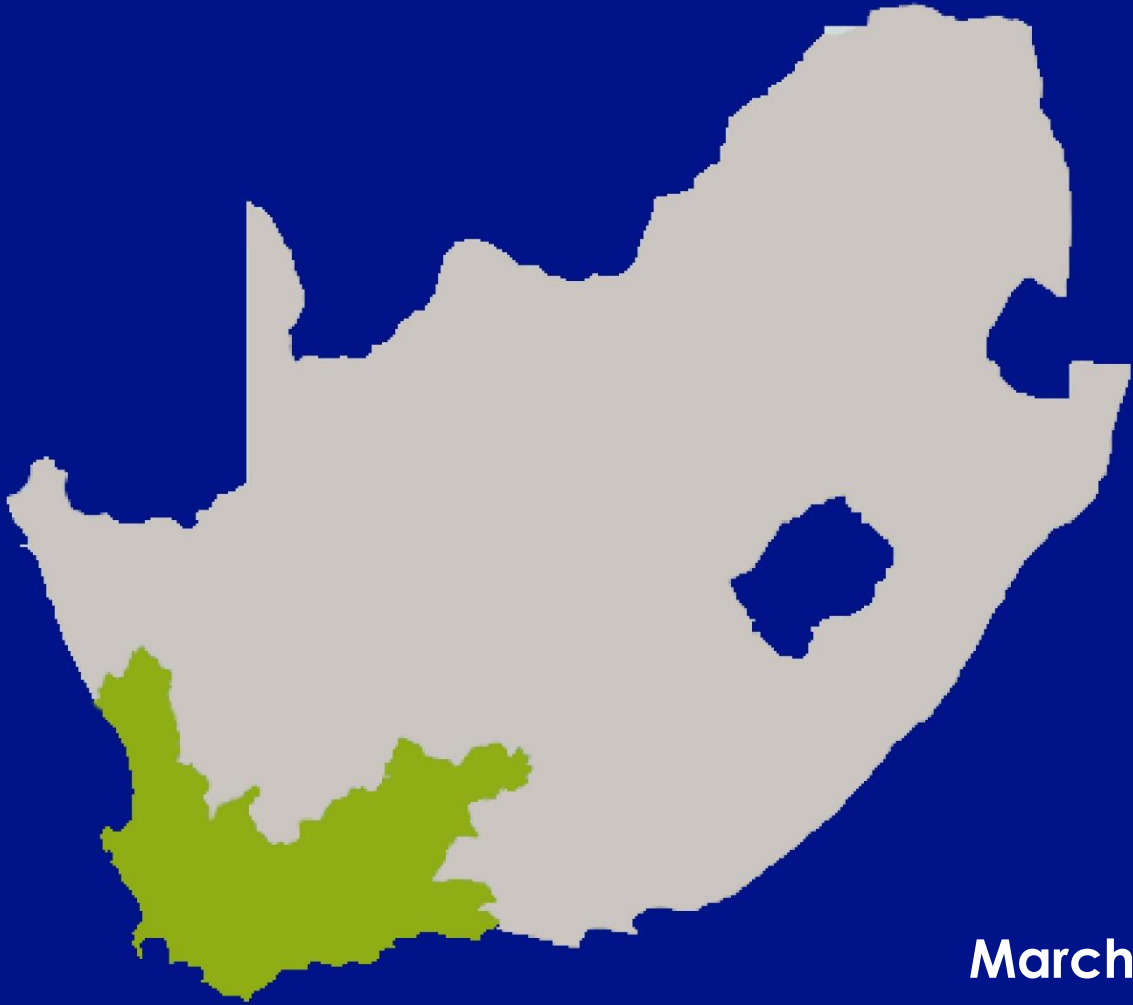




Western Cape  
Government

Department of the Premier

FOR YOU



March 2024

# Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators



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# Acknowledgements

The Provincial Data Office (PDO) is appreciated for its persistent efforts in being responsive towards the data for development agenda, and for ensuring that it is well-aligned with the data and evidence agenda of the Western Cape Government (WCG). The PDO reviewed and quality-assured the indicators presented in this annual release. Additionally, they ensured that the publication is supported by quality indicators that adhere to established standards, norms, and definitions.

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

## About this Publication

"Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is a flagship data product of the PDO and is a response to the need for coherence in the production and use of quality data and evidence in the WCG. It is an official annual data release aimed at providing policy makers and planners with up-to-date snapshots and data trends on key outcome indicators across the universal statistical themes required for evidence-based decision-making.

The publication is an output of both the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) and Province-wide Data Governance approaches as implemented in the WCG. It 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) Framework<sup>1</sup>, and uses examples and benchmarks from other country-specific statistical systems whilst strongly aligned to the National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals. In line with good data governance principles, the data presented were assessed for dimensions of accuracy, credibility, and reliability; and draw from the most recent data sourced from government administration datasets, official statistics, and research by local institutions.

Notwithstanding the progress that has been made in the implementation of indicator dashboards, small geographic area analysis and in the use of real-time data, this publication is a key reference guide on the current state of developmental goals of the WCG. The publication provides trends for approximately ninety (90) key outcome indicators, as well as baseline data and trends specifically for twenty-seven (27) outcome indicators connected to the Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan (PSIP) aligned to the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) for 2019 to 2024.

A major focus of the publication is to present comparable national and provincial trends for 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. Where applicable, the publication uses 2018 as a baseline year for all trends, which are depicted starting from the baseline year and extending up to the most recent data available at the time of publication.

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

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.

# Introduction

This publication "Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators" is produced using various publicly available data including those from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), as well as administrative data from various provincial and national departments. The Census 2022 results have been incorporated to reflect a more up to date presentation of the population dynamics.

The publication reflects the measurement and monitoring of key outcome indicators in line with development outcome indicators. It provides a trended view (for most indicators over a five (5) year period using 2018 as a baseline where the data source allows) for a coherent set of outcome indicators to support evidence-based development and in strengthening the policy and data decision making chain of the WCG. It makes linkages to indicators that are related to the themes of the Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan.

Outcome indicators<sup>2</sup> are represented as five-year trends mostly at national and provincial levels to mitigate against the potential data disaggregation, quality, access and availability challenges related to smaller geographical units. Approximately twenty-seven (27) key outcome indicators in the PSP are included in this report. For ease of representation, the graphical representations provide comparisons between the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal. Where applicable, data for all nine (9) provinces in South Africa are provided in the table accompanying an indicator.

The sections that follow provide the measures of outcome indicators that are linked to the global data agenda. The data are presented according to the universal statistical themes of Stats SA as a start, and then mapped to policy domains such as the Recovery Plan themes of the Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan (PSIP) and the other national priorities. Where relevant, the publication also cites the indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) following the SDG country report by Stats SA<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> A database of all indicators and related data trends is maintained by the PDO who is also the custodian of the database.

<sup>3</sup> See [http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs\\_Country\\_Report\\_2019\\_South\\_Africa.pdf](http://www.statssa.gov.za/MDG/SDGs_Country_Report_2019_South_Africa.pdf)

# Definitions

Data format:	Refers to the format in which the data is presented
Data Note:	Refers to cautionary notes or added attributes attached to the data
Data source:	Refers to the original source of the data presented
Data:	Presents the data to the reader in a tabular form
Definition:	A further, more detailed definition of the indicator
Graph:	Graphical representation of the data
Indicator:	Refers to the indicator label defined in the Indicator Framework
Other links:	Provides a reference to the Western Cape PSIP and SDGs
Policy Domain:	Relevant chapters in the NDP are presented as policy domains to which the indicator is linked
Trend analysis:	Provides the reader with a short description on the what is shown either in the graph or table accompanying the indicator



# Universal Statistical Themes

The indicators and associated data in this publication are presented according to the Universal Statistical Themes. The themes are aligned to the statistical production areas of Stats SA and 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, which can best be described as the ultimate measure of progress and 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. The 17 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 possible, each indicator in this publication is linked to a Policy Domain to which it has relevance.

# Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan

The WCG developed a Provincial Strategic Implementation Plan (PSIP) in response to COVID-19 which guides the implementation of key interventions that have been prioritised. There are four (4) central themes of the PSIP:

- Growth for Jobs
- Safety
- Wellbeing
- Innovation, Culture and Governance

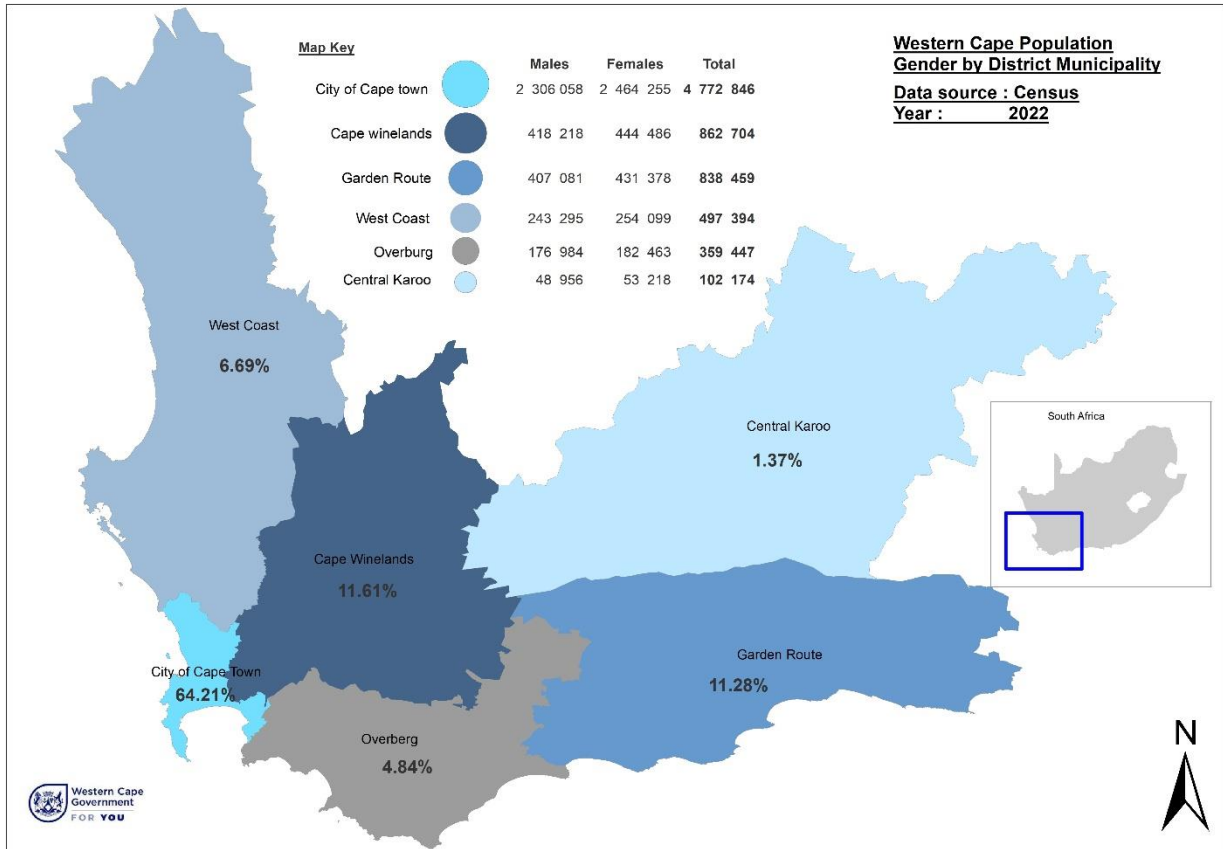
Where relevant, each indicator in this publication is linked to a PSIP theme to which it has relevance.



**Population**

# Western Cape population

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the distribution of the province's population across the districts for the year 2022 using the Census 2022 data from Stats SA.



# The South African population per province

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's population increased from 3,9 million people in 1996 to 7,4 million in 2022; and now has the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest population in the country, with Gauteng having the largest population at 15,1 million. In 2022, the Western Cape accounted for 12,0% of the country's population; with Gauteng accounting for the highest percentage at 24,3%, followed by KwaZulu-Natal (20,0%). From 2011 to 2022, the Western Cape had the highest increase in the population, with a 27,7% increase, followed by Mpumalanga (27,3%), with South Africa increasing by 19,8%.

**Total population per province, Census 2022**

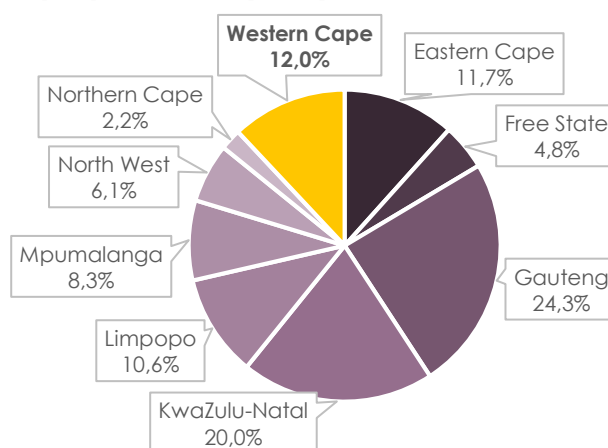


Figure 1: Total population per province, Census 2022

Table 1: Total population per province, 1996 – 2022

Province	1996	2001	2011	2022	Annual growth rate 2011 - 2022	% Growth 2011 - 2022	% population per province
Eastern Cape	6 147 244	6 278 651	6 562 053	7 230 204	0,9%	10,2%	11,7%
Free State	2 633 504	2 706 775	2 745 590	2 964 412	0,7%	8,0%	4,8%
Gauteng	7 834 620	9 390 528	12 272 263	15 099 422	1,9%	23,0%	24,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	8 572 302	9 584 129	10 267 300	12 423 907	1,7%	21,0%	20,0%
Limpopo	4 576 133	4 995 462	5 404 868	6 572 720	1,8%	21,6%	10,6%
Mpumalanga	3 124 203	3 365 957	4 039 939	5 143 324	2,2%	27,3%	8,3%
North West	2 726 828	2 982 064	3 509 953	3 804 548	0,7%	8,4%	6,1%
Northern Cape	1 011 864	991 000	1 145 861	1 355 946	1,5%	18,3%	2,2%
Western Cape	3 956 875	4 524 335	5 822 734	7 433 019	2,2%	27,7%	12,0%
South Africa	40 583 573	44 819 778	51 770 560	62 027 503	1,7%	19,8%	

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	The total number of persons living in South Africa by province.
<b>Data source</b>	Census 2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	
<b>Data Note</b>	



# The Western Cape population by age group and gender

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, males accounted for 48,4% of the population and females 51,6%. From the age group 45 years and older, the proportion of females are noticeably higher than males. The Western Cape has an age-dependency of 42,2%. In addition, 56,9% of the population is under 35 years of age.

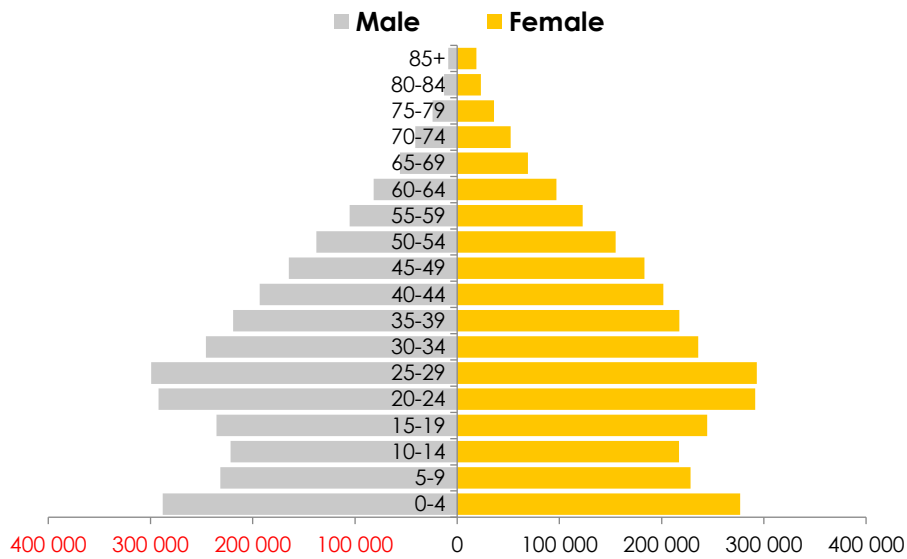
Table 2: Western Cape population by age category, Census 2011 and 2022

Western Cape population by age category, Census 2011						Western Cape population by age category, Census 2022					
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %		Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-4	288 052	276 748	564 800	51,0%	49,0%	0-4	304 754	282 455	587 209	51,9%	48,1%
5-9	231 828	228 333	460 162	50,4%	49,6%	5-9	260 156	260 156	520 311	50,0%	50,0%
10-14	221 782	217 061	438 844	50,5%	49,5%	10-14	275 022	282 455	557 476	49,3%	50,7%
15-19	235 421	244 701	480 122	49,0%	51,0%	15-19	260 156	275 022	535 177	48,6%	51,4%
20-24	292 007	291 543	583 551	50,0%	50,0%	20-24	327 053	319 620	646 673	50,6%	49,4%
25-29	299 476	293 072	592 548	50,5%	49,5%	25-29	341 919	356 785	698 704	48,9%	51,1%
30-34	245 789	235 812	481 600	51,0%	49,0%	30-34	341 919	341 919	683 838	50,0%	50,0%
35-39	219 196	217 443	436 639	50,2%	49,8%	35-39	334 486	341 919	676 405	49,5%	50,5%
40-44	193 282	201 755	395 037	48,9%	51,1%	40-44	275 022	282 455	557 476	49,3%	50,7%
45-49	164 540	183 326	347 866	47,3%	52,7%	45-49	208 125	230 424	438 548	47,5%	52,5%
50-54	137 624	155 061	292 685	47,0%	53,0%	50-54	178 392	208 125	386 517	46,2%	53,8%
55-59	105 257	122 841	228 098	46,1%	53,9%	55-59	148 660	185 825	334 486	44,4%	55,6%
60-64	81 580	96 978	178 558	45,7%	54,3%	60-64	118 928	156 093	275 022	43,2%	56,8%
65-69	56 107	69 103	125 210	44,8%	55,2%	65-69	89 196	118 928	208 125	42,9%	57,1%
70-74	40 906	52 332	93 238	43,9%	56,1%	70-74	59 464	81 763	141 227	42,1%	57,9%
75-79	24 182	36 124	60 306	40,1%	59,9%	75-79	37 165	59 464	96 629	38,5%	61,5%
80-84	12 793	23 067	35 860	35,7%	64,3%	80-84	22 299	29 732	52 031	42,9%	57,1%
85+	8 684	18 930	27 614	31,4%	68,6%	85+	14 866	22 299	37 165	40,0%	60,0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 858 506</b>	<b>2 964 228</b>	<b>5 822 734</b>	<b>49,1%</b>	<b>50,9%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3 597 581</b>	<b>3 835 438</b>	<b>7 433 019</b>	<b>48,4%</b>	<b>51,6%</b>





### Western Cape population by age group and gender, Census 2011



### Western Cape population by age group and gender, Census 2022

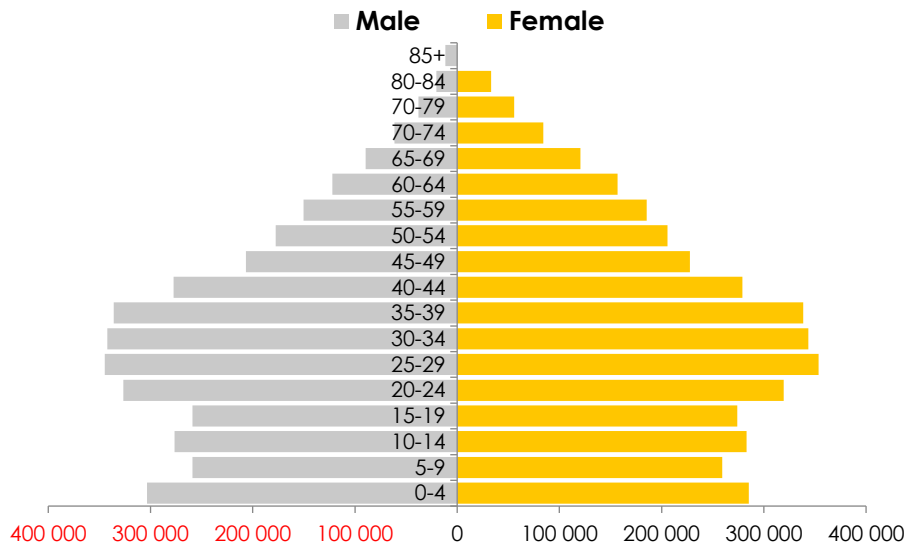


Figure 2: Western Cape population by age group and gender, Census 2011 and 2022

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	The total number of people living in the Western Cape by age group and gender in a given year.
<b>Data source</b>	Census 2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	Priority groups mainstreaming: women, children, older persons
<b>Data Note</b>	



# The Western Cape District population by gender

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, the City of Cape Town accounted for 64,2% of the Western Cape province's population. Cape Winelands (11,6%) and Garden Route (11,3%) were the districts with the second and third highest population in the province.

**Western Cape populaton per district, Census 2022**

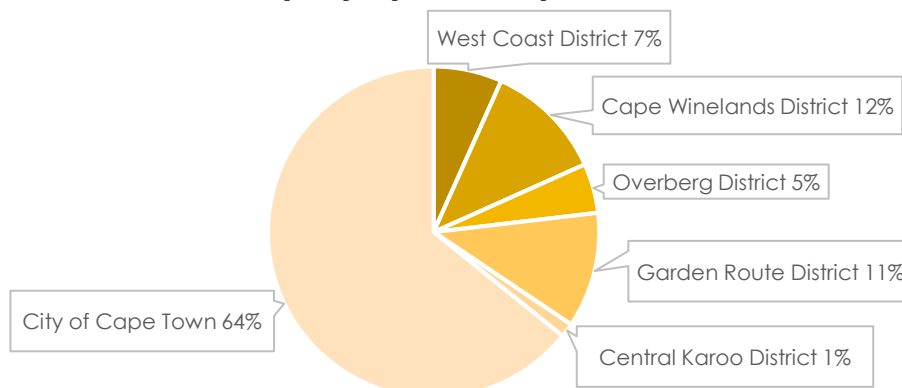


Figure 3: Western Cape population per district, Census 2022

Table 3: Western Cape population by district and gender, Census 2022

Western Cape population by district and gender, 2022				
Districts	Male	Female	Total	% Population per district
West Coast District	243 295	254 099	497 394	6,7%
Cape Winelands District	418 217	444 486	862 703	11,6%
Overberg District	176 983	182 463	359 446	4,8%
Garden Route District	407 080	431 377	838 457	11,3%
Central Karoo District	48 955	53 218	102 173	1,4%
City of Cape Town	2 305 285	2 467 561	4 772 846	64,2%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>3 602 159</b>	<b>3 830 860</b>	<b>7 433 019</b>	

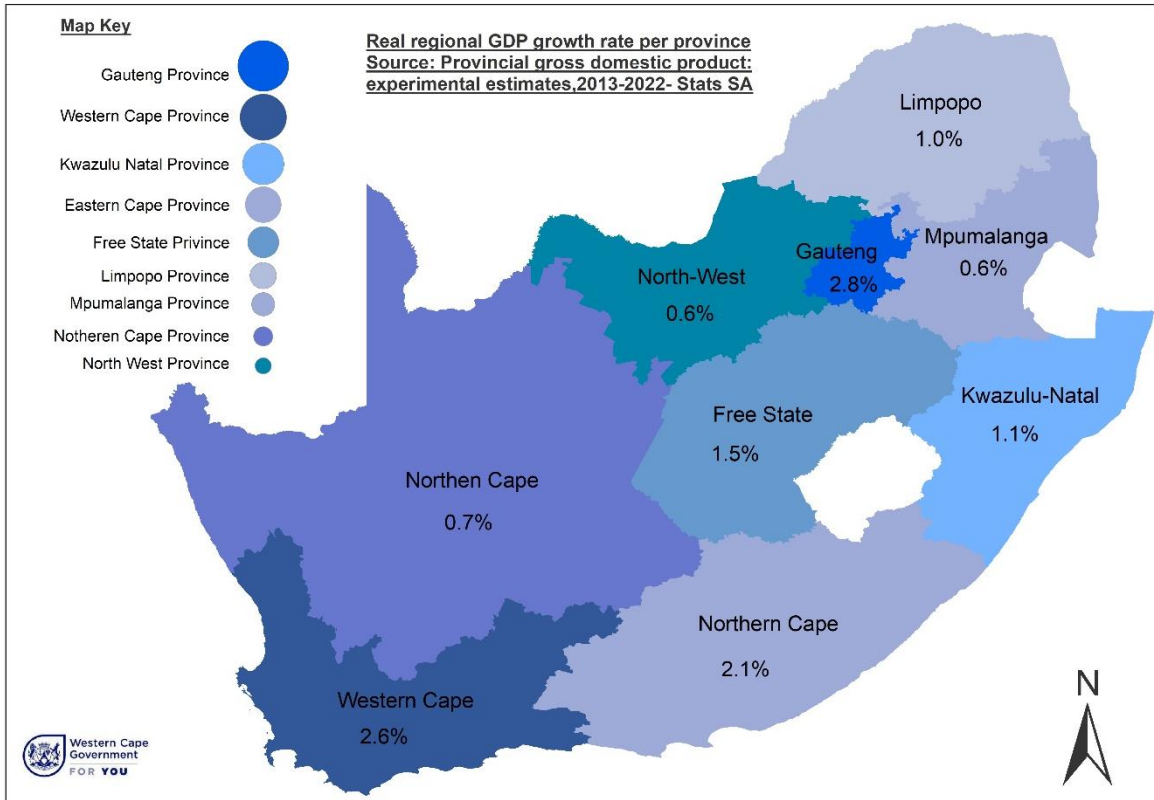
<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	The total number of people living in the district municipality by age group and gender in a given year.
<b>Data source</b>	Census 2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	Priority groups mainstreaming: women, children, older persons
<b>Data Note</b>	



# Economic Growth and Transformation

# Regional GDP growth rate South African Provinces, 2022

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above illustrates the regional GDP growth rate for each province in 2022.

Data Source: Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022, Stats SA.

# Real regional GDP growth rate

**An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network**

TREND ANALYSIS

The data from 2018 to 2020 indicates a downward trend in economic growth, exacerbated by the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to negative growth across all provinces. However, 2021 saw positive growth in all provinces with 2022 slightly less positive growth.

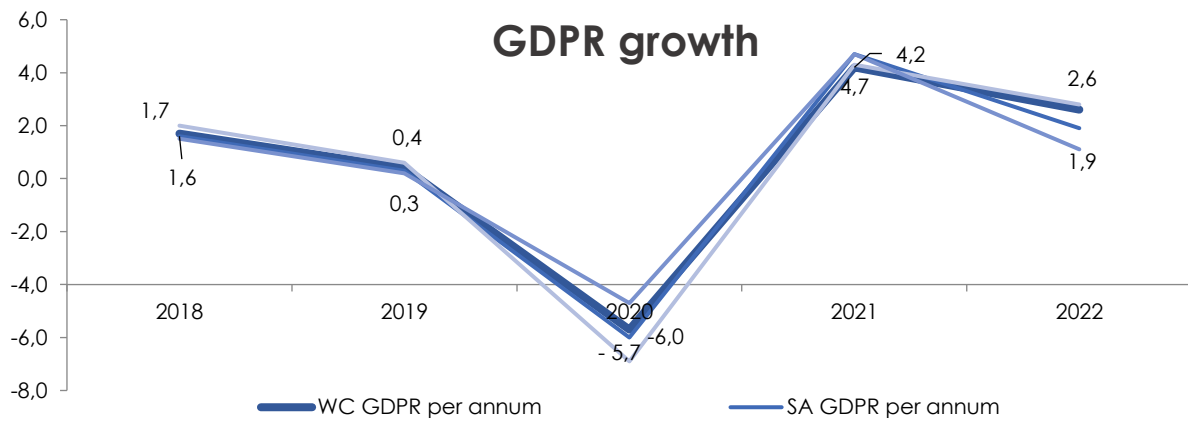


Figure 4: GDPR growth, 2018 – 2022

Table 4: GDP per annum per province, 2018 – 2022

GDP per annum South African Provinces					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Western Cape	1,7	0,4	-5,7	4,2	2,6
Eastern Cape	1,1	0,1	-5,8	4,9	2,1
Northern Cape	1,2	-0,2	-5,1	5,4	0,7
Free State	0,7	-0,1	-5,9	3,8	1,5
KwaZulu-Natal	1,5	0,2	-4,7	4,7	1,1
North West	1,1	-0,2	-5,3	6,9	0,6
Gauteng	2,0	0,6	-6,9	4,3	2,8
Mpumalanga	1,2	-0,1	-5,3	5,2	0,6
Limpopo	1,1	0,1	-6,5	5,2	1,0
SA GDP	1,6	0,3	-6,0	4,7	1,9



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage change in regional GDP
<b>Definition</b>	The total GDP growth of the province per annum taking inflation into account.
<b>Data source</b>	Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
<b>Data Note</b>	<p>Stats SA finalised a comprehensive overhaul of its national accounts in 2021. This included rebasing of the GDP and a benchmarking exercise, which resulted in an upward revision in the size of the South African economy, as well as changes to the composition of both the supply and demand sides of economic activity.</p> <p>Given the overhaul at national level, a similar overhaul was required on a provincial level. Moreover, the improvements in methods and availability of new and updated data sources required for estimation of the provincial GDP needed to be incorporated.</p>

# The total GDP of the Western Cape in Rands

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**TREND ANALYSIS**

Data for regional GDP shows growth from 2018 to 2019 before a decline in 2020. There was once again growth from 2020 to 2022 in terms of regional GDP for the Western Cape. However, by 2022 the size of the Western Cape economy was still slightly smaller than the level reached in 2019 before the effects of the COVID 19 epidemic.

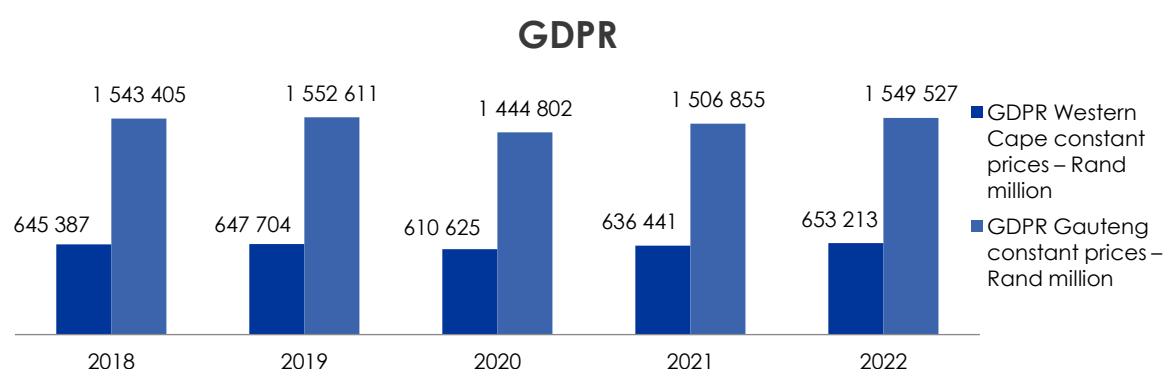


Figure 5: GDPR constant 2010 prices in Rands, 2018 – 2022

Table 5: GDPR constant prices in Rands, 2018 – 2022

GDPR					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDPR WC constant prices – R million	645 387	647 704	610 625	636 441	653 213
GDPR Gauteng constant prices – R million	1 543 405	1 552 611	1 444 802	1 506 855	1 549 527
GDPR SA constant prices – R million	4 571 783	4 583 667	4 310 327	4 513 044	4 599 261

<b>Data format</b>	Rand value of GDPR at current prices in Rand million
<b>Definition</b>	Market value of all final goods and services produced within a region in a given period of time.
<b>Data source</b>	Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	<p>Stats SA finalised a comprehensive overhaul of its national accounts in 2021. This included rebasing of the GDP and a benchmarking exercise, which resulted in an upward revision in the size of the South African economy, as well as changes to the composition of both the supply and demand sides of economic activity.</p> <p>Given the overhaul at national level, a similar overhaul was required on a provincial level. Moreover, the improvements in methods and availability of new and updated data sources required for estimation of the provincial GDP needed to be incorporated.</p>

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

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TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's contribution to national GDP remains fairly constant. The province with the highest contribution to the national GDP in 2022 is Gauteng with a 33,1% contribution; followed by the KwaZulu-Natal (15,9%); and the Western Cape (13,9%).

