape Metro improved from 67.5 per cent in 2020/21 to 70.0 per cent in 2021/22. It was lowest in the Eastern region (58.5 per cent) and Western region (67 per cent). The overall Provincial rate also improved from 67.6 per cent to 69.4 per cent across the same period. The number of malnourished children under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the Cape Metro area increased from 0.6 in 2020/21 to 1.0 in 2021/22. The City has the lowest malnutrition rate in comparison with all other Districts within the Western Cape.

Between 2016/17 and 2021/22, the neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births before 28 days of life) declined at a moderating rate from 9.1 in 2016/17, to 8.2 in 2021/22. The City's neonatal mortality rate is the highest in comparison with all other District rates for 2021/22 and is marginally greater than the Provincial rate of 8.0. A total of 14.3 per cent of all babies born in a facility in the City of Cape Town in 2021/22 weighed less than 2 500 grams, an increase from the 13.4 per cent recorded in 2020/21. This reflects possible challenges with long-term maternal malnutrition and poor health care in pregnancy. The City's total is in line with the Provincial average of 14.7 per cent.

Maternal health

The maternal mortality in facility ratio (MMFR) is the number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. The MMFR refers to death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. It is an important measure of human and social development and provides an indication of access to health care and the responsiveness of the health care system to women's needs. In the Cape Metro area, the ratio improved from 89.8 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020/21 to 82.4 in 2021/22, indicating that the Cape Metro is experiencing a decrease in MMFR. Maternal mortality was highest in the Tygerberg, Western, and Northern regions. The Provincial rate also declined from 92.6 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020/21 to 80.3 in 2021/22. The delivery rate to women under 19 years of age increased marginally from 9.4 per cent in 2020/21 to 9.8 per cent in 2021/22. The City's average teenage pregnancy rate is the lowest in comparison with all other Districts in the Province. On the other hand, the City has the highest termination of pregnancy rate, which remained unchanged at 1.0 per cent between 2020/21 and 2021/22.

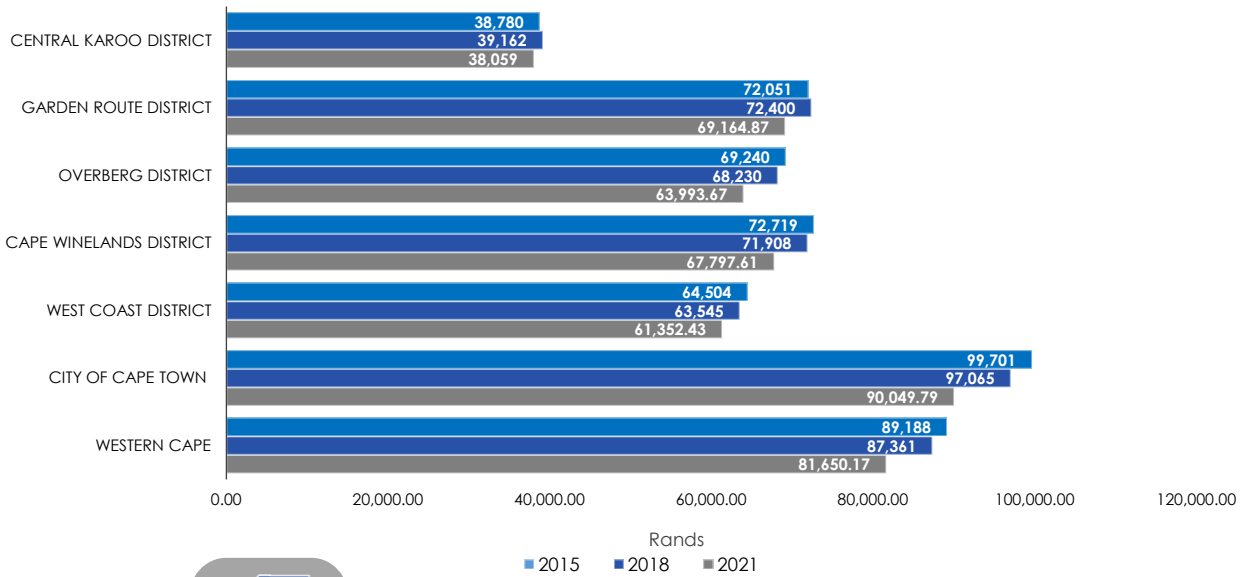
Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. In 2021, the City had a total 119 operational ambulances which translates to 0.3 per 100 000 people servicing the municipal area. This number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

