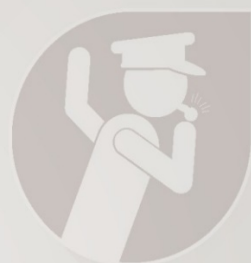




Western Cape  
Government



City of Cape Town

2020



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# City of Cape Town: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2020; Actual households, 2019



### Population

4 602 248



### Households

1 900 345

## Education

2019



Matric Pass Rate	81.2%
Retention Rate	67.6%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	30.8

## Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.620
Human Development Index	0.74

## Health

2019



### Primary Health Care Facilities

126

### Immunisation Rate

69.6%

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

57.9

### Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

9.5%

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2019/20



### Residential Burglaries

19 082

### DUI

7 610

### Drug-related Crimes

41 367

### Murder

3 080

### Sexual Offences

4 407

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2019



### Water

96.4%

### Refuse Removal

94.0%



### Electricity

93.7%



### Sanitation

90.9%



### Housing

77.2%



## Road Safety

2019/20

Fatal Crashes 742

Road User Fatalities 835

## Labour

2019

### Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

23.1%



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 XXX

Risk 2 XXX

Risk 3 XXX

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2018

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

27.4%

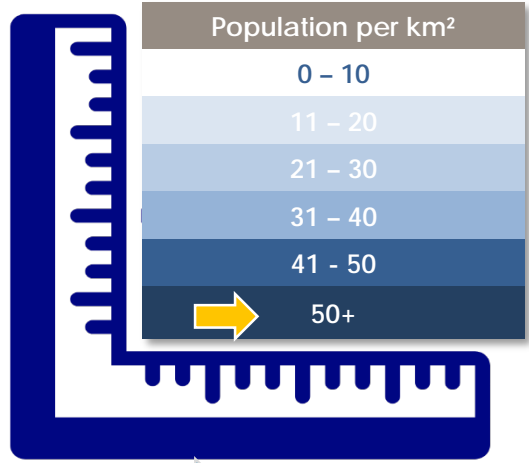
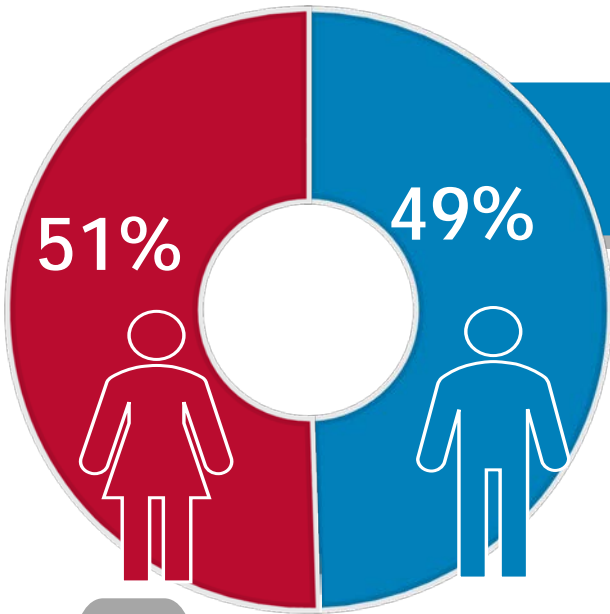
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

17.1%

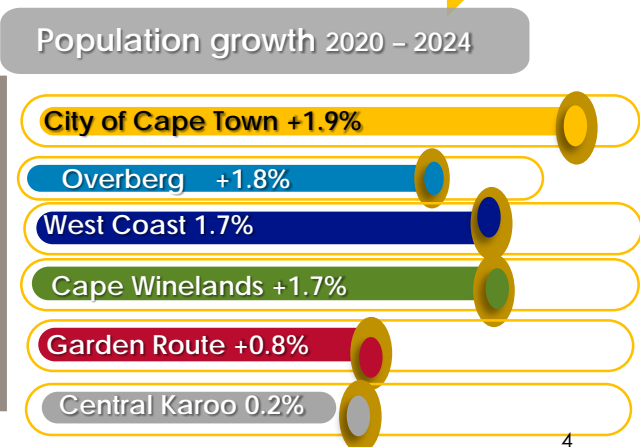
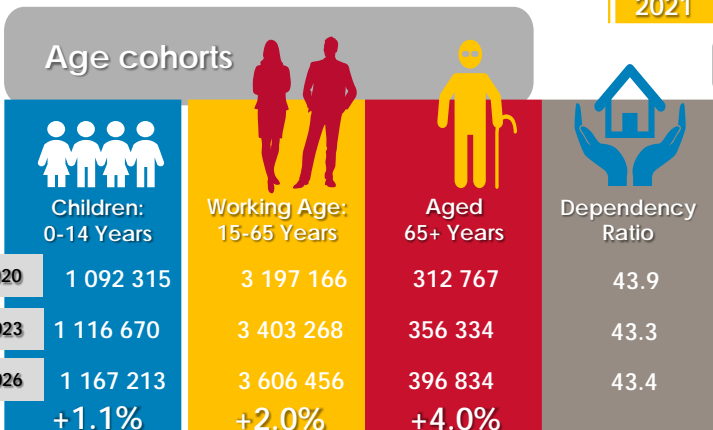
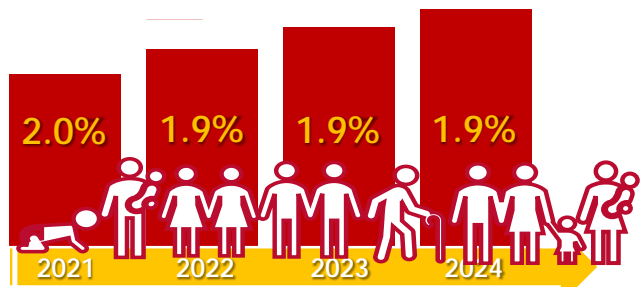
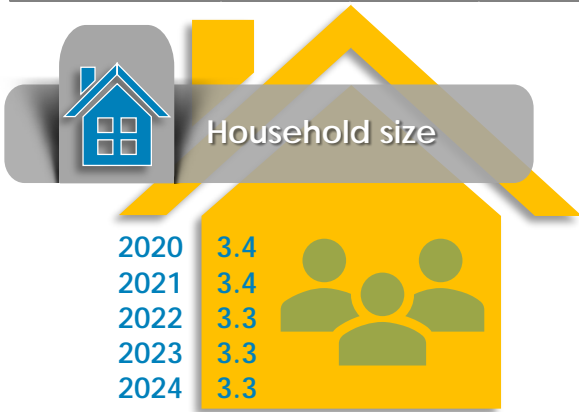
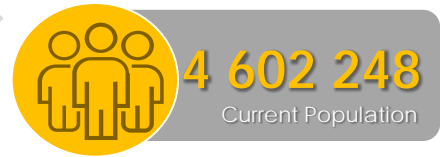
Manufacturing

