## City of Cape Town: At a Glance

### Demographics

- **Population**: 4,602,248
- **Households**: 1,900,345

### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matric Pass Rate</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention Rate</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learner-Teacher Ratio</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Poverty

- **Gini Coefficient**: 0.620
- **Human Development Index**: 0.74

### Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Health Care Facilities</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunisation Rate</td>
<td>69.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Safety and Security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential Burglaries</td>
<td>19,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUI</td>
<td>7,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related Crimes</td>
<td>41,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>3,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Offences</td>
<td>4,407</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Access to Basic Service Delivery

- **Water**: 96.4%
- **Refuse Removal**: 94.0%
- **Electricity**: 93.7%
- **Sanitation**: 90.9%
- **Housing**: 77.2%

### Road Safety

- **Fatal Crashes**: 742
- **Road User Fatalities**: 835

### Labour

- **Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)**: 23.1%

### Socio-economic Risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>XXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Largest 3 Sectors

- **Finance, insurance, real estate and business services**: 27.4%
- **Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation**: 17.1%
- **Manufacturing**: 15.0%

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### 2020 Socio-economic Profile: City of Cape Town Municipality
### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Number of males per 100 females**

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

**Population per km²**

- 0 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 30
- 31 - 40
- 41 - 50
- 50+

**Current Population**

- 4,602,248

**Estimated Population 2024**

- 4,967,799

**Household size**

- 2020: 3.4
- 2021: 3.4
- 2022: 3.3
- 2023: 3.3
- 2024: 3.3

**Population growth**

- 2020: 2.0%
- 2021: 1.9%
- 2022: 1.9%
- 2023: 1.9%
- 2024: 1.9%

**Age cohorts**

- Children: 0-14 Years
  - 2020: 1,092,315
  - 2023: 1,116,670
  - 2026: 1,167,213
  - +1.1%
- Working Age: 15-65 Years
  - 2020: 3,197,166
  - 2023: 3,403,268
  - 2026: 3,606,456
  - +2.0%
- Aged 65+ Years
  - 2020: 312,767
  - 2023: 356,334
  - 2026: 396,834
  - +4.0%

**Dependency Ratio**

- City of Cape Town: 43.9
- Overberg: 43.3
- West Coast: 43.3
- Cape Winelands: 43.4
- Garden Route: 43.5
- Central Karoo: 43.3

**Population growth 2020 - 2024**

- City of Cape Town: +1.9%
- Overberg: +1.8%
- West Coast: 1.7%
- Cape Winelands: +1.7%
- Garden Route: +0.8%
- Central Karoo: 0.2%

2020 Socio-economic Profile: City of Cape Town Municipality
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:

- **City of Cape Town**: 1,882 people/km²
- Cape Winelands: 44 people/km²
- Garden Route: 27 people/km²
- Overberg: 25 people/km²
- West Coast: 15 people/km²
- Central Karoo: 2 people/km²
- **Western Cape**: 54 people/km²
**EDUCATION**

**Number of schools**: 776

**Number of no-fee schools**: 362

**Number of schools with libraries**: 588

### Learner enrolment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>West Coast District</th>
<th>Cape Winelands</th>
<th>Garden Route</th>
<th>Central Karoo</th>
<th>City of Cape Town</th>
<th>Overberg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>61 602</td>
<td>143 895</td>
<td>104 500</td>
<td>14 308</td>
<td>655 243</td>
<td>41 944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>62 958</td>
<td>146 495</td>
<td>106 289</td>
<td>14 529</td>
<td>672 102</td>
<td>43 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>65 000</td>
<td>148 136</td>
<td>107 367</td>
<td>14 735</td>
<td>685 870</td>
<td>43 887</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 | 30.1 | 30.1

### Learner retention

- **City of Cape Town**: 68.7% | 66.8% | 67.6%
- **Central Karoo**: 69.2% | 72.8% | 69.4%
- **Garden Route**: 64.7% | 64.2% | 66.1%
- **Overberg**: 65.3% | 67.6% | 62.9%
- **Cape Winelands**: 54.5% | 55.8% | 61.2%
- **West Coast**: 73.1% | 68.6% | 68.7%

**2020 Socio-economic Profile: City of Cape Town Municipality**
**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 expect 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 privileges 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 tum 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.
### 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

### Emergency medical services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Indicator</th>
<th>City of Cape Town</th>
<th>Western Cape</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maternal health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Mortality Rate</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery rate to women under 20 years</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination of pregnancy rate</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low birth rate</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute malnutrition rate (under 5) per 100,000</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunisation rate (under 1)</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HIV/AIDS (per 100,000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Registered patients receiving ART</th>
<th>Number of new ART patients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>195 203</td>
<td>210 803</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2020 Socio-economic Profile: City of Cape Town Municipality
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 2 500 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.
**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