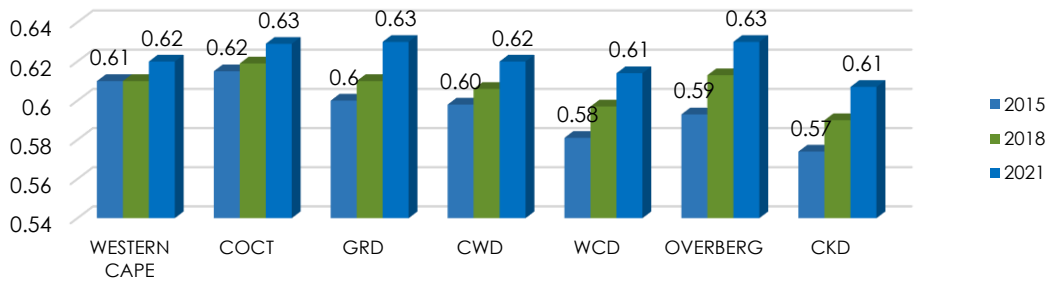
POVERTY



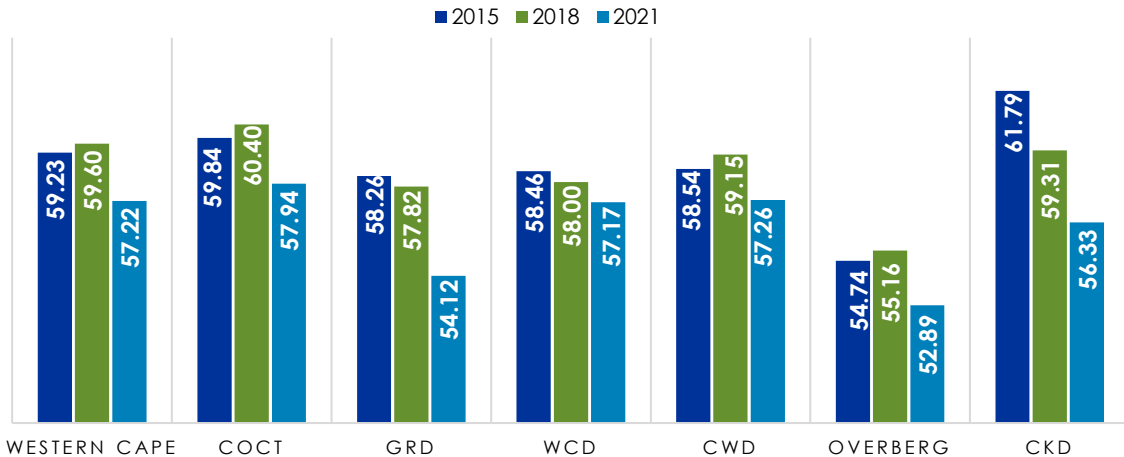
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL)



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

GDPR per capita is the measure of economic output that accounts for the total number of people. It is achieved by dividing the municipal area's total GDP by its total population in a particular year. An increase in GDPR per capita, i.e., GDPR per person, is experienced only if the economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. At R90 050 in 2021 (current prices), the City of Cape Town's GDPR per capita is significantly greater than all other Districts in the Province and above that of the Western Cape (R81 650).