15.0%

# DEMOGRAPHICS



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cape Metro	97.9	98.6	99.0	99.4	99.7
West Coast	97.8	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.3
Cape Winelands	97.3	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.1
Overberg	101.9	102.4	102.6	102.8	102.9
Garden Route	91.5	92.0	92.2	92.4	92.6
Central Karoo	93.0	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.0
Western Cape	97.3	97.9	98.2	98.6	98.9



# Demographics

## Population

The City of Cape Town has a population of 4 602 248 in 2020. This total is expected to grow to 4 967 799 by 2024, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.9 per cent. The City's growth rate is slightly above that of the Western Cape average annual rate of 1.8 per cent across the same period.

## Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that there are slightly more females than males in the City of Cape Town with a ratio of 51.0 per cent (females) to 49.0 per cent (males). The SR for the Cape Metro (and all other Districts) are increasing towards 2024 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as a decrease in male mortality rates and the potential inflow of working males.

## Age Cohorts

Above infographics also depicts the City's population composition 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 and senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2020 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 4.0 per cent. Notable growth is also expected in the child and working age cohorts which renders the dependency ratio mostly unchanged towards 2026 (slight improvement after 2020).

## Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. Although the number of households in the City are increasing, the actual size of households is trending downward between 2021 and 2022 after which it remains unchanged towards 2025. Contributing factors to a stagnation in household size growth could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

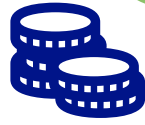
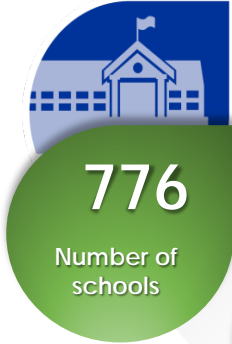
## Population density

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks. Given its nature as an economic hub, the City is more urbanised than any other District across the Province with a population density of 1 882 persons per square kilometre in 2020. In order of highest to lowest, the various District in the Province compare as follows:

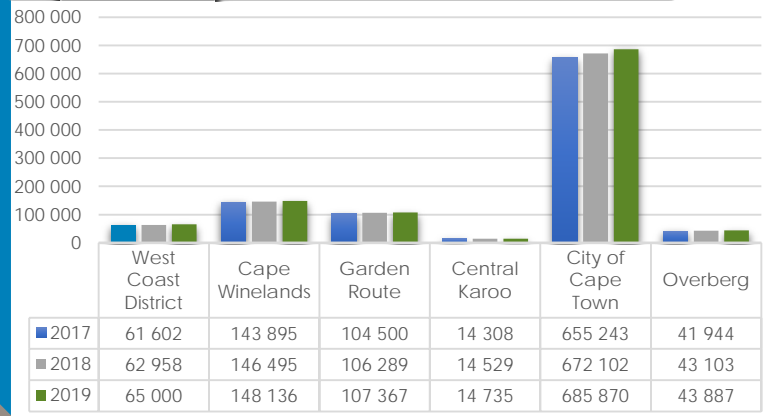
● <b>City of Cape Town</b>	1 882 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● Cape Winelands	44 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● Garden Route	27 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● Overberg	25 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● West Coast	15 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● Central Karoo	2 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● <b>Western Cape</b>	54 people/km <sup>2</sup>