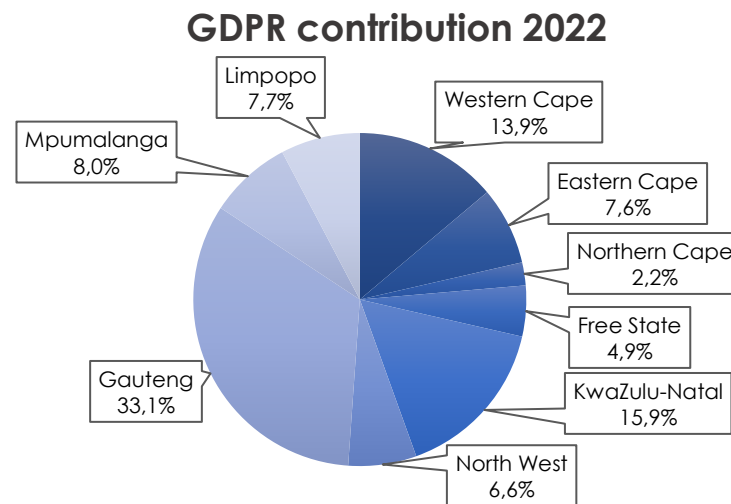


Figure 6: GDPR contribution per province, 2022

Table 6: Western Cape population by age category, 2018 – 2022

	GDPR contribution				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Western Cape	13,9	13,8	13,7	13,6	13,9
Eastern Cape	7,8	7,8	7,7	7,6	7,6
Northern Cape	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,2
Free State	4,9	4,9	5,0	4,9	4,9
KwaZulu-Natal	16,5	16,3	16,2	15,9	15,9
North West	6,2	6,2	6,4	6,8	6,6
Gauteng	33,5	33,6	33,3	32,9	33,1
Mpumalanga	7,7	7,7	7,9	8,2	8,0
Limpopo	7,4	7,4	7,6	7,9	7,7





<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of total GDP
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage contribution of Western Cape regional GDP to National GDP of South Africa.
<b>Data source</b>	Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	<p>Stats SA finalised a comprehensive overhaul of its national accounts in 2021. This included rebasing of the GDP and a benchmarking exercise, which resulted in an upward revision in the size of the South African economy, as well as changes to the composition of both the supply and demand sides of economic activity.</p> <p>Given the overhaul at national level, a similar overhaul was required on a provincial level. Moreover, the improvements in methods and availability of new and updated data sources required for estimation of the provincial GDP needed to be incorporated.</p>

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

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**TREND ANALYSIS**

Finance, Real Estate and Business Services had the highest contribution to GDP (26,6%) for the WC in 2022. This was followed by Trade, Catering and Accommodation (13,5); and by Manufacturing (14,0). The data shows that these sectors contributed the most to WC GDP since 2018. It is notable that the construction industry has been in decline since 2018.

**GDP contribution from each industry**

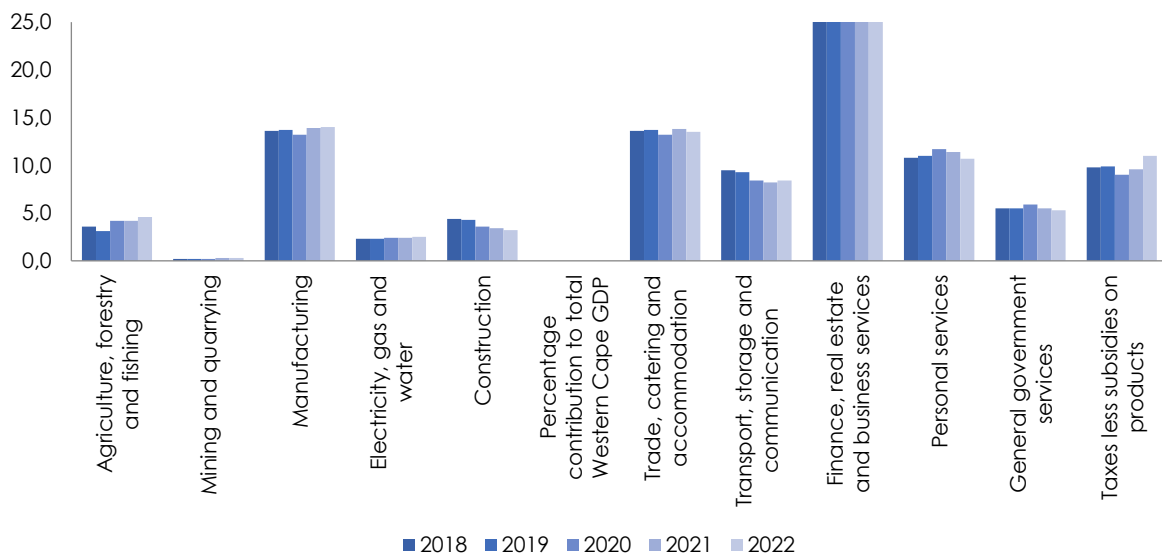


Figure 7: GDP contribution from each industry, 2018 – 2022

Table 7: GDP contribution from each industry, Western Cape 2018 – 2022

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
2018	3,6	0,2	13,6	2,3	4,4
2019	3,1	0,2	13,7	2,3	4,3
2020	4,2	0,2	13,2	2,4	3,6
2021	4,2	0,3	13,9	2,4	3,4
2022	4,6	0,3	14,0	2,5	3,2

Table 8: GDP contribution from each industry, Western Cape 2018 – 2022

GDP 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
2018	13,6	9,5	26,8	10,8	5,5	9,8
2019	13,7	9,3	27,1	11,0	5,5	9,9
2020	13,2	8,4	28,1	11,7	5,9	9,0
2021	13,8	8,2	27,3	11,4	5,5	9,6
2022	13,5	8,4	26,6	10,7	5,3	11,0

**Data format** Percentage contribution of each industry to GDP

**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** Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022, Stats SA

**Other links** PSIP: Growth for Jobs

**Data Note**

Stats SA finalised a comprehensive overhaul of its national accounts in 2021. This included rebasing of the GDP and a benchmarking exercise, which resulted in an upward revision in the size of the South African economy, as well as changes to the composition of both the supply and demand sides of economic activity.

Given the overhaul at national level, a similar overhaul was required on a provincial level. Moreover, the improvements in methods and availability of new and updated data sources required for estimation of the provincial GDP needed to be incorporated.

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

**An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network**

**TREND ANALYSIS**

In 2022, the type of internet access most accessible for households across the country was via other mobile access services at 69,6%. The Western Cape had the highest proportion of households with an internet connection in dwelling (34,7%) followed by Gauteng (18,6%). Western Cape (19,8%) had the highest percentage of households that access the internet from their place of work, followed by Gauteng (19,3%) and KwaZulu-Natal (11,6%).

**Percentage of households by type of internet access, WC and SA, 2022**

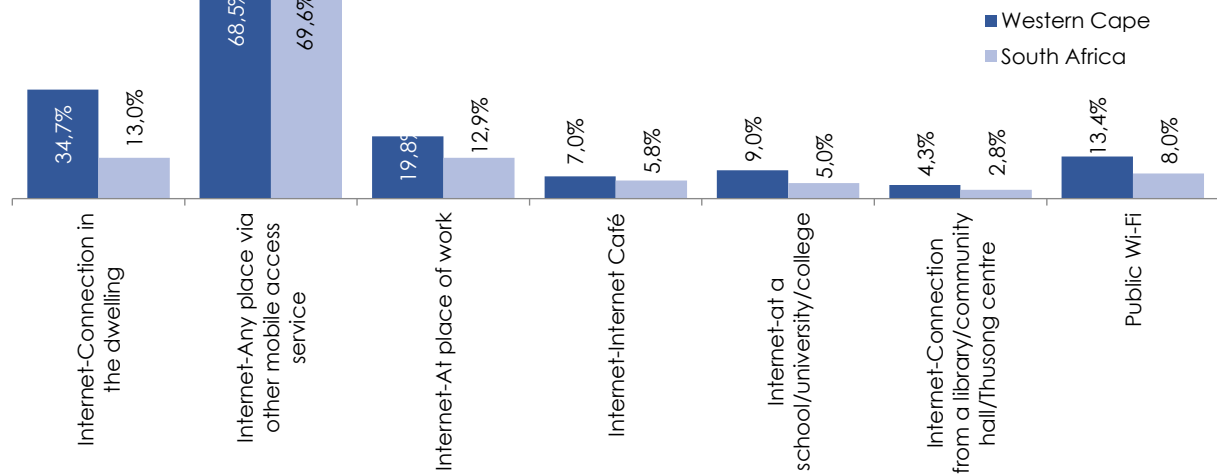


Figure 8: Percentage of households by type of internet access, Western Cape and South Africa 2022

**Table 9: Percentage of households accessing the internet by type of access per province, 2022**

Percentage of households accessing the internet by type of access and province, 2022										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Internet-Connection in the dwelling	34,7%	6,6%	8,4%	6,2%	8,3%	3,5%	18,6%	3,9%	3,4%	13,0%
Internet-Any place via other mobile access service	68,5%	63,6%	66,1%	68,2%	74,6%	65,7%	71,5%	76,2%	60,8%	69,6%
Internet-At place of work	19,8%	9,8%	10,9%	8,6%	11,6%	6,2%	19,3%	4,9%	4,8%	12,9%
Internet-Internet Café	7,0%	2,8%	1,2%	3,2%	1,6%	2,0%	12,3%	3,7%	1,2%	5,8%
Internet-at a school/university/college	9,0%	4,7%	1,6%	4,8%	4,1%	3,0%	6,8%	1,2%	1,4%	5,0%
Internet-Connection from a library/community hall/Thusong centre	4,3%	1,0%	1,3%	2,6%	3,1%	1,4%	4,5%	0,5%	0,6%	2,8%
Public Wi-Fi	13,4%	4,2%	9,4%	5,1%	6,8%	6,2%	11,5%	5,4%	1,6%	8,0%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to the internet.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs 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.
<b>Data Note</b>	Percentages can sum to more than 100% as households may indicate more than 1 form of accessing the internet.

# Rand value of investment into the Western Cape

*An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Rand value of investment in the Western Cape increased from 2018/19 (R2,222 bn) to 2022/23 (R4,6 bn). The 2021/22 financial year experienced the highest rand value investment into the Western Cape over the five-year period 2018/19 to 2022/23 at R5,915 billion.

## Rand value of investment into the Western Cape

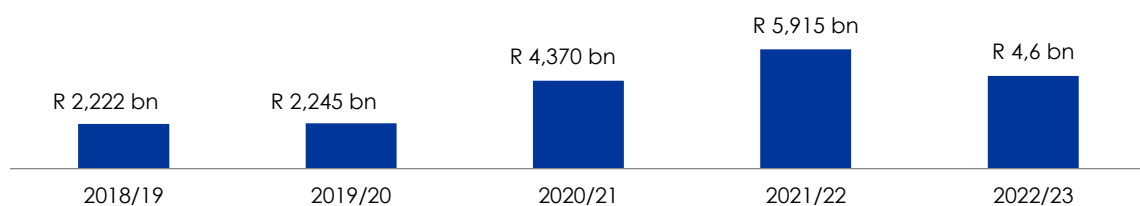


Figure 9: Rand value of committed investments into the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Table 10: Rand value of investments into the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Rand value of investment into the Western Cape					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Western Cape	R 2,222 bn	R 2,245 bn	R 4,370 bn	R 5,915 bn	R 4,6 bn

### Data format

Rand value of committed investments into the province

### Definition

"Rand value of investment into projects is the aggregate of 'Rand value of infrastructure investment', and 'Rand value of direct investment'.

The 'Rand value of investment' indicator does not reflect only the financial contribution of the Department, but the full value of the project.

'Rand value of infrastructure investment' is the total fixed or technology investment or the provision of capital (including working capital) of an infrastructure project supported by the Department.

Infrastructure investment refers to physical economic infrastructure developments aimed at improving the competitiveness of the regional economy and may be a new greenfield project or an expansion.

The point of realisation is the stage at which activity/physical construction on the project commences or when funding has been transferred for implementation of the project.

'Rand value of direct investment' reflects monies (capital and initial operating costs) invested by domestic or foreign stakeholder(s) as a result of support provided by the Department.

Projects may be government-funded, private-funded or jointly funded by government and private sector, but the Department or its implementing organisation is the initiator and/or a facilitator in the realisation of the project."

### Data source

DEDAT Annual Report 2022/23

### Other links

PSIP: Growth for Jobs

### Data Note

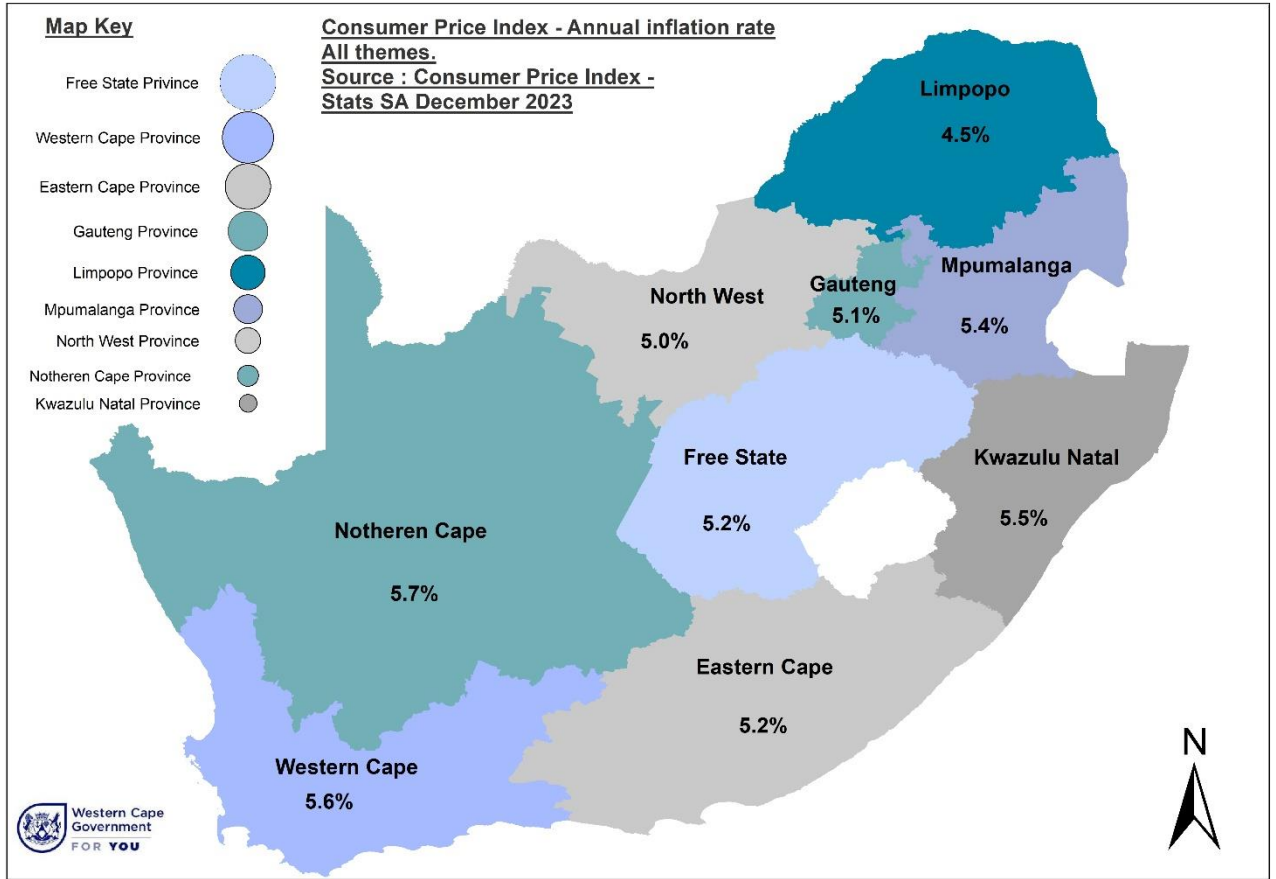


Prices



# Consumer Price Index by province

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the CPI for December 2023 for all the provinces. (Data Source: Stats SA – Consumer Price Index (CPI)).





# Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2019, the inflation rate (all items) has been maintained at between 2.0 and 7.8% for South Africa. 2019 saw a decrease in the inflation rate which remained fairly constant with South Africa experiencing its lowest inflation rate of 2.0% in May 2020. Inflation has since been rising in South Africa and the Western Cape since the start of 2021. The annual average CPI for South Africa was 5,9% in 2023.

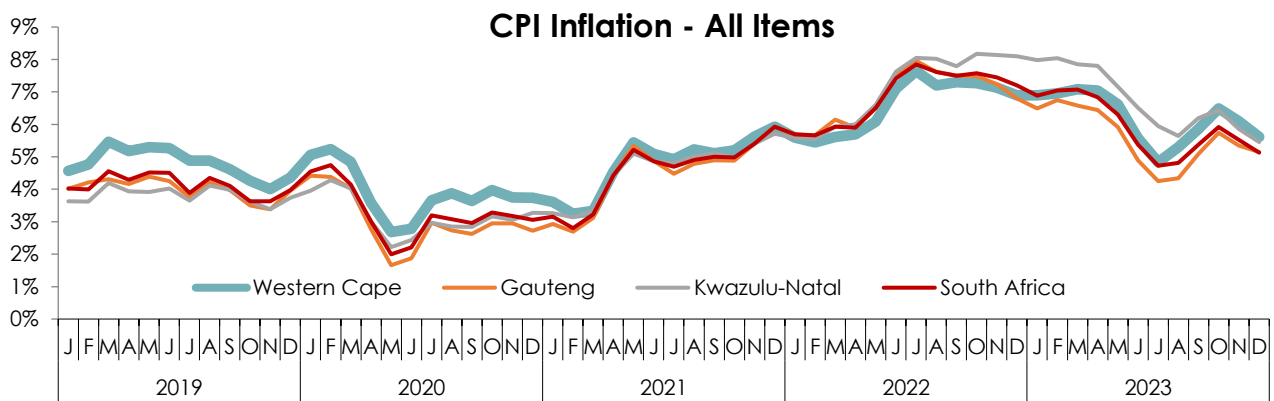


Figure 10: CPI inflation – All items, 2019 – 2023

Table 11: CPI inflation rate, 2023

		CPI inflation rate, 2023											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Western Cape</b>	All items	6,9%	7,0%	7,1%	7,0%	6,6%	5,6%	4,8%	5,3%	5,9%	6,5%	6,1%	5,6%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	12,7%	12,3%	13,0%	12,8%	11,3%	10,5%	9,3%	8,3%	7,9%	9,1%	8,9%	7,9%
	Food	12,7%	12,4%	13,2%	13,0%	11,3%	10,7%	9,5%	8,4%	7,8%	9,3%	8,9%	7,9%
<b>South Africa</b> (All urban areas)	All items	6,9%	7,0%	7,1%	6,8%	6,3%	5,4%	4,7%	4,8%	5,4%	5,9%	5,5%	5,1%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	13,4%	13,6%	14,0%	13,9%	11,8%	11,0%	9,9%	8,0%	8,1%	8,7%	9,0%	8,5%
	Food	13,8%	14,0%	14,4%	14,3%	12,0%	11,1%	10,0%	8,2%	8,0%	8,8%	9,0%	8,5%



Table 12: CPI inflation rate, 2022

		CPI inflation rate, 2022											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Western Cape</b>	All items	5,6%	5,4%	5,6%	5,7%	6,1%	7,1%	7,6%	7,2%	7,3%	7,3%	7,1%	6,9%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5,4%	6,1%	6,0%	5,9%	7,2%	8,0%	9,1%	10,1%	11,1%	10,7%	11,3%	11,3%
	Food	6,0%	6,2%	6,0%	6,0%	7,2%	7,9%	9,0%	9,9%	10,8%	10,6%	11,3%	11,2%
<b>South Africa</b> (All urban areas)	All items	5,7%	5,7%	5,9%	5,9%	6,5%	7,4%	7,8%	7,6%	7,5%	7,6%	7,4%	7,2%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5,7%	6,4%	6,2%	6,0%	7,6%	8,6%	9,7%	11,3%	11,9%	12,0%	12,5%	12,4%
	Food	6,2%	6,7%	6,6%	6,3%	7,8%	9,0%	10,1%	11,5%	12,3%	12,3%	12,8%	12,7%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Year-on-year percentage increase in consumer price index.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; CPI 2019 - 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	Table provides the inflation rates for the past year and graph shows trends going back to 2019 for ease of presentation.



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

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TREND ANALYSIS

The Producer Price Index inflation averaged 4,6% in 2019, 2,5% in 2020, 7,1% in 2021 and 14,3% in 2022. The highest point of 18% was recorded in July 2022; whilst the lowest of 0,3% occurred in May 2020 during the strict lockdown imposed due to COVID-19. The PPI averaged 6,9% in 2023.

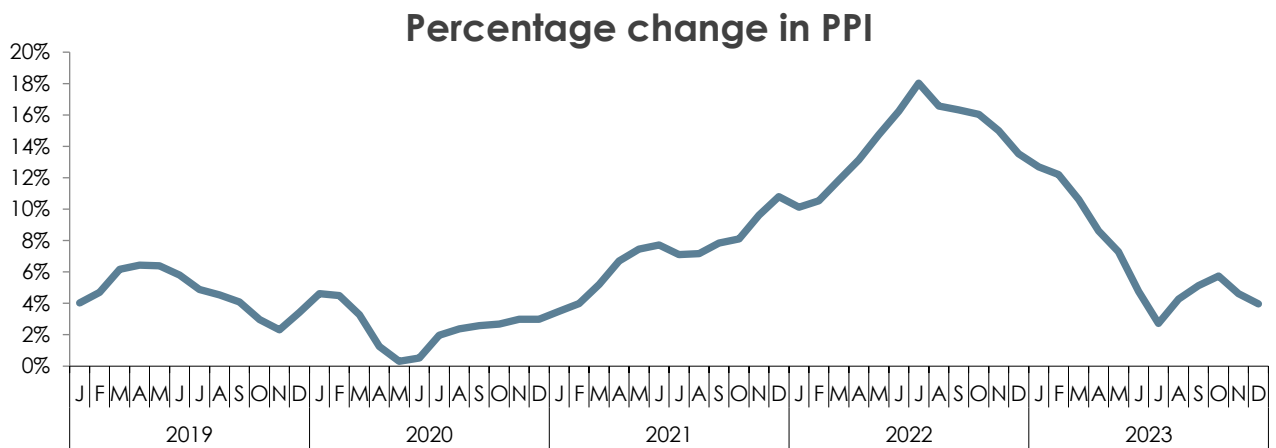


Figure 11: Percentage change in PPI, 2019 – 2023

Table 13: Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa 2023

		Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa											
		2023											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	12,7%	12,2%	10,6%	8,6%	7,3%	4,8%	2,7%	4,3%	5,1%	5,8%	4,6%	4,0%

Table 14: Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa 2022

		Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa											
		2022											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	10,1%	10,5%	11,9%	13,1%	14,7%	16,2%	18,0%	16,6%	16,3%	16,0%	15,0%	13,5%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Year-on-year percentage change in producer price index.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; PPI 2019 – 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	<p>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 2018; and therefore, annual changes is calculated from 2019.</p> <p>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.</p>

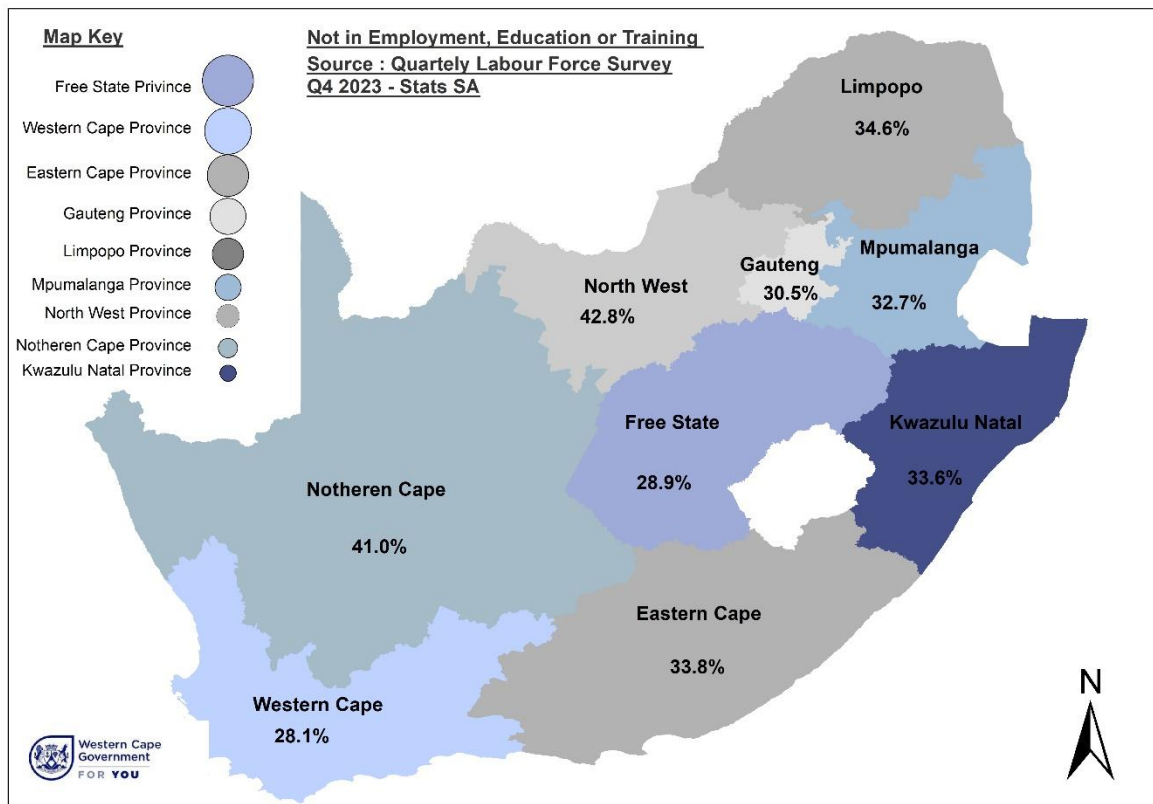


**Employment,  
job creation and  
decent work**



# Not in Education, Employment, or Training

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



A NEET or neet is defined as a young person (15 - 24) who is "Not in Education, Employment, or Training". The map above shows the NEET population percentages calculated using the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) Q4 of 2023 produced by Stats SA.



# Unemployment rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five (5) years (2019-2023), the unemployment rate for the Western Cape has been lower than the national average. The Western Cape saw an increase in unemployment rate post COVID-19 but there are signs of recovery with lower unemployment rates recorded quarter-on-quarter as from quarter two of 2022. The Western Cape unemployment rate for the fourth quarter of 2023 was 20,3% and South Africa at 32,1%.

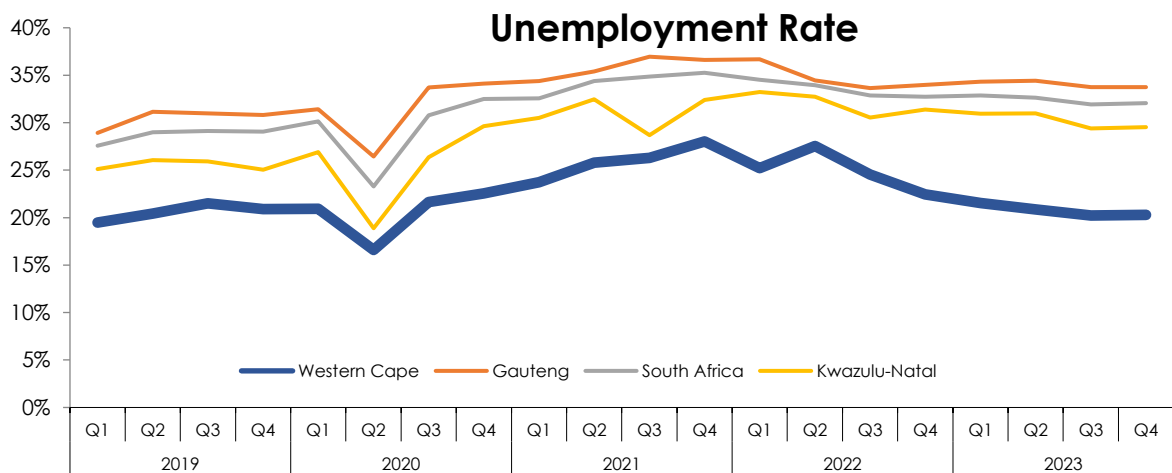


Figure 12: Unemployment rate, 2019 – 2023

Table 15: Unemployment rate, 2022 – 2023

Unemployment rate for Western Cape and South Africa, 2022 – 2023								
	2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Western Cape</b>	25,2%	27,5%	24,5%	22,5%	21,6%	20,9%	20,2%	20,3%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	44,0%	42,8%	42,4%	42,1%	40,0%	39,7%	38,8%	41,9%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	24,9%	23,7%	26,4%	22,1%	26,6%	26,9%	26,3%	26,9%
<b>Free State</b>	31,1%	32,4%	33,8%	34,6%	34,4%	36,7%	38,5%	37,0%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	33,2%	32,7%	30,6%	31,4%	30,9%	31,0%	29,4%	29,5%
<b>North-West</b>	30,1%	32,2%	39,0%	37,0%	38,0%	36,8%	38,6%	39,0%
<b>Gauteng</b>	36,7%	34,4%	33,7%	34,0%	34,3%	34,4%	33,7%	33,8%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	38,6%	36,1%	35,1%	36,1%	38,5%	38,4%	35,5%	34,9%
<b>Limpopo</b>	35,6%	36,3%	31,0%	31,8%	33,6%	31,6%	30,8%	30,3%
<b>South Africa</b>	34,5%	33,9%	32,9%	32,7%	32,9%	32,6%	31,9%	32,1%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Official unemployment rate:</b>  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.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Labour force surveys and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2019 – 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2022 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.





# Unemployment rate by population in WC

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, unemployment remained higher amongst the African/Black population group. Unemployment in the African/Black population group increased from 27,2% (Q1, 2019) to 28,0% (Q4, 2023) with the second quarter of 2022 experiencing the highest rate over the past five years (at 40,6%). Unemployment in the Coloured population group remained constant in 2019 with an increase observed in 2020/2021 but has since decreased to 17,9% in the fourth quarter of 2023.

### Unemployment rate by population group in the Western Cape

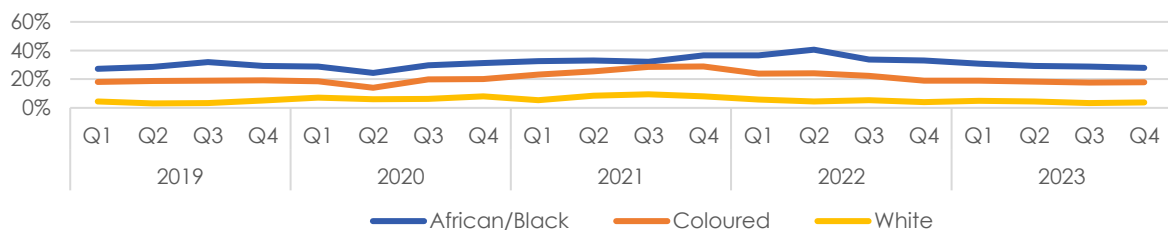


Figure 13: Unemployment rate by population group, Western Cape 2019 – 2023

Table 16: Unemployment rate by population group, Western Cape 2019 – 2023

Unemployment by population group, Western Cape					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>African/Black</b>	31,9%	29,7%	32,2%	33,7%	28,9%
<b>Coloured</b>	19,1%	20,0%	28,5%	22,3%	17,6%
<b>Indian/Asian**</b>	7,5%	17,0%	30,9%	16,6%	12,5%
<b>White</b>	3,4%	6,3%	9,5%	5,4%	3,4%
<b>Western Cape</b>	21,5%	21,6%	26,3%	24,5%	20,2%

**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 weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future; expressed by population group.

**Data source** Stats SA; March Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2019 - 2023

**Other links** PSIP: Growth for Jobs

**Data Note** \*Only 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.



# 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. The unemployment rate for quarter four of 2023 is higher for females (21,6%) than males (19,2%).

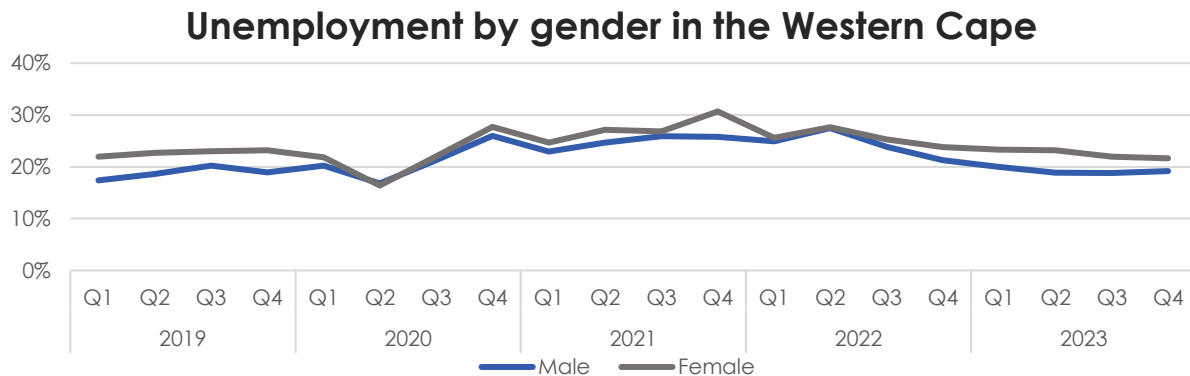


Figure 14: Unemployment rate by gender, Western Cape 2019 – 2023

Table 17: Unemployment rate by gender, Western Cape 2022 – 2023

		Unemployment rate by gender, 2022 – 2023							
		2022				2023			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	male	24,9%	27,5%	23,9%	21,3%	20,0%	18,9%	18,8%	19,2%
	female	25,6%	27,6%	25,3%	23,8%	23,3%	23,2%	21,9%	21,6%
Eastern Cape	male	45,1%	44,7%	41,3%	41,9%	39,6%	39,0%	40,6%	44,3%
	female	42,7%	40,6%	43,6%	42,4%	40,3%	40,5%	37,0%	39,1%
Northern Cape	male	26,4%	26,7%	29,3%	24,4%	27,6%	27,2%	26,1%	26,1%
	female	23,2%	19,7%	22,1%	19,1%	25,4%	26,5%	26,5%	28,1%
Free State	male	27,1%	28,3%	29,7%	30,9%	31,1%	33,5%	34,8%	33,2%
	female	36,3%	37,8%	38,9%	39,1%	38,3%	40,6%	43,1%	41,8%
Kwazulu-Natal	male	32,6%	33,6%	29,7%	28,6%	29,5%	28,3%	27,7%	27,4%
	female	33,8%	31,8%	31,4%	34,2%	32,6%	34,0%	31,3%	31,9%
North-West	male	30,3%	31,2%	36,9%	32,2%	34,1%	31,5%	33,2%	31,9%
	female	29,9%	33,6%	42,0%	44,2%	44,3%	44,7%	46,3%	47,8%
Gauteng	male	34,0%	31,6%	31,3%	31,2%	31,9%	31,6%	32,0%	32,1%
	female	40,3%	38,1%	36,7%	37,5%	37,3%	37,7%	35,8%	35,8%
Mpumalanga	male	36,5%	34,1%	33,5%	32,6%	35,1%	34,9%	34,6%	32,8%
	female	41,2%	38,6%	37,1%	40,2%	42,6%	42,6%	36,5%	37,3%
Limpopo	male	32,1%	32,6%	25,9%	29,9%	29,5%	28,4%	27,0%	25,5%
	female	40,0%	40,6%	36,8%	33,9%	38,1%	35,4%	34,9%	35,7%
South Africa	male	33,0%	32,6%	31,0%	30,4%	30,7%	30,0%	30,1%	30,1%
	female	36,4%	35,5%	35,1%	35,5%	35,4%	35,7%	34,0%	34,4%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Official unemployment rate:</b> 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; expressed by gender.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2019- 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs Priority groups mainstreaming: Women SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5.2 Annual unemployment rate by sex
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2022 and 2023 for ease of presentation.