Income Inequality

South Africa suffers among the highest levels of inequality in the world when measured by the commonly used Gini index. Inequality manifests itself through a skewed income distribution, unequal access to opportunities, and regional disparities. Low growth and rising unemployment have contributed to the persistence of inequality. The Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality and ranges between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating complete equality and 1 indicating complete inequality.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in the Province between 2015 (0.61) and 2021 (0.62). These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City of Cape Town has displayed a similar trend to that of the Province's trajectory with inequality levels worsening from 0.62 in 2015 to 0.63 in 2021.

Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items. The UBPL in South Africa is R1 227 (in April 2019 prices) per person per month.

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment and poor living conditions. The NDP aims to eliminate poverty by 2030.

In 2021, 57.94 per cent of the City's population fell below the UBPL. This figure improved from the 59.84 per cent and 60.40 per cent recorded for the periods 2015 and 2018, respectively. This is also only slightly higher than the Provincial rate of 57.22 per cent. The City has the highest proportion of people living in poverty when compared with other Districts within the Province.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Total number of households

1 315 000

City of Cape Town (CoCT)

1 962 092

Western Cape

Formal main dwelling

78.3%

1 029 851

City of Cape Town

1 576 424

Western Cape

80.3%



56.5% City of Cape Town
62.4% Western Cape

House/brick structure
on separate stand/yard



0.0% City of Cape Town
0.1% Western Cape

Traditional dwelling



20.3% City of Cape Town
16.5% Western Cape

Flat/simplex/duplex/
triplex or room/flat
on shared property



1.6% City of Cape Town
1.5% Western Cape

House/flat/room in
backyard



7.1% City of Cape Town
6.6% Western Cape

Informal dwelling in
backyard



14.1% City of Cape Town
12.5% Western Cape

Informal dwelling not
in backyard

0.4% City of Cape Town
0.5% Western Cape

Other/Unspecified



Piped water inside
dwelling/yard or
communal/neighbor's tap

CoCT	99.6%
Western Cape	99.4%



Electricity (incl. generator)
as primary source of
lighting

CoCT	97.3%
Western Cape	96.6%



Flush/chemical toilet

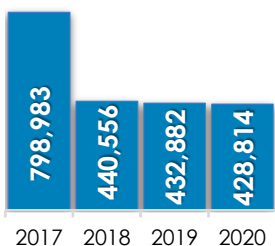
CoCT	94.4%
Western Cape	95.2%



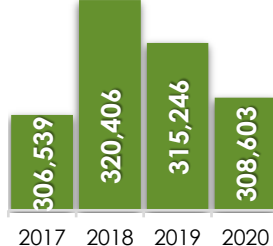
Refuse removal at least
once a week

CoCT	89.1%
Western Cape	87.0%

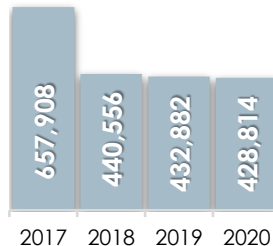
Free basic water



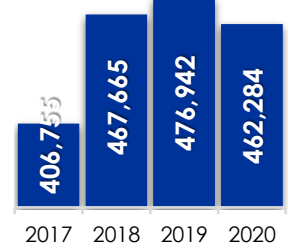
Free basic electricity



Free basic sanitation



Free basic refuse removal



Basic Service Delivery

The Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2021. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2021 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on free basic services is obtained from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

Housing and Household Services

With a total of 1 315 000 households in the City of Cape Town, 78.3 per cent had access to formal housing. This is lower than the Provincial average of 80.3 per cent. The proportion of informal dwellings in the municipal area (21.2 per cent) is higher than the Provincial rate of 19.1 per cent.

