



Western Cape
Government

A large green shield-shaped logo with a white border. Inside the shield, the letters "SEP" are written in large, bold, white capital letters. Below "SEP", the words "SOCIO-ECONOMIC" and "PROFILE" are written in smaller, white, capital letters, stacked on two lines.

SEP
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE



City of Cape Town

2021



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City of Cape Town: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2021; Estimated households, 2020



Population

4 758 433



Households

1 303 988

Education

2020



Matric Pass Rate 79.2%
Retention Rate 67.6%
Learner-Teacher Ratio 30.8

Poverty

2020



Gini Coefficient 0.626
Human Development Index 0.781

Health

2020/21



Primary Health Care Facilities

126
excl mobile/satellite

Immunisation Rate

67.6%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

83.8

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

9.4%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries

13 259

DUI

1 862

Drug-related Crimes

28 711

Murder

3 019

Sexual Offences

4 039

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water

96.4%

Refuse Removal

94.0%



Electricity

93.7%



Sanitation

90.9%



Housing

92.9%



Road Safety

2020/21

Fatal Crashes 557

Road User Fatalities 634

Labour

2020

Unemployment Rate
(narrow definition)

22.4%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Safety and Security
- Risk 2 Integrated transport
- Risk 3 Demand for services and housing

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2019

Finance, insurance, real estate &
business services

24.8%

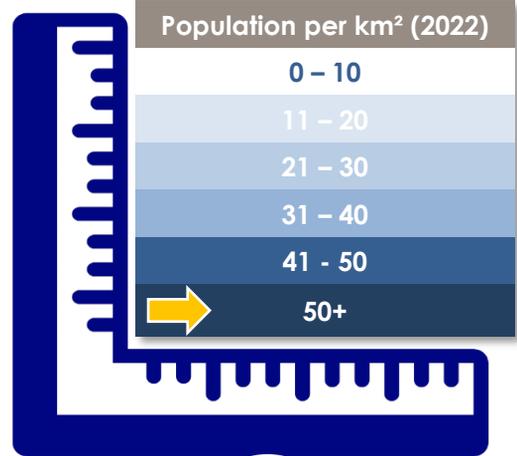
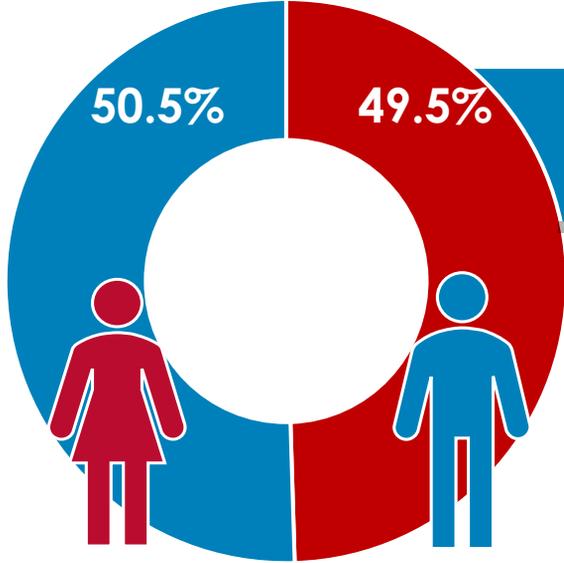
Wholesale and retail trade,
catering and accommodation

