



Western Cape  
Government  
**FOR YOU**



**#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile**

**City of Cape Town**



# CONTENTS

City of Cape Town: AT A GLANCE..... 3

Introduction..... 4

Demographics..... 5

Education..... 7

Health..... 9

Poverty..... 12

Basic Service Delivery ..... 15

Safety and Security ..... 17

GDPR Performance..... 19

Labour Market Performance ..... 22

Conclusion..... 25

SOURCES..... 26

# City of Cape Town: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2023; Actual households, 2022



Population  
**4 772 846**

(Source: Department of Health)



Households  
**1 452 845**

## Education

2022



Matric Pass Rate **81.2%**  
Learner Retention Rate **75.5%**  
Learner-Teacher Ratio **30.4**

## Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.57**  
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **64.52%**

## Health

2022/23



Primary Health Care Facilities  
**58**  
(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate  
**74.2%**

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)  
**72.5**

Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18  
**10.1%**

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23



Residential Burglaries  
**14 504**

DUI  
**4 892**

Drug-related Crimes  
**44 239**

Murder  
**3 188**

Sexual Offences  
**4 521**

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water  
**85.4%**



Refuse Removal  
**90.2%**



Electricity  
**96.7%**



Sanitation  
**93.4%**



Housing  
**87.5%**



## Labour

2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)  
**28.6%**



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses  
Risk 2 High Maternal Mortality Ratio  
Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

**32.0%**



Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

**15.2%**



Manufacturing

**15.1%**



The Provincial Treasury annually compiles socio-economic profiles for each municipality within the Western Cape region. These profiles furnish municipalities with comprehensive data and analyses specific to their respective areas, facilitating effective planning, budgeting, and prioritization of municipal services. Covering recent trends in GDP and labor market performance, demographics, education, health outcomes, per capita income, inequality, poverty, housing, basic services access, and crime levels, these profiles serve as indicators reflecting the socio-economic landscape of municipalities.

By shedding light on the developmental challenges faced by communities in specific geographical areas, the profiles offer valuable insights. While certain challenges may fall outside the municipality's jurisdiction, the spatial information provided also benefits other levels of government, aiding in efforts to enhance the quality of life within each municipal area. Utilizing data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, sector departments' administrative data, Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), Global Insight Regional Explorer, and Quantec, the profiles incorporate the latest available information.

Key data sources include Statistics South Africa's 2011 Census and the 2016 Community Survey, providing the most recent survey data at the municipal level. The profile format emphasizes readability, presenting data through infographics followed by pertinent trend analyses. The information presented in these profiles underscores insights specific to the City of Cape Town within the broader context of the Western Cape.

# DEMOGRAPHICS



Population 2022

4 772 846

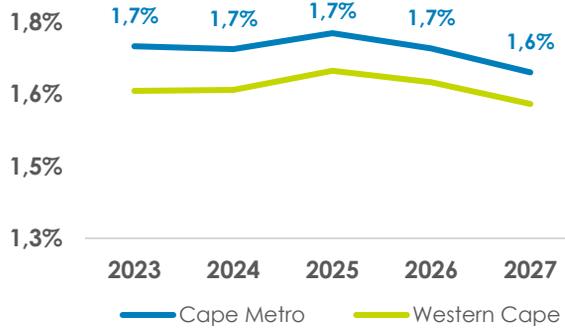
Estimated Population

5 203 284 2027

Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027

1.7%

## Estimated Population Growth



## Gender and Age Dynamics



Female  
51.7%

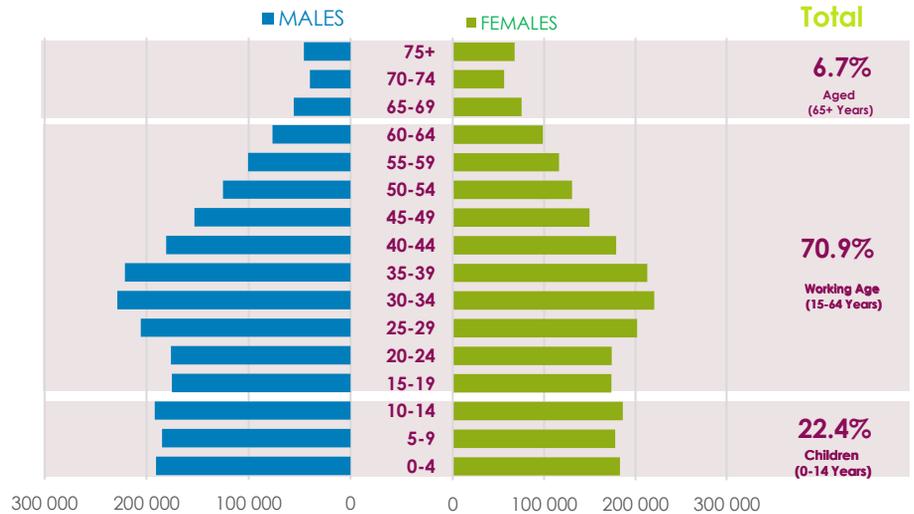
Male  
48.3%

320<sup>2023</sup>  
317<sup>2024</sup>  
Fertility Index

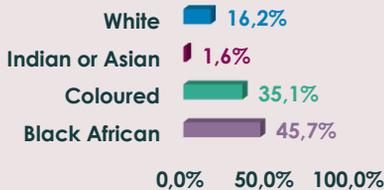
210<sup>2023</sup>  
211<sup>2024</sup>  
Dependency Ratio

31.9<sup>2023</sup>  
33.4<sup>2024</sup>  
Ageing Index

## Population by Age 2022



## Racial Split

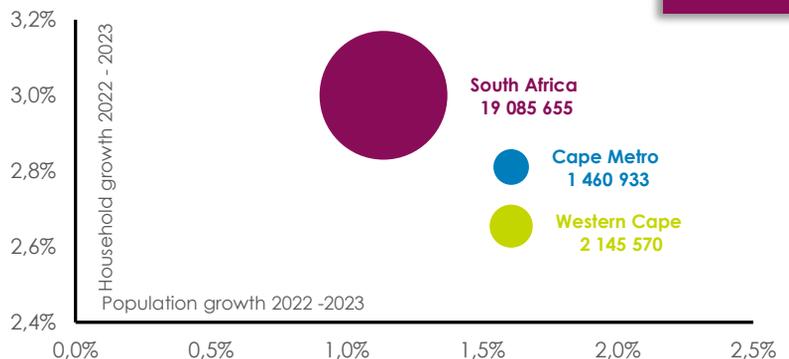


## Population and Household Growth 2022



3.3

Household Size



## Population Density



1978.4  
people/km<sup>2</sup> 2023

2011.9  
people/km<sup>2</sup> 2024

2046.6  
people/km<sup>2</sup> 2025

## Population and Household Growth

There has been a notable increase in the size of the City of Cape Town's population as well as the number of households, which from a socio-economic standpoint indicates a demographic upswing which carries multifaceted implications. The surge in population implies heightened demands on public services, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. It suggests increased labour force availability, potentially impacting employment patterns and economic productivity. Moreover, the growth in households underscores changing housing needs and consumption patterns, influencing the real estate sector and market dynamics.

The swell in population and households may signify both opportunities and challenges for economic development. On the positive side, a larger consumer base can stimulate local economies, fostering business activities and investment. However, it also poses challenges in terms of ensuring adequate social services, housing availability, and sustainable urban development.

In essence, the intricate interplay between population and household growth underscores the need for strategic socio-economic planning. Policymakers must address the evolving demands on public resources and infrastructure to harness the economic potential and enhance the overall well-being of the growing population.

## Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

The female majority at 51.7 per cent implies a significant and active female workforce. This has the potential to contribute to economic growth through increased labor force participation. The 70.9 per cent working-age population (15-64 years) forms the backbone of the labour force, indicating a potential demographic dividend. However, the 22.4 per cent share of children (10-14 years) suggests a need for robust educational and social support systems to ensure their proper development, as they represent the future workforce. The presence of seniors (65 and older) at a significant proportion emphasizes the importance of policies addressing healthcare, pension, and social services to support an aging population.

