



Western Cape
Government

Department of the Premier

FOR YOU



MARCH 2022

Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators



Acknowledgements

This annual publication is released as the Western Cape Government (WCG) continues driving a recovery plan on the effects of the COVID 19 pandemic and related lockdown as well as striving to attain the strategic priorities it has set to improve the lives of citizens. The publication provides meaningful data on where the WCG has started to contribute to positive change in society and where efforts need to be strengthened.

Not only has the WCG been increasing the use of data and evidence, but there is an increased demand for data and evidence leading to data-driven decision-making for informed service delivery. This publication is an official annual data release compiled by the Provincial Data Office (PDO) which strives to ensure that the data and evidence agenda of the WCG is met.

The PDO has also delivered the Western Cape Data Portal in the past financial year, which provides a platform for access to data across the WCG. Not only is this publication available on the portal but many of the indicators in this publication are presented through interactive dashboards which are continuously updated. This allows users to access data related to this publication and other data sources across the WCG which is continuously updated.

Appreciation goes to the PDO for reviewing and quality assuring each indicator as presented in this annual release, and for ensuring that this publication is supported with quality indicator standards, norms and definitions.

A word of thanks to all Heads of Departments in their efforts and support in leading WCG towards a data-driven organisation.

About this Publication

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

The publication is guided by international definitions as well as norms and standards for development indicators. It is also supported with a Monitoring and Results (M&R) Framework¹. It uses examples and benchmarks from other country specific statistical systems and is strongly aligned to the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. In line with good data governance principles, the data presented are accurate, credible, and reliable; and draws from the most recent data sourced from government administration datasets, official statistics and research by local institutions.

The publication provides data trends for approximately ninety (90) key outcome indicators, as well as baseline data and data trends for twenty-seven (27) outcome indicators in relation to the VIPs aligned to the PSP for 2019 to 2024. In some instances, and where applicable, the publication uses 2016² as a baseline year for all trends. Trends are displayed from this baseline year up to and including the latest data available at the time of publication.

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

This annual release is produced by the Provincial Data Office (PDO) and the publication is accessible via the website of the Department of the Premier (DotP) and the Western Cape Data Portal.

¹ A framework that provides consistent application of common standards for indicators and data that is integral for monitoring delivery and measuring outcomes.

² Any indicator trend prior to 2016 baseline year may be requested from the Provincial Data Office.

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Introduction

This publication "Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is produced using various publicly available data including those from Stats SA, and administrative data from various provincial and national departments. The publication reflects the measurement and monitoring of key outcome indicator trends in line with development outcome indicators. It provides a coherent set of outcome indicators with data trends to support evidence-based development.

This annual publication 'measuring results using key outcome indicators' continues to measure baselines for a five (5) year strategic plan and makes linkages to indicators that are related to the goals of the recovery plan.

As more recent data becomes available and is presented in this release, more is being understood on the effects of COVID 19 across all areas of society. One of the effects of the pandemic has meant reprioritisation across sectors and thus some routine data sources used in this publication are being delayed or not being published.

The sections that follow provide the measures of outcome indicators that are linked to the global data agenda. The publication is structured in such a way that the data can be used to strengthen the policy and data decision making chain. The data are presented according to the universal statistical themes of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) as a start, and then mapped to policy domains such as the VIPs of the PSP and the national priorities. The publication also makes reference where indicators are related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and notes the SDG indicator and indicator number as guided by Stats SA³.

Outcome indicators are represented mostly at national and provincial levels (due to the challenges experienced in the disaggregation of data, the quality, the access and availability of lower level data); and presented through existing baseline data and five-year trends⁴. Approximately twenty-seven (27) key outcome indicators in the PSP are included in this report. For ease of representation, graphical representation focus on providing comparisons between the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Where applicable, data for all nine (9) provinces are provided in the table accompanying an indicator.

³ See http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf

⁴ A database of all indicators and related data trends is maintained by the PDO who is the custodian of the database.

Definitions

Indicator:	The indicator refers to the indicator label defined in the Indicator Framework
Policy Domain:	Relevant chapters in the National Development Plan are presented as policy domains to which the indicator is linked
Trend analysis:	Provides a short synopsis of the data provided for each indicator
Data:	Presents the data to the reader in a tabular form
Graph:	Presents the data to the reader in a graphical form
Data format:	Refers to the format in which the data is presented
Definition:	A further, more detailed definition of the indicator is provided here
Data source:	Refers to the original source the data presented was obtained from
Other links:	Provides a reference to the Western Cape Vision Inspired Priorities, Sustainable Development Goals and Recovery Plan Themes
Data Note:	Refers to cautionary notes or added attributes of the data

Universal Statistical Themes

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

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

Sustainable Development Goals

The global agenda on sustainable development is best expressed through the SDGs, what one can best describe as the ultimate measure of progress which is about prosperity for people and planet. The SDGs, a set of 17 “Global Goals”, 169 targets, and 230 indicators, are a standard for evaluating if progress is being made across the world to reduce poverty, improve quality of life, and realise aspirations of the masses of people towards development. The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) are:

- GOAL 1: No Poverty
- GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
- GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
- GOAL 4: Quality Education
- GOAL 5: Gender Equality
- GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
- GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- GOAL 13: Climate Action
- GOAL 14: Life Below Water
- GOAL 15: Life on Land
- GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
- GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

Policy Domain alignment

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

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

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

Vision-Inspired Priorities and Recovery Plan

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

- VIP 1: Safe and Cohesive Communities
- VIP 2: Growth and Jobs
- VIP 3: Empowering People
- VIP 4: Mobility and Spatial Transformation
- VIP 5: Innovation and Culture

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

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

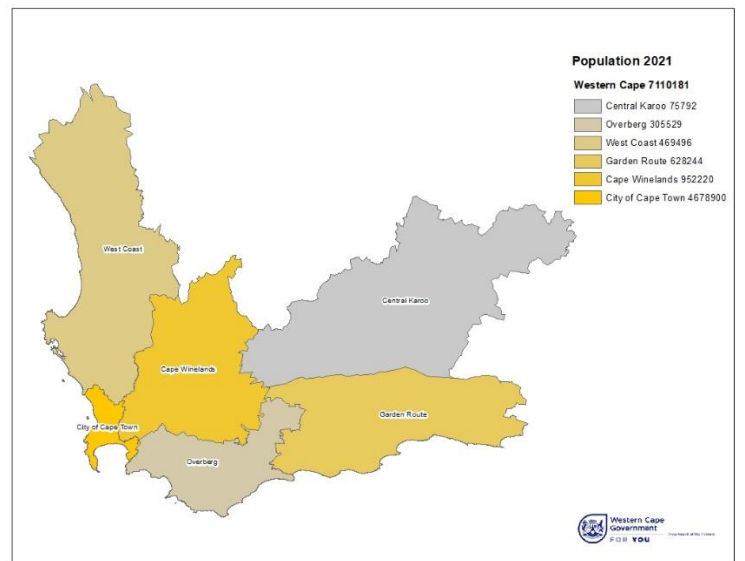
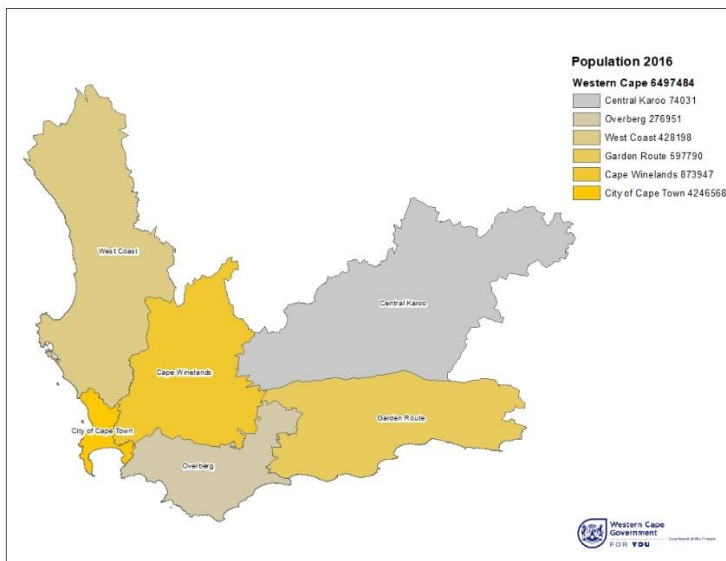
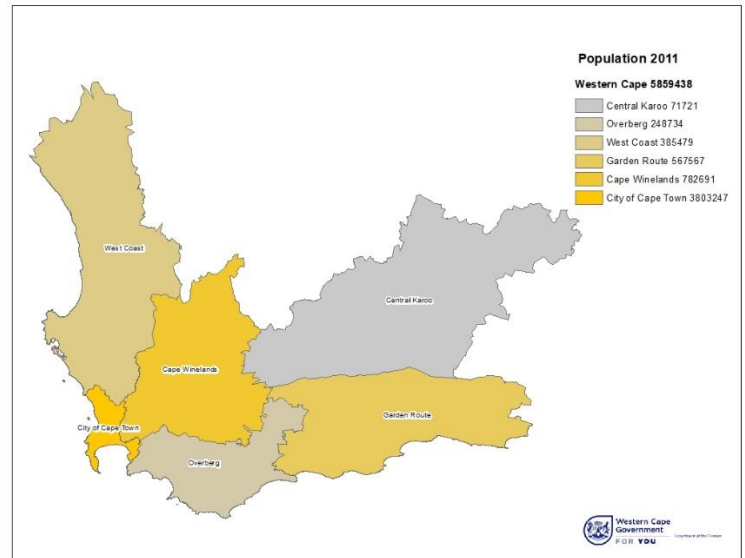
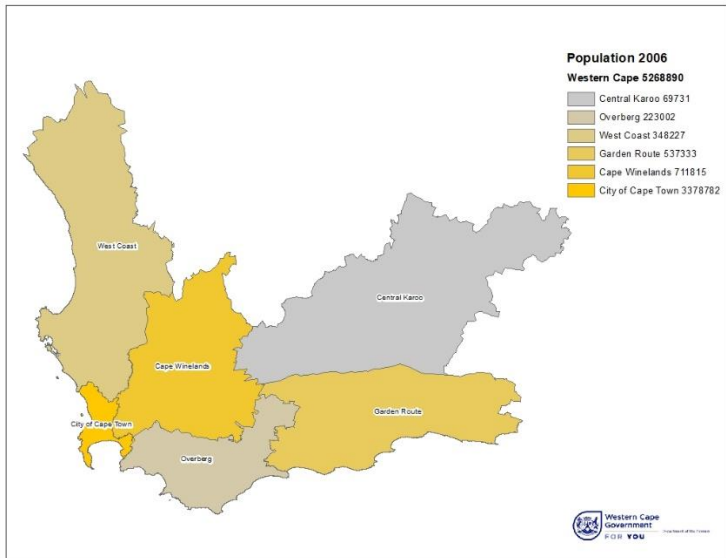
- Jobs
- Safety
- Wellbeing



Population

Western Cape population

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the distribution of the province's population across the districts for the years 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021.



The Western Cape population by age group and gender

TREND ANALYSIS

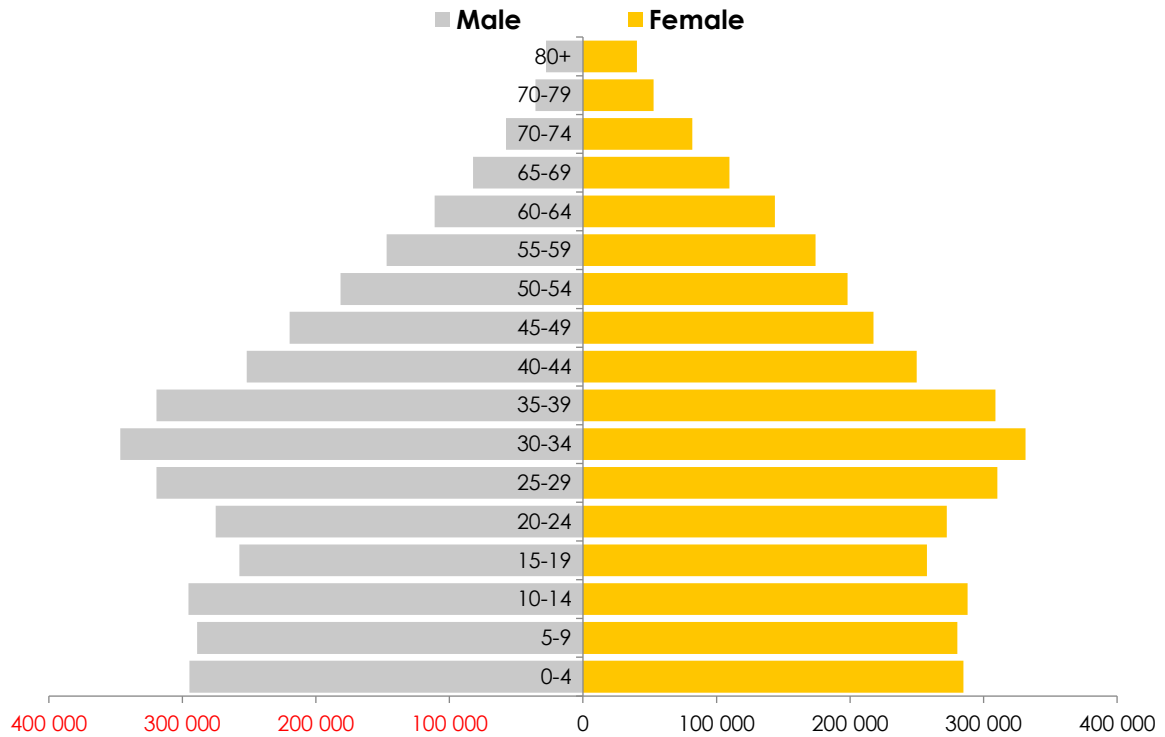
The total number of people living in the Western Cape was 7 113 776 in 2021 as compared to 7 014 551 in 2020, with 49.4% of the population being male and 50.6% female. From the age group 50 years and older, the proportion of females are significantly higher than males. The Western Cape has an age-dependency of 45.4%. In addition, 57.7% of the population is under 35 years of age.

Western Cape population by age category, 2021

	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-4	294 624	284 981	579 605	50.8%	49.2%
5-9	289 090	280 453	569 542	50.8%	49.2%
10-14	295 480	287 993	583 473	50.6%	49.4%
15-19	257 247	257 681	514 928	50.0%	50.0%
20-24	274 967	272 364	547 331	50.2%	49.8%
25-29	319 401	310 255	629 656	50.7%	49.3%
30-34	346 528	331 413	677 941	51.1%	48.9%
35-39	319 531	308 974	628 505	50.8%	49.2%
40-44	251 801	249 989	501 790	50.2%	49.8%
45-49	219 774	217 627	437 402	50.2%	49.8%
50-54	181 610	198 038	379 649	47.8%	52.2%
55-59	147 066	174 066	321 132	45.8%	54.2%
60-64	111 076	143 818	254 894	43.6%	56.4%
65-69	82 280	109 729	192 009	42.9%	57.1%
70-74	57 622	81 848	139 470	41.3%	58.7%
70-79	35 552	52 936	88 488	40.2%	59.8%
80+	27 662	40 298	67 960	40.7%	59.3%
Total	3 511 311	3 602 465	7 113 776	49.4%	50.6%



Western Cape populaton by age group and gender, 2021



Data format	Number
Definition	The total number of people living in the Western Cape by age group and gender in a given year.
Data source	Mid-Year Population Estimates 2021, Stats SA
Other links	Priority groups mainstreaming: women, children, older persons
Data Note	

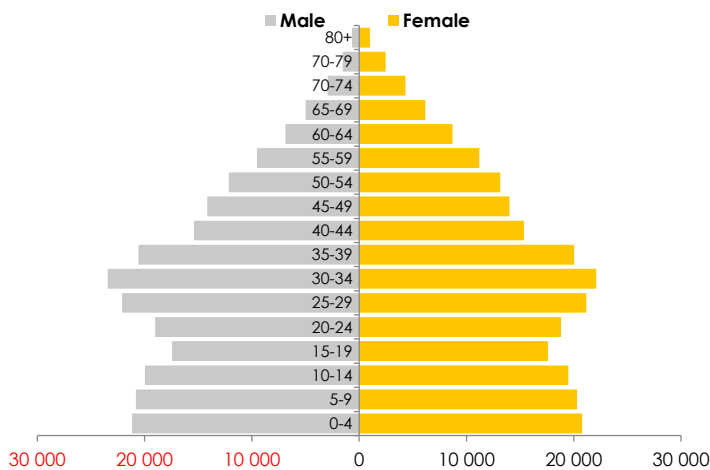


The Western Cape District population by age group and gender

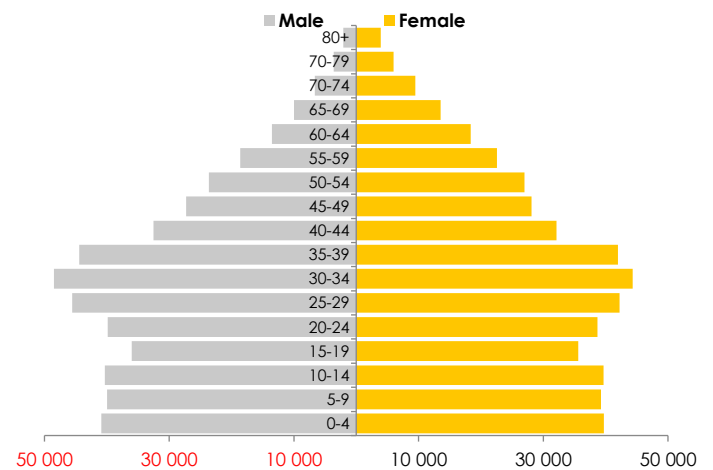
TREND ANALYSIS

For 2021, the City of Cape Town accounts for 65.8% of the Western Cape province's population. Cape Winelands (13.4%) and Garden Route (8.8%) are the districts with the second and third highest population in the province.

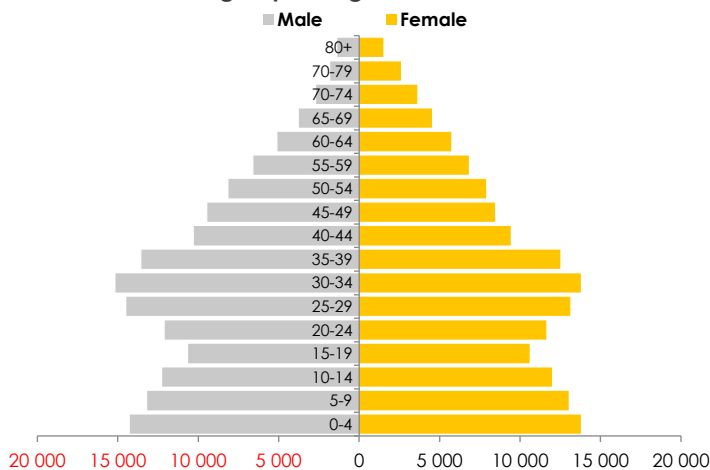
West Coast District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2021



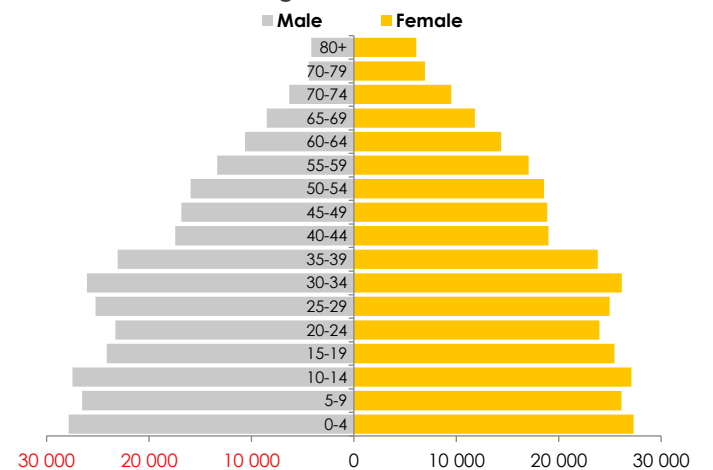
Cape Winelands District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2021



Overberg District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2021

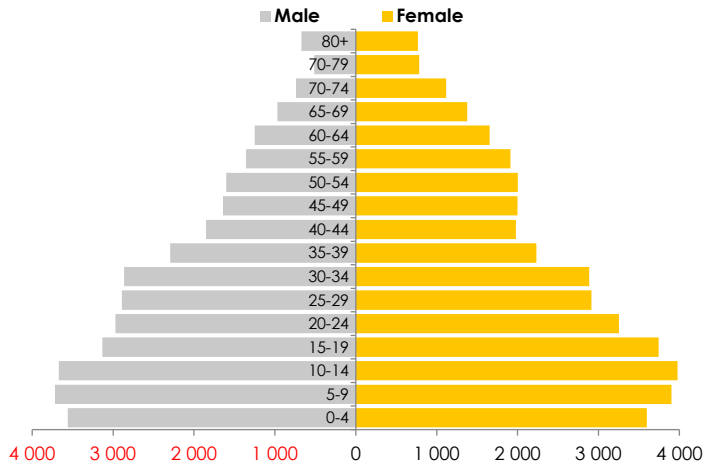


Garden Route population by age group and gender, 2021

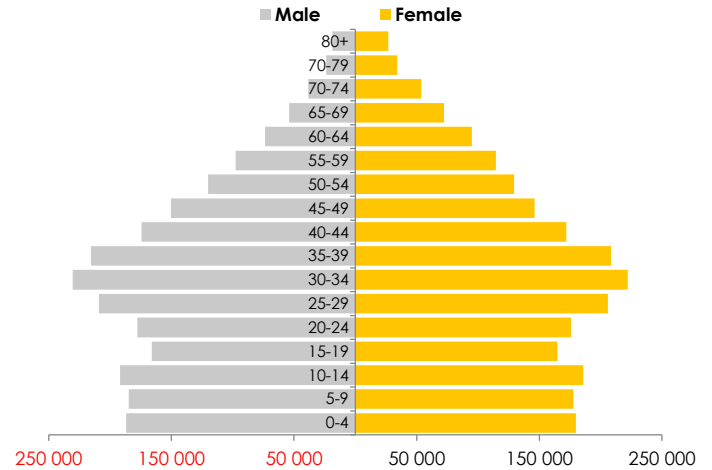




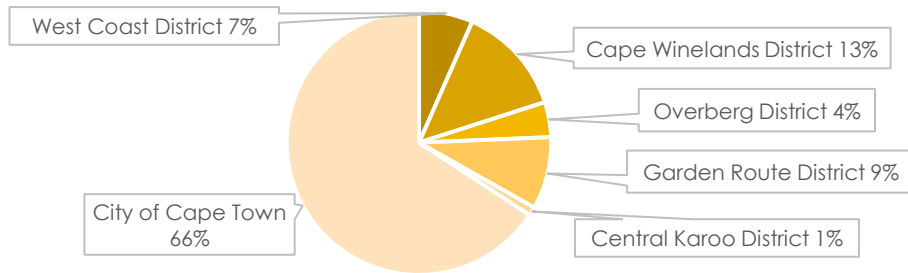
Central Karoo District Municipality population by age group and gender, 2021



City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality population by age group and gender, 2021



Western Cape population per district, 2021



Western Cape population by district and gender, 2021

Districts	Male	Female	Total	% Population per district
West Coast District	232 818	236 678	469 496	6.6%
Cape Winelands District	473 242	482 572	955 814	13.4%
Overberg District	154 578	150 951	305 529	4.3%
Garden Route District	301 200	327 044	628 244	8.8%
Central Karoo District	35 701	40 090	75 792	1.1%
City of Cape Town	2 313 770	2 365 130	4 678 900	65.8%
Western Cape	3 511 311	3 602 465	7 113 776	100.0%

Data format

Number

Definition

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

Data source

Mid-Year Population Estimates 2021, Stats SA

Other links

Priority groups mainstreaming: women, children, older persons

Data Note

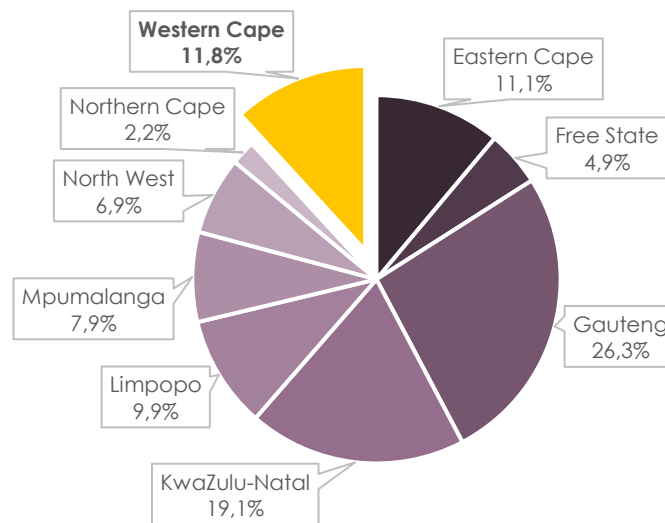


The South African population per province

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's population has increased from 6.5 million people in 2016 to 7.1 million in 2021; and now has the 3rd largest population in the country, with Gauteng having the largest population. The Western Cape accounts for 11.8% of the country's population; and has the second highest average annual growth rate (1.8%) following Gauteng (2.4%). 26.3% of the country's population resides in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 19.1%.

Total population per province, 2021



Province	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	average annual growth rate	% population per province
Eastern Cape	6 668 591	6 678 677	6 688 809	6 698 423	6 697 467	6 676 590	0.02%	11.1%
Free State	2 858 347	2 875 460	2 893 972	2 912 344	2 927 939	2 932 441	0.51%	4.9%
Gauteng	14 049 265	14 421 596	14 790 657	15 156 959	15 513 181	15 810 388	2.39%	26.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 927 825	11 054 221	11 184 303	11 314 533	11 431 105	11 513 575	1.05%	19.1%
Limpopo	5 689 473	5 742 259	5 796 523	5 850 707	5 896 805	5 926 724	0.82%	9.9%
Mpumalanga	4 403 304	4 469 176	4 542 520	4 617 693	4 689 027	4 743 584	1.50%	7.9%
North West	3 819 022	3 881 560	3 946 988	4 012 494	4 076 040	4 122 854	1.54%	6.9%
Northern Cape	1 227 452	1 244 123	1 260 707	1 276 983	1 292 582	1 303 047	1.20%	2.2%
Western Cape	6 497 484	6 623 891	6 754 873	6 886 690	7 014 551	7 113 776	1.83%	11.8%
South Africa	56 140 764	56 990 964	57 859 351	58 726 826	59 538 697	60 142 978	1.39%	100.0%

Data format Number

Definition The total number of persons living in South Africa by province.

Data source Mid-Year Population Estimates 2021, Stats SA

Other links

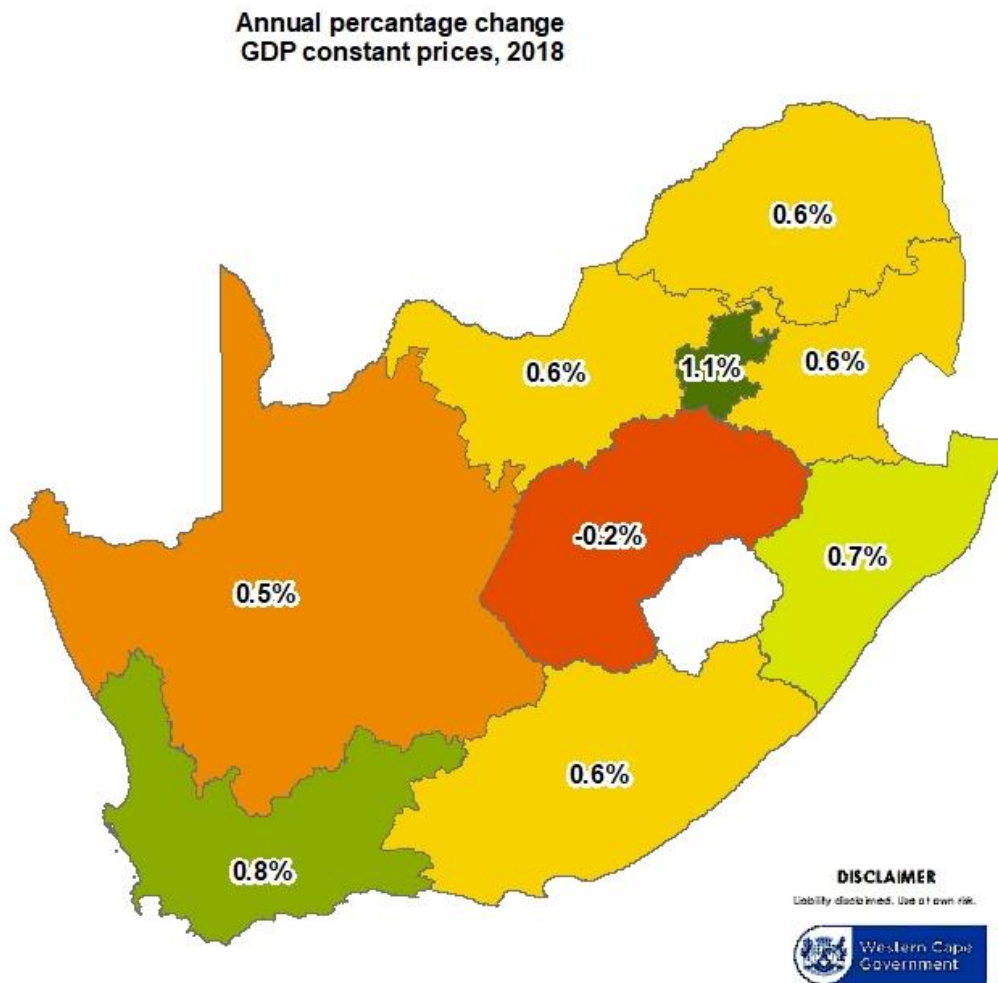
Data Note



Economic Growth and Transformation

Real regional GDP growth rate per province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



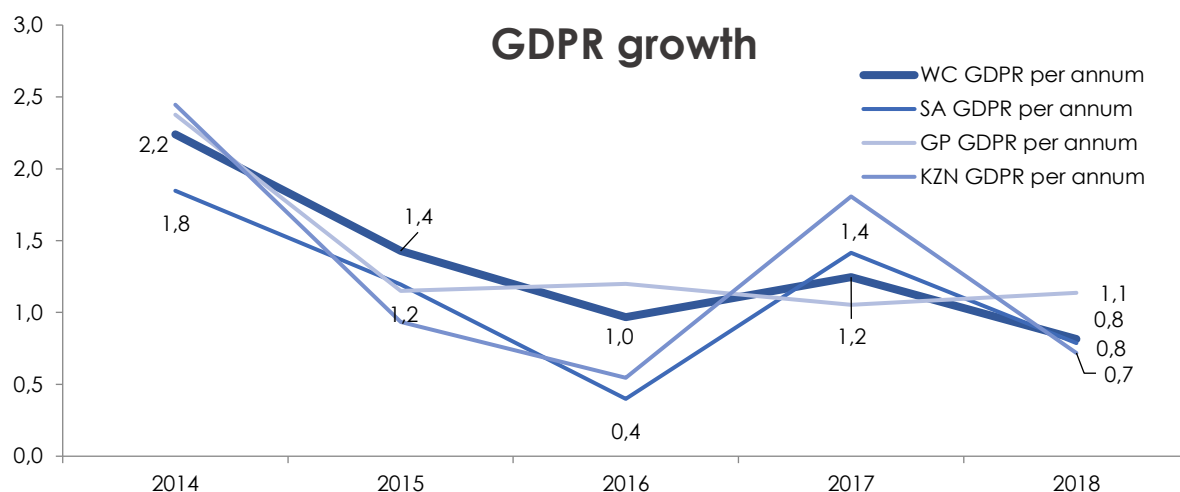
The map above shows that all provinces had positive Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2018 except Free State. Gauteng and the Western Cape experienced the highest growth in 2018.

Real regional GDP growth rate

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

The data from 2014 onwards shows that economic growth was generally slowing down. The provincial economy experienced its lowest growth in 2019. However, the effects of COVID 19 on the provincial economy points towards 2020 having negative growth in all provinces. Nationally for **2020**, the economy contracted by 7%. This is the largest decrease in GDP growth since 1946 according to some estimates.



GDPR per annum South African Provinces						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Western Cape	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4
Eastern Cape	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.0
Northern Cape	3.0	1.1	-1.2	2.8	0.5	-0.6
Free State	2.0	-0.3	-0.3	1.4	-0.2	-0.4
KwaZulu-Natal	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.1
North West	-3.7	4.4	-3.6	2.0	0.6	-0.5
Gauteng	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6
Mpumalanga	2.9	-0.2	0.1	1.9	0.6	-0.4
Limpopo	1.1	1.8	-0.5	2.1	0.6	-0.2
SA GDP	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.2

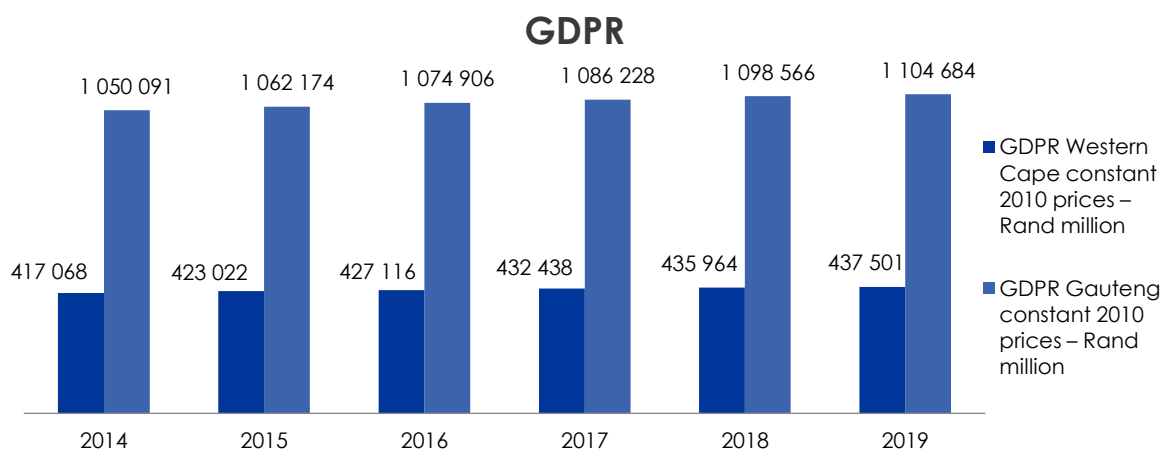
Data format Percentage change in GDP
Definition The total GDP growth of the province per annum taking inflation into account.
Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA
Other links VIP 2
 SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
 Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

The total GDP of the Western Cape in Rands

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

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



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

Data format	Rand value of GDPR at current prices in Rand million
Definition	Market value of all final goods and services produced within a region in a given period of time.
Data source	GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
	Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

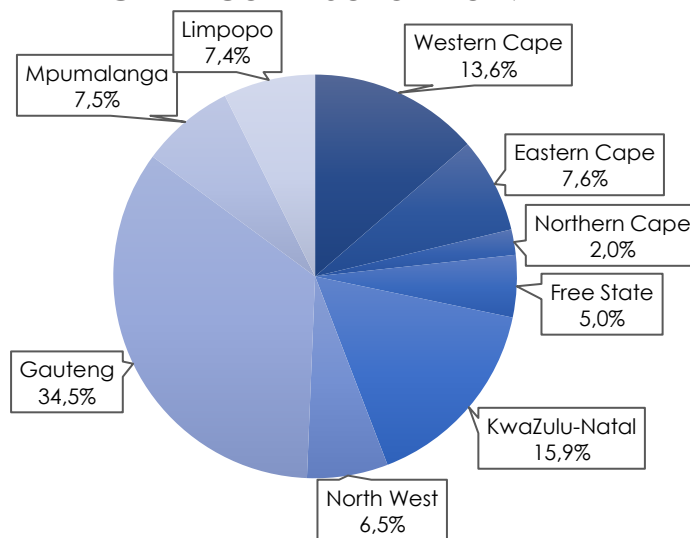
The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to the country's GDP

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's contribution to national GDP remains fairly constant. The province with the highest contribution in 2019 to the national GDP is Gauteng with 34.5% contribution; followed by the KwaZulu-Natal (15.9%); and then the Western Cape (13.6%).

GDPR contribution 2019



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

Data format Percentage of total GDP
Definition Percentage contribution of Western Cape regional GDP to National GDP of South Africa.
Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA
Other links PSG 1
Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

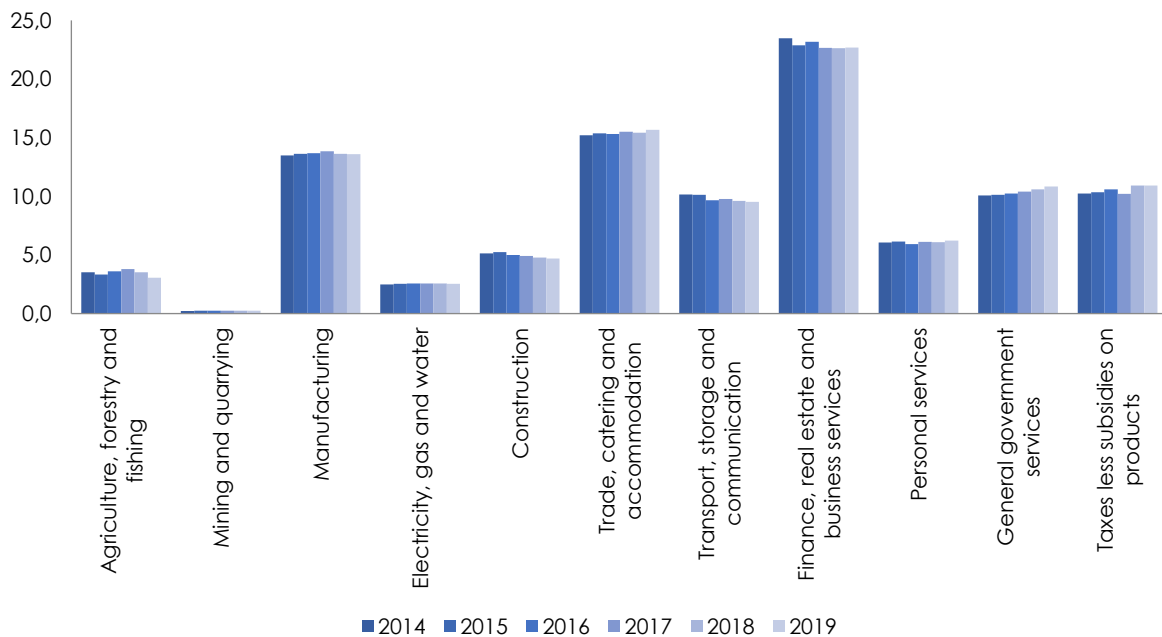
Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the Western Cape

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TREND ANALYSIS

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

GDP contribution from each industry



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

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

Data format	Percentage contribution of each industry to GDPR
Definition	Percentage contribution each industry in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province.
Data source	GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2 Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
Data Note	Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

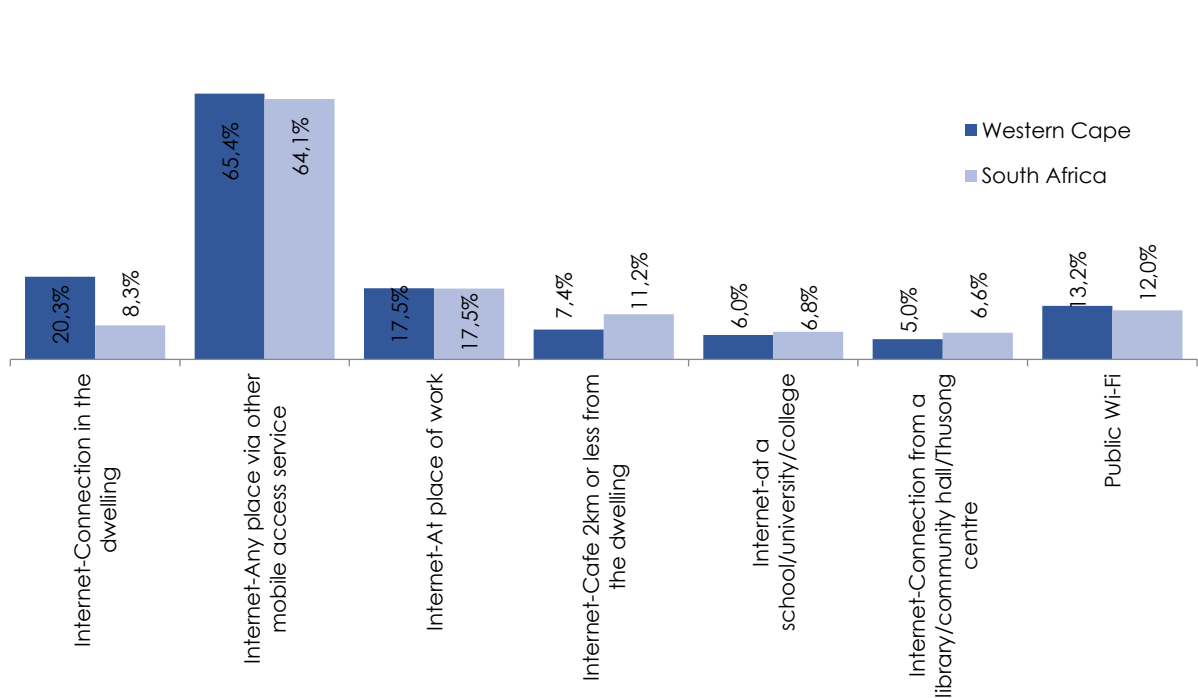
Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.)