23.2%

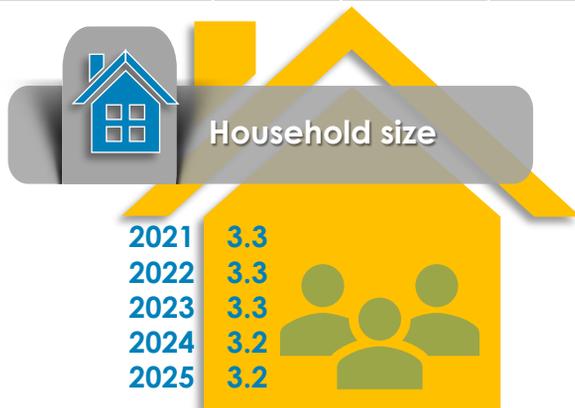
Manufacturing

15.0%

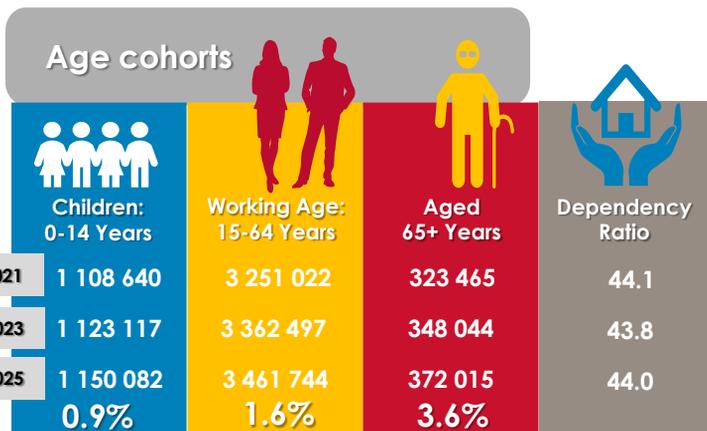
DEMOGRAPHICS



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Western Cape	97.5	98.2	98.5	98.8	99.1
City of Cape Town	98.1	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.0
West Coast	98.0	98.6	98.9	99.1	99.3
Cape Winelands	97.4	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.4
Overberg	102.0	102.6	102.7	102.8	102.8
Garden Route	91.6	92.2	92.4	92.5	92.7
Central Karoo	89.4	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
City of Cape Town	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Western Cape	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4



Demographics

Population

The City of Cape Town currently has a population of 4 758 433 in 2021. This total is expected to grow to 5 133 369 by 2025, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent. The City's growth rate is slightly above that of the Western Cape average annual rate of 1.4 per cent across the same period.

The City relies on the 2020 Mid-Year Population Estimates for its demographic/population data.

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 50.5 per cent (females) to 49.5 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 2021 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 3.6 per cent. Notable growth is also expected in the child and working age cohorts which renders the dependency ratio mostly unchanged towards 2025 (slight decrease between 2021 and 2023, before rising again in 2025).

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 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 1 915 persons per square kilometre in 2021. In order of highest to lowest, the various District in the Province compare as follows:

●	City of Cape Town	1 915	people/km ²
●	Cape Winelands	44	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
●	Western Cape	55	people/km ²

EDUCATION

Educational facilities

778

Number of schools

368

Number of no-fee schools



569

Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes

City of Cape Town 80.9% 81.2% 79.2%

Central Karoo 78.5% 76.4% 71.7%

Garden Route 81.3% 85.1% 80.1%

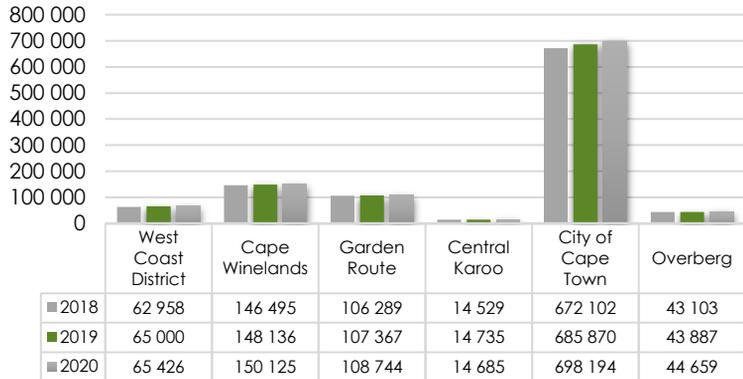
Overberg 82.2% 85.9% 80.4%

Cape Winelands 80.6% 80.6% 78.4%

West Coast District 82.0% 83.9% 82.2%

■ 2018 ■ 2019 ■ 2020

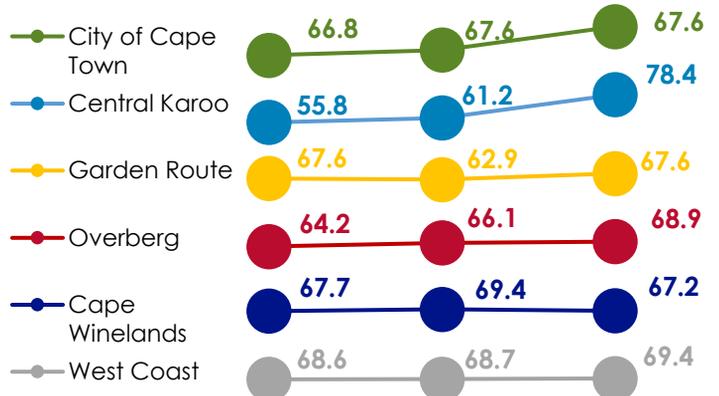
Learner enrolment



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2018 -2020

City of Cape Town	30.7	30.8	30.8
West Coast	30.7	30.9	31.0
Cape Winelands	27.9	28.1	27.8
Overberg	30.7	30.1	30.1
Garden Route	30.1	30.2	30.1
Central Karoo	32.8	32.7	33.0

Learner retention



Education

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

Learner enrolment in the City increased by 1.9 per cent annually from 672 102 in 2018 to 698 194 in 2020. 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 remained stable since 2018, settling at 30.8 in 2020 which is slightly above the Provincial average of 30.3. 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 improved from 66.8 per cent in 2018 to 67.6 per cent in 2020 which was approximately on par with the Provincial average of 67.8 per cent. Retention rates improved in all districts except the Garden Route where it worsened considerably.