The racial distribution holds socio-economic implications, with different racial groups contributing uniquely to the economic landscape. Inclusive economic policies should address historical inequities and promote opportunities for all racial groups.

## Level of Urbanisation

Higher population density often corresponds with increased urbanisation. Rapid urbanisation can strain existing infrastructure such as transportation, housing, water supply, and sanitation.

Local governments may face challenges in providing essential services and maintaining the quality of life for residents.

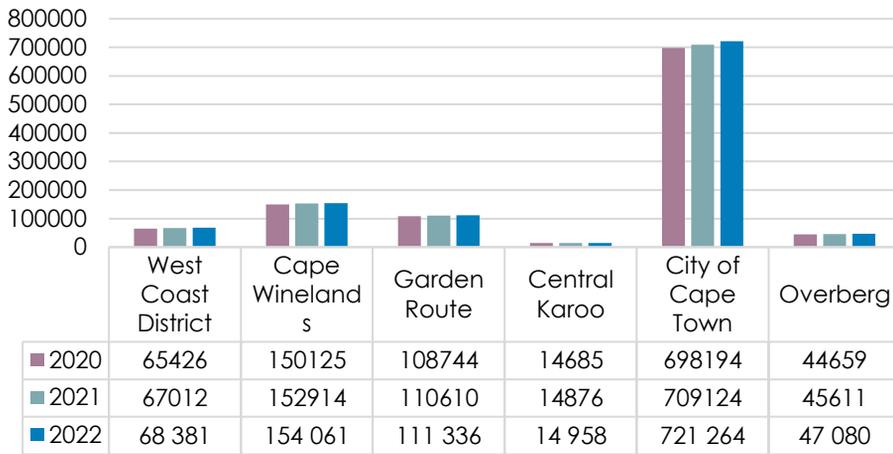
## Population density

A significant increase in population density involves a complex interplay of factors. Effective governance, urban planning, and sustainable development strategies are essential to harness the potential benefits while mitigating the challenges associated with a denser population. A rapidly growing population can contribute to economic growth through increased consumer demand, innovation, and entrepreneurship. However, managing this growth sustainably is crucial to avoid negative consequences.

# EDUCATION: City of Cape Town



## Learner enrolment



## Educational facilities 2022

**785**

Number of schools

**48,15%**

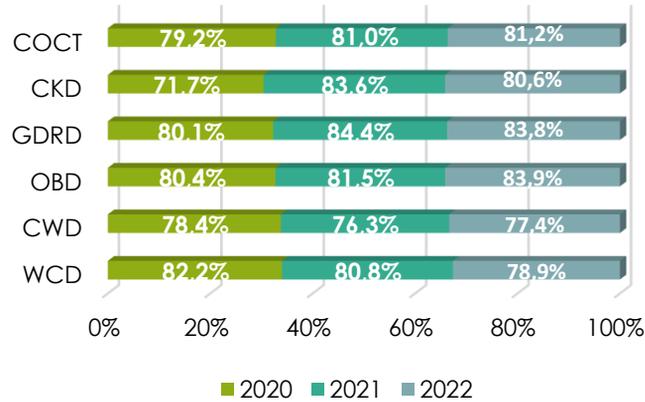
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

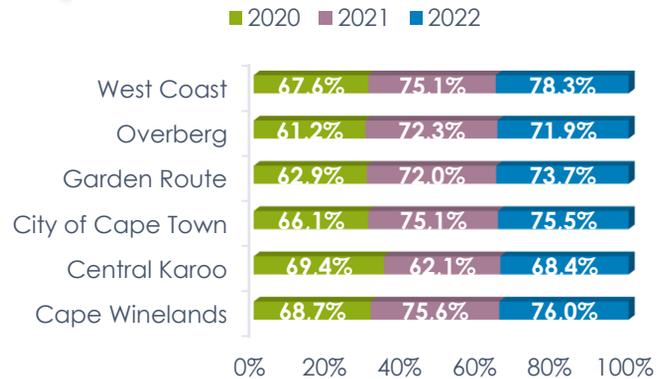
**584**



## Education outcomes



## Learner retention 2020 - 2022

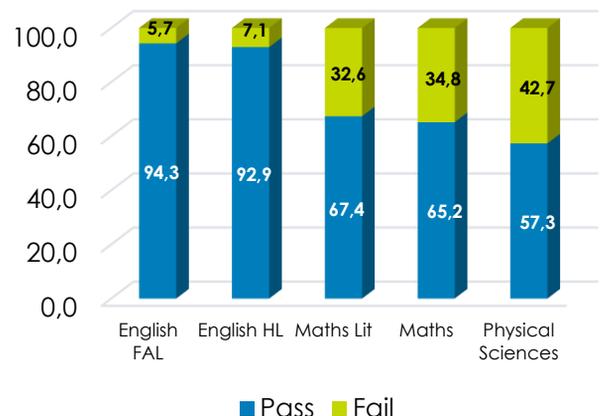


## Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020-2022

City Of Cape Town	30,8   30,9   30,4
Cape Winelands	27,8   28,0   27,8
West Coast	31,0   30,9   30,5
Garden Route	30,1   30,2   29,8
Overberg	30,1   30,1   29,6
Central Karoo	33,0   32,8   32,4



## Subject Outcomes



## Introduction

Education is one of the primary resources of change, a powerful driver of development and one of the strongest instruments for reducing poverty and improving health, gender equality, peace and stability. Its role is to help people acquire knowledge and skills, which can, in turn be used to acquire jobs, start businesses and produce goods and services.

## Learner enrolment

In economic terms, the rise in learner enrolment within the City of Cape Town, ascending from 698 194 in 2020 to 709 124 in 2021 and further to 721 264 in 2022, bears significant socio-economic implications. This enrollment surge can be indicative of several positive facets, including heightened demand for education services, potential workforce development, and increased investment in human capital. The escalating trend suggests a growing population's recognition of the value of education, which can contribute to long-term economic growth and productivity. Additionally, this phenomenon may lead to an augmented demand for educational infrastructure, creating economic opportunities in the construction and education sectors. Overall, the steady increase in learner enrolment underscores a positive socio-economic trajectory for the City of Cape Town.

## Education infrastructure and facilities

From a socio-economic perspective, the City of Cape Town's educational landscape demonstrates a substantial footprint, comprising 785 schools. Notably, 48.15 per cent of these schools operate on a no-fee basis, signifying efforts to address economic disparities and promote equal educational opportunities.

Furthermore, the presence of libraries in 584 schools within the city emphasizes a commitment to fostering a conducive learning environment. Access to libraries not only supports academic pursuits but also cultivates a culture of knowledge and literacy, which can have long-term socio-economic benefits. Such educational infrastructure investments contribute to human capital development, potentially yielding a more skilled and competitive workforce.

In economic terms, the provision of no-fee schools and the establishment of libraries align with broader goals of social development, aiming to mitigate disparities and promote education as a catalyst for economic advancement. This strategic approach not only enriches the educational experience for students but also lays the foundation for potential socio-economic growth and prosperity within the City of Cape Town.

## Learner Retention Rate

The positive trajectory in the learner retention rate signifies an improvement in the stability of the educational system, potentially leading to enhanced human capital development and productivity. From a socio-economic perspective, the increased learner retention rate reflects positively on the City of Cape Town, highlighting a commitment to educational quality and the nurturing of human capital. This trend not only signifies improved educational outcomes but also sets the stage for potential economic benefits associated with a more educated and skilled population.

## Learner teacher ratio

The learner-teacher ratio is a crucial metric as it directly impacts the quality of education. The marginal fluctuations observed in the ratio over the specified years indicate a measured approach to maintaining an optimal balance between student enrollment and teaching capacity. A stable ratio is indicative of a school system that can potentially provide more individualized attention to students, contributing to improved educational outcomes.