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TREND ANALYSIS

In 2020, the type of internet access most accessible for households across the country are Any place via other mobile access services. Western Cape has the highest proportion of households with an internet connection in dwelling (20.3%) followed by Gauteng (14.2%). The proportion of the population that has the highest access to the internet at their place of work are Gauteng (27.3%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (20.3%) and the Western Cape (17.5%).

Percentage of households by type of internet access, WC and SA, 2020





Percentage of households accessing the internet by type of access and province, 2020

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Internet-Connection in the dwelling	20.3%	4.4%	8.2%	6.2%	3.4%	1.0%	14.2%	1.2%	1.5%	8.3%
Internet-Any place via other mobile access service	65.4%	52.2%	63.0%	59.0%	60.2%	59.3%	73.1%	68.7%	56.8%	64.1%
Internet-At place of work	17.5%	11.4%	15.9%	11.7%	20.3%	8.4%	27.3%	7.9%	5.9%	17.5%
Internet-Cafe 2km or less from the dwelling	7.4%	4.4%	1.6%	3.6%	15.8%	2.4%	19.5%	9.6%	2.0%	11.2%
Internet-at a school/university/college	6.0%	5.4%	3.5%	8.1%	7.3%	2.3%	10.9%	2.8%	2.1%	6.8%
Internet-Connection from a library/community hall/Thusong centre	5.0%	1.1%	2.9%	3.2%	18.5%	1.2%	7.2%	1.8%	0.9%	6.6%
Public Wi-Fi	13.2%	6.2%	14.9%	6.4%	12.9%	3.9%	20.0%	7.6%	2.8%	12.0%

Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to the internet.
Data source	GHS 2020, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2; SDG Goal 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by a mobile network such as 3G and LTE or 5G.
Data Note	Percentages can sum to more than 100% as households may indicate more than 1 form of accessing the internet. Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

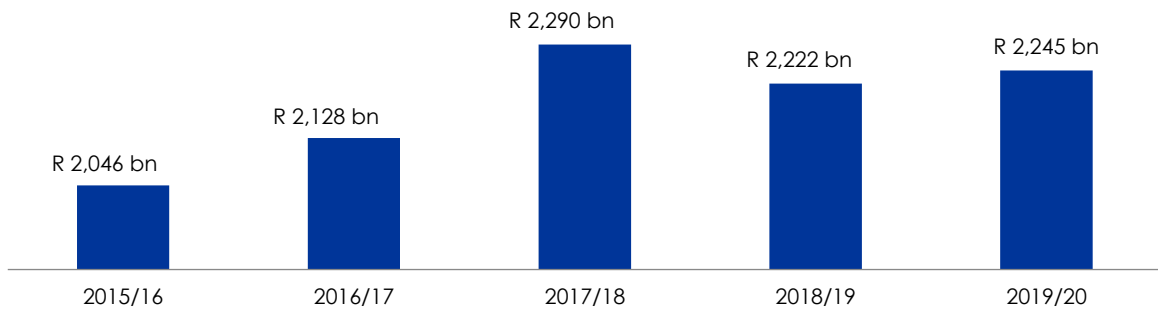
Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape

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TREND ANALYSIS

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

Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape



Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape

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

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

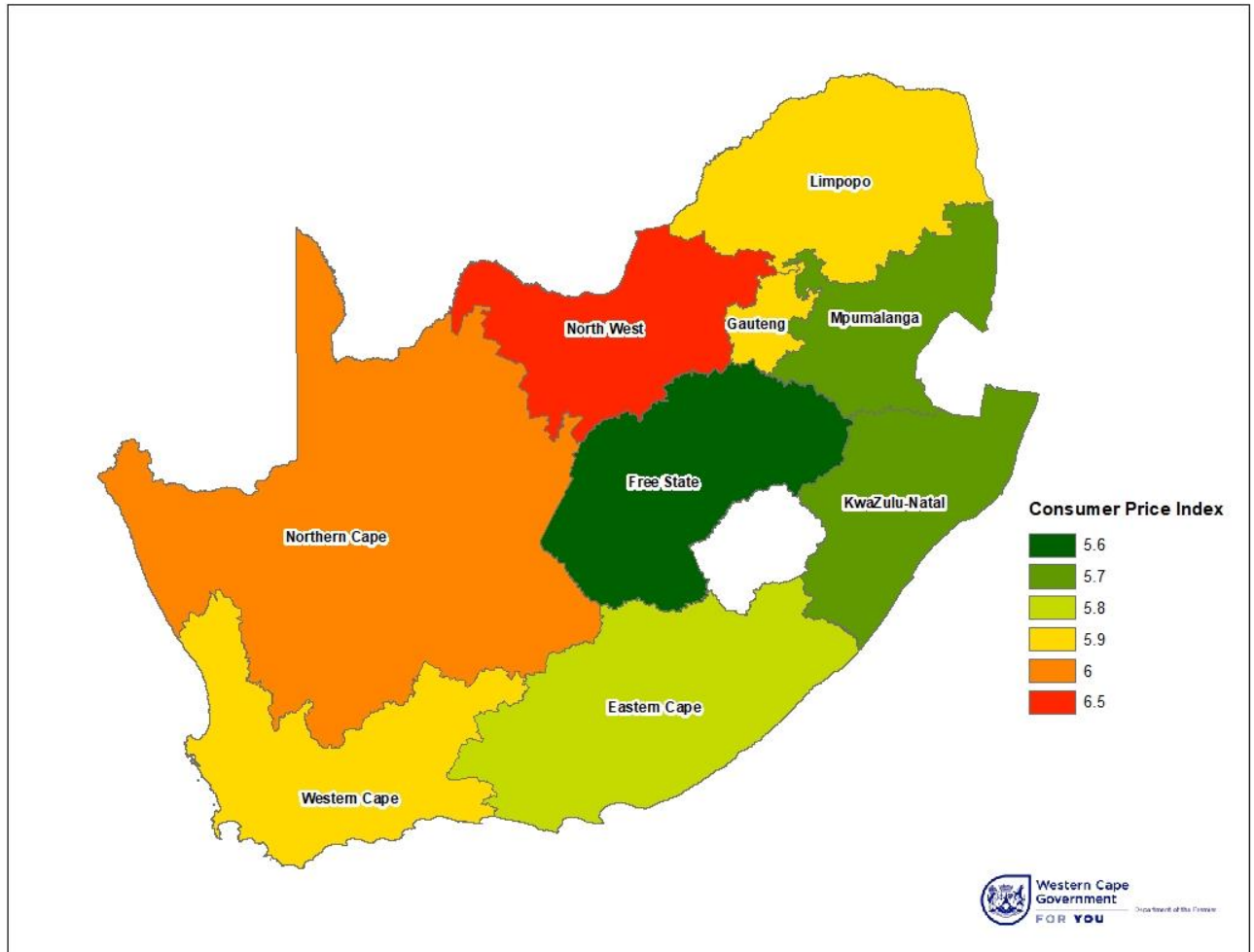


Prices



Consumer Price Index by province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows that all provinces are in a range between 5.6% and 6.5% for headline inflation; with the Northern Cape and North West experiencing the highest inflation during December 2020.

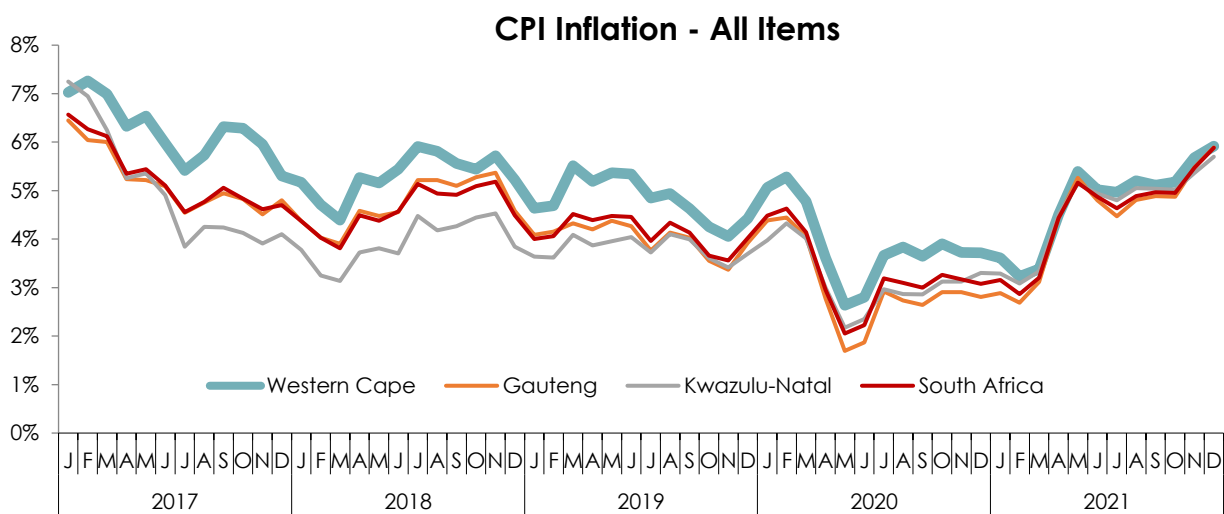


Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2017, the inflation rate (all items) has been maintained at between 2.1% and 6.6% for South Africa. 2017 saw a decrease in the inflation rate and remaining fairly constant during 2018 and 2019. South Africa experienced its lowest inflation rate of 2.1% in May 2020. However, inflation has been rising in South Africa and the Western Cape since the start of 2021. Food inflation saw an increase for both South Africa and the Western Cape and has reached its highest rate for the Western Cape in August 2021. As at February 2022, the inflation rate for the Western Cape was 5.4%.



		CPI inflation rate, 2021											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	3.6%	3.2%	3.4%	4.5%	5.4%	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.7%	5.9%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6.0%	6.0%	5.8%	6.2%	6.6%	6.6%	6.5%	6.8%	6.4%	6.1%	5.5%	5.4%
	Food	6.2%	6.2%	5.9%	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	7.0%	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	5.9%	5.8%
South Africa (All urban areas)	All items	3.2%	2.9%	3.2%	4.4%	5.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.5%	5.9%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.4%	5.2%	5.7%	6.3%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.9%	6.6%	6.1%	5.5%	5.5%
	Food	5.6%	5.4%	5.9%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.7%	6.0%	5.9%



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

Data format Percentage

Definition Year-on-year percentage increase in consumer price index.

Data source Stats SA; CPI 2017 - 2021

Other links VIP 2

Data Note Table provides the inflation rates for the past year and graph shows trends going back to 2017 for ease of presentation.

Note regarding COVID-19:

Resulting from COVID-19 health protocols, retail-based prices recorded across all regions (including online prices) have been pooled to create national average price changes which are then applied to each elementary index at a regional level. This means that the geographic index (including total country) changes will, in the main, vary according to different weights and not different price changes.

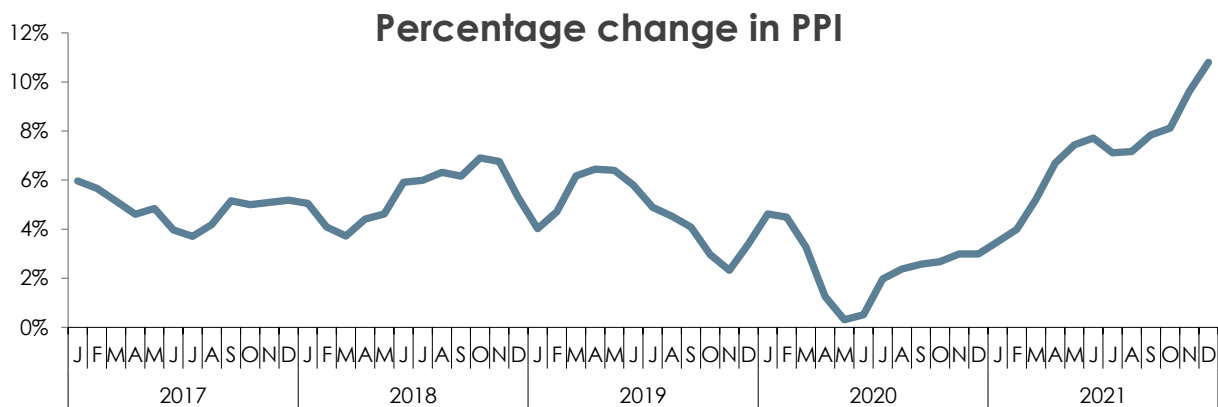


The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI)

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TREND ANALYSIS

The Producer Price Index inflation averaged 4.9% in 2017, 5.4% in 2018, 4.6% in 2019, 2.5% in 2020 and 7.1% in 2021. The high of 10.8% came in December 2021; whilst the lowest of 0.3% in May 2020 and 0.5% in June 2020 during the strict lockdown experienced due to COVID-19.



Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa

		2021											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufacture d goods	3.5%	4.0%	5.2%	6.7%	7.4%	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.8%	8.1%	9.6%	10.8%

Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa

		2020											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufacture d goods	4.6%	4.5%	3.3%	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%

Data format Percentage

Definition Year-on-year percentage change in producer price index.

Data source Stats SA; PPI 2017 – 2021

Other links VIP 2

Data Note Table provides the rates for the past two years and the graph shows trends for the last five (5) years for ease of presentation; the base year for the PPI is 2016; and therefore, annual changes is calculated from 2017.

In 2020, the restrictions on economic activity imposed by the government during COVID-19 lockdown have adversely affected the extent of imputations used to compile the PPI. Despite the wide-ranging restrictions in May, businesses were allowed to operate under variable conditions.

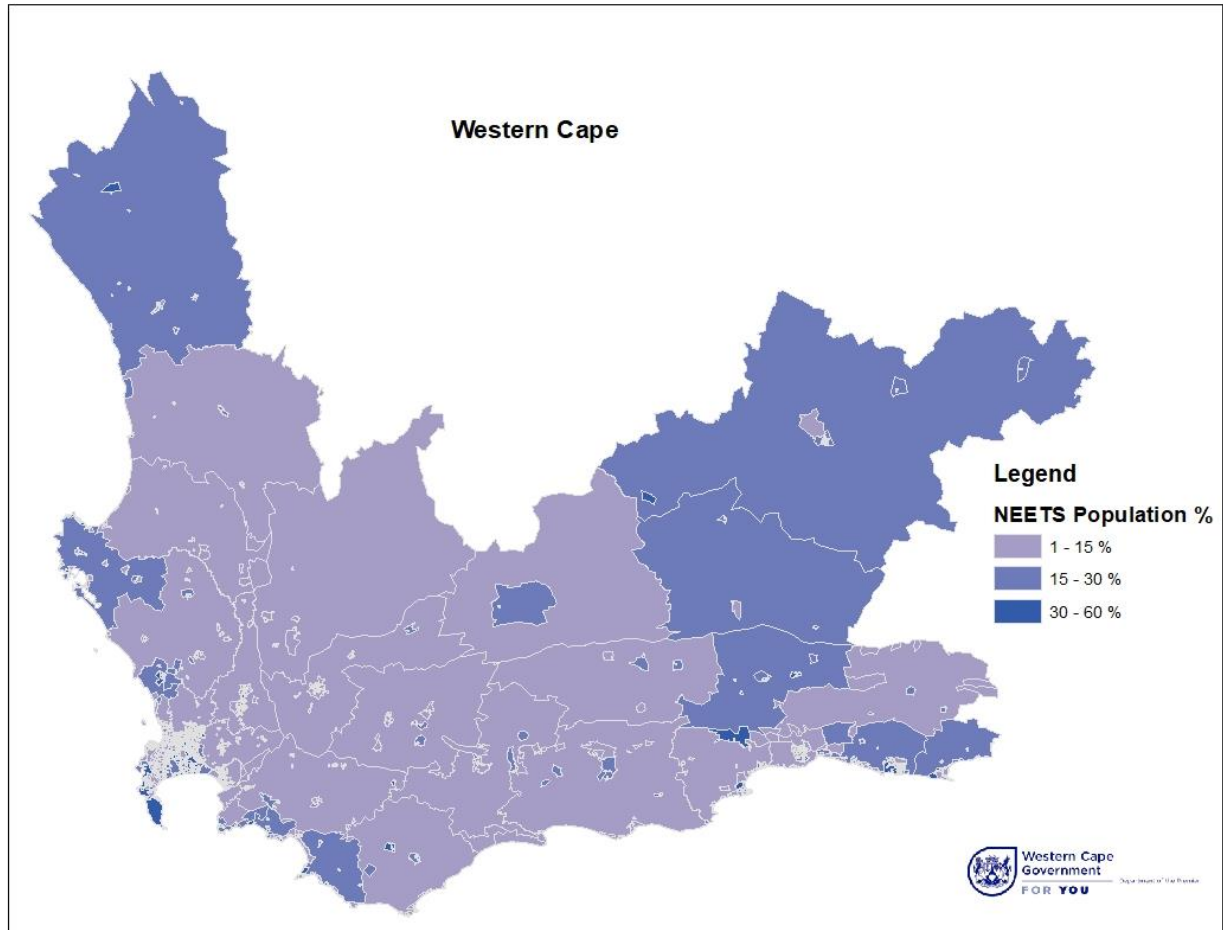


**Employment,
job creation and
decent work**



Not in Education, Employment, or Training in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the NEETS population totals calculated by the Population Unit of the Western Cape Department of Social Development, represented at the geographic level of the Statistics SA Sub-place boundaries. A NEET or neet is defined as a young person (15 - 24) who is "Not in Education, Employment, or Training".

The Census 2011 Community Profile Database for Education at Sub-Place level was used to derive the number of NEETs per sub-place in the Province.

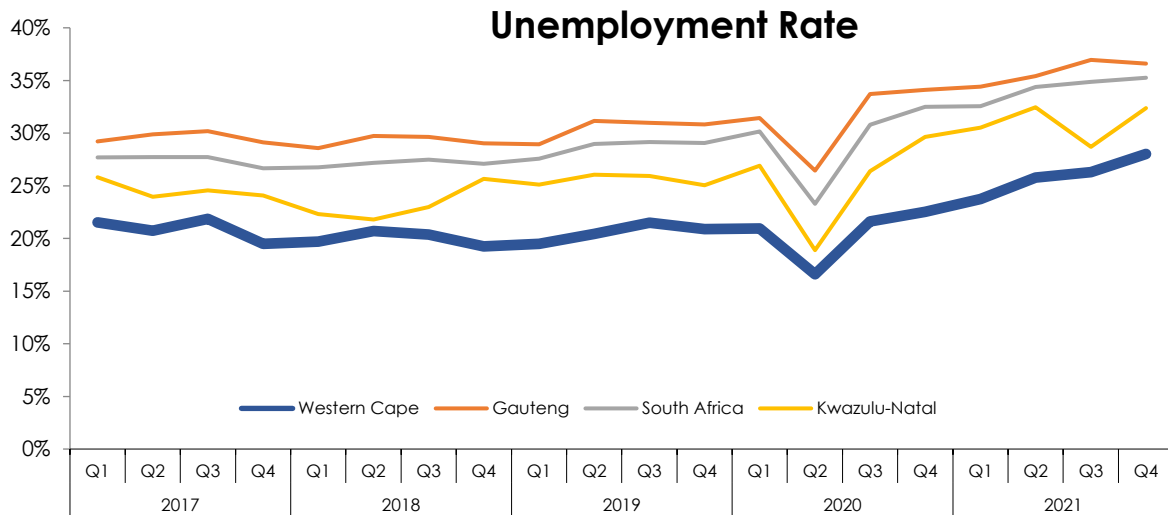


Unemployment rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) years, the unemployment rate for the Western Cape is lower than the national average. However, the Western Cape in line with the rest of South Africa has experienced a growing unemployment rate where the Western Cape unemployment rate for the 4th Quarter of 2021 was 28.0% and South Africa at 35.3%. Both these values represent the highest rate experienced over the past 5 years.



Unemployment rate for Western Cape and South Africa, 2020 – 2021

	2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	20.9%	16.6%	21.6%	22.5%	23.7%	25.8%	26.3%	28.0%
Eastern Cape	40.5%	36.9%	45.8%	47.9%	43.8%	47.1%	47.4%	45.0%
Northern Cape	27.0%	25.1%	23.1%	28.7%	23.4%	28.1%	24.9%	25.0%
Free State	38.4%	25.3%	35.5%	33.4%	35.6%	36.5%	38.1%	36.7%
Kwazulu-Natal	26.9%	18.9%	26.4%	29.6%	30.5%	32.5%	28.7%	32.4%
North-West	33.2%	21.6%	28.3%	33.3%	32.2%	35.2%	35.7%	33.8%
Gauteng	31.4%	26.4%	33.7%	34.1%	34.4%	35.4%	37.0%	36.6%
Mpumalanga	33.3%	13.3%	27.8%	33.0%	33.5%	35.2%	37.5%	39.7%
Limpopo	23.6%	21.9%	26.3%	27.3%	29.4%	30.4%	32.5%	33.9%
South Africa	30.1%	23.3%	30.8%	32.5%	32.6%	34.4%	34.9%	35.3%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week, but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; Labour force surveys and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2017 – 2021
Other links	VIP 2 Recovery Plan: Jobs
Data Note	<p>Table only shows data from 2019 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.</p> <p>Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021.</p> <p>Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.</p>



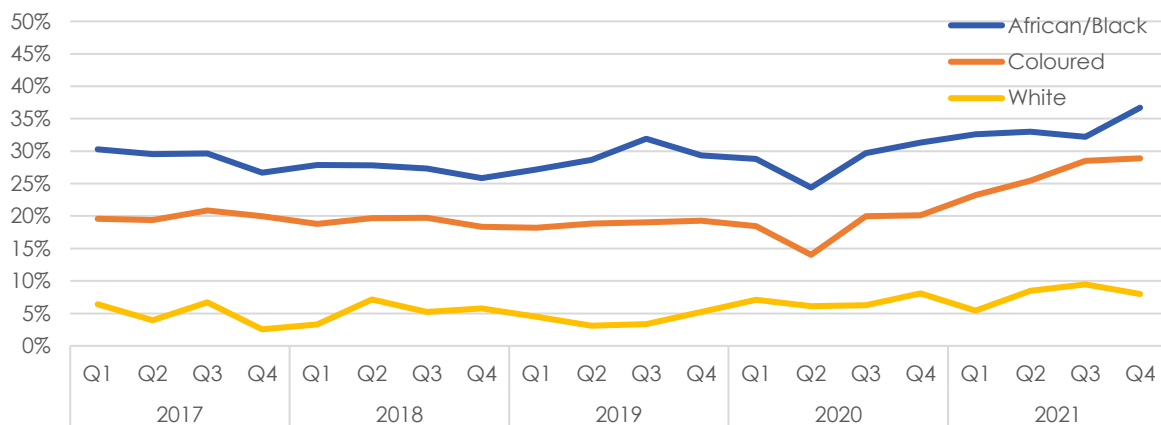
Unemployment rate by population in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, unemployment remains significantly higher amongst the African/Black population group. The Coloured population group forms the largest population group in the Western Cape. The increase in unemployment in the Western Cape in the 4th quarter of 2021 is driven by an increase in unemployment in the African/Black population group. Unemployment in the African/Black population group has increased from 30.3% (Q1, 2017) to 36.7% (Q4, 2021). The Coloured population group remained fairly constant up to the 1st quarter of 2020 but has since increased to 28.9% in the 4th quarter of 2021.

Unemployment rate by population group in the Western Cape



Unemployment by population group, Western Cape

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
African/Black	29.7%	27.3%	31.9%	29.7%	32.2%
Coloured	20.9%	19.7%	19.1%	20.0%	28.5%
Indian/Asian**	5.9%	16.7%	7.5%	17.0%	30.9%
White	6.7%	5.2%	3.4%	6.3%	9.5%
Western Cape	21.9%	20.4%	21.5%	21.6%	26.3%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; March Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2017 - 2021
Other links	VIP 2 Recovery Plan: Jobs
Data Note	*Only 3 rd Q figures are shown in the table for ease of view **Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures. Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.



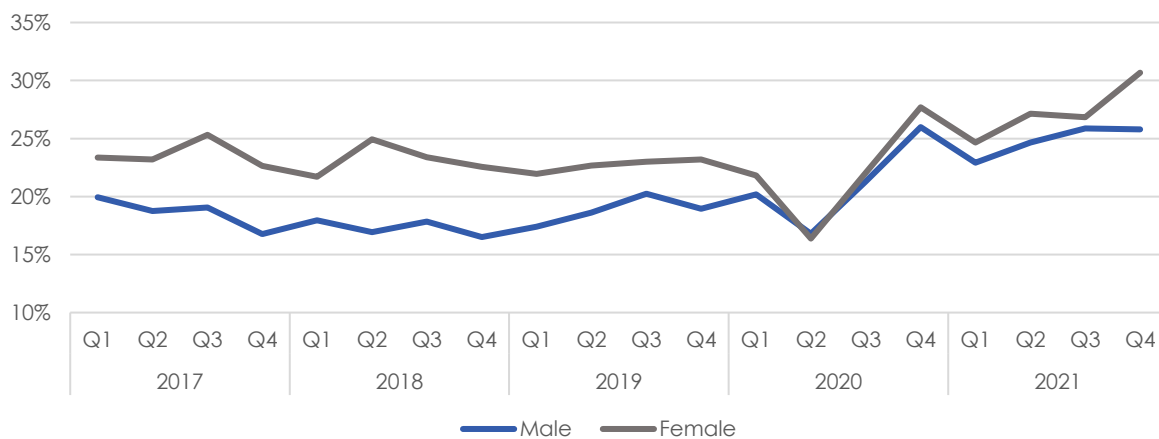
Unemployment rate by gender in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Unemployment remained higher amongst females, except for quarter 2 of 2020. Thereafter, the percentage of males unemployed and females unemployed is much closer than before COVID 19 until the 4th quarter of 2021 where females saw a larger increase in unemployment. The unemployment rate for 2020 can be attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic whilst the higher unemployment in 2021 is also attributable to the effects of COVID 19 on the labour market.

Unemployment by gender in the Western Cape



		Unemployment rate by gender, 2020 – 2021							
		2020				2021			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	male	20.2%	16.8%	21.3%	26.0%	22.9%	24.7%	25.9%	25.8%
	female	21.8%	16.4%	22.0%	27.7%	24.7%	27.1%	26.8%	30.7%
Eastern Cape	male	40.0%	37.2%	47.9%	51.3%	42.6%	46.1%	45.4%	42.3%
	female	41.0%	36.6%	43.5%	53.6%	45.1%	48.2%	49.7%	48.1%
Northern Cape	male	24.7%	22.1%	23.0%	35.9%	21.0%	27.7%	24.5%	24.6%
	female	30.3%	30.3%	23.2%	49.4%	26.7%	28.7%	25.3%	25.4%
Free State	male	38.0%	25.2%	34.3%	36.2%	37.3%	35.2%	34.0%	34.0%
	female	39.0%	25.3%	36.8%	43.4%	33.8%	38.0%	43.2%	40.3%
Kwazulu-Natal	male	25.8%	17.9%	25.2%	42.2%	29.3%	29.8%	27.8%	30.9%
	female	28.1%	20.1%	27.7%	50.0%	32.0%	35.4%	29.8%	34.0%
North-West	male	31.9%	18.3%	26.5%	42.7%	32.6%	36.0%	35.4%	32.4%
	female	35.0%	26.3%	31.0%	49.9%	31.6%	34.1%	36.1%	36.0%
Gauteng	male	28.4%	24.6%	31.9%	38.4%	33.2%	32.5%	34.3%	34.2%
	female	35.2%	28.9%	36.0%	44.3%	36.0%	39.0%	40.2%	39.5%
Mpumalanga	male	30.7%	11.5%	24.3%	40.3%	30.2%	32.4%	35.9%	37.3%
	female	36.5%	15.5%	31.8%	52.8%	37.8%	38.6%	39.5%	42.8%
Limpopo	male	21.4%	20.9%	24.8%	42.2%	27.4%	28.1%	28.7%	28.5%
	female	26.3%	23.3%	28.3%	53.2%	31.9%	33.4%	37.2%	40.8%
South Africa	male	28.3%	22.1%	29.6%	39.4%	31.4%	32.4%	32.9%	32.8%
	female	32.4%	24.8%	32.3%	46.3%	34.0%	36.8%	37.3%	38.2%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2017- 2021
Other links	VIP 2 Recovery Plan: Jobs Priority groups mainstreaming: Women SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5.2 Annual unemployment rate by sex
Data Note	Table only shows data from 2019 and 2020 for ease of presentation Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.



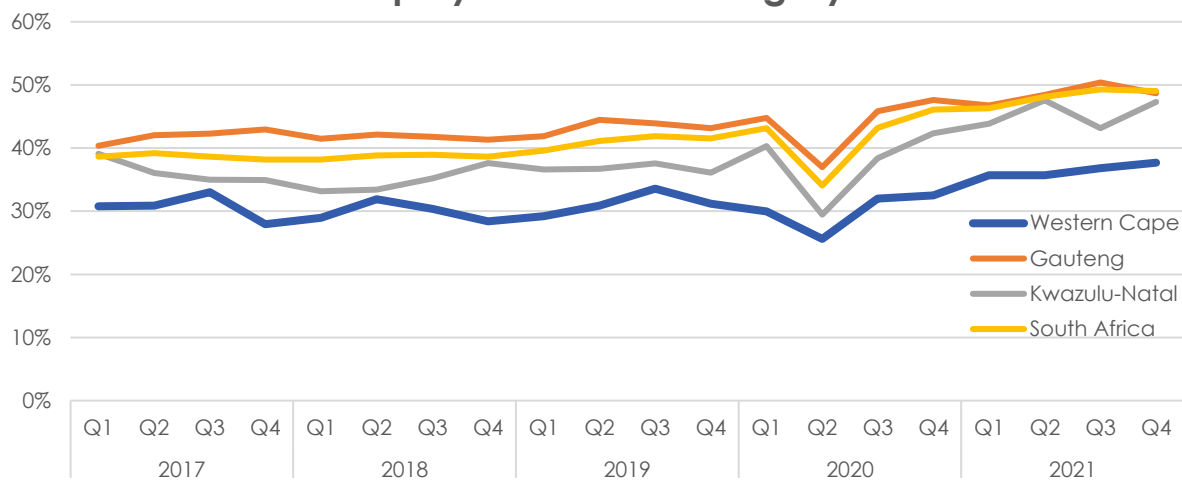
Youth unemployment rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The youth unemployment for the Western Cape has remained below the national average from 2017 to 2021. In the Western Cape, as with the rest of South Africa, youth unemployment remains significantly high. For the 4th quarter of 2021 youth unemployment is the lowest in the country for the Western Cape (37.7%); and the highest in the Eastern Cape (60.8%). The already high youth unemployment rates have been exacerbated by the COVID 19 pandemic.

Unemployment rate amongst youth



Unemployment rate by youth (15 – 34 year olds), 2020 – 2021

	2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	30.0%	25.6%	32.0%	32.5%	35.7%	35.7%	36.8%	37.7%
Eastern Cape	53.6%	53.3%	60.2%	63.6%	58.8%	61.9%	62.6%	60.8%
Northern Cape	38.2%	40.6%	33.3%	39.2%	36.4%	40.9%	37.1%	39.4%
Free State	52.2%	35.2%	47.4%	48.2%	54.3%	52.9%	55.4%	50.4%
Kwazulu-Natal	40.3%	29.5%	38.4%	42.3%	43.9%	47.6%	43.1%	47.3%
North-West	47.3%	31.7%	39.2%	48.3%	50.9%	51.7%	51.3%	49.3%
Gauteng	44.8%	37.0%	45.8%	47.6%	46.7%	48.4%	50.4%	48.7%
Mpumalanga	47.0%	18.1%	39.8%	47.6%	46.7%	48.3%	53.9%	57.7%
Limpopo	37.9%	32.6%	41.1%	41.4%	41.7%	43.1%	49.2%	49.1%
South Africa	43.2%	34.1%	43.2%	46.1%	46.3%	48.1%	49.3%	49.1%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official youth unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–34 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2017 - 2021
Other links	VIP 2, VIP 3 Recovery Plan: Jobs Priority groups mainstreaming: youth SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5.2A Youth (aged 15-34 years) unemployment rate
Data Note	Graph only shows key provincial comparisons. Table only shows data from 2019 for ease of presentation. Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.

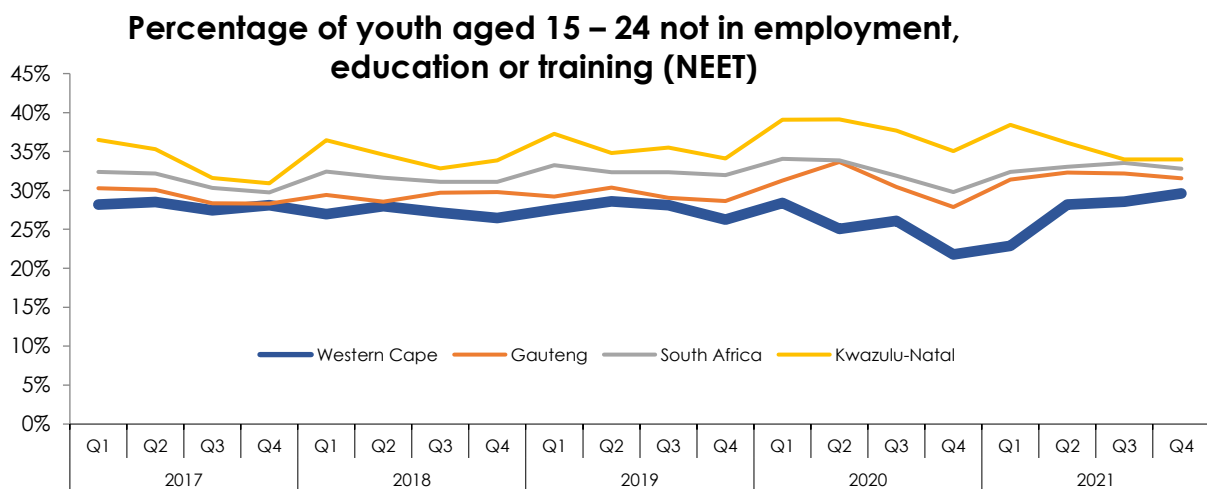


Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET)

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training have increased from 27.6% in the 1st quarter of 2017 to 29.6% in the 4th quarter of 2021. For 2021 Q4, the province with the lowest NEET percentage is the Western Cape, followed by Limpopo (30.3%) and Gauteng (31.6%). The national NEET percentage is 32.8% in the 4th quarter of 2021 with all provinces showing an increase since 2017.



Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), 2019 – 2021												
	2019				2020				2021			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	27.6%	28.6%	28.1%	26.2%	28.4%	25.0%	26.1%	21.8%	22.9%	28.2%	28.5%	29.6%
Eastern Cape	36.6%	34.5%	34.7%	34.8%	34.9%	33.8%	30.0%	32.1%	29.7%	32.8%	33.1%	32.9%
Northern Cape	37.7%	37.0%	38.8%	37.0%	41.6%	47.7%	45.1%	39.6%	43.6%	44.2%	46.0%	44.1%
Free State	30.4%	33.2%	30.1%	31.3%	32.4%	33.7%	28.5%	24.0%	29.7%	31.8%	35.1%	33.1%
Kwazulu-Natal	37.3%	34.8%	35.5%	34.1%	39.1%	39.1%	37.7%	35.0%	38.4%	36.1%	34.0%	34.0%
North-West	40.3%	35.4%	35.8%	36.6%	38.8%	36.8%	33.0%	30.0%	35.7%	39.2%	40.2%	37.6%
Gauteng	29.2%	30.4%	29.1%	28.6%	31.3%	33.7%	30.4%	27.9%	31.4%	32.3%	32.2%	31.6%
Mpumalanga	32.5%	34.1%	34.8%	36.5%	35.4%	30.4%	29.4%	30.8%	33.7%	29.2%	33.2%	33.5%
Limpopo	31.7%	28.1%	29.8%	29.6%	30.2%	31.5%	32.2%	28.5%	32.0%	31.5%	33.8%	30.3%
South Africa	33.2%	32.3%	32.3%	32.0%	34.1%	33.9%	31.9%	29.8%	32.4%	33.0%	33.5%	32.8%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of the population aged 15–24 years not in employment, education or training (NEET) during the reference period.
Data source	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2019 - 2021
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 2, VIP 3; Recovery Plan: Jobs Priority groups mainstreaming: youth SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.6.1 Percentage of youth aged 15-24 not in education, employment or training (NEET)
Data Note	<p>Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021.</p> <p>Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.</p>



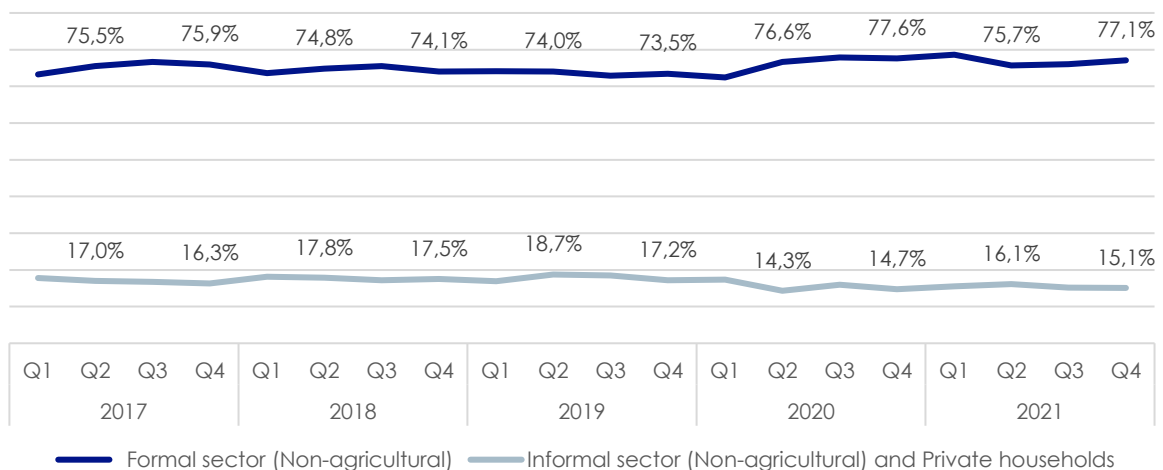
Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The proportion of people employed in the formal sector (non-agricultural) in the Western Cape has gone up from 73.3% in 2017 Q1 to 77.1% in Q4 of 2021. The percentage of people employed in the informal sector and private households is 15.1% in Q4 of 2010. The highest formal sector employment in Q4 of 2021 is found in the Western Cape and the lowest in Limpopo (53.9%).