Number of schools

The number of public ordinary schools within the City has gradually increased from 766 in 2018 to 778 in 2020. The increase in schools correspond to the notable increase in learner enrolment. In comparison to 2019 (1 449) , there is 1 less school in the Province in 2020 (1 448).

A public ordinary school as contemplated in Chapter 3 of the South African Schools Act, 1996.

Number of no-fee schools

The total number of no-fee schools in the Cape Metro has gradually been increasing, from 357 (46.6 per cent) in 2018 to 362 (46.7 per cent) in 2019 and 368 in 2020 (47.3 per cent). The increase in the number of no-fee schools bodes well to expand access to quality education to less privileged communities. It is expected that the percentage of no-fee schools should increase amidst intensifying economic hardship across the Province. A total of 878 (60.6 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, 588 in 2019 and 569 in 2020.

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.

Disruptions to the academic year due to COVID-19 has had an immense impact on overall education outcomes in 2020, evident from the fact that matric pass rates decreased across all districts in the Province. The City's matric pass rate improved slightly from 80.9 per cent in 2018 to 81.2 per cent in 2019, but decreased to 79.2 per cent in 2020. The average pass rate for the Province in turn declined from 81.8 per cent to 79.3 per cent across the same period.

HEALTH



Tuberculosis

New patients registered for treatment



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	No of operational ambulances	No of ambulances per 10 000
City of Cape Town	122	4



HIV/AIDS

Sub District	Total Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Eastern	27.043	27.597	4.112	2.922
Khayelitsha	48.974	47.675	5.934	3.298
Southern	15.676	15.785	2.656	1.773
Western	31.577	31.984	3.913	2.801
Klipfontein	21.187	20.686	2.725	1.871
Mitchells Plain	28.524	28.182	4.270	2.712
Northern	17.921	17.966	2.412	1.620
Tygerberg	19.901	19.404	2.736	1.808
Sub-total City of Cape Town	210.803	209.279	28.758	18.805

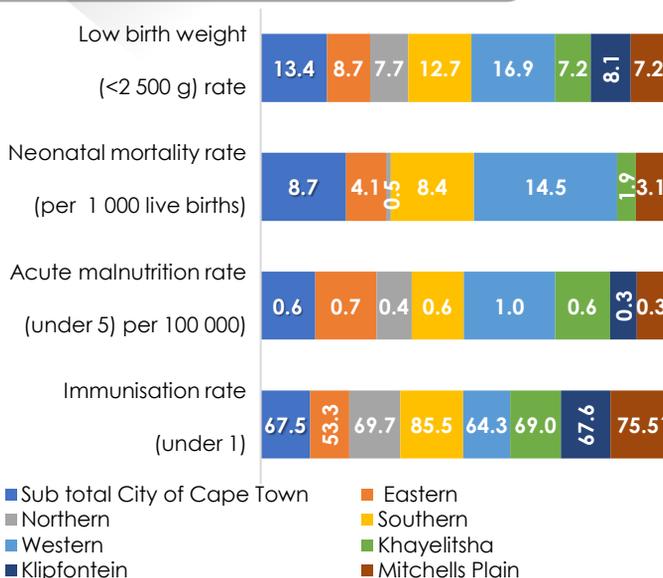


Maternal health

Sub district 2020/21	Maternal Mortality Rate	Delivery rate to women under 20 years	Termination of pregnancy rate
Eastern Health	38.7	11.6	0.7
Northern Health	48.3	13.8	0.3
Southern Health	15.3	8.7	0.5
Western Health	114.1	6.6	1.2
Khayelitsha	67.7	8.9	2.2
Klipfontein	0.0	11.9	0.4
Mitchells Plain	34.4	11.5	1.1
Tygerberg	168.8	9.8	1.2
City of Cape Town	83.8	9.4	1.0



Child health



Health

Healthcare Facilities

The City had 126 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2019, which comprised of 69 fixed clinics, 47 day centres and 10 community health centres. The number of facilities remained unchanged in 2020. There were also 31 mobile/satellite clinics in the Cape Metro.

Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. In 2020, the City had 122 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 on their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Cape Metro municipal area decreased by 1 524 patients between 2019/20 and 2020/21. In total, 209 279 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the City in 2020. The number of new patients started on ART however decreased by 9 953 to 18 805 patients in 2020/21. There has been an average annual decrease of 6,3 per cent between 2016/17 (24 078) and 2020/21 (18 556) in the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the City. Note that these figures all refer to public health facilities.