In economic terms, the steady learner-teacher ratio reflects prudent resource management within the educational sector. This balance is essential for cultivating a skilled and competitive workforce, as it implies a level of efficiency in delivering education. Additionally, a consistent ratio may contribute to the overall stability of the education system, thereby creating an environment conducive to human capital development and, consequently, socio-economic advancement within the City of Cape Town.

## Education outcomes

This incremental enhancement suggests positive strides in the effectiveness of the education system, potentially contributing to the development of a more skilled and competitive workforce. The marginal uptick in education outcomes signifies a commitment to continuous improvement and quality enhancement in the educational sector. From a socio-economic perspective, this trend is indicative of a city that values and invests in human capital development, recognizing the pivotal role of education in fostering economic growth. A higher percentage of positive education outcomes is often associated with increased productivity, innovation, and overall economic prosperity.

Economically speaking, the City of Cape Town's dedication to improving education outcomes aligns with broader objectives of human capital development, positioning itself for potential long-term socio-economic benefits. This positive trajectory in education outcomes not only reflects well on the city's educational policies but also sets the stage for enhanced economic competitiveness and prosperity in the future.

## Subject outcomes

The reported subject outcomes in the City of Cape Town reveal notable variations in academic achievements across different disciplines. The proficiency in English stands prominently high at 94.3 per cent, reflecting a commendable level of linguistic competence. However, the performance in Mathematics Literacy, with a recorded percentage of 67.4 per cent, and Mathematics, at 65.2 per cent, suggests a comparatively lower proficiency in quantitative skills among the student population. Moreover, the outcome in Physical Sciences, registering at 57.3 per cent, indicates a discernible challenge in the mastery of scientific concepts.

These outcomes bear socio-economic implications, as proficiency in subjects like Mathematics and Physical Sciences often correlates with future career opportunities in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. A lower proficiency in these subjects may potentially limit individuals' access to certain professions and economic opportunities, influencing the overall socio-economic landscape of the region. Addressing these disparities in subject outcomes becomes imperative for fostering a workforce equipped with diverse skill sets and enhancing the city's economic competitiveness.



## Healthcare Facilities



116 Fixed PHC Facilities  
33 Mobile Clinics



141 ART Clinics/  
Treatment Sites  
128 TB Clinics/  
Treatment Sites



8 District Hospitals  
2 Regional Hospitals



## Emergency Medical Services



EMS per 10 000 people

City of Cape Town	0.3
West Coast	1,6
Cape Winelands	2,5
Overberg	1,2
Garden Route	2,2
Central Karoo	0,5



## Maternal Health



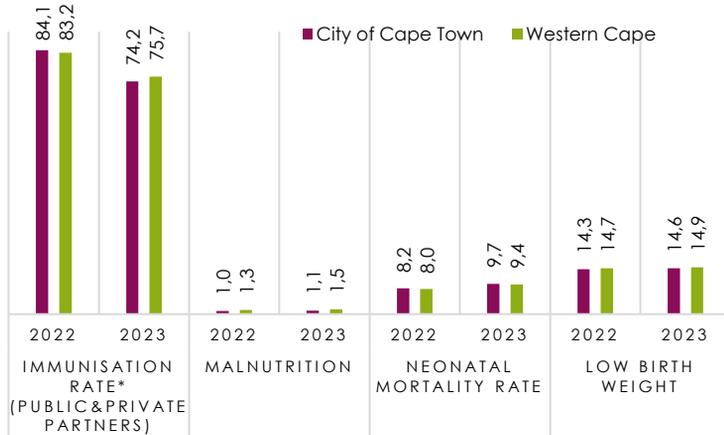
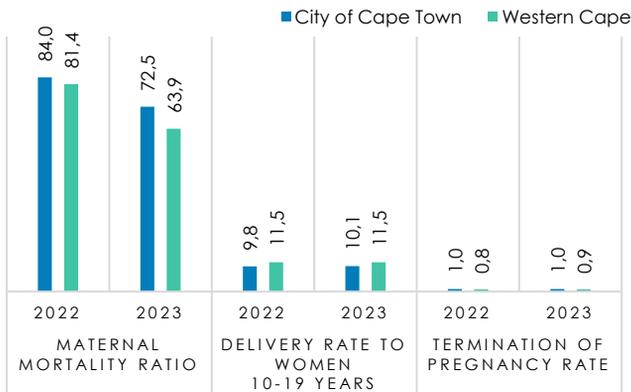
## Child Health

CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
2023:  
Maternal Health Indicators

- Maternal deaths in facility : 42
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 5 933
- Termination of pregnancy : 13 365

CITY OF CAPE TOWN  
2023:  
Child Health Indicators

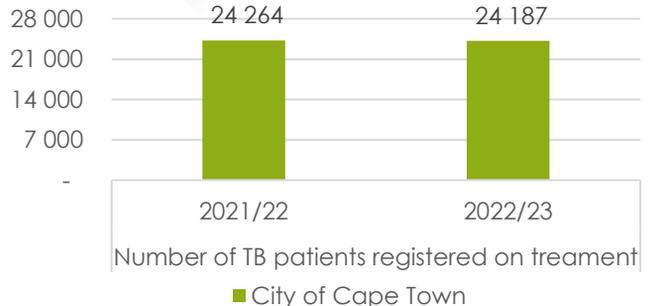
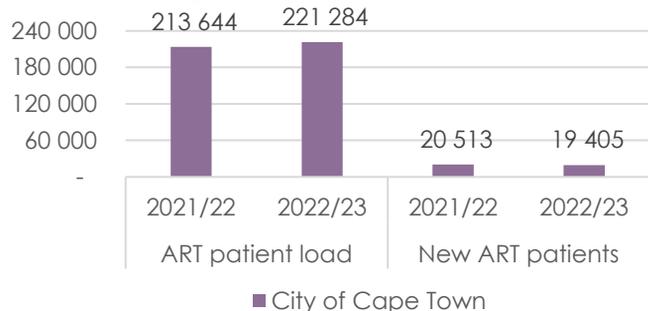
- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 8 467
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 560
- Immunisation u1 year : 52 922
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 384



## HIV/AIDS



## Tuberculosis



## Healthcare facilities

The extensive healthcare facilities in the City of Cape Town, catering to a population of 4.7 million, serve as a cornerstone for socio-economic development. The strategic distribution of primary healthcare, specialised treatment sites and hospitals not only improves the overall health of the community but also positively influences workforce productivity, reduces economic burdens associated with illness and stimulates economic growth through job creation and the attraction of skilled professionals.

## Emergency medical services

From an economic standpoint, the allocation of 122 ambulances reflects a strategic investment in the healthcare infrastructure of the city. This resource allocation indicates a commitment to ensuring swift emergency response and medical assistance, contributing to the overall well-being of the population.

However, the ratio of 0.3 emergency medical services per 10,000 people suggests a potential mismatch between the available resources and the size of the population. This could have socio-economic implications as it may impact the timely provision of critical medical services to residents, potentially influencing health outcomes.

## Maternal health

From an economic perspective, the decline in maternal mortality ratios is indicative of improvements in healthcare outcomes, suggesting increased access to quality maternal healthcare services within the City of Cape Town. This trend aligns with the broader efforts to enhance healthcare infrastructure and services across the Western Cape.

The socio-economic implications of this positive trajectory are substantial. Improved maternal health outcomes contribute to a healthier and more productive population. Reduced maternal mortality not only signifies enhanced well-being for women but also has cascading effects on families and communities. A healthier maternal population can lead to decreased economic burdens associated with maternal mortality, such as healthcare costs and the potential loss of productivity within households.

## Child health

The child health data for the City of Cape Town reveals a notable decrease from 84 per cent in 2022 to 72 per cent in 2023. In comparison, the broader Western Cape region exhibited a decrease from 81.4 per cent in 2022 to 63.9 per cent in 2023. This decline raises socio-economic concerns as it suggests a potential strain on the healthcare system and may point to underlying economic challenges within the City. The disparity between the City of Cape Town and the Western Cape as a whole underscores the need for targeted interventions and policies to address the specific health needs of the city's child population.

## HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

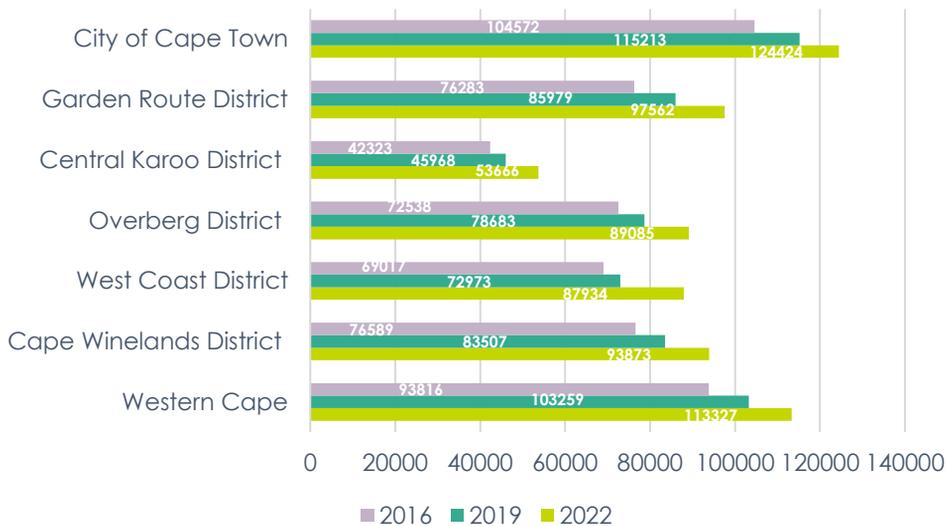
From an economic standpoint, the sustained and, in some cases, increasing figures in ART patient load and TB patients highlight the persistent burden on healthcare resources and infrastructure in the City of Cape Town. The growing ART patient load implies an ongoing need for medication, healthcare personnel, and associated resources. The slight decrease in new ART patients may suggest improved prevention efforts but still underscores the need for ongoing care and support for those already under treatment.

On the TB front, the stable but high number of registered patients signals a continued strain on the healthcare system. The socio-economic implications are multifaceted, encompassing increased demand for healthcare services, potential productivity losses due to illness, and the necessity for sustained investments in healthcare infrastructure.

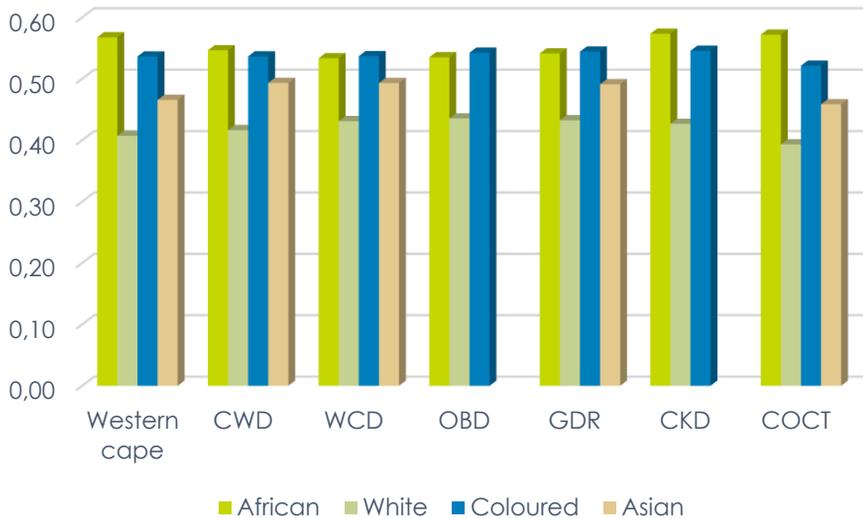
# POVERTY



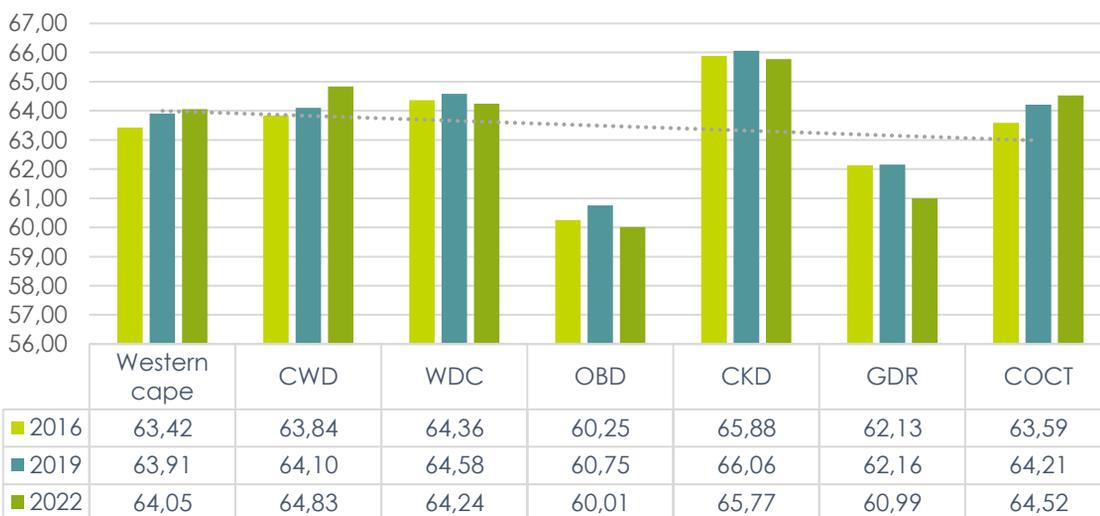
## GDP per capita



## Income Inequality



## Poverty Line



## GDPR Per Capita

Analyzing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita data for 2022 and 2019 provides insights into the economic prosperity and growth trends within different regions, with a particular focus on the City of Cape Town. In 2022, the City of Cape Town stands out with a substantial GDP per capita of R124 423 marking a notable increase from the 2019 figure of R115 212. This suggests that the economic prosperity of the city has experienced positive growth over the period, indicating improved economic output on a per-person basis. Comparatively, when examining other districts within the Western Cape, the City of Cape Town consistently holds the highest GDP per capita. This emphasizes the city's economic significance and its role as an economic hub within the province. The Cape Winelands District follows with a GDP per capita of R93,873, experiencing growth from R83,506 in 2019. Other districts such as the West Coast, Overberg, Central Karoo, and Garden Route also exhibit positive growth in GDP per capita, though at varying rates.

The Western Cape as a whole has witnessed an increase in GDP per capita from R103,258 in 2019 to R113,327 in 2022, reflecting overall economic growth within the province. The region's economic resilience is further highlighted by positive growth in all its districts.

In summary, the City of Cape Town demonstrates robust economic performance with the highest GDP per capita in the Western Cape. The positive growth trends in GDP per capita across all districts underscore the economic resilience of the region. These figures not only reflect economic prosperity but also have socio-economic implications, indicating the potential for improved living standards and opportunities within the City of Cape Town and the broader Western Cape.

## Income Inequality

South Africa suffers among the highest levels of inequality in the world when measured by the commonly used Gini index. Inequality manifests itself through a skewed income distribution, unequal access to opportunities, and regional disparities. The Gini coefficient data for 2022, focusing on the City of Cape Town (COCT) within the Western Cape, allows for a comparative analysis of income inequality across different racial groups within the municipality.