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





		Informal and formal sector employment							
		2020				2021			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	72.4%	76.6%	77.8%	77.6%	78.6%	75.7%	76.0%	77.1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	11.6%	9.9%	10.3%	9.4%	10.4%	9.6%	9.4%	9.6%
	Agriculture	10.2%	9.1%	6.2%	7.6%	5.9%	8.2%	8.9%	7.9%
	Private households	5.8%	4.4%	5.7%	5.4%	5.1%	6.5%	5.8%	5.5%
Eastern Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	60.6%	63.5%	59.5%	58.9%	58.8%	59.6%	59.5%	57.7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	24.8%	22.4%	24.6%	24.3%	24.9%	25.2%	25.2%	25.8%
	Agriculture	5.8%	5.7%	8.1%	8.1%	7.8%	6.7%	8.8%	8.7%
	Private households	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%	8.6%	8.5%	8.5%	6.5%	7.8%
Northern Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	71.7%	80.3%	78.5%	78.8%	78.1%	73.3%	71.7%	65.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	9.1%	5.7%	6.4%	6.7%	6.0%	7.9%	7.3%	9.1%
	Agriculture	12.2%	9.3%	9.9%	9.1%	12.5%	11.9%	12.2%	15.5%
	Private households	7.0%	4.6%	5.2%	0.0%	3.4%	7.0%	8.8%	9.5%
Free State	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	62.0%	64.4%	62.9%	62.6%	62.3%	63.2%	61.9%	62.2%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	18.0%	16.4%	19.2%	17.5%	16.6%	15.0%	16.7%	17.7%
	Agriculture	8.2%	9.0%	6.7%	7.2%	7.9%	10.2%	10.1%	9.1%
	Private households	11.8%	10.2%	11.2%	12.7%	13.2%	11.6%	11.4%	11.0%
Kwazulu-Natal	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	66.6%	68.4%	68.2%	67.5%	68.1%	66.8%	65.3%	65.8%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	19.7%	18.9%	18.6%	19.1%	18.9%	18.4%	20.8%	18.6%
	Agriculture	5.0%	5.5%	5.5%	5.8%	5.3%	5.6%	4.9%	5.4%
	Private households	8.7%	7.1%	7.7%	7.6%	7.7%	9.2%	9.0%	10.1%
North-West	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	73.3%	75.0%	75.5%	77.3%	77.4%	70.7%	72.0%	68.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	14.1%	14.1%	10.9%	10.8%	12.0%	16.9%	16.0%	14.9%
	Agriculture	5.2%	5.2%	7.1%	4.2%	4.2%	7.2%	6.1%	8.3%
	Private households	7.4%	5.7%	6.5%	7.6%	6.3%	5.2%	5.8%	8.4%
Gauteng	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	76.6%	78.0%	77.1%	75.9%	75.9%	74.6%	72.8%	72.4%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	14.7%	13.6%	14.2%	14.7%	14.9%	16.6%	18.0%	17.3%
	Agriculture	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%
	Private households	8.1%	7.6%	7.8%	8.7%	8.3%	8.1%	8.6%	9.4%
Mpumalanga	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	59.1%	60.7%	59.0%	59.8%	59.1%	57.6%	55.2%	55.7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	25.5%	22.3%	22.9%	23.4%	23.1%	26.3%	27.6%	24.7%
	Agriculture	6.9%	9.7%	10.0%	8.7%	10.0%	8.2%	8.4%	10.1%
	Private households	8.5%	7.3%	8.1%	8.0%	7.8%	7.9%	8.8%	9.5%
Limpopo	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	55.3%	55.8%	54.5%	54.7%	60.4%	52.6%	53.3%	53.9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	27.8%	23.1%	25.3%	26.7%	22.6%	27.2%	27.9%	28.2%
	Agriculture	9.1%	12.4%	11.2%	10.6%	10.9%	12.1%	11.6%	10.5%
	Private households	7.7%	8.7%	9.0%	8.0%	6.2%	8.1%	7.2%	7.4%
South Africa	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	68.9%	71.1%	70.2%	69.9%	70.5%	68.3%	67.4%	67.2%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17.8%	16.1%	16.7%	16.8%	16.7%	18.0%	18.9%	18.2%
	Agriculture	5.3%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.8%	5.8%	6.0%
	Private households	8.0%	7.1%	7.6%	8.0%	7.5%	8.0%	7.9%	8.6%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	<p>Informal sector: The informal sector has the following two (2) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than five (5) employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; andii) Employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value-added tax.
Data source	Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2017 - 2021
Other links	<p>VIP 2;</p> <p>Recovery plan: Jobs</p> <p>SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>8.3.1 Share of informal employment in non-agricultural employment by sex</p>
Data Note	<p>Table only shows data from 2020 for ease of presentation.</p> <p>Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021.</p> <p>Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.</p>

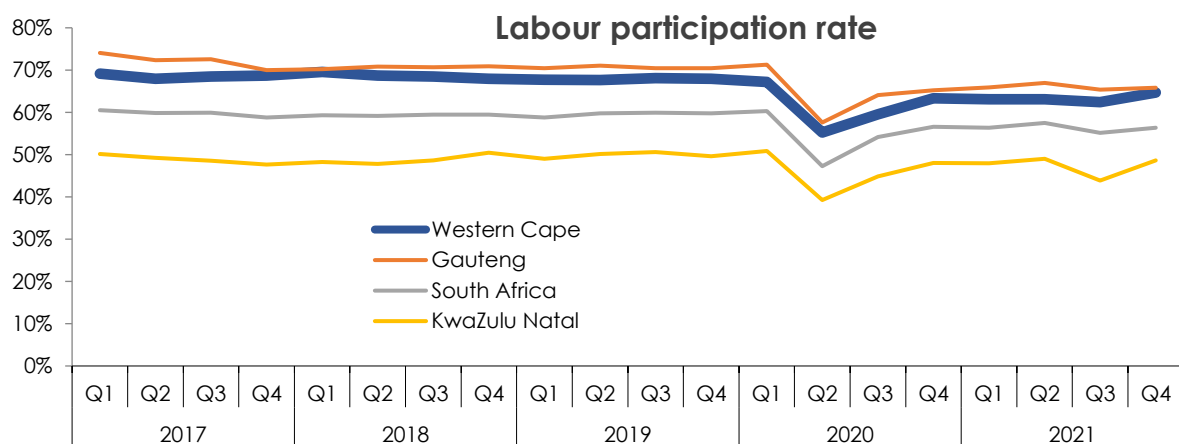


Labour participation rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape from March 2017 to December 2021, the labour participation rate for the Western Cape has fluctuated between 55.2% and 69.6%. The lowest labour participation rates were experienced during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2020 which coincided with the strictest lockdown measures due to COVID 19. In December 2021, the labour participation rate for Gauteng (65.8%) was the highest in the country; followed by the Western Cape (64.7%) and Free State (59.7%).



	2019				2020				2021			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	67.8%	67.6%	68.1%	67.9%	67.2%	55.2%	59.5%	63.3%	63.1%	63.1%	62.4%	64.7%
Eastern Cape	48.8%	50.1%	51.3%	53.1%	53.7%	42.7%	51.5%	54.3%	52.9%	53.3%	52.7%	51.4%
Northern Cape	54.2%	53.2%	57.0%	56.8%	56.9%	42.1%	45.9%	52.9%	50.2%	43.6%	44.7%	42.9%
Free State	64.8%	64.6%	63.6%	63.2%	64.3%	44.6%	58.5%	58.4%	56.9%	59.3%	60.5%	59.7%
KwaZulu Natal	49.0%	50.1%	50.6%	49.6%	50.9%	39.3%	44.8%	48.0%	48.0%	49.0%	43.9%	48.6%
North West	50.9%	52.7%	52.9%	53.2%	55.2%	42.2%	49.0%	53.2%	51.5%	56.4%	49.1%	48.0%
Gauteng	70.5%	71.0%	70.4%	70.5%	71.3%	57.6%	64.1%	65.2%	65.9%	66.9%	65.3%	65.8%
Mpumalanga	62.6%	64.6%	64.4%	63.1%	62.7%	42.9%	53.5%	56.8%	56.4%	59.3%	58.0%	57.1%
Limpopo	45.6%	48.3%	48.2%	47.9%	47.6%	38.5%	44.7%	45.6%	45.7%	46.6%	43.6%	45.9%
South Africa	58.8%	59.8%	59.9%	59.8%	60.3%	47.3%	54.2%	56.6%	56.4%	57.5%	55.2%	56.3%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	People who are employed as a total of the employed and unemployed population of the province (Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work but had a job or business in the seven days (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week).
Data source	Stats SA; Labour Force Surveys 2017 - 2021
Other links	VIP 2 Recovery plan: Jobs
Data Note	<p>Table only shows data from 2019 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.</p> <p>Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021.</p> <p>Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.</p>

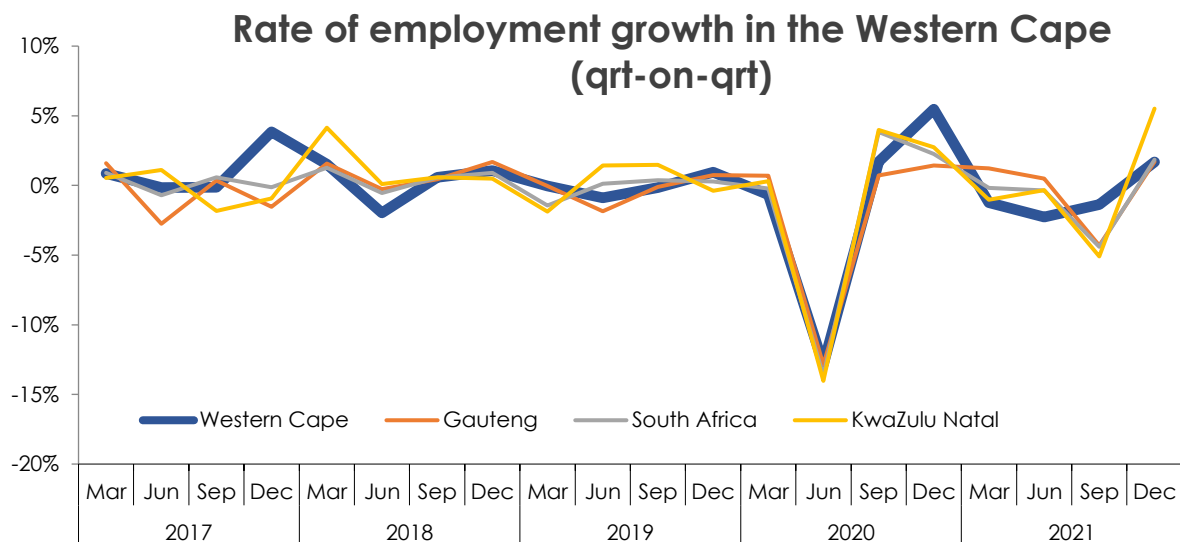


Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape experienced 3 quarters of negative growth in a row from the 4th quarter of 2019 to the 2nd quarter of 2020. The second quarter of 2020, which coincided with the harshest lockdown restrictions due to COVID 19, saw the biggest percentage loss in employment for a long time. The 3rd and 4th quarters of 2020 shows positive growth and therefore some recovery in employment. However, many more quarters of positive growth is required to reach employment levels of pre-COVID 19, let alone a much improved employment situation in the Western Cape. For Q4 of 2021, most provinces experienced positive employment growth, with the highest growth experienced in the North West at 5.5%.



Qrt-on-qrt	2019				2020				2021			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	0.0%	-0.9%	-0.1%	1.0%	-0.7%	-12.8%	1.7%	5.5%	-1.2%	-2.3%	-1.4%	1.8%
Eastern Cape	-4.9%	6.1%	1.0%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-15.4%	3.7%	1.9%	5.3%	-5.1%	-1.5%	1.7%
Northern Cape	-0.2%	-6.2%	6.7%	4.2%	0.2%	-24.0%	12.3%	7.3%	1.8%	-18.1%	7.3%	2.5%
Free State	-0.4%	0.7%	-1.7%	-1.2%	-3.6%	-15.7%	13.4%	3.0%	-5.7%	2.9%	-0.4%	-4.1%
KwaZulu Natal	-1.9%	1.4%	1.5%	-0.4%	0.3%	-14.0%	4.0%	2.7%	-1.0%	-0.3%	-5.1%	1.0%
North West	-0.3%	-5.4%	4.5%	3.4%	-2.3%	-9.9%	6.5%	1.5%	-1.2%	4.9%	-13.1%	5.5%
Gauteng	0.0%	-1.9%	-0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	-12.9%	0.7%	1.4%	1.2%	0.5%	-4.3%	0.8%
Mpumalanga	-2.9%	2.8%	-0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	-10.7%	4.4%	-1.1%	-1.3%	2.9%	-5.3%	1.7%
Limpopo	-5.1%	3.9%	-1.4%	-2.5%	-0.9%	-17.0%	10.0%	1.1%	-2.6%	0.7%	-8.9%	-4.7%
South Africa	-1.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	-0.2%	-13.6%	3.8%	2.3%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-4.4%	3.4%



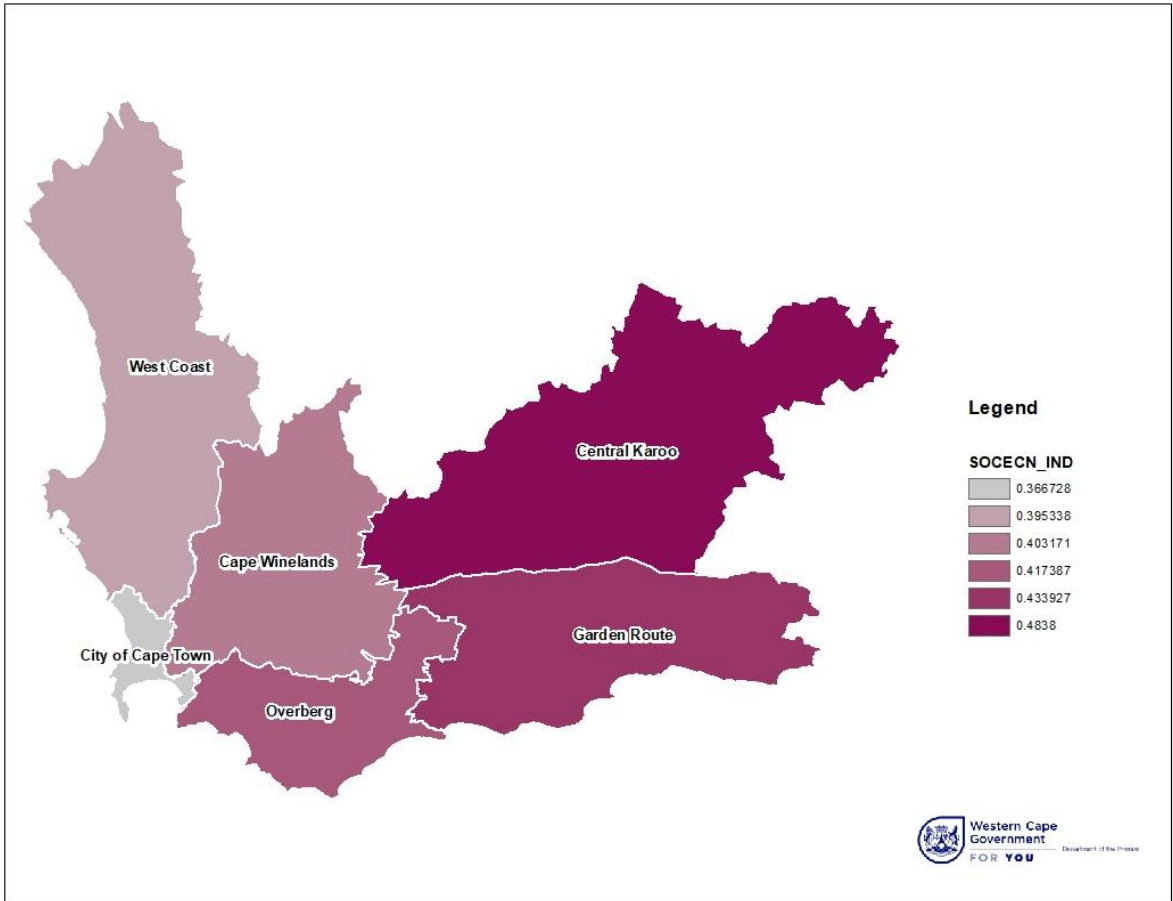
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Quarter on quarter growth of the number of people who are employed (Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work, but had a job or business in the seven days (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week).
Data source	Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2017 - 2021
Other links	VIP 2 Recovery plan: Jobs
Data Note	<p>Table only shows data from 2019 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.</p> <p>Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021.</p> <p>Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.</p>



**Life
circumstances,
service delivery
and poverty**

Socio Economic Index by ward in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the socio-economic index at Small Area Level calculated from the Census 2011 data set. The Socio-Economic Index has 4 dimensions containing various measured indicators for the Census 2011 data and 1 final index. The 4 dimensions making up the Socio-Economic Index is Household Services, Education, Economic and Housing.

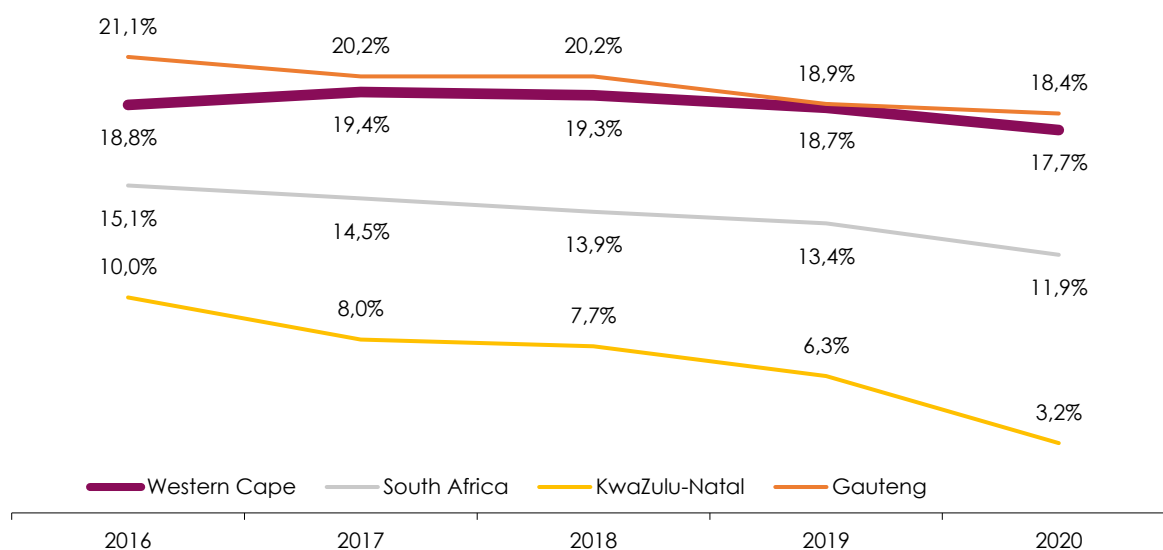
Percentage of the total households in a given year living in informal dwellings

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

For Western Cape, the data shows 17.7% of all households in 2020 are living in informal dwellings as compared to 18.8% of households that were living in informal dwellings in 2016. The provinces with the highest percentage of households living in informal dwellings in 2020 are Gauteng (18.4%), Western Cape (17.7%) and Free State (14.6%). The national average has decreased from 15.1% in 2016 to 11.9% in 2020.

Households living in informal dwellings



Informal and formal housing										
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Western Cape	81.2%	18.8%	80.6%	19.4%	80.7%	19.3%	81.3%	18.7%	82.3%	17.7%
Eastern Cape	90.9%	9.1%	90.9%	9.1%	92.1%	7.9%	92.9%	7.1%	91.8%	8.2%
Northern Cape	85.8%	14.2%	87.2%	12.8%	88.1%	11.9%	84.8%	15.2%	87.5%	12.5%
Free State	83.2%	16.8%	83.6%	16.4%	87.3%	12.7%	81.8%	18.2%	85.4%	14.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	90.0%	10.0%	92.0%	8.0%	92.3%	7.7%	93.7%	6.3%	96.8%	3.2%
North West	79.3%	20.7%	80.1%	19.9%	81.3%	18.7%	81.5%	18.5%	85.6%	14.4%
Gauteng	78.9%	21.1%	79.8%	20.2%	79.8%	20.2%	81.1%	18.9%	81.6%	18.4%
Mpumalanga	90.5%	9.5%	90.7%	9.3%	91.3%	8.7%	92.4%	7.6%	93.3%	6.7%
Limpopo	94.5%	5.5%	94.3%	5.7%	95.0%	5.0%	96.3%	3.7%	97.2%	2.8%
South Africa	84.9%	15.1%	85.5%	14.5%	86.1%	13.9%	86.6%	13.4%	88.1%	11.9%



Data format	Percentage of informal dwellings out of total dwellings in the Western Cape.
Definition	Percentage of the total households in the Western Cape in a given year living in informal dwellings.
Data source	GHS 2016 - 2020; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 4; SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 11.1.1D1 Percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

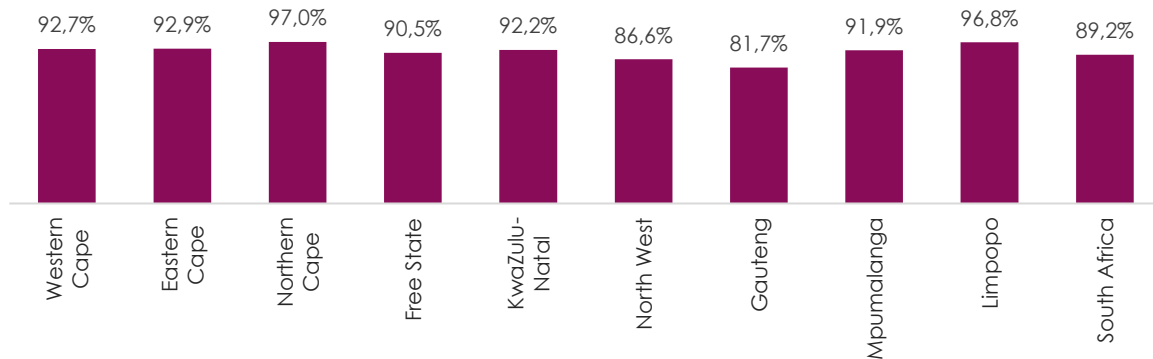
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2020, the province with the highest access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains is the Northern Cape (97%) followed by Limpopo (96.8%). The percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains for the Western Cape is 92.7; and the national average is 89.2%.

Percentage of households accessing electricity from mains for lighting, 2020



Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, 2020

		Electricity from mains	Other source of electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	Other
Western Cape	#	1 816 197	86 657	20 083	12 478	11 100	12 585	0
	%	92.7%	4.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Eastern Cape	#	1 583 134	17 634	0	63 910	23 837	16 087	0
	%	92.9%	1.0%	0.0%	3.7%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%
Northern Cape	#	343 586	0	466	1 991	5 237	3 026	0
	%	97.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%
Free State	#	843 167	14 245	1 253	10 057	51 363	6 190	5 184
	%	90.5%	1.5%	0.1%	1.1%	5.5%	0.7%	0.6%
KwaZulu-Natal	#	2 789 499	137 845	2 297	5 668	77 684	0	12 843
	%	92.2%	4.6%	0.1%	0.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.4%
North West	#	1 097 176	70 339	0	25 208	64 103	10 599	0
	%	86.6%	5.5%	0.0%	2.0%	5.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Gauteng	#	4 225 475	517 516	4 639	64 981	312 142	33 671	15 183
	%	81.7%	10.0%	0.1%	1.3%	6.0%	0.7%	0.3%
Mpumalanga	#	1 243 107	17 897	1 959	7 379	76 373	4 034	1 808
	%	91.9%	1.3%	0.1%	0.5%	5.6%	0.3%	0.1%
Limpopo	#	1 589 184	13 215	0	1 364	29 510	4 226	3 565
	%	96.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%	0.3%	0.2%
South Africa	#	15 530 527	875 346	30 696	193 036	651 349	90 419	38 582
	%	89.2%	5.0%	0.2%	1.1%	3.7%	0.5%	0.2%

Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in South Africa that have access to energy for lighting.
Data source	GHS 2020; Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3; SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.4.1D The proportion of the population living in households with access to improved (a) sanitation facilities, (b) electricity and (c) improved water facilities
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

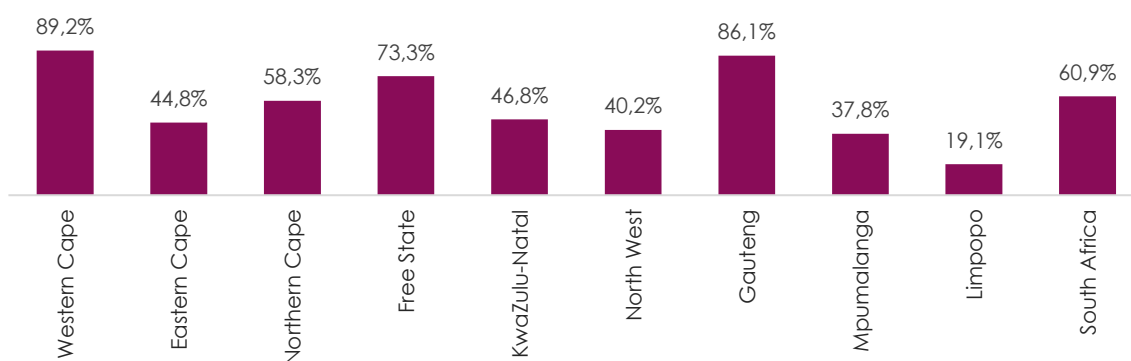
Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape (89.2%) has the highest percentage of households that have access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system in 2020; followed by Gauteng (86.1%) and Free State (73.3%) compared to 60.9% nationally. Access to a pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe and pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe is the second and third highest national type of toilet facility respectively that households have access to.

Percentage of households accessing a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2020



Distribution of households by access to type of toilet facility (%), 2020

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	89.2%	44.8%	58.3%	73.3%	46.8%	40.2%	86.1%	37.8%	19.1%	60.9%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	3.4%	2.8%	15.5%	3.5%	4.3%	12.2%	0.7%	3.8%	4.8%	3.8%
Pour bucket-flush toilet connected to a septic tank (or septic pit)	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Chemical toilet	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	0.8%	44.9%	12.5%	8.2%	30.0%	25.7%	3.5%	22.7%	34.5%	18.3%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0.0%	4.0%	10.7%	11.8%	16.7%	20.5%	6.5%	35.5%	40.1%	14.1%
Bucket toilet	3.6%	0.1%	0.7%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Portable flush toilet	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Composting toilet	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Open defecation (e.g. no facilities, field, bush)	0.6%	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Other	0.2%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%



Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to a toilet facility.
Data source	GHS 2020, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3 Recovery plan: Wellness SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.4.1D The proportion of the population living in households with access to improved (a) sanitation facilities, (b) electricity and (c) improved water facilities
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

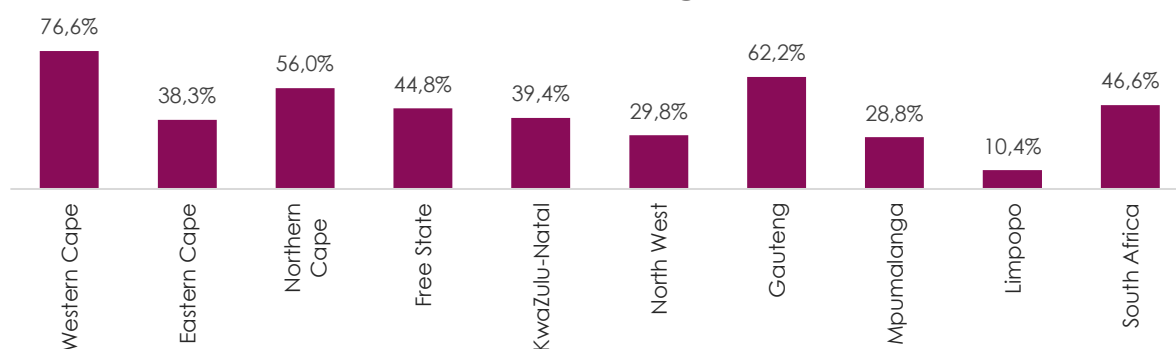
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2020, the Western Cape (76.6%) had the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside their dwelling, followed by Gauteng (62.2%) and the Northern Cape (56.0%). The national average of households that have access to piped water inside their dwelling are 46.6%. Access to piped water on site or in the yard, and access to a Public/communal tap is the second and third highest access types respectively to piped water.

Percentage of households accessing piped (tap) water in dwelling, 2020



Distribution of households by access to piped water (%), 2020

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	76.6%	38.3%	56.0%	44.8%	39.4%	29.8%	62.2%	28.8%	10.4%	46.6%
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	9.6%	11.1%	23.7%	42.7%	30.9%	37.3%	29.1%	43.9%	34.7%	28.3%
Borehole on site	0.0%	0.3%	5.9%	0.0%	1.1%	4.8%	0.4%	1.5%	10.0%	1.9%
Rain-water tank on site	0.6%	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Neighbour's tap	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	2.3%	1.6%	3.9%	0.6%	4.0%	4.0%	1.7%
Public/communal tap	12.1%	22.0%	11.7%	3.5%	15.0%	16.2%	6.1%	11.1%	22.3%	12.5%
Water-carrier/tanker	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.9%	2.9%	2.8%	1.3%	3.5%	1.4%	1.8%
Water vendor	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	4.5%	0.3%	3.3%	0.0%	3.5%	10.0%	1.8%
Borehole outside yard	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	1.9%	1.4%	0.1%	2.1%	3.2%	1.1%
Flowing water/stream/river	0.0%	10.0%	0.4%	0.5%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.9%	1.9%
Stagnant water/dam/pool	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
Well	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Spring	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Other	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	1.4%	0.3%



Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to piped water.
Data source	GHS 2020, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3 Recovery plan: Wellness SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.4.1D The proportion of the population living in households with access to improved (a) sanitation facilities, (b) electricity and (c) improved water facilities
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

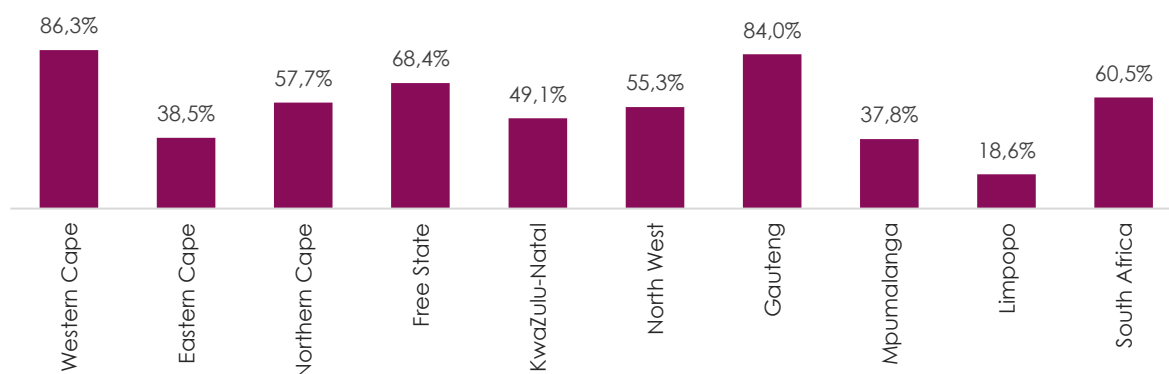
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2020, Western Cape (86.3%) has the highest percentage of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week, followed by the Gauteng (84.0%) and Free State (68.4%). The national average of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week are 60.5%. Own refuse dump is the second highest type of refuse removal, nationally and all provinces except Western Cape and Gauteng.

Percentage of households who have their refuse removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week, 2020



Distribution of households by refuse removal (%), 2020

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	86.3%	38.5%	57.7%	68.4%	49.1%	55.3%	84.0%	37.8%	18.6%	60.5%
Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	0.7%	2.0%	3.8%	5.3%	3.9%	1.8%	1.0%	2.1%	2.7%	2.2%
Communal refuse dump	4.3%	4.7%	3.9%	5.4%	0.9%	1.8%	4.4%	1.0%	2.8%	3.3%
Communal container/central collection point	6.0%	3.1%	0.0%	1.4%	1.7%	0.9%	2.5%	0.5%	0.8%	2.3%
Own refuse dump	1.6%	50.0%	25.2%	8.7%	44.2%	37.2%	3.2%	55.8%	74.4%	28.8%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	0.9%	1.5%	6.5%	8.0%	0.1%	2.7%	3.7%	2.6%	0.6%	2.4%
Other	0.2%	0.0%	3.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%



Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to refuse removal.
Data source	GHS 2020, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 5 Recovery plan: Wellness
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

Percentage of disabled persons receiving relevant support services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, a total of 1 640 057 people were recipients of social assistance grants in 2020/21. This is an increase of 7.6% total number of grant recipients in the Western Cape since 2016/17 as compared to a 7.2% increase nationally. In the Western Cape, the majority of grant recipients are the 1 055 482 Child Support Grant recipients - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. Furthermore, 135 590 grants were provided to people with disabilities in 2020/21.

Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2021

Grant type	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Total
Care Dependency Grant	16 138	23 065	8 740	20 345	38 485	16 473	11 398	9 725	5 782	150 151
Child Support Grant	1 055 482	1 953 054	711 730	1 987 769	2 947 870	1 953 668	1 157 540	898 666	326 810	12 992 589
Disability Grant	135 590	177 074	74 596	112 823	214 302	96 663	76 022	62 454	48 228	997 752
Foster Care Grant	30 814	71 051	21 946	38 019	56 088	36 990	20 300	24 363	9 882	309 453
Grant-in-aid	23 929	32 528	10 162	9 770	78 651	54 248	23 409	16 919	18 296	267 912
Old Age Grant	378 092	592 404	213 663	679 083	730 111	489 248	267 169	279 179	93 726	3 722 675
War Veteran's Grant	12	8		11	5	2		1	1	40
Total 2016/17	1 523 979	2 754 621	989 959	2 513 193	3 878 217	2 426 212	1 438 779	1 209 657	465 908	17 200 525
Total 2017/18	1 565 731	2 785 534	1 005 170	2 612 513	3 887 365	2 477 316	1 472 355	1 228 597	475 414	17 509 995
Total 2018/19	1 600 492	2 811 247	1 017 308	2 677 145	3 953 517	2 528 080	1 500 618	1 240 633	482 705	17 811 745
Total 2019/20	1 645 870	2 853 667	1 038 936	2 796 471	4 056 302	2 593 739	1 535 614	1 275 374	494 619	18 290 592
Total 2020/21	1 640 057	2 849 184	1 040 837	2 847 820	4 065 512	2 647 292	1 555 838	1 291 307	502 725	18 440 572

Data format	Number of recipients
Definition	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
Data source	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) annual statistical reports; SASSA Annual Report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21.
Other links	VIP 3; Recovery plan: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children, older persons and people with disabilities SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.2.1A Number of social grants
Data Note	

Percentage of households that are child-headed households

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

The household survey data indicates households headed by children in South Africa. In 2020, 0% of households were headed by children under 18 in the Western Cape. Eastern Cape (0.2%) and Limpopo (0.1%) are the provinces with the highest percentages of households headed by children under 18.

Age distribution of head of household										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0	3170	0	0	0	0	0	0	2373	5543
18 - 20	6704	2921	0	0	17613	11627	13709	9559	24864	86996
above 20	1955060	1703122	354306	931459	3008222	1255798	5159898	1344002	1613827	17325694

Age distribution of head of household (%)										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
18 - 20	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	1.5%	0.5%
above 20	99.7%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%	99.1%	99.7%	99.3%	98.3%	99.5%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of households that are headed by under 18 year olds.
Data source	GHS 2020, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.

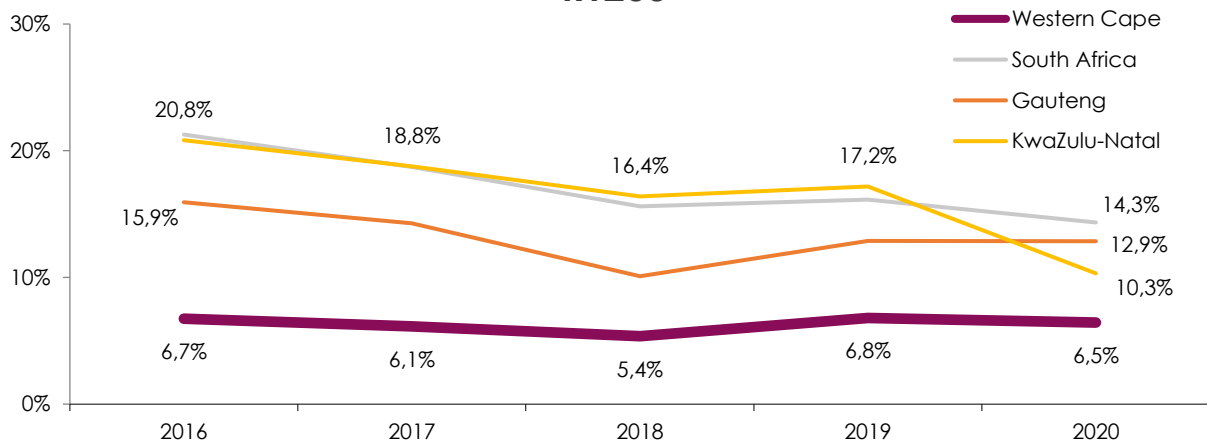
Percentage of households with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

Free State has the highest percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 at 24.5% in 2020; followed by Limpopo at 23.1%. For the Western Cape, the percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 has reduced from 6.7% in 2016 to 6.5% in 2020, which is lower than the national percentages for 2016 (21.3%) to 2020 (14.3%). In general, we observe a general down trend of households with expenditure of less than R1200 but this is expected as the expenditure line remains R1200 without taking inflation into account over the period.

Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200



Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200 by province

	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more	less than R1200	R1200 or more
Western Cape	6.7%	93.3%	6.1%	93.9%	5.4%	94.6%	6.8%	93.2%	6.5%	93.5%
Eastern Cape	24.9%	75.1%	20.7%	79.3%	18.1%	81.9%	17.3%	82.7%	13.5%	86.5%
Northern Cape	20.2%	79.8%	16.7%	83.3%	16.4%	83.6%	12.6%	87.4%	12.2%	87.8%
Free State	26.7%	73.3%	25.7%	74.3%	24.4%	75.6%	22.7%	77.3%	24.5%	75.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	20.8%	79.2%	18.8%	81.2%	16.4%	83.6%	17.2%	82.8%	10.3%	89.7%
North West	22.7%	77.3%	21.1%	78.9%	17.9%	82.1%	21.3%	78.7%	22.5%	77.5%
Gauteng	15.9%	84.1%	14.3%	85.7%	10.1%	89.9%	12.9%	87.1%	12.9%	87.1%
Mpumalanga	25.5%	74.5%	21.2%	78.8%	17.2%	82.8%	16.3%	83.7%	16.6%	83.4%
Limpopo	43.3%	56.7%	36.8%	63.2%	31.4%	68.6%	27.2%	72.8%	23.1%	76.9%
South Africa	21.3%	78.7%	18.7%	81.3%	15.6%	84.4%	16.2%	83.8%	14.3%	85.7%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year.
Data source	GHS 2016 - 2020 Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3
Data Note	<p>**Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures</p> <p>Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.</p>

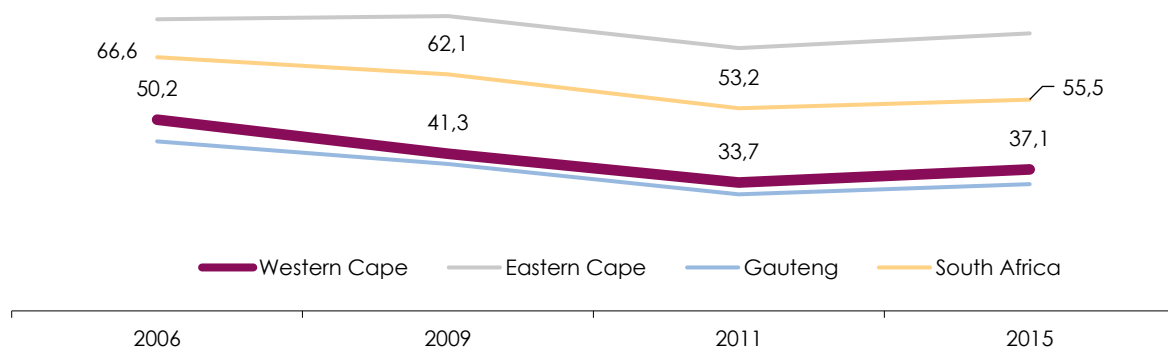
Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2015, the poorest province is Eastern Cape, with a poverty headcount of 72.9%, followed by Limpopo (72.4%) and KwaZulu-Natal (68.1%). Gauteng (33.3%) and the Western Cape (37.1%) are the provinces with the lowest poverty headcount. The national poverty headcount is 55.5%. The Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL) for 2021 is R1335 per person per month.

Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)



Poverty measures by province (Upper Bound Poverty Line)												
	Headcount (P ₀)				Poverty Gap (P ₁)				Severity (P ₂)			
	2006	2009	2011	2015	2006	2009	2011	2015	2006	2009	2011	2015
Western Cape	50.2	41.3	33.7	37.1	21.2	18.1	12.5	14.7	11.7	9.9	6.2	7.6
Eastern Cape	76.6	77.4	69	72.9	43.9	44.9	35.5	41.3	28.4	29.6	21.6	27.1
Northern Cape	74.5	69.2	58.2	59	40.9	36.6	26.4	28	26.2	22.6	14.9	16.5
Free State	62	68.1	52.4	54.9	31	34.9	23.4	25.1	18.2	21	13.4	14.2
KwaZulu-Natal	76.8	72.2	65.4	68.1	45.2	41.2	33.4	36.1	30.3	27.1	20.4	22.7
North West	69.1	68.3	59.9	64.3	37.5	36	29.6	32.2	23.7	22.5	17.8	19.8
Gauteng	44.5	38.6	30.6	33.3	18.3	16.6	12	13.2	9.6	9.1	6.4	6.9
Mpumalanga	75	72.8	63.8	59.3	41.8	40.7	31.1	29	26.9	26.4	18	17.3
Limpopo	82.4	82.3	70.1	72.4	47.4	50.6	36.8	40.3	31	34.7	23	26.4
South Africa	66.6	62.1	53.2	55.5	35.6	33.5	25.5	27.7	22.5	21.3	15	17



Inflation-adjusted poverty lines, 2006 to 2021 (per person per month in Rands)

Year*	Food poverty line (FPL)	Lower-bound poverty line (LBPL)	Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL)
2006	219	370	575
2007	237	396	613
2008	274	447	682
2009	318	456	709
2010	320	466	733
2011	335	501	779
2012	366	541	834
2013	386	572	883
2014	417	613	942
2015 (April)	441	647	992
2016 (April)	498	714	1077
2017 (April)	531	758	1138
2018 (April)	547	785	1183
2019 (April)	561	810	1227
2020 (April)	585	840	1268
2021 (April)	624	890	1 335

Data format Percentage

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

Poverty headcount

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

Poverty line

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

Poverty severity

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

Data source Poverty trends in South Africa – 2017, Stats SA; National Poverty Lines – 2021, Stats SA

Other links VIP 3;

SDG Goal 1 No Poverty

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

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

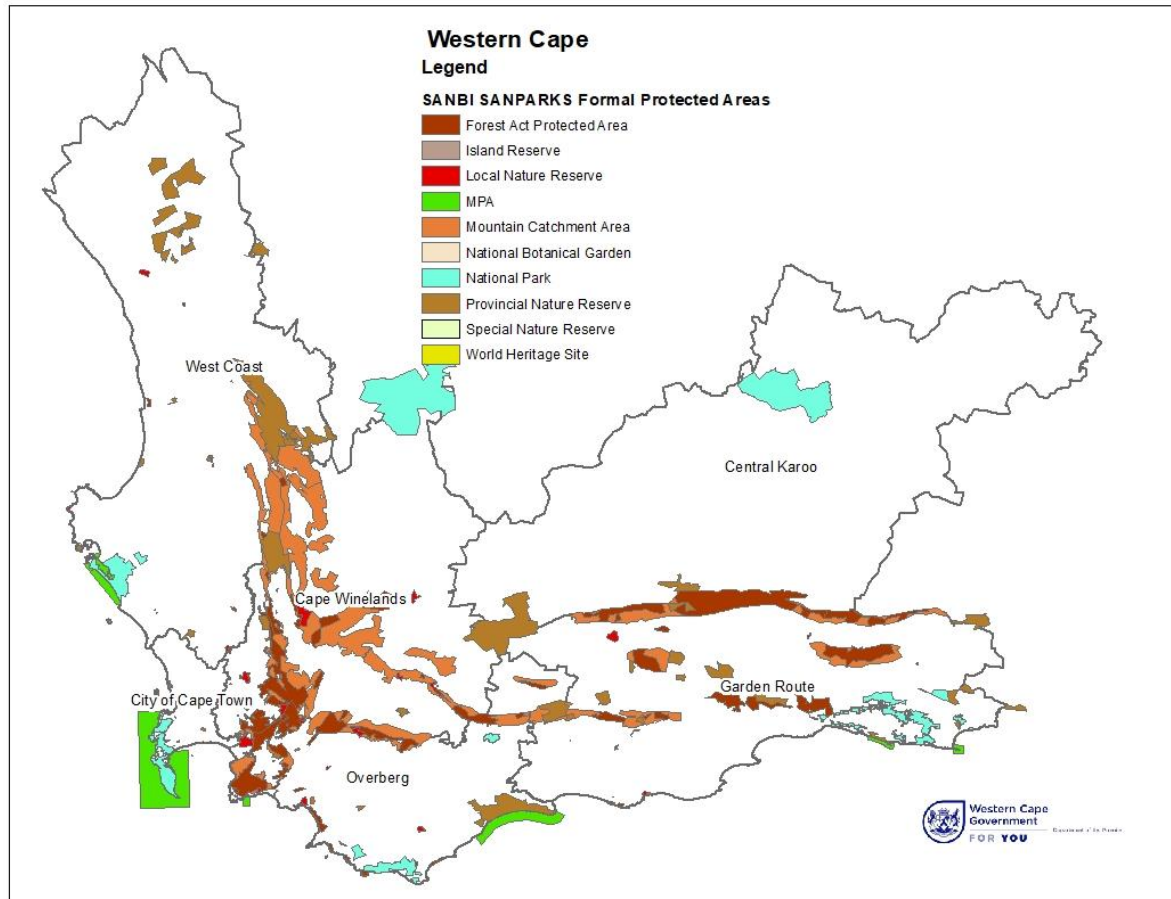


**Sustainable
resource
management**



Biodiversity formally and informally protected areas in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



Ecosystem Protection level is a key indicator for the National Biodiversity Assessment 2011. An up to date Protected Areas layer is critical to identify what the current protection levels of habitat biodiversity are, which helps identify where future conservation efforts should be focused.



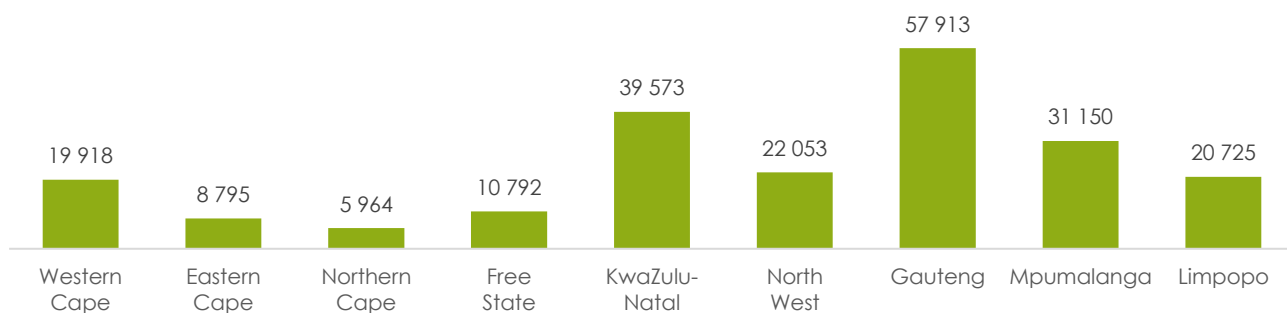
Electricity distributed in South Africa

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The provinces with the highest electricity distributed to in the country is Gauteng (57 913 GWh), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (39 573 GWh) and Mpumalanga (31 150 GWh). The Western Cape (19 918 GWh) is the province with the 6th highest electricity delivered to it.

Total electricity distributed in South Africa (GWh), 2021



Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2021 (GWh)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
January	1 689	697	509	849	3 266	1 772	4 462	2 652	1 735	17 632
February	1 598	642	506	824	3 034	1 668	4 252	2 392	1 585	16 501
March	1 721	723	517	877	3 376	1 894	4 674	2 652	1 763	18 197
April	1 663	710	477	889	3 310	1 847	4 501	2 575	1 737	17 709
May	1 711	766	485	939	3 435	1 980	5 199	2 719	1 805	19 041
June	1 647	740	506	962	3 379	1 863	5 440	2 644	1 675	18 857
July	1 791	789	539	1 022	3 387	1 924	5 810	2 681	1 749	19 691
August	1 749	810	513	988	3 464	1 749	5 435	2 634	1 719	19 060
September	1 646	770	501	887	3 297	1 796	4 717	2 497	1 734	17 844
October	1 582	745	473	865	3 278	1 889	4 639	2 634	1 746	17 851
November	1 539	706	472	859	3 156	1 863	4 491	2 532	1 735	17 354
December	1 582	697	466	831	3 191	1 808	4 293	2 538	1 742	17 147
Total for year	19 918	8 795	5 964	10 792	39 573	22 053	57 913	31 150	20 725	216 884

Data format	Gigawatt per hour
Definition	Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom.
Data source	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2021, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	



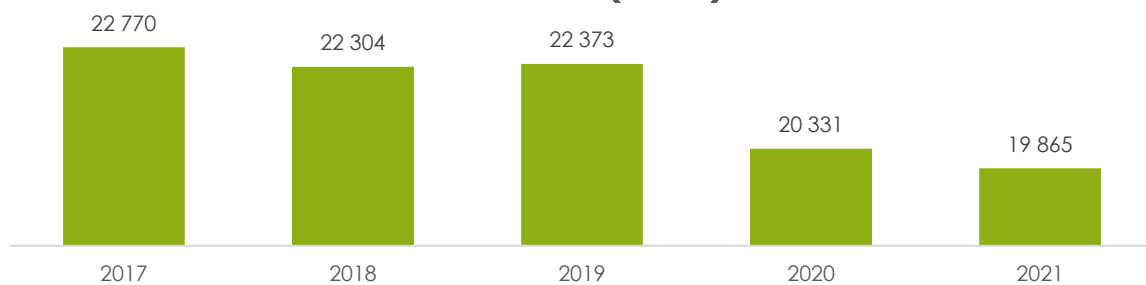
Electricity distributed in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The electricity delivered to the Western Cape over the past five (5) years have been between 20 331 GWh and approximately 22 770 GWh per annum. For 2021, the electricity distributed to the Western Cape was 19 865 GWh.

Total electricity distributed for the Western Cape Province (GWh)



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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	1 907	1 899	1 913	1 874	1 689
February	1 830	1 788	1 827	1 781	1 598
March	2 011	1 938	1 896	1 834	1 721
April	1 819	1 791	1 834	1 464	1 652
May	1 949	1 892	1 920	1 621	1 700
June	1 915	1 856	1 880	1 661	1 637
July	1 978	1 883	1 997	1 732	1 782
August	1 976	1 970	1 961	1 761	1 737
September	1 828	1 848	1 789	1 636	1 646
October	1 874	1 794	1 855	1 679	1 582
November	1 834	1 823	1 782	1 626	1 539
December	1 849	1 822	1 719	1 662	1 582
Total	22 770	22 304	22 373	20 331	19 865

Data format	Gigawatt per hour
Definition	Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom in the Western Cape.
Data source	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2017 - 2021, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	



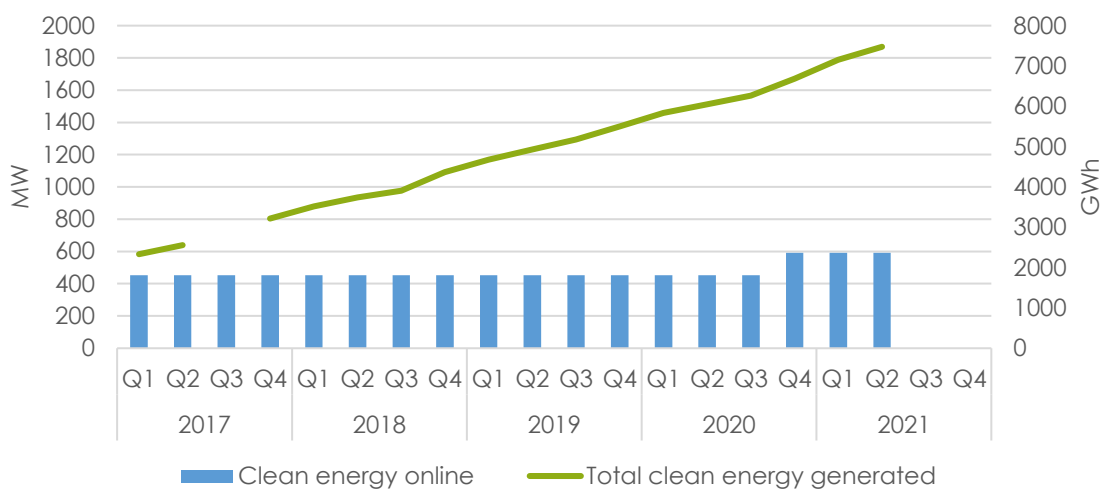
Clean energy generated in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

Under the current Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (REIPPPP), the Western Cape has 14 projects committed to provide clean energy capacity of 606MW. Currently, 592MW of clean energy is online. The total clean energy generated thus far through the available and online capacity is 7 475GWh at June 2021 since November 2013.

Clean energy in the Western Cape



Clean energy in the Western Cape					
	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2021
Clean energy procured	606MW	606MW	606MW	606MW	606MW
Clean energy online	452MW	452MW	452MW	452MW	592MW
Total clean energy generated	2 332GWh	3 518GWh	4 680GWh	5 832GWh	7 152GWh

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



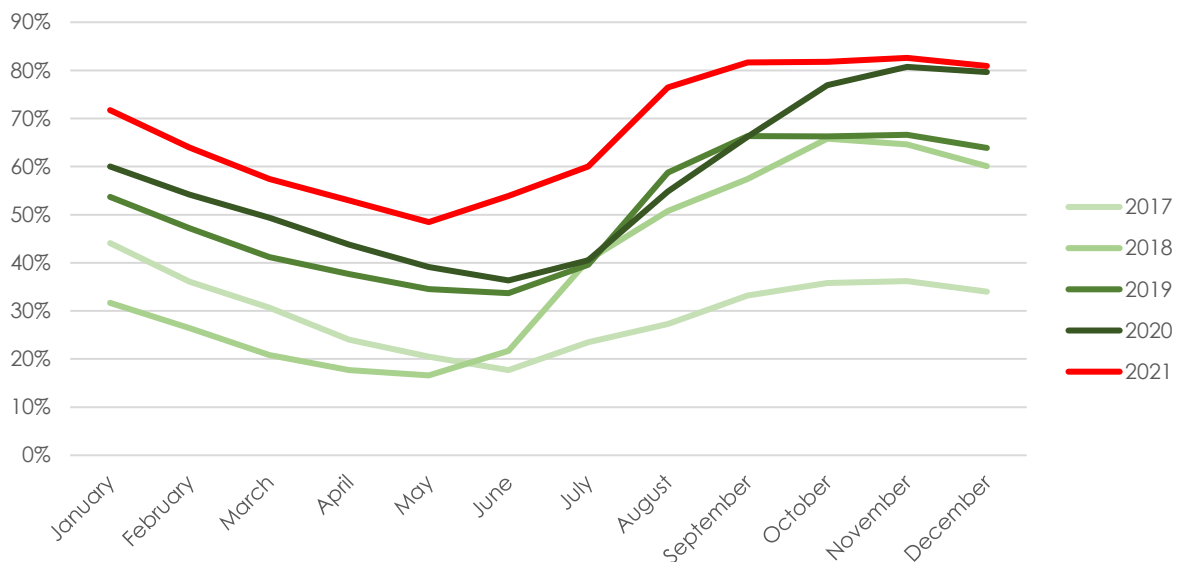
Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph below depicts the dam levels decreasing from October to May of each year. This corresponds to the predominant rainfall pattern for the Western Cape. In 2018, a major water crisis was avoided due to massive water savings implemented by the citizens of the Western Cape and a better rainfall season. Dam levels reached lows of below 20% in 2017 and 2018. These lows were avoided during 2019 to 2021, with higher rainfall experienced and a water saving culture leading to the highest dam levels in 2021.

Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape



Percentage of full storage capacity					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	44,1%	31,7%	53,7%	60,0%	71,8%
February	36,1%	26,4%	47,2%	54,2%	63,9%
March	30,7%	20,8%	41,2%	49,4%	57,4%
April	24,0%	17,7%	37,7%	43,8%	53,0%
May	20,5%	16,6%	34,5%	39,1%	48,5%
June	17,7%	21,7%	33,7%	36,3%	53,9%
July	23,5%	40,6%	39,6%	40,5%	60,0%
August	27,3%	50,8%	58,8%	54,8%	76,5%
September	33,2%	57,4%	66,3%	66,2%	81,6%
October	35,8%	65,8%	66,3%	76,9%	81,8%
November	36,2%	64,6%	66,6%	80,7%	82,6%
December	34,0%	60,1%	63,9%	79,6%	80,9%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of total water volume in Western Cape dams out of total dam capacity in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Water Affairs
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	The monthly dam level is calculated from the estimated dam levels on the 1st of each month or the earliest available estimates for the month



Average blue drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape average for the Blue Drop (drinking water quality management) status has increased from 60% (2009) to 89% (2014). The City of Cape Town and the Witzenberg LM are the highest performers in the Province with regards to the Blue Drop status for 2014 at 96%. Gauteng has the highest average for Blue Drop status.

Blue Drop Status



Average Blue Drop status per Province

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Eastern Cape	41%	55%	64%	82%	72%
Free State	54%	79%	77%	82%	75%
Gauteng	74%	86%	95%	98%	92%
Kwazulu Natal	73%	66%	80%	92%	86%
Limpopo	51%	65%	57%	79%	62%
Mpumalanga	40%	66%	62%	61%	69%
North West	28%	47%	62%	79%	63%
Northern Cape	40%	49%	64%	68%	68%
Western Cape	60%	92%	94%	94%	89%



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

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Average Blue Drop status of the drinking water quality management businesses in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 - 2014 Blue Drop Reports
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	

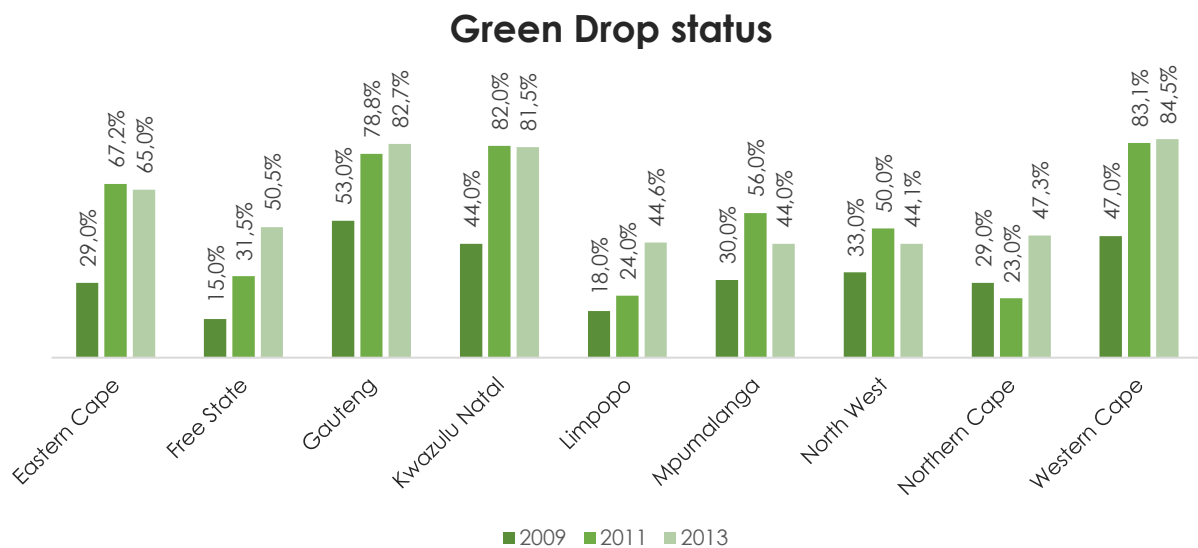


Average green drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape average for the Green Drop (waste water management) status has increased significantly since 2009. The Western Cape is the highest performer for the years 2011 and 2013, meaning that the Western Cape has the best waste water management systems in place. Witzenberg LM had the highest average score for 2013 (98%).



Average green drop status per Province			
	2009	2011	2013
Eastern Cape	29.0%	67.2%	65.0%
Free State	15.0%	31.5%	50.5%
Gauteng	53.0%	78.8%	82.7%
Kwazulu Natal	44.0%	82.0%	81.5%
Limpopo	18.0%	24.0%	44.6%
Mpumalanga	30.0%	56.0%	44.0%
North West	33.0%	50.0%	44.1%
Northern Cape	29.0%	23.0%	47.3%
Western Cape	47.0%	83.1%	84.5%



Average green drop status per Local Municipality			
	2009	2011	2013
Beaufort West LM	43.0%	89.5%	
Bergrivier LM	11.0%	72.1%	44.2%
Bitou LM	78.0%	96.4%	
Breede Valley LM	33.0%	78.3%	
Cape Agulhas LM		33.9%	52.0%
Cederberg LM	3.0%	63.1%	36.5%
City of Cape Town	82.0%	86.8%	89.2%
Drakenstein LM		80.3%	77.8%
George LM	94.0%	91.0%	84.9%
Hessequa LM		49.7%	47.9%
Kannaland LM	15.0%	49.1%	50.3%
Knysna LM	76.0%	60.8%	
Laingsburg LM	77.0%	56.3%	36.9%
Langeberg LM	50.0%	43.0%	51.6%
Matzikama LM	0.0%	66.1%	58.1%
Mossel Bay LM	12.0%	88.6%	79.2%
Oudtshoorn LM		41.4%	70.0%
Overstrand LM	63.0%	88.8%	89.1%
Prins Albert LM	18.0%	68.0%	65.5%
Saldanha Bay LM	59.0%	39.1%	80.5%
Stellenbosch LM	53.0%	71.3%	40.2%
Swartland LM	75.0%	72.7%	72.4%
Swellendam LM		41.0%	70.8%
Theewaterskloof LM	30.0%	65.5%	55.8%
Witzenberg LM	67.0%	89.7%	98.0%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Average Green Drop status of the waste water management in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 Green Drop Report; 2011 Green Drop Report; 2014 Green Drop Report;
Other links	VIP 2
Data Note	



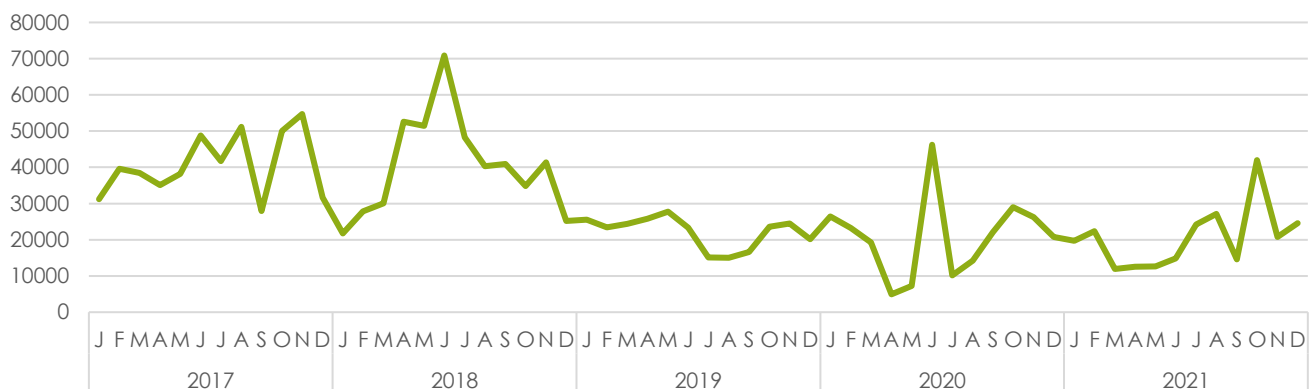
Total waste diverted from landfill sites in a given year in the City of Cape Town

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

There are fluctuations observed in the amount of waste minimised. The general trend however saw a general decreasing trend in the amount of waste minimised from June 2018 to May 2020 then generally increasing again.

Total waste minimised



Waste minimised, tons					
City of Cape Town Waste Minimisation Programmes	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bellville South Compost	8 605	6 749	0	1 075	0
Drop-off Facilities (Recyclables)	5 312	5 637	5 769	5 297	5 642
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station (Recyclables - Dirty MRF)	647	0	0	0	0
Builders Rubble reused	302 677	323 154	173 055	143 545	145 548
Chipping Of Garden Greens at Drop-off Facilities	99 651	77 148	37 527	23 065	21 526
Chipping Of Garden Greens Disposal Facilities	54 162	50 615	26 655	47 616	39 356
Sea/Green/Mouille Point Three Anchor Bay (Think Twice)	1 421	1 779	1 607	1 634	1 705
Atlantic Area (Think Twice)	2 570	2 661	2 809	3 743	4 031
Helderberg Area (Think Twice)	856	0	0	0	1 662
Hout Bay Area (Think Twice)	236	0	0	0	0
Kraaifontein IWMF (Think Twice)	10 593	16 012	15 727	21 325	25 449
Deep South Area (Think Twice)	1 531	1 372	1 702	2 230	2 078
City Paper Project	125	155	125	69	69
Damaged Refuse Bins (Recycled plastic)	161	136	182	120	90
Total Waste Diverted from Landfill	488 549	485 420	265 158	249 717	247 156
Total Waste Generated	2 526 114	2 148 419	1 659 444	1 445 851	1 644 804



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Total quantity of waste diverted from landfill sites through City initiated waste minimisation programmes in a given year in the City of Cape Town
Data source	City of Cape Town open data portal
Other links	VIP 2; SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 11.6.1D Percentage of municipal waste generated and recycled
Data Note	The majority of the municipalities in the Western Cape are struggling with quantification and recording of waste data. Of the 156 waste disposal facilities in the province only seven (7) have weighbridges; which make it difficult to quantify waste volumes.



Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape Conservation Category (WCCC) for all 3 categories have increased in hectares from 2012 to 2017. For WCCC1 have added an additional 92 250 ha to the category in 2017; WCCC2 have added an additional 90 380 ha of land; and WCCC3 have added an additional 2 797 361 ha of land, the increase is attributed to the increased hectares under Biosphere Reserves.

Western Cape Conservation Categories and Protected Area types				
Category	Sub-category	Hectares 2007	Hectares 2012	Hectares 2017
Western Cape Conservation Category 1	Wilderness Area	130 430	130 430	130 430
	SA National Park	290 630	303 420	309 230
	Nature Reserve (Provincial)	189 470	234 990	269 380
	State Forest Nature Reserve	407 730	407 730	407 730
	Marine Protected Area	161 040	161 040	161 040
	Island Reserve	300	300	300
	World Heritage Sites	393 840	393 840	804 260
	Contract Nature Reserve (Stewardship)*	17 600	52 820	142 640 ¹ (55400)
Protected Environments*	-	-	12 360 ² (4 720)	
Total WCCC1		1 088 220	1 126 850	1 219 100
Western Cape Conservation Category 2	Local Authority Nature Reserve	26 090	32 530	37 070
	Mountain Catchment Area	616 270	616 270	616 270
	Private Nature Reserve	154 400 (75 050)	154 400 (75 050)	155 580 (76 220 ³)
	Natural Heritage Sites	31 550	-	-
	Biodiversity Agreement*	960	14 960	25 640
Total WCCC2		750 960	744 180	834 560
Western Cape Conservation Category 3	Biosphere Reserves	321 070	820 340	3 759 700
	Conservancies	641 090	853 560	872 450
	Biodiversity Partnership Area*	19 100	22 350	43 920
Total WCCC3		1 598 200	1 623 480	4 420 841
Total WCCC1, WCCC2 and WCCC3			2 952 880	5 325 900



Data format	Area in hectares
Definition	Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape through the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme
Data source	State of Biodiversity Report 2017
Other links	VIP 2; SDG Goal 15 Life on Land 15.1.2D Percentage of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems that are well represented in protected areas
Data Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.) Amount (ha) both declared and with a signed Protected Area Management Plan in place (i.e. intention to declare); amount in parenthesis below () is declared only2.) Amount (ha) both declared and with a signed Protected Area Management Plan in place (i.e. intention to declare); amount in parenthesis below () is declared only3.) Amount (ha) verified by DEA as reflected in the South African Protected Area Database (SAPAD). <p>* Conservation options or designations serviced by the Stewardship Programme.</p>

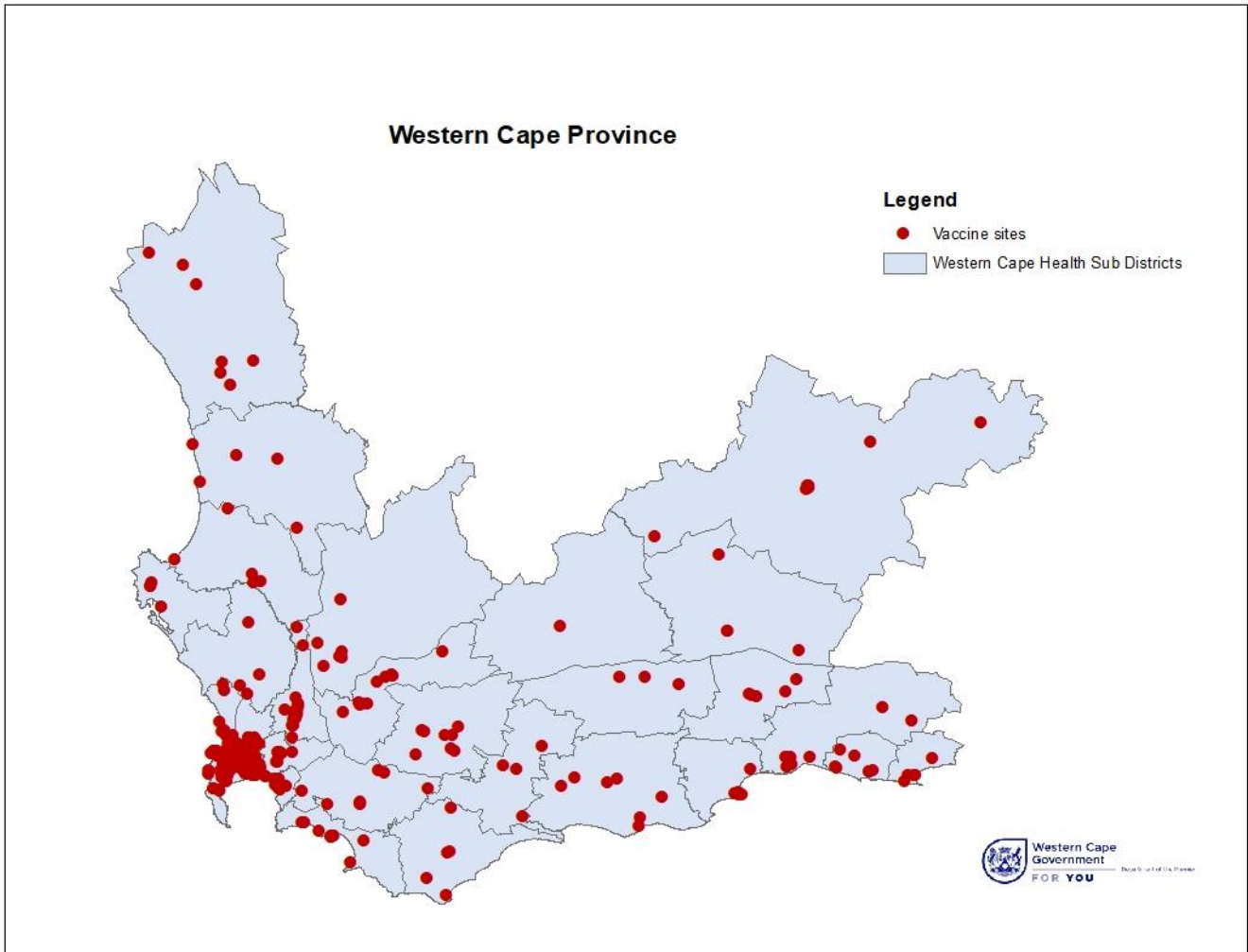


Health



Covid-19 Vaccine Sites in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



Vaccine site locations provided by the Department of Health. The data is updated weekly on the Vaccine dashboard <https://coronavirus.westerncape.gov.za/vaccine-dashboard> (Map data is for September 2021).



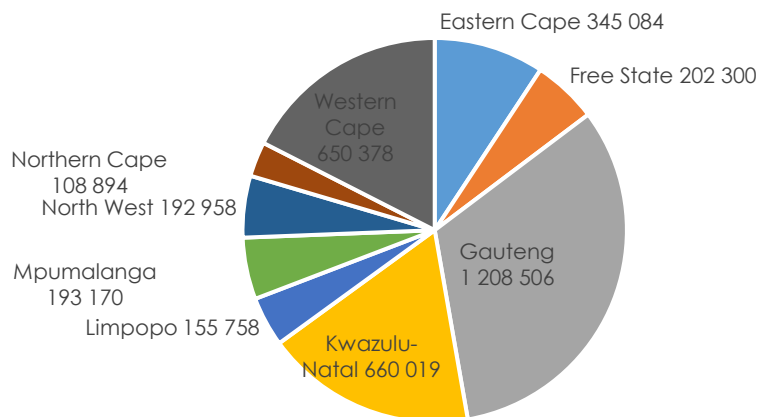
Number of COVID 19 cases

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

As at the 29th of March 2022, South Africa has recorded a total of 3 717 067 positive cases of COVID 19. Gauteng (1 208 506), KwaZulu-Natal (660 019) and Western Cape (650 378) has recorded the highest number of cases as they are also the provinces with the highest populations.

Total COVID 19 cases reported



Province	Total COVID 19 cases	Percentage total
Eastern Cape	345 084	9,3%
Free State	202 300	5,4%
Gauteng	1 208 506	32,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	660 019	17,8%
Limpopo	155 758	4,2%
Mpumalanga	193 170	5,2%
North West	192 958	5,2%
Northern Cape	108 894	2,9%
Western Cape	650 378	17,5%
South Africa	3 717 067	100,0%

Data format	Number of cumulative cases of COVID 19 positive cases recorded
Definition	Total number of positive COVID 19 tests recorded
Data source	NICD COVID-19daily report dashboard (29 MAR 2022), accessed 31 March 2022
Other links	VIP 3; Recovery plan: COVID recovery
Data Note	



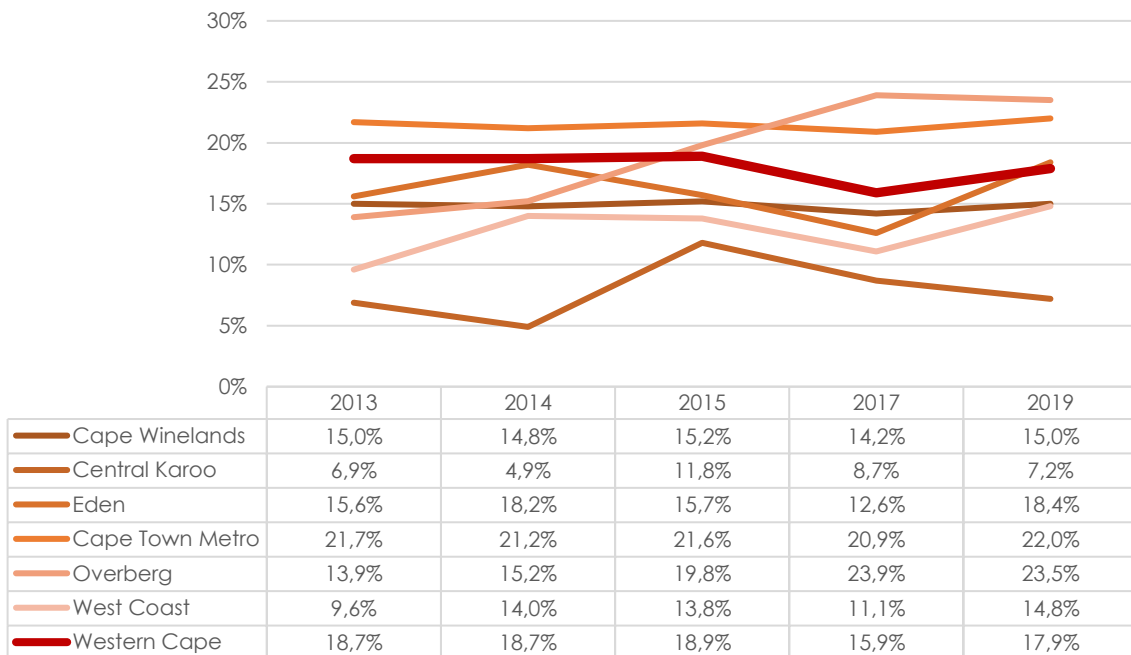
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

HIV prevalence among antenatal women varied by district between 2013 and 2019 as shown in the graph below. HIV prevalence fluctuated around 15% in the Cape Winelands between 2013 and 2019. In the same period in the Central Karoo HIV prevalence ranged between 6.9% and 8.7% except in 2014 and 2015 where prevalence was 4.9% and 11.8% respectively. In Cape Town Metro prevalence ranged between 20% and 22% in the last five survey years (2013 to 2019). Antenatal HIV prevalence overall increased between 2013 and 2019 in Overberg and West Coast districts in the same period.