Child Health

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Cape Metro decreased slightly from 69.6 per cent in 2019/20 to 67.6 per cent in 2020/21. The overall Provincial rate also decreased from 68.3 to 67.6 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 decreased from 1.1 in 2019/20 to 0.6 in 2020/21. The malnutrition rate in fact improved across all districts between 2019/20 and 2020/21, decreasing the Western Cape average from 1.6 to 0.9. The **neonatal mortality rate** (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Cape Metro remained mostly unchanged (slight increase from 8.6 to 8.7 between 2019/20 and 2020/21) and remained on par with the Provincial average of 8.7. A total of 13.4 per cent of all babies born in facility in the City in 2020/21 **weighed less than 2 500 grams**. This is a slight improvement on the 13.6 per cent recorded in 2019/20. The City's total also compares favourably to the Provincial average of 13.9 per cent.

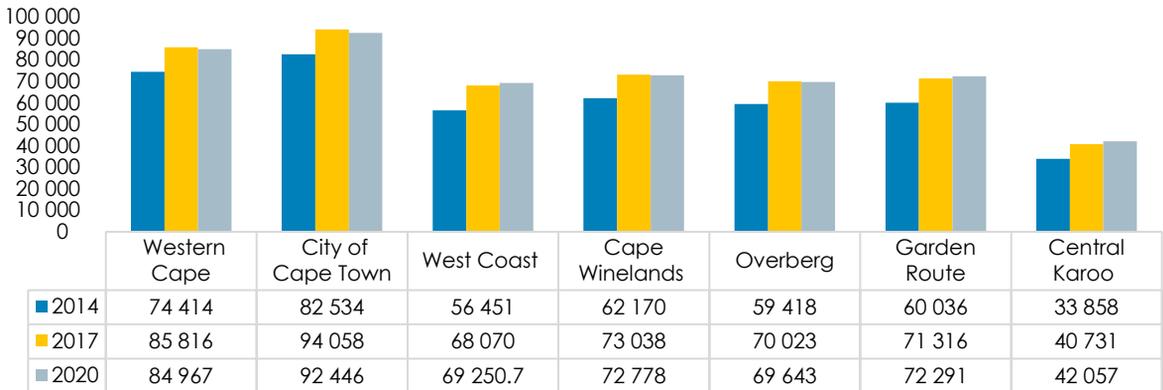
Maternal Health

The **maternal mortality rate** for the Cape Metro area increased exponentially from 57.9 per cent in 2019/20 to 83.8 per cent in 2020/21. Similarly, the Provincial average increased from 48.0 to 88.6 per cent. The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Cape Metro remained mostly unchanged between 2019/20 (9.5) and 2020/21 (9.4). This is the lowest teenage pregnancy rate in the Western Cape. The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the Cape Metro increased from 1.2 per cent in 2019/20 to 1.0 per cent in 2020/21. This is the highest termination rate in the Province. Note that these figures all refer to public health facilities.