# EDUCATION

## Educational facilities



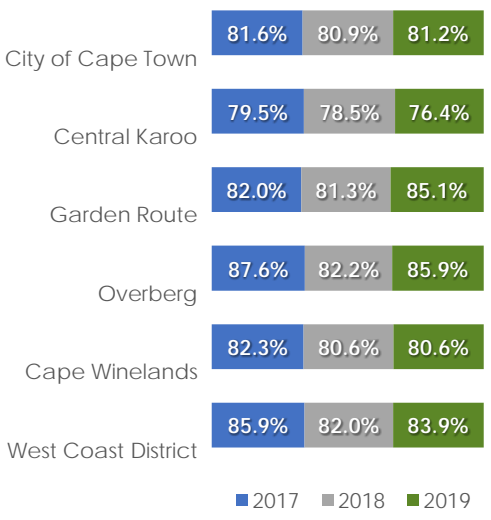
## Learner enrolment



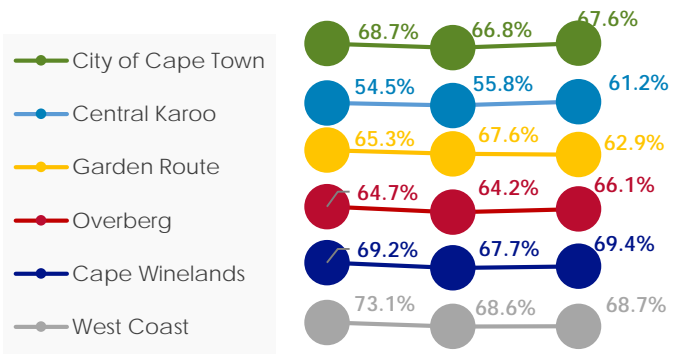
## Learner-Teacher Ratio

West Coast District	28.9	30.6	30.9
Cape Winelands	26.6	27.9	28.0
Overberg	28.9	30.6	30.1
Garden Route	29.2	30.1	30.1
Central Karoo	30.3	32.8	32.7
City of Cape Town	29.6	25.1	30.1

## Education outcomes



## Learner retention



# Education

## Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner retention rate

Learner enrolment in the City increased by 2.3 per cent annually from 655 243 in 2017 to 685 870 in 2019. The growth rate in learners is slightly above the Western Cape average of 2.1 per cent across the same period.

The learner-teacher ratio in the City has gradually been on the rise since 2017, settling at 30.8 in 2019. The Provincial and National average in 2019 was 30.5 and 29.3 respectively. It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. The learner-retention rate in the City regressed from 68.7 per cent in 2017 to 66.8 per cent in 2018, before improving slightly to 67.6 per cent in 2019. The City's retention rate for 2019 was slightly above the Provincial average of 66.0 per cent. Retention rates improved in all districts except the Garden Route where it worsened considerably.

## Number of schools

In 2019, there were a total of 776 public ordinary schools within the City, 10 schools more than in 2018. The increase in schools correspond to the notable increase in learner enrolment. The increase in schools in the City, together with relatively few changes across the various districts, result in a new change of 9 new schools in the Province as a whole.

## Number of no-fee schools

The total number of no-fee schools in the Cape Metro has gradually been increasing, from 354 (46.6 per cent) in 2017 to 357 (46.6 per cent) in 2018 and 362 in 2019 (46.5 per cent). Although the increase in the number of no-fee schools bodes well to expand access to quality education to less privileged communities, no-fee schools, as a percentage of total ordinary schools, has remained unchanged since 2017. It is expected that the percentage of no-fee schools should increase amidst intensifying economic hardship across the Province. A total of 60.0 per cent of ordinary public schools in the Province are no-fee schools.

## Schools with libraries and media centres

The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes. It is therefore concerning to note that schools with libraries and media centres in the City decreased from 596 in 2018 to 588 in 2019.

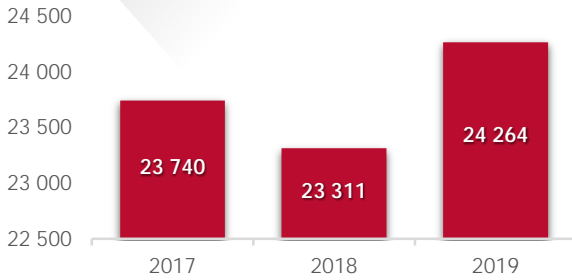
## Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

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. The City's matric pass rate improved from 80.9 per cent in 2018 to 81.2 per cent in 2019 while the pass rate across the Province as a whole improved from 80.9 per cent to 82.2 per cent across the same period.

# HEALTH



## Tuberculosis

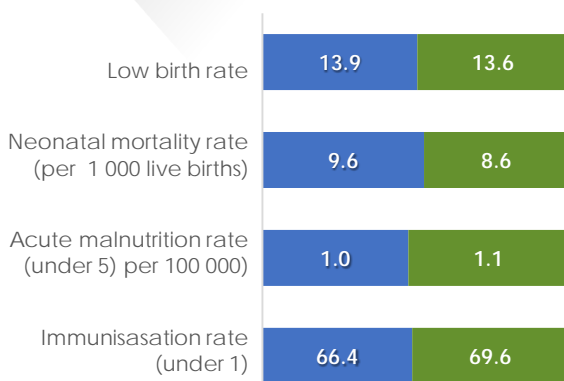


## Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
City of Cape Town	70.8	57.9	9.6	9.5	1.1	1.2



## Child health



■ 2018 ■ 2019



## Healthcare facilities

Regional hospitals	2
District hospitals	8
PHC facilities (Fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	126
Community Day Centres	47
Community Health Centres	10
PHC Clinics (Mobile and satellite)	31
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	69

■ City of Cape Town



## Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	City of Cape Town	Western Cape
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	4	2



## HIV/AIDS (per 100 000)

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
City of Cape Town	195 203	210 803	29 733	28 758



# Health

## Healthcare Facilities

The City had 126 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2019, which comprised of 69 fixed clinics (31 mobile/satellite), 10 community health centres and 47 day centres.

## Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. In 2019, the City had 116 EMS vehicles which equates to 4 per 10 000 inhabitants. This number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

## HIV/AIDS/TB

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Cape Metro municipal area increased by 15 600 patients between 2018/19 and 2019/20. In total, 210 803 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the City in 2019. The number of new patients receiving ART however decline by 975 to 28 758 patients in 2019/20. There has been an average annual decline of 1.1 per cent between 2017/18 (23 740) and 2019/20 (24 264) in the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the City. The Province as a whole experienced a 0.8 per cent decline across the same period.

## Child Health

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the Cape Metro improved notably from 66.4 per cent in 2018/19 to 69.6 per cent in 2019/20. The overall Provincial rate also improved from 65.6 to 68.3 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 increased slightly from 1.0 in 2018/19 to 1.1 in 2019/20. The malnutrition rate in the Cape Metro is however still the lowest amongst all districts in the Western Cape and still considerably below the Provincial total of 1.6.

The neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Cape Metro improved from 9.6 deaths in 2018/19 to 8.6 in 2019/20. This rate is on par with that of the Province (8.5).

A total of 13.6 per cent of all babies born in facility in the City in 2019/20 weighed less than 2 5000 grams. This compares favourably to the Provincial total of 14.1 per cent.

## Maternal Health

The **maternal mortality rate** for the Cape Metro area, although improving substantially from 70.8 per cent in 2018/19 to 57.9 per cent in 2019/20, is still notably above the Provincial average of 48.0 per cent.

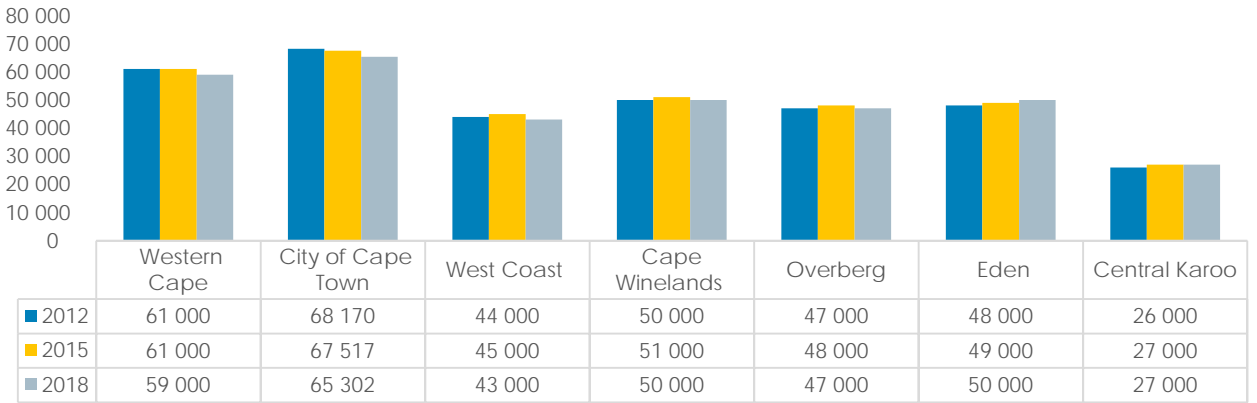
The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Cape Metro decreased ever so slightly from 9.6 in 2018/19 to 9.5 in 2019/20. This is the lowest teenage pregnancy rate in the Western Cape.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the Cape Metro worsened from 1.1 per cent in 2018/19 to 1.2 per cent in 2019/20. This is the highest termination rate in the Province.