Analyzing the Gini coefficients by race in the City of Cape Town, it is evident that income inequality varies among different racial groups. The Gini coefficient for the African population in the COCT is relatively high at 0.57, indicating a higher level of income inequality within this group. In contrast, the Gini coefficients for the White (0.39), Coloured (0.52%), and Asian (0.46%) populations suggest comparatively lower levels of income inequality within these racial groups. These disparities highlight the complex socio-economic landscape of the city and the need for targeted policies to address income inequality effectively. Comparing the racial Gini coefficients within the City of Cape Town to the Western Cape provincial averages, the data reveals that the city's income inequality levels are generally higher across all racial groups. This suggests that the urban setting of Cape Town may contribute to increased income disparities compared to the provincial average. The higher Gini coefficients for the African population within the city emphasize the urgency of implementing inclusive economic policies to address the root causes of income inequality. The findings underscore the importance of targeted interventions to address income inequality within the City of Cape Town, taking into account the unique challenges faced by different racial groups. Policies should aim to promote equitable economic opportunities, improve access to education and skills development, and foster inclusive growth. By addressing the factors contributing to income inequality, the municipality can work towards creating a more just and balanced socio-economic environment for all its residents.

## Poverty Line

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

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

The Upper Bound Poverty Line data for 2021/2022 reveals distinct variations in poverty rates across different regions, with a particular focus on the City of Cape Town (CPT) within the Western Cape. The percentage values represent the proportion of the population living above the specified poverty line. Comparing the poverty rates between South Africa as a whole and the Western Cape province, it is evident that the Western Cape has a higher poverty rate. South Africa's total poverty rate stands at 56.49 per cent, while the Western Cape's poverty rate is slightly higher at 64.67 per cent. This suggests that poverty is more pronounced in the Western Cape compared to the national average.

Zooming in on the City of Cape Town (CPT) within the Western Cape, the poverty rate is slightly higher than the provincial average. The poverty rate for the City of Cape Town is 65.12 per cent, indicating that a significant portion of its population lives above the Upper Bound Poverty Line. This higher rate in the city, compared to the provincial average, may reflect the challenges and disparities that are often more concentrated in urban centers.

Analyzing the poverty rates across different districts within the Western Cape, the data indicates variations. Notably, the Central Karoo (DC5) stands out with a poverty rate of 65.72 per cent, slightly higher than the City of Cape Town. This suggests that despite being an urban center, the City of Cape Town does not have the highest poverty rate within the Western Cape, and challenges are distributed across both urban and rural areas. These findings underscore the importance of targeted interventions and policies that address the specific socio-economic dynamics of each region to effectively combat poverty and improve overall well-being.

# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

**1 452 845**  
City of Cape Town

**2 264 032**  
Western Cape

## Total number of households

**87.5%**

### Formal main dwelling

**1 271 679**

City of Cape Town

**1 991 644**

Western Cape

**88.0%**

87,7% City of Cape Town  
88,8% Western Cape

Formal Dwelling

0,5% City of Cape Town  
0,7% Western Cape

Traditional dwelling

11,7% City of Cape Town  
11,1% Western Cape

Informal Dwelling

0,2% City of Cape Town  
0,3% Western Cape

Other/Unspecified



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

City of Cape Town **85.4%**  
Western Cape **85.5%**



Flush/chemical toilet

City of Cape Town **93.4%**  
Western Cape **93.9%**



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

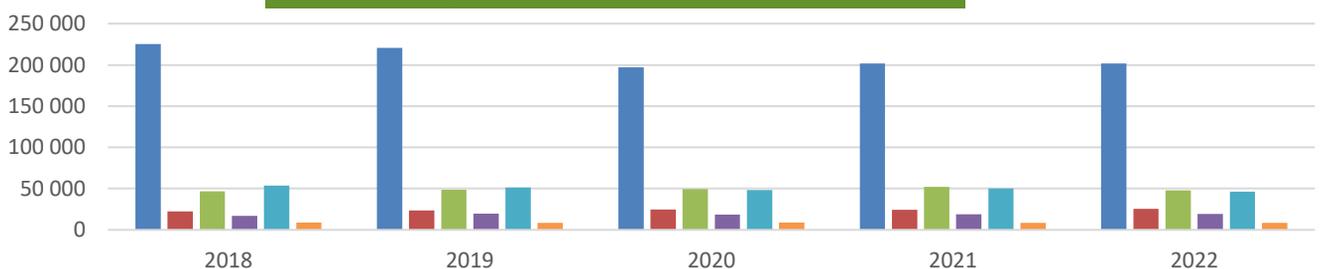
City of Cape Town **96.7%**  
Western Cape **96.5%**



Refuse removal at least once a week

City of Cape Town **90.2%**  
Western Cape **88.7%**

### Indigent Households Western Cape



City of Cape Town

West Coast District

Cape Winelands District

Overberg District

Garden Route District

Central Karoo District

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

This section considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2021. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2022 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on indigent households was obtained from the Western Cape Department of Local Government.

## Housing and Household Services

The housing and household data for the City of Cape Town reveals a comprehensive overview of living conditions, offering insights into both formal and informal dwellings. As of the latest available statistics, the total number of households within the City of Cape Town stands at 1 452 845, contributing significantly to the Western Cape's overall count of 2 264 032 households. This indicates the substantial scale of residential habitation in this region.

Examining the types of dwellings, the City of Cape Town boasts 1 271 679 formal main dwellings, with a parallel figure of 1 991 644 for the entire Western Cape. However, it is noteworthy that informal dwellings constitute a notable portion, with 11.7 per cent in the City of Cape Town and 11.1 per cent across the Western Cape. This underscores the persistence of informal settlements, revealing a socio-economic challenge that necessitates attention. When considering basic amenities, the majority of households in the City of Cape Town have access to piped water inside their dwellings at a rate of 85.4 per cent, aligning closely with the Western Cape's slightly higher percentage of 85.5 per cent. Furthermore, the provision of flush/chemical toilets is prevalent, encompassing 93.4 per cent of City of Cape Town households and 93.9 per cent across the entire Western Cape.

In terms of essential services, access to electricity is widespread, with 96.7 per cent of City of Cape Town households and a marginally lower 96.5 per cent for the Western Cape. Additionally, a significant percentage of households benefit from refuse removal services, with 90.2 per cent in the City of Cape Town and 88.7 per cent in the Western Cape, indicating a commendable standard of sanitation and waste management infrastructure.

## Free Basic Services

Delving into socio-economic aspects, the data on indigent households unveils a fluctuating trend from 2018 to 2022. Notably, the number of indigent households in the City of Cape Town has exhibited a decline, from 225 217 in 2018 to 201 707 in 2022. This may suggest varying economic circumstances or interventions aimed at ameliorating indigent conditions. The prevalence of informal dwellings and the nuanced trends in indigent households underscore the need for targeted socio-economic policies and interventions to enhance living conditions and address disparities within the community.