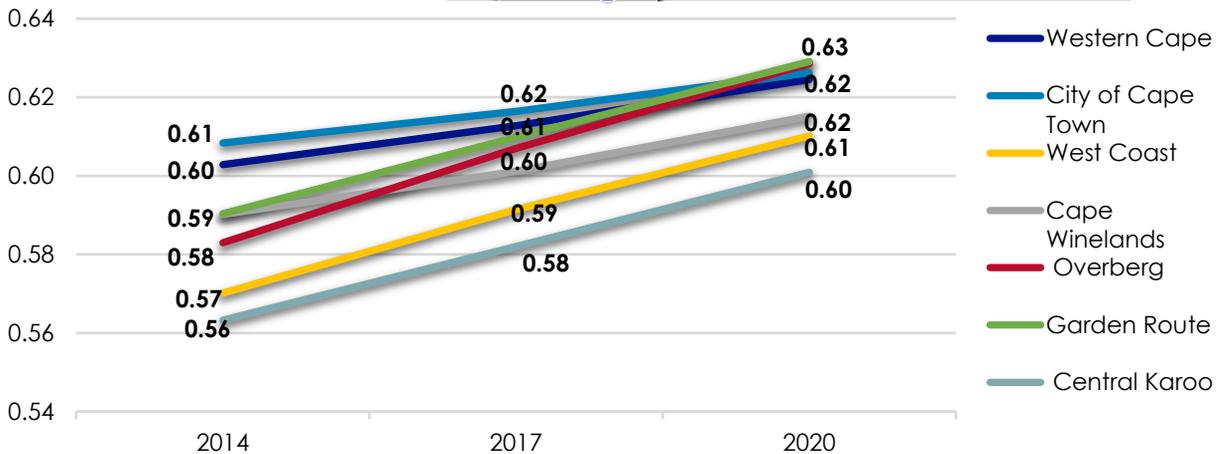
POVERTY



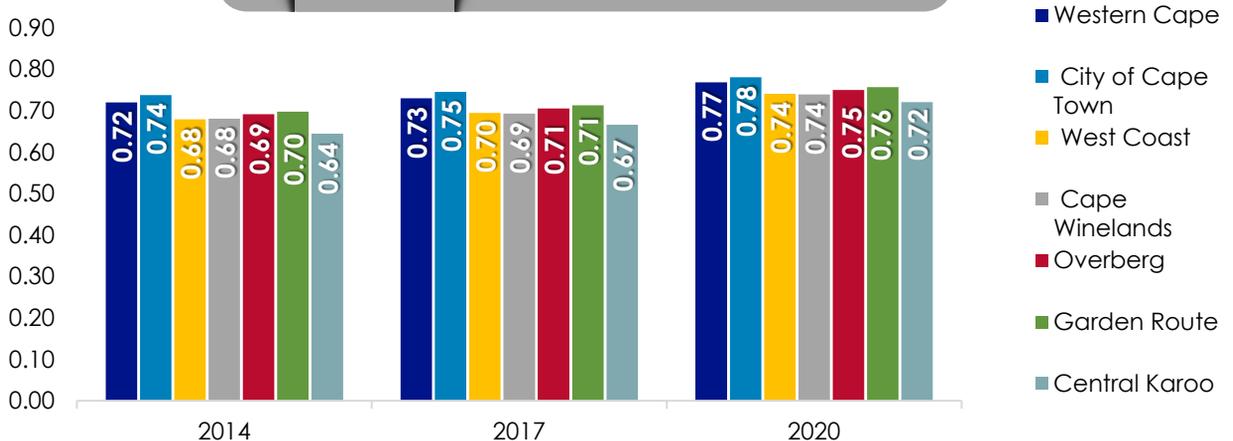
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Human development (HDI)



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

An increase in GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though 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.

GDPR per capita in the City has gradually been on the rise since 2012. A notable drop is however observed in 2020 (R92 446) mostly as a result of the economic decline brought upon by COVID-19. GDPR per capita in the City is however still notably above the Provincial average of R84 967.

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 gradually worsened from 2014 (0.608) to 2020 (0.626). Income inequality has worsened across all districts in the Western Cape over this period. The Central Karoo (0.601) and West Coast (0.610) Districts had the lowest levels of income inequality in 2020. The Provincial average was 0.625.

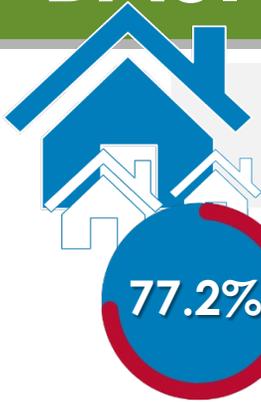
Human Development

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 2014, 2017 and 2020. It is interesting to note that despite general economic hardship impacting on households, the HDI score for the City increase significantly more in recent times i.e., HDI in the Cape Metro was 0.738 in 2014 and increased to 0.746 in 2017; the increase was however more pronounced in 2020 at 0.781. At 0.721, the Central Karoo District had the lowest HDI score in the Province.

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

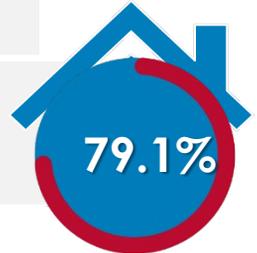


Total number of households

1 303 988 City of Cape Town
1 945 891 Western Cape

Formal main dwelling

1 006 214 City of Cape Town
1 537 538 Western Cape



55.5% City of Cape Town
61.3% Western Cape
 House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.3% City of Cape Town
0.5% Western Cape
 Traditional dwelling

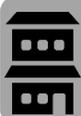


20.1% City of Cape Town
18.3% Western Cape
 Flat/simplex/duplex/triplex or room/flat on shared property