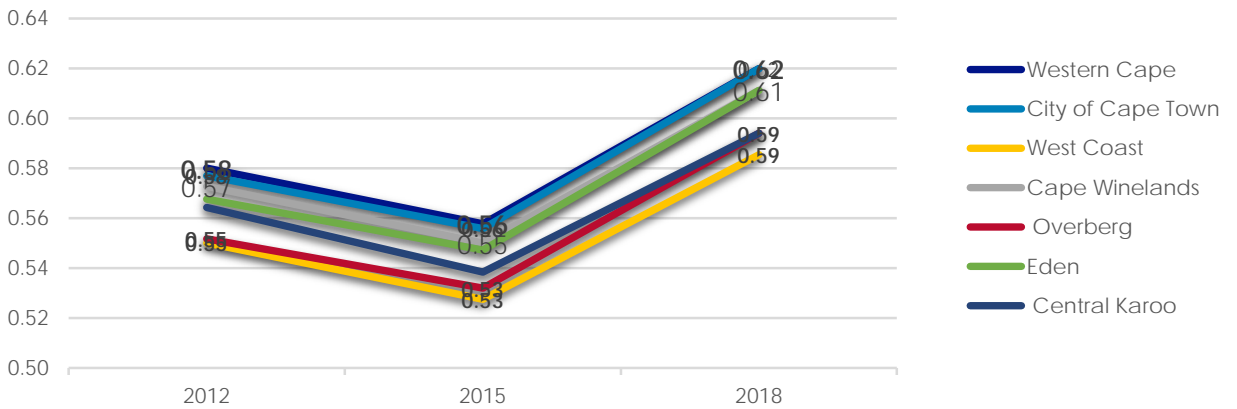
# POVERTY



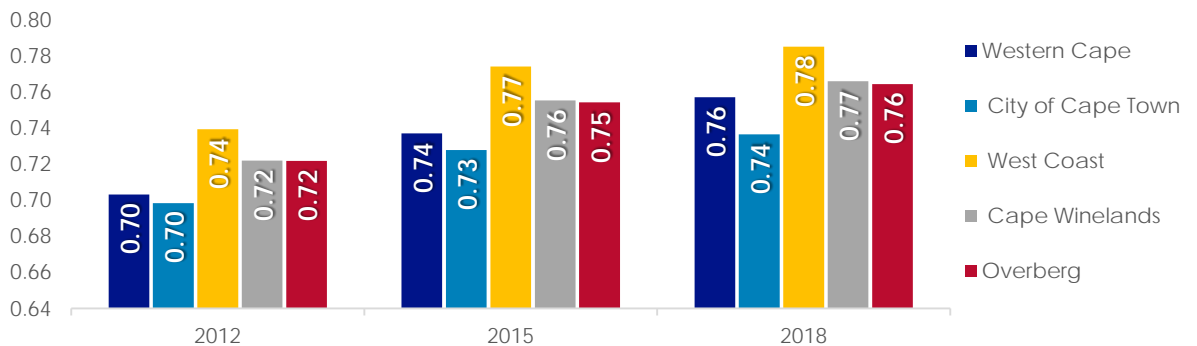
## GDP per capita



## Income inequality



## Human development



# Poverty

## GDPR Per Capita

An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDPR per capita indicator.

Real GDPR per capita in the City has been decreasing since 2012, but was at R65 302 in 2018 still notably higher than any of the other District in the Western Cape. The Provincial average was R59 124.

## Income 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 in the Cape Metro improved between 2012 (0.577) and 2015 (0.556), but worsened again notably towards 2018 (0.620). Income inequality has in fact been worsening across all of the districts in the Western Cape between 2015 and 2018. The Central Karoo and Overberg (0.594) Districts had the lowest levels of income inequality in 2018.

## Human Development

The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.

An overall improvement in human development is observed across the entire Western Cape with HDI levels increasing in all districts between 2012, 2015 and 2018. In 2018, the HDI score for the Cape Metro was at 0.736 the lowest amongst all municipal districts in the Province. The highest HDI score can be attributed to the CKD (0,789) and the WCD (0,785).

Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. In short, what this graphic illustrates is that for the most part an increase in GDP per capita across a particular region is generally accompanied by an improvement in HDI levels with a short lag.

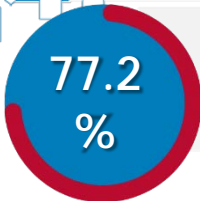
# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



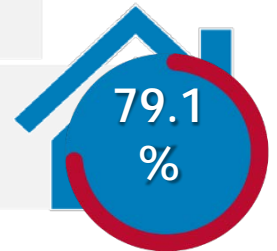
## Total number of households

**1 269 991**  
City of Cape Town

**1 900 345**  
Western Cape



**Formal main dwelling**  
**980 124** City of Cape Town  
**1 503 998** Western Cape



55.6% City of Cape Town  
61.4% Western Cape

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.3% City of Cape Town  
0.5% Western Cape

Traditional dwelling



20.1% City of Cape Town  
16.3% Western Cape

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

0.8% City of Cape Town  
1.0% Western Cape

Other/Unspecified



1.5% City of Cape Town  
1.5% Western Cape

House/flat/room in backyard



7.3% City of Cape Town  
6.8% Western Cape

Informal dwelling in backyard



14.4% City of Cape Town  
12.6% Western Cape

Informal dwelling not in backyard



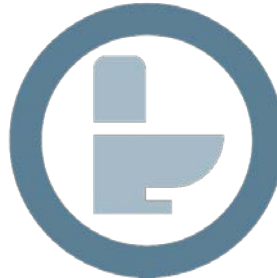
Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

CoCT 96.4%  
Western Cape 96.6%



Electricity as primary source of lighting

CoCT 93.7%  
Western Cape 93.1%



Flush/chemical toilet

CoCT 90.9%  
Western Cape 90.1%



Refuse removed at least once a week

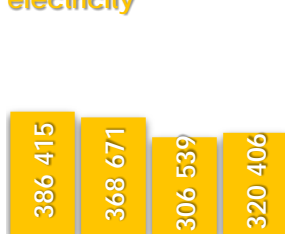
CoCT 94.0%  
Western Cape 89.8%

## Free basic water



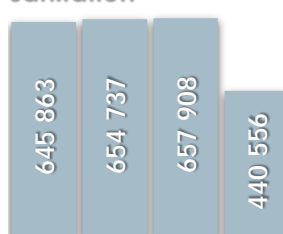
2015 2016 2017 2018

## Free basic electricity



2015 2016 2017 2018

## Free basic sanitation



2015 2016 2017 2018

## Free basic refuse removal



2015 2016 2017 2018

# Basic Service Delivery

In 2019, there were an estimated 1 269 991 households in the Cape Metro area of which 980 124 (77.2 per cent) had access to a formal main dwelling. This total was lower than in any other district and also lower than the Provincial average of 79.1 per cent.

A total of 55.6 per cent of households in the City resided in a house or brick structure in 2019 which is notably lower than the 61.4 per cent Provincial average. The City had the highest proportion of households (21.7 per cent) residing in informal dwellings which is lower than the 19.4 per cent for the Western Cape as a whole.