# Youth unemployment rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The youth unemployment for the Western Cape has remained below the national average over for the period 2019 to 2023. In the Western Cape, as with the rest of South Africa, youth unemployment remains high. For the fourth quarter of 2023, youth unemployment was lowest for the Western Cape (27,6%); and the highest rate was recorded in the North West (53,8%). The already high youth unemployment rates appear to have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Unemployment rate amongst youth

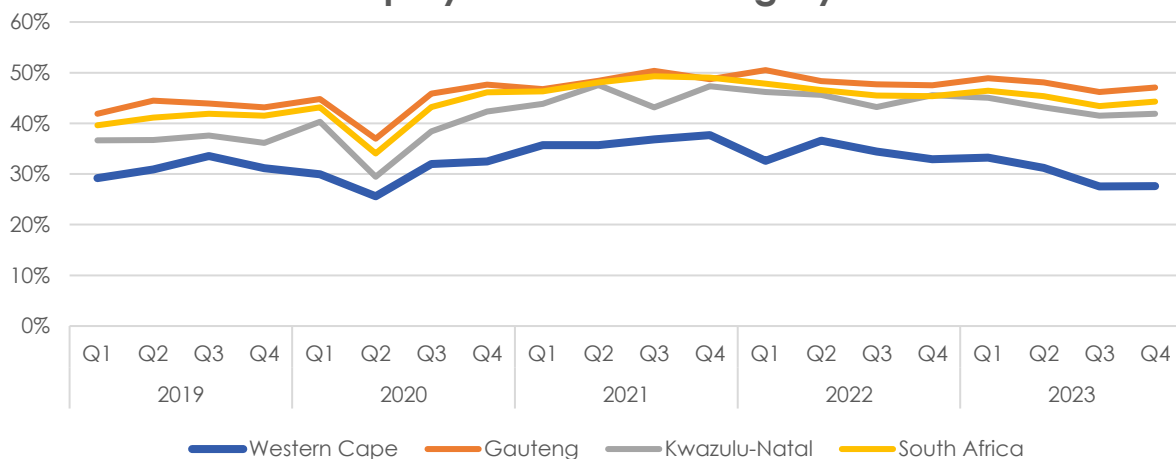


Figure 15: Unemployment rate amongst youth, 2019 – 2023

Table 18: Unemployment rate by youth (15 – 34 year olds), 2022 – 2023

Unemployment rate by youth (15 – 34 year olds), 2022 – 2023								
	2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	32,6%	36,6%	34,5%	32,9%	33,2%	31,2%	27,5%	27,6%
Eastern Cape	60,2%	56,1%	53,6%	52,5%	51,4%	52,4%	49,6%	53,2%
Northern Cape	35,7%	32,4%	35,9%	30,1%	35,1%	36,6%	37,2%	38,1%
Free State	44,8%	44,1%	43,8%	47,1%	48,8%	51,6%	54,0%	53,0%
Kwazulu-Natal	46,2%	45,6%	43,2%	45,5%	45,0%	43,1%	41,5%	41,9%
North-West	47,4%	48,4%	56,0%	52,2%	53,3%	49,3%	51,1%	53,8%
Gauteng	50,5%	48,4%	47,7%	47,5%	48,9%	48,1%	46,2%	47,1%
Mpumalanga	54,6%	48,7%	46,5%	48,4%	52,1%	51,0%	45,8%	46,4%
Limpopo	47,3%	46,7%	43,4%	42,8%	46,8%	44,4%	43,4%	43,6%
South Africa	47,8%	46,5%	45,5%	45,3%	46,5%	45,3%	43,4%	44,3%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<b>Official youth unemployment rate:</b> 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.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2019 - 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs Priority groups mainstreaming: youth SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5.2A Youth (aged 15-34 years) unemployment rate
<b>Data Note</b>	Graph only shows key provincial comparisons. Table only shows data from 2022 for ease of presentation.



# 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 increased from 27,6% in the first quarter of 2019 to 28,1% in the fourth quarter of 2023. For quarter four of 2023, the province with the lowest NEET percentage is the Western Cape followed by Free State (28,9%) and Gauteng (30,5%).

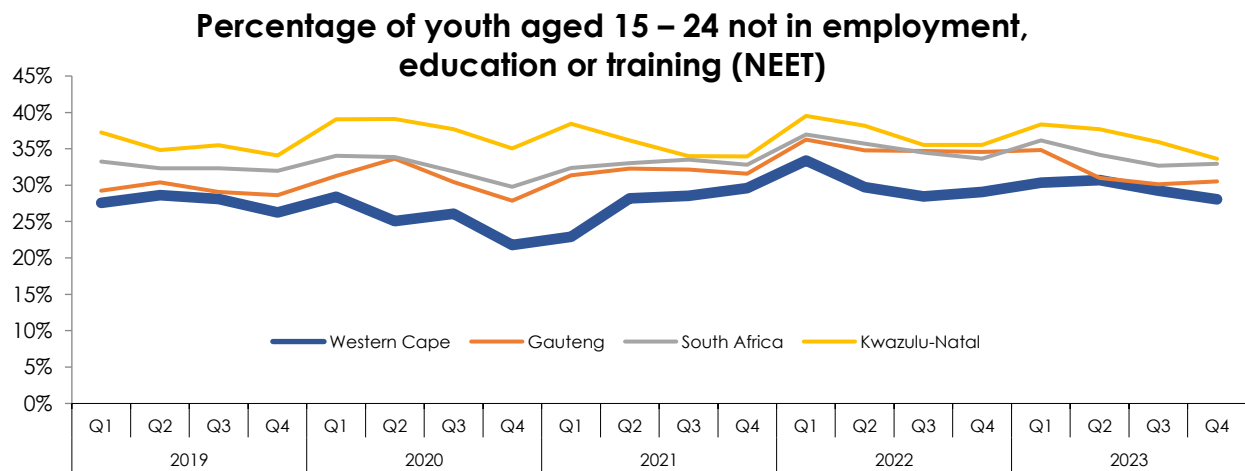


Figure 16: Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), 2019 – 2023

Table 19: Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), 2021 – 2023

Percentage of youth aged 15 – 24 not in employment, education or training (NEET), 2021 – 2023												
	2021				2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Western Cape</b>	22,9%	28,2%	28,5%	29,6%	33,4%	29,7%	28,4%	29,1%	30,4%	30,7%	29,3%	28,1%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	29,7%	32,8%	33,1%	32,9%	37,2%	36,6%	35,1%	34,3%	34,4%	32,7%	33,6%	33,8%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	43,6%	44,2%	46,0%	44,1%	46,3%	44,9%	44,1%	43,0%	38,9%	40,0%	38,6%	41,0%
<b>Free State</b>	29,7%	31,8%	35,1%	33,1%	35,3%	36,8%	32,5%	27,3%	31,9%	32,5%	32,8%	28,9%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	38,4%	36,1%	34,0%	34,0%	39,5%	38,2%	35,5%	35,5%	38,4%	37,7%	35,9%	33,6%
<b>North-West</b>	35,7%	39,2%	40,2%	37,6%	40,5%	43,9%	43,9%	39,1%	44,8%	40,8%	37,0%	42,8%
<b>Gauteng</b>	31,4%	32,3%	32,2%	31,6%	36,3%	34,8%	34,7%	34,6%	34,9%	31,0%	30,1%	30,5%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	33,7%	29,2%	33,2%	33,5%	37,8%	36,1%	34,3%	34,1%	39,2%	35,7%	30,5%	32,7%
<b>Limpopo</b>	32,0%	31,5%	33,8%	30,3%	32,8%	30,2%	30,1%	28,3%	35,6%	33,5%	31,8%	34,6%
<b>South Africa</b>	32,4%	33,0%	33,5%	32,8%	37,0%	35,7%	34,5%	33,6%	36,1%	34,2%	32,7%	33,0%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of the population aged 15–24 years not in employment, education or training (NEET) during the reference period.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2019 - 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth4Jobs 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)
<b>Data Note</b>	

# 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 was 72,0% for quarter four of 2023; and the percentage of people employed in the informal sector and private households was 19,5%. The highest formal sector employment in quarter four of 2023 is found in Gauteng (77,9%) followed by the Western Cape and the lowest in Limpopo (55,0%).

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

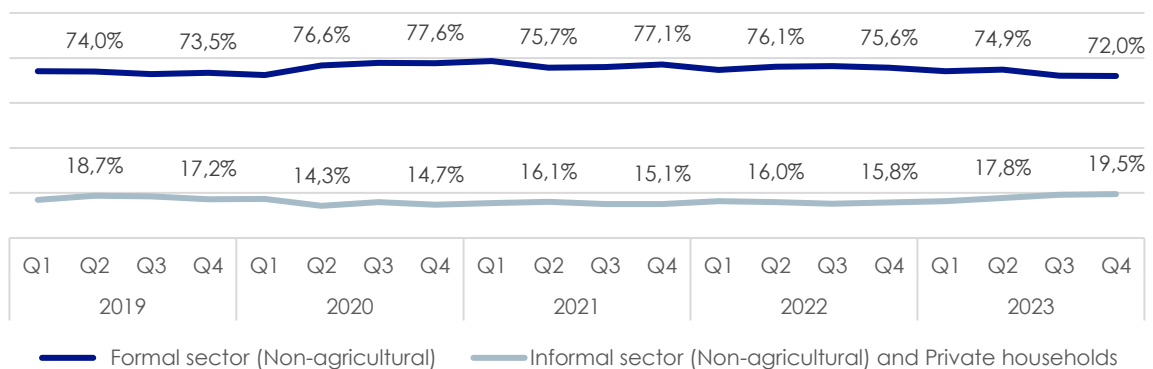


Figure 17: Proportion of employment in the Informal and Formal sectors in the Western Cape, 2019 – 2023





Table 20: Informal and formal sector employment, 2022 – 2023

		Informal and formal sector employment							
		2022				2023			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Western Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	74,7%	76,1%	76,4%	75,6%	74,2%	74,9%	72,1%	72,0%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	11,0%	11,1%	10,1%	10,2%	11,1%	11,7%	13,2%	13,0%
	Agriculture	8,9%	8,0%	8,4%	8,6%	9,4%	7,4%	8,7%	8,5%
	Private households	5,4%	4,8%	5,1%	5,6%	5,3%	6,1%	6,0%	6,5%
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	61,1%	60,9%	60,1%	60,8%	62,1%	60,8%	62,2%	62,9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	23,3%	22,0%	24,5%	25,4%	25,9%	24,0%	21,2%	23,0%
	Agriculture	7,2%	8,2%	8,7%	6,5%	6,3%	8,4%	9,3%	7,1%
	Private households	8,4%	8,9%	6,7%	7,3%	5,7%	6,8%	7,2%	6,9%
<b>Northern Cape</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	69,3%	72,4%	71,5%	68,4%	72,4%	73,0%	68,1%	64,9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	9,4%	8,8%	10,2%	9,7%	8,7%	8,1%	8,1%	10,6%
	Agriculture	15,2%	10,9%	11,0%	15,4%	12,0%	11,7%	15,9%	17,6%
	Private households	6,1%	7,9%	7,3%	6,4%	7,0%	7,2%	7,8%	6,9%
<b>Free State</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	62,2%	61,1%	61,4%	59,3%	62,1%	62,5%	60,5%	61,6%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17,3%	18,5%	19,2%	20,1%	19,3%	20,4%	21,6%	19,5%
	Agriculture	10,8%	10,7%	11,7%	11,3%	10,3%	9,7%	8,9%	9,9%
	Private households	9,7%	9,7%	7,7%	9,3%	8,2%	7,4%	9,0%	9,0%
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	70,1%	70,8%	69,6%	70,1%	69,0%	69,6%	69,0%	66,1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	17,7%	17,1%	17,2%	16,2%	17,8%	17,2%	18,3%	21,6%
	Agriculture	3,6%	3,7%	4,7%	5,1%	5,5%	5,6%	5,4%	5,4%
	Private households	8,6%	8,5%	8,5%	8,6%	7,7%	7,6%	7,3%	7,0%
<b>North-West</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	66,1%	67,8%	70,9%	69,8%	69,8%	71,9%	72,7%	69,1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	21,4%	17,5%	18,4%	17,7%	18,8%	17,2%	15,2%	17,6%
	Agriculture	5,6%	5,8%	4,0%	5,0%	5,2%	4,4%	5,4%	5,8%
	Private households	6,8%	8,9%	6,8%	7,4%	6,2%	6,4%	6,7%	7,6%
<b>Gauteng</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	74,7%	73,4%	73,8%	73,3%	75,1%	76,2%	78,2%	77,9%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	18,2%	19,3%	18,8%	19,1%	18,1%	17,3%	15,2%	15,3%
	Agriculture	0,6%	0,8%	0,8%	0,7%	0,6%	0,6%	0,8%	0,8%
	Private households	6,5%	6,6%	6,6%	7,0%	6,1%	5,9%	5,9%	6,1%
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	55,6%	56,9%	59,2%	59,2%	58,1%	55,9%	56,7%	58,0%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	27,5%	26,9%	25,9%	25,6%	26,7%	27,3%	28,2%	26,6%
	Agriculture	8,8%	8,9%	7,7%	7,7%	7,1%	8,7%	7,2%	6,9%
	Private households	8,0%	7,3%	7,2%	7,5%	8,1%	8,1%	7,9%	8,5%
<b>Limpopo</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	52,8%	51,5%	53,9%	59,5%	56,8%	55,0%	55,6%	55,0%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	27,7%	29,4%	28,0%	25,9%	27,4%	27,7%	29,2%	30,4%
	Agriculture	12,2%	12,2%	10,5%	8,1%	8,9%	10,1%	9,0%	8,6%
	Private households	7,3%	6,9%	7,6%	6,4%	6,9%	7,2%	6,3%	6,0%
<b>South Africa</b>	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	68,3%	68,1%	68,7%	68,9%	69,1%	69,3%	69,4%	68,7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	18,9%	19,1%	18,8%	18,5%	18,9%	18,5%	18,3%	19,0%
	Agriculture	5,7%	5,6%	5,5%	5,4%	5,5%	5,5%	5,7%	5,5%
	Private households	7,2%	7,2%	6,9%	7,2%	6,5%	6,7%	6,7%	6,8%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Informal sector: The informal sector has the following two (2) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than five (5) employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; and</li><li>ii) Employers, own-account workers and persons helping unpaid in their household business who are not registered for either income tax or value-added tax.</li></ul>
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2019 - 2023
<b>Other links</b>	<p>PSIP: Growth4Jobs</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>
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2022 for ease of presentation.



# Labour participation rate

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The labour participation rate for the Western Cape fluctuated over the period 2019 to 2023 between 55,2% and 69,0%. The lowest labour participation rates were experienced during the second and third quarters of 2020 which coincided with the strictest lockdown periods imposed due to the spread of COVID-19. For quarter four of 2023, the labour participation rate was the highest in the country for the Western Cape (69,0%); followed by Gauteng (67,9%) and Mpumalanga (61,0%).

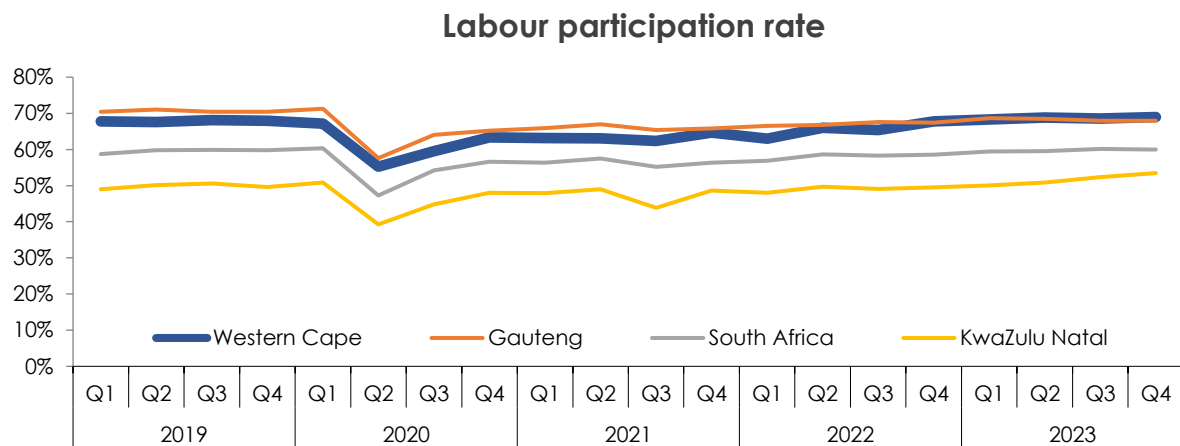


Figure 18: Labour participation rate, 2019 – 2023

Table 21: Labour participation rate, 2021 – 2023

Labour participation rate												
	2021				2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	63,1%	63,1%	62,4%	64,7%	63,0%	66,0%	65,4%	67,8%	68,3%	68,8%	68,6%	69,0%
Eastern Cape	52,9%	53,3%	52,7%	51,4%	52,1%	52,9%	53,0%	53,3%	52,8%	53,2%	52,9%	51,3%
Northern Cape	50,2%	43,6%	44,7%	42,9%	52,0%	50,5%	53,2%	51,9%	55,7%	52,9%	53,4%	53,5%
Free State	56,9%	59,3%	60,5%	59,7%	58,9%	61,9%	62,5%	62,9%	62,3%	59,6%	61,1%	60,8%
KwaZulu Natal	48,0%	49,0%	43,9%	48,6%	48,0%	49,7%	49,1%	49,5%	50,1%	50,9%	52,4%	53,5%
North West	51,5%	56,4%	49,1%	48,0%	48,4%	50,1%	51,5%	51,0%	51,4%	50,5%	55,3%	53,7%
Gauteng	65,9%	66,9%	65,3%	65,8%	66,5%	66,8%	67,6%	67,4%	68,6%	68,5%	68,0%	67,9%
Mpumalanga	56,4%	59,3%	58,0%	57,1%	57,5%	59,3%	59,8%	59,8%	59,6%	60,2%	59,4%	61,0%
Limpopo	45,7%	46,6%	43,6%	45,9%	50,2%	55,5%	49,1%	48,7%	52,7%	53,9%	55,6%	53,6%
South Africa	56,4%	57,5%	55,2%	56,3%	56,9%	58,6%	58,3%	58,5%	59,4%	59,6%	60,2%	60,0%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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).
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Labour Force Surveys 2019 - 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2021 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.



# Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape

## Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The second quarter of 2020, which coincided with the harshest lockdown restrictions due to COVID-19, saw the biggest percentage loss in employment. The 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters of 2020 showed growth implying some recovery in employment. The Eastern Cape (-7,6%) experienced the highest decrease in employment in the fourth quarter of 2023, followed by the North West (-3,2%). The rate of employment growth for the Western Cape was 0,8% in quarter 4 of 2023.

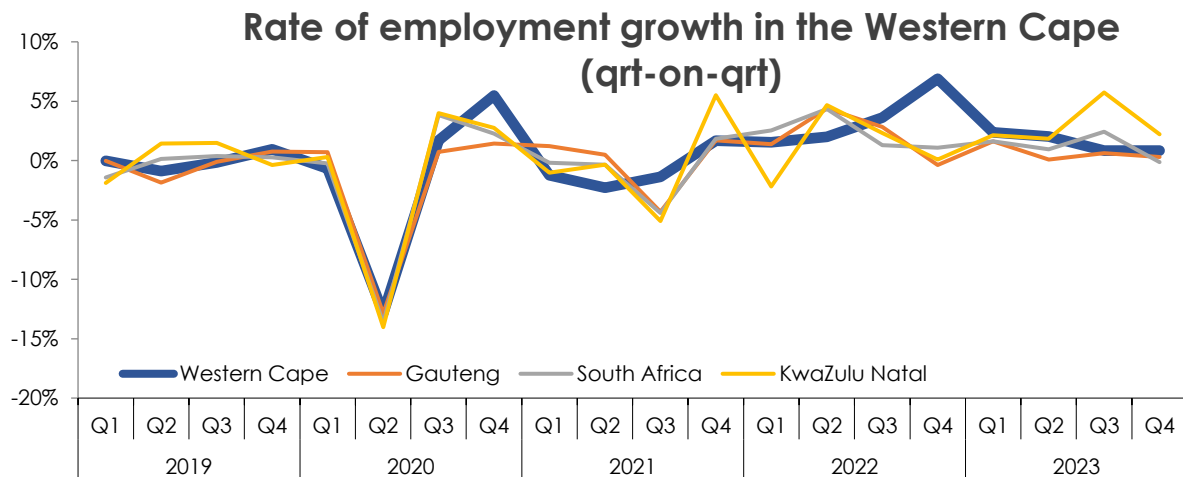


Figure 19: Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape (qrt-on-qrt), 2019 – 2023

Table 22: Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape, 2021 – 2023

Rate of employment growth in the Western Cape												
Qrt-on-qrt	2021				2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	-1,2%	-2,3%	-1,4%	1,7%	1,5%	2,0%	3,6%	6,9%	2,4%	2,0%	0,8%	0,8%
Eastern Cape	5,3%	-5,1%	-1,5%	2,6%	3,6%	3,9%	1,3%	1,5%	3,0%	1,6%	1,0%	-7,6%
Northern Cape	1,8%	-18,1%	7,3%	-4,0%	21,6%	-1,0%	1,8%	3,6%	1,1%	-5,0%	1,9%	-0,5%
Free State	-5,7%	2,9%	-0,4%	1,0%	7,4%	3,3%	-1,2%	-0,4%	-0,6%	-7,5%	-0,4%	2,0%
KwaZulu Natal	-1,0%	-0,3%	-5,1%	5,5%	-2,2%	4,7%	2,3%	0,1%	2,1%	1,8%	5,7%	2,2%
North West	-1,2%	4,9%	-13,1%	0,9%	6,8%	0,8%	-7,1%	2,6%	-0,5%	0,5%	6,9%	-3,2%
Gauteng	1,2%	0,5%	-4,3%	1,7%	1,4%	4,4%	2,8%	-0,4%	1,6%	0,1%	0,6%	0,3%
Mpumalanga	-1,3%	2,9%	-5,3%	-4,7%	2,8%	7,8%	2,7%	-1,0%	-3,8%	1,5%	3,8%	4,0%
Limpopo	-2,6%	0,7%	-8,9%	3,4%	6,9%	9,9%	-3,9%	-1,5%	5,4%	5,8%	4,8%	-2,6%
South Africa	-0,2%	-0,4%	-4,4%	1,8%	2,5%	4,3%	1,3%	1,1%	1,6%	1,0%	2,4%	-0,1%



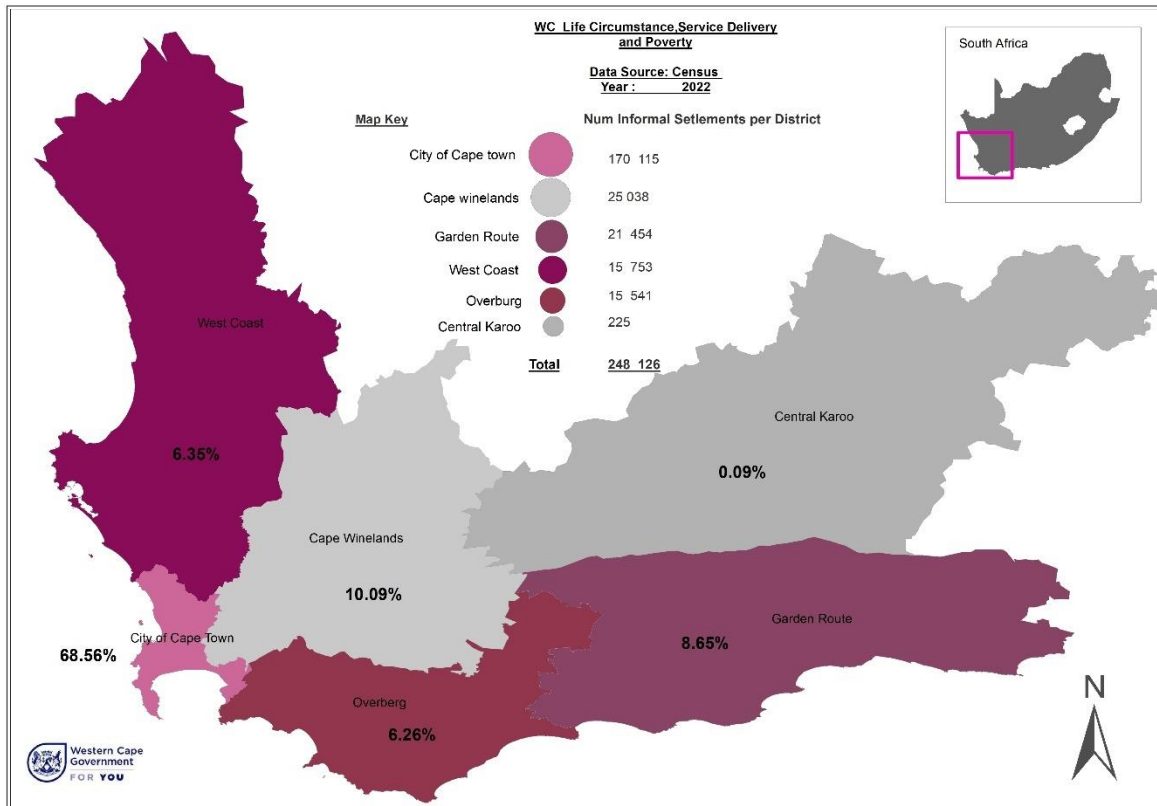
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Quarter on quarter growth of the number of people who are employed (Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work, but had a job or business in the seven days (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week).
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2019- 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth4Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	Table only shows data from 2021 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.



**Life  
circumstances,  
service delivery  
and poverty**

# Informal settlements per district

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the proportion of informal settlements per district in the Western Cape. Data source: Census 2022.



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

*Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, 16,7% of all households in the Western Cape lived in informal dwellings as compared to 19,3% in 2018. The provinces with the highest percentage of households living in informal dwellings in 2022 was North West (20,6%), Gauteng (18,8%) and the Western Cape (16,7%).

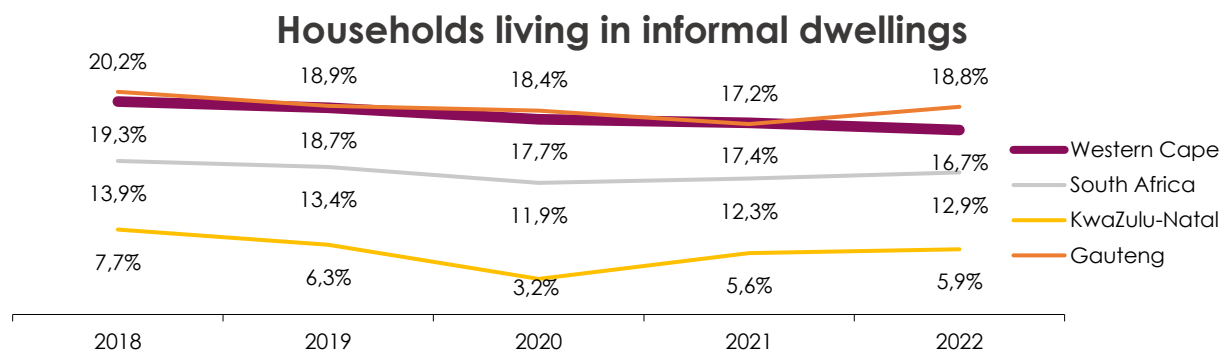


Figure 20: Households living in informal dwellings, 2018 – 2022

Table 23: Informal and formal housing, 2018 – 2022

Informal and formal housing										
	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Western Cape	80,7%	19,3%	81,3%	18,7%	82,3%	17,7%	82,6%	17,4%	83,3%	16,7%
Eastern Cape	92,1%	7,9%	92,9%	7,1%	91,8%	8,2%	93,0%	7,0%	93,5%	6,5%
Northern Cape	88,1%	11,9%	84,8%	15,2%	87,5%	12,5%	87,6%	12,4%	84,6%	15,4%
Free State	87,3%	12,7%	81,8%	18,2%	85,4%	14,6%	84,3%	15,7%	86,4%	13,6%
KwaZulu-Natal	92,3%	7,7%	93,7%	6,3%	96,8%	3,2%	94,4%	5,6%	94,1%	5,9%
North West	81,3%	18,7%	81,5%	18,5%	85,6%	14,4%	80,8%	19,2%	79,4%	20,6%
Gauteng	79,8%	20,2%	81,1%	18,9%	81,6%	18,4%	82,8%	17,2%	81,2%	18,8%
Mpumalanga	91,3%	8,7%	92,4%	7,6%	93,3%	6,7%	92,7%	7,3%	92,9%	7,1%
Limpopo	95,0%	5,0%	96,3%	3,7%	97,2%	2,8%	97,1%	2,9%	96,9%	3,1%
South Africa	86,1%	13,9%	86,6%	13,4%	88,1%	11,9%	87,7%	12,3%	87,1%	12,9%

**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 2018 - 2022; Stats SA

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing  
SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities  
11.1.1D1 Percentage of urban population living in informal dwellings

**Data Note**

# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

*Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, the province with the highest access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains was Limpopo (96,0%) followed by the Western Cape (94,1%). For South Africa, the percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains is 88,6%.

**Percentage of households accessing electricity from mains for lighting, 2022**

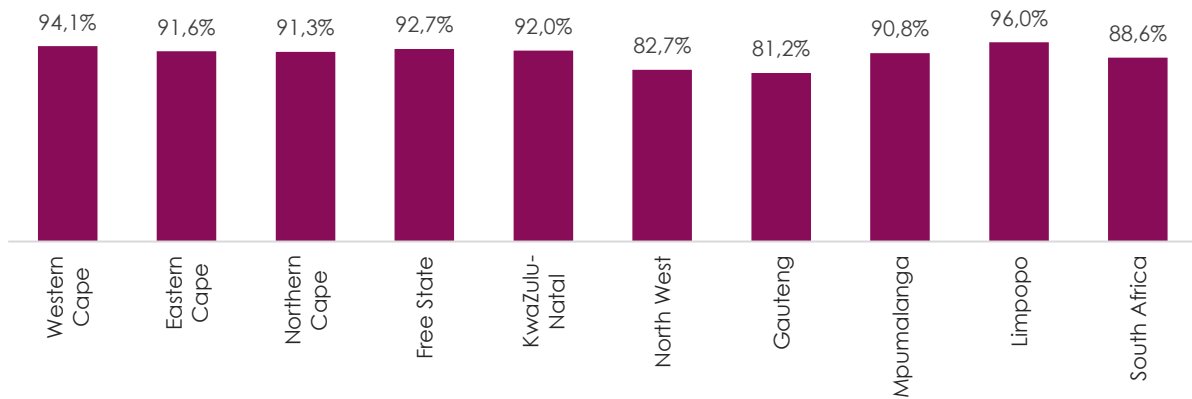


Figure 21: Percentage of households accessing electricity from mains for lighting, 2022



Table 24: Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, 2022

Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, 2022								
		Electricity from mains	Other source of electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar energy	Other
Western Cape	#	1 957 461	72 281	8 593	4 622	22 528	11 360	2 425
	%	94,1%	3,5%	0,4%	0,2%	1,1%	0,5%	0,1%
Eastern Cape	#	1 593 838	13 997	1 752	47 507	33 289	19 229	30 123
	%	91,6%	0,8%	0,1%	2,7%	1,9%	1,1%	1,7%
Northern Cape	#	338 926	5 461	2 033	3 855	17 322	3 622	0
	%	91,3%	1,5%	0,5%	1,0%	4,7%	1,0%	0,0%
Free State	#	902 303	22 024	1 070	3 508	39 754	4 616	0
	%	92,7%	2,3%	0,1%	0,4%	4,1%	0,5%	0,0%
KwaZulu-Natal	#	2 942 890	145 379	3 785	3 174	71 850	3 194	27 894
	%	92,0%	4,5%	0,1%	0,1%	2,2%	0,1%	0,9%
North West	#	1 115 948	91 656	2 543	19 407	101 002	5 244	13 199
	%	82,7%	6,8%	0,2%	1,4%	7,5%	0,4%	1,0%
Gauteng	#	4 530 409	531 412	10 433	61 724	283 906	64 166	98 643
	%	81,2%	9,5%	0,2%	1,1%	5,1%	1,1%	1,8%
Mpumalanga	#	1 311 458	35 533	0	11 009	72 187	11 697	2 024
	%	90,8%	2,5%	0,0%	0,8%	5,0%	0,8%	0,1%
Limpopo	#	1 657 628	12 330	556	5 358	46 850	4 573	0
	%	96,0%	0,7%	0,0%	0,3%	2,7%	0,3%	0,0%
South Africa	#	16 350 860	930 073	30 764	160 165	688 689	127 700	174 307
	%	88,6%	5,0%	0,2%	0,9%	3,7%	0,7%	0,9%

**Data format** Percentage of households

**Definition** Percentage of households in South Africa that have access to energy for lighting.

**Data source** GHS 2022; Stats SA

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing

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**

# 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 had the highest percentage of households that had access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system in 2022 (93,2%); followed by Gauteng (84,9%) and Free State (74,3%). This is compared to 60,8% nationally.