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



Data format Percentage

Definition HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

Data source 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV Survey, National Department of Health 2021

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

Data Note



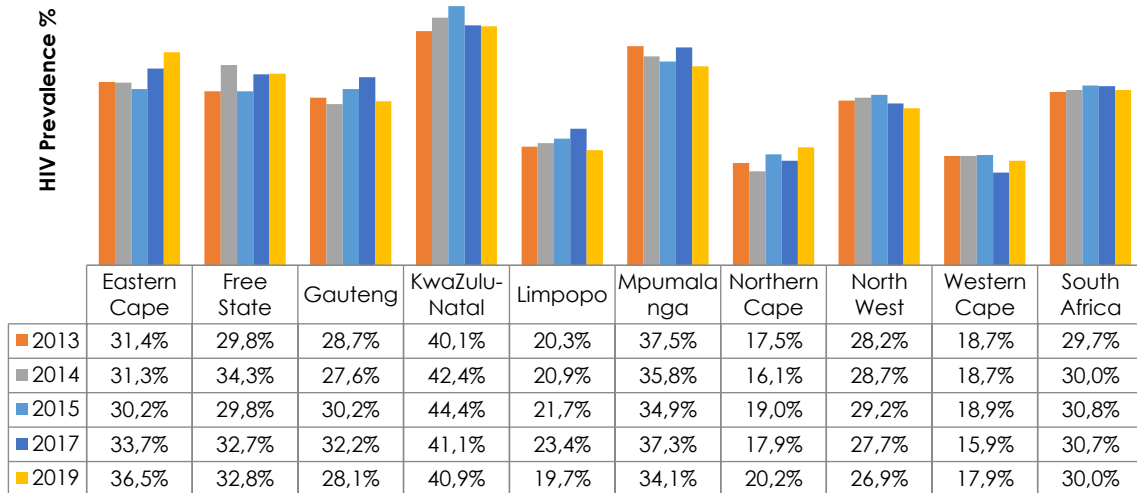
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2019 the Western Cape had the lowest HIV prevalence and KwaZulu-Natal the highest amongst all women attending antenatal clinics. Since 2013, HIV prevalence have slightly increased in the Western Cape for 2013 to 2015 but then recorded the lowest prevalence in 2017 before increasing again in 2019. The Northern Cape province also has a relatively low prevalence rate in comparison to other provinces.

HIV Prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, 2013 - 2019



Data format Percentage

Definition HIV prevalence per province of women attending antenatal clinics.

Data source 2019 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV Survey, National Department of Health 2021

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

Data Note



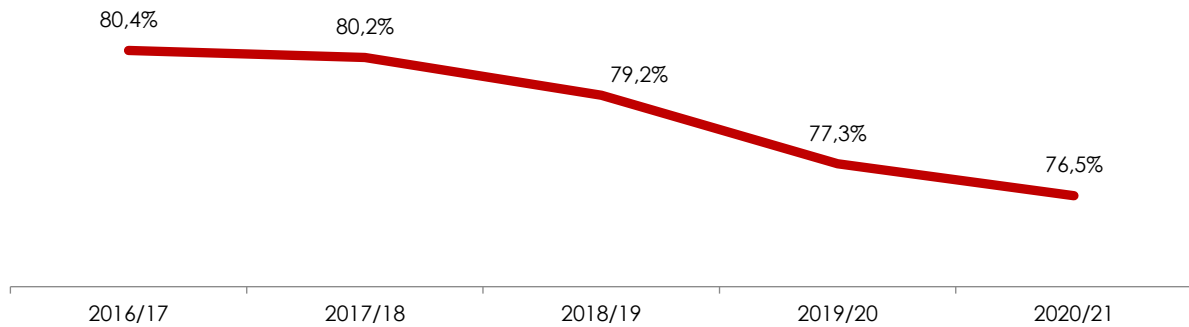
All DS-TB client treatment success rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The percentage of TB clients who started drug-susceptible tuberculosis (DS-TB) treatment and who subsequently successfully completed treatment has decreased from a high of 80.4% in 2016/17 to 76.5% in 2020/21.

All DS-TB client treatment success rate



kAll DS-TB client treatment success rate

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
All DS-TB client treatment success rate	80.4%	80.2%	79.2%	77.3%	76.5%
All DS-TB client successfully completed treatment	34651	33694	32886	34084	30,769
All DS-TB patient in treatment outcome cohort	43099	42,009	41532	44077	40,240

Data format	Percentage
Definition	TB clients who started drug-susceptible tuberculosis (DS-TB) treatment and who subsequently successfully completed treatment as a proportion of all those in the treatment outcome cohort.
Data source	DOH Annual Report 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21
Other links	VIP 3 Recovery plan: Wellness SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population
Data Note	Investigations are ongoing into the impact of the pandemic on patients receiving care for TB. Whilst patients may not have attended facilities alternative medication distribution methods were introduced by the Department. The success of this is being evaluated.



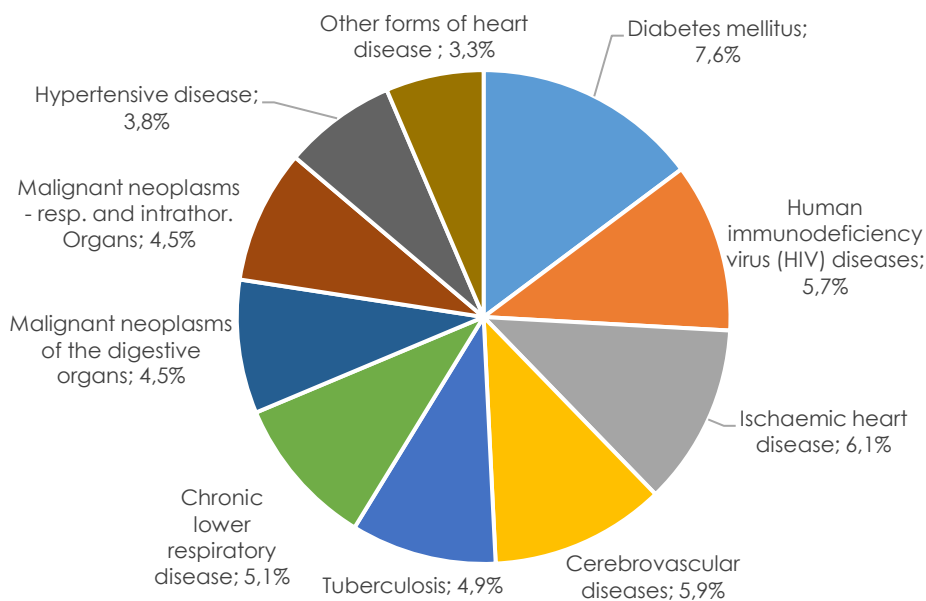
Leading underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

From 2014 to 2018, Diabetes mellitus became the leading cause of death. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) diseases has become one of the leading causes of death and the 2nd highest leading cause of death from 2014 to 2016. For 2017 and 2018, the 2nd highest leading cause of death is Ischaemic heart disease.

Leading causes of death in the WC, 2018



Underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

Cause of death	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Diabetes mellitus	6,8%	7,2%	7,7%	7,5%	7,6%
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diseases	5,8%	6,1%	6,2%	5,7%	5,7%
Ischaemic heart disease	5,6%	5,8%	6,0%	6,2%	6,1%
Cerebrovascular diseases	5,7%	5,6%	5,6%	5,5%	5,9%
Tuberculosis	5,6%	5,3%	5,1%	4,8%	4,9%
Chronic lower respiratory disease	4,6%	5,1%	4,9%	5,5%	5,1%
Malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs	4,5%	4,5%	4,6%	4,7%	4,5%
Malignant neoplasms - resp. and intrathor. Organs	4,4%	4,5%	4,6%	4,5%	4,5%
Hypertensive disease	3,8%	4,0%	3,9%	4,0%	3,8%
Other forms of heart disease	3,1%	3,2%	3,1%	3,1%	3,3%
Other natural cause	36,3%	35,6%	35,2%	35,7%	35,6%
Non-natural causes	13,7%	13,2%	13,3%	12,9%	13,0%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Number of deaths by cause out of total number of deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
Data source	Stats SA, Mortality and Causes of Death in South Africa 2018, June 2021
Other links	VIP 3; Recovery plan: Wellness SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
Data Note	



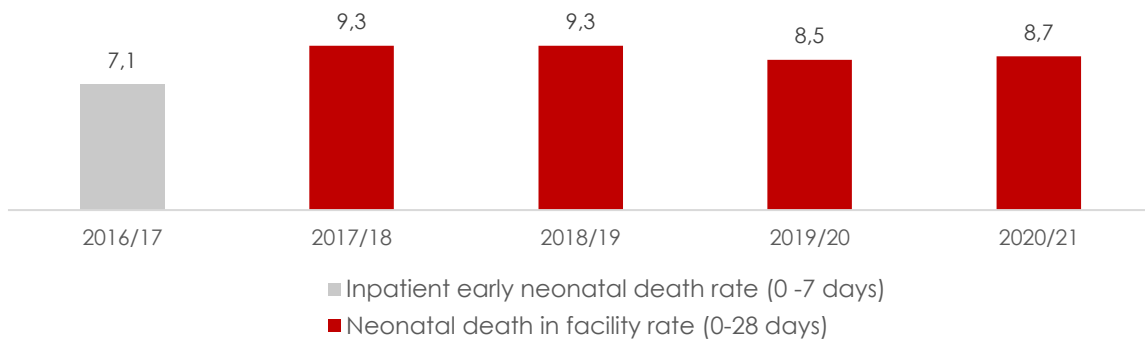
Neonatal in facility (0-28 days) mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph and data below shows neonatal death rates for different years in Western Cape facilities. A word of caution the indicator has been measured differently for 2016/17 as compared to subsequent years. The department is continuously expanding on the reporting of this indicator. The Neonatal death in facility rate has increased for 2020/21 as compared to the previous financial year.

Neonatal death rate in facility, Western Cape



Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births), Western Cape					
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Inpatient early neonatal death rate (0 -7 days)	7.1	-	-	-	-
Neonatal death in facility rate (0-28 days)	-	9.3	9.3	8.5	8.7
Number of deaths	656	860	889	847	870
Number of live births	91.798	92.34	95.9	99.93	100

Data format Neonatal deaths per 1 000 live births

Definition Number of facility early neonatal (0 – 7 days) deaths out of total number of facility live births.
Number of facility neonatal (0 – 28 days) deaths out of total number of facility live births.

Data source DoH, Annual report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21

Other links VIP 3;
Recovery plan: Wellness
Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being
3.2.2 Neo natal mortality rate

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



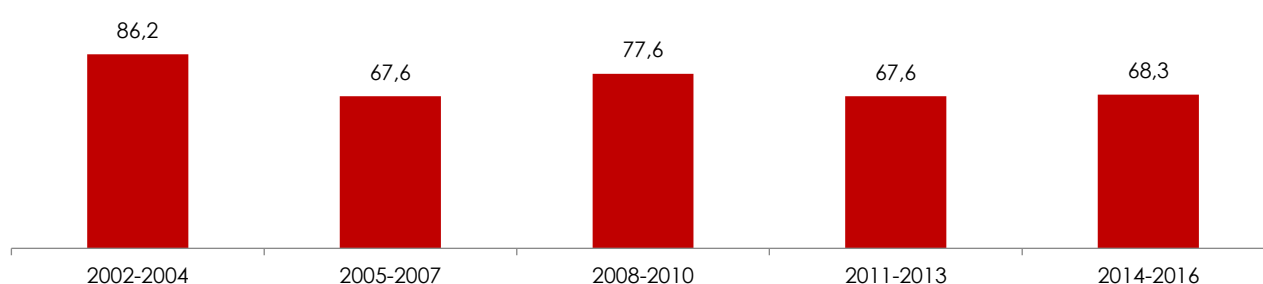
Facility maternal mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

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

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



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

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

Data format	Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births
Definition	Denominator: Number of facility live births Numerator: Number of facility maternal deaths
Data source	Saving Mothers 2008-2010: Fifth report on the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in South Africa, Compiled by the National Committee for Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, DoH; Saving Mothers 2011-2013: Sixth report on the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in South Africa, Compiled by the National Committee for Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, DoH; Saving Mothers 2014-2016: Seventh triennial report on confidential enquiries into maternal deaths in South Africa: Short report, DOH
Other links	VIP 3 Recovery plan: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Women SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality ratio
Data Note	Mortality estimates are technically challenging data to prepare. Data is presented from 2001 as triennia are compared to give a trend.



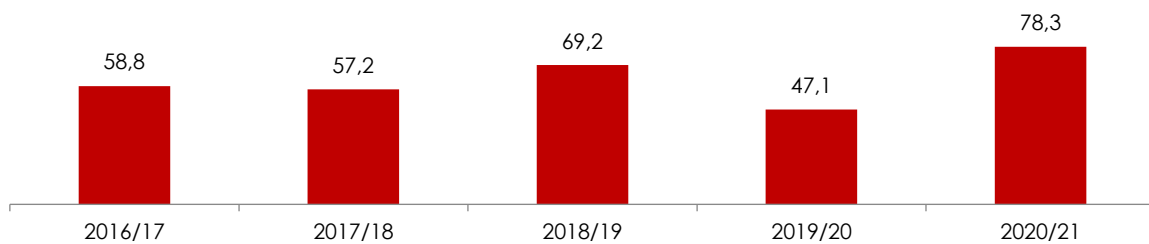
Facility maternal mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Annual numbers are susceptible to more fluctuation. It is noticeable that 2020/21 saw a much higher facility maternal mortality rate than previous years. The number of deaths during 2020/21 is correspondingly much higher than previous years.

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



Maternal mortality in facility ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births), Western Cape

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Maternal mortality ratio	58.8	57.2	69.2	47.1	78.3
Number of deaths	54	55	69	49	82

Data format Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

Definition Denominator: Number of facility live births
Numerator: Number of facility maternal deaths

Data source Annual Report 2019/20 and 2020/21, DOH

Other links VIP 3
Recovery plan: Wellness
Priority groups mainstreaming: Women
SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being
3.1.1 Maternal Mortality ratio

Data Note Mortality estimates are technically challenging data to prepare. Data is presented from 2001 as triennia are compared to give a trend.

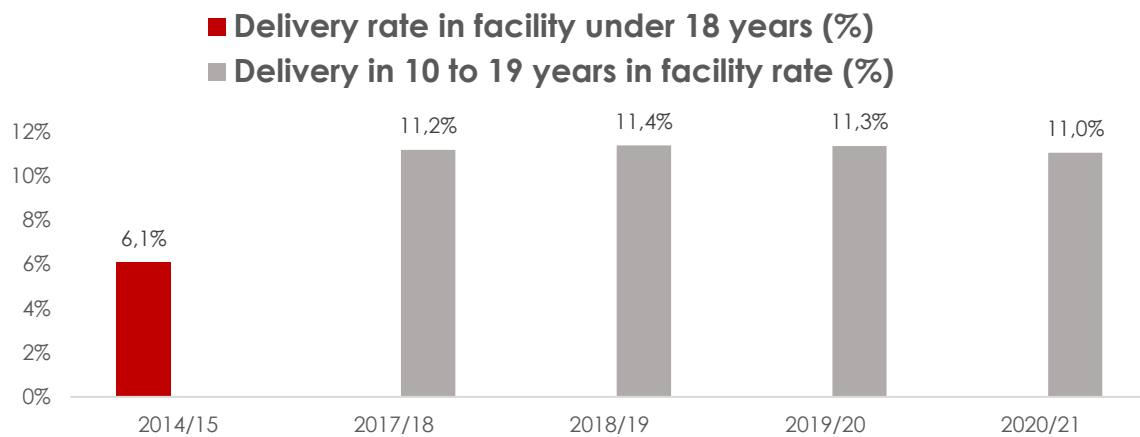


Delivery rate in facility to women under 20 years

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TREND ANALYSIS

The delivery rate for women under 18 years was 6.1% for 2014/15. From 2017/18 to 2020/21, the delivery rate for women 10 years to 19 years was 11.2%, 11.4%, 11.3% and 11%. The inclusion of 19 year olds since 2017/18 to the indicator shows that a significant proportion of this indicator is made up of 19 year olds.



	Delivery rate in facility under 18 years (%)	Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate (%)			
	2014/15	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Delivery rate (%)	6.1%	11.2%	11.4%	11.3%	11.0%
Numerator	5 894	10 369	10 938	11 360	11 155
Denominator	96 990	92 819	96 249	100 151	101 055

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Deliveries to women under the age of 18 years as a proportion of total deliveries in health facilities Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as a proportion of total deliveries in health facilities
Data source	District Health Information Systems, DoH Annual report 2014/15; 2017/18; 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21
Other links	VIP 3 Recovery plan: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Women
Data Note	2017/18 to 2020/21 data is not comparable to 2014/15 data as they are different numerators.



Life Expectancy (LE)

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TREND ANALYSIS

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

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

	Male				Female			
	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2001-2006	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Eastern Cape	51.4	52.8	57.8	58.7	55.3	57.8	63.9	65.0
Free State	45.0	47.0	53.6	55.5	47.6	50.5	58.5	61.4
Gauteng	54.5	56.8	61.9	63.1	59.0	61.0	66.6	67.7
KwaZulu-Natal	46.7	48.6	55.7	57.4	51.0	53.6	61.8	63.6
Limpopo	52.9	54.5	59.1	61.2	58.2	60.8	65.6	66.5
Mpumalanga	51.5	53.2	58.5	60.8	56.0	58.4	64.9	66.0
Northern Cape	51.3	52.3	56.0	57.6	55.9	57.8	62.6	64.3
North West	48.7	50.7	56.3	57.7	51.8	54.4	62.7	64.2
Western Cape	59.2	60.9	64.3	64.9	63.7	65.9	69.9	70.3

Data format Age

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

Data source Mid-year population estimates 2021 – Stats SA; Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations, 2021

Other links VIP 3

Recovery plan: Wellness

Priority groups mainstreaming: Women

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



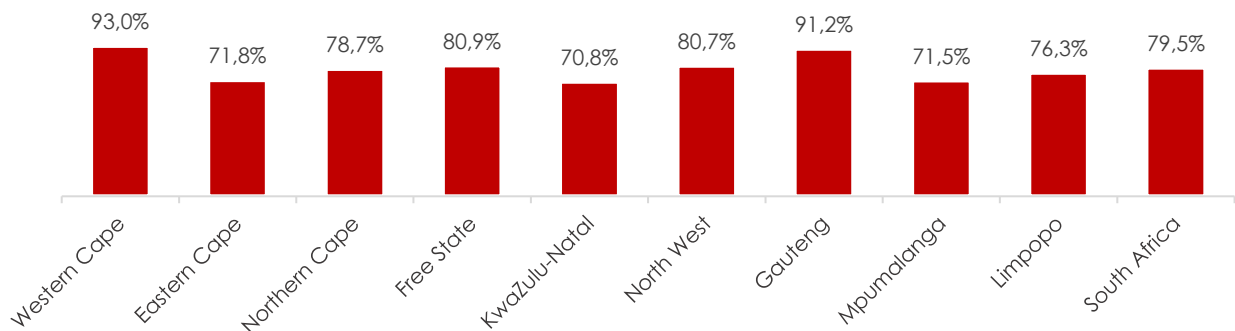
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Since individuals' need and ability to travel were restricted during the various phases of the COVID-19 lockdowns, most transport questions were removed from the GHS 2020 questionnaire. For 2019, households with an expenditure of less than R1200, Western Cape has the highest percentage of households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes at 93%; followed by Gauteng at 91.2%. The national average for households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes is 79.5%.

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



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

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

Data format

Percentage

Definition

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

Data source

GHS 2019; Stats SA

Other links

VIP 3, VIP 4, VIP 1

Recovery plan: Wellness

Data Note

Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



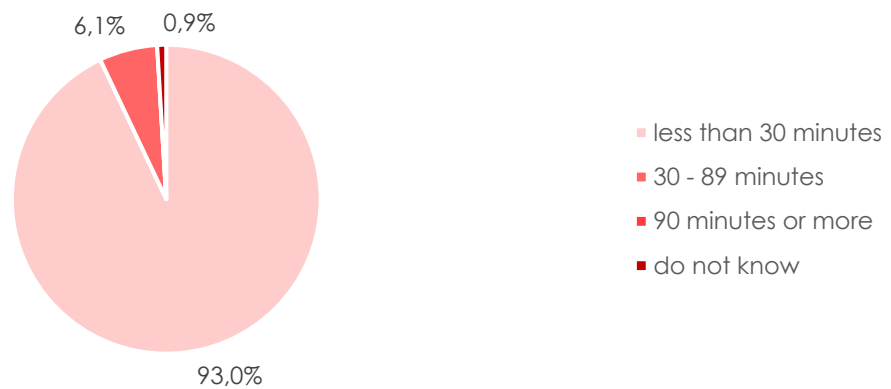
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Since individuals' need and ability to travel were restricted during the various phases of the COVID-19 lockdowns, most transport questions were removed from the GHS 2020 questionnaire. In 2019, the percentage of households in the Western Cape with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 15 minutes are 49.7%, 15-29 minutes are 43.2% and 30-89 minutes are 6.1%. Since 2015, the percentage of households with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes in the Western Cape have increased from 91.3% to 93.0% in 2019.

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



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

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

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

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



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200.
Data source	GHS 2015 - 2019; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 4, VIP 1 Recovery plan: Wellness
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



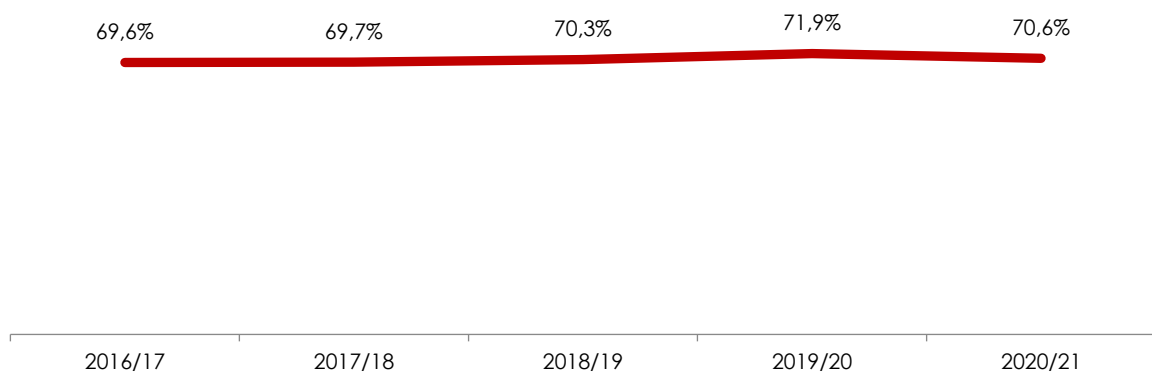
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks' rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate increased from 69.6% to 70.6% over the past five (5) financial years in the Western Cape. There is also a total increase in the number of clients attending an antenatal visit before 20 weeks from 63 901 in 2016/17 to 75 756 in 2020/21, an increase of 18.6%.

Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate



Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks' rate					
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate	69.6%	69.7%	70.3%	71.9%	70.6%
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 week	63 901	67 292	72 593	80 989	75 756
Antenatal 1st visit	91 849	96 563	103 241	112 718	107 250

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



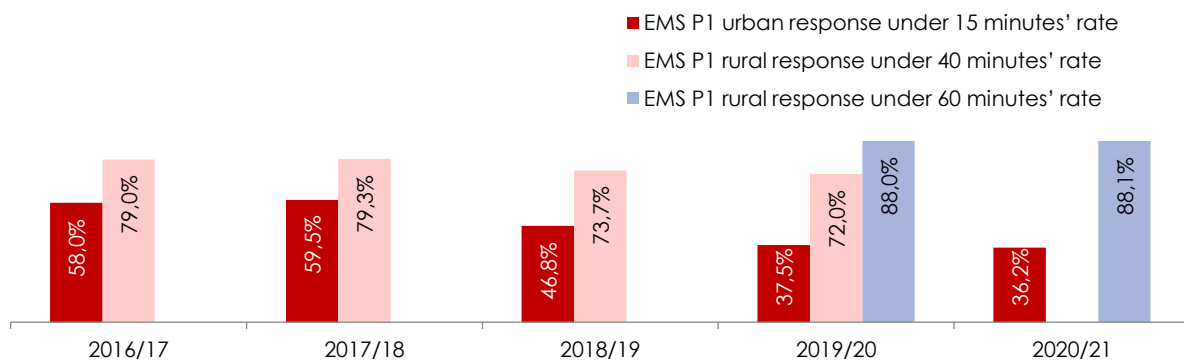
EMS P1 response rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past six (6) years, the EMS P1 urban response rate under 15 minutes has decreased from 61.7% in 2015/16 to 36.2% in 2020/21. Furthermore, the drop in the actual number of EMS P1 responses in under 15 minutes with only 33 651 EMS P1 urban responses under 15 minutes in 2020/21 as compared to 138 444 in 2015/16. The department started to report on the EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate in the 2019/20 financial year. Over the past two years the response rate have remained at 88%.

EMS P1 response rate



EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate	58,0%	59,5%	46,8%	37,5%	36,2%
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes	121 339	79 131	57 769	42 883	33 651
EMS P1 urban calls	209 107	133 019	123 553	114 330	93 081

EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes' rate

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes' rate	79,0%	79,3%	73,7%	72,0%	N/A
EMS P1 rural response under 40 minutes	13 874	9 655	8 737	7 638	N/A
EMS P1 rural calls	17 570	12 180	11 862	10 606	N/A

EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	88,0%	88,1%
EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes	N/A	N/A	N/A	8 691	6 911
EMS P1 rural calls	N/A	N/A	N/A	9 871	7 846



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Emergency P1 calls in urban locations with a response time under 15 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 urban calls. Response time is calculated from the time the call is received to the time of the first dispatched medical resource arrives on scene. Emergency P1 calls in rural locations with a response time under 40 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 rural calls. Response time is calculated from the time the call is received to the time of the first dispatched medical resource arrives on scene.
Data source	DoH, Annual Report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 3 Recovery plan: Wellness
Data Note	Rural response rates indicators were reported as below 40 minutes up to 2019/20 and as below 60 minutes from 2019/20

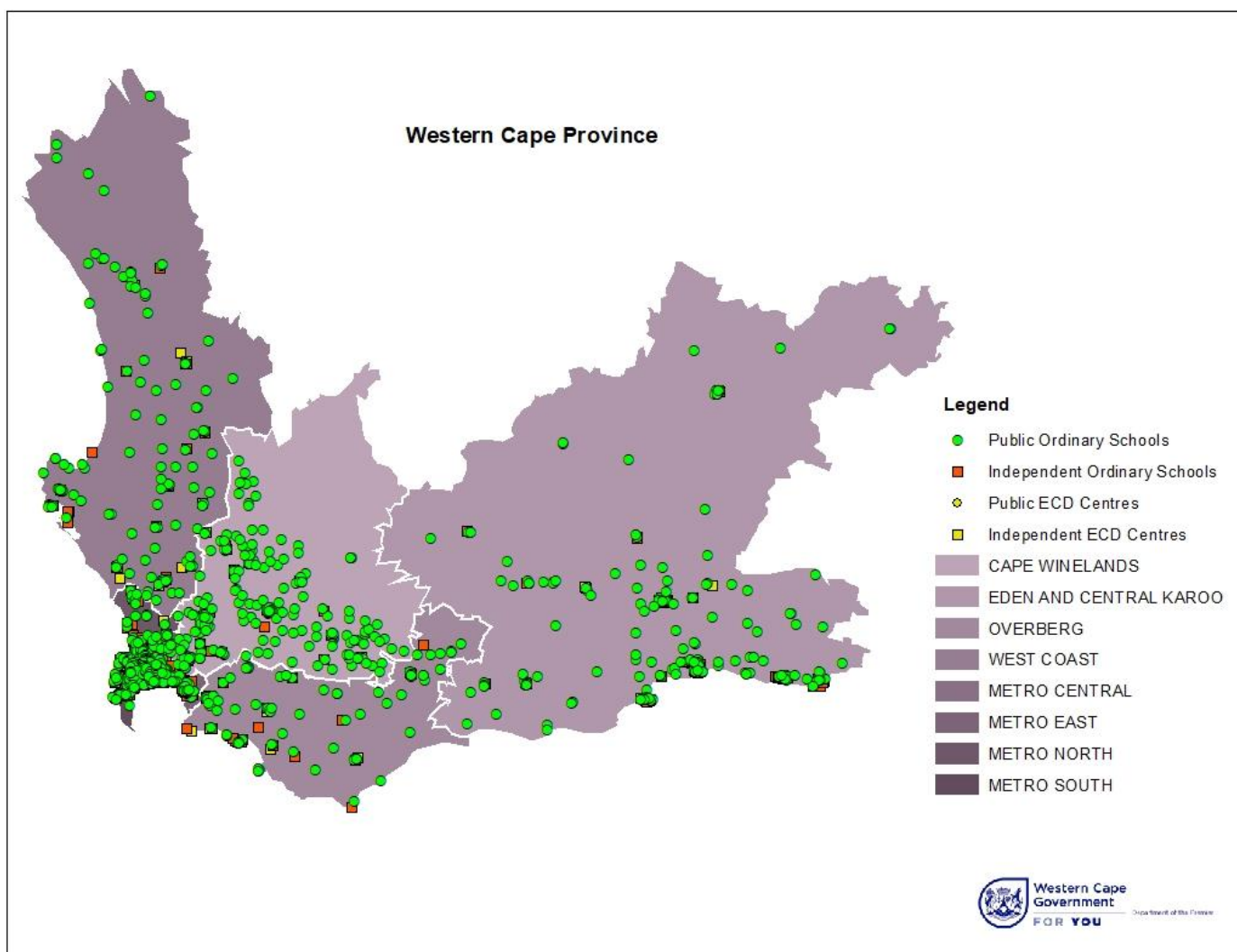


Education



Education facilities in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the Western Cape Education Facilities 2021 including WCED Public Ordinary Schools, Independent Ordinary Schools, Early Childhood Development Centres (Public and Independent), In all cases, only open and pending-closed schools/institutions are shown. Education District offices and boundaries.



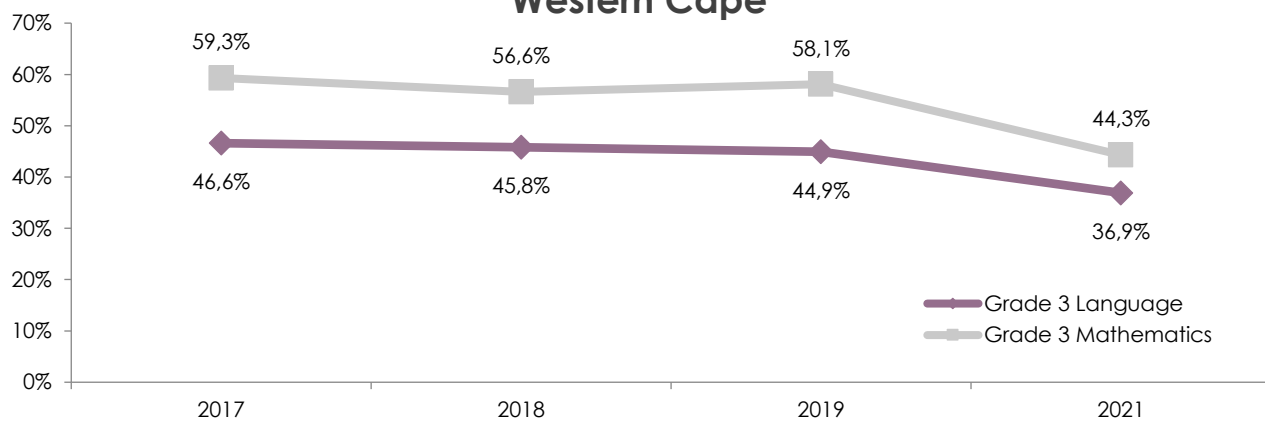
Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

After comparable pass rates for Grade 3 mathematics from 59.3% in 2017 to 58.1% in 2019, the 2021 pass rate dropped dramatically to 44.3%. Similarly, the Grade 3 language passes dropped significantly from 44.9% in 2019 to 36.9% in 2021. This indicator provides great insight into the effects of missed schooling due to COVID 19 where the effects are seen to be greater on the younger learners.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grade 3 Language	46.6%	45.8%	44.9%	n/a	36.9%
Grade 3 Mathematics	59.3%	56.6%	58.1%	n/a	44.3%



Data format	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
Definition	Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Language test.
Data source	WCED Annual Report 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020 and March 2022
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
Data Note	2011 saw the introduction of the new systemic tests that are to be conducted every year. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID 19 restrictions.



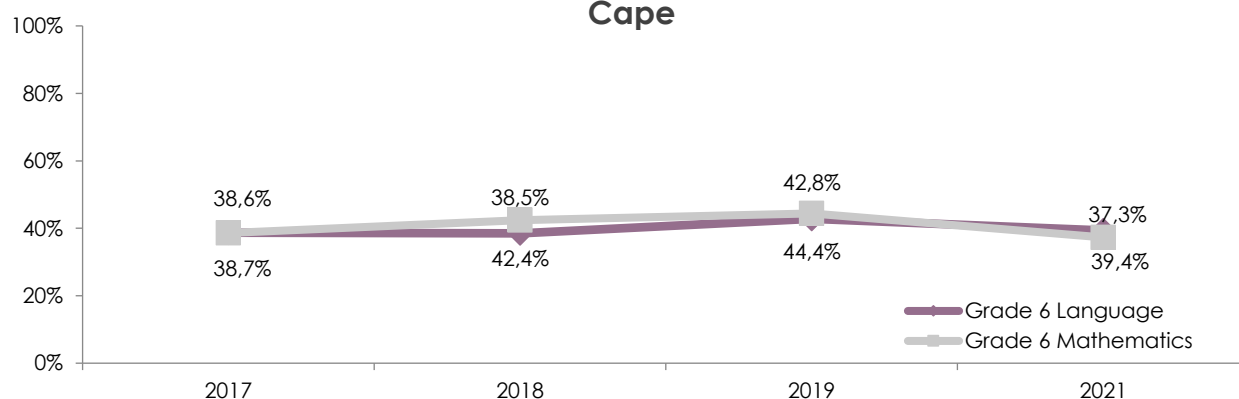
Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Grade 6 mathematics pass rates improved from 38.6% in 2017 to 44.4% in 2019; whilst language has improved from 38.7% in 2017 to 42.8% in 2019. However, a sharp drop was experienced for both the mathematics pass rate (37.3%) and the language pass rate (39.4%) in the 2021 assessments. The decrease is attributable to the lost schooling due to lockdown restrictions.

Pass rate of Language and Mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape



Language and mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Grade 6 Language	38,7%	38,5%	42,8%	n/a	39,4%
Grade 6 Mathematics	38,6%	42,4%	44,4%	n/a	37,3%



Data format	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
Definition	Number of Grade 6 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 6 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 6 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 6 writing the Language test.
Data source	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Annual Report 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020 and March 2022.
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
Data Note	2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID 19 restrictions.



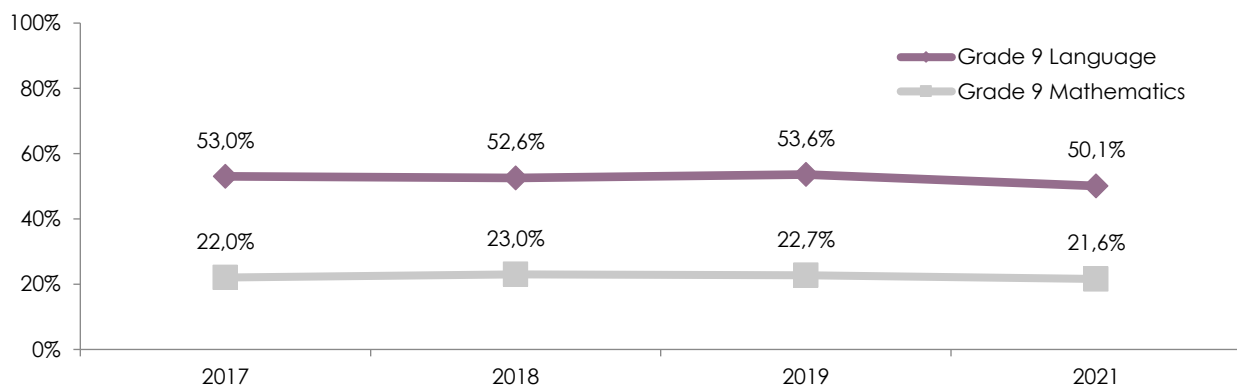
Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2017, Grade 9 mathematics pass rates have remained at around 22% and the same trend is observed for language having remained at around 53% for the period until 2019. However, the 2021 assessments point to a decrease for both pass rates which can be attributable to the lost school time due to lockdown restrictions. However, the decrease is not as sharp as that experienced by the younger learners in Grades 3 and 6.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Grade 9 Language	53.0%	55.1%	53.0%	52.6%	53.6%
Grade 9 Mathematics	22.2%	23.6%	22.0%	23.0%	22.7%



Data format	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
Definition	Number of Grade 9 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 9 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 9 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 9 writing the Language test.
Data source	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED Annual Report 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children SDG Goal 4 QUALITY EDUCATION 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (a) in Grades 2/3 (b) at the end of primary and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
Data Note	2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually. No tests were conducted in 2020 due to COVID 19 restrictions.



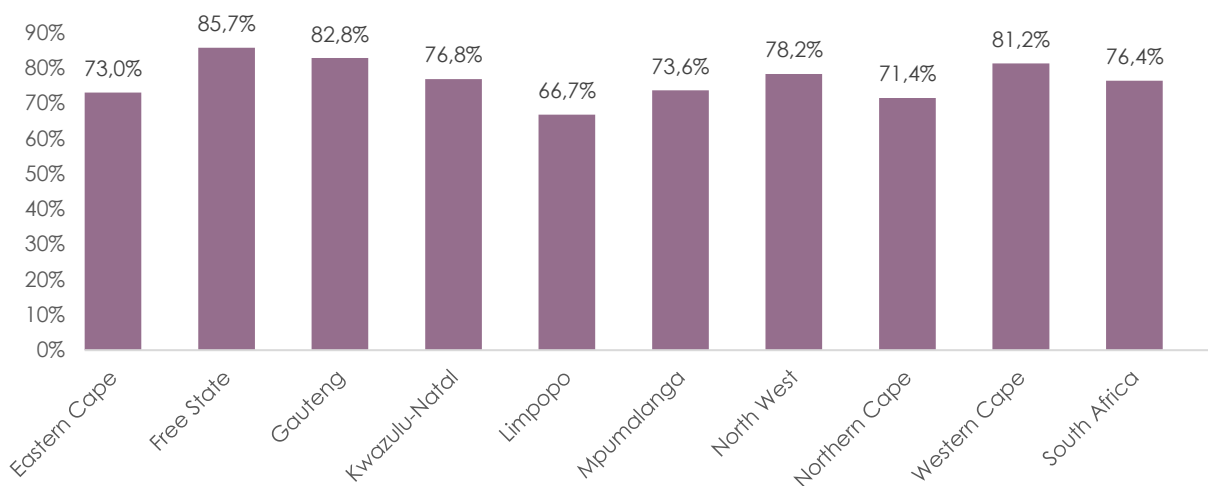
Matric pass rate achieved

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2021, Free State has the highest level of matric pass rate at 85,7%, followed by Gauteng (82,8%). Western Cape is the third highest province with a matric pass rate of 81,2%. The national matric pass rate is at 76,2%. In all provinces, except Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, males achieved a slightly higher pass rate than females.