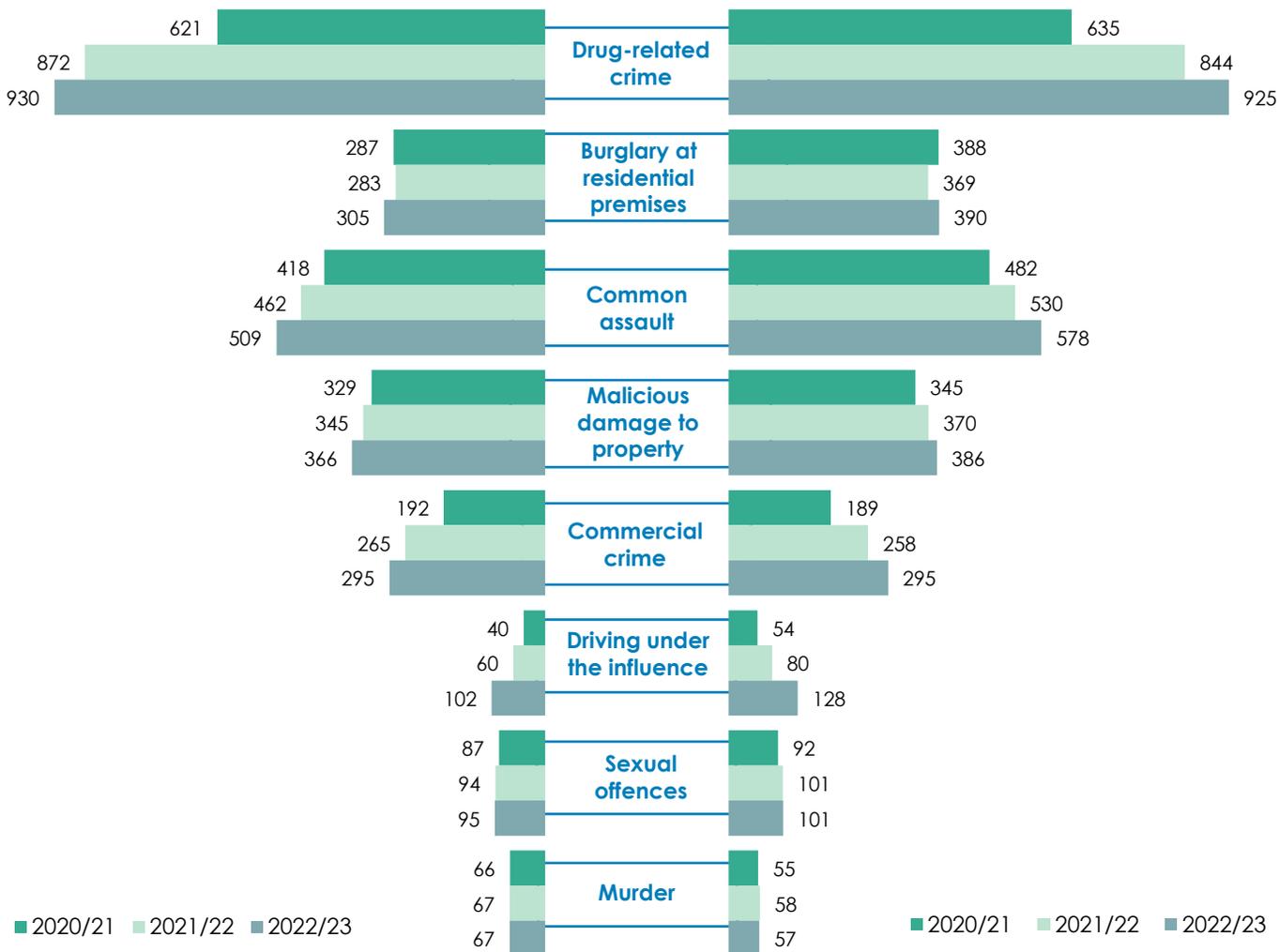
# SAFETY AND SECURITY

## CITY OF CAPE TOWN

**5 181** Total reported  
crime per 100 000 people in the  
City of Cape Town in 2022/23

## WESTERN CAPE

**5 439** Total reported  
crime per 100 000 people in  
Western Cape in 2022/23



■ 2020/21 ■ 2021/22 ■ 2022/23

■ 2020/21 ■ 2021/22 ■ 2022/23



## Murder

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

In the City of Cape Town area, there has been a slight increase in the actual count of murders, from 3138 cases in 2021 to 3188 cases in 2022. However, despite this decrease in raw numbers, the murder rate in the City of Cape Town, calculated per 100 000 people, exhibited a slightly upward trend from 66 in 2021 to 67 in 2022/23. It is pertinent to highlight that this rate surpasses the murder rate of 57 per 100 000 people recorded in 2022/23 for the Western Cape. Notably, when juxtaposed against the global murder rate of 6.1 per 100 000 people reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2017, both the City and the Province's rates appear considerably elevated, indicating socio-economic implications tied to public safety and crime management within the region.

## Sexual Offences

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

In 2022, there were 4 521 sexual offenses reported in the City of Cape Town. The incidence of sexual offenses per 100 000 people in the City of Cape Town (95) was lower than that of the District (101) in 2022. It's noteworthy that South Africa is among the top 5 countries globally in terms of reported rape cases, underscoring the magnitude of this issue, which necessitates addressing. In response, a National Strategic Plan on gender-based violence and femicide has been developed.

## Drug-related Offences

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

In the City of Cape Town, drug-related crimes increased from 40 822 cases in 2021 to 44 329 cases in 2022. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, the City of Cape Town had 930 drug-related offenses per 100 000 people in 2022, which is higher than the Western Cape rate of 925 per 100 000 population.

## Driving under the influence (DUI)

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

The number of DUI cases in the City of Cape Town increased from 2 814 in 2021 to 4 828 in 2022. This translates to a rate of 102 cases per 100 000 people in 2022, which is more than the Western Cape's rate of 128 cases per 100 000 people.

## Residential Burglaries

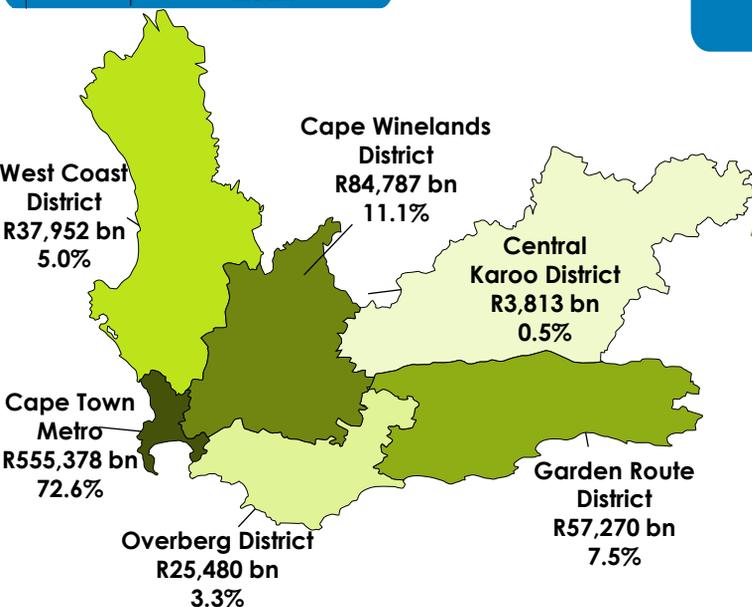
*The unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.*

The number of residential burglaries in the City of Cape Town increased from 13 327 in 2021/22 to 14 504 in 2022. The City of Cape Town's rate of 305 residential burglaries per 100 000 population are lower than the Province's rate of 390 in 2022. These crime trends have significant socio-economic implications for the community's safety and well-being.