0.8% City of Cape Town
1.0% Western Cape



1.5% City of Cape Town
1.5% Western Cape
 House/flat/room in backyard

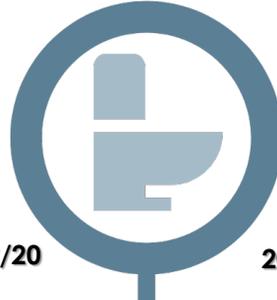
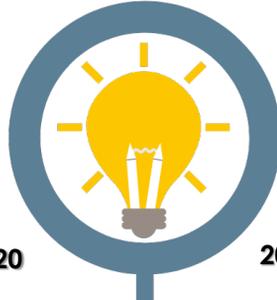
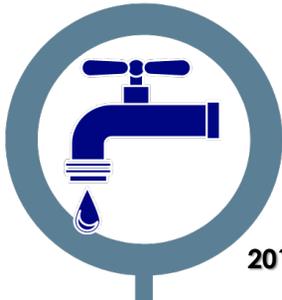


7.3% City of Cape Town
6.8% Western Cape
 Informal dwelling in backyard



14.4% City of Cape Town
12.7% Western Cape
 Informal dwelling not in backyard

Other/Unspecified



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m
 CCT **96.4%**
 Western Cape **96.6%**

Electricity as primary source of lighting
 CCT **93.7%**
 Western Cape **93.0%**

Flush/chemical toilet
 CCT **90.9%**
 Western Cape **90.0%**

Refuse removed at least once a week
 CCT **94.0%**
 Western Cape **89.8%**

Free basic water



Free basic electricity



Free basic sanitation



Free basic refuse removal



Basic Service Delivery

Below information is sourced from Quantec Data. The City's makes use of the data sourced from the 2020 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE). According to the 2020 MYPE, the total number of households and formal dwellings in the City amounted to 1 439 058 and 1 172 409 respectively in 2019/20.

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 2020. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2022 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 1 303 988 households in the Cape Metro area, 77.2 per cent had access to formal housing. This was lower than in any other district in the Province. The National and Provincial averages were 77.4 and 79.0 per cent respectively. Access levels to basic services in the municipal area were as follows in 2019:

- Piped water inside/within 200 m of the dwelling: 96.4 per cent
- Flush or chemical toilet: 90.9 per cent
- Electricity (for lighting): 93.7 per cent
- Refuse removed at least weekly by local authority: 94.0 per cent

With the exception of piped water, these access levels were above the Western Cape averages for all services.

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 number of registered indigent households within the City of Cape Town decreased from 220 796 in 2019 to 197 224 in 2020. The decline can mostly be attributed to the introduction of a new General Valuation Roll which affected the indigent numbers as these are based on property values.

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 sanitation services declined slightly in 2019 while a gradual increase in the number of indigent households receiving free basic refuse removal services was noted.

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 municipal area will increase over time.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	3 129	3 069	3 019
	Western Cape	3 959	3 962	3 803
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	69	67	64
	Western Cape	57	56	53

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	4 157	4 408	4 039
	Western Cape	7 082	7 325	6 430
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	92	96	86
	Western Cape	103	104	90



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	52 302	41 200	28 711
	Western Cape	81 015	62 453	44 441
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	1 157	894	613
	Western Cape	1 176	890	625

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	8 272	7 580	1 862
	Western Cape	12 510	12 290	3 746
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	183	164	40
	Western Cape	182	175	53



Fatal Crashes	City of Cape Town	668	742	557
Road User Fatalities	City of Cape Town	740	835	634



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	City of Cape Town	21 594	19 013	13 259
	Western Cape	39 294	35 935	27 172
Per 100 000	City of Cape Town	478	412	283
	Western Cape	571	512	382

Note: Above crime rates are calculated making use of the official crime statistics received from the South African Police Services (SAPS) and the population figures sourced from the Department of Social Development.

Safety and Security

Murder

The number of actual murders in the City decreased from 3 069 in 2019/20 to 3 019 in 2020/21. This amounted to a decrease in the murder rate from 67 occurrences per 100 000 people to 64 (-3.1 per cent). Despite this decline, the City's murder rate was in 2020/21 higher than in any other municipal area in the Province. In comparison, the Provincial average was 53 in 2020/21.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences in the City decreased by 9,8 per cent from 96 occurrences per 100 000 people in 2019/20 to 86 in 2020/21. This was behind the Cape Winelands (79), making it the second lowest sexual offences rates amongst the various districts of the Western Cape. Across the same period, the Western Cape sexual offences rate decreased from 104 occurrences per 100 000 people to 90 equating to a 13.4 per cent decline.

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 29.8 per cent from 890 occurrences per 100 000 people in 2019/20 to 625 in 2020/21. Given its proportionate size, the City mirrored this trend, with drug-related crime declining by 31.4 per cent to 613 occurrences per 100 00 people in 2020/21.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

Restrictions on the sale of alcohol and limited personal movement outside of a person's dwelling were always going to impact on the number of reported cases of driving under the influence (DUI) and residential burglaries. The total number of DUI cases reported in the Western Cape decreased from 12 290 in 2019/20 to 3 746 in 2020/21. Expressed per 100 000 people, the DUI rate for the Western Cape was 53 occurrences in 2020/21 (69.9 per cent decrease). The DUI rate in the City in turn declined by 75.8 per cent from 164 occurrences across the same period. The Garden Route District had the highest DUI rate amongst the various districts in 2020/21 with 110 occurrences per 100 000 people.