Residents living in the Cape Metro area however enjoyed relatively high access levels to basic services i.e. 96.4 per cent had access to piped water inside the dwelling/within 200meters from the dwelling; 93.7 per cent had access to electricity; 90.9 per cent had access to a flush or chemical toilet and 94.0 per cent had access to refuse removal by the local authority at least once a week. Access levels to electricity, sanitation and refuse removal in the City was higher than the Provincial average.

## Free Basic Services

Government provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to the Department of Local Government, the Cape Metro had a total of 220 796 indigent households in 2019.

The number of households receiving free basic water and sanitation services in the Cape Metro area gradually increased since 2015 as the drought intensified. The notable decrease in the provision of water services to indigent households in 2018 can potentially be associated with stricter water usage measures and the removal of the free basic water component to all households (not just indigent). The number of households receiving free electricity and refuse removal services fluctuate considerably across the reference period.

It is important to note that households must register to be eligible for free basic services. The total number of indigent households to receive services free of charge does therefore vary on an annual basis.

Increased economic hardship as a result of COVID-19 is expected to impact negatively on poorer households and their ability to afford quality services. The general expectation is that the number of indigent households in the City will increase considerably.

# Safety and Security



MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	2 872	3 141	3 080
	Western Cape	3 729	3 974	3 975
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	65	70	67
	Western Cape	55	58	57

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	4 093	4 138	4 407
	Western Cape	7 075	7 043	7 303
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	93	92	96
	Western Cape	105	102	104



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	74 198	52 515	41 367
	Western Cape	117 154	81 342	62 705
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	1 679	1 164	899
	Western Cape	1 735	1 182	895

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	8 543	8 306	7 610
	Western Cape	12 775	12 561	12 339
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	193	184	165
	Western Cape	189	183	176



ROAD USER FATALITIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	770	740	835
	Western Cape	1379	1395	1429



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	24 207	21 671	19 082
	Western Cape	42 658	39 415	36 053
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	548	480	415
	Western Cape	632	573	515

# Safety and Security

## Murder

In the City, the number of actual murders decreased from 3 141 in 2018/19 to 3 080 in 2019/20. This amounted to a decrease in the murder rate from 70 occurrences per 100 000 people to 67 (3.9 per cent). The City's murder rate was in 2019/20 higher than in any other municipal area in the Province. In comparison, the murder rate for the Province was 57 in 2019/20.

## Sexual Offences

The rate of sexual offences in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. Sexual offences in the City increased by 4.4 per cent from 92 occurrences per 100 000 people in 2018/19 to 96 in 2019/20. This was the lowest sexual offences rates amongst the various districts of the Western Cape. Across the same period, the Western Cape sexual offences rate increased from 102 occurrences per 100 000 people in 2019/20 to 104 in 2019/20.

## Drug-related Offences

Occurrences of drug related crimes declined significantly across the entire Western Cape - the drug-related crime rate in the Province decrease by 24.3 per cent from 1 182 occurrences per 100 000 people in 2018/19 to 895 in 2019/20. Given its proportionate size, the City mirrored this trend, with drug-related crime declining by 22.8 per cent to 899 occurrences per 100 00 people in 2019/20.

## Driving under the influence (DUI)

A total number of 7 610 cases of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs were registered in the City in 2019/20. Expressed per 100 000 people, the DUI rate for the City was 165 occurrences in 2019/20. This total, which amounts to a decrease of 10.2 per cent since 2018/19, was lower than that of the Western Cape as a whole (176) and also the second lowest amongst all the other districts – with 100 cases per 100 000 people, the Cape Winelands District had the lowest DUI rate. The Central Karoo District had the highest DUI rate amongst the various districts in 2019/20 with 323 occurrences.

Road-user fatalities in the City increased from 740 in 2018/19 to 835 in 2019/20.

## Residential Burglaries

Residential burglaries in the City decreased sharply between 2018/19 and 2019/20. In fact, a total of 2 589 fewer burglaries were recorded in 2019/20. The burglary rate per 100 000 people subsequently decreased by 13.7 per cent to 415 in 2019/20. This was the largest decline in residential burglaries amongst the various districts. For the Western Cape as a whole, the burglary rate declined by 10.2 per cent to 515 occurrences per 100 000 people.

# Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDPR			Employment		
	R million value 2018	Trend 2014 - 2018	Real GDPR growth 2019e	Number of jobs 2018	Average annual change 2014 - 2018	Net change 2019e
<b>PS</b> Primary Sector	6 848.7	1.5	-3.6	45 108	815	73
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5 846.9	1.4	-3.8	44 216	815	114
Mining & quarrying	1 001.8	1.6	-2.7	892		- 41
<b>SS</b> Secondary sector	98 023.0	0.2	-1.3	291 085	2 741	-10 893
Manufacturing	63 284.0	0.1	-0.4	178 510	289	-1 868
Electricity, gas & water	12 837.1	-0.7	-2.8	6 183	95	- 88
Construction	21 901.9	0.8	-3.6	106 392	2 358	-8 937
<b>TS</b> Tertiary sector	318 338.0	1.6	1.0	1 286 796	23 717	7 256
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	72 421.7	1.0	-0.2	394 570	9 262	5 970
Transport, storage & communication	48 207.6	1.5	-0.6	81 694	789	2 458
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	116 076.3	2.1	1.9	351 829	7 536	-648
General government	52 761.6	1.3	1.8	213 821	2 469	4 009
Community, social & personal services	28 870.8	1.2	0.9	244 882	3 661	-4 533
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>423 209.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1 622 989</b>	<b>27 273</b>	<b>-3 564</b>