Basic services are crucial to improving the living conditions of citizens within the municipal area and enabling economic activity for businesses via access to water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal. All access levels to basic services were at better levels than access to formal dwellings in the Cape Metro region in 2020/21, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 99.6 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 97.3 per cent, access to flush or chemical toilet at 94.4 per cent and the removal for refuse at least weekly by local authority at 89.1 per cent of households. These access levels were above the Provincial averages for all basic services apart from refuse and sanitation services.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. The number of households receiving free basic services in the City of Cape Town has declined from 2019 to 2020. The stressed economic conditions is expected to exert additional pressure on household income, which will likely increase the demand for free basic services and in turn the number of indigent households. However, this is area specific and dependent on the qualifying criteria used.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



		MURDER	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Metro Area		3 088	2 975	3 071
	Western Cape		3 974	3 794	3 963
Per 100 000	Cape Metro Area		69	65	66
	Western Cape		58	54	56

SEXUAL OFFENCES

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Metro Area	4 433	4 104	4 243
	Western Cape	7 472	6 588	6 765
Per 100 000	Cape Metro Area	98	89	91
	Western Cape	109	94	95



DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Metro Area	41 119	31 000	38 009
	Western Cape	62 288	47 811	56 240
Per 100 000	Cape Metro Area	913	674	814
	Western Cape	907	683	792



DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Metro Area	7 666	2 812	2 601
	Western Cape	12 428	5 220	5 209
Per 100 000	Cape Metro Area	170	61	56
	Western Cape	181	75	73



Fatal Crashes

Cape Metro	668	742	557
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Road user Fatalities

Cape Metro	740	835	634
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RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Metro Area	19 942	14 501	13 085
	Western Cape	37 003	29 368	26 107
Per 100 000	Cape Metro Area	443	315	280
	Western Cape	539	420	368



Safety and Security

Crime generally reduces safety, disrupts social order, creates chaos and confusion, hinders community collaboration and trust and creates serious economic cost to both the people and the nation at large (Ralph, 2006). Factors affecting crime and violence include extreme inequality, unemployment, inadequate services and health provisions, social exclusion and overcrowding.

Murder

Murder is defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The number of actual murders in the City of Cape Town increased from 2 975 reported cases in 2020/21 to 3 071 in 2021/22. This accounts to 77.5 per cent of murders in the Province and is an increase of 3 per cent. It also amounted to an increase in the murder rate from 65 occurrences per 100 000 people to 66. The municipal area's murder rate per 100 000 people in 2021/22 was higher than the Provincial average of 56.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences include rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

There were 4 104 reported sexual offences in 2020/21, which increased to 4 243 in 2021/22. The rate per 100 000 people in the City of Cape Town (91) is only marginally lower than the Provincial rate of 95. South Africa is amongst the top 5 countries in the world with respect to reports of rape, therefore it is of vital importance that it be addressed.

Drug-related Offences

Drug-related crimes refer to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

Drug-related incidences within the City decreased from 41 119 cases in 2019/20 to 31 000 cases in 2020/21. Thereafter, the number of incidences increased to 38 009 in 2021/22. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, at 814 cases per 100 000 people in 2021/22, the City's drug-related crime rate is above that of the Province (792).

Driving under the influence (DUI)

A situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs decreased from 2 812 in 2020/21 to 2 601 cases in 2021/22. This translates into a rate of 56 per 100 000 people in 2021/22, which is below the Province's 73 per 100 000 people. In line with the decline in DUI's, the City also experienced a decrease in the number of road user fatalities (from 835 in 2020/21 to 634 in 2021/22). In addition to this, there has also been a decline in the number of fatal crashes (742 in 2020/21 to 557 in 2021/22).

Residential Burglaries

The unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

The 2020/21 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries increased by 6.3 per cent in South Africa from April 2020 to April 2021. The number of residential burglaries in the City of Cape Town decreased by x from 14 501 in 2020/21 to 13 085 in 2021/22. The municipal area's rate of 280 per 100 000 population was lower than that of the Province (368 per 100 000 population).

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2022*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2022; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2022*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2022*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2022*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL): *Quantec Research, 2022*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2022
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2022*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2022 calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2022*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research (based on modelled data), 2022*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research (based on modelled data), 2022*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2022*