Fatal crashes in the City decreased by 24.9 per cent to 557 in 2020/21. The number of road-user fatalities in turn decreased by 24.1 per cent in the same year.

Residential Burglaries

Residential burglaries in the City decreased sharply from 19 013 reported cases in 2019/20 to 13 259 in 2020/21. The burglary rate per 100 000 people subsequently decreased by 31.3 per cent to 283. For the Western Cape as a whole, the burglary rate declined by 25.4 per cent to 382 occurrences per 100 000 people. In 2020/21, the City had the lowest residential burglary rate amongst all districts in the Province.

Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDP				Employment	
	R Million value 2019	Trend 2015 – 2019	Real GDP growth 2020e	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 - 2019	Net change 2020e
PS Primary Sector	6 191.5	-2.1	10.5	44 923	1 050	-3 528
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5 120.5	-2.4	15.7	44 071	1 063	-3 456
Mining & quarrying	1 071.0	0.1	-18.5	852	-12	-72
SS Secondary sector	101 677.2	-0.2	-12.2	281 580	363	-26 711
Manufacturing	66 053.5	0.0	-10.4	177 306	438	-13 567
Electricity, gas & water	13 489.9	-0.8	-6.8	6 046	52	-203
Construction	22 133.8	-0.5	-21.3	98 228	-128	-12 941
TS Tertiary sector	332 895.1	1.4	-6.4	1 293 010	20 917	-73 163
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	76 357.4	0.7	-10.5	399 121	9 943	-26 895
Transport, storage & communication	49 926.8	0.8	-15.4	84 113	1 208	-4 663
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	120 902.6	2.1	-4.8	352 317	6 473	-20 083
General government	55 340.7	1.0	0.8	206 129	181	2 340
Community, social & personal services	30 367.6	1.0	-2.3	251 330	3 113	-23 862
City of Cape Town	440 763.9	1.0	-7.3	1 619 513	22 330	-103 402

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2020 (%)	Average growth (%) 2016 - 2020	Number of jobs	
			2019	2020
Skilled	31.8	0.3	403 679	386 021
Semi-skilled	48.1	-0.1	619 774	584 019
Low-skilled	20.1	-1.3	263 833	244 302
TOTAL	100.0	-0.2	1 287 286	1 214 342

Informal Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of informal jobs	328 998	327 512	325 760	340 581	349 442	360 442	333 063	350 580	346 656	332 227	301 769
% of Total Employment	23.9	23.2	22.6	23.1	23.2	23.3	21.4	22.0	21.4	20.5	19.9

Unemployment rates	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
West Coast	10.0	10.4	10.1	9.6	10.2	9.1	10.1	10.9	11.1	12.0	11.7
Cape Winelands	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.7	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	11.1	10.8
Overberg	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.8	10.9
Garden Route	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.3	13.9	14.8	15.2	14.9	15.9	15.4
Central Karoo	23.0	22.7	22.3	21.6	21.7	20.4	21.3	22.0	21.5	22.3	20.3
City of Cape Town	18.2	18.3	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.8	21.1	21.9	21.7	23.2	22.4
Western Cape	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.5	17.7	18.4	18.3	19.6	18.9

Note: Provincial Treasury makes use of Quantec data whereas the City relies on HIS Markit for GDP data and the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) produced by Stats SA.

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Sectoral Overview

In 2019, the City's economy was valued at R440.8 billion (current prices) and employed 1 619 513 people. Historical trends between 2015 and 2019 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 1.0 per cent which can mostly be attributed to the tertiary sector which registered a positive annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent. The economy is expected to contract by 7.3 per cent in 2020 with 103 402 jobs being shed.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R120.9 billion), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R76.4 billion) and the manufacturing (R66.1 billion) sectors were the main drivers that contributed to the positive growth. The former two sectors grew by 2.1 and 0.7 per cent respectively between 2015 and 2019, while the manufacturing sector remained stagnant. Except for the agriculture and general government, all sectors in the Cape Metro are expected to have contracted in 2020. The largest contraction is anticipated to be observed in the construction sector which is expected to decline by 21.3 per cent.