# GDPR PERFORMANCE



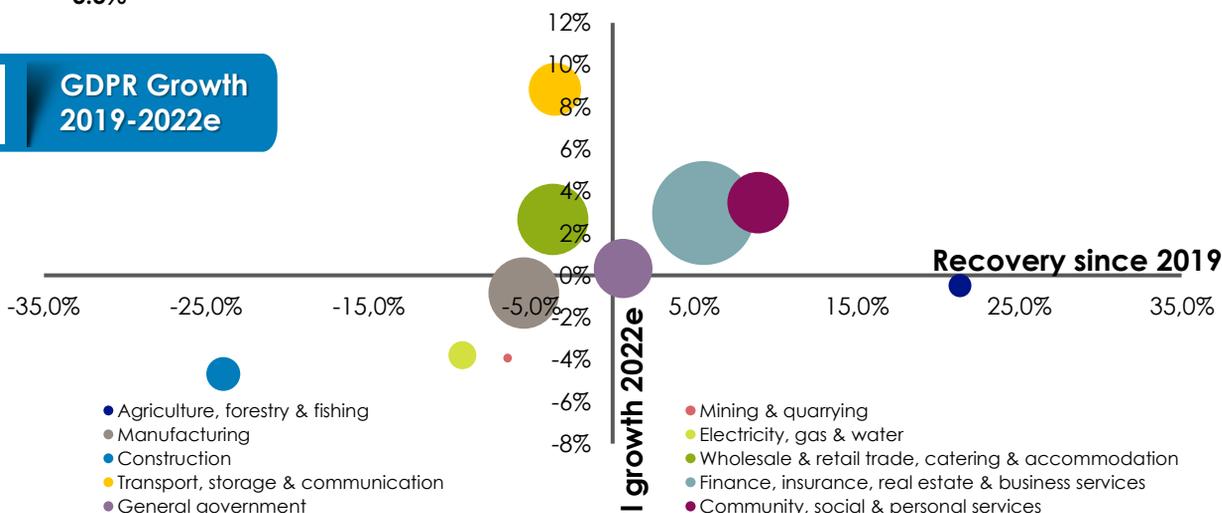
## GDPR Contribution 2021



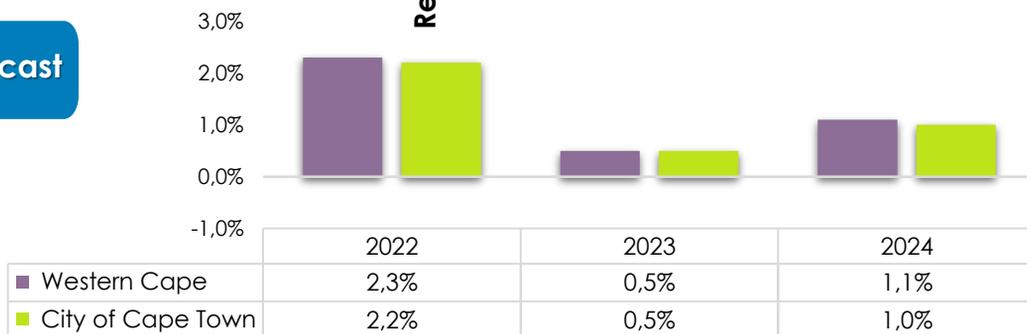
## Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021



## GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



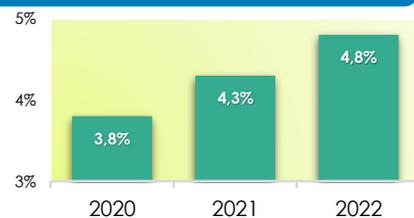
## GDPR forecast



## International Trade, 2022



## Tourism spend % of GDP



## GDPR Performance

Analysing the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data for the City of Cape Town across different sectors provides valuable insights into the economic dynamics of the region, with a focus on performance since 2019 and growth projections for 2022. In the Primary Sector, comprising activities like agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining, the overall performance since 2019 has shown a positive growth of 18.6 per cent. However, the real growth projection for 2022 suggests a marginal contraction of -0.8 per cent. Notably, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sub-sector has been a major contributor, accounting for 1.6 per cent of sectoral GDP. On the other hand, the Mining & quarrying sub-sector has experienced challenges, reflecting a negative real growth of -3.9 per cent and contributing a modest 0.2 per cent to the overall sector.

The Secondary Sector, encompassing manufacturing, electricity, gas & water, and construction, has seen an overall decline of -9.5 per cent since 2019. The real growth projection for 2022 indicates a further contraction of -1.8 per cent. Within this sector, manufacturing has been a significant contributor, constituting 15.1 per cent of the sectoral GDP. The challenges faced by the construction sub-sector are evident, with a substantial decline of -24.0 per cent since 2019, contributing 3.4 per cent to the overall secondary sector.

In contrast, the Tertiary Sector has demonstrated resilience, with an overall growth of 2.3 per cent since 2019 and a positive real growth projection of 3.3 per cent for 2022. Notable contributors within this sector include Finance, insurance, real estate & business services, accounting for 32.0 per cent of sectoral GDP, and the Community, social & personal services sub-sector, contributing 11.3 per cent. The Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation sub-sector also plays a significant role, contributing 15.2 per cent.

The total Cape Metro GDP has shown a marginal growth of 0.1 per cent since 2019, with a projected positive real growth of 2.2 per cent in 2022. The Tertiary Sector dominates the overall GDP contribution, accounting for 77.3 per cent, emphasising the importance of services, finance, and community-related activities in the economic landscape of the City of Cape Town.

In summary, while the City of Cape Town faces challenges in the Primary and Secondary Sectors, the Tertiary Sector remains a driving force for economic growth. The resilience shown by key sub-sectors within the Tertiary Sector, coupled with projected growth, suggests a diverse and adaptable economic landscape that contributes significantly to the overall prosperity of the City.

## GDPR Forecast

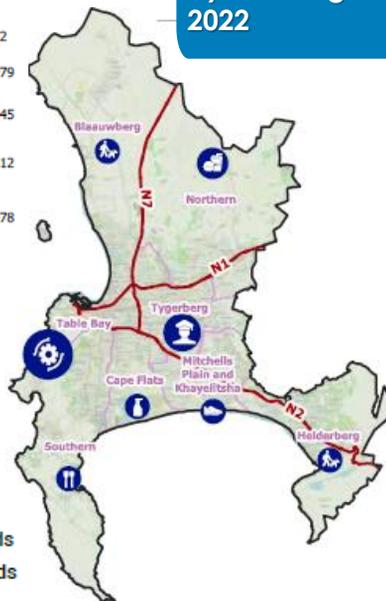
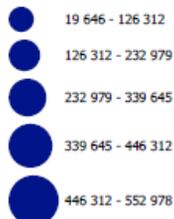
This anticipated slowdown is attributed to potential impacts from inflation, interest rate hikes, and load-shedding, which may adversely affect both consumer and business confidence within this region. Looking ahead to 2024, the expansion of GDP is contingent upon effectively managing the effects of inflation, interest rate fluctuations, and electricity supply challenges. If successful, the positive trajectory in GDP growth has the potential to contribute to an enhancement in living standards, particularly if accompanied by concurrent job growth.

The socio-economic implications of the forecasted trends highlight the intricate interplay between economic factors and overall well-being. Conversely, the prospects for GDP expansion in 2024 offer a ray of optimism, suggesting the possibility of economic recovery and growth beyond the immediate forecast period. The convergence of job growth with stabilized inflation, interest rates, and electricity supply can be pivotal in translating GDP gains into tangible improvements in living standards, addressing socio-economic challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. While uncertainties persist, the outlook for 2024, exceeding the pre-pandemic five-year average GDP growth for most regions, signals a potential path towards sustained economic recovery and resilience..

# LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

## Formal Employment by Planning District, 2022

FTE numbers



Roads

— National Roads  
— Regional Roads

Main sector for employment

- Other personal service activities
- Wholesale of other household goods
- Retail sale of clothing, footwear and leather articles in specialised store
- Retail sale in non-specialised store with food, beverages or tobacco
- Restaurants and mobile food service activities
- General public administration at Provincial Government level
- Higher education

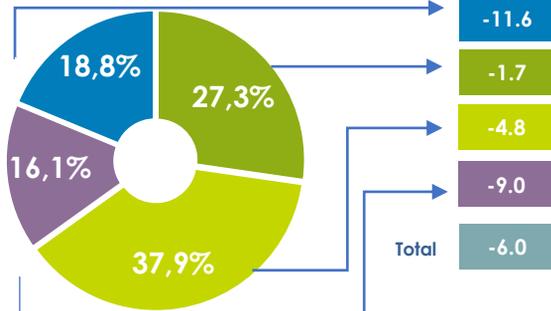
## Wage Distribution, 2022



— City of Cape Town — Western Cape

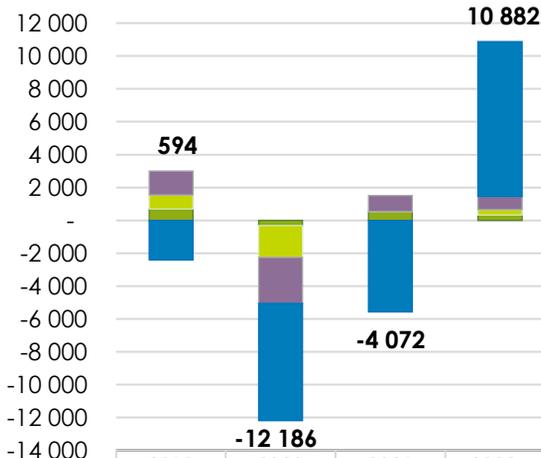
## Skill Level % Contribution, 2022

Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022



Total Persons Employed 2022	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
	415 413	575 998	244 277	285 718

## Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



Year	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	594	-12 186	-4 072	10 882
Informal	-2 411	-7 131	-5 572	9 424
Low skilled	1 453	-2 790	959	811
Semi-skilled	866	-1 949	6	330
Skilled	686	-316	535	317

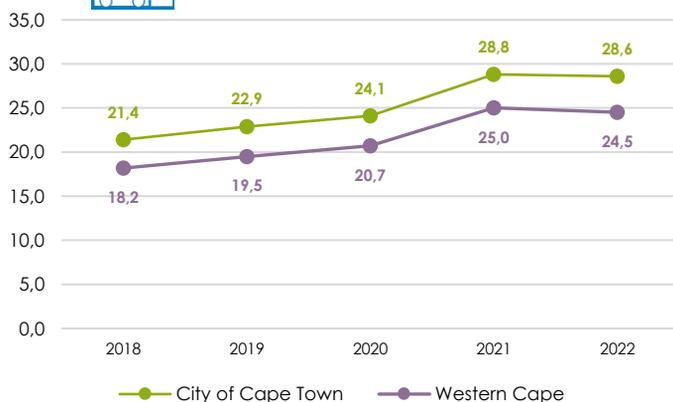
## Top 5 Sectors



### Sector

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Retail sale in non-specialized stores	179 636
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	129 440
Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	56 396
Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding activities	42 522
Other personal service activities	35 841

## Unemployment rate 2018-2022



## Labour Market Performance

The economic fabric of the City of Cape Town is defined by substantial contributions from pivotal sectors such as finance, trade, personal services, and manufacturing, playing a fundamental role in shaping the province's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment landscape. Notably recognized for its thriving tech and business process outsourcing (BPO) industries, the City of Cape Town has evolved into a noteworthy trade hub. Critical manufacturing domains within the region encompass clothing, textiles, food and beverages, and electronics. The burgeoning BPO sector, emerging as a significant catalyst for job creation and foreign investment, manifested in the generation of 3,257 new jobs in 2022. Furthermore, the City of Cape Town stands as a central hub for the burgeoning film and media industry in the broader Western Cape. While certain industries exhibited job creation in 2022, others continued shedding jobs, mirroring the broader economic downturn in South Africa. Escalating food and fuel prices, coupled with higher interest rates, have placed households under strain, impacting the domestic tourism industry. Notably, the City of Cape Town, GRD, and OD experienced 4,493 formal job losses in short-term accommodation activities. Interestingly, the CKD recorded a surprising increase of 43 jobs in this industry, indicating a potential resurgence of business travel in this district.

## Skills Distribution

In 2022, the City of Cape Town (CPT) stands out as a significant contributor to total employment in the Western Cape, with a total of 1 521 406 individuals engaged in various industries. Within this workforce, 415 413 individuals are classified as skilled, indicating a substantial pool of expertise within the city. Moreover, the formal sector employment in the City of Cape Town amounts to 1 235 688 individuals, with 575 998 falling into the semi-skilled category. This distribution underscores the city's role as a hub for diverse skilled labor, particularly in formal employment settings.

Analyzing the skills distribution further reveals that while the City of Cape Town has a notable skilled workforce, it also accommodates a significant number of low-skilled and informal sector workers. With 244 277 individuals classified as low-skilled and 285 718 in the informal sector, there is a diverse range of skills and employment types present in the city. This nuanced skills distribution reflects the varied economic activities within the City of Cape Town, encompassing both high-skilled sectors, such as finance and technology, as well as industries that rely on semi-skilled and low-skilled labor. This diversity is essential for fostering a dynamic and inclusive economy, catering to a spectrum of skills and employment needs within the urban landscape.

## Wage Distribution

Examining the wage distribution data for the City of Cape Town reveals a nuanced economic landscape characterised by diverse income brackets. In the [3200.0, 6400.0) and [6400.0, 12800.0) ranges, the city demonstrates significant economic activity, contributing 26.3 per cent and 23.6 per cent of its workforce, respectively. This suggests a substantial proportion of individuals in the city earn wages within these middle-income brackets, indicating a thriving urban economy with a sizable middle-class population. Additionally, the [1600.0, 3200.0) category, representing 5.4 per cent of the workforce, signifies a notable presence of workers in lower-middle-income roles, contributing to the city's economic diversity.

Furthermore, in the higher wage brackets, such as [12800.0, 25600.0) and [25600.0, 51200.0), the City of Cape Town maintains a significant share of the workforce, contributing 15.3 per cent and 5.8 per cent, respectively. This emphasizes the presence of well-compensated employment opportunities in the city, potentially stemming from industries like finance, technology, and professional services. Overall, the wage distribution data underscores the economic dynamism of the City of Cape Town, reflecting a broad spectrum of income levels and a robust job market catering to various skill sets.

Comparing the City of Cape Town to the broader Western Cape region, the city consistently maintains a slightly higher share of the workforce across most wage brackets. This suggests that the economic activity and income distribution in the city are relatively more concentrated, emphasizing its role as an economic hub within the province. The Western Cape, while sharing similar trends, exhibits a slightly more diverse distribution, reflecting a broader regional economic landscape with a mix of urban and rural dynamics.

# CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the socio-economic challenges facing the City of Cape Town pose significant risks to the delivery of basic services and the overall well-being of its residents. The convergence of various factors, including economic disparities, demographic shifts, environmental vulnerabilities, and governance issues, creates a complex landscape that demands strategic and comprehensive solutions. The widening economic disparities within the municipality present a critical risk, potentially leading to unequal access to basic services. If not effectively addressed, these disparities could result in marginalised communities facing barriers to essential services, perpetuating cycles of poverty and hindering overall societal development.

Demographic shifts and population growth further strain the municipality's ability to provide adequate basic services such as housing, healthcare, and education. Balancing the needs of a growing population with the availability of resources requires careful planning and targeted interventions to ensure that services remain accessible and equitable for all residents. Environmental vulnerabilities, including the impacts of climate change and natural disasters, add another layer of risk. The Metro should prioritise sustainable development practices, invest in resilient infrastructure, and implement measures to mitigate and adapt to the changing environmental conditions to safeguard the continuity of basic service delivery.

Governance issues, such as corruption, lack of transparency, and inefficiencies in municipal management, pose serious threats to the effective delivery of basic services. Addressing these challenges is essential for rebuilding public trust, optimising resource allocation, and enhancing the municipality's capacity to respond to socio-economic risks. In response to these key risks, the City of Cape Town must adopt a proactive and collaborative approach. This involves implementing policies that promote economic inclusivity, developing targeted social programs, investing in sustainable infrastructure, and strengthening governance mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability.

Collaboration with local businesses, community organisations, and other stakeholders is paramount in developing and implementing effective solutions. By fostering partnerships and engaging with the diverse communities within the Municipality, the local government can create a more resilient and responsive system that addresses the socio-economic risks and ensures the continued delivery of basic services to all residents.

Tackling the socio-economic challenges faced by the City of Cape Town requires a holistic and integrated strategy that prioritises social equity, environmental sustainability, and effective governance. By doing so, the Municipality can build a foundation for a more inclusive and prosperous future for all its residents, safeguarding the fundamental right to access basic services.

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Urbanisation: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Child health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2023*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2023*

## 5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2023
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2023
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

## 6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2023 calculations*

## 7. GDPR Performance

- GDPR Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- *GDPR Forecasts: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *International Trade: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *Tourism spend: S&P Global, 2023*

## 8. Labour Market Performance

- Wage distribution: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Formal Employment: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2023*