### Percentage of households accessing a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2022

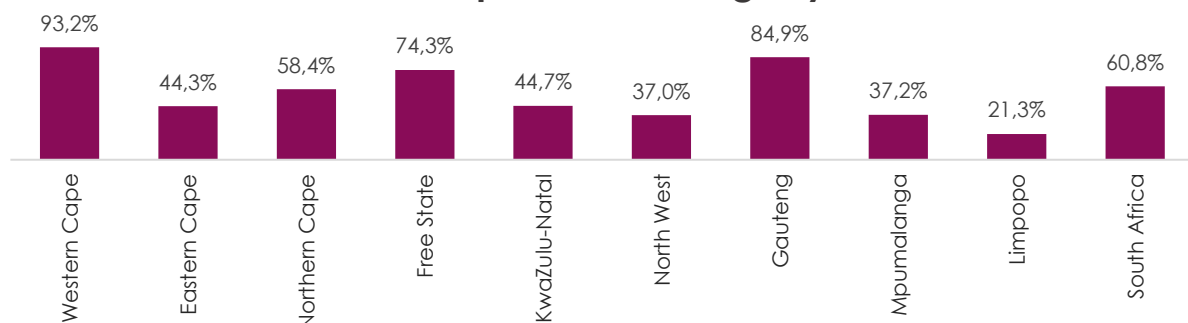


Figure 22: Percentage of households accessing a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2022

Table 25: Distribution of households by access to type of toilet facility, 2022

Distribution of households by access to type of toilet facility (%), 2022										
	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	93,2%	44,3%	58,4%	74,3%	44,7%	37,0%	84,9%	37,2%	21,3%	60,8%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	2,0%	3,5%	9,9%	4,0%	4,6%	12,1%	1,6%	6,3%	9,4%	4,5%
Pour bucket-flush toilet connected to a septic tank (or septic pit)	0,4%	0,3%	0,6%	0,3%	0,4%	0,4%	0,7%	0,2%	0,3%	0,5%
Chemical toilet	0,2%	0,1%	0,3%	0,1%	2,1%	0,0%	1,7%	0,1%	0,1%	0,9%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	0,2%	41,9%	15,0%	8,8%	31,5%	23,3%	3,3%	20,0%	32,1%	17,5%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0,2%	6,2%	8,5%	9,3%	15,1%	25,2%	6,0%	34,1%	34,5%	13,5%
Bucket toilet	2,4%	0,7%	0,5%	1,2%	0,1%	0,0%	1,2%	0,0%	0,3%	0,8%
Portable flush toilet	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%
Composting toilet	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%
Urine diversion dry toilet	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Open defecation (e.g. no facilities, field, bush)	0,6%	2,2%	6,0%	1,1%	0,5%	1,8%	0,1%	1,5%	1,2%	1,0%
Other toilet facility	0,1%	0,5%	0,8%	0,8%	0,6%	0,2%	0,2%	0,5%	0,6%	0,4%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to a toilet facility; expressed by sanitation type.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing  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
<b>Data Note</b>	

# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, the Western Cape (78,9%) had the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside their dwelling, followed by Gauteng (59,1%) and the Northern Cape (46,8%). The national average of households that have access to piped water inside their dwelling are 45,8%.

### Percentage of households accessing piped (tap) water in dwelling, 2022

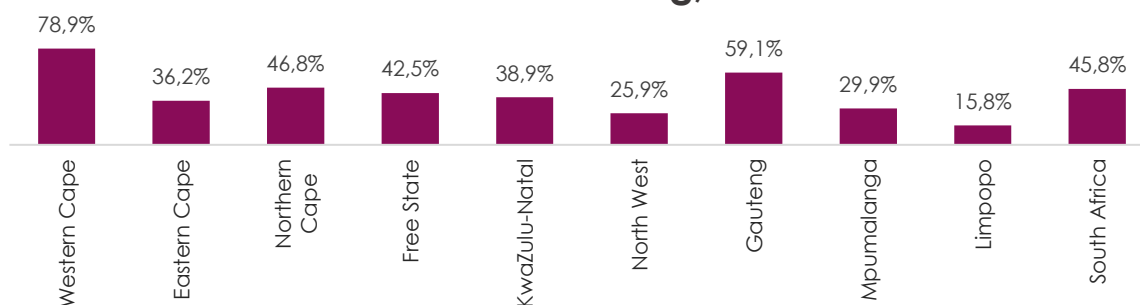


Figure 23: Percentage of households accessing piped (tap) water in dwelling, 2022

Table 26: Distribution of households by access to piped water, 2022

Distribution of households by access to piped water (%), 2022										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	78,9%	36,2%	46,8%	42,5%	38,9%	25,9%	59,1%	29,9%	15,8%	45,8%
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	10,3%	15,4%	31,0%	46,1%	28,7%	38,2%	33,1%	44,2%	33,0%	30,0%
Borehole on site	0,3%	0,4%	2,1%	0,6%	1,2%	5,6%	0,5%	3,0%	12,2%	2,3%
Rain-water tank on site	0,1%	16,1%	0,2%	0,0%	1,5%	0,1%	0,0%	0,3%	0,4%	1,9%
Neighbour's tap	0,3%	1,0%	2,0%	1,8%	3,3%	3,3%	0,7%	4,4%	3,9%	2,0%
Public/communal tap	9,8%	17,3%	12,2%	3,6%	13,9%	18,0%	5,4%	8,1%	16,4%	10,7%
Water-carrier/tanker	0,0%	0,6%	1,7%	1,1%	3,4%	2,3%	0,8%	2,6%	1,0%	1,4%
Water vendor	0,0%	0,4%	2,2%	1,7%	0,3%	4,1%	0,1%	3,8%	8,6%	1,7%
Borehole outside yard	0,1%	0,6%	1,1%	2,0%	1,7%	1,9%	0,1%	1,3%	3,3%	1,1%
Flowing water/stream/river	0,1%	4,7%	0,6%	0,0%	4,9%	0,1%	0,0%	0,8%	1,1%	1,5%
Stagnant water/dam/pool	0,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	0,1%
Well	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,7%	0,1%	0,0%	0,6%	0,5%	0,2%
Spring	0,1%	4,9%	0,0%	0,2%	0,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,4%	0,8%	0,7%
Other	0,1%	1,9%	0,2%	0,4%	0,5%	0,6%	0,1%	0,5%	2,8%	0,7%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to piped water; , expressed by type of access.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing 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
<b>Data Note</b>	

# Percentage of households that have access to basic services

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, Western Cape (86,5%) had the highest percentage of households with refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, followed by the Gauteng (77,4%) and Free State (64,2%). The national average of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week was 57,4%.

Percentage of households who have their refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, 2022

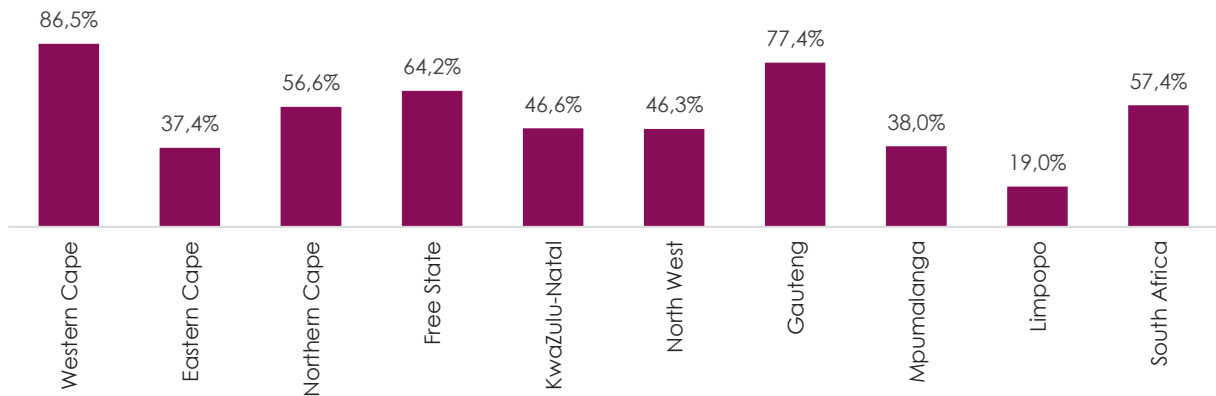


Figure 24: Percentage of households who have their refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, 2022



Table 27: Distribution of households by refuse removal, 2022

Distribution of households by refuse removal (%), 2022										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	86,5%	37,4%	56,6%	64,2%	46,6%	46,3%	77,4%	38,0%	19,0%	57,4%
Removed by local authority/private company less often than once a week	1,1%	2,6%	2,3%	6,4%	1,8%	2,4%	2,0%	1,0%	2,0%	2,1%
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, at least once a week	0,1%	1,3%	2,8%	0,6%	1,6%	2,1%	4,1%	1,9%	2,3%	2,3%
Removed by community members, contracted by the municipality, less often than once a week	0,1%	0,2%	0,0%	0,2%	0,6%	0,2%	0,5%	0,3%	0,9%	0,4%
Removed by community members at least once a week	1,2%	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%	0,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	0,2%
Removed by community members less often than once a week	0,2%	0,0%	0,1%	0,4%	0,2%	0,0%	0,1%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%
Communal refuse dump	4,5%	1,3%	1,4%	2,6%	1,8%	5,0%	4,3%	3,7%	4,0%	3,4%
Communal container/central collection point	4,6%	2,8%	0,4%	3,1%	1,8%	0,5%	2,6%	0,8%	1,7%	2,3%
Own refuse dump	0,9%	50,4%	29,7%	15,9%	44,9%	40,3%	5,6%	51,1%	65,6%	28,8%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	0,2%	3,5%	4,7%	5,3%	0,4%	2,9%	2,9%	2,9%	4,1%	2,5%
Other	0,5%	0,6%	1,9%	0,9%	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%	0,1%	0,2%	0,4%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage of households
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to refuse removal; expressed by removal type.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing
<b>Data Note</b>	

# Number of social assistance grants recipients per province

## Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, a total of 1 661 745 people were recipients of social assistance grants in 2022/23. This was an increase of 3,8% in the total number of grant recipients in the Western Cape since 2018/19. In the Western Cape, the majority of grant recipients are the 1 036 741 Child Support Grant recipients - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. Furthermore, 153 363 grants were provided to people with disabilities in 2022/23.

Table 28: Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2023

### Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2023

Grant type	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Total
Care Dependency Grant	16 889	23 633	9 344	22 449	39 204	17 741	12 059	9 845	5 818	156 982
Child Support Grant	1 036 741	1 962 721	712 077	2 016 750	2 979 233	1 999 191	1 197 170	910 706	333 348	13 147 937
Disability Grant	153 363	172 881	77 482	120 355	220 923	98 265	78 644	61 445	52 079	1 035 437
Foster Care Grant	31 499	60 471	18 517	35 804	47 321	33 525	16 582	21 336	9 075	274 130
Grant-in-aid	25 739	44 212	14 789	15 338	90 882	60 790	27 299	19 731	29 727	328 507
Old Age Grant	397 509	608 079	221 467	726 253	760 082	508 732	279 931	288 368	96 287	3 886 708
War Veteran's Grant	5	1		3	4			1	1	15
<b>Total 2018/19</b>	<b>1 600 492</b>	<b>2 811 247</b>	<b>1 017 308</b>	<b>2 677 145</b>	<b>3 953 517</b>	<b>2 528 080</b>	<b>1 500 618</b>	<b>1 240 633</b>	<b>482 705</b>	<b>17 811 745</b>
<b>Total 2019/20</b>	<b>1 645 870</b>	<b>2 853 667</b>	<b>1 038 936</b>	<b>2 796 471</b>	<b>4 056 302</b>	<b>2 593 739</b>	<b>1 535 614</b>	<b>1 275 374</b>	<b>494 619</b>	<b>18 290 592</b>
<b>Total 2020/21</b>	<b>1 640 057</b>	<b>2 849 184</b>	<b>1 040 837</b>	<b>2 847 820</b>	<b>4 065 512</b>	<b>2 647 292</b>	<b>1 555 838</b>	<b>1 291 307</b>	<b>502 725</b>	<b>18 440 572</b>
<b>Total 2021/22</b>	<b>1 648 346</b>	<b>2 869 926</b>	<b>1 048 401</b>	<b>2 906 052</b>	<b>4 110 241</b>	<b>2 690 426</b>	<b>1 591 184</b>	<b>1 304 655</b>	<b>508 108</b>	<b>18 677 339</b>
<b>Total 2022/23</b>	<b>1 661 745</b>	<b>2 871 998</b>	<b>1 053 676</b>	<b>2 936 952</b>	<b>4 137 649</b>	<b>2 718 244</b>	<b>1 611 685</b>	<b>1 311 432</b>	<b>526 335</b>	<b>18 829 716</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Number of recipients
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of recipients of social assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
<b>Data source</b>	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) annual statistical reports; SASSA Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 and 2022/23.
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing Priority groups mainstreaming: Children, older persons and people with disabilities SDG Goal 1 No Poverty 1.2.1A Number of social grants
<b>Data Note</b>	

# 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 2022, 0,1% of households were headed by children under 18 in the Western Cape. Limpopo (0,5%), Mpumalanga (0,4%) and Eastern Cape (0,4%) were the provinces with the highest percentages of households headed by children under 18.

Table 29: Age distribution of head of household, 2022

Age distribution of head of household, 2022										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	1 977	6 649	0	2 967	10 373	2 028	17 887	5 546	8 545	55 972
18 - 20	11 983	18 976	2 913	13 243	31 576	14 960	57 227	13 740	37 010	201 628
above 20	2 065 310	1 716 365	368 553	958 784	3 158 409	1 332 011	5 511 479	1 425 758	1 682 989	18 219 658

Table 30: Age distribution of head of household (%), 2022

Age distribution of head of household (%), 2022										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0,1%	0,4%	0,0%	0,3%	0,3%	0,2%	0,3%	0,4%	0,5%	0,3%
18 - 20	0,6%	1,1%	0,8%	1,4%	1,0%	1,1%	1,0%	1,0%	2,1%	1,1%
above 20	99,3%	98,5%	99,2%	98,3%	98,7%	98,7%	98,7%	98,7%	97,4%	98,6%

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** Percentage of households that are headed by under 18 year olds.

**Data source** GHS 2022, Stats SA

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing

Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

**Data Note**

# 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

In 2022, Limpopo had the highest percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 at 25,6%; followed by North West at 20,1%. For the Western Cape, the percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 increased from 5,4% in 2018 to 5,0% in 2022, which is lower than the national percentages for 2018 (15,6%) and 2022 (13,4%).

**Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200**

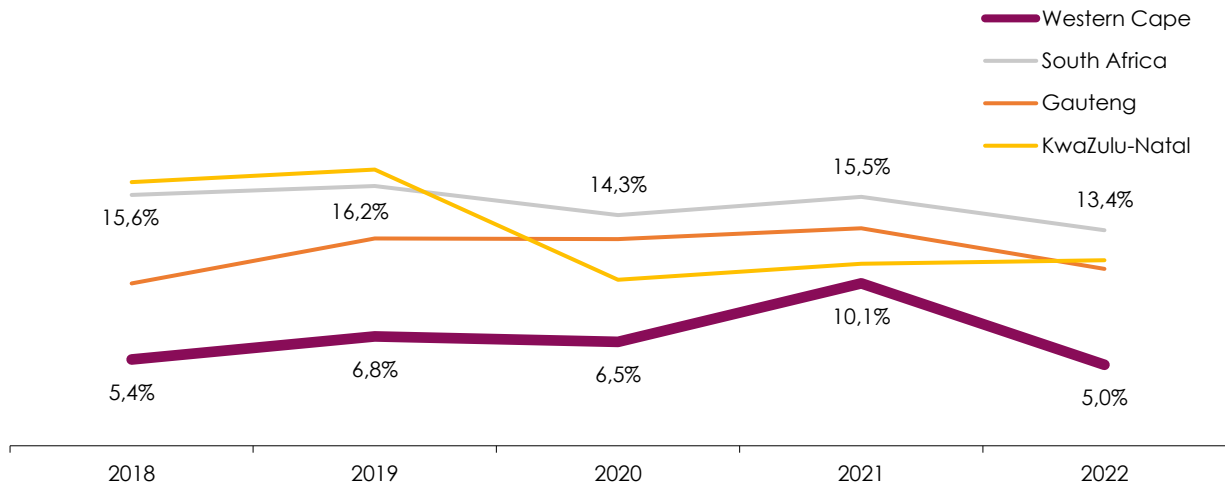


Figure 25: Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200, 2018 – 2022

Table 31: Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200 by province, 2018 – 2022

Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200 by province, 2022										
	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	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	5,4%	94,6%	6,8%	93,2%	6,5%	93,5%	10,1%	89,9%	5,0%	95,0%
Eastern Cape	18,1%	81,9%	17,3%	82,7%	13,5%	86,5%	15,8%	84,2%	13,5%	86,5%
Northern Cape	16,4%	83,6%	12,6%	87,4%	12,2%	87,8%	12,9%	87,1%	14,8%	85,2%
Free State	24,4%	75,6%	22,7%	77,3%	24,5%	75,5%	19,2%	80,8%	18,2%	81,8%
KwaZulu-Natal	16,4%	83,6%	17,2%	82,8%	10,3%	89,7%	11,3%	88,7%	11,5%	88,5%
North West	17,9%	82,1%	21,3%	78,7%	22,5%	77,5%	21,9%	78,1%	20,1%	79,9%
Gauteng	10,1%	89,9%	12,9%	87,1%	12,9%	87,1%	13,5%	86,5%	11,0%	89,0%
Mpumalanga	17,2%	82,8%	16,3%	83,7%	16,6%	83,4%	18,5%	81,5%	14,0%	86,0%
Limpopo	31,4%	68,6%	27,2%	72,8%	23,1%	76,9%	25,9%	74,1%	25,6%	74,4%
South Africa	15,6%	84,4%	16,2%	83,8%	14,3%	85,7%	15,5%	84,5%	13,4%	86,6%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of households in the Western Cape with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2018 - 2022 Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	Wellbeing
<b>Data Note</b>	

# Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)

*Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life*

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2015, the poorest province was 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%) had the lowest poverty headcount. The national poverty headcount is 55.5% for 2015. The Upper-bound poverty line (UBPL) for 2023 was R1 558 per person per month.

## Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level)

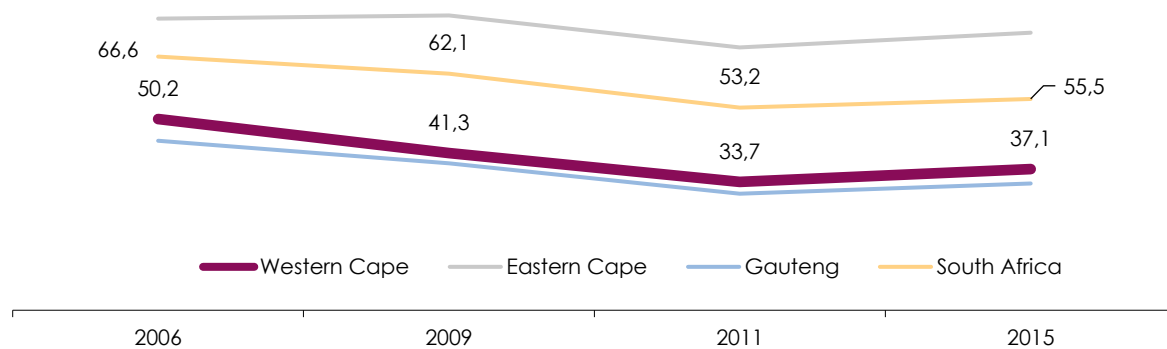


Figure 26: Poverty headcount by province (Upper-bound poverty level), 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2015

Table 32: Poverty measures by province (Upper Bound Poverty Line), 2006, 2009, 2011 and 2015

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

Table 33: Inflation-adjusted poverty lines, 2006 to 2023 (per person per month in Rands)

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	1335
2022 (April)	663	945	1 417
2023 (May)	760	1 058	1 558

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<p><b>Poverty gap</b> This provides the mean distance of the population from the poverty line (this is also referred to as <math>P_1</math>).</p> <p><b>Poverty headcount</b> 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 <math>P_0</math>).</p> <p><b>Poverty line</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Poverty severity</b> 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 <math>P_2</math>).</p>
<b>Data source</b>	Poverty trends in South Africa – 2017, Stats SA; National Poverty Lines – 2023, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	<p>PSIP: Wellbeing</p> <p>SDG Goal 1 No Poverty</p> <p>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line</p>
<b>Data Note</b>	* Unless otherwise indicated, the values are linked to March prices in the respective years.



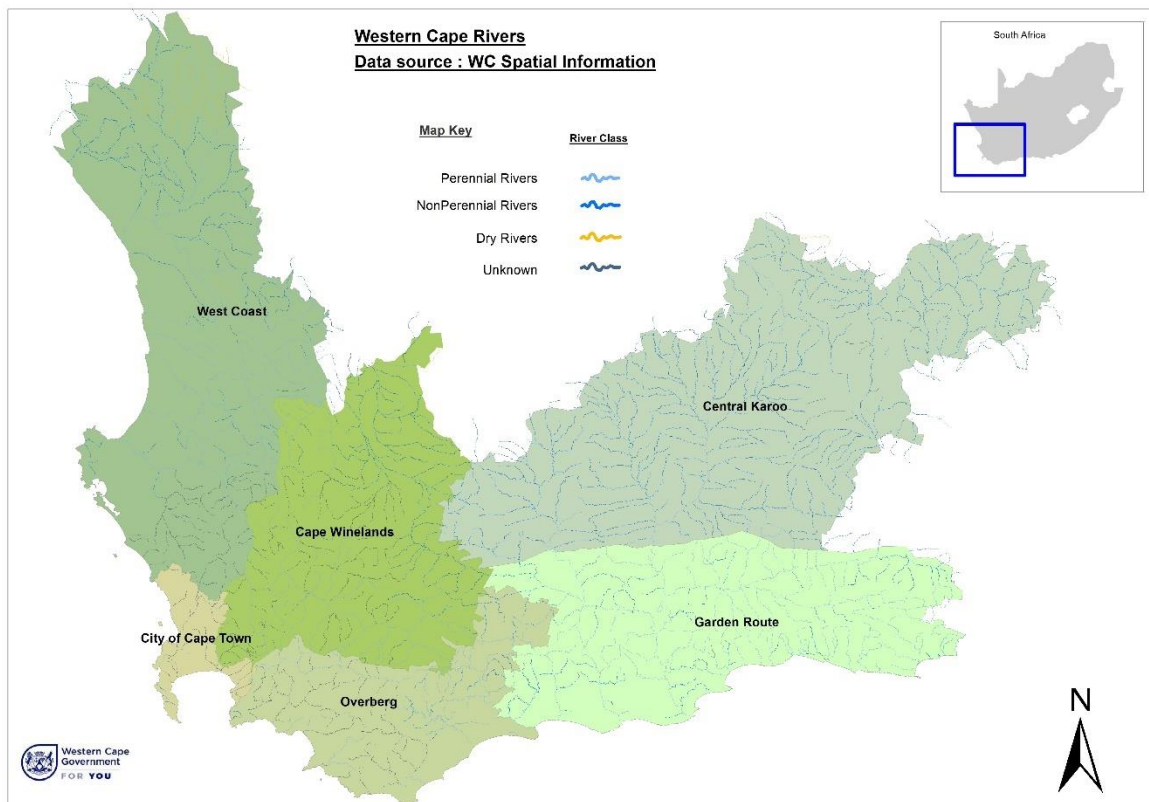
**Sustainable  
resource  
management**





# Western Cape Rivers

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the rivers in the Western Cape. Data source: Western Cape Spatial Information.



# 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 in 2023 was Gauteng (51 813 GWh), followed by KwaZulu-Natal (37 714 GWh) and Mpumalanga (30 086 GWh). The total electricity distributed to the Western Cape was (18 383 GWh).

## Total electricity distributed in South Africa (GWh), 2023

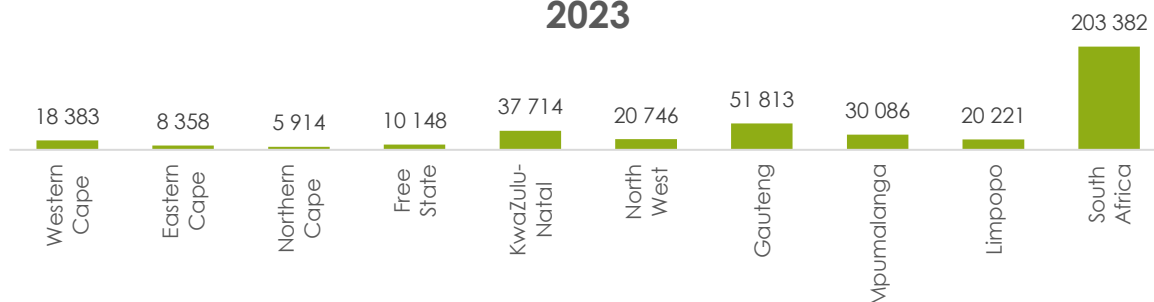


Figure 27: Total electricity distributed in South Africa (GWh), 2023

Table 34: Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2023 (GWh)

Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2023 (GWh)										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
January	1 471	634	514	839	3 068	1 818	3 890	2 536	1 634	16 404
February	1 408	581	409	767	2 826	1 659	3 692	2 247	1 507	15 094
March	1 569	678	504	859	3 204	1 902	4 220	2 581	1 762	17 279
April	1 419	632	433	786	3 001	1 801	3 975	2 441	1 625	16 113
May	1 507	701	442	848	3 170	1 929	4 493	2 580	1 645	17 313
June	1 674	774	472	932	3 266	1 601	5 003	2 614	1 661	17 997
July	1 630	781	482	914	3 313	1 550	5 102	2 539	1 673	17 984
August	1 612	774	506	894	3 309	1 549	4 834	2 497	1 730	17 706
September	1 500	707	473	783	3 103	1 674	4 122	2 341	1 686	16 390
October	1 566	760	505	863	3 234	1 832	4 459	2 630	1 848	17 698
November	1 486	676	576	829	3 080	1 750	4 129	2 512	1 684	16 722
December	1 541	660	598	834	3 140	1 681	3 894	2 568	1 766	16 682
<b>Total for year</b>	<b>18 383</b>	<b>8 358</b>	<b>5 914</b>	<b>10 148</b>	<b>37 714</b>	<b>20 746</b>	<b>51 813</b>	<b>30 086</b>	<b>20 221</b>	<b>203 382</b>

**Data format** Gigawatt per hour

**Definition** Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom.

**Data source** Electricity generated and available for distribution 2023, Stats SA

**Other links** PSIP: Growth for Jobs

**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 years has decreased from approximately 22 661 GWh to approximately 18 383 GWh per annum. The decrease in available energy can be seen with the increased loadshedding experienced in the province.

## Total electricity distributed for the Western Cape Province (GWh)

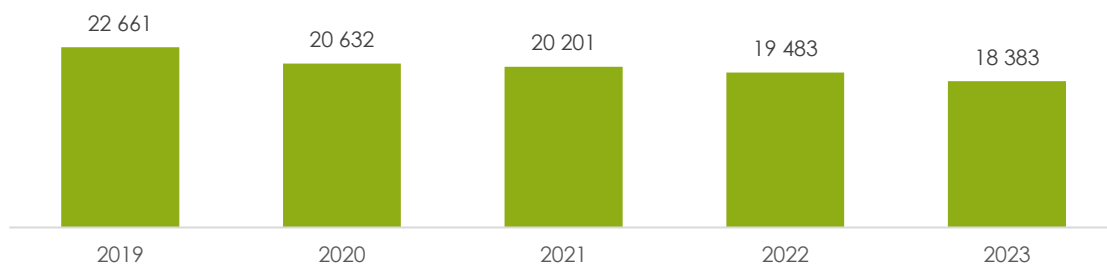


Figure 28: Total electricity distributed for the Western Cape Province (GWh), 2019 – 2023

Table 35: Electricity distributed by Eskom for the Western Cape Province (GWh), 2019 – 2023

Electricity distributed by Eskom for the Western Cape Province (GWh)					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
January	1 946	1 899	1 717	1 716	1 471
February	1 848	1 805	1 624	1 638	1 408
March	1 916	1 855	1 740	1 777	1 569
April	1 854	1 488	1 682	1 628	1 419
May	1 941	1 637	1 729	1 709	1 507
June	1 899	1 684	1 672	1 572	1 674
July	2 018	1 761	1 814	1 626	1 630
August	1 980	1 786	1 771	1 786	1 612
September	1 817	1 664	1 675	1 503	1 500
October	1 881	1 705	1 609	1 562	1 566
November	1 810	1 659	1 566	1 551	1 486
December	1 751	1 689	1 602	1 415	1 541
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 661</b>	<b>20 632</b>	<b>20 201</b>	<b>19 483</b>	<b>18 383</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Gigawatt per hour
<b>Definition</b>	Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2019 - 2023, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	



# 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 8 272 GWh at December 2021 since November 2013.

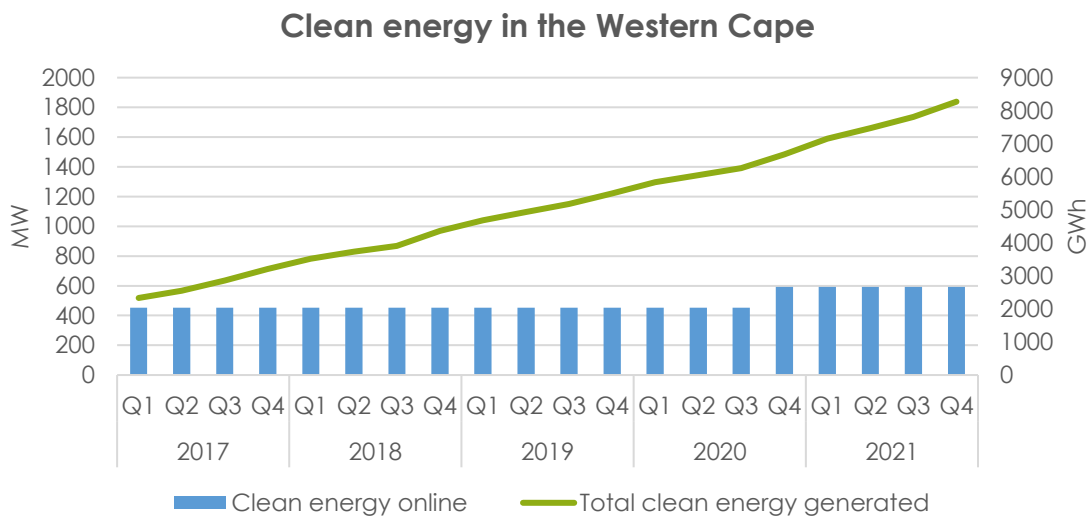


Figure 29: Clean energy in the Western Cape, 2017 – 2021

Table 36: Clean energy in the Western Cape, 2017 – 2021

Clean energy in the Western Cape					
	December 2017	December 2018	December 2019	December 2020	December 2021
<b>Clean energy procured</b>	606MW	606MW	606MW	606MW	606MW
<b>Clean energy online</b>	452MW	452MW	452MW	452MW	592MW
<b>Total clean energy generated</b>	3 213GWh	4 364GWh	5 498GWh	6 682GWh	8 272GWh

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



# Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

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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. Dam levels reached lows of below 20% in 2018. In 2018, a major water crisis was avoided due to massive water savings implemented in the province followed by a better rainfall season. 2023 saw dam levels higher from June to December due to higher and prolonged rainfall in the Province.

Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

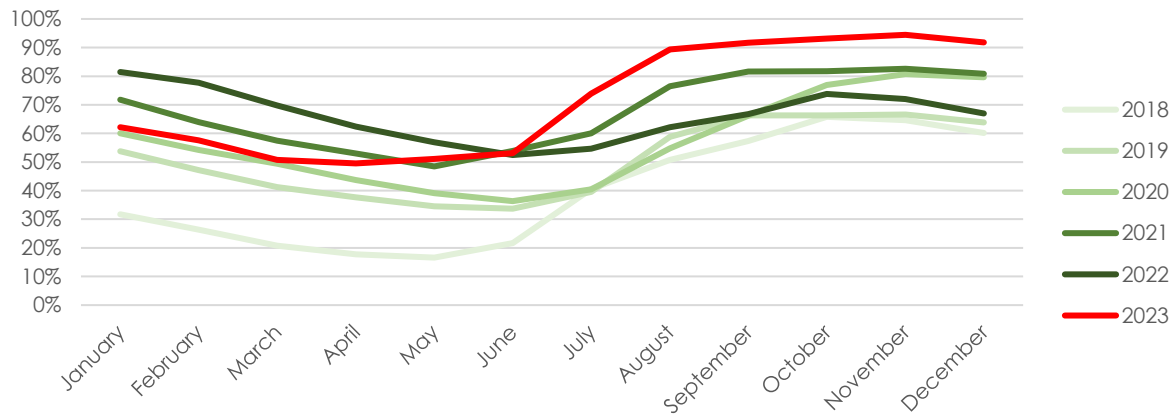


Figure 30: Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2023

Table 37: Percentage of full storage capacity, 2018 – 2023

Percentage of full storage capacity					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	31,7%	53,7%	60,0%	71,8%	81,5%
February	26,4%	47,2%	54,2%	63,9%	77,7%
March	20,8%	41,2%	49,4%	57,4%	69,7%
April	17,7%	37,7%	43,8%	53,0%	62,4%
May	16,6%	34,5%	39,1%	48,5%	56,9%
June	21,7%	33,7%	36,3%	53,9%	52,4%
July	40,6%	39,6%	40,5%	60,0%	54,7%
August	50,8%	58,8%	54,8%	76,5%	62,1%
September	57,4%	66,3%	66,2%	81,6%	66,7%
October	65,8%	66,3%	76,9%	81,8%	73,8%
November	64,6%	66,6%	80,7%	82,6%	72,0%
December	60,1%	63,9%	79,6%	80,9%	67,0%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of total water volume in Western Cape dams out of total dam capacity in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Water Affairs
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	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



# Blue Drop Risk Rating

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape and Gauteng are in the low risk category for both the average provincial and municipal BDRR scores. The North West is the only province with a high risk average provincial BDRR score. Kannaland LM is the only municipality that falls within the critical risk category for the Western Cape.