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2019 (%)	Average growth (%) 2015 - 2019	Number of jobs	
			2018	2019
Skilled	31.2	2.4	394 696	400 518
Semi-skilled	48.5	2.2	616 367	623 145
Low-skilled	20.4	0.9	261 785	262 055
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1 272 848</b>	<b>1 285 718</b>

Informal Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of informal jobs	370 253	337 759	336 923	335 126	350 187	358 093	368 334	339 936	356 166	350 141	333 707
% of Total Employment	26.1	24.4	23.8	23.1	23.6	23.6	23.7	21.7	22.3	21.6	20.6

Unemployment rates	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
West Coast	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.8	9.3	9.9	8.7	9.7	10.6	10.8	11.9
Cape Winelands	8.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.7
Overberg	7.2	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.8	7.9	8.9	9.4	9.4	10.4
Garden Route	13.5	14.7	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.9	13.5	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.6
Central Karoo	21.7	22.6	22.4	21.9	21.2	21.4	20.1	21.0	21.7	21.3	22.0
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Western Cape	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.0	16.1	17.3	18.1	18.0	19.4



# Economy and Labour Market Performance

## Sectoral Overview

In 2018, the City's economy was valued at R423.2 billion (current prices) and employed 1 622 989 people. Historical trends between 2014 and 2018 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent which can mostly be attributed to the primary and tertiary sector which registered a positive annual growth rate of 1.5 and 1.6 per cent respectively. Economic growth is expected to amount to 0,5 per cent in 2019 while the City is expected to shed 3 564 jobs.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R116.1 billion), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R72.4 billion) and the manufacturing (R63.3 million) sectors were the main drivers that contributed to the positive growth. It is however only the finance sector that is anticipated to achieve positive growth in 2019 (1.9 per cent) with wholesale (-0.2 per cent) and manufacturing (-0.4 per cent) both expected to contract. Employment creation in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector is not expected to mirror the high growth rate, with a net loss of 648 jobs in 2019. The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector remains an important source of job creation in the municipal area, with an estimated 5 970 new jobs created in 2019. The manufacturing sector is in turn expected to shed 1 868 jobs in 2019.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, which provides inputs for the manufacturing sector and purchases goods and services from a large portion of the tertiary sector industries, grew at a steady 1.5 per cent between 2014 and 2018, but is expected to experience the highest contraction (-3.8 per cent) in 2019. The sector will however still be able to create an additional 73 jobs in 2019.

## Formal and Informal Employment

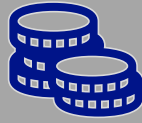
It is estimated that total employment in the City will in 2019 amount to 1 619 425 workers of which 1 285 718 (79.4 per cent) are in the formal sector while 333 707 (20.6 per cent) are informally employed.

Most of the labour force consisted of skilled (31,2 per cent) and semi-skilled (48.5 per cent) workers. Skilled labour notably outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth – between 2015 and 2019, the skilled cohort grew on average by 2.4 per cent, semi-skilled by 2.2 per cent and low-skilled labour by 0.9 per cent. The increased demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour can in part be attributed to technological advances/progress.. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers. Formal employment overall grew by 2,0 per cent between 2015 – 2019.

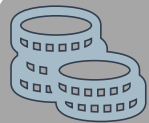
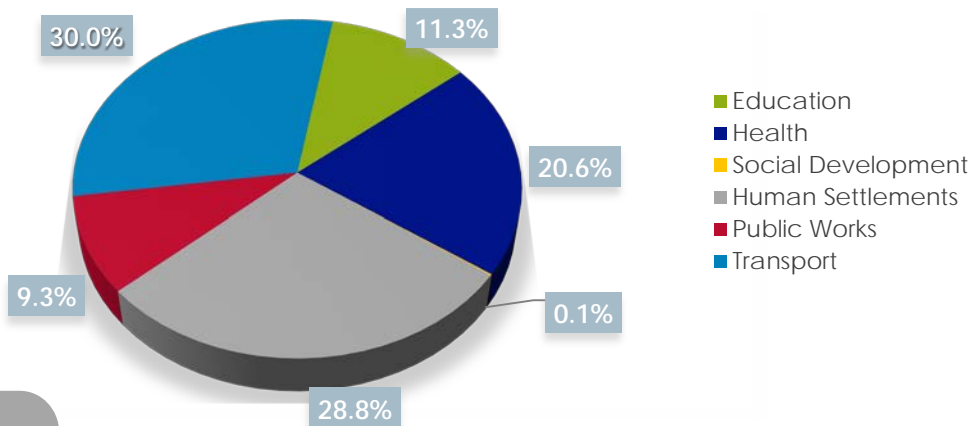
## Unemployment

At 23.1 per cent, the City has the highest unemployment rate in the entire Western Cape. The high unemployment rate, which worsened considerably between 2018 and 2019, is particularly concerning given that this estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. The City does however have the lowest unemployment rate amongst the various metros in South Africa.