The wholesale and retail trade, catering & accommodation (399 121); finance, insurance, real estate & business (352 317) and community, social & personal (251 330) services sectors were in 2019 the largest sources of job creation. Although these sectors experienced positive average job creation between 2015 and 2019, all three are set to shed a significant number of jobs in 2020. The highest number of job losses are expected to be experienced in the wholesale and retail trade, catering & accommodation (-26 895) sector. General government is the only sector to experience job creation in 2020.

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, declined by 2.1 per cent between 2015 and 2019.

Formal and Informal Employment

It is estimated that total employment in the City will in 2020 amount to 1 516 111 workers, of which 1 214 342 (80.1 per cent) are in the formal sector while 301 769 (19.9 per cent) are informally employed. Given the developed nature of the Cape Metro economy and the strength of the secondary and tertiary sectors, it comes as no surprise that the labour force consisted of mostly semi-skilled (48.1 per cent) and skilled (31.8 per cent) workers. Skilled labour was the only category to experience average annual growth between 2016 and 2020, albeit marginally at only 0.3 per cent. The semi-skilled and low-skilled categories contracted on average. These dynamics imply that low-skilled and semi-skilled workers will have to be capacitated and empowered (upskilled) in order to be absorbed in the labour market. Overall, formal and informal employment contracted by 0.2 and 2.5 per cent respectively between 2016 and 2020.

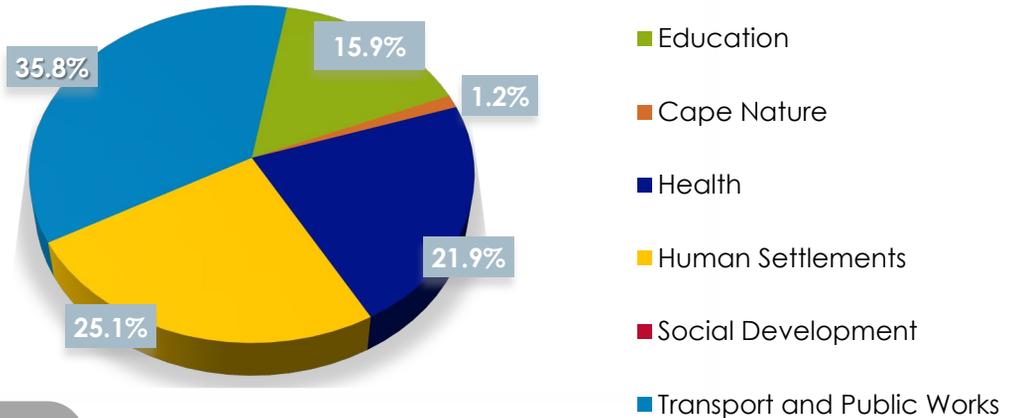
Unemployment

Despite above mentioned decline in total employment, the City's unemployment rate improved from 23.2 per cent in 2019 to 22.4 in 2020. This indicates an overall decline in the labour force participation rate. The City's unemployment rate is however still the highest amongst all Districts. This is particularly concerning given that the 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.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



Public Infrastructure Spend

The following section reflects on provincial and municipal infrastructure spending priorities within the City of Cape Town for 2021/22

Social Infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. A total of 63.0 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 15.9 per cent (R512.5 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 R704.8 million (21.9 per cent). The City will in turn apply R57.8 million from its own capital budget to the Health function. The WCG has also contributed notably towards infrastructure spend relating to Housing (R809.0 million; 25.1 per cent) to improve the quality of life of individuals within the municipal area. The City allocated R835.7 million towards the Housing function.

Community safety is a cornerstone of the Western Cape Economic Recovery Plan. 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 R169.0 million; 1.9 per cent) of its capital budget towards the Public Safety function.

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 R1.153 billion on economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport and public works. Transport infrastructure goes a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially due to it being the business hub of the Western Cape and an important tourist destination. The City assists in this regard with its own contribution of R2.277 billion (25.7 per cent of total municipal infrastructure spending) towards road transport.

Economic infrastructure also includes allocations towards environmental affairs. In 2021/22, the WCG and City will contribute R39.6 million and R105.8 million respectively towards this function.

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 2021/22 channel R4.077 billion towards trading services to reduce backlogs, improve service delivery standards, provide for future residential developments and to roll-out basic services to informal settlements. The 2021/22 trading services budget is mostly focused on wastewater (R1.297 billion; 34.6 per cent), followed by water management (R1.067 billion; 26.2 per cent) and electricity services (R1.044 billion; 25.6 per cent). It should be noted that the City pursues service excellence by providing services above and beyond the minimum acceptable standards.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2021*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2021*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2021*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2021*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2021*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2021
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2021*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2021*

8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2021; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2021*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *2021/22 adjustments budget (August 2021); MBRR B-Schedule Table B5.*