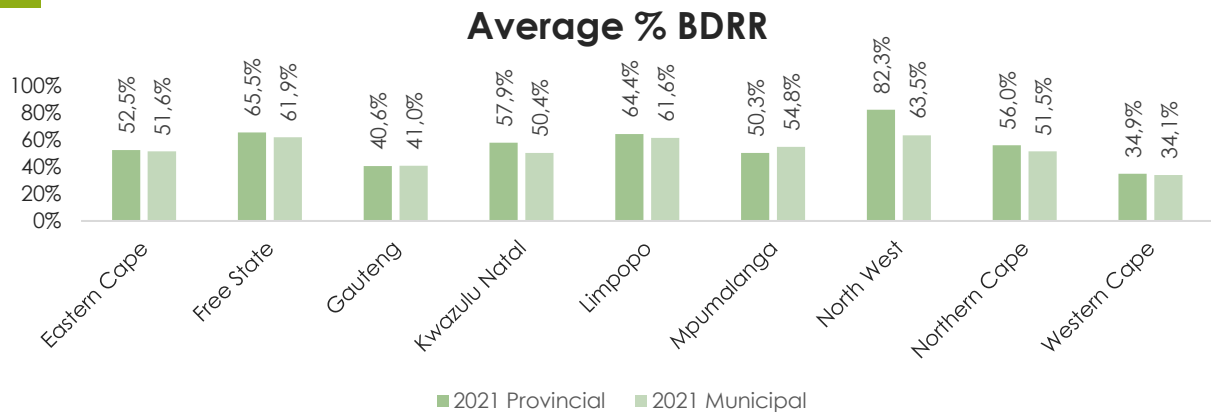


Figure 31: Average percentage Blue Drop Risk Rating (BDRR), 2021

Table 38: Blue Drop Risk Rating (BDRR) profile per Province, 2021

Blue Drop Risk Rating (BDRR) profile per Province				
	2021			
	Low Risk (<50%)	Medium Risk (50%<70%)	High Risk (70% - < 90%)	Critical Risk (90% - 100%)
Eastern Cape	51,9%	23,5%	11,2%	13,4%
Free State	37,7%	15,6%	19,5%	27,3%
Gauteng	82,8%	10,3%	3,4%	3,4%
Kwazulu Natal	48,0%	18,1%	7,4%	26,5%
Limpopo	35,6%	18,4%	21,8%	24,1%
Mpumalanga	58,9%	20,5%	8,0%	12,5%
North West	12,2%	17,1%	17,7%	53,0%
Northern Cape	46,7%	22,1%	11,6%	19,6%
Western Cape	85,0%	7,9%	3,1%	3,9%

**Table 39: Blue Drop Status per Local Municipality in the Western Cape, 2011, 2012, 2014 and 2023**

Blue Drop Status per Local Municipality				
	2011	2012	2014	2023
Beaufort West LM	92%	95%	90%	53%
Bergrivier LM	85%	91%	64%	85%
Bitou LM	96%	98%	90%	82%
Breede Valley LM	86%	89%	89%	60%
Cape Agulhas LM	73%	87%	69%	89%
Cederberg LM	51%	80%	40%	36%
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>98%</b>
Drakenstein LM	96%	96%	72%	94%
George LM	96%	98%	83%	95%
Hessequa LM	14%	36%	55%	50%
Kannaland LM	56%	28%	32%	26%
Knysna LM	90%	92%	62%	79%
Laingsburg LM	81%	71%	26%	48%
Langeberg LM	32%	52%	72%	45%
Matzikama LM	33%	70%	49%	55%
Mossel Bay LM	95%	96%	79%	87%
Oudtshoorn LM	37%	65%	51%	64%
Overstrand LM	91%	97%	91%	100%
Prins Albert LM	71%	70%	34%	28%
Saldanha Bay LM	88%	95%	69%	95%
Stellenbosch LM	96%	96%	80%	85%
Swartland LM	93%	95%	74%	94%
Swellendam LM	81%	85%	57%	59%
Theewaterskloof LM	75%	72%	64%	90%
<b>Witzenberg LM</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>81%</b>

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** Average Blue Drop status of the drinking water quality management businesses in the Western Cape.

Risk-based regulation in the form of the BDRR seeks to establish a scientific baseline comprising of critical risk areas within water services provision and to use continuous risk measurement and reporting to drive risk management. BDRR focuses on four critical risk areas namely treatment capacity, water quality, technical skills and Water Safety Planning. Risk-based regulation therefore allows the municipality to identify and prioritise these critical risk areas within its drinking water treatment process and to take corrective measures to abate these.

**Data source** Department of Water and Sanitation: 2022 Blue Drop Progress Report

**Other links** PSIP: Growth for Jobs, Wellness

**Data Note** In 2021, the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) used the risk-based regulation, in the form of the Blue Drop Risk Rating (BDRR). The 2022 report will serve as a baseline for future BDRR assessments that will be used by the DWS to monitor and manage drinking water supply systems to ensure delivery of safe drinking water.





# 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 since 2009. The Western Cape is the highest performer for the years 2011, 2013 and 2021, meaning that the Western Cape has the highest rated waste water management systems in place. Witzenberg LM had the highest average score for 2021 (96%).

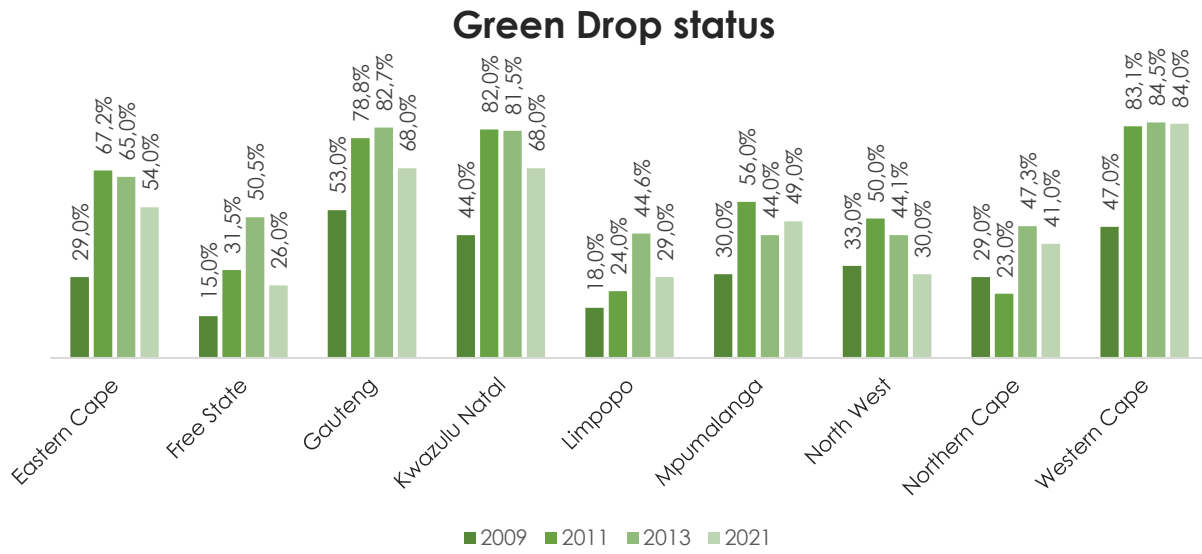


Figure 32: Green Drop status, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2021

Table 40: Average green drop status per Province, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2021

Average green drop status per Province				
	2009	2011	2013	2021
Eastern Cape	29,0%	67,2%	65,0%	54,0%
Free State	15,0%	31,5%	50,5%	26,0%
Gauteng	53,0%	78,8%	82,7%	68,0%
Kwazulu Natal	44,0%	82,0%	81,5%	68,0%
Limpopo	18,0%	24,0%	44,6%	29,0%
Mpumalanga	30,0%	56,0%	44,0%	49,0%
North West	33,0%	50,0%	44,1%	30,0%
Northern Cape	29,0%	23,0%	47,3%	41,0%
Western Cape	47,0%	83,1%	84,5%	<b>84,0%</b>



Table 41: Average Green Drop status per Local Municipality, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2021

Average green drop status per Local Municipality				
	2009	2011	2013	2021
Beaufort West LM	43,0%	89,5%	80,0%	59,0%
Bergrivier LM	11,0%	72,1%	44,2%	72,0%
Bitou LM	78,0%	96,4%	99,0%	93,0%
Breede Valley LM	33,0%	78,3%	90,0%	87,0%
Cape Agulhas LM		33,9%	52,0%	52,0%
Cederberg LM	3,0%	63,1%	36,5%	50,0%
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>82,0%</b>	<b>86,8%</b>	<b>89,2%</b>	<b>88,0%</b>
Drakenstein LM		80,3%	77,8%	89,0%
George LM	94,0%	91,0%	84,9%	74,0%
Hessequa LM		49,7%	47,9%	35,0%
Kannaland LM	15,0%	49,1%	50,3%	8,0%
Knysna LM	76,0%	60,8%	79,0%	67,0%
Laingsburg LM	77,0%	56,3%	36,9%	63,0%
Langeberg LM	50,0%	43,0%	51,6%	27,0%
Matzikama LM	0,0%	66,1%	58,1%	33,0%
Mossel Bay LM	12,0%	88,6%	79,2%	86,0%
Oudtshoorn LM		41,4%	70,0%	43,0%
Overstrand LM	63,0%	88,8%	89,1%	89,0%
Prins Albert LM	18,0%	68,0%	65,5%	14,0%
Saldanha Bay LM	59,0%	39,1%	80,5%	87,0%
Stellenbosch LM	53,0%	71,3%	40,2%	84,0%
Swartland LM	75,0%	72,7%	72,4%	89,0%
Swellendam LM		41,0%	70,8%	30,0%
Theewaterskloof LM	30,0%	65,5%	55,8%	87,0%
<b>Witzenberg LM</b>	<b>67,0%</b>	<b>89,7%</b>	<b>98,0%</b>	<b>96,0%</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Average Green Drop status of the waste water management in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 Green Drop Report; 2011 Green Drop Report; 2014 Green Drop Report. Department of Water and Sanitation: 2022 Green Drop Report
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs, Wellness
<b>Data Note</b>	



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

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REND ANALYSIS

There are fluctuations observed in the amount of waste minimised. The general observation is that of an increasing trend in 2023.

## Total waste minimised

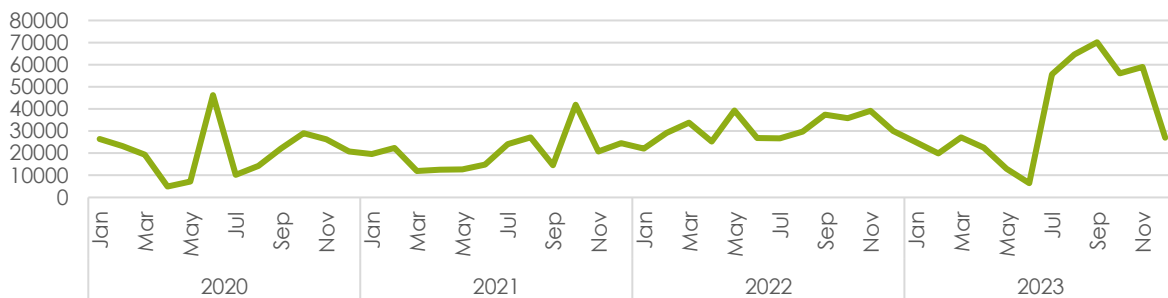


Figure 33: Total waste minimised, 2020 – 2023

Table 42: Waste minimised (tons), 2019 – 2023

Waste minimised, tons					
City of Cape Town Waste Minimisation Programmes	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bellville South Compost	0	1 075	0	0	0
Drop-off Facilities (Recyclables)	5 769	5 297	5 642	5 663	5 005
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station (Recyclables - Dirty MRF)	0	0	0	0	26
Builders Rubble reused	173 055	143 545	145 548	277 437	319 125
Chipping Of Garden Greens at Drop-off Facilities	37 527	23 065	21 526	27 925	58 968
Chipping Of Garden Greens Disposal Facilities	26 655	47 616	39 356	47 598	43 624
Sea/Green/Mouille Point Three Anchor Bay (Think Twice)	1 607	1 634	1 705	1 539	1 556
Atlantic Area (Think Twice)	2 809	3 743	4 031	2 480	1 481
Helderberg Area (Think Twice)	0	0	1 662	2 660	1 916
Hout Bay Area (Think Twice)	0	0	0	0	0
Kraaifontein IWMF (Think Twice)	15 727	21 325	25 449	8 617	11 390
Deep South Area (Think Twice)	1 702	2 230	2 078	1 577	2 102
City Paper Project	125	69	69	63	97
Damaged Refuse Bins (Recycled plastic)	182	120	90	105	113
Organic Waste	0	0	0	0	780
SCM Scrap Metal	0	0	0	0	408
<b>Total Waste Diverted from Landfill</b>	<b>265 158</b>	<b>249 717</b>	<b>247 156</b>	<b>375 664</b>	<b>446 590</b>
Total Waste Generated	1 659 444	1 445 851	1 644 804	1 721 468	1 809 639



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Total quantity of waste diverted from landfill sites through City initiated waste minimisation programmes in a given year in the City of Cape Town
<b>Data source</b>	City of Cape Town open data portal
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs  SDG Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities  11.6.1D Percentage of municipal waste generated and recycled
<b>Data Note</b>	Most 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

As of 31 March 2023, the Western Cape Protected Area Estate comprises approximately 2 278 911 ha including National Parks, Local Authority Nature Reserves, Mountain Catchment Areas, Protected Environments, Private Nature Reserves and Marine Protected Areas. The CapeNature Protected Area Estate, totalling 1 039 374 ha, includes CapeNature managed protected areas and formal stewardship sites supported by CapeNature.

Table 43: Western Cape Conservation Estate, 2023

Western Cape Conservation Estate, 2023	
CapeNature vested State Land/Sea Protected Areas	659 233
CapeNature Managed Protected Areas	169 209
CapeNature Protected Area	210 932
Western Cape Protected Areas	1 239 537
<b>Western Cape Protected Areas Estate</b>	<b>2 278 911</b>

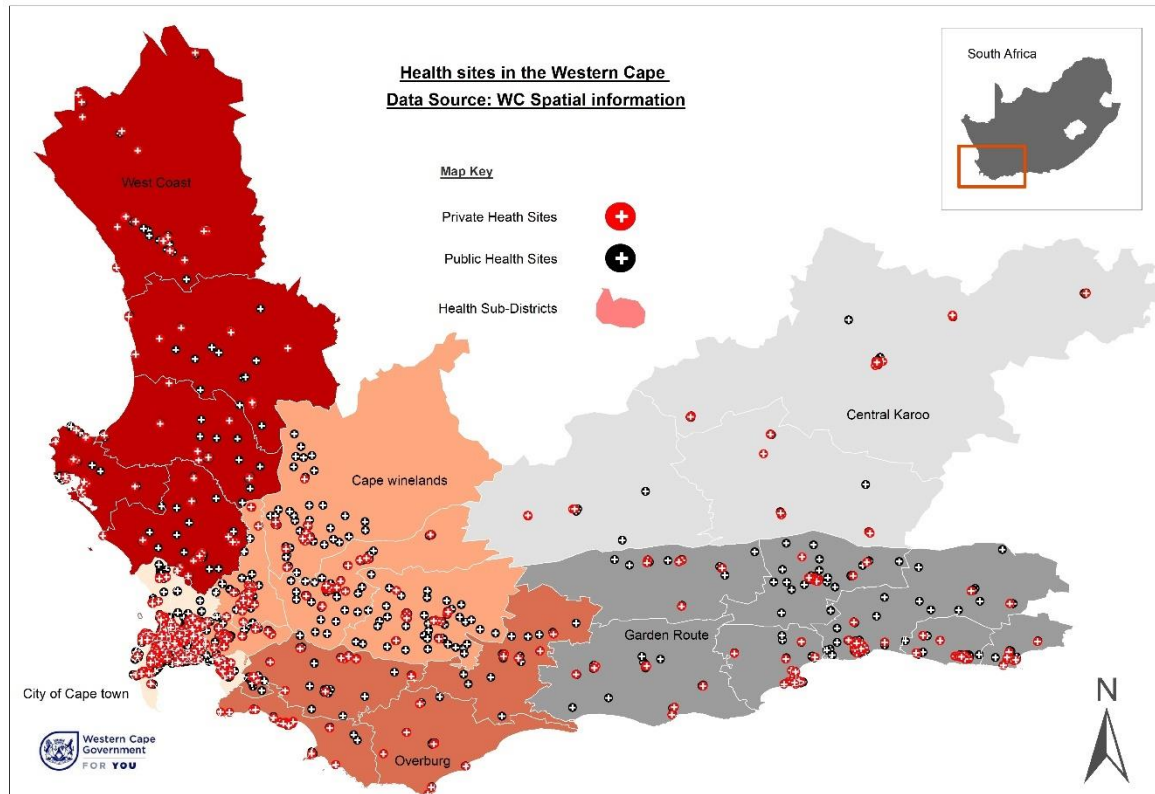
<b>Data format</b>	Area in hectares
<b>Definition</b>	Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape through the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme
<b>Data source</b>	State of Biodiversity Report 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs SDG Goal 15 Life on Land 15.1.2D Percentage of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems that are well represented in protected areas
<b>Data Note</b>	The Western Cape Protected Areas Estate reported on here is constrained within the jurisdiction of the Western Cape and thus includes protected areas in both terrestrial and coastal environments. CapeNature, the City of Cape Town, and SANParks are assigned management authority for a subset of the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and islands adjacent to nature reserves



**Health**

# Health sites in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the Health sites in the Western Cape. Data Source: Western Cape Spatial Information.



# HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

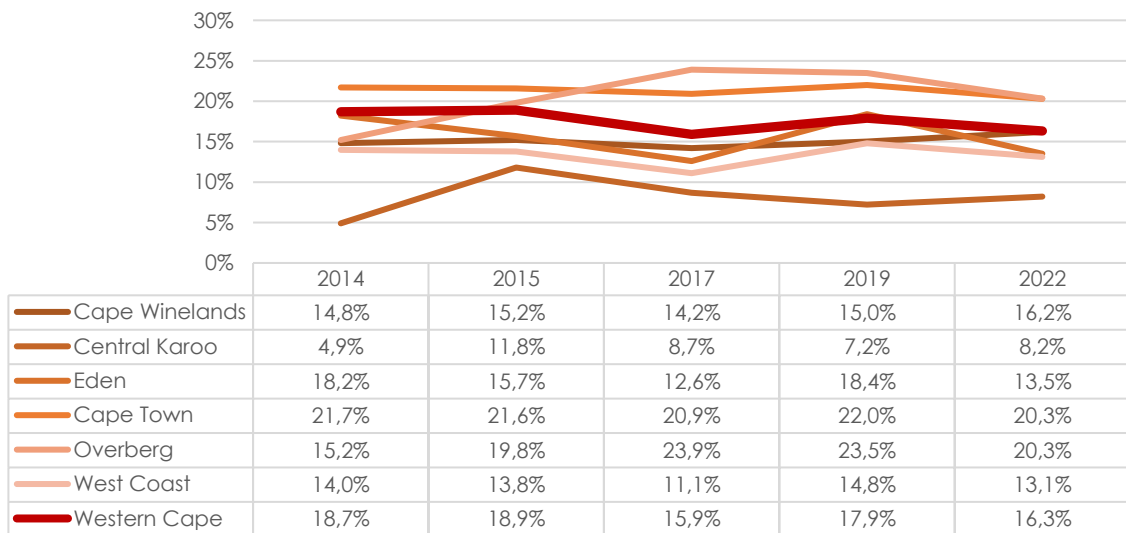
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TREND ANALYSIS

HIV prevalence among antenatal women varied by district between 2014 and 2022 as shown in the graph below. HIV prevalence fluctuated between 14,2% and 16,2% in the Cape Winelands between 2014 and 2022. In the same period in the Central Karoo's HIV prevalence mostly ranged between 4,9% and 11,8%. In Cape Town prevalence ranged between 20,3% and 22% in the last five survey years (2014 to 2022). Antenatal HIV prevalence overall increased between 2014 and 2022 in the Overberg and decreased in the West Coast.

**Table 44: HIV prevalence (%) amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the Western Cape, 2014 – 2022**

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



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province
<b>Data source</b>	2022 Antenatal HIV Sentinel Survey, National Department of Health 2022
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing 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

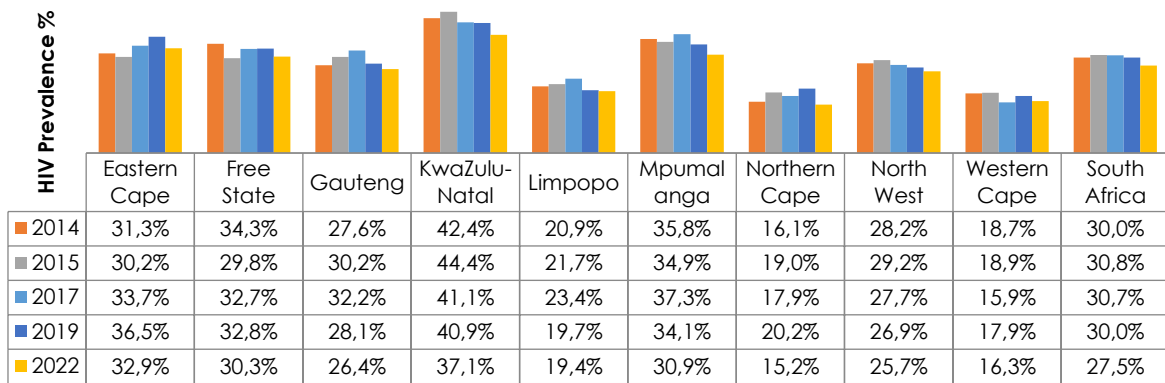
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TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022 the Northern Cape (15,2%) had the lowest HIV prevalence and KwaZulu-Natal (37,1%) the highest amongst all women attending antenatal clinics. HIV prevalence has decreased in the Western Cape from 2014 (18,7%) to 2022 (16,3%). In 2017, the Western Cape recorded the lowest prevalence (15,9%). The Northern Cape province also has a relatively low prevalence rate in comparison to other provinces.

Table 45: HIV Prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, 2014 – 2022

## HIV Prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, 2014 - 2022



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	HIV prevalence per province of women attending antenatal clinics.
<b>Data source</b>	2022 Antenatal HIV Sentinel Survey, National Department of Health 2022
<b>Other links</b>	<p>PSIP: Wellbeing</p> <p>Priority groups mainstreaming: Women</p> <p>SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being</p> <p>3.3.1A1 HIV Prevalence</p>

**Data Note**



# All DS-TB client treatment success rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five financial years 2018/19 to 2022/23, the All DS-TB client treatment success rate decreased from 79.2% to 75.4%. The department attributes the decrease to the impact of the pandemic on access to services and health-seeking behaviour as well as worsening socio-economic circumstances.

## All DS-TB client treatment success rate

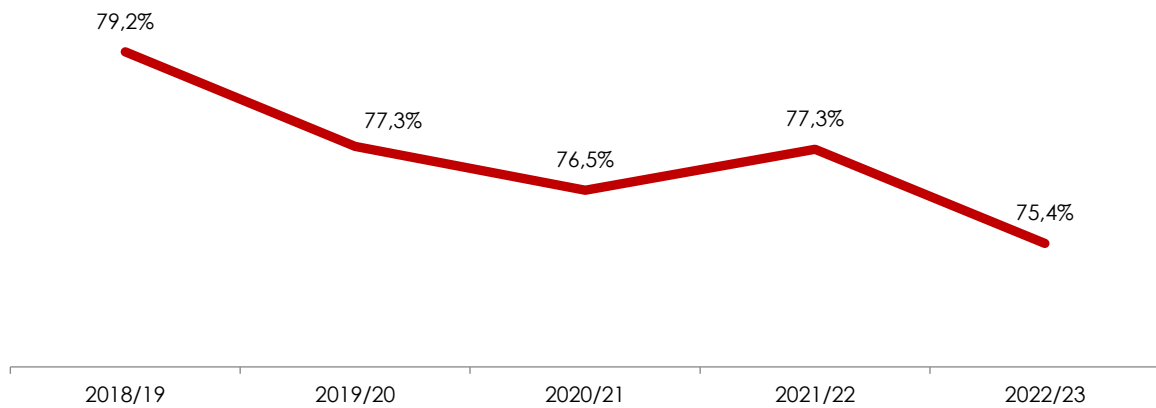


Figure 34: All DS-TB client treatment success rate, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Table 46: All DS-TB client treatment success rate, 2018/19 – 2022/23

All DS-TB client treatment success rate					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
All DS-TB client treatment success rate	79,2%	77,3%	76,5%	77,3%	75,4%
All DS-TB client successfully completed treatment	32 886	34 084	30 769	25 327	26 466
All DS-TB patient in treatment outcome cohort	41 532	44 077	40 240	32 778	35 090

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	DOH Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population
<b>Data Note</b>	



# Leading underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

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TREND ANALYSIS

From 2015 to 2018, Diabetes mellitus became the leading cause of death in the Western Cape. In 2019, the leading cause of death is Ischaemic heart disease (7,4%); followed by Diabetes mellitus.

## Leading causes of death in the WC, 2019

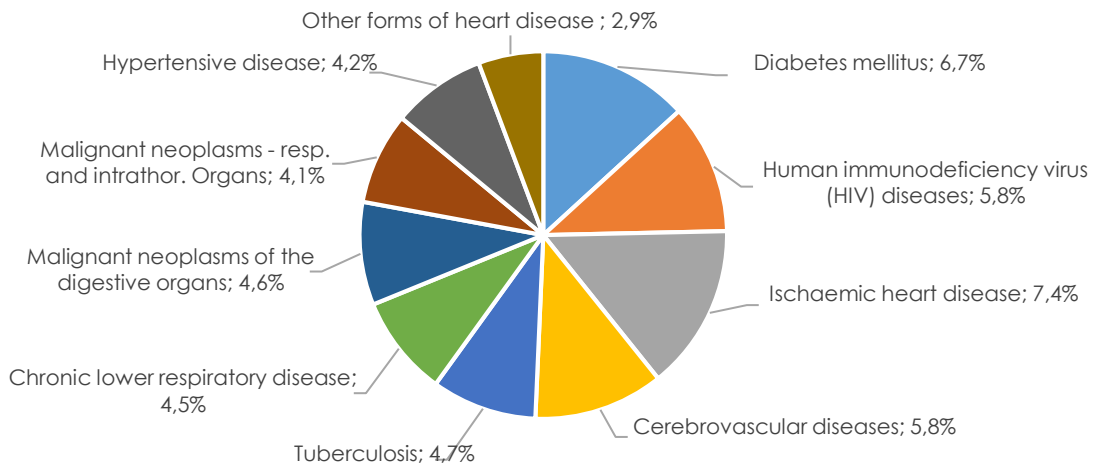


Figure 35: Leading causes of death in the Western Cape, 2019

Table 47: Underlying causes of death in the Western Cape, 2015 – 2019

Underlying causes of death in the Western Cape					
Cause of death	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Diabetes mellitus	7,2%	7,7%	7,5%	7,6%	6,7%
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diseases	6,1%	6,2%	5,7%	5,7%	5,8%
Ischaemic heart disease	5,8%	6,0%	6,2%	6,1%	7,4%
Cerebrovascular diseases	5,6%	5,6%	5,5%	5,9%	5,8%
Tuberculosis	5,3%	5,1%	4,8%	4,9%	4,7%
Chronic lower respiratory disease	5,1%	4,9%	5,5%	5,1%	4,5%
Malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs	4,5%	4,6%	4,7%	4,5%	4,6%
Malignant neoplasms - resp. and intrathor. Organs	4,5%	4,6%	4,5%	4,5%	4,1%
Hypertensive disease	4,0%	3,9%	4,0%	3,8%	4,2%
Other forms of heart disease	3,2%	3,1%	3,1%	3,3%	2,9%
Other natural cause	35,6%	35,2%	35,7%	35,6%	35,7%
Non-natural causes	13,2%	13,3%	12,9%	13,0%	13,6%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Number of deaths by cause out of total number of deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	Stats SA, Mortality and Causes of Death in South Africa 2019, December 2023
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing  SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being  3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
<b>Data Note</b>	



# Neonatal in facility (0-28 days) mortality rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

The Neonatal death in facility rate decreased from 9,3 in 2018/19 to 8 in 2021/22, however, 2022/23 saw an increase to 9,4. The department experienced lower-than-expected births, an increase in premature births, a pertussis outbreak and severe respiratory and diarrhoeal surges which could have contributed to the increased neonatal mortality.

### Neonatal death rate in facility, Western Cape

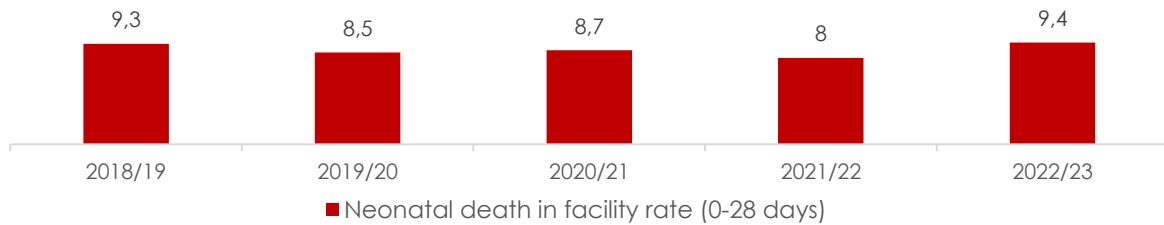


Figure 36: Neonatal death rate (0 -28 days) in facility, Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Table 48: Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births) in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births), Western Cape					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Neonatal death in facility rate (0-28 days)	9,3	8,5	8,7	8	9,4
Number of deaths	889	847	870	765	839
Number of live births	95,9	99,9	100,0	95,9	89,2

**Data format** Neonatal deaths per 1 000 live births

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

**Data source** DoH, Annual report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23.

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing  
 Priority groups mainstreaming: Children  
 SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being  
 3.2.2 Neo natal mortality rate

**Data Note**



# Facility maternal mortality rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

Since numbers are small, it is more valuable to compare triennia (3-year period). The period 2020 - 2022 showed the highest maternal mortality ratio (89,2) in the Western Cape. However, this was the lowest rate in the country followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 111,0 and Limpopo with 125,9 deaths per 100 000 live births.

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

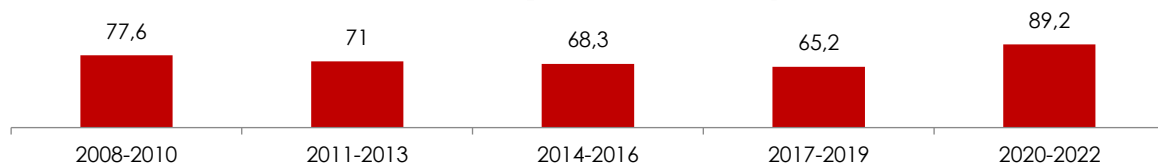


Figure 37: Facility maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 live births) in the Western Cape, 2008/10 – 2020/22

Table 49: Facility maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 live births) in the Western Cape, 2002/04 – 2020/22

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			71
2014-2016	195	285 507	68,3
2017-2019	193	296 132	65,2
2020-2022	267		89,2

**Data format** Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

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

**Data source** Saving Mothers 2008-2010: 2011-2013: 2014-2016: 2020-2022, DOH

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing  
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

Over the past five years, the facility maternal mortality rate for the Western Cape was the highest in 2020/21 (78.3) and the lowest in 2019/20 (47.1). In 2022/23, the facility maternal mortality rate for the Western Cape is 62.3.

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

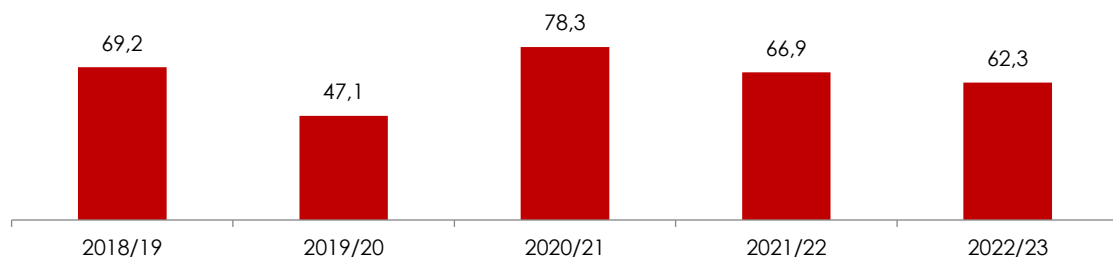


Figure 38: Facility maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100 000 live births) in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Table 50: Maternal mortality in facility ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births) in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Maternal mortality in facility ratio (deaths per 100 000 live births), Western Cape					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Maternal mortality ratio	69,2	47,1	78,3	66,9	62,3
Number of deaths	69	49	82	67	58

**Data format** Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

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

**Data source** Annual Report 2020/21 and 2022/23, DOH

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing  
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.



# Delivery rate in facility to women under 20 years

*A long and healthy life for all South Africans*

TREND ANALYSIS

The delivery rate for women 10 to 19 years remained between 11% and 11,5% from 2018/19 to 2022/23. In the 2022/23 financial year, the department experienced a decrease in total deliveries as well as deliveries for women aged 10 to 19.

## Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate (%)

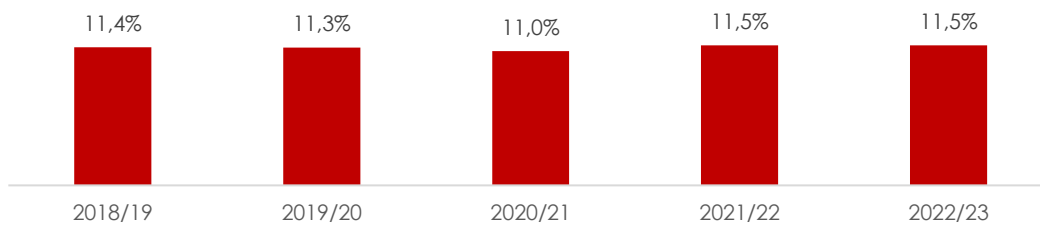


Figure 39: Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Table 51: Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate (%)					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
<b>Delivery rate (%)</b>	<b>11,4%</b>	<b>11,3%</b>	<b>11,0%</b>	<b>11,5%</b>	<b>11,5%</b>
Numerator	10 938	11 360	11 155	11 084	10 430
Denominator	96 249	100 151	101 055	96 319	90 631

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as a proportion of total deliveries in health facilities

**Data source** DoH Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing  
Priority groups mainstreaming: Women

**Data Note**





## Life Expectancy (LE)

**A long and healthy life for all South Africans**

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has the highest life expectancy for both males and females. 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.

**Table 52: Average LE at birth, 2006 – 2011, 2011 – 2016, 2016 – 2021 and 2021 – 2026**

		Average LE at birth for 2006 - 2011, 2011 - 2016, 2016 - 2021 and 2021 - 2026 periods by province								
		Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
<b>Male</b>	2001-2006	51,1	44,7	54,4	46,4	52,7	51,3	51,1	48,4	59,0
	2006-2011	52,7	47,0	56,9	48,6	54,5	53,1	52,4	51,0	60,9
	2011-2016	57,9	53,7	62,3	55,8	59,2	58,6	56,1	56,5	64,4
	2016-2021	58,9	55,5	63,2	56,7	61,2	60,7	57,1	58,1	65,5
	2021-2026	59,8	56,6	64,3	57,8	62,4	61,9	58,2	59,4	66,3
<b>Female</b>	2001-2006	54,9	47,3	58,8	50,6	57,9	55,6	55,6	51,5	63,5
	2006-2011	57,7	50,5	61,1	53,5	60,8	58,3	57,9	54,6	65,9
	2011-2016	64,0	58,8	67,0	62,0	65,8	65,0	62,8	62,9	70,0
	2016-2021	64,9	60,6	68,1	63,1	66,6	65,8	63,6	64,5	71,1
	2021-2026	66,0	62,2	69,3	64,2	67,7	67,1	64,4	65,7	71,7

**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 2022 – Stats SA; Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations, 2022

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing

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

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TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, the Western Cape had the highest percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 who were able to access a health facility within 30 minutes at 92,1%; followed by Gauteng at 86,9%, with the national average at 77,3%.

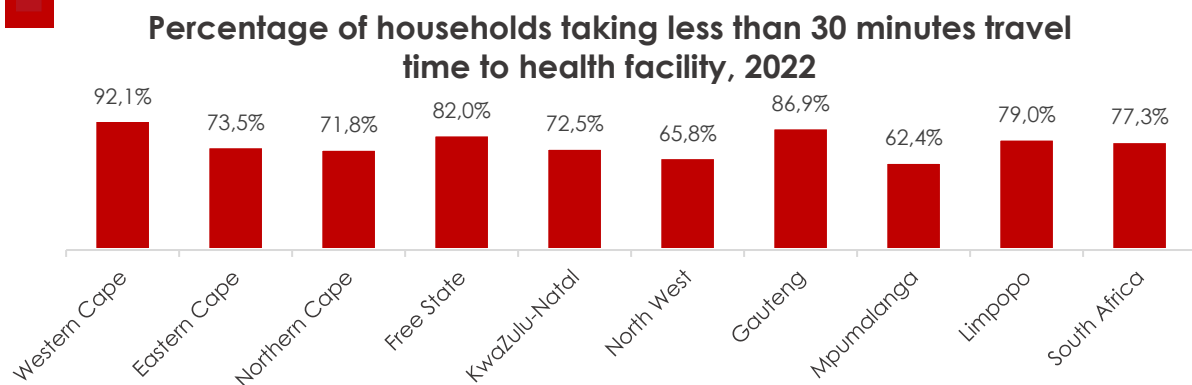


Figure 40: Percentage of households taking less than 30 minutes travel time to health facility, 2022

Table 53: Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, 2022

Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, 2022										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
less than 30 minutes	92,1%	73,5%	71,8%	82,0%	72,5%	65,8%	86,9%	62,4%	79,0%	77,3%
30 - 89 minutes	6,7%	20,6%	27,6%	15,0%	22,0%	28,5%	11,5%	35,3%	20,1%	19,7%
90 minutes or more	1,2%	5,9%	0,5%	3,0%	4,8%	5,6%	1,2%	1,7%	0,2%	2,6%
do not know	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,4%	0,6%	0,7%	0,4%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2022; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing
<b>Data Note</b>	Due to the COVID-19 lockdown, most transport questions were removed from the GHS 2020 questionnaire. The GHS 2021 did not collect data on the travel time to the nearest health facility.



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

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TREND ANALYSIS

In 2022, the percentage of households in the Western Cape with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 15 minutes were 41,9%, 15-29 minutes were 50,2% and 30-89 minutes were 6,7%.

**Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200 in the Western Cape, 2022**

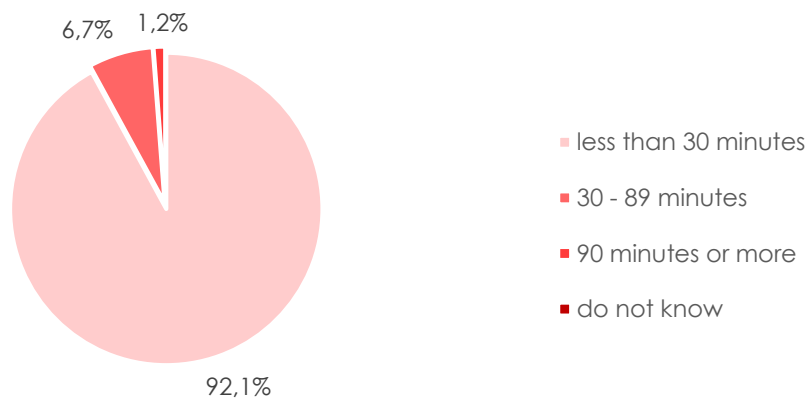


Figure 41: Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200 in the Western Cape, 2022

Table 54: Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200 in the Western Cape, 2016 – 2022

Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, Western Cape					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
less than 30 minutes	91,5%	93,0%	N/A	N/A	92,1%
30 - 89 minutes	8,5%	6,1%	N/A	N/A	6,7%
90 minutes or more	0,0%	0,0%	N/A	N/A	1,2%
do not know	0,0%	0,9%	N/A	N/A	0,0%



**Table 55: Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200 in the Western Cape, by race, 2022**

Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, Western Cape					
2022	African/ Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Less than 15 minutes	31,8%	61,7%	0,0%	0,0%	41,9%
15 - 29 minutes	60,8%	29,3%	0,0%	0,0%	50,2%
30 - 89 minutes	5,5%	9,1%	0,0%	0,0%	6,7%
90 minutes and more	1,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1,2%
Do not know	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%

**Data format** Percentage

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

**Data source** GHS 2018 - 2022; Stats SA

**Other links** PSIP: Wellbeing

**Data Note** Due to the COVID-19 lockdown, most transport questions were removed from the GHS 2020 questionnaire. The GHS 2021 did not collect data on the travel time to the nearest health facility.



# Antenatal 1st visit before 20 weeks' rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

The antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate in the Western Cape increased from 70,3% in 2018/19 to 74,3% in 2022/23.

## Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate

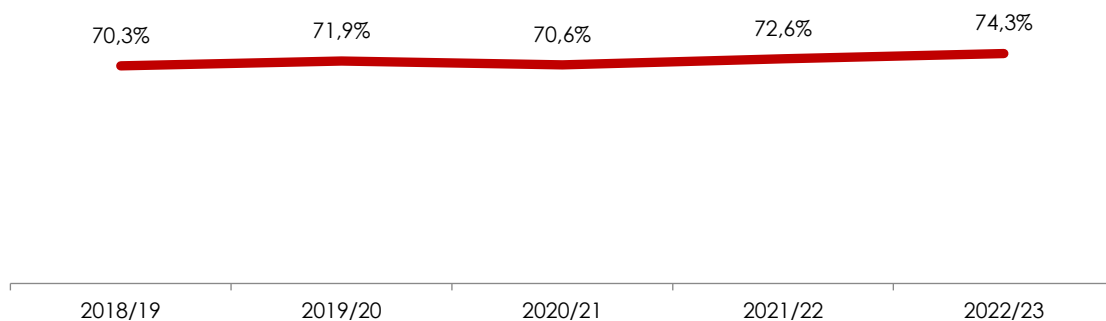


Figure 42: Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/22

Table 56: Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks' rate in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks' rate					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Antenatal first visit before 20 weeks rate	70,3%	71,9%	70,6%	72,6%	74,3%
Antenatal 1st visit before 20 week	72 593	80 989	75 756	75 814	75 064
Antenatal 1st visit	103 241	112 718	107 250	104 478	101 053

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<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>
<b>Data source</b>	DoH, Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22., 2022/23
<b>Other links</b>	<p>PSIP: Wellbeing</p> <p>Priority groups mainstreaming: Women and children</p>
<b>Data Note</b>	



# EMS P1 response rate

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TREND ANALYSIS

The EMS P1 urban response rate under 15 minutes has decreased from 46,8% in 2018/19 to 24,6% in 2022/23. The department attributes the 2022/23 performance of the EMS P1 response rates to resource constraints; cap on overtime; delays with SAPS accompanying ambulances into Red Zones; and the absence of a private service provider in rural areas.

## EMS P1 response rate

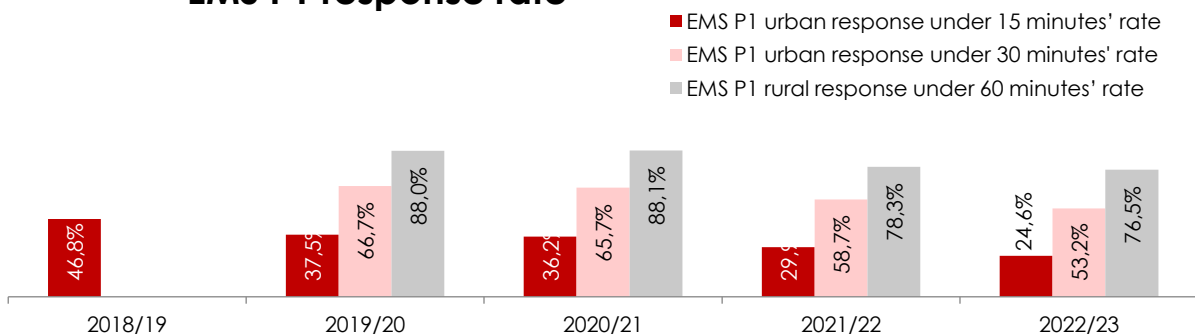


Figure 43: EMS P1 response rate in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Table 57: EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes' rate	46,8%	37,5%	36,2%	29,9%	24,6%
EMS P1 urban response under 15 minutes	57 769	42 883	33 651	8 736	7 980
EMS P1 urban calls	123 553	114 330	93 081	29 217	32 396

Table 58: EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes' rate in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes' rate					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes' rate	N/A	66,7%	65,7%	58,7%	53,2%
EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes	N/A	72 858	61 178	17 161	17 234
EMS P1 urban calls	N/A	109 293	93 081	29 217	32 396

Table 59: EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate	N/A	88,0%	88,1%	78,3%	76,5%
EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes	N/A	8 691	6 911	2 056	1 969
EMS P1 rural calls	N/A	9 871	7 846	2 626	2 573



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Emergency P1 responses 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.</p> <p>EMS P1 calls in urban locations with response times under 30 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 urban responses.</p> <p>EMS P1 calls in rural locations with response times under 60 minutes as a proportion of EMS P1 rural incidents.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	DoH, Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellbeing
<b>Data Note</b>	The department started to report on the EMS P1 urban response under 30 minutes' rate and EMS P1 rural response under 60 minutes' rate in the 2019/20 financial year.

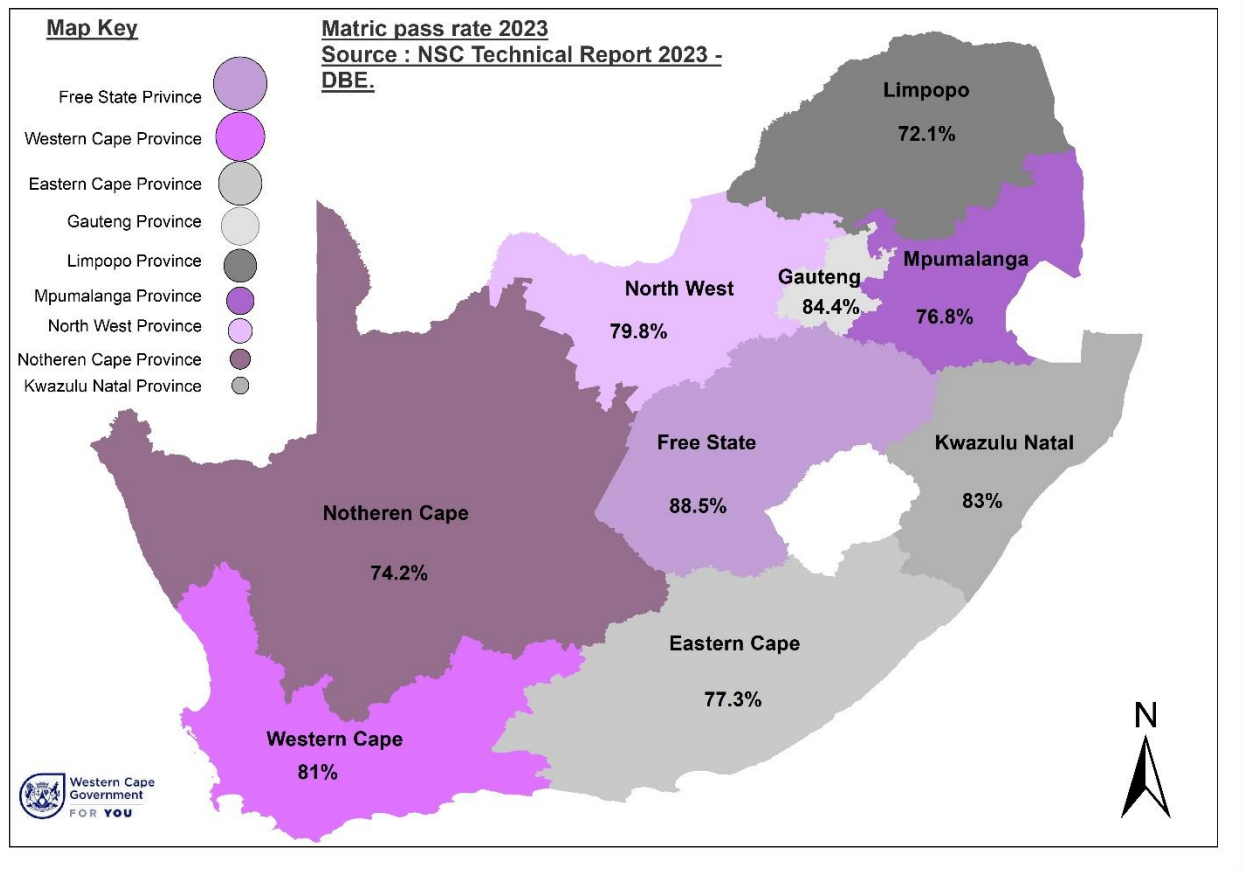


Education



# Matric pass rate

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map observes the provincial Matric Pass Rate for 2023. (Data Source: NSC Technical Report - DBE).



# 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

The pass rates for Grade 3 mathematics dropped from 56,6% in 2018 to 51,6% in 2023. Similarly, the Grade 3 language passes dropped from 45,8% in 2018 to 42,5% in 2023. This indicator provides insight into the effects of missed schooling due to COVID-19 with the effects being greater for the younger learners.

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

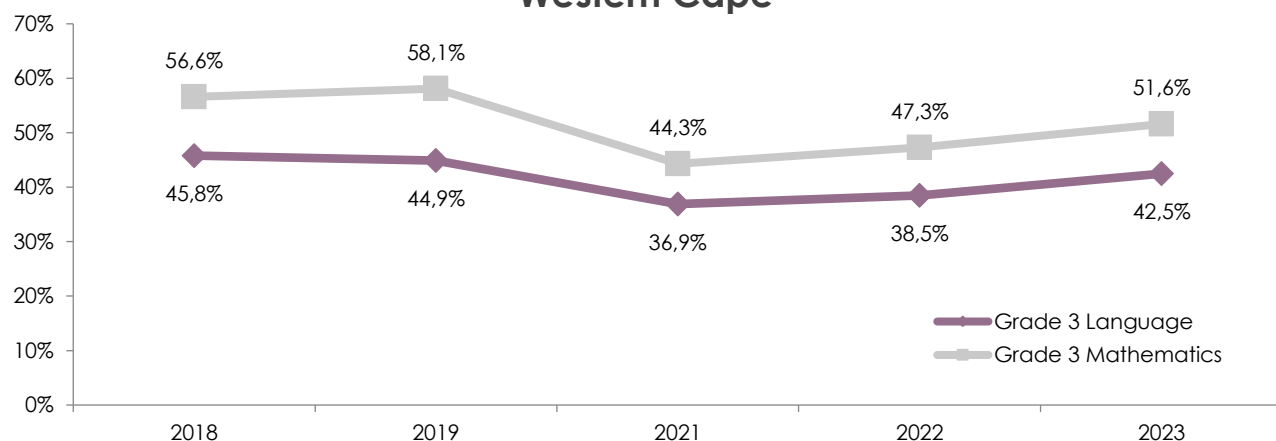


Figure 44: Pass rate of Language and Mathematics in Grade 3 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2023

Table 60: Language and Mathematics in Grade 3 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2023

Language and Mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Grade 3 Language	45,8%	44,9%	N/A	36,9%	38,5%	42,5%
Grade 3 Mathematics	56,6%	58,1%	N/A	44,3%	47,3%	51,6%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED Annual Report 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22 WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020, March 2022, March 2023 and February 2024.
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness 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
<b>Data Note</b>	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 declined from 42,4% in 2018 to 40,4% in 2023; whilst language decreased from 38,5% in 2018 to 37,5% in 2023. However, a sharp drop was experienced for the language pass rate (36,1%) in 2022 and the Mathematics pass rate (37,3%) in 2021.

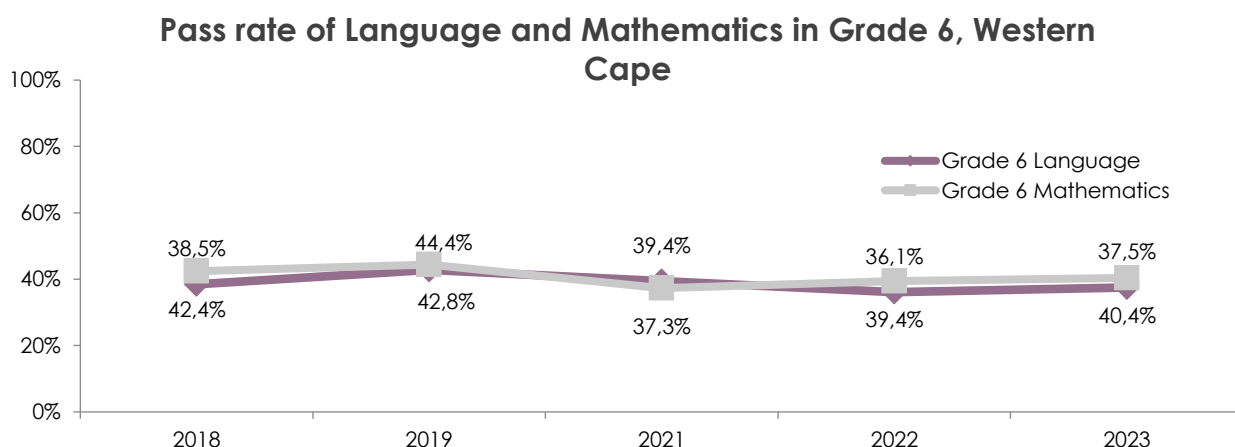


Figure 45: Pass rate of Language and Mathematics in Grade 6 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2023

Table 61: Language and Mathematics in Grade 6 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2023

Language and mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Grade 6 Language	38,5%	42,8%	N/A	39,4%	36,1%	37,5%
Grade 6 Mathematics	42,4%	44,4%	N/A	37,3%	39,4%	40,4%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020, March 2022, March 2023 and February 2024.
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness 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
<b>Data Note</b>	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

The Grade 9 mathematics pass rates decreased from 23,0% in 2018 to 20,5% in 2023 and the same trend is observed for language which decreased from 52,6% to 51,6%. The decreases can be attributed to the lost school time due to lockdown restrictions.

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

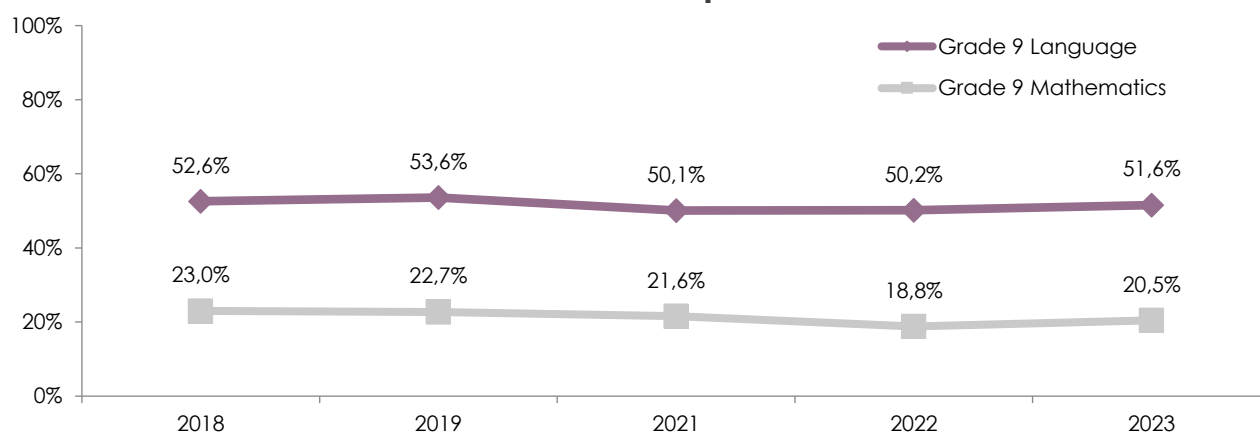


Figure 46: Pass rate of Language and Mathematics in Grade 9 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2023

Table 62: Language and mathematics in Grade 9 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2023

Language and mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Grade 9 Language	52,6%	53,6%	N/A	50,1%	50,2%	51,6%
Grade 9 Mathematics	23,0%	22,7%	N/A	21,6%	18,8%	20,5%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
<b>Definition</b>	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. The proportion of learners participating in the Grade 9 Systemic Diagnostic Assessment (language), who attain acceptable outcomes in Writing. The pass mark for the assessments is 50%; acceptable outcome for the area is 50%. Writing is a subsection in the language assessment.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22, WCED APP 2018/19 and 2019/20, WCED Media Release January 2020, March 2023 and February 2024.
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness 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
<b>Data Note</b>	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

In 2023, the Free State had the highest matric pass rate at 89,0%, followed by Kwazulu-Natal (86,4%) and Gauteng (85,4%). Western Cape is the fifth highest province with a matric pass rate of 81,5%. The national matric pass rate was 82,9%.

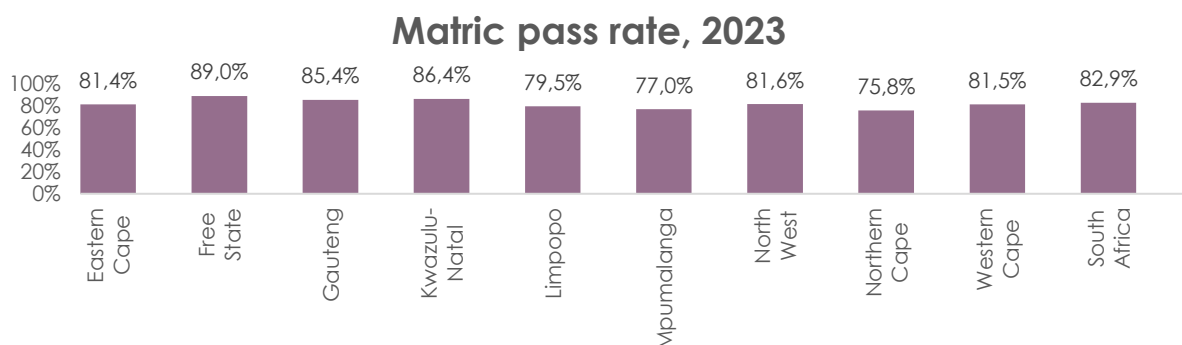


Figure 47: Matric pass rate, 2023

Table 63: Matric pass rate, 2023

Matric pass rate, 2023					
	Gender	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	% Total
Eastern Cape	Male	40805	33387	81,8%	81,4%
	Female	54892	44530	81,1%	
Free State	Male	15226	13664	89,7%	89,0%
	Female	19225	17009	88,5%	
Gauteng	Male	56285	48023	85,3%	85,4%
	Female	71412	61007	85,4%	
Kwazulu-Natal	Male	68179	58747	86,2%	86,4%
	Female	89732	77619	86,5%	
Limpopo	Male	40896	32742	80,1%	79,5%
	Female	52637	41658	79,1%	
Mpumalanga	Male	28708	21945	76,4%	77,0%
	Female	36826	28484	77,3%	
North West	Male	18539	15121	81,6%	81,6%
	Female	22879	18687	81,7%	
Northern Cape	Male	5650	4326	76,6%	75,8%
	Female	7192	5414	75,3%	
Western Cape	Male	27322	22154	81,1%	81,5%
	Female	34755	28466	81,9%	
South Africa	Male	301610	250109	82,9%	82,9%
	Female	389550	322874	82,9%	





<b>Data format</b>	Percentage pass rate
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	NSC Technical Report 2023, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children and women
<b>Data Note</b>	



# 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 2019 at 82,3%. The number of learners writing the matric exams increased since 2019. In 2023, the Metro North school district had the highest matric pass rate at 85,9%, well above the provincial performance at 81,5%.

### Matric pass rate, Western Cape

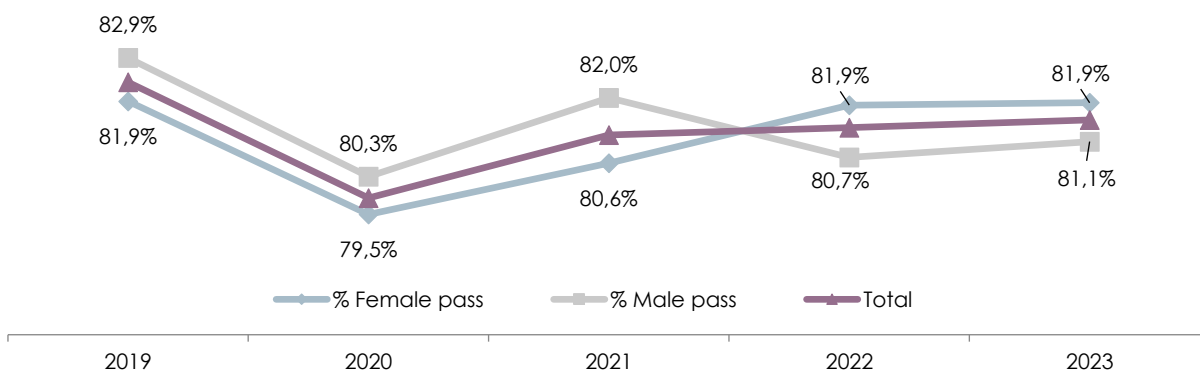


Figure 48: Matric pass rate in the Western Cape, 2019 – 2023

Table 64: Matric pass rate in the Western Cape, 2019 – 2023

Matric pass rate, Western Cape					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Females writing	28273	29243	32 771	34 281	34 755
Female pass	23166	23261	26 423	28 061	28 466
% Female pass	<b>81,9%</b>	<b>79,5%</b>	<b>80,6%</b>	<b>81,9%</b>	<b>81,9%</b>
Males writing	22131	22390	24 938	26 057	27 322
Male pass	18336	17989	20 452	21 041	22 154
% Male pass	<b>82,9%</b>	<b>80,3%</b>	<b>82,0%</b>	<b>80,7%</b>	<b>81,1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,3%</b>	<b>79,9%</b>	<b>81,2%</b>	<b>81,4%</b>	<b>81,5%</b>



Table 65: Matric pass rate in the Western Cape by District, 2019 – 2023

Matric pass rate, Western Cape District Performance 2018 - 2022

District	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	Wrote	Pass	% Pass
Cape Winelands	7 424	5 994	80,7%	7 317	5 744	78,5%	8 487	6 490	76,5%	8 656	6 723	77,7%	8 815	6 589	74,7%
Eden & Central Karoo	5 010	4 214	84,1%	5 405	4 275	79,1%	5 869	4 951	84,4%	6 226	5 196	83,5%	6 397	5 413	84,6%
Metro Central	8 099	6 754	83,4%	8 116	6 809	83,9%	9 139	7 692	84,2%	9 409	8 017	85,2%	9 547	7 871	82,4%
Metro East	9 080	7 110	78,3%	9 796	7 214	73,6%	10 677	8 258	77,3%	11 220	8 801	78,4%	11 428	9 573	83,8%
Metro North	8 050	6 944	86,3%	7 885	6 736	85,4%	9 132	7 873	86,2%	9 265	7 958	85,9%	10 049	8 628	85,9%
Metro South	8 320	6 738	81,0%	8 615	6 804	79,0%	9 675	7 772	80,3%	10 239	8 090	79,0%	10 269	8 065	78,5%
Overberg	1 884	1 621	86,0%	1 979	1 596	80,6%	2 069	1 692	81,8%	2 224	1 868	84,0%	2 367	1 990	84,1%
West Coast	2 537	2 127	83,8%	2 520	2 072	82,2%	2 661	2 147	80,7%	3 099	2 449	79,0%	3 205	2 491	77,7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50404</b>	<b>41502</b>	<b>82,3%</b>	<b>51633</b>	<b>41250</b>	<b>79,9%</b>	<b>57709</b>	<b>46875</b>	<b>81,2%</b>	<b>60338</b>	<b>49102</b>	<b>81,4%</b>	<b>62077</b>	<b>50620</b>	<b>81,5%</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage pass rate
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	NSC Technical Report 2020, 2021, 2022; 2023, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	



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

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2023, Free State (99,7%) had the highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. Gauteng (98%) and North West (95,7%) were the second and third highest in the country and the Western Cape (93,2%) fifth. The national average was 93,2%.

### Percentage of high schools attaining a pass of 60% and higher, 2023

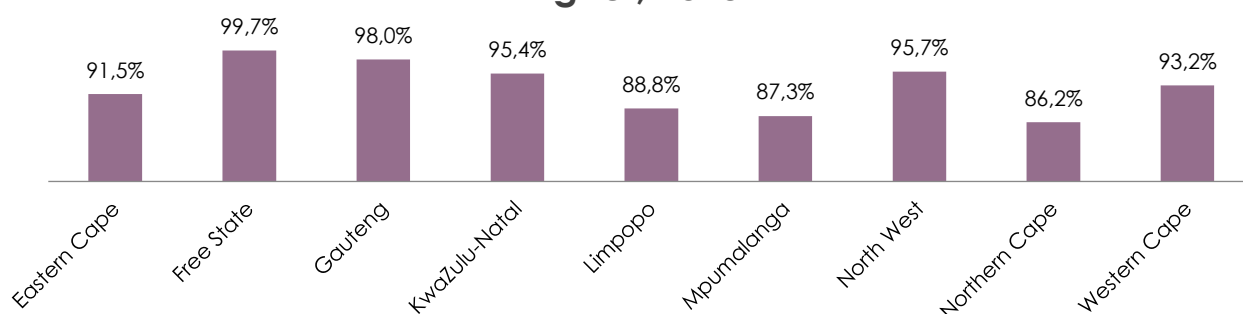


Figure 49: Percentage of high schools attaining a pass of 60% and higher, 2023

Table 66: High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations 2023

High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, 2023										
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Number of schools	953	347	917	1 760	1 302	569	447	145	454	6 894
Number of schools with 60% and higher	872	346	899	1 679	1 156	497	428	125	423	6 425
Percentage pass 60% and higher	91,5%	99,7%	98,0%	95,4%	88,8%	87,3%	95,7%	86,2%	93,2%	93,2%

**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.

**Data source** NSC Technical Report 2023; DBE

**Other links** PSIP: Wellness

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

In 2023, 93,2% of high schools in the Western Cape had a matric pass rate of above 60%. The highest percentage achieved over the past 5 years was in 2022 at 93,4%.