- **77.2%**  
  City of Cape Town
- **79.1%**  
  Western Cape

**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**

- **City of Cape Town**: 77.2%
- **Western Cape**: 79.1%

**Refuse removed at least once a week**

- **CoCT**: 94.0%
- **Western Cape**: 89.8%

### Free basic services

#### Water

- **2015**: 794,808
- **2016**: 793,275
- **2017**: 798,683
- **2018**: 440,556

#### Electricity

- **2015**: 386,415
- **2016**: 389,882
- **2017**: 390,538
- **2018**: 320,406

#### Sanitation

- **2015**: 645,883
- **2016**: 654,737
- **2017**: 657,906
- **2018**: 440,556

#### Refuse removal

- **2015**: 438,197
- **2016**: 445,622
- **2017**: 406,755
- **2018**: 467,665

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2020 Socio-economic Profile: City of Cape Town Municipality  
12
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 200 meters 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MURDER</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Number</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>2 872</td>
<td>3 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>3 729</td>
<td>3 974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 000</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEXUAL OFFENCES</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Number</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>4 093</td>
<td>4 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>7 075</td>
<td>7 043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 000</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Number</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>74 198</td>
<td>52 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>117 154</td>
<td>81 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 000</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>1 679</td>
<td>1 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>1 735</td>
<td>1 182</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Number</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>8 543</td>
<td>8 306</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>12 775</td>
<td>12 561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 000</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROAD USER FATALITIES</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>1379</td>
<td>1395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES</th>
<th>2017/18</th>
<th>2018/19</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Actual Number</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>24 207</td>
<td>21 671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>42 658</td>
<td>39 415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 100 000</td>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

### Skill Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skill Levels</th>
<th>Formal employment</th>
<th>Number of jobs</th>
<th>Average growth (%) 2015 - 2019</th>
<th>Number of jobs</th>
<th>Trend 2014 - 2018</th>
<th>Real GDPR growth 2019e</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skilled</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>394 570</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>400 518</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-skilled</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>616 367</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>623 145</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-skilled</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>261 785</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>262 055</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>1 272 848</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1 285 718</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Informal Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of informal jobs</th>
<th>% of Total Employment</th>
<th>Number of informal jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>370 253</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>337 759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336 923</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>335 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 187</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>358 093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368 334</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>351 829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339 936</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>356 166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 141</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>333 707</td>
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### Unemployment rates

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Coast</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overberg</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Karoo</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>19.4</td>
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### SECTOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</td>
<td>5 846.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-3.8</td>
<td>44 216</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining &amp; quarrying</td>
<td>1 001.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-2.7</td>
<td>892</td>
<td></td>
<td>-41</td>
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<td><strong>Secondary sector</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>63 284.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
<td>178 510</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>-1 868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity, gas &amp; water</td>
<td>12 837.1</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
<td>6 183</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>-88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>21 901.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
<td>106 392</td>
<td>2 358</td>
<td>-8 937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tertiary sector</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; retail trade, catering &amp; accommodation</td>
<td>72 421.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>394 570</td>
<td>9 262</td>
<td>5 970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport, storage &amp; communication</td>
<td>48 207.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
<td>81 694</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>2 458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, insurance, real estate &amp; business services</td>
<td>116 076.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>351 829</td>
<td>7 536</td>
<td>-648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General government</td>
<td>52 761.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>213 521</td>
<td>2 469</td>
<td>4 009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community, social &amp; personal services</td>
<td>28 870.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>244 882</td>
<td>3 661</td>
<td>-4 533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Cape Town</td>
<td>423 209.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1 622 989</td>
<td>27 273</td>
<td>-3 564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2020 Socio-economic Profile: City of Cape Town Municipality
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

- Economic Infrastructure: 11.3%
- Social Development: 20.6%
- Transport: 28.8%
- Human Settlements: 9.3%
- Health: 0.1%
- Education: 30.0%

Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)

- Economic Infrastructure: 15%
- Social Infrastructure: 19%
- Other: 17%

Trading Services: 49%

- Other: R1 524 280
- Waste Management: R586 099
- Waste Water Management: R1 359 687
- Water: R1 297 442
- Electricity: R1 022 513
- Housing: R812 741
- Sports and Recreation: R383 963
- Social Development: R114 807
- Health: R87 696
- Public Safety: R269 213
- Environmental Protection: R114 154
- Planning and Development: R115 650
- Road Transport and Public Works: R1 062 382

2020 Socio-economic Profile: City of Cape Town Municipality
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.
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
   • GDPR per capita: Statistics South Africa, 2020
   • Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): Quantec Research, 2020
   • Human Development (Human Development Index): Quantec Research, 2020
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 (PRE), 2020; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2020
   - Municipal Infrastructure Spend: Final approved 2020/21 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5