Matric pass rate, 2021



Matric pass rate, 2021					
	Gender	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	% Total
Eastern Cape	Male	39442	28854	73,2%	73,0%
	Female	52058	37916	72,8%	
Free State	Male	15769	13649	86,6%	85,7%
	Female	19286	16388	85,0%	
Gauteng	Male	56802	46858	82,5%	82,8%
	Female	70721	58668	83,0%	
Kwazulu-Natal	Male	75474	57513	76,2%	76,8%
	Female	91096	70447	77,3%	
Limpopo	Male	48311	32556	67,4%	66,7%
	Female	56790	37568	66,2%	
Mpumalanga	Male	30136	22215	73,7%	73,6%
	Female	36620	26918	73,5%	
North West	Male	18423	14430	78,3%	78,2%
	Female	22658	17713	78,2%	
Northern Cape	Male	5592	4008	71,7%	71,4%
	Female	7134	5081	71,2%	
Western Cape	Male	24938	20452	82,0%	81,2%
	Female	32771	26423	80,6%	
South Africa	Male	314887	240535	76,4%	76,4%
	Female	389134	297152	76,4%	



Data format	Percentage pass rate
Definition	Number of learners achieving a pass mark for Matric out of the total number of learners who wrote the matric exam in a given year.
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2021, DBE
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 2 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children and women
Data Note	



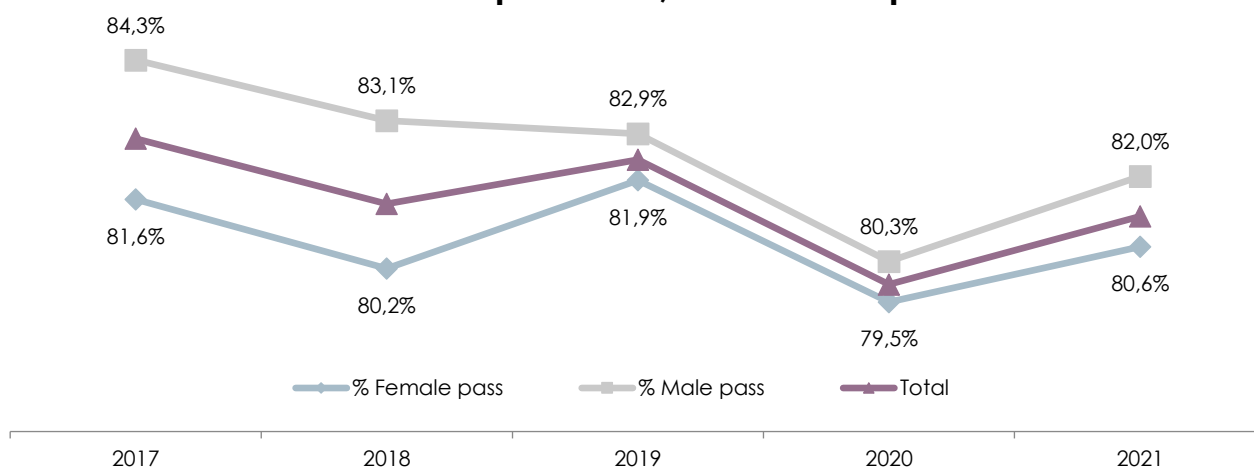
Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the last 5 years, the matric pass rate was at its highest level in 2017 at 82,8% but declined to 79,9% in 2020. In 2021, the Western Cape improved it's matric pass rate to 81,2% from 79,9% in the previous year. The number of learners writing the matric exams have increased since 2017.

Matric pass rate, Western Cape



Matric pass rate, Western Cape					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Females writing	27561	28592	28273	29243	32771
Female pass	22479	22932	23166	23261	26423
% Female pass	81,6%	80,2%	81,9%	79,5%	80,6%
Males writing	21306	22162	22131	22390	24938
Male pass	17961	18418	18336	17989	20452
% Male pass	84,3%	83,1%	82,9%	80,3%	82,0%
Total	82,8%	81,5%	82,3%	79,9%	81,2%

Data format Percentage pass rate

Definition Number of learners achieving a pass mark for Matric out of the total number of learners who wrote the matric exam in a given year in the Western Cape.

Data source NSC Examination Report 2019, 2020, 2021; DBE

Other links VIP 2, VIP 3
Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



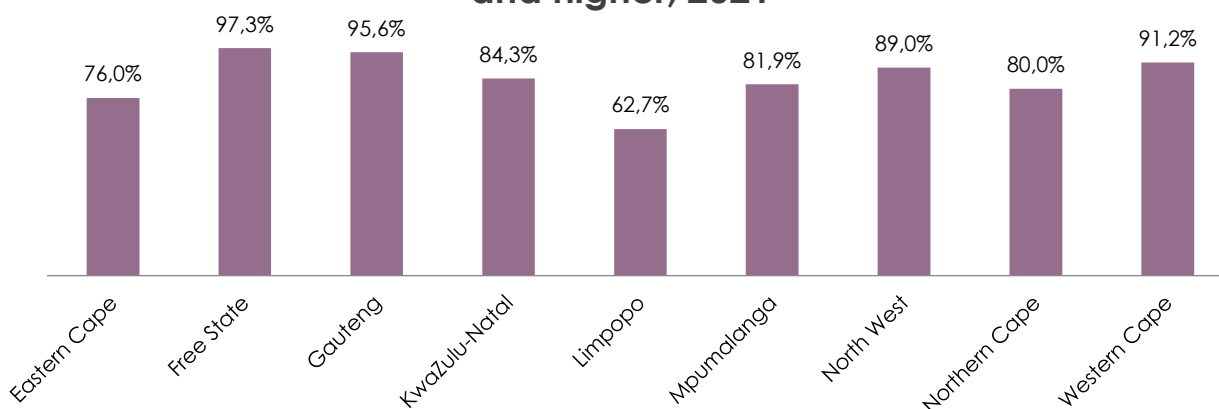
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2021, the Free State (97,3%) has the highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. The Western Cape (91,2%) has the 3rd highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%, with Gauteng (95,6%) the second highest. The national average is at 81,6%.

Percentage of high schools attaining a pass of 60% and higher, 2021



High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, 2021

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Number of schools	941	338	892	1 757	1 330	558	438	145	454	6 853
Number of schools with 60% and higher	715	329	853	1 482	834	457	390	116	414	5 590
Percentage pass 60% and higher	76,0%	97,3%	95,6%	84,3%	62,7%	81,9%	89,0%	80,0%	91,2%	81,6%

Data format Percentage and absolute number of schools

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

Data source NSC Examination Report 2021; DBE

Other links VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



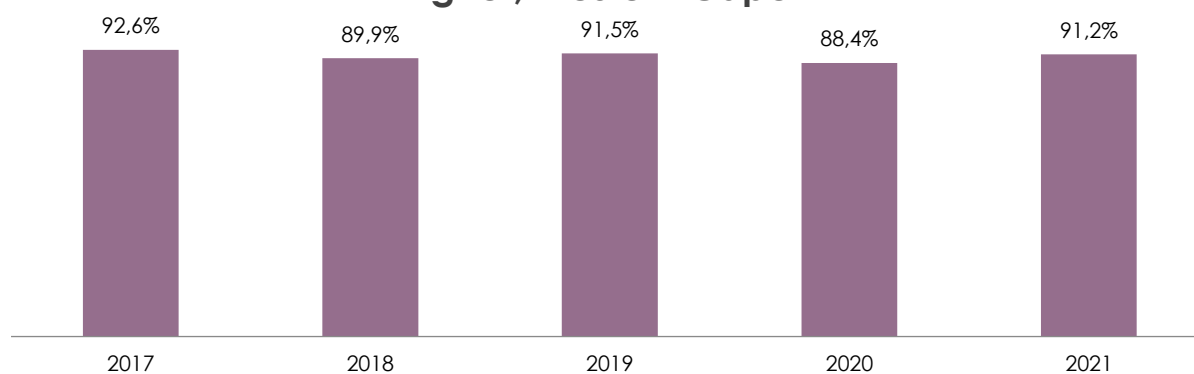
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) years the percentage of high schools attaining a 60% and higher pass rate in the Western Cape fluctuated between 92,6% and 88,4%. 2021 saw the province achieve 91,2% for the percentage of high schools attaining a 60% and higher pass rate.

Percentage pass of high schools attaining a 60% and higher, Western Cape



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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of schools	445	447	447	449	454
Percentage pass 60% and higher	92,6%	89,9%	91,5%	88,4%	91,2%

Data format	Percentage and absolute number of schools
Definition	Number of schools with 60% or higher pass rates for matric in a given year as a percentage of all high schools in the Western Cape.
Data source	2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 NSC Examination Report, DBE
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	



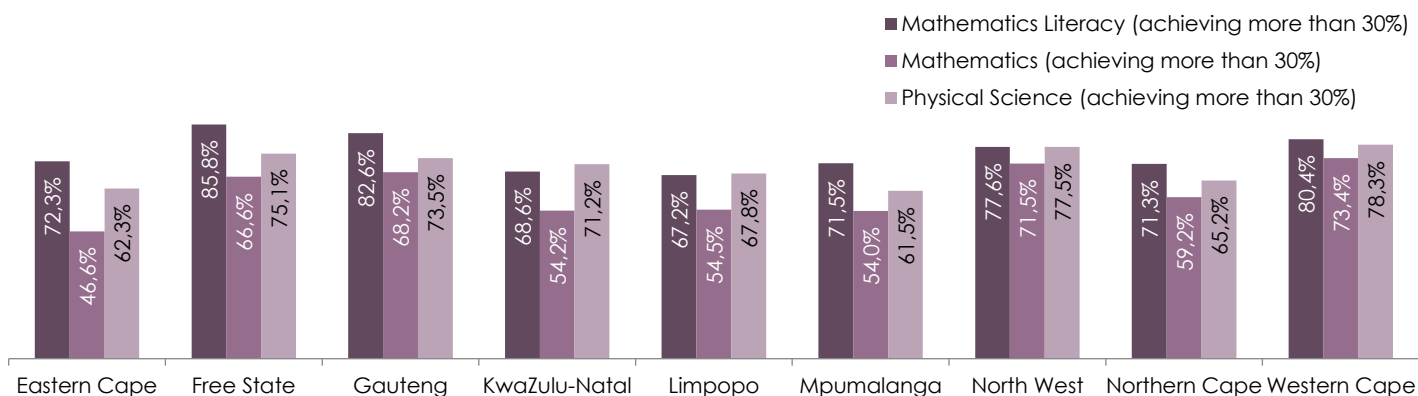
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2021, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy are the highest in Free State (85,8%), Gauteng (82,6%); followed by the Western Cape (80,4%). The pass rate for Mathematics is the highest in the Western Cape (73,4%), followed by North West (71,5%) and Gauteng (68,2%). The province with the highest Physical Science pass rate is the Western Cape (78,3%); followed by North West (77,5%) and the Free State (75,1%).

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2021



Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2021

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	72,3%	85,8%	82,6%	68,6%	67,2%	71,5%	77,6%	71,3%	80,4%	74,5%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	46,6%	59,9%	58,8%	43,4%	39,7%	45,8%	50,2%	43,6%	57,5%	49,1%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	46,6%	66,6%	68,2%	54,2%	54,5%	54,0%	71,5%	59,2%	73,4%	56,8%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	28,0%	42,8%	48,3%	35,0%	33,7%	34,7%	47,7%	39,1%	54,5%	37,6%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	62,3%	75,1%	73,5%	71,2%	67,8%	61,5%	77,5%	65,2%	78,3%	69,0%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	37,4%	48,1%	51,0%	47,0%	41,6%	38,5%	50,4%	42,4%	59,7%	44,8%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2021, DBE
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 2 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	



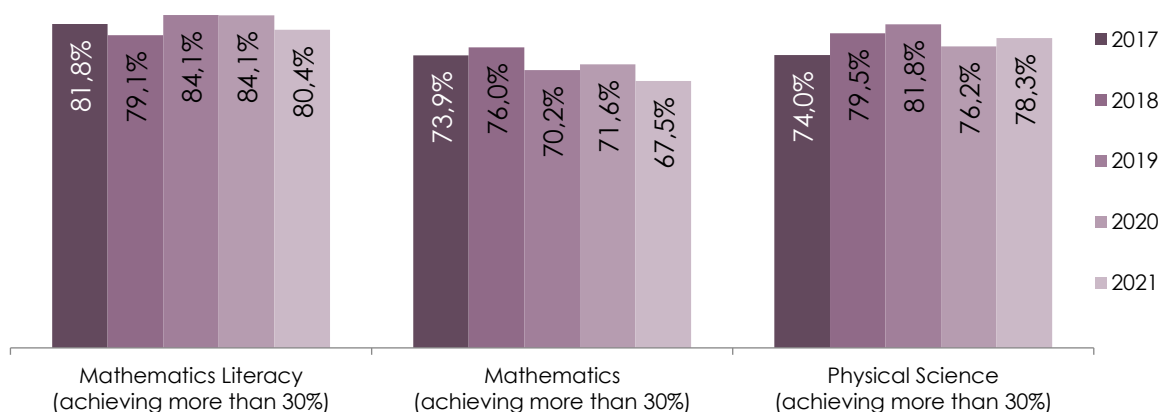
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The mathematics literacy pass rate has decreased from 81,8% in 2017 to 80,4% in 2021. Mathematics has shown a decline from 73,9% in 2017 to 67,5% in 2021. Physical Science pass rates have increased from 74,0% in 2017 to 78,3% in 2021.

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12



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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	81,8%	79,1%	84,1%	84,1%	80,4%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	56,4%	54,3%	60,9%	62,0%	57,5%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	73,9%	76,0%	70,2%	71,6%	67,5%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	57,0%	56,7%	52,6%	54,4%	54,5%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	74,0%	79,5%	81,8%	76,2%	78,3%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	57,3%	60,2%	62,9%	57,5%	59,7%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Grade 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, DBE
Other links	VIP 3, VIP 2 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	



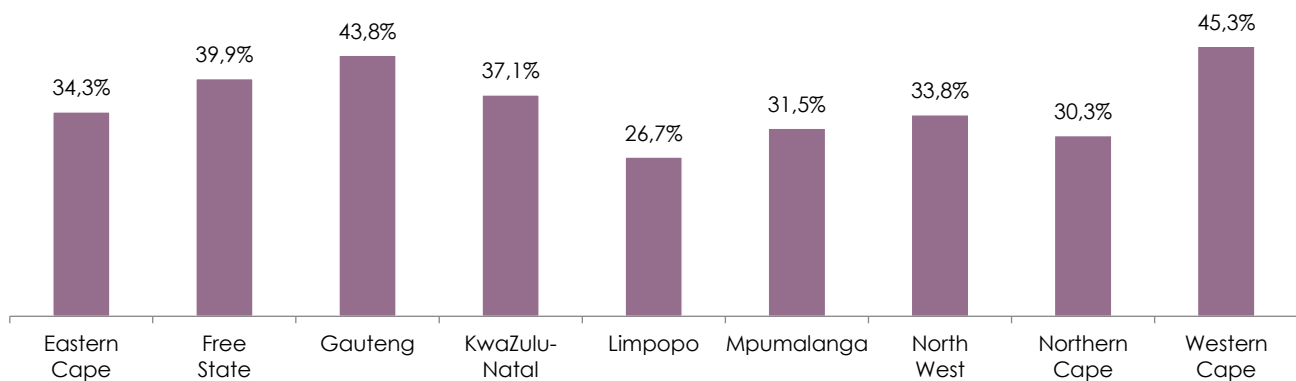
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2021, the Western Cape was the province with the highest percentage Bachelor degree passes with 45,3% of learners eligible for university admission, followed by Gauteng (43,8%) and Free State (39,9%). The national percentage of Bachelor degree passes was 36,4%.

Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, 2021



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2021

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
B. Degree passes	31 384	13 971	55 848	61 856	28 072	21 044	13 875	3 856	26 125	256 031
Grade 12 who wrote exams	91 500	35 055	127 523	166 570	105 101	66 756	41 081	12 726	57 709	704 021
% B. degree passes	34,3%	39,9%	43,8%	37,1%	26,7%	31,5%	33,8%	30,3%	45,3%	36,4%

Data format Percentage

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

Data source NSC Examination Report 2021, DBE

Other links VIP 2, VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



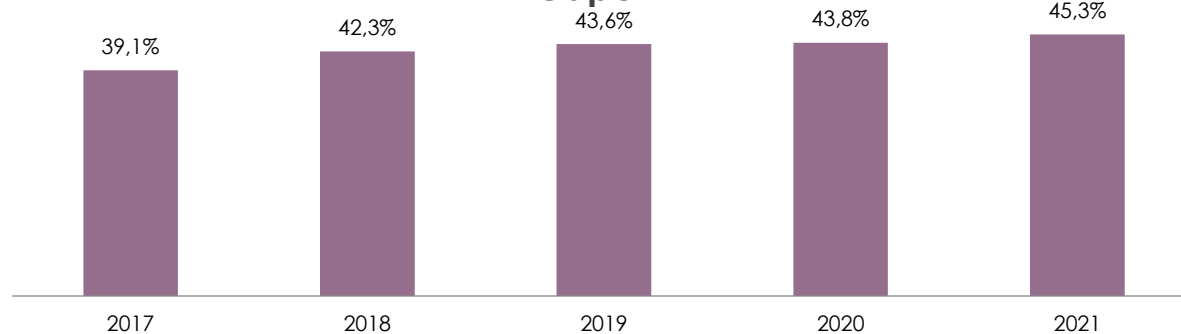
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new National Senior Certificate (NSC) was implemented in 2008. In 2021, the Western Cape achieved its highest percentage of B. degree passes from 39,1% in 2017 to 45,3% in 2021 of learners eligible for university admission. This has been a continuously improving trend. Furthermore, the Western Cape also achieved its highest number of bachelor degree passes in 2020.

Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, Western Cape



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, Western Cape

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
B. Degree passes	19 101	21 492	21 981	22 634	26 125
Grade 12 who wrote exams	48 867	50 754	50 404	51 633	57 709
% B. degree passes	39,1%	42,3%	43,6%	43,8%	45,3%

Data format Percentage

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

Data source NSC Examination Report 2020, 2021, DBE

Other links VIP 2, VIP 3

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

Data Note



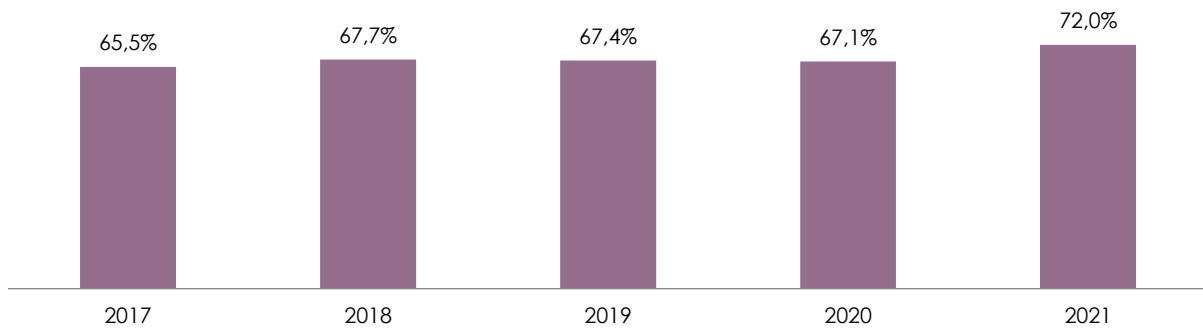
Learner retention rate between Grade 8 and 12; and Grade 10 and 12

Quality basic education

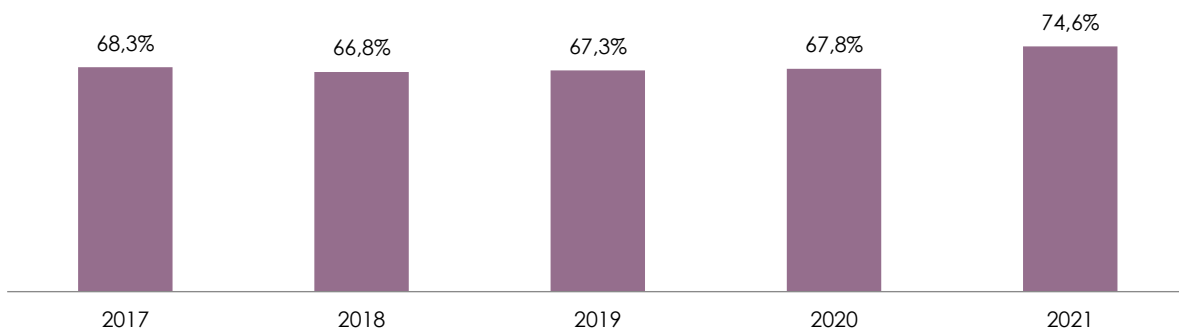
TREND ANALYSIS

Retention rates between Grade 10 and Grade 12 have fluctuated from 2017 to 2021. The highest retention rates between Grade 10 and 12 were achieved in the cohort who did Grade 12 in 2021 (74.6%). Retention rates between Grade 8 and Grade 12 have increased from 2017 (65.5%) to 2021 (72%). The highest retention rates were achieved in the cohort who did Grade 12 in 2021; followed by Grade 12 in 2018 (67.7%).

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



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





Enrolment at Public Ordinary schools, Western Cape

Year	Gr 1	Gr 2	Gr 3	Gr 4	Gr 5	Gr 6	Gr 7	Gr 8	Gr 9	Gr 10	Gr 11	Gr 12	Total
2005	93 515	94 231	80 695	80 809	74 984	66 141	81 953	88 778	82 169	81 577	56 657	39 303	920 812
2006	87 650	85 972	89 828	80 443	77 811	73 106	65 347	78 926	80 595	83 529	57 536	40 198	900 941
2007	92 818	82 562	83 914	89 973	78 674	78 021	72 733	66 406	80 697	86 495	61 938	42 624	916 855
2008	91 853	83 267	79 454	85 891	87 116	78 290	76 146	71 410	72 914	79 133	63 819	43 470	912 763
2009	93 601	82 158	80 385	83 150	82 382	85 621	76 262	75 227	79 795	68 405	60 812	45 692	913 490
2010	98 086	83 046	79 155	84 234	80 290	81 402	82 777	75 426	85 114	70 630	53 799	44 876	918 835
2011	100 423	85 216	79 489	83 490	80 205	79 022	78 207	81 312	84 957	73 470	56 995	38 990	921 776
2012	103 444	88 536	81 415	83 922	79 900	78 384	76 432	77 561	90 815	72 714	58 758	43 111	934 992
2013	104 678	93 506	85 762	85 599	79 210	78 437	76 238	75 528	87 132	78 812	56 109	46 035	947 046
2014	106 917	97 647	89 385	90 617	81 441	76 690	74 727	76 000	82 714	75 838	64 619	46 846	963 441
2015	108 233	101 934	94 342	95 212	84 554	79 250	75 641	75 753	79 114	72 430	63 220	54 390	984 073
2016	106 766	105 574	98 439	99 278	89 451	82 479	78 455	78 067	73 006	76 988	59 518	50 904	998 925
2017	104 612	106 088	103 095	103 081	94 077	87 403	81 688	80 215	72 723	75 856	62 350	49 454	1 020 642
2018	104 336	103 671	104 357	106 969	97 900	92 044	85 794	83 376	74 613	77 245	62 832	51 459	1 044 596
2019	105 207	102 990	101 563	108 724	101 936	95 227	90 148	87 796	77 603	77 475	63 548	51 076	1 063 293
2020	105 602	103 064	100 937	107 013	102 858	99 368	93 653	91 334	80 999	79 563	63 886	52 374	1 080 651
2021	105 831	102 300	100 827	104 113	102 114	100 979	97 489	89 755	86 024	81 890	69 765	57 791	1 098 878

Learner retention rate

	Retention rate Grade 1 to 9	Retention rate Grade 10 to 11	Retention rate Grade 8 to 12	Retention rate Grade 10 to 12
2017	77,7%	81.0%	65.5%	68.3%
2018	76,1%	82.8%	67.7%	66.8%
2019	77,3%	82.3%	67.4%	67.3%
2020	78,3%	82.5%	67.1%	67.8%
2021	82,2%	87.7%	72.0%	74.6%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of the total number of learners who enter Grade 10 in a given cohort. Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior. Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 8, 4 years prior.
Data source	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2022/23; retention rates are own calculations based on table
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	The retention rate can be slightly influenced by learners leaving the school system through migration, leaving to private institutions and failing a Grade.



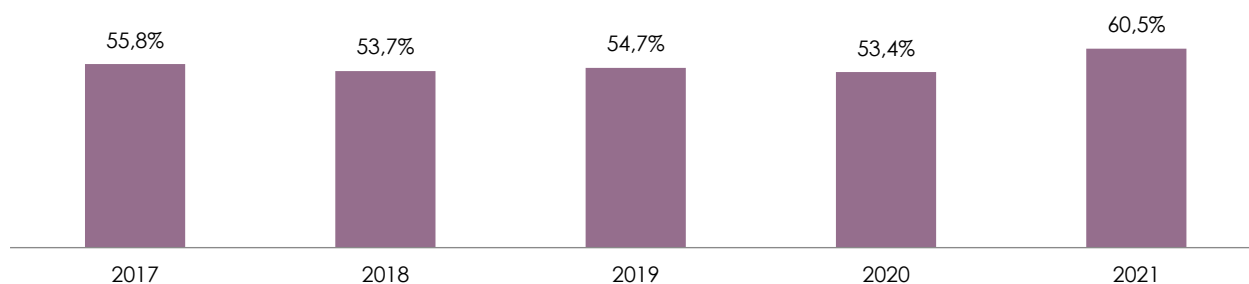
Percentage of learners who complete Grade 12 out of learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the percentage of learners who pass Grade 12 out of all learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior have increased from 2017 (55.8%) to 2021 (60.5%). 2021 has the highest percentage who pass grade 12 over the past five (5) years.

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



Percentage of learners entering Grade 10 who complete Grade 12

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of grade 10	75856	77245	77475	79563	81890
Number of grade 12 NSC passes	40440	41350	41502	41250	46875
Percentage of grade 10 learners who pass grade 12	55.8%	53.7%	54.7%	53.4%	60.5%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of learners who pass Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior.
Data source	Number of learners reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2022/23; Number of NSC passes from NSC examination report 2021, percentage of learners are own calculations based on table
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	



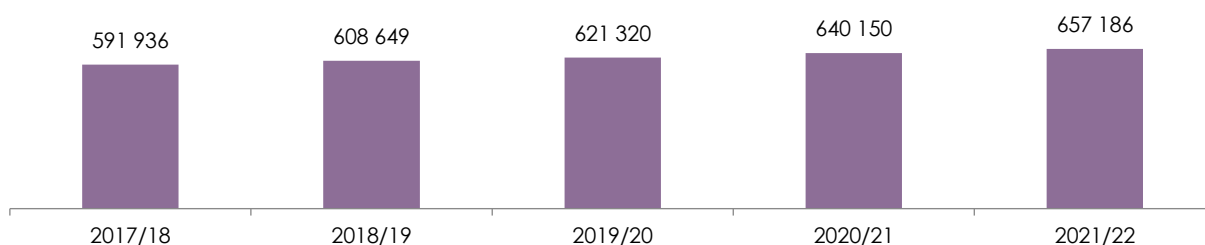
The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The number of learners benefitting from "No Fee School" policy system have increased from 2017/18 to 2021/22. The percentage of learners benefitting from no-fee schools has increased from 58.0% to 59.8% and the number of learners benefitting has increased from 591 936 learners in 2017/18 to 657 186 learners in 2021/22.

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



Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the "No Fee School" policy, Western Cape					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
number of no-fee learners	591 936	608 649	621 320	640 150	657 186
total number of learners	1 020 642	1 044 596	1 063 293	1 080 651	1 098 878
% no fee from total	58.0%	58.3%	58.4%	59.2%	59.8%

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the "No Fee School" policy.
Data source	WCED APP 2022/23
Other links	VIP 3 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
Data Note	



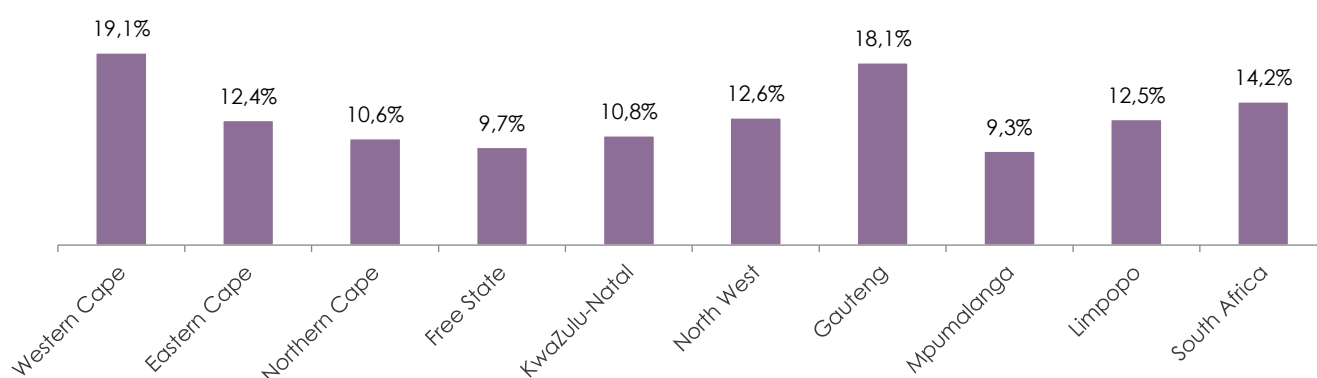
Percentage of population (aged 25 years and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2020 the percentage of the population aged 25 years and older with a tertiary qualification is the highest for the Western Cape at 19.1%, followed by the Gauteng (18.1%) and North West (12.6%). The national average is 14.2%.

Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2020



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2020

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Tertiary	19.1%	12.4%	10.6%	9.7%	10.8%	12.6%	18.1%	9.3%	12.5%	14.2%
NSC/Grade 12	34.5%	23.8%	28.2%	34.0%	37.2%	31.2%	39.1%	30.0%	23.9%	33.6%
Some Secondary	36.0%	40.6%	39.7%	38.9%	33.5%	36.0%	33.8%	37.7%	42.2%	36.3%
Completed Primary	4.0%	6.0%	7.1%	5.3%	3.8%	4.6%	2.7%	5.8%	4.6%	4.1%
Some Primary	5.4%	13.2%	9.2%	9.2%	9.7%	11.0%	4.4%	11.0%	10.0%	8.2%
None	0.4%	3.8%	5.0%	2.9%	4.8%	4.4%	1.4%	5.8%	6.6%	3.3%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
Data source	GHS 2020; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2, VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.4.1A Number of graduates in public and private higher institutions
Data Note	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification. Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



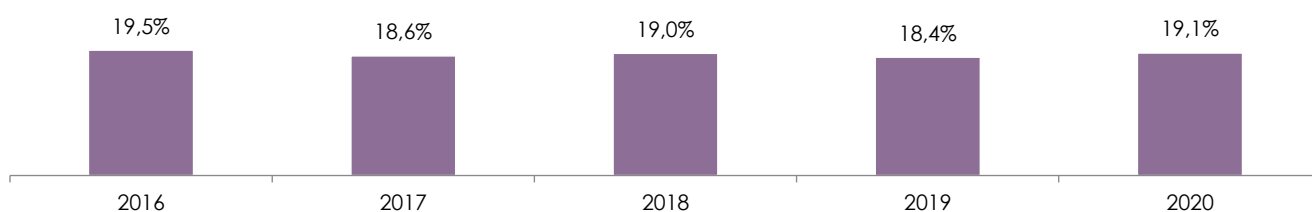
Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

The percentage of the population aged 25 and older with a tertiary qualification have decreased from 19.5% in 2016 to 19.1% in 2020.

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



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Other	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Tertiary	19.5%	18.6%	19.0%	18.4%	19.1%
NSC/Grade 12	26.5%	24.3%	27.5%	29.1%	34.5%
Some Secondary	38.4%	42.6%	40.0%	38.4%	36.0%
Completed Primary	5.3%	4.6%	5.0%	5.3%	4.0%
Some Primary	8.2%	6.9%	6.2%	6.9%	5.4%
None	1.7%	2.4%	1.7%	1.2%	0.4%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
Data source	GHS 2016 - 2020; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2, VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.4.1A Number of graduates in public and private higher institutions
Data Note	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification. Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



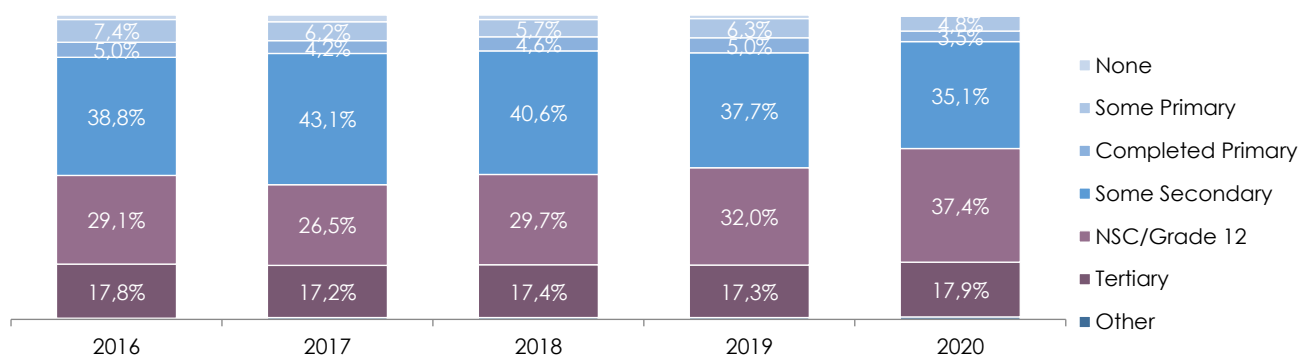
Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate)

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

The literacy rate (percentage of population who completed at least Grade 7 education) has been fairly stable at 90.7% in 2016 to 93.9% in 2020. The percentage of adults aged 20 years and older with at least a matric (Grade 12 or Tertiary qualification) shows an increase from 46.9% in 2016 to 55.3% in 2020.

Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2016 - 2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Other	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Tertiary	17.8%	17.2%	17.4%	17.3%	17.9%
NSC/Grade 12	29.1%	26.5%	29.7%	32.0%	37.4%
Some Secondary	38.8%	43.1%	40.6%	37.7%	35.1%
Completed Primary	5.0%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%	3.5%
Some Primary	7.4%	6.2%	5.7%	6.3%	4.8%
None	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	0.4%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed Grade 7 or equivalent in the Western Cape (literacy rate).
Data source	GHS 2016 - 2020; Stats SA
Other links	VIP 3; SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.6.1.Da Percentage of population considered functionally literate
Data Note	Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. Stats SA changed the mode of collecting GHS 2020 data from Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI). The GHS 2020 estimates are not based on a full sample therefore comparisons with previous years should be made with caution.



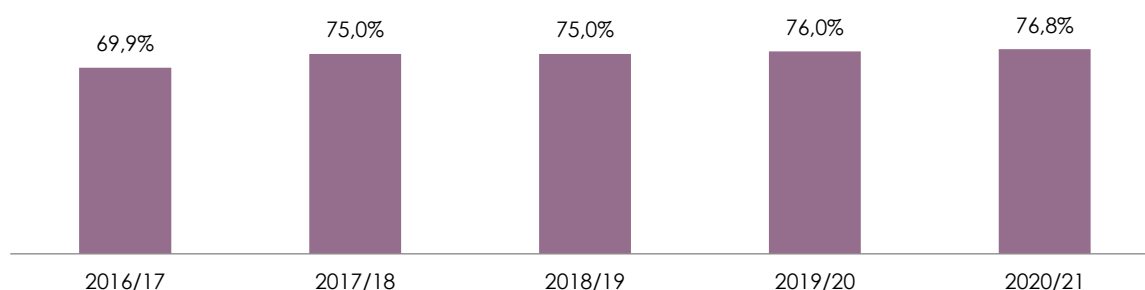
Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The education department introduced this indicator in 2015/16 and uses this indicator to measure the readiness of learners entering the schooling system and assesses children who are exposed to Early Childhood Development stimuli. The percentage of learners who have received formal education in the Western Cape has increased from 2016/17 (69.9%) to 2020/21 (76.8%).

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



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

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Grade 1	69.9%	75.0%	75.0%	76.0%	76.8%

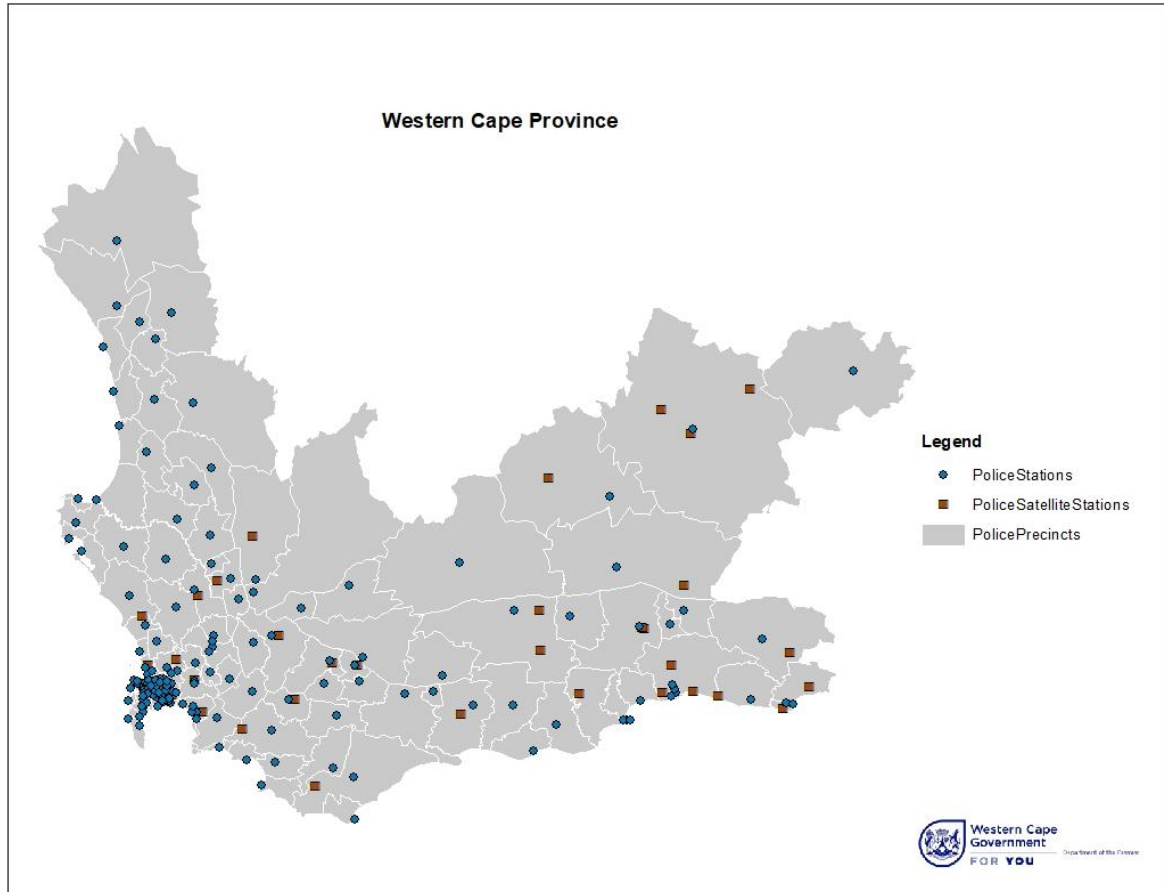
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Number of grade 1 learners in public schools who have attended grade R in public ordinary and/or special schools and registered independent schools or ECD sites, expressed as a percentage of the total number of learners enrolled in Grade 1 for the first time, excluding learners who are repeating.
Data source	WCED APP 2022/23
Other links	VIP 3; Priority groups mainstreaming: Children SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.2.2 Percentage of children attending Grade 1 in the current year, after attending Grade R/0 in the previous year
Data Note	This number includes learners coming from registered independent Grade R/ECD sites.