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

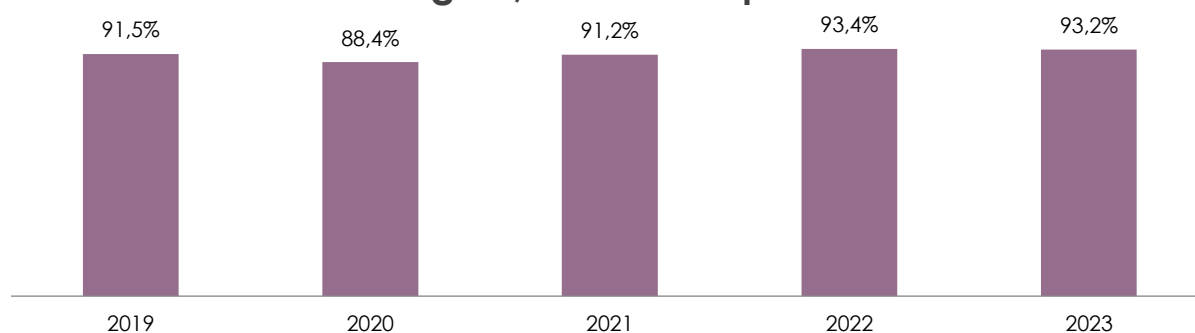


Figure 50: Percentage pass of high schools attaining a 60% and higher in the Western Cape, 2019 – 2023

Table 67: High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape, 2019 – 2023

High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of schools	447	449	454	457	454
Number of schools with 60% and higher	402	409	397	414	427
Percentage pass 60% and higher	91,5%	88,4%	91,2%	93,4%	93,2%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage and absolute number of schools
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 NSC Examination Report and NSC Technical Report 2023, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	



# Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2023, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy were highest in Free State (89,7%), Gauteng (86,3%); followed by Limpopo (83,1%), with the Western Cape (82,4%) having the fourth highest pass rate. The pass rate for Mathematics was highest in the Western Cape (75,4%), followed by Free State (69,9%) and Gauteng (69,1%). The province with the highest Physical Science pass rate was the Western Cape (82,2%); followed by Free State (80,2%) and Gauteng (77,9%).

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2023

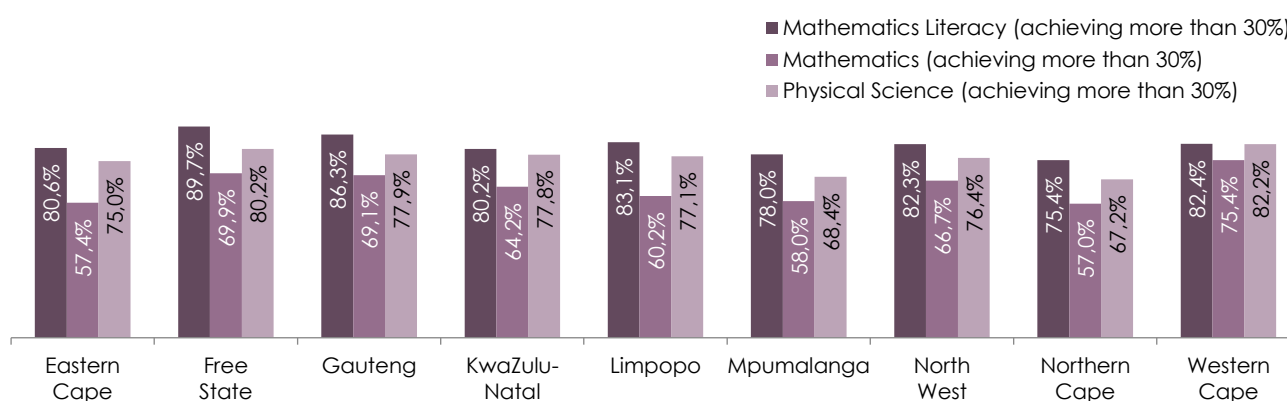


Figure 51: Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2023

Table 68: Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2023

Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2023										
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	80,6%	89,7%	86,3%	80,2%	83,1%	78,0%	82,3%	75,4%	82,4%	82,3%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	55,0%	66,1%	62,5%	53,6%	56,6%	51,8%	55,2%	46,2%	57,3%	56,7%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	57,4%	69,9%	69,1%	64,2%	60,2%	58,0%	66,7%	57,0%	75,4%	63,5%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	37,1%	46,9%	49,8%	44,2%	40,1%	39,1%	44,4%	36,4%	58,9%	43,6%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	75,0%	80,2%	77,9%	77,8%	77,1%	68,4%	76,4%	67,2%	82,2%	76,2%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	48,2%	52,5%	54,8%	53,3%	49,5%	44,7%	48,2%	40,1%	63,2%	51,1%



<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	<p>The number of learners who pass Mathematics Literacy at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics Literacy exam.</p> <p>The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	NSC Technical Report 2023, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	<p>PSIP: Wellness</p> <p>Priority groups mainstreaming: Children</p>
<b>Data Note</b>	



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

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The mathematics literacy pass rate decreased from 2019 (84,1%) to 2023 (82,4%). Mathematics increased from 2019 (70,2%) to 2023 (75,4%). Physical Science pass rates increased from 2019 (81,8%) to 2023 (82,2%).

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12

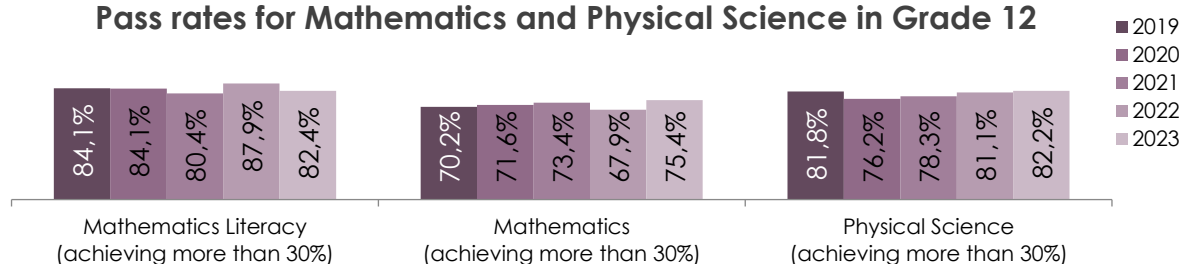


Figure 52: Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2019 – 2023

Table 69: Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12 in the Western Cape, 2019 – 2023

Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, Western Cape					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	84,1%	84,1%	80,4%	87,9%	82,4%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	60,9%	62,0%	57,5%	64,7%	57,3%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	70,2%	71,6%	73,4%	67,9%	75,4%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	52,6%	54,4%	54,5%	51,6%	58,9%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	81,8%	76,2%	78,3%	81,1%	82,2%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	62,9%	57,5%	59,7%	61,4%	63,2%

**Data format** Percentage

**Definition** The number of learners who pass Mathematics Literacy at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics Literacy exam.

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 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and NSC Technical Report 2023 DBE

**Other links** PSIP: Wellness  
Priority groups mainstreaming: Children

**Data Note**





# University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2023, KwaZulu-Natal was the province with the highest percentage Bachelors degree passes with 45,7% of learners eligible for university admission, followed by Free State (44,7%) and Gauteng (44,3%). The Western Cape has the fourth highest percentage of Bachelors degree passes at 42,2%. The national percentage of Bachelors degree passes was 40,9%.

### Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, 2023

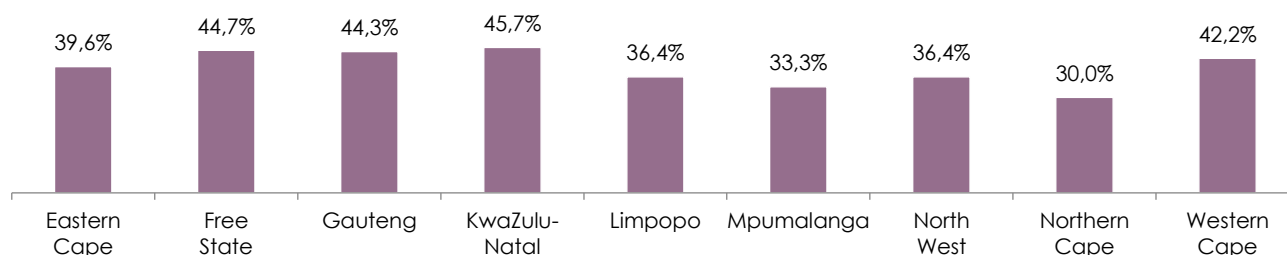


Figure 53: Percentage of s degree passes, 2023

Table 70: Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2023

Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2023										
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
B. Degree passes	37 898	15 414	56 552	72 099	34 018	21 819	15 061	3 851	26 182	282 894
Grade 12 who wrote exams	95 697	34 451	127 697	157 911	93 533	65 534	41 418	12 842	62 077	691 160
% B. degree passes	39,6%	44,7%	44,3%	45,7%	36,4%	33,3%	36,4%	30,0%	42,2%	40,9%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Data source</b>	NSC Technical Report 2023, DBE
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	



# 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 Bachelors degree passes with 45,3% of learners eligible for university admission. However, the increasing trend was observed until 2021 and has since decreased in the percentage of Bachelor degree passes to 42,2% in 2023.

### Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, Western Cape

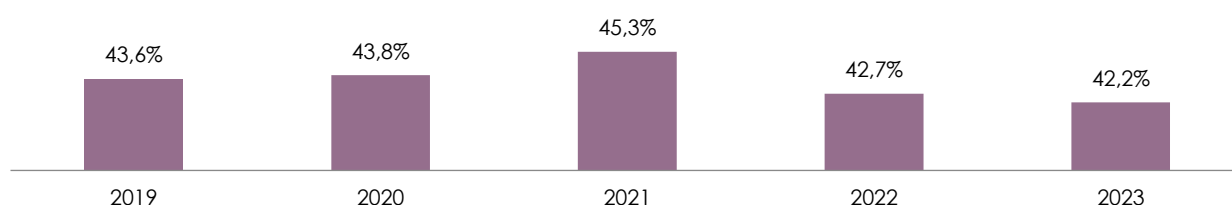


Figure 54: Percentage of Bachelors degree passes in the Western Cape, 2019 – 2023

Table 71: Eligibility for bachelor's degree study in the Western Cape, 2019 – 2023

Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, Western Cape					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
B. Degree passes	21981	22634	26125	25761	26 182
Grade 12 who wrote exams	50404	51633	57709	60338	62 077
% B. degree passes	43,6%	43,8%	45,3%	42,7%	42,2%

**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, 2022 DBE

**Other links** PSIP: Wellness

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 2018 to 2022. The highest retention rates were achieved in the cohort who completed Grade 12 in 2021, except the retention rates between Grade 10 and 12 who completed Grade 12 in 2022 (75,3%).

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

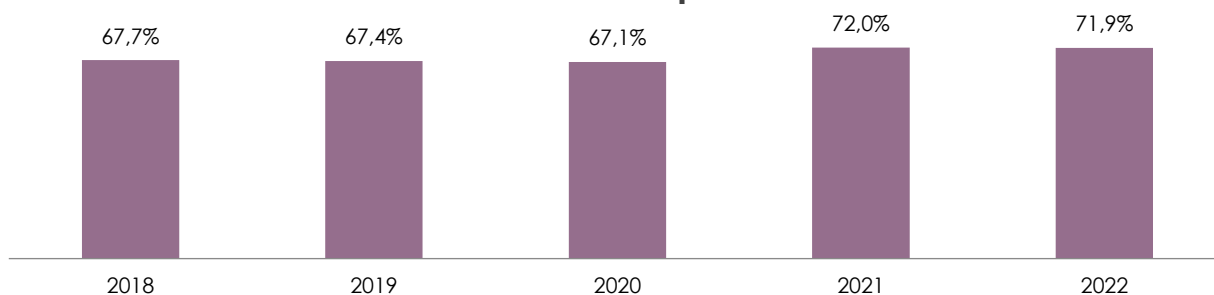


Figure 55: Learner retention rate from Grade 8 to Grade 12 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2022

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

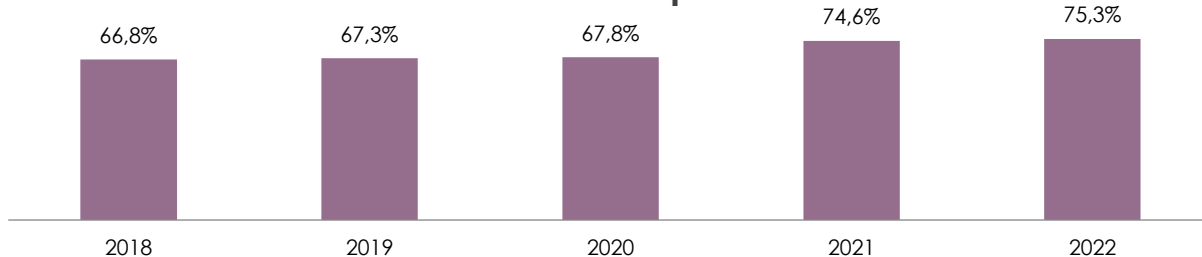


Figure 56: Learner retention rate from Grade 10 to Grade 12 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2022



Table 72: Enrolment at Public Ordinary schools in the Western Cape, 2005 – 2022

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
2022	105 945	104 833	100 922	104 141	100 189	99 984	99 076	96 119	86 957	87 157	70 751	59 936	1 116 010

Table 73: Learner retention rate in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2022

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
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%
2022	81,3%	86,4%	71,9%	75,3%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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. Percentage of learners who enter Grade 9 out of those who entered Grade 1, 8 years prior.
<b>Data source</b>	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Report 2022/23; retention rates are own calculations based on table
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	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 passed Grade 12 out of all learners who entered Grade 10 two years prior increased from 2018 (53,7%) to 2022 (61,7%) which also corresponds to the year with the highest percentage of learners who passed grade 12 in the five (5) years under review.

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

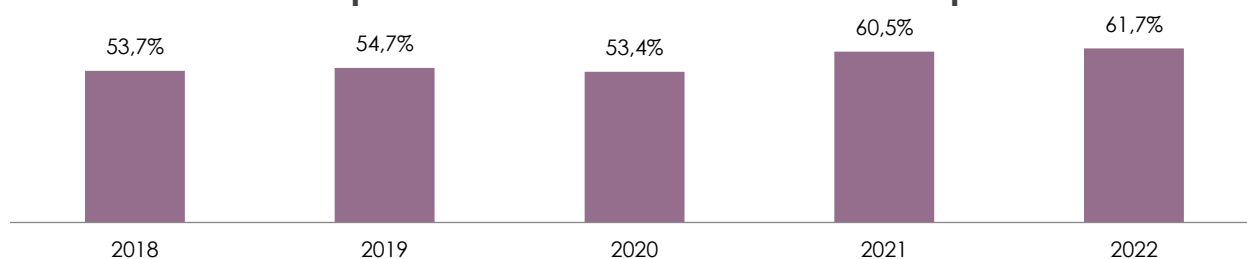


Figure 57: Percentage of learners entering Grade 10 who complete Grade 12 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2022

Table 74: Percentage of learners entering Grade 10 who complete Grade 12 in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2022

Percentage of learners entering Grade 10 who complete Grade 12					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of Grade 10	77245	77475	79563	81890	87157
Number of Grade 12 NSC passes	41350	41502	41250	46875	49102
Percentage of Grade 10 learners who pass Grade 12	53,7%	54,7%	53,4%	60,5%	61,7%

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



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

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The percentage of learners benefitting from no-fee schools has increased from 58,3% in 2018/19 to 59,9% in 2022/23. The number of learners benefitting increased from 608 649 learners in 2018/19 to 668 186 learners in 2022/23.

### Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefiting from the “No Fee School” policy, Western Cape

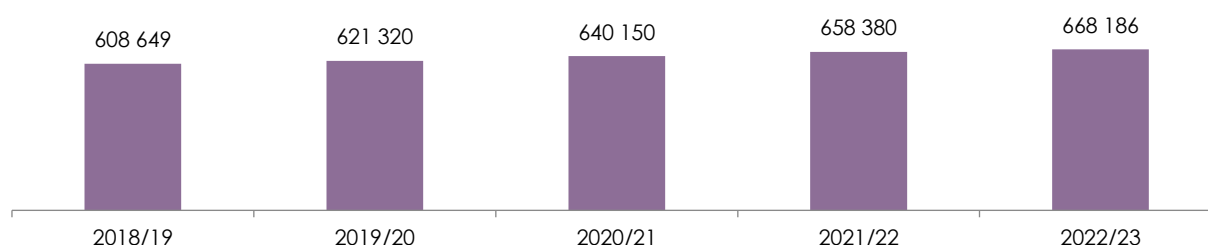


Figure 58: Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefiting from the “No Fee School” policy, Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Table 75: Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefiting from the “No Fee School” policy in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefiting from the “No Fee School” policy, Western Cape					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
number of no-fee learners	608 649	621 320	640 150	658 380	668 186
total number of learners	1 044 596	1 063 293	1 080 651	1 098 878	1 116 010
% no fee from total	58,3%	58,4%	59,2%	59,9%	59,9%

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefiting from the “No Fee School” policy.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED Annual Report 2022/23
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness Priority groups mainstreaming: Children
<b>Data Note</b>	



# 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 2022 the percentage of the population aged 25 years and older with a tertiary qualification was highest in Gauteng (20,8%), followed by the Western Cape at 20,7% and Limpopo (12,9%).

### Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2022

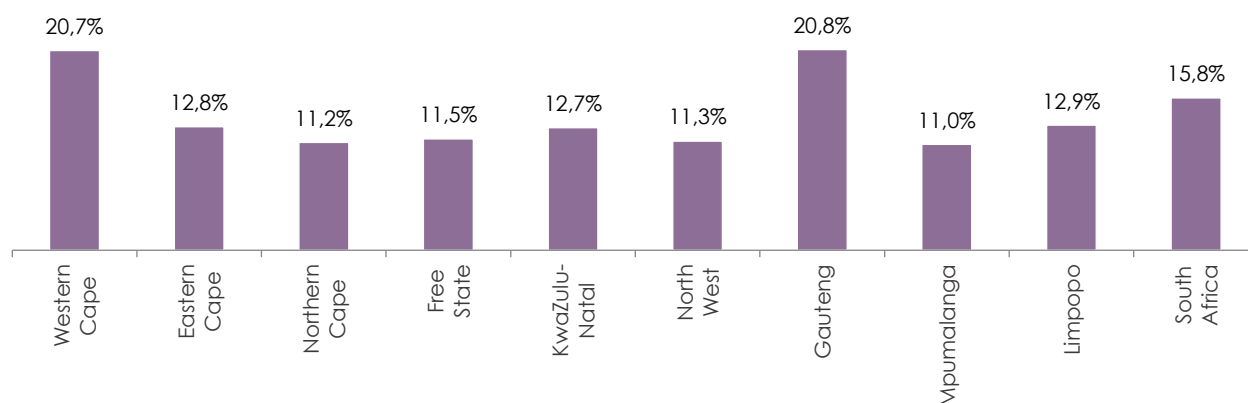


Figure 59: Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2022



Table 76: Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2022

Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2022										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other	0,5%	0,5%	0,1%	0,0%	0,3%	0,2%	1,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,5%
Tertiary	20,7%	12,8%	11,2%	11,5%	12,7%	11,3%	20,8%	11,0%	12,9%	15,8%
NSC/Grade 12	31,1%	22,9%	26,8%	31,2%	36,2%	28,4%	37,1%	32,6%	23,4%	32,1%
Some Secondary	36,3%	40,4%	41,7%	40,8%	32,9%	36,3%	33,8%	35,2%	42,8%	36,2%
Completed Primary	4,5%	6,4%	5,5%	3,9%	4,0%	5,2%	2,3%	4,9%	4,1%	4,0%
Some Primary	5,8%	12,6%	10,5%	9,7%	8,9%	12,8%	3,7%	9,2%	9,4%	7,8%
None	1,2%	4,4%	4,3%	2,9%	4,9%	5,7%	1,2%	7,1%	7,1%	3,6%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2022; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.4.1A Number of graduates in public and private higher institutions
<b>Data Note</b>	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification.





# 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 increased from 19% in 2018 to 20.7% in 2022.

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

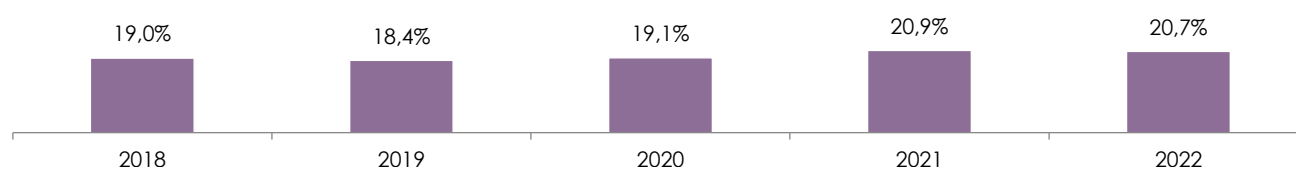


Figure 60: Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2022

Table 77: Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2022

Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other	0,5%	0,6%	0,6%	1,3%	0,5%
Tertiary	19,0%	18,4%	19,1%	20,9%	20,7%
NSC/Grade 12	27,5%	29,1%	34,5%	32,6%	31,1%
Some Secondary	40,0%	38,4%	36,0%	33,4%	36,3%
Completed Primary	5,0%	5,3%	4,0%	4,2%	4,5%
Some Primary	6,2%	6,9%	5,4%	6,7%	5,8%
None	1,7%	1,2%	0,4%	0,8%	1,2%

**Data format** Percentage

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

**Data source** GHS 2018 - 2022; Stats SA

**Other links** PSIP: Wellness

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.



# 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) increased from 92,3% in 2018 to 93,1% in 2022. The percentage of adults aged 20 years and older with at least a matric (Grade 12 or Tertiary qualification) increased from 47,1% in 2018 to 52,9% in 2022.

## Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older

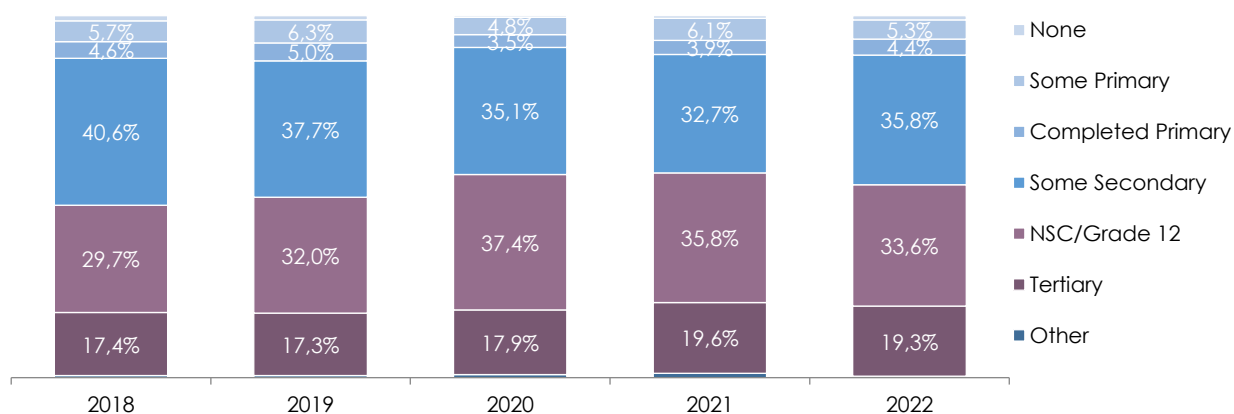


Figure 61: Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older in the Western Cape, 2018 – 2022



**Table 78: Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older in the Western Cape, 2018 - 2022**

Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other	0,6%	0,6%	0,8%	1,2%	0,4%
Tertiary	17,4%	17,3%	17,9%	19,6%	19,3%
NSC/Grade 12	29,7%	32,0%	37,4%	35,8%	33,6%
Some Secondary	40,6%	37,7%	35,1%	32,7%	35,8%
Completed Primary	4,6%	5,0%	3,5%	3,9%	4,4%
Some Primary	5,7%	6,3%	4,8%	6,1%	5,3%
None	1,5%	1,2%	0,4%	0,7%	1,1%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	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).
<b>Data source</b>	GHS 2018 - 2022; Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness SDG Goal 4 Quality Education 4.6.1.Da Percentage of population considered functionally literate
<b>Data Note</b>	



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

## Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The Education department use this indicator to measure the readiness of learners entering the schooling system, and in assessing children who are exposed to Early Childhood Development stimuli. The percentage of learners who have received formal education in the Western Cape increased from 2018/19 (75,0%) to 2022/23 (77,3%).

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

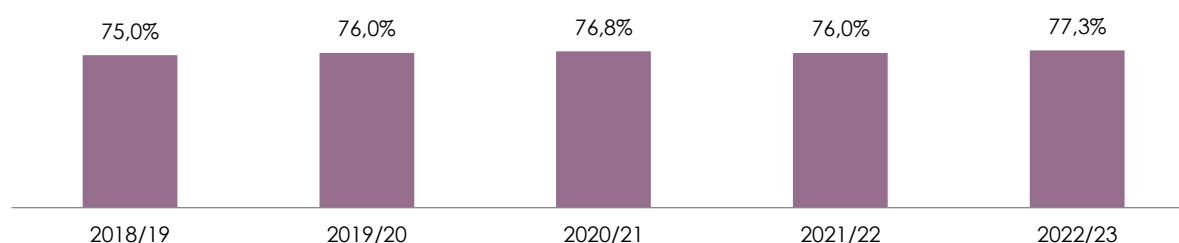


Figure 62: Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Table 79: Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Percentage of Grade 1 learners who have received formal Grade R education					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Grade 1	75,0%	76,0%	76,8%	76,0%	77,3%

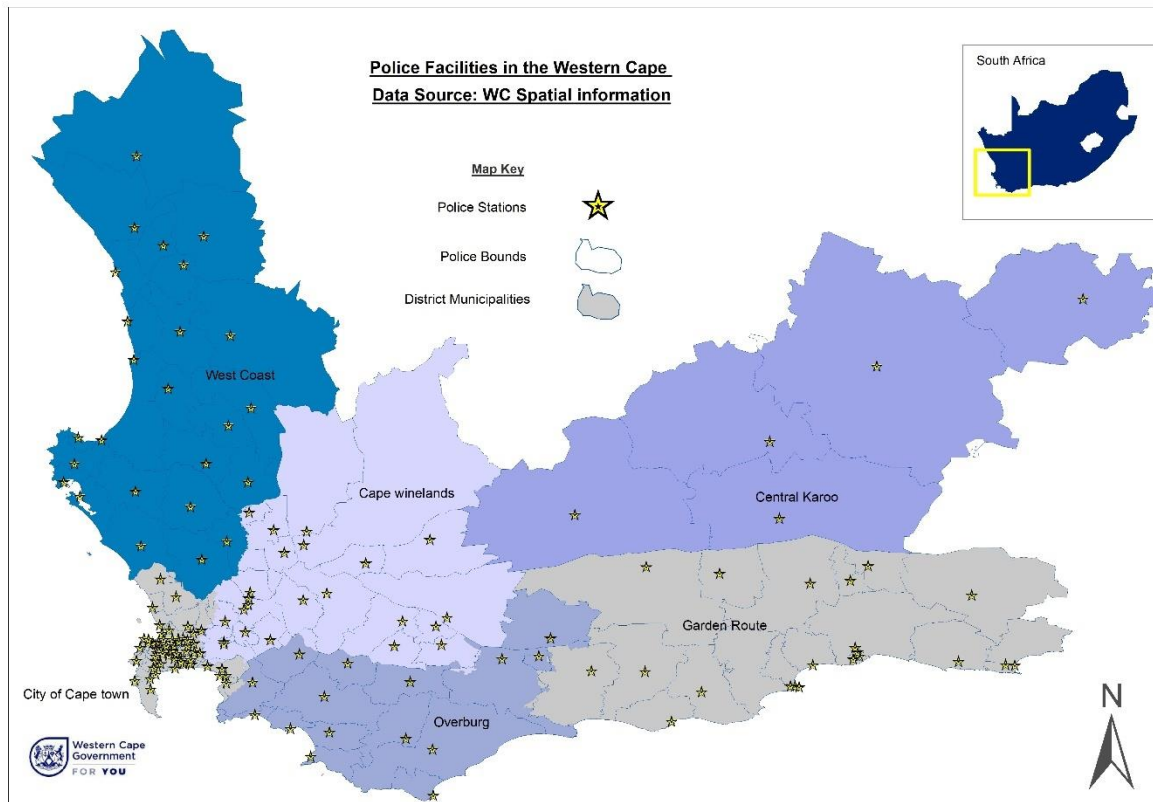
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Number of grade 1 learners in public schools who have attended grade R in public ordinary and/or special schools and registered independent schools or ECD sites, expressed as a percentage of the total number of learners enrolled in Grade 1 for the first time, excluding learners who are repeating.
<b>Data source</b>	WCED Annual Report 2022/23
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Wellness 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
<b>Data Note</b>	This number includes learners coming from registered independent Grade R/ECD sites.



**Safety and  
security**

# Police facilities in the Western Cape

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The maps above show the Police facilities in the Western Cape. Data source: Western Cape Spatial Information.

# 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 increased by 4,4% between 2018/19 and 2022/23. The province with the highest decrease in the number of murders reported was the Free State (2,1%). The province with the highest increase in murders reported was KwaZulu Natal (58,1%), followed by Gauteng at 42,6%. The province with the highest number of murders reported in 2022/23 was KwaZulu-Natal (25,3%).

**Percentage of murders reported per South African province, 2022/23**

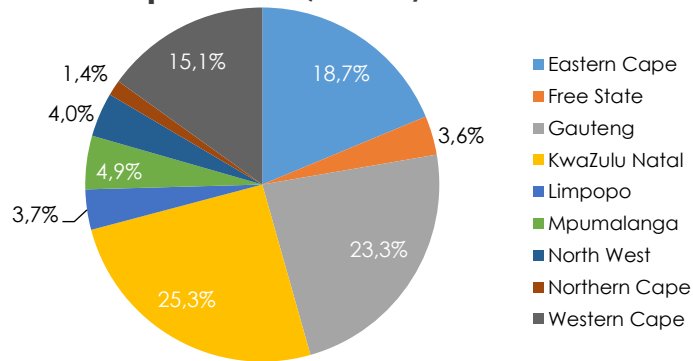


Figure 63: Percentage of murders reported per province, 2022/23

**Murders reported, Western Cape**

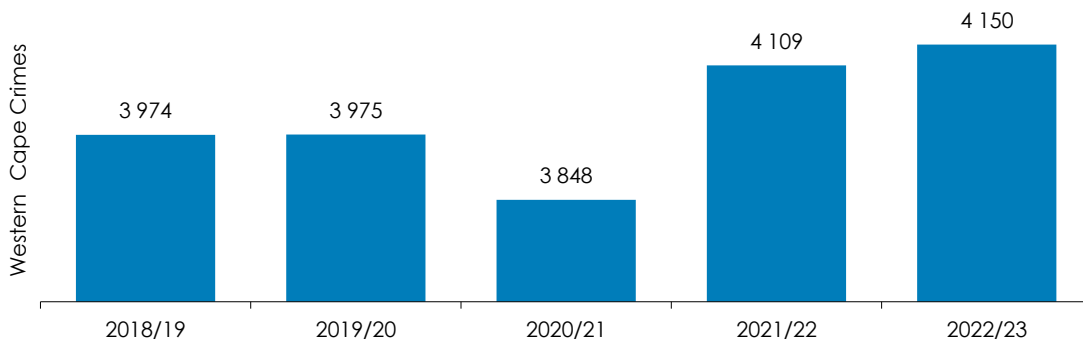


Figure 64: Murders reported in the Western Cape, 2018/19 - 2022/23



Table 80: Murders reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Murders reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	% change
Eastern Cape	3 965	3 879	3 713	4 407	5 150	29,9%
Free State	1 000	939	834	992	979	-2,1%
Gauteng	4 495	4 555	4 079	5 570	6 411	42,6%
KwaZulu Natal	4 395	4 859	4 825	6 495	6 947	58,1%
Limpopo	914	882	717	1 012	1 013	10,8%
Mpumalanga	996	1 046	935	1 201	1 344	34,9%
North West	961	864	734	1 029	1 108	15,3%
Northern Cape	322	326	287	366	392	21,7%
Western Cape	3 974	3 975	3 848	4 109	4 150	4,4%
South Africa	21 022	21 325	19 972	25 181	27 494	30,8%

**Data format** Total number of reported murders

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

**Data source** Crime Statistics 202/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS

**Other links** PSIP: 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 decreased from 59 per 100 000 population in 2018/19 to 55,8 per 100 000 population in 2022/23 and was the third highest in the country. The murder rate in the Eastern Cape (71,2 per 100 000 population) was higher than the murder rate for the country. For 2022/23, the provinces with the second and fourth highest murder rate was KwaZulu-Natal (55,9 per 100 000 population) and Gauteng (42,5 per 100 000 population) respectively.

## Murder rate, Western Cape and South Africa

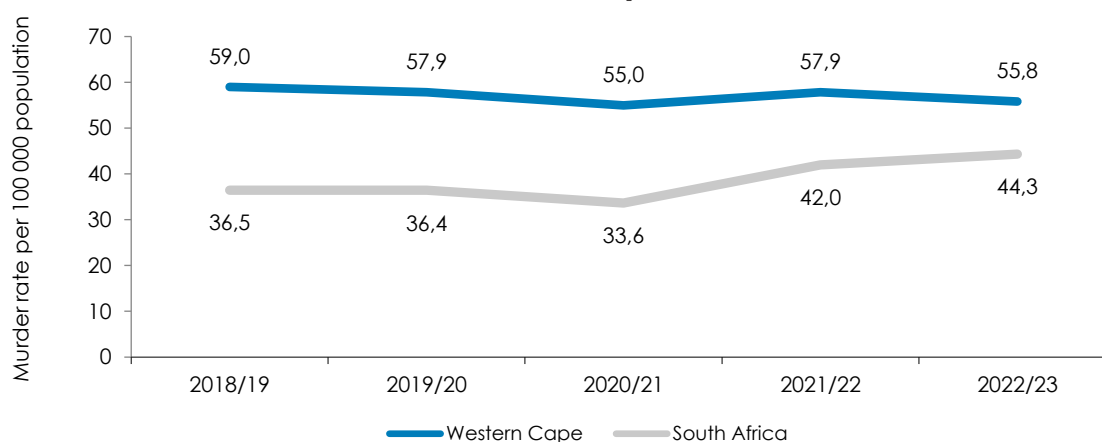


Figure 65: Murders rate in the Western Cape and South Africa, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Table 81: Murder rate, 2018/19 – 2022/23

	Murder rate				
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	59,4	58,0	55,4	65,9	71,2
Free State	34,7	32,4	28,7	34,0	33,0
Gauteng	30,4	30,1	26,3	35,2	42,5
KwaZulu Natal	39,5	43,2	42,5	56,7	55,9
Limpopo	15,8	15,1	12,2	17,1	15,4
Mpumalanga	22,2	23,0	20,2	25,7	26,1
North West	24,3	21,5	18,0	24,9	29,1
Northern Cape	25,6	25,6	22,3	28,2	28,9
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>59,0</b>	<b>57,9</b>	<b>55,0</b>	<b>57,9</b>	<b>55,8</b>
South Africa	36,5	36,4	33,6	42,0	44,3

<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of murders reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS Mid-year Population Estimates 2022; Census 2022 – Statistics South Africa
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Safety SDG Goal 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 16.1.1D Number of murders per 100 000 population
<b>Data Note</b>	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 number of contact crimes reported in the Western Cape decreased by 1,0% since 2018/19; whereas nationally an increase of 6,0% is observed. The total number of contact crimes in the Western Cape 2018/19 (113 987) is the highest recorded number over the last five (5) years. In 2022/23, the percentage of contact crimes reported is the highest for Gauteng (27,8%) and the lowest for the Northern Cape (2,9%).