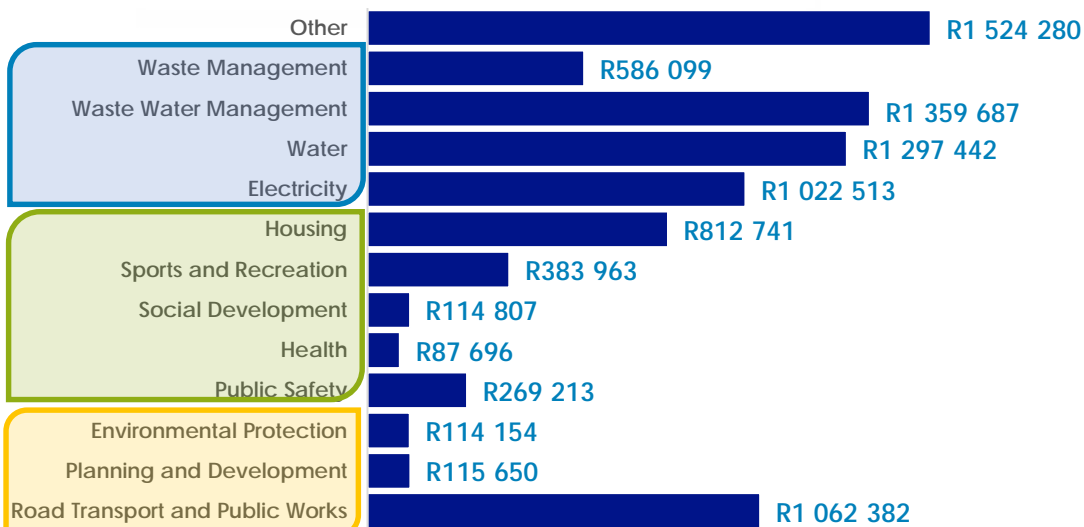
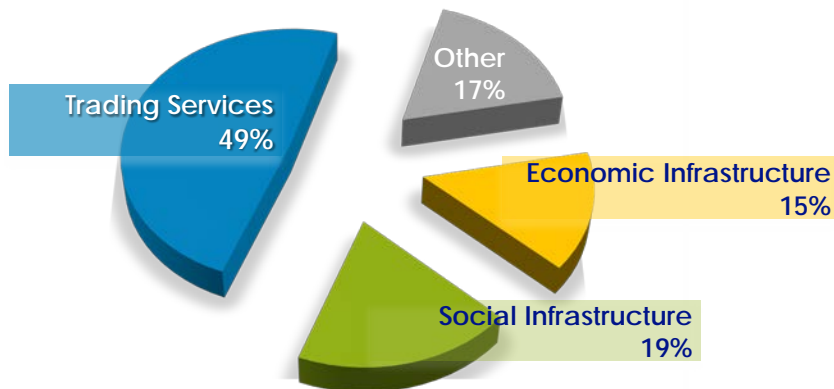
# PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



## Provincial infrastructure spend



## Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



# Public Infrastructure Spend

Following adjustments to both the Provincial and municipal budget in November 2020, the WCG and the City of Cape Town will collectively spend R10.628 billion on infrastructure within the geographical boundaries of the Cape Metro.

## Spending on Social Infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. A total of 60.7 per cent of the total WCG infrastructure allocation towards the City will be spent on social infrastructure. As displayed in the pie chart, the WCG will be spending 11.3 per cent (R212.4 million) of the total infrastructure budget in the Cape Metro on the Education function. Spending on education is crucial as it can serve to improve education outcomes and skills levels within a community, and more importantly alleviate poverty through increased long-term income for individuals. A healthy and resilient community increases productivity and reduces pressures on government resources. As such, the provincial spend on Health related infrastructure within the City will amount to R386.1 million (20.6 per cent). The City will in turn apply R87.7 million from its own capital budget to the Health function. The WCG has also contributed notably towards infrastructure spend relating to Housing (R540.0 million; 28.8 per cent) and Social Development (R2.0 million; 0,1 per cent) to improve the quality of life of individuals within the municipal area. The City allocated R812.7 million and R114.8 million towards Housing and Social Development respectively.

Community safety has been prioritized by the WCG due to high levels of crime in the Western Cape. Crime has a negative impact on the quality of lives of individuals, but also on the economy by deterring private investment and causing business losses. It further creates a burden on government resources in terms of justice system costs, victim assistance and replacement of assets. The City has as such allocated R269.2 million; 3.1 per cent) of its capital budget towards the Public Safety function.

## Spending on Economic Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure is defined as infrastructure that promotes economic activity. Considering the sluggish economic growth throughout the Country, spending on economic infrastructure is crucial to stimulating economic activity. The WCG will in 2020/21 spend R737.0 billion towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards road transport and public works. Road transport infrastructure goes a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially due to it having the largest natural port in Africa and being a tourist destination. The City assists in this regard with its own contribution of R1.062 billion (12,1 per cent of total municipal infrastructure spending) towards road transport. As part of their economic infrastructure allocation, the City will also contribute R114.2 million towards environmental protection and R115,7 million towards planning and development.

## Spending on Trading Services

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. the City will in 2020/21 channel R4.266 billion towards trading services. These funds will be applied to provide ongoing COVID-19 relief, reduce backlogs, improve service delivery standards, provide for future residential developments and to roll-out basic services to informal settlements. The 2020/21 trading services budget is mostly focused toward water (R1.297 billion; 30.0 per cent) and sanitation (R1.360 billion; 31.9 per cent) which bodes well to roll-out of temporary or emergency water and sanitation infrastructure in response to COVID-19.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2020*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2020*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019* Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2020*

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2020*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2020*

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## 5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2020
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2019*

## 6. Safety and security

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

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2020*

## 8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2020; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2020*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2020/21 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*