**Safety and
security**

Police Stations and boundaries in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the Police Stations and boundaries in the Western Cape. Added lower case station name on 15 April 2020. Please Note: This layer shows the location of the new police station Samora Machel. Publication Date: 10 March 2020

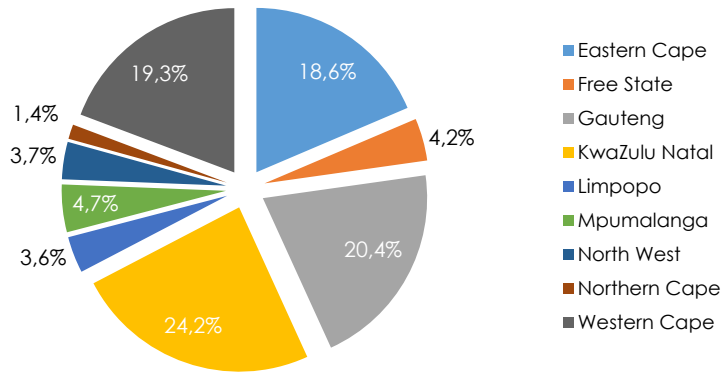
Total number of murders reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

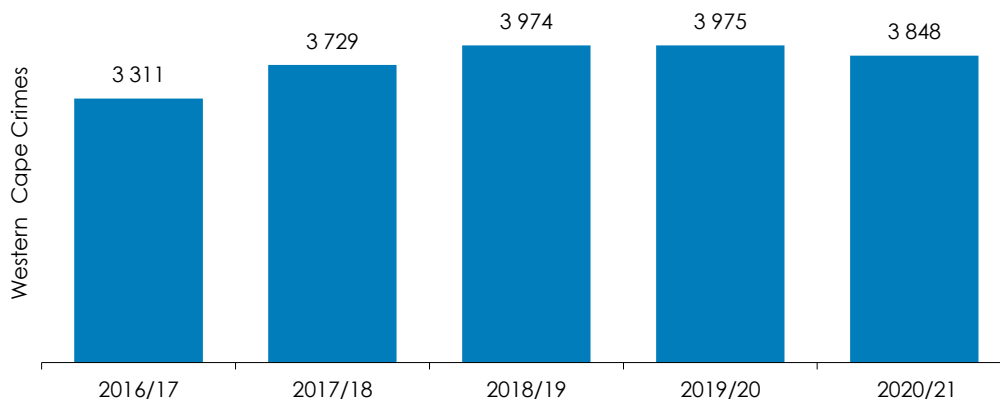
TREND ANALYSIS

Murders in the Western Cape has increased significantly by 16.2% from 2016/17 to 2020/21 and for the same period, murders in South Africa has increased by 5.0%. KwaZulu-Natal (20.2%) has the highest increase in murders followed by the Western Cape and Eastern Cape (2.3%). The number of murders in the Western Cape has reached its highest level in 2019/20.

Percentage of murders reported per South African province, 2021



Murders reported, Western Cape





Murders reported, 2016/17 – 2020/21

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% change
Eastern Cape	3 628	3 815	3 965	3 879	3 713	2.3%
Free State	950	1 054	1 000	939	834	-12.2%
Gauteng	4 101	4 233	4 495	4 555	4 079	-0.5%
KwaZulu Natal	4 014	4 382	4 395	4 859	4 825	20.2%
Limpopo	813	911	914	882	717	-11.8%
Mpumalanga	954	922	996	1 046	935	-2.0%
North West	901	950	961	864	734	-18.5%
Northern Cape	344	340	322	326	287	-16.6%
Western Cape	3 311	3 729	3 974	3 975	3 848	16.2%
South Africa	19 016	20 336	21 022	21 325	19 972	5.0%

Data format Total number of reported murders

Definition Number of murders reported in South Africa in a given year.

Data source Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management – SAPS

Other links VIP 1

Recovery plan: Safety

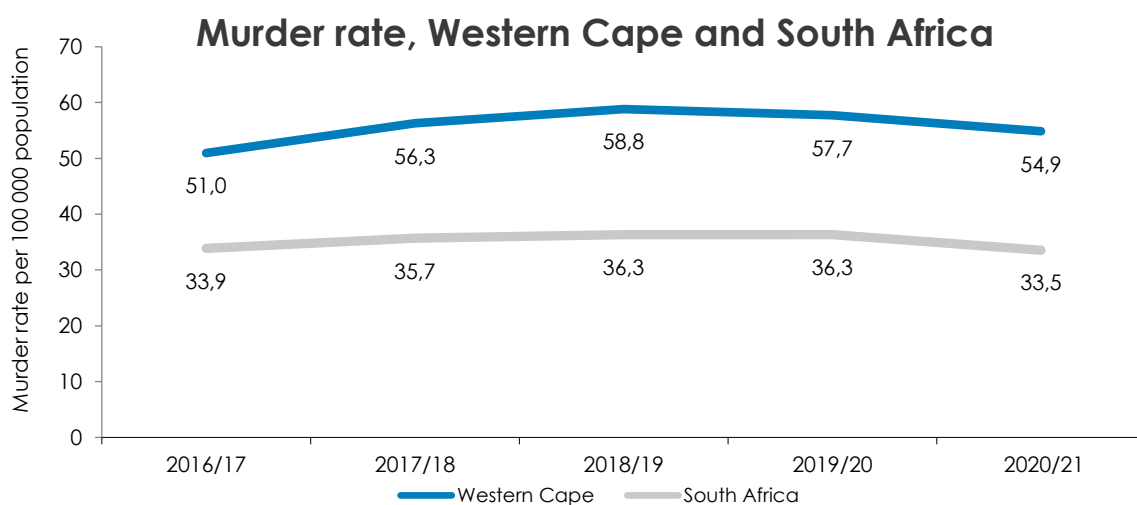
Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year

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TREND ANALYSIS

The murder rate in the Western Cape has increased significantly from 51 per 100 000 population in 2016/17 to 54.9 per 100 000 population in 2020/21. The murder rate in Western Cape and the Eastern Cape (55.4 per 100 000) are higher than the murder rate for the country as a whole. For 2020/21, KwaZulu-Natal (42.2 per 100 000) and Free State (28.5 per 100 000) are the other two (2) provinces with a high murder rate.



Murder rate					
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Eastern Cape	54.4	57.1	59.3	57.9	55.4
Free State	33.2	36.7	34.6	32.2	28.5
Gauteng	29.2	29.4	30.4	30.1	26.3
KwaZulu Natal	36.7	39.6	39.3	42.9	42.2
Limpopo	14.3	15.9	15.8	15.1	12.2
Mpumalanga	21.7	20.6	21.9	22.7	19.9
North West	23.6	24.5	24.3	21.5	18.0
Northern Cape	28.0	27.3	25.5	25.5	22.2
Western Cape	51.0	56.3	58.8	57.7	54.9
South Africa	33.9	35.7	36.3	36.3	33.5

Data format	Rate per 100 000
Definition	Total number of murders reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management – SAPS Mid-year Population Estimates 2021 – Statistics South Africa
Other links	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1.1D Number of murders per 100 000 population
Data Note	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

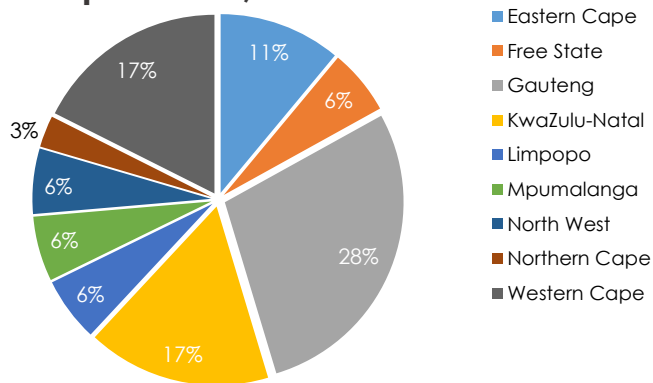
Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

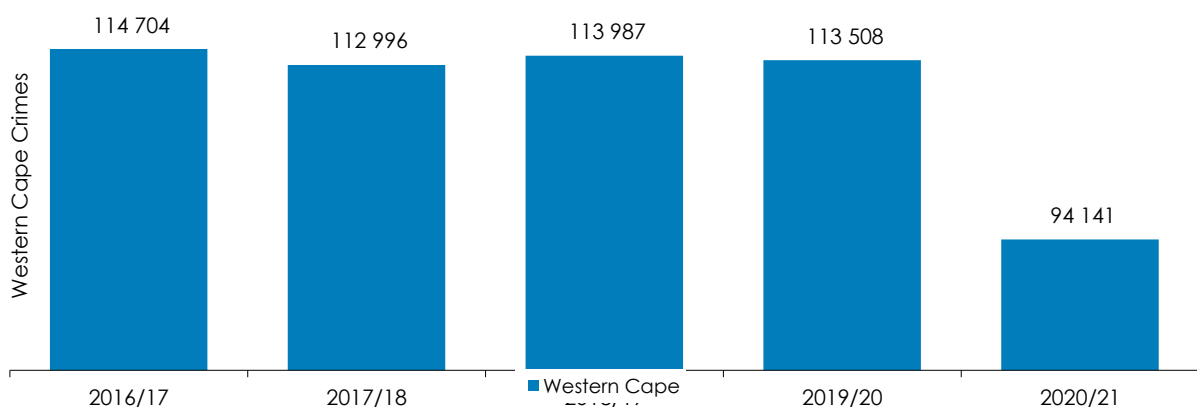
TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has shown a decrease of 9.8% in the number of contact crimes reported since 2016/17; whereas nationally a decrease of 12.0% is observed for the same period. The total number of contact crimes in the Western Cape 2016/17 is the highest recorded number over the last five (5) years. 2017/18 has however shown a slight decrease from the previous year. Western Cape (-17.9%) reported the highest decrease in the number of contact crimes and Mpumalanga (-5.7%) the lowest.

Percentage of Contact Crimes reported per SA province, 2021



Contact crimes reported, Western Cape





Contact crimes reported, 2016/17 – 2020/21

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% change
Eastern Cape	65 524	65 393	68 416	68 545	59 093	-9.8%
Free State	37 741	35 725	36 879	36 059	31 668	-16.1%
Gauteng	171 466	170 640	174 894	177 737	151 911	-11.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	95 153	94 914	97 505	101 154	88 851	-6.6%
Limpopo	36 764	35 068	35 266	34 780	31 120	-15.4%
Mpumalanga	33 381	32 646	34 885	35 622	31 488	-5.7%
North West	35 483	36 604	37 487	36 286	31 636	-10.8%
Northern Cape	18 105	17 380	17 891	17 591	15 309	-15.4%
Western Cape	114 704	112 996	113 987	113 508	94 141	-17.9%
South Africa	608 321	601 366	617 210	621 282	535 217	-12.0%

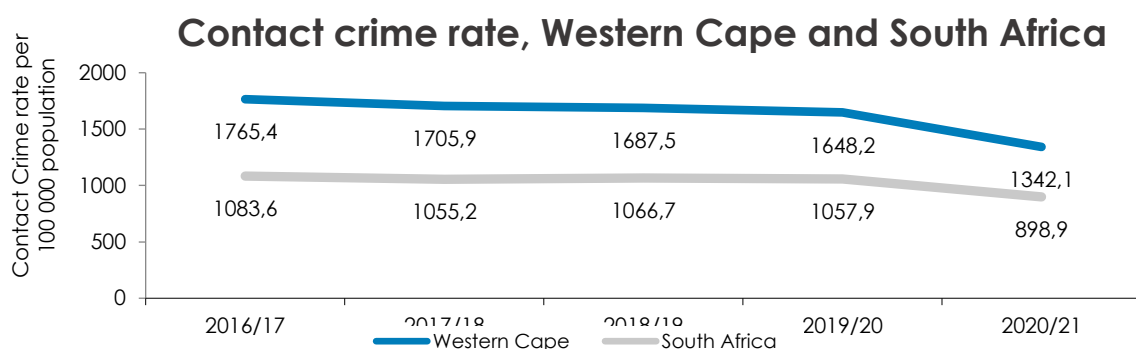
Data format	Total number of reported crimes
Definition	Number of contact crime incidents reported (such as murder, assault, common assault, robbery and common robbery) in the province in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Other links	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

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

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TREND ANALYSIS

The contact crime rate in the Western Cape have decreased from 1765.4 per 100 000 population in 2016/17 to 1342.1 per 100 000 population in 2020/21. The contact crime rates in Western Cape, Northern Cape and Free State are higher than the contact crime rate for the country as a whole. For 2020/21, Gauteng (979.2 per 100 000) and the Eastern Cape (882.3 per 100 000) are the other two (2) provinces with a high contact crime rate.



Contact crimes rate					
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Eastern Cape	982.6	979.1	1 022.8	1 023.3	882.3
Free State	1 320.4	1 242.4	1 274.3	1 238.1	1 081.6
Gauteng	1 220.5	1 183.2	1 182.5	1 172.6	979.2
KwaZulu-Natal	870.7	858.6	871.8	894.0	777.3
Limpopo	646.2	610.7	608.4	594.5	527.7
Mpumalanga	758.1	730.5	768.0	771.4	671.5
North West	929.1	943.0	949.8	904.3	776.1
Northern Cape	1 475.0	1 397.0	1 419.1	1 377.5	1 184.4
Western Cape	1 765.4	1 705.9	1 687.5	1 648.2	1 342.1
South Africa	1 083.6	1 055.2	1 066.7	1 057.9	898.9

Data format Rate per 100 000

Definition Total number of contact crimes reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.

Data source Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management – SAPS

Mid-year Population Estimates 2021 – Statistics South Africa

Other links VIP 1

Recovery plan: Safety

Data Note The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

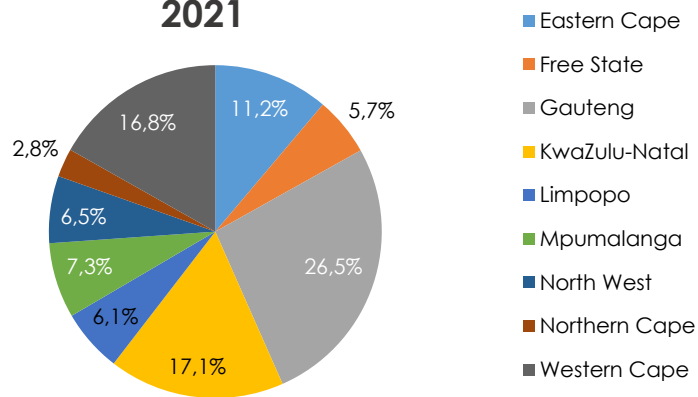
Total number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

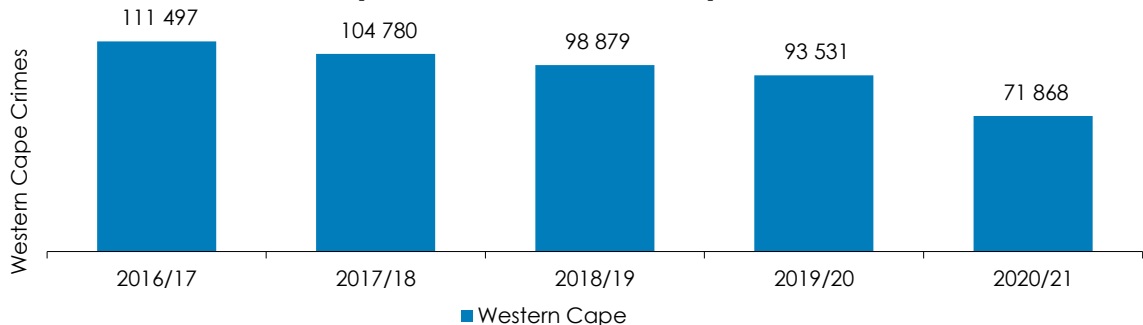
TREND ANALYSIS

For both the Western Cape and South Africa, since 2016/17 there has been a general decrease in the number of reported cases of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported. Overall, for the period from 2016/17 to 2020/21, a decrease of 35.5% is observed in these crimes for the Western Cape; and a decrease of 29.0% is observed for South Africa for the same period. Over the past five (5) years, the Gauteng (37.1%) reflects the highest decrease and Northern Cape (14.8%) the lowest.

Percentage of property related crimes and aggravated robbery in South Africa per province, 2021



Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, Western Cape





Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, 2016/17 – 2020/21

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% change
Eastern Cape	58 686	57 206	57 641	55 334	47 758	-18.6%
Free State	31 868	30 690	30 867	29 465	24 378	-23.5%
Gauteng	179 991	164 551	157 355	151 243	113 151	-37.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	93 834	90 211	89 088	85 578	72 945	-22.3%
Limpopo	34 667	32 666	32 108	32 321	26 118	-24.7%
Mpumalanga	40 578	39 505	38 884	37 160	31 265	-23.0%
North West	36 728	35 153	36 203	32 800	27 861	-24.1%
Northern Cape	13 882	13 299	13 953	13 101	11 827	-14.8%
Western Cape	111 497	104 780	98 879	93 531	71 868	-35.5%
South Africa	601 731	568 061	554 978	530 533	427 171	-29.0%

Data format Total number of reported crimes

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

Data source Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management – SAPS

Other links VIP 1

Recovery plan: Safety

Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

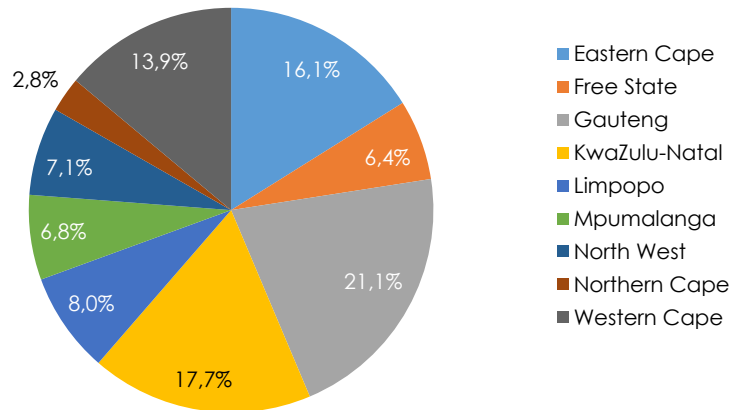
Total number of sexual offence crimes reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

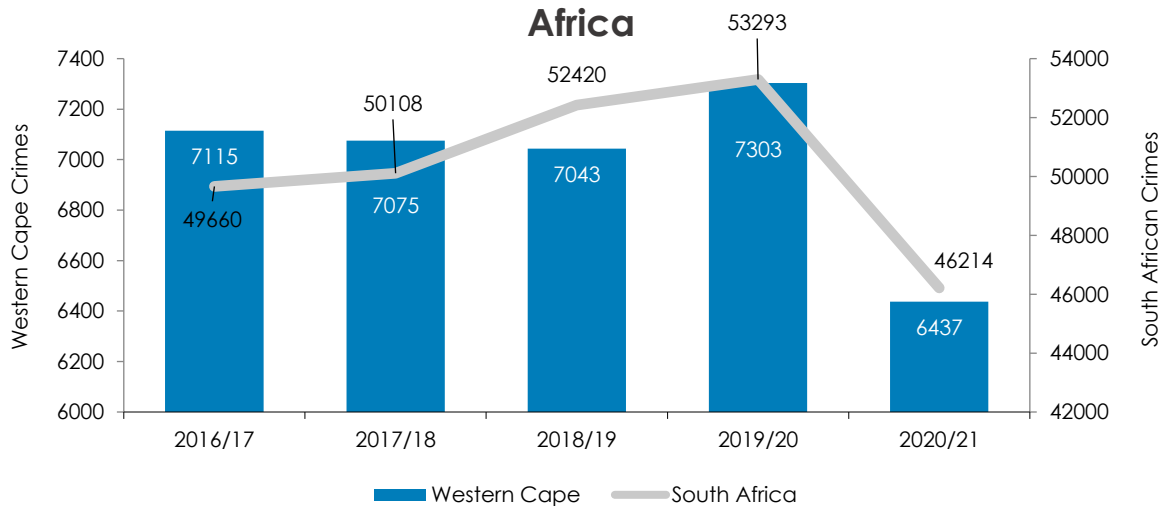
TREND ANALYSIS

It is observed that from 2016/17 to 2019/20 an increase in the number of sexual offences has been reported in the Western Cape, however 2020/21 saw the lowest number of sexual offences reported. For the period 2016/17 to 2020/21, a decrease of 9.5% and 6.9% is observed for the Western Cape and South Africa respectively. It must be noted that it is generally accepted that there is under-reporting of these crimes.

Percentage of Sex Crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2020/21



Sexual offences reported, Western Cape and South Africa





Sexual offence crimes reported, 2016/17 – 2020/21

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% change
Eastern Cape	8 050	8 094	8 731	8 708	7 445	-7.5%
Free State	3 488	3 284	3 457	3 746	2 971	-14.8%
Gauteng	9 566	10 116	10 752	10 810	9 749	1.9%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 484	8 759	9 308	9 809	8 201	-3.3%
Limpopo	3 828	3 862	4 060	3 990	3 720	-2.8%
Mpumalanga	3 216	3 198	3 470	3 513	3 134	-2.5%
North West	4 326	4 182	4 021	3 824	3 262	-24.6%
Northern Cape	1 587	1 538	1 578	1 590	1 295	-18.4%
Western Cape	7 115	7 075	7 043	7 303	6 437	-9.5%
South Africa	49 660	50 108	52 420	53 293	46 214	-6.9%

Data format	Total number of reported crimes
Definition	Number of sexual offence crime incidents reported in the province in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Other links	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1.3(c) A2 Incidence of sexual assault brought to the attention of police, per 100 000 population
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

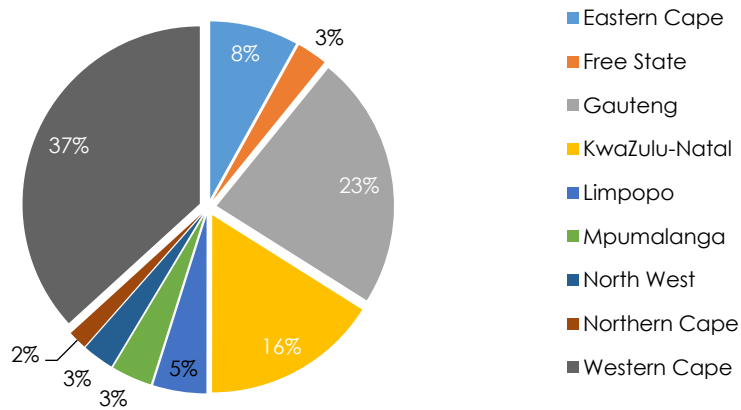
Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape

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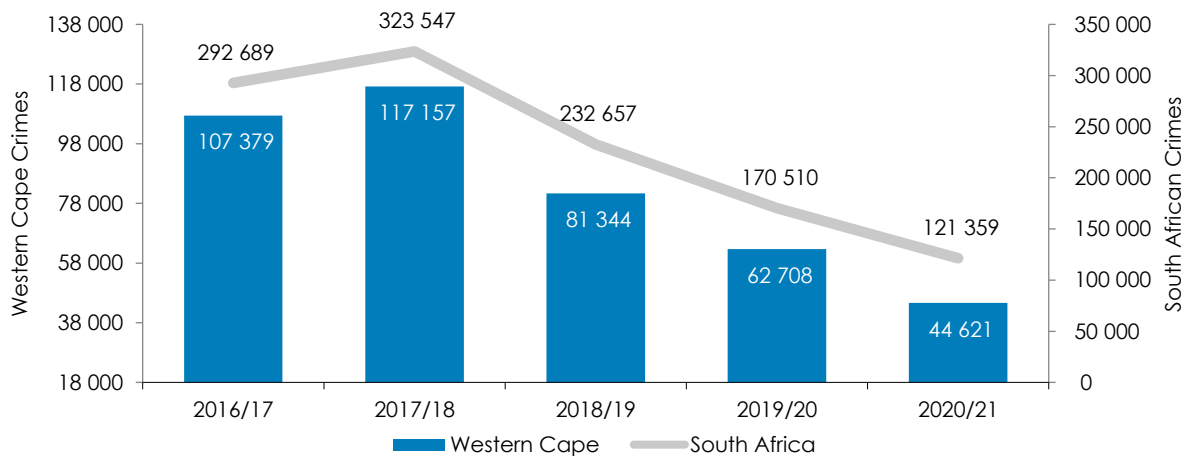
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of drug-related crimes reported in the Western Cape and South Africa have overall decreased over the last five (5) years after a high reached in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes reported decreased by 58.4% from 2016/17 to 2020/21 in the Western Cape; and by 58.5% for the same period in South Africa.

Percentage of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2020/21



Drug related crimes reported, Western Cape and South Africa





Drug-related Crimes reported, 2016/17 – 2020/21

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% change
Eastern Cape	17 710	18 936	15 213	13 343	9 780	-44.8%
Free State	11 314	12 176	7 888	3 989	3 379	-70.1%
Gauteng	62 837	69 285	55 639	43 275	28 034	-55.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	50 429	53 987	35 358	25 990	19 505	-61.3%
Limpopo	14 393	19 592	13 533	4 775	5 904	-59.0%
Mpumalanga	11 519	13 026	9 959	6 670	4 517	-60.8%
North West	11 972	13 825	9 910	7 140	3 511	-70.7%
Northern Cape	5 136	5 563	3 813	2 620	2 108	-59.0%
Western Cape	107 379	117 157	81 344	62 708	44 621	-58.4%
South Africa	292 689	323 547	232 657	170 510	121 359	-58.5%

Data format Total number of reported crimes

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

Data source Crime Statistics 2020/21, Crime Information Management - SAPS

Other links VIP 1

Recovery plan: Safety

Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March
As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

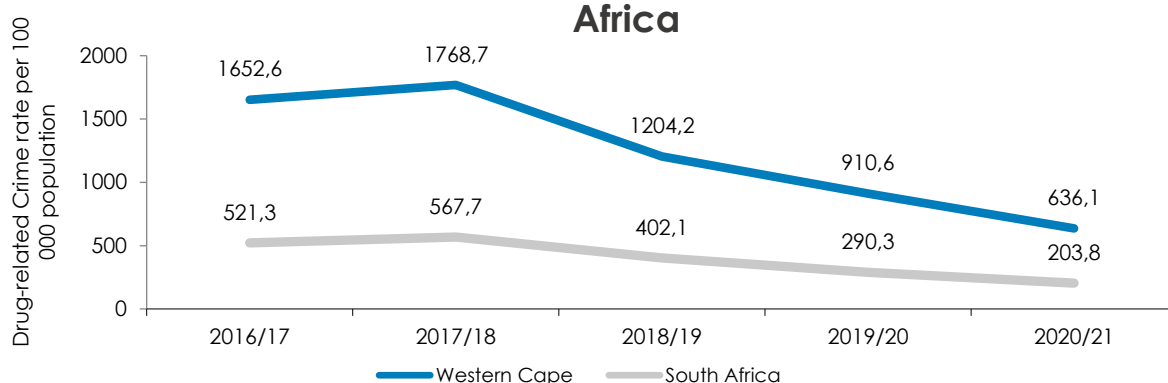
Drug-related crime rate per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The drug-related crime rate in the Western Cape have decreased from 1 652.6 per 100 000 population in 2016/17 to 636.1 per 100 000 population in 2020/21. The drug-related crime rate in Western Cape is three times more than the rate of the country. For 2020/21, Gauteng (180.7 per 100 000 population) is the province with the second highest drug-related crime rate, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (170.6 per 100 000 population).

Drug-related crime rate, Western Cape and South Africa



Rate of drug-related crimes per 100 000					
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Eastern Cape	265.6	283.5	227.4	199.2	146.0
Free State	395.8	423.4	272.6	137.0	115.4
Gauteng	447.3	480.4	376.2	285.5	180.7
KwaZulu-Natal	461.5	488.4	316.1	229.7	170.6
Limpopo	253.0	341.2	233.5	81.6	100.1
Mpumalanga	261.6	291.5	219.2	144.4	96.3
North West	313.5	356.2	251.1	177.9	86.1
Northern Cape	418.4	447.1	302.4	205.2	163.1
Western Cape	1 652.6	1 768.7	1 204.2	910.6	636.1
South Africa	521.3	567.7	402.1	290.3	203.8

Data format Rate per 100 000

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

Data source Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management – SAPS
Mid-year Population Estimates 2021 – Statistics South Africa

Other links VIP1, VIP 3

Recovery plan: Safety

Data Note The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

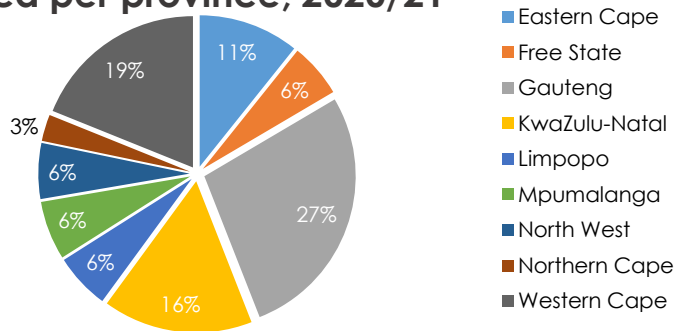
Total number of community reported crime in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

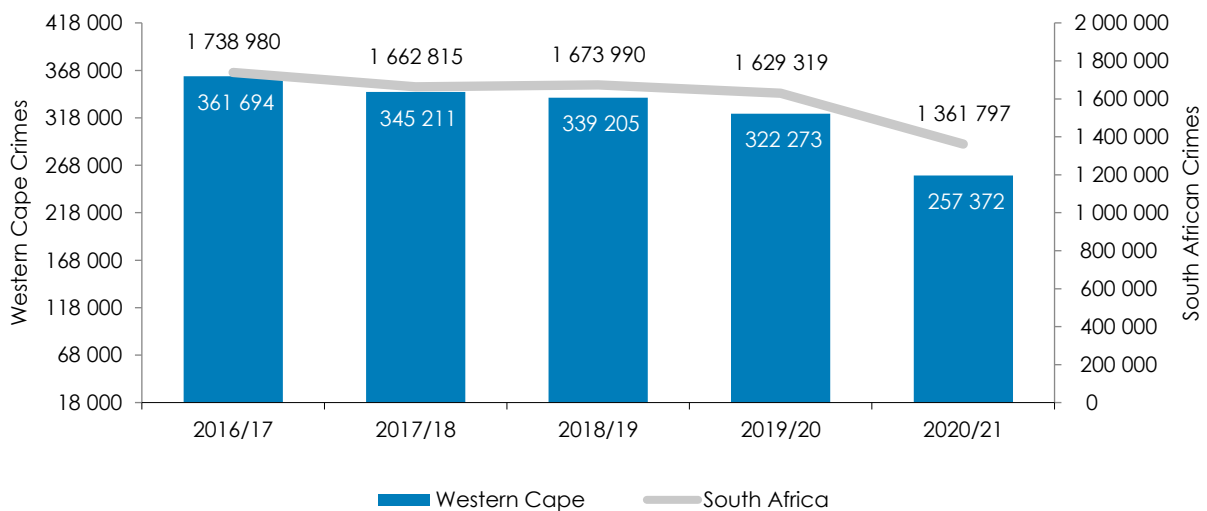
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of community reported crimes in the Western Cape and South Africa have decreased over the last five (5) years. The 17 categories of community reported crime decreased by 28.8% from 2016/17 to 2020/21 in the Western Cape; and by 21.7% for the same period in South Africa.

Percentage of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2020/21



Total community reported crimes, Western Cape and South Africa



Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime, 2016/17 – 2020/21

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% change
Eastern Cape	167 892	163 189	169 300	168 322	146 280	-12.9%
Free State	97 660	90 845	93 779	90 997	78 771	-19.3%
Gauteng	503 224	478 659	474 005	463 509	374 702	-25.5%
KwaZulu-Natal	260 638	252 301	256 928	254 206	218 077	-16.3%
Limpopo	103 880	95 420	95 976	93 952	81 111	-21.9%
Mpumalanga	102 941	99 627	101 159	99 224	85 699	-16.7%
North West	96 817	95 023	98 998	92 731	81 116	-16.2%
Northern Cape	44 234	42 540	44 640	44 105	38 669	-12.6%
Western Cape	361 694	345 211	339 205	322 273	257 372	-28.8%
South Africa	1 738 980	1 662 815	1 673 990	1 629 319	1 361 797	-21.7%

Data format Total number of reported crimes

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

Data source Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management - SAPS

Other links VIP 1

Recovery plan: Safety

Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March
As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

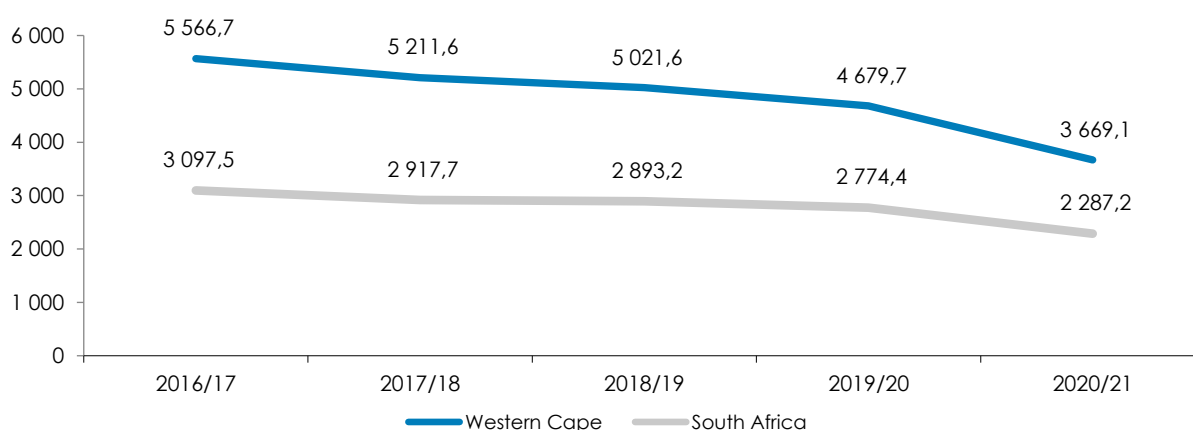
Rate of 17 categories of community-reported crime per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The 17 categories of community reported crime rate in the Western Cape has decreased from 5566.7 per 100 000 population in 2016/17 to 3669.1 per 100 000 population in 2020/21. The 17 categories of community reported crime rate in the Western Cape have remained the highest in the country over the past five (5) years. For 2020/21, Limpopo (1375.5 per 100 000) and Mpumalanga (1827.6 per 100 000) are the two (2) provinces with the lowest rate of the 17 categories of community-reported crime in the country.

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



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

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Eastern Cape	2 517.7	2 443.4	2 531.1	2 512.9	2 184.1
Free State	3 416.7	3 159.3	3 240.5	3 124.5	2 690.3
Gauteng	3 581.9	3 319.0	3 204.8	3 058.1	2 415.4
KwaZulu-Natal	2 385.1	2 282.4	2 297.2	2 246.7	1 907.8
Limpopo	1 825.8	1 661.7	1 655.8	1 605.8	1 375.5
Mpumalanga	2 337.8	2 229.2	2 226.9	2 148.8	1 827.6
North West	2 535.1	2 448.1	2 508.2	2 311.1	1 990.1
Northern Cape	3 603.7	3 419.3	3 540.9	3 453.8	2 991.6
Western Cape	5 566.7	5 211.6	5 021.6	4 679.7	3 669.1
South Africa	3 097.5	2 917.7	2 893.2	2 774.4	2 287.2

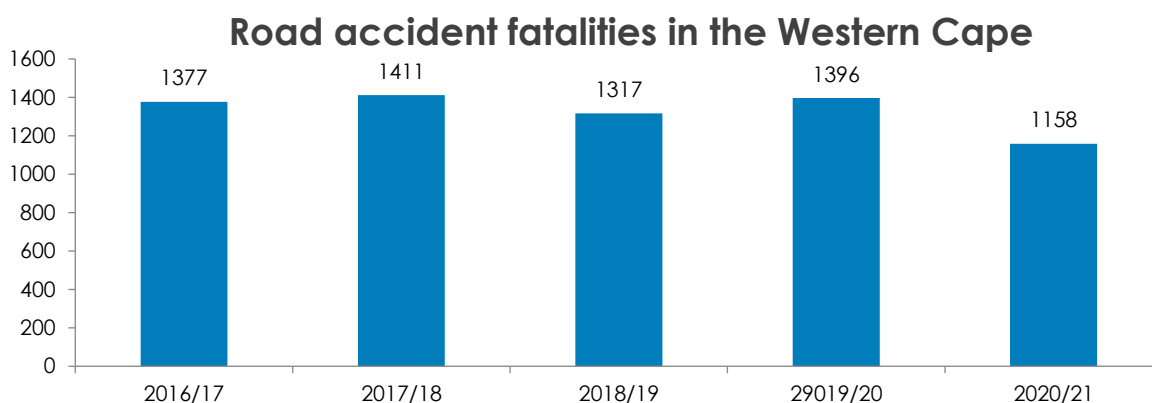
Data format	Rate per 100 000
Definition	Total number of 17 categories of community-reported crime in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2020/21; Crime Information Management – SAPS Mid-year Population Estimates 2021 – Statistics South Africa
Other links	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety
Data Note	The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March. As from 2020/21 the Crime Stats are released quarterly.

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

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2016/17, a fluctuating trend in the number of road accident deaths is observed, reaching a high of 1 411 deaths in 2017/18 and a low of 1 158 deaths in 2020/21. Also, the highest number of road accident deaths by category in 2017/18 to 2019/20 are pedestrians and passengers.



Road User	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Cyclist	-	16	25	24	26
Driver	-	284	271	276	212
Fell off vehicle	-	13	3	6	5
Motorcycle pillion	-	2	2	6	3
Motorcyclist	-	72	61	68	47
Other	-	20	4	1	7
Passenger	-	362	343	328	271
Pedestrian	-	642	608	687	587
Total	1 377	1 411	1 317	1 396	1 158

Data format	Total number of deaths
Definition	Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
Data source	DTPW Annual Report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 – Department of Transport and Public Works
Other links	VIP 1, VIP 4 Recovery plan: Safety
Data Note	

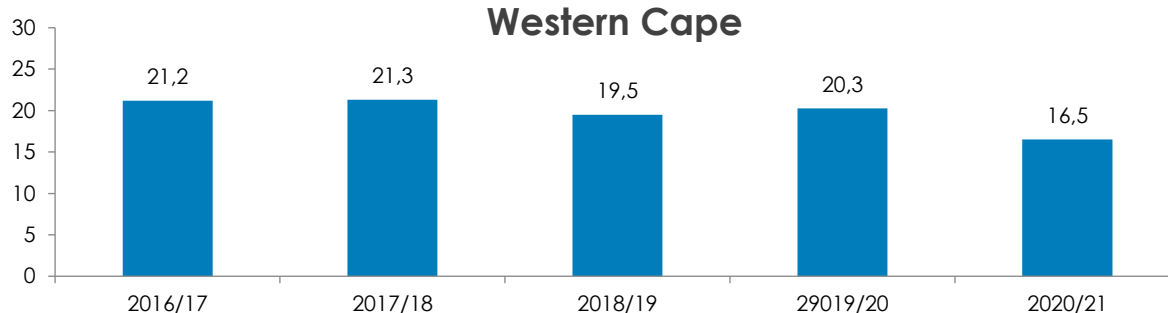
Number of road crash fatalities per 100 000 population

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) year period, the road crash fatalities per 100 000 population have decreased from 21.2 in 2016/17 to 16.5 in 2020/21.

Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape



Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Road accident deaths	1 377	1 411	1 317	1 396	1 158
Population	6 497 484	6 623 891	6 754 873	6 886 690	7 014 551
Deaths per 100 000 population	21.2	21.3	19.5	20.3	16.5

Data format Total number of deaths per 100 000 population

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

Data source DTPW Annual Report 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 – Department of Transport and Public Works
Mid-year Population Estimates 2020, Stats SA

Other links VIP 1, VIP 3

Recovery plan: Safety

SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Data Note For the financial year April to March, the corresponding mid-year population occurring in June of that year is used e.g., for 2016/17 financial year, the 2016 population estimate from Stats SA is used.

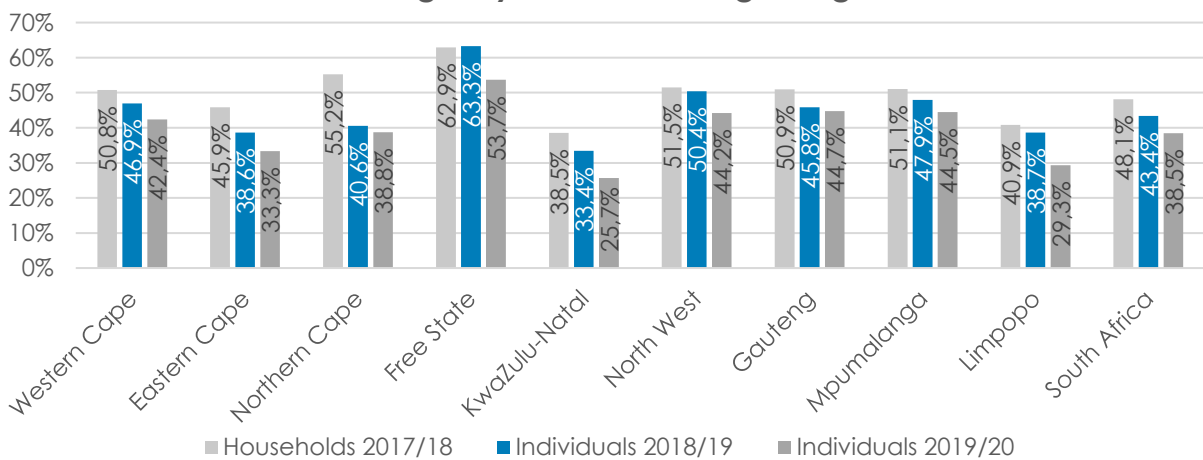
Percentage of the Western Cape population who feel safe

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

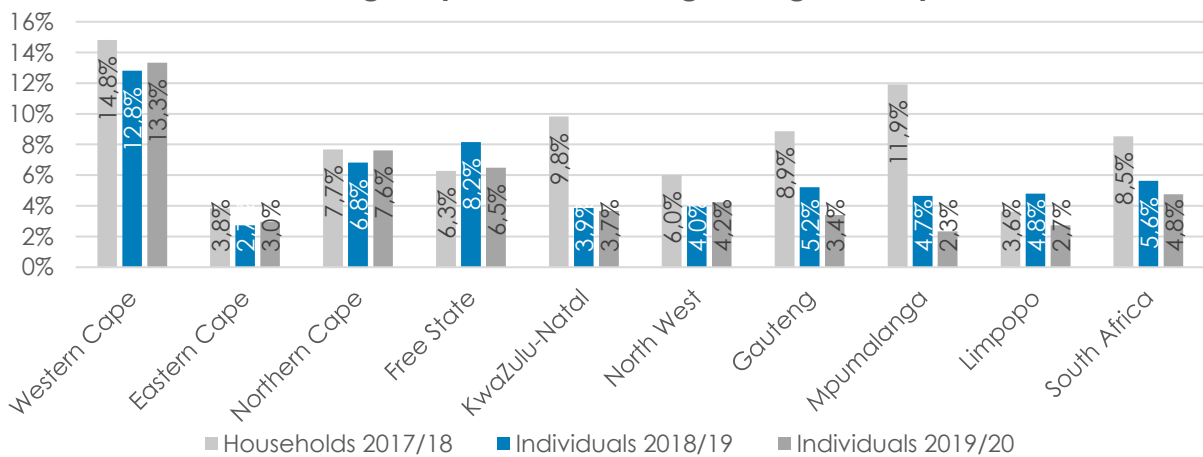
TREND ANALYSIS

For 2019/20, the percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking during the day in the Western Cape is 13.3% and the percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking in the dark is 42.4%.

Feeling very unsafe walking at night



Feeling very unsafe walking during the day





Feeling very unsafe walking at night

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Households 2017/18	50,8%	45,9%	55,2%	62,9%	38,5%	51,5%	50,9%	51,1%	40,9%	48,1%
Individuals 2018/19	46,9%	38,6%	40,6%	63,3%	33,4%	50,4%	45,8%	47,9%	38,7%	43,4%
Individuals 2019/20	42,4%	33,3%	38,8%	53,7%	25,7%	44,2%	44,7%	44,5%	29,3%	38,5%

Feeling very unsafe walking during the day

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Households 2017/18	14,8%	3,8%	7,7%	6,3%	9,8%	6,0%	8,9%	11,9%	3,6%	8,5%
Individuals 2018/19	12,8%	2,7%	6,8%	8,2%	3,9%	4,0%	5,2%	4,7%	4,8%	5,6%
Individuals 2019/20	13,3%	3,0%	7,6%	6,5%	3,7%	4,2%	3,4%	2,3%	2,7%	4,8%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of the population who feel safe walking during the day; walking in the dark;
Data source	Victims of Crime Survey 2017/18; Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19, 2019/20 - Statistics South Africa
Other links	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1.4D Number of heads of households per 100 000 population who feel safe walking alone in the dark
Data Note	The Victims of Crime Survey has been subsumed into the new Governance, Public Safety and Justice Survey from 2017/18. Full access to the new survey is limited from Stats SA at this point and questions from the previous survey vary

Trust in SAPS and metro/traffic police

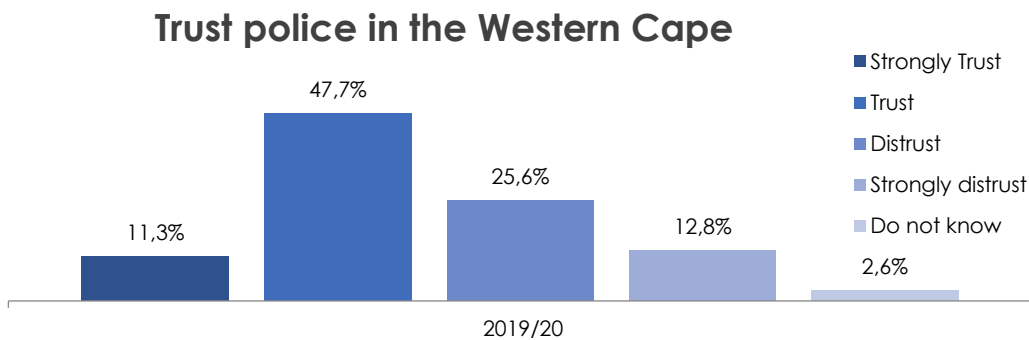
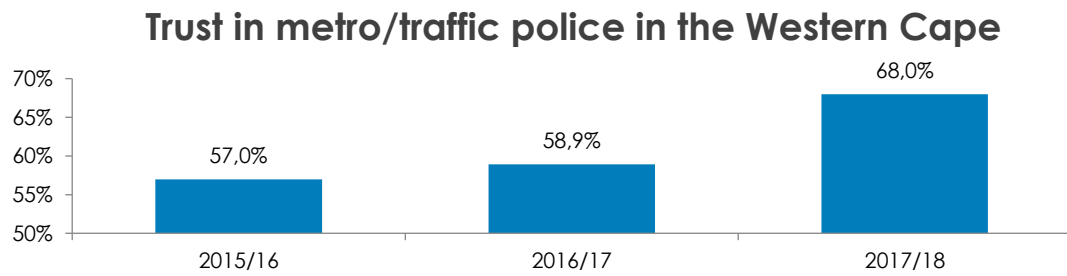
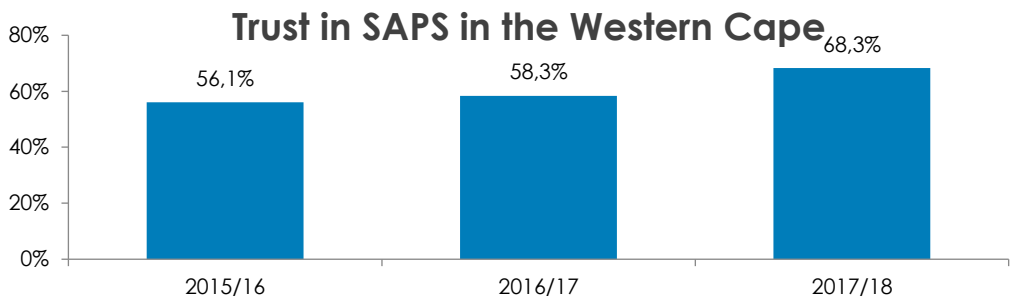
All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2019/20, Limpopo (59.7%) has the highest percentage of individuals who trust police and the Western Cape (47.7%) the lowest. Nationally, trust in police is 53.7%.

Public confidence in SAPS for the Western Cape have increased from 56.1% in 2015/16 to 68.3 in 2017/18. For 2017/18, trust in SAPS is the highest for Limpopo at 86.6% and the lowest for Gauteng at 66.2%. Nationally in 2017/18, the public confidence in SAPS is 76.0%.

Public confidence in the metro/traffic police for the Western Cape have increased from 2015/16 (57%) to 68% in 2017/18. In 2017/18, trust in metro/traffic police is the highest for Mpumalanga at 85% and the lowest for Gauteng at 67.1%. Nationally in 2017/18, the public confidence in metro/traffic police is 76.8%.



Trust in SAPS			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	65.7%	69.0%	82.9%
Northern Cape	54.3%	55.7%	73.2%
Free State	63.7%	62.5%	82.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	63.6%	65.8%	79.6%
North West	56.9%	58.8%	76.3%
Gauteng	55.0%	55.3%	66.2%
Mpumalanga	56.4%	60.1%	79.1%
Limpopo	69.3%	66.0%	86.6%
Western Cape	56.1%	58.3%	68.3%
South Africa	60.0%	61.2%	76.0%

Trust in metro/traffic police			
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	64.0%	66.6%	80.5%
Northern Cape	54.8%	57.5%	79.3%
Free State	66.0%	65.7%	82.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	67.5%	71.1%	84.2%
North West	57.6%	60.6%	75.8%
Gauteng	55.6%	55.8%	67.1%
Mpumalanga	60.8%	65.2%	85.0%
Limpopo	67.1%	63.9%	81.7%
Western Cape	57.0%	58.9%	68.0%
South Africa	61.1%	62.6%	76.8%

Trust police											
		Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
2019/20	Strongly Trust	11.3%	15.7%	11.9%	18.3%	9.9%	15.1%	10.7%	16.9%	16.1%	12.8%
	Trust	47.7%	59.3%	53.5%	53.6%	62.1%	49.0%	48.7%	49.3%	59.7%	53.7%
	Distrust	25.6%	19.1%	24.1%	19.1%	18.0%	21.7%	27.0%	24.5%	15.1%	22.2%
	Strongly distrust	12.8%	5.6%	9.9%	8.6%	8.7%	13.5%	12.5%	8.8%	8.6%	10.3%
	Do not know	2.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	0.7%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%

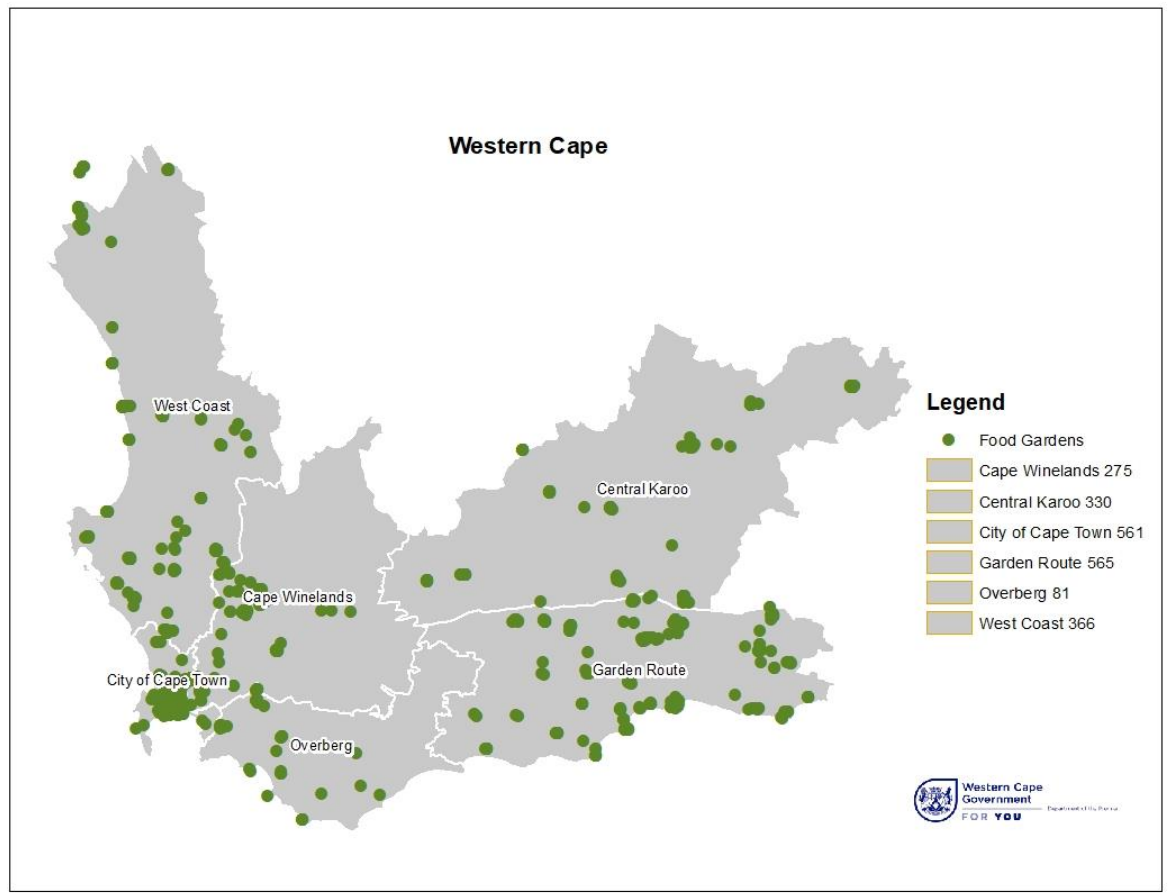
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of the population who have confidence in the South African Police Service (SAPS). Percentage of the population who have confidence in the metro/traffic police.
Data source	Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 - Statistics South Africa Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey- 2019/2020
Other links	VIP 1 Recovery plan: Safety
Data Note	



**Rural
development,
food security
and land reform**

Provincial food gardens in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of food gardens across the province by municipality.

A list of food gardens in the Western Cape to help provide more information to Humanitarian Relief and Food Security context. A combination of the Community-, Household-, and School Food Gardens.

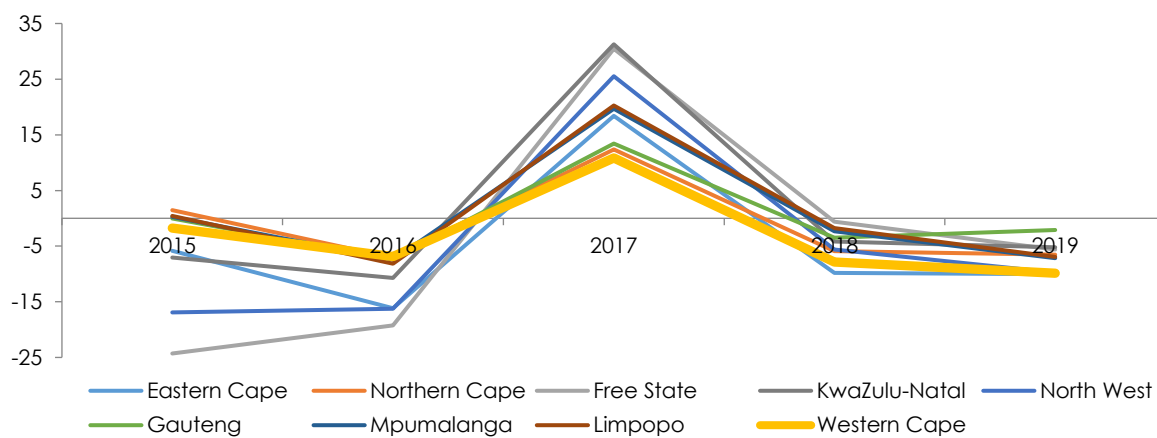
Percentage agricultural growth rate

Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

TREND ANALYSIS

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

Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth



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

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

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

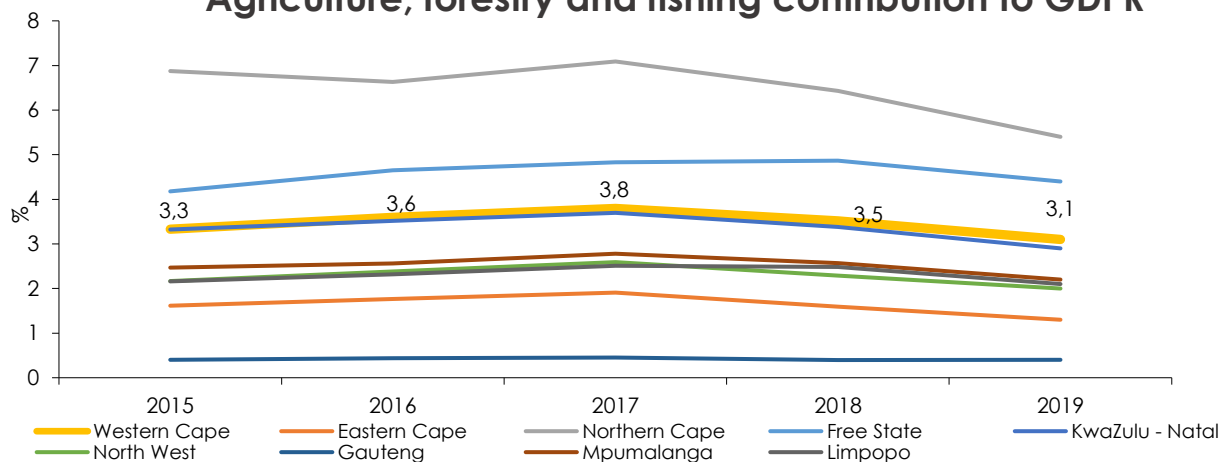
Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP

Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

TREND ANALYSIS

The contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing to the Western Cape economy is 3.1% in 2019. In 2019, Northern Cape (5.4%) has the highest contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by Free State (4.4%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribution to GDP



Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP 2015 - 2019

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

Data format Percentage contribution of agriculture to GDP per province

Definition Percentage contribution of agriculture in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province.

Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2020, Stats SA

Other links VIP 2

Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually. At the time of publication these estimates have not been published.

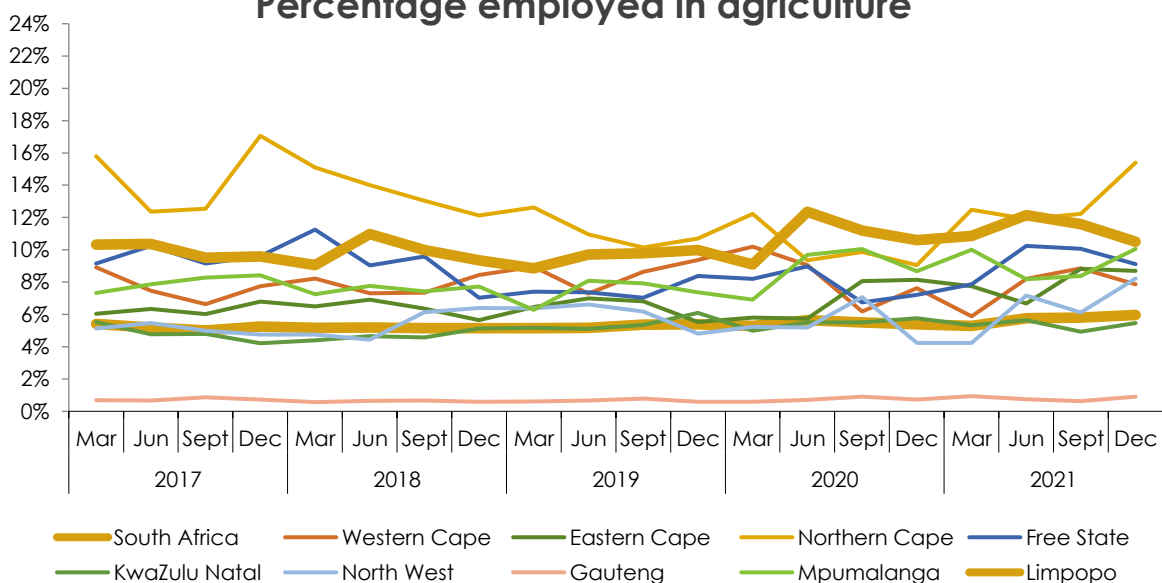
Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape

Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape employs a proportionally higher percentage of people in the agriculture sector versus the national percentage. The percentage of people employed in agriculture in the Western Cape has reached a high of 10.2% in March 2020, as compared to the low of 5.9% experienced in March 2021.

Percentage employed in agriculture



Percentage employed in agriculture

	September 2017	September 2018	September 2019	September 2020	September 2021
Eastern Cape	6.0%	6.4%	6.8%	8.1%	8.8%
Northern Cape	12.5%	13.0%	10.1%	9.9%	12.2%
Free State	9.2%	9.6%	7.0%	6.7%	10.1%
KwaZulu Natal	4.8%	4.6%	5.3%	5.5%	4.9%
North West	5.0%	6.1%	6.2%	7.1%	6.1%
Gauteng	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%
Mpumalanga	8.3%	7.4%	7.9%	10.0%	8.4%
Limpopo	9.5%	10.0%	9.8%	11.2%	11.6%
Western Cape	6.6%	7.4%	8.6%	6.2%	8.9%
South Africa	5.0%	5.1%	5.4%	5.5%	5.8%

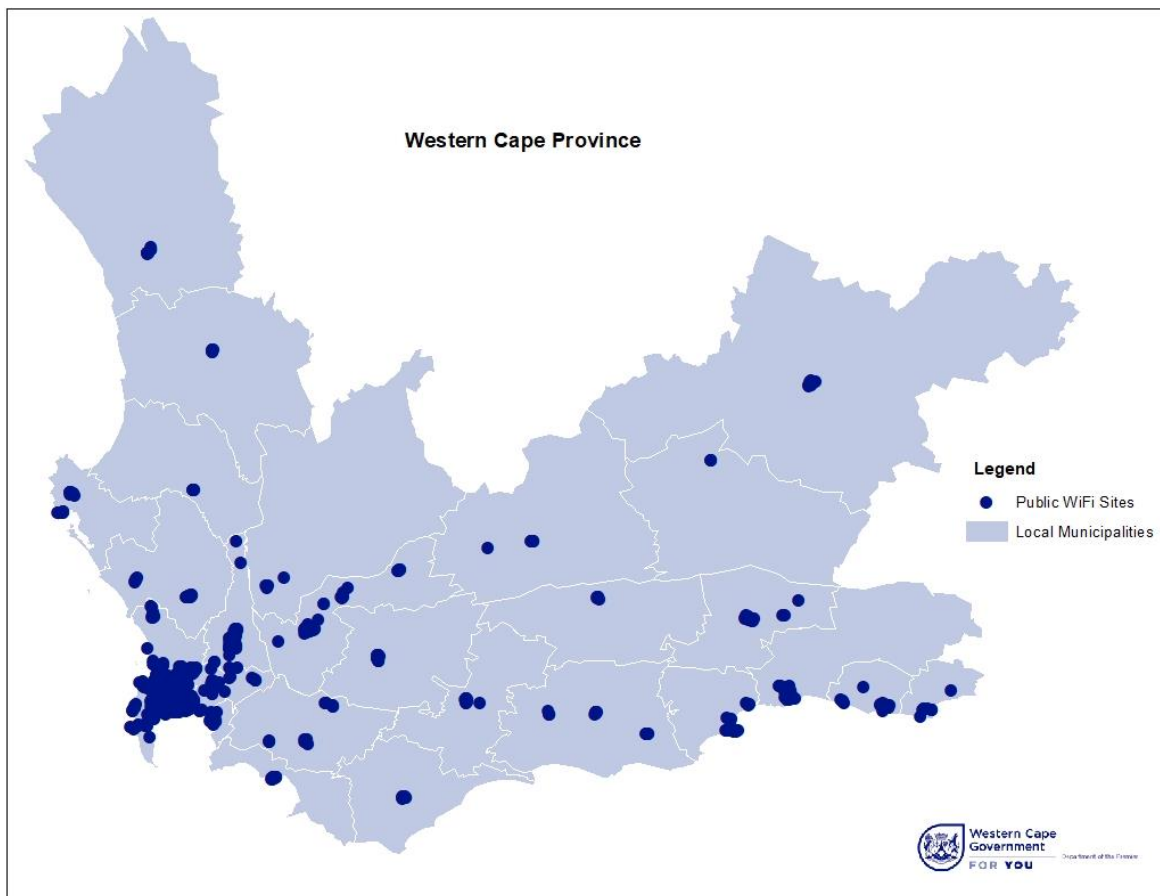
Data format	Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape and South Africa
Definition	Percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to total employment in the province and South Africa.
Data source	QLFS 2017 - 2021, Stats SA
Other links	VIP 2 Recovery plan: Jobs
Data Note	<p>The table above only shows the employment rate for September of each year but the graph shows the employment rate at each quarter for ease of presentation.</p> <p>Stats SA suspended face-to-face data collection for all its surveys due to the pandemic and restricted movement. The mode for collecting QLFS data was changed to Computer-assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To facilitate CATI, the sample that was used for QLFS Q1: 2020 was also used in Q2: 2020, Q3: 2020, Q4: 2020 and Q1: 2021. were eased prior to data collection of the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021. This allowed sample rotation to take place for the QLFS in Q2: 2021 and Q3: 2021.</p> <p>Given the change in the survey mode of collection and the fact that Q3: 2021 estimates are not based on a full sample, comparisons with previous quarters should be made with caution.</p>



Governance

Public WiFi sites in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The Western Cape Government has embarked on a 10 year project of providing broadband connectivity across the province in order to provide government buildings, public schools, and communities with access to affordable telecommunications. The wi-fi project is a public-facing service which seeks to include citizens of the Western Cape digitally.

Publication date: 23 November 2021.

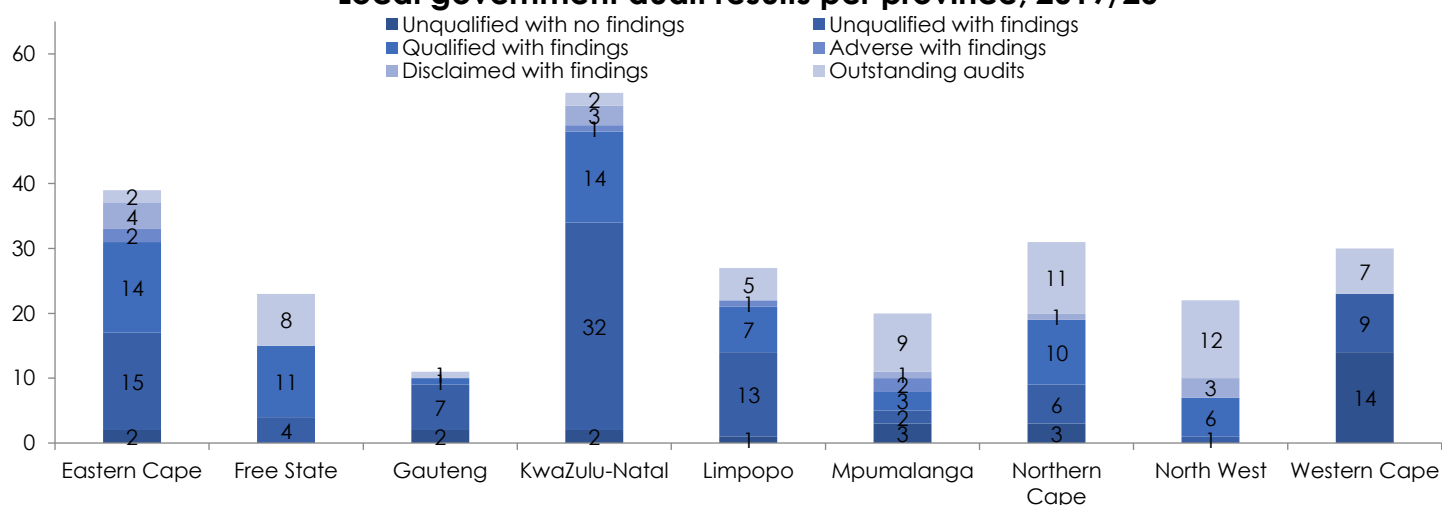
Number of municipalities with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the highest number of municipalities (14) that have received unqualified audits with no findings; and this is also the highest percentage (46.7%).

Local government audit results per province, 2019/20



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, 2019/20

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	2	-	2	2	1	3	3	-	14
Unqualified with findings	15	4	7	32	13	2	6	1	9
Qualified with findings	14	11	1	14	7	3	10	6	-
Adverse with findings	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	4	-	-	3	-	1	1	3	-
Outstanding audits	2	8	1	2	5	9	11	12	7
Total number of municipalities	39	23	11	54	27	20	31	22	30

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
Data source	Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2019/20
Other links	VIP 5
Data Note	

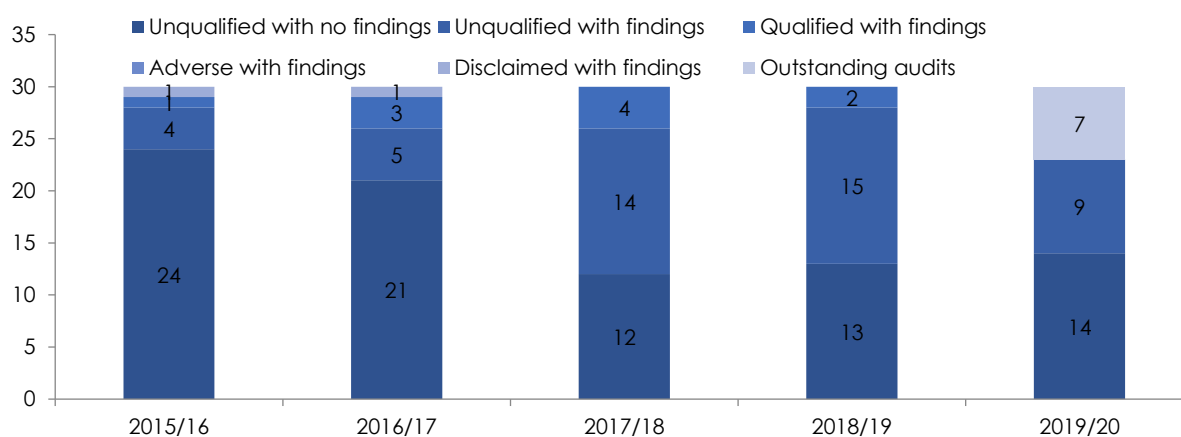
Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The data below shows the number of municipalities receiving an unqualified audit report out of a total of 30 municipalities in the Western Cape. 2018/19 saw only 14 municipalities received unqualified audits with no findings, lower than 2015/16 and 2016/17 which both had over 20 municipalities with unqualified reports with no findings.

Audit results of Western Cape municipalities



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Unqualified with no findings	24	21	12	13	14
Unqualified with findings	4	5	14	15	9
Qualified with findings	1	3	4	2	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	1	1	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	7

Data format Number

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

Data source Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2019/20

Other links VIP 5

Data Note

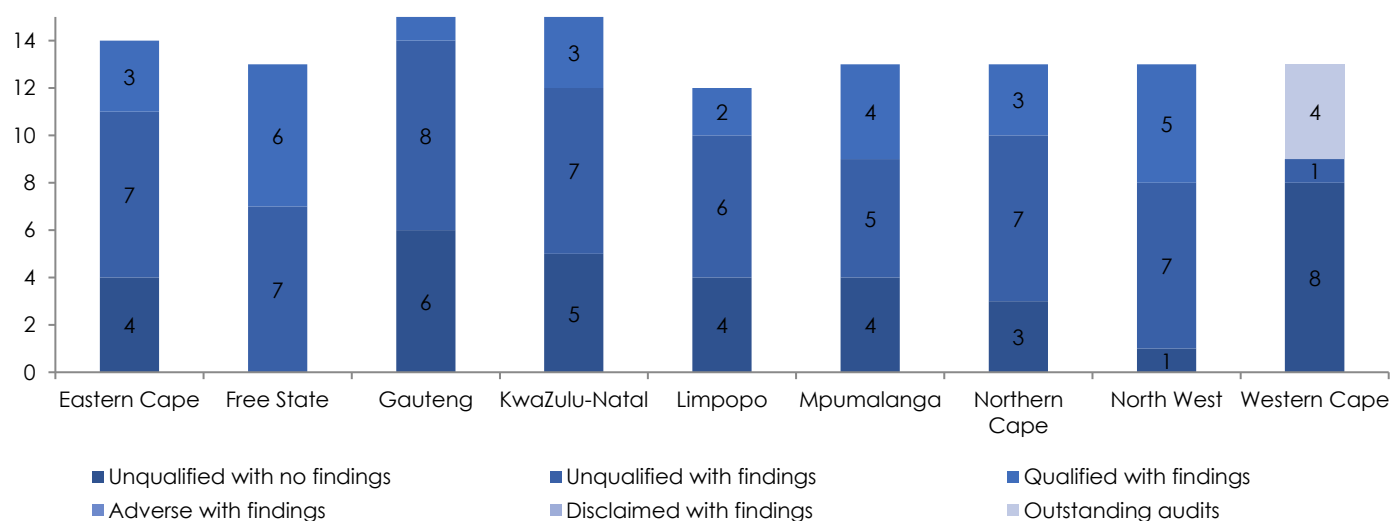
Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the most number of provincial departments (8) that have received a clean audit; and this is also the highest percentage (61.5%). Gauteng has six (6) out of 15 provincial departments (40%) having received a clean audit.

Audit profile of provincial departments per province, 2020/21



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in 2020/21

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	4	0	6	5	4	4	3	1	8
Unqualified with findings	7	7	8	7	6	5	7	7	1
Qualified with findings	3	6	1	3	2	4	3	5	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total number of departments	14	13	15	15	12	13	13	13	13

Data format Number

Definition Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits from AG.

Data source Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2020/21

Other links VIP 5

Data Note

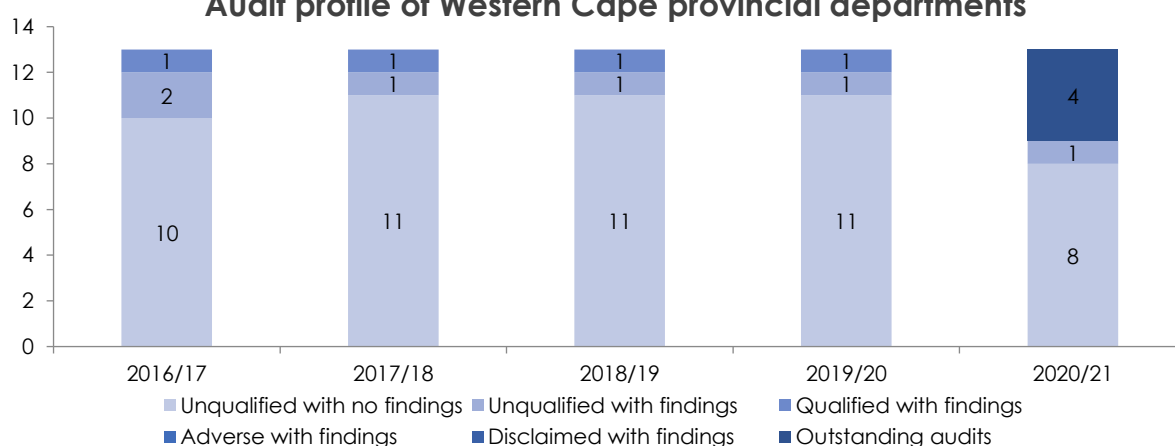
Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The data below shows the number of provincial departments receiving an unqualified audit report out of a total of 13 provincial departments in the Western Cape. For reporting on 2020/21, the audit results of 4 provincial departments was not yet available at the time of the publication of results from the Auditor-General.

Audit profile of Western Cape provincial departments



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Unqualified with no findings	10	11	11	11	8
Unqualified with findings	2	1	1	1	1
Qualified with findings	1	1	1	1	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	4

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

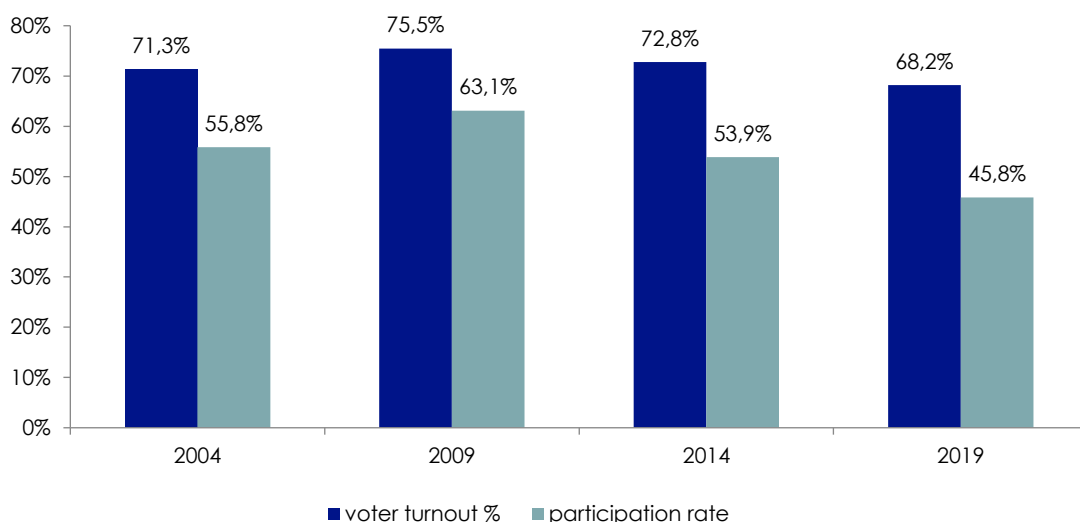
Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape

Nation building and social cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

The latest 2021 municipal elections had a much lower voter turnout percentage and participation rate in comparison to the previous municipal elections. A voter turnout rate of only 49.0% and participation rate of only 31.3% provides for an interesting perspective on the citizen's faith in democracy. Similarly, for the 2019 provincial elections, both the voter turnout percentage and the participation rate has decreased in comparison to the past 3 provincial elections.

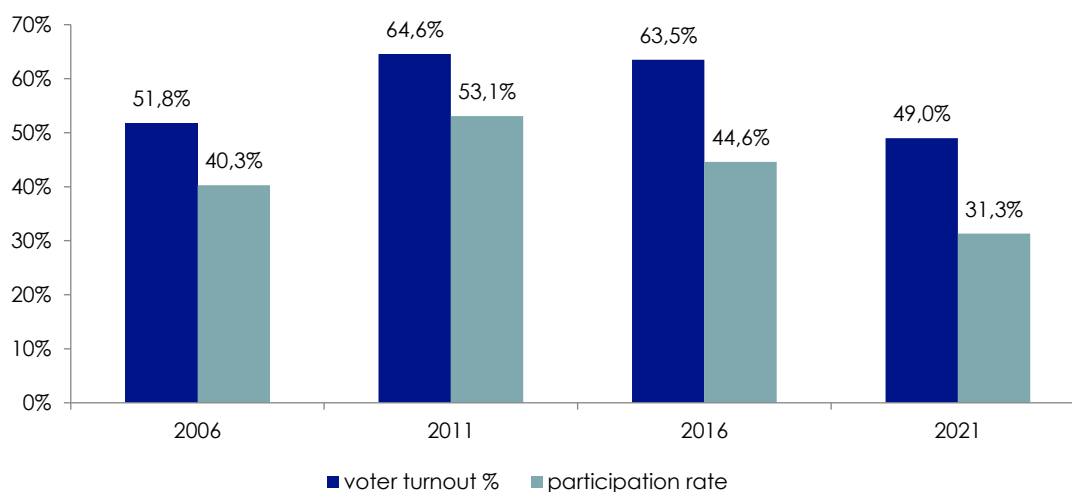
Provincial Elections



Participation rates in provincial elections

	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
2004	2 220 283	1 582 503	71.3%	2 835 290	55.8%
2009	2 634 439	1 987 777	75.5%	3 151 793	63.1%
2014	2 941 333	2 140 090	72.8%	3 973 840	53.9%
2019	3 128 567	2 133 062	68.2%	4 654 139	45.8%

Municipal Elections



Participation rates in municipal elections

	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
2006	2 301 371	1 191 777	51,8%	2 956 640	40,3%
2011	2 706 736	1 748 208	64,6%	3 295 053	53,1%
2016	3 066 649	1 948 892	63,5%	4 372 803	44,6%
2021	3 111 930	1 524 369	49,0%	4 866 287	31,3%

Data format Percentage

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

Data source IEC, election reports

Other links VIP 5

Data Note

Title of Document: **Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators**

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**Western Cape
Government**