**Percentage of Contact Crimes reported per South African province, 2022/23**

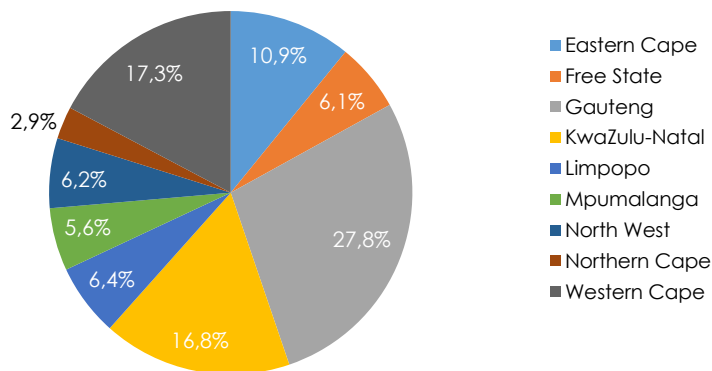


Figure 66: Percentage of contact crimes reported per province, 2022/23

**Contact crimes reported, Western Cape**

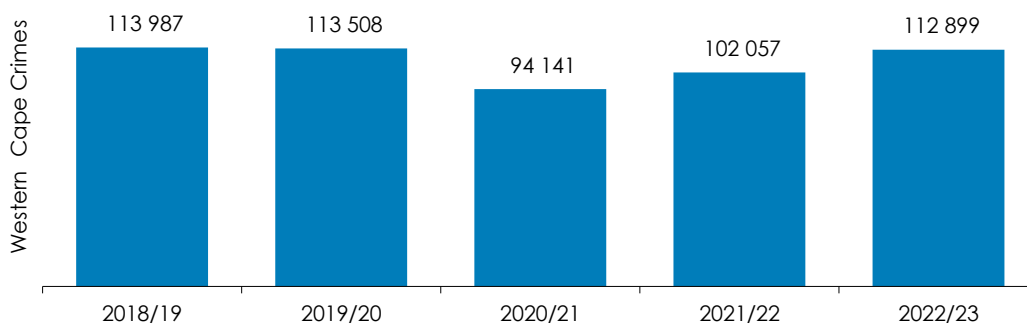


Figure 67: Contact crimes reported in the Western Cape, 2018/19 - 2022/23

**Table 82: Contact crimes reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23**

Contact crimes reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	% change
Eastern Cape	68 416	68 545	59 093	66 581	71 175	4,0%
Free State	36 879	36 059	31 668	36 356	39 839	8,0%
Gauteng	174 894	177 737	151 911	171 026	181 806	4,0%
KwaZulu-Natal	97 505	101 154	88 851	103 725	110 082	12,9%
Limpopo	35 266	34 780	31 120	37 690	42 100	19,4%
Mpumalanga	34 885	35 622	31 488	36 099	36 586	4,9%
North West	37 487	36 286	31 636	36 782	40 692	8,5%
Northern Cape	17 891	17 591	15 309	16 847	18 874	5,5%
Western Cape	113 987	113 508	94 141	102 057	112 899	-1,0%
South Africa	617 210	621 282	535 217	607 163	654 053	6,0%

**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 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS

**Other links** PSIP: 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

**All people in South Africa are and feel safe**

TREND ANALYSIS

The contact crime rate in the Western Cape decreased from 1692,4 per 100 000 population in 2018/19 to 1518,9 per 100 000 population in 2022/23. The contact crime rates were the highest for the Western Cape, followed by the Northern Cape (1391,9 per 100 000 population) and Free State (1343,9 per 100 000 population); which are higher than the contact crime rate for the country (1054,5 per 100 000 population).

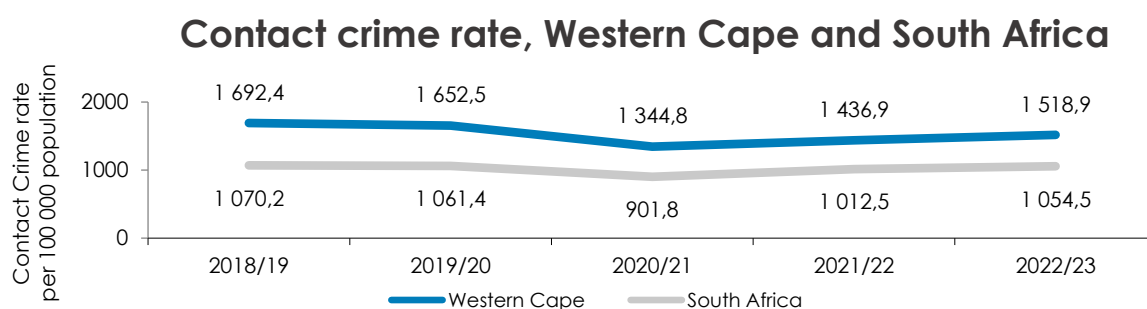


Figure 68: Contact crime rate in the Western Cape and South Africa, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Table 83: Contact crimes rate, 2018/19 – 2022/23

	Contact crimes rate				
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	1025,0	1024,5	882,2	995,9	984,4
Free State	1280,4	1244,9	1088,0	1247,7	1343,9
Gauteng	1182,9	1173,3	979,5	1081,9	1204,1
KwaZulu-Natal	876,3	899,0	781,7	906,2	886,0
Limpopo	611,0	596,9	529,7	638,0	640,5
Mpumalanga	777,7	782,3	681,7	773,3	711,3
North West	947,3	902,0	774,0	889,5	1069,6
Northern Cape	1423,4	1382,5	1189,0	1298,4	1391,9
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>1692,4</b>	<b>1652,5</b>	<b>1344,8</b>	<b>1436,9</b>	<b>1518,9</b>
South Africa	1070,2	1061,4	901,8	1012,5	1054,5

<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of contact crimes reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS Mid-year Population Estimates 2022; Census 2022 – Statistics South Africa
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	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

The total number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in the Western Cape decreased by 25,7% from 2018/19 to 2022/23 and decreased by 20,0% in South Africa for the same period under review. In 2022/23, the percentage of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported was highest in Gauteng (27,2%) and the lowest in the Northern Cape (2,9%).

## Percentage of property related crimes and aggravated robbery in South Africa per province, 2022/23

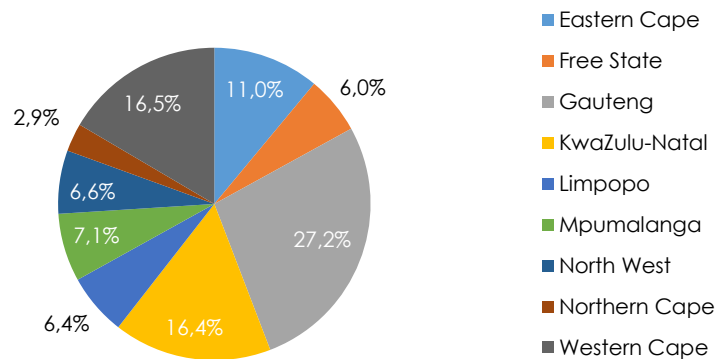


Figure 69: Percentage of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported per province, 2018/19 - 2022/23

## Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, Western Cape

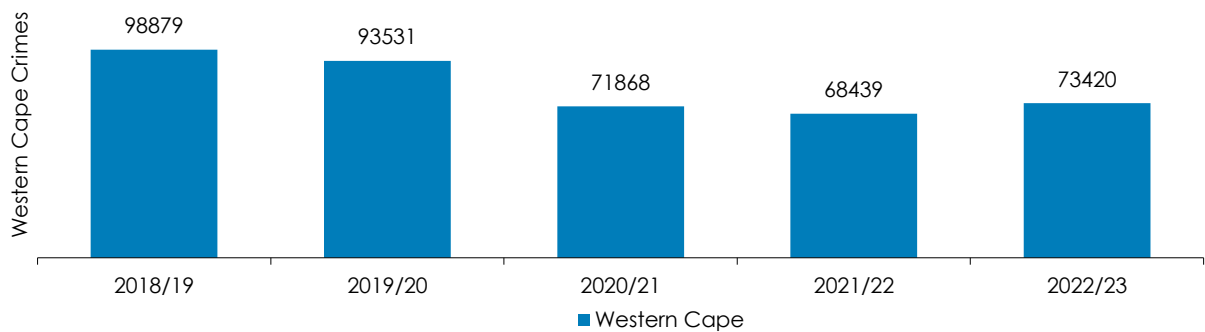


Figure 70: Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in the Western Cape, 2018/19 - 2022/23

**Table 84: Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23**

Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	% change
Eastern Cape	57 641	55 334	47 758	46 310	48 997	-15,0%
Free State	30 867	29 465	24 378	24 776	26 471	-14,2%
Gauteng	157 355	151 243	113 151	117 108	120 668	-23,3%
KwaZulu-Natal	89 088	85 578	72 945	73 835	72 672	-18,4%
Limpopo	32 108	32 321	26 118	26 988	28 431	-11,5%
Mpumalanga	38 884	37 160	31 265	30 327	31 310	-19,5%
North West	36 203	32 800	27 861	28 091	29 094	-19,6%
Northern Cape	13 953	13 101	11 827	11 159	12 965	-7,1%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>98 879</b>	<b>93 531</b>	<b>71 868</b>	<b>68 439</b>	<b>73 420</b>	<b>-25,7%</b>
South Africa	554 978	530 533	427 171	427 033	444 028	-20,0%

**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 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS

**Other links** PSIP: 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

The number of sexual offences reported increased by 3,6% in the Western Cape for the period 2018/19 to 2022/23, an increase of 3,6% is observed for South Africa for the same period. It must be noted that there is a general under-reporting of these crimes. In 2022/23, the proportion of sexual offence crimes reported was highest in KwaZulu-Natal (18,9%) and lowest in Gauteng (0,8%).

**Percentage of Sex Crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2022/23**

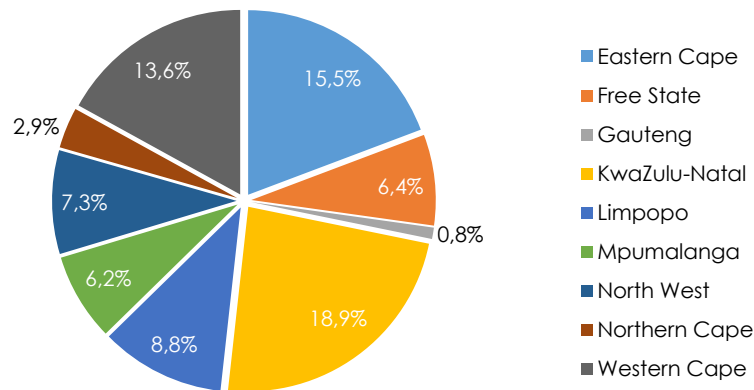


Figure 71: Percentage of sexual offences reported per province, 2022/23

**Sexual offences reported, Western Cape and South Africa**

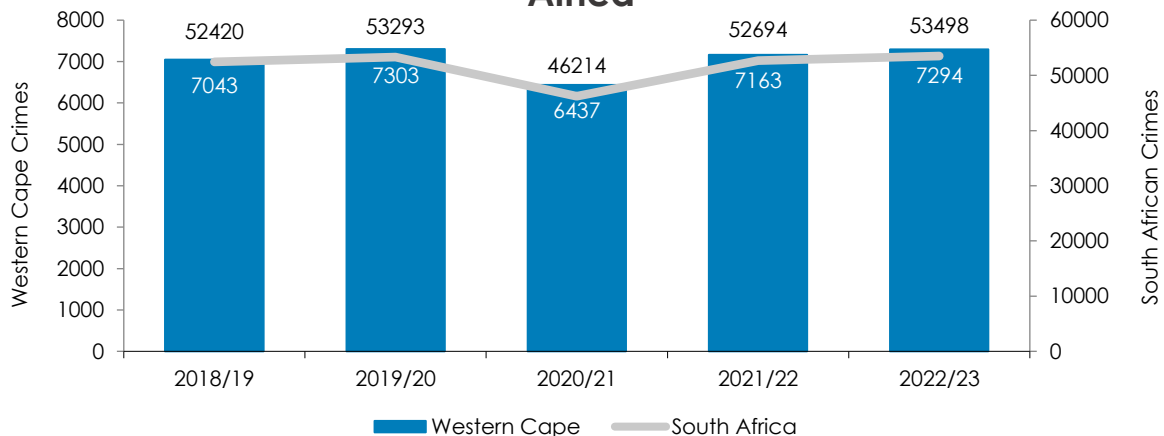


Figure 72: Sexual offences reported in the Western Cape and South Africa, 2018/19 - 2022/23



**Table 85: Sexual offence crimes reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23**

Sexual offence crimes reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	% change
Eastern Cape	8 731	8 708	7 445	8 404	8 269	-5,3%
Free State	3 457	3 746	2 971	3 416	3 415	-1,2%
Gauteng	602	526	474	493	426	-29,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	9 308	9 809	8 201	9 617	10 106	8,6%
Limpopo	4 060	3 990	3 720	4 309	4 689	15,5%
Mpumalanga	3 470	3 513	3 134	3 553	3 294	-5,1%
North West	4 021	3 824	3 262	3 737	3 899	-3,0%
Northern Cape	1 578	1 590	1 295	1 317	1 535	-2,7%
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>7 043</b>	<b>7 303</b>	<b>6 437</b>	<b>7 163</b>	<b>7 294</b>	<b>3,6%</b>
South Africa	52 420	53 293	46 214	52 694	53 498	2,1%

**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 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS

**Other links** PSIP: 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

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The number of drug-related crimes reported in the Western Cape decreased by 17,6% from 2018/19 to 2022/23; and by 30,3% for the same period in South Africa. In 2022/23, the proportion of drug-related crimes reported was highest in the Western Cape (41,4%) and lowest in the Northern Cape (1,6%).

Percentage of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2022/23

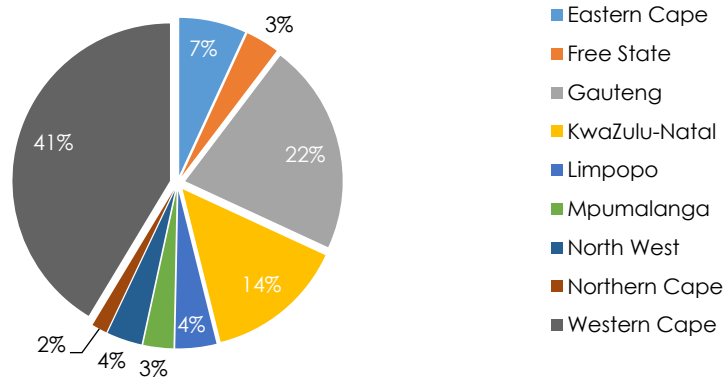


Figure 73: Percentage of drug related crimes reported per province, 2022/23

Drug related crimes reported, Western Cape and South Africa

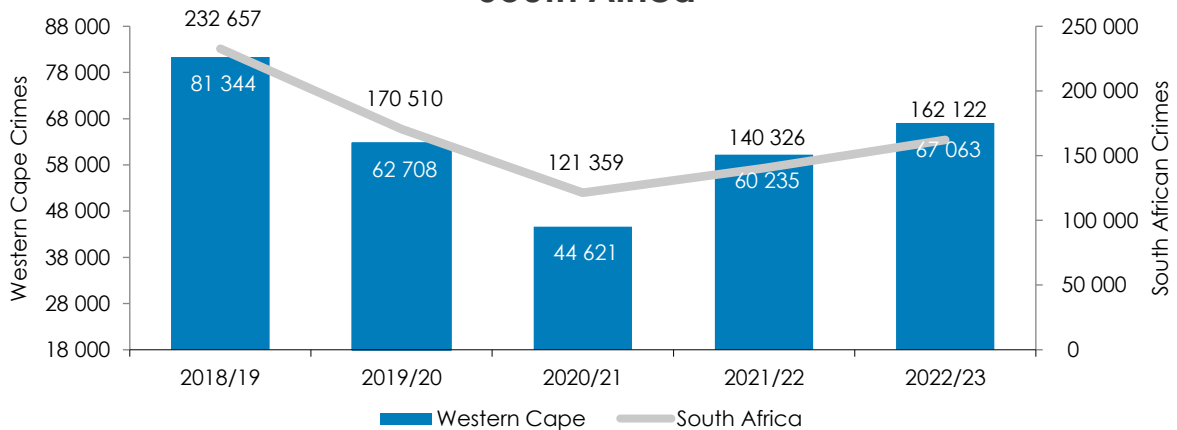


Figure 74: Drug related crimes reported in the Western Cape and South Africa, 2018/19 - 2022/23



Table 86: Drug-related Crimes reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Drug-related Crimes reported, 2018/19 – 2022/23						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	% change
Eastern Cape	15 213	13 343	9 780	9 561	11 135	-26,8%
Free State	7 888	3 989	3 379	4 143	5 607	-28,9%
Gauteng	55 639	43 275	28 034	29 578	34 963	-37,2%
KwaZulu-Natal	35 358	25 990	19 505	19 965	23 045	-34,8%
Limpopo	13 533	4 775	5 904	5 507	6 833	-49,5%
Mpumalanga	9 959	6 670	4 517	4 663	5 001	-49,8%
North West	9 910	7 140	3 511	4 705	5 896	-40,5%
Northern Cape	3 813	2 620	2 108	1 969	2 579	-32,4%
Western Cape	81 344	62 708	44 621	60 235	67 063	-17,6%
South Africa	232 657	170 510	121 359	140 326	162 122	-30,3%

**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 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS

**Other links** PSIP: 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

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TREND ANALYSIS

The drug-related crime rate in the Western Cape decreased from 1207,7 per 100 000 population in 2018/19 to 902,2 per 100 000 population in 2022/23. In 2022/23, the drug-related crime rate in Western Cape (902,2 per 100 000 population) is three times more than the rate of the country (261,4 per 100 000). For 2022/23, the Western Cape had the highest drug-related crime rate, followed by Gauteng (231,6 per 100 000 population) and the Northern Cape (190,2 per 100 000 population).

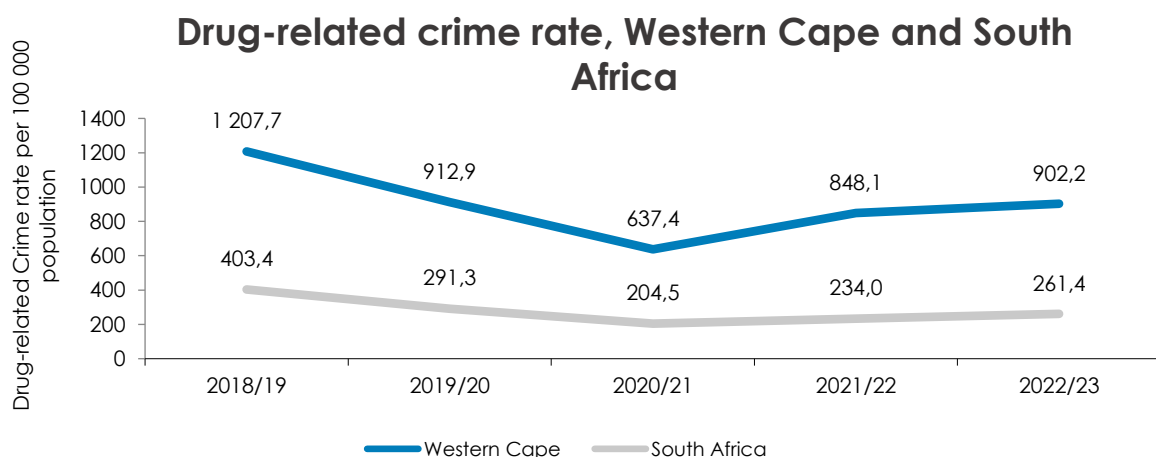


Figure 75: Drug-related crime rate in the Western Cape and South Africa, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Table 87: Rate of drug-related crimes per 100 000, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Rate of drug-related crimes per 100 000					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	227,9	199,4	146,0	143,0	154,0
Free State	273,9	137,7	116,1	142,2	189,1
Gauteng	376,3	285,7	180,8	187,1	231,6
KwaZulu-Natal	317,8	231,0	171,6	174,4	185,5
Limpopo	234,5	82,0	100,5	93,2	104,0
Mpumalanga	222,0	146,5	97,8	99,9	97,2
North West	250,4	177,5	85,9	113,8	155,0
Northern Cape	303,4	205,9	163,7	151,8	190,2
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>1207,7</b>	<b>912,9</b>	<b>637,4</b>	<b>848,1</b>	<b>902,2</b>
South Africa	403,4	291,3	204,5	234,0	261,4

<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS Mid-year Population Estimates 2022; Census 2022 – Statistics South Africa
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	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.

# Community reported serious crime in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The 17 categories of community reported serious crime reported in the Western Cape decreased by 10,5% from 2018/19 to 2022/23; and by 5,2% for the same period in South Africa. For 2022/23, Gauteng (27,3%) had the highest community reported serious crime, followed by the Western Cape (19,1%) and KwaZulu-Natal (15,6%).

Percentage of community reported serious crime in South Africa per province, 2022/23

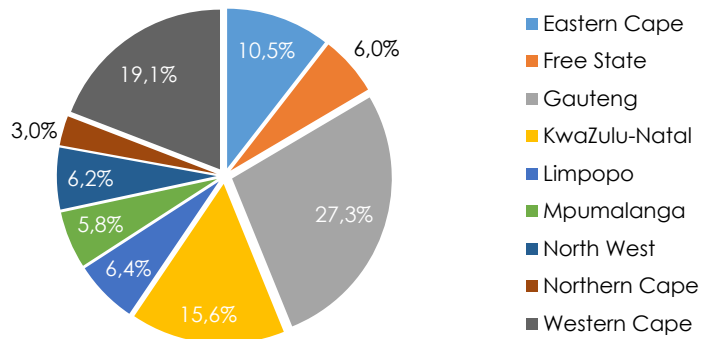


Figure 76: Community reported serious crime per province, 2022/23

17 Community reported serious crime, Western Cape and South Africa

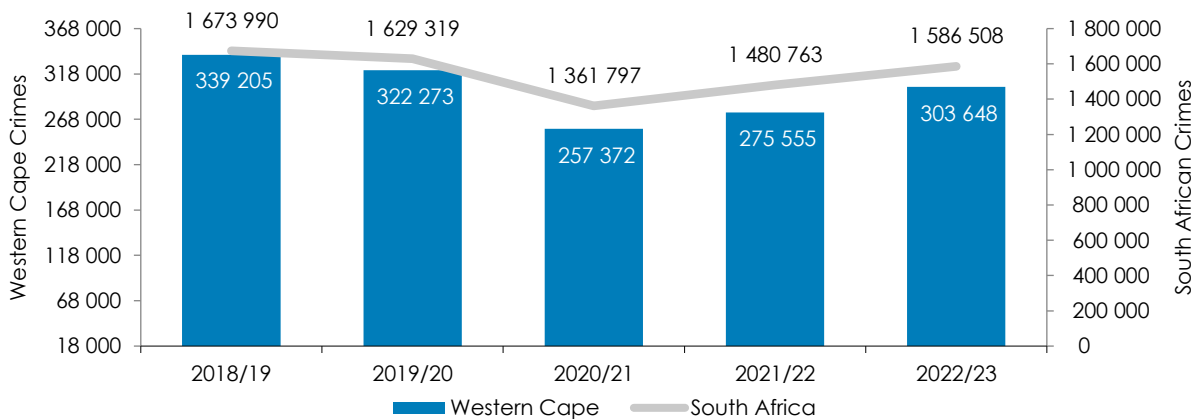


Figure 77: 17 Community reported serious crime in the Western Cape and South Africa, 2018/19 - 2022/23

**Table 88: Total community-reported crime, 2018/19 – 2022/23**

Community reported serious crime, 2018/19 – 2022/23						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	% change
Eastern Cape	169 300	168 322	146 280	156 876	166 684	-1,5%
Free State	93 779	90 997	78 771	87 937	95 446	1,8%
Gauteng	474 005	463 509	374 702	407 472	433 620	-8,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	256 928	254 206	218 077	240 339	247 708	-3,6%
Limpopo	95 976	93 952	81 111	91 571	101 410	5,7%
Mpumalanga	101 159	99 224	85 699	89 461	91 597	-9,5%
North West	98 998	92 731	81 116	90 188	98 881	-0,1%
Northern Cape	44 640	44 105	38 669	41 364	47 514	6,4%
Western Cape	339 205	322 273	257 372	275 555	303 648	-10,5%
South Africa	1 673 990	1 629 319	1 361 797	1 480 763	1 586 508	-5,2%

<b>Data format</b>	Total number of reported crimes
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of 17 categories of community-reported serious crime in a given year.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	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 serious 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 serious crime rate in the Western Cape decreased from 5036,1 per 100 000 population in 2018/19 to 4085,1 per 100 000 population in 2022/23. The 17 categories of community reported serious crime rate in the Western Cape remained the highest in the country over the period. For 2022/23, Northern Cape (3504,1 per 100 000 population) and Free State (3219,7 per 100 000 population) are the two (2) provinces with the second and third highest rate for the 17 categories of community reported serious crime reported in the country.

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

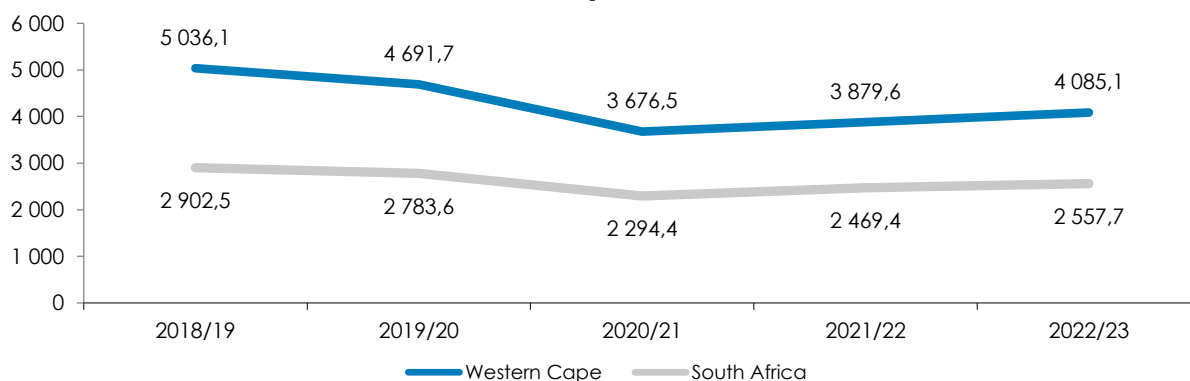


Figure 78: Rate of 17 categories of community reported serious crime in the Western Cape and South Africa, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Table 89: Rate of 17 categories of community reported serious crime per 100 000 population, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Rate of 17 categories of community reported serious crime per 100 000 population					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Eastern Cape	2536,5	2515,8	2183,8	2346,6	2305,4
Free State	3256,0	3141,6	2706,3	3017,8	3219,7
Gauteng	3206,0	3059,6	2416,1	2577,6	2871,8
KwaZulu-Natal	2309,0	2259,2	1918,7	2099,6	1993,8
Limpopo	1662,9	1612,5	1380,6	1550,2	1542,9
Mpumalanga	2255,3	2179,0	1855,3	1916,3	1780,9
North West	2501,8	2305,2	1984,6	2181,0	2599,0
Northern Cape	3551,5	3466,3	3003,4	3187,9	3504,1
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>5036,1</b>	<b>4691,7</b>	<b>3676,5</b>	<b>3879,6</b>	<b>4085,1</b>
South Africa	2902,5	2783,6	2294,4	2469,4	2557,7



<b>Data format</b>	Rate per 100 000
<b>Definition</b>	Total number of 17 categories of community-reported serious crime in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000.
<b>Data source</b>	Crime Statistics 2022/23; Crime Information Management – SAPS Mid-year Population Estimates 2022; Census 2022 – Statistics South Africa
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	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

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TREND ANALYSIS

During the financial years 2018/19 – 2022/23, a fluctuating trend in the number of road accident deaths is observed, reaching a high of 1 398 deaths in 2021/22 and a low of 1 158 deaths in 2020/21. The categories with the highest numbers of road accident deaths over the period were pedestrians and passengers.

## Road accident fatalities in the Western Cape

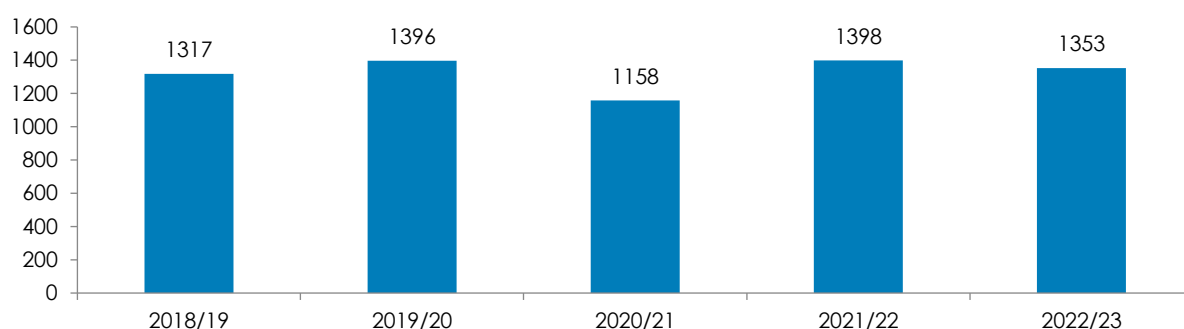


Figure 79: Road accident fatalities in the Western Cape, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Table 90: Road accident deaths in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Road accident deaths in the Western Cape					
Road User	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Cyclist	25	24	26	23	18
Driver	271	276	212	294	271
Fell off vehicle	3	6	5	0	3
Motorcycle pillion	2	6	3	1	2
Motorcyclist	61	68	47	72	75
Other	4	1	7	8	4
Passenger	343	328	271	313	303
Pedestrian	608	687	587	687	677
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 317</b>	<b>1 396</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 398</b>	<b>1 353</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Total number of deaths
<b>Definition</b>	Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	DTPW Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	

# Number of road crash fatalities per 100 000 population

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TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past five financial years, the road crash fatalities per 100 000 population decreased from 19,6 in 2018/19 to 18,8 in 2022/23. The road crash fatalities per 100 000 population was the lowest in the 2020/21 financial year at 16,5.

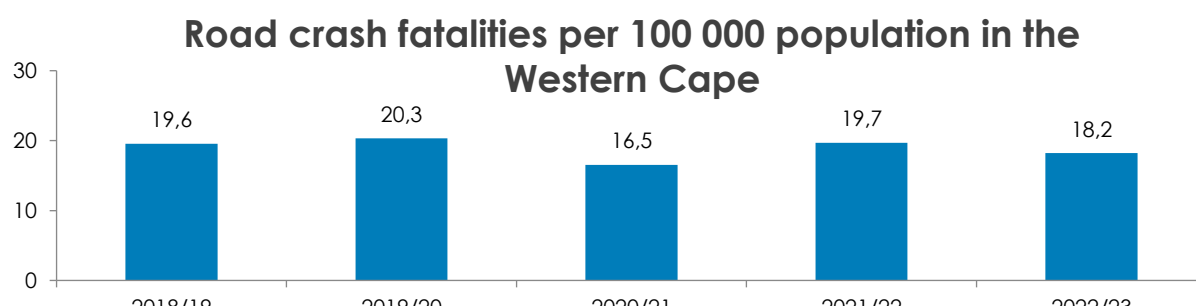


Figure 80: Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Table 91: Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape, 2018/19 – 2022/23

Road crash fatalities per 100 000 population in the Western Cape					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Road accident deaths	1 317	1 396	1 158	1 398	1 353
Population	6 735 419	6 868 933	7 000 420	7 102 683	7 433 019
<b>Deaths per 100 000 population</b>	<b>19,6</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>16,5</b>	<b>19,7</b>	<b>18,2</b>

<b>Data format</b>	Total number of deaths per 100 000 population
<b>Definition</b>	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 because of a road crash. Population indicates the number of people residing in the Western Cape Province.
<b>Data source</b>	DTPW Annual Report 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23 Mid-year Population Estimates 2022; Census 2022 - Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Safety SDG Goal 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
<b>Data Note</b>	For the financial year April to March, the corresponding mid-year population occurring in June of that year is used e.g., for 2018/19 financial year, the 2018 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 2022/23, the percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking during the day in the Western Cape was 13,7%, which is also the province with the highest percentage. The percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking in the dark in the Western Cape was 44,6%. The province with the highest percentage of the population who feel very unsafe walking in the dark in 2022/23 was Mpumalanga (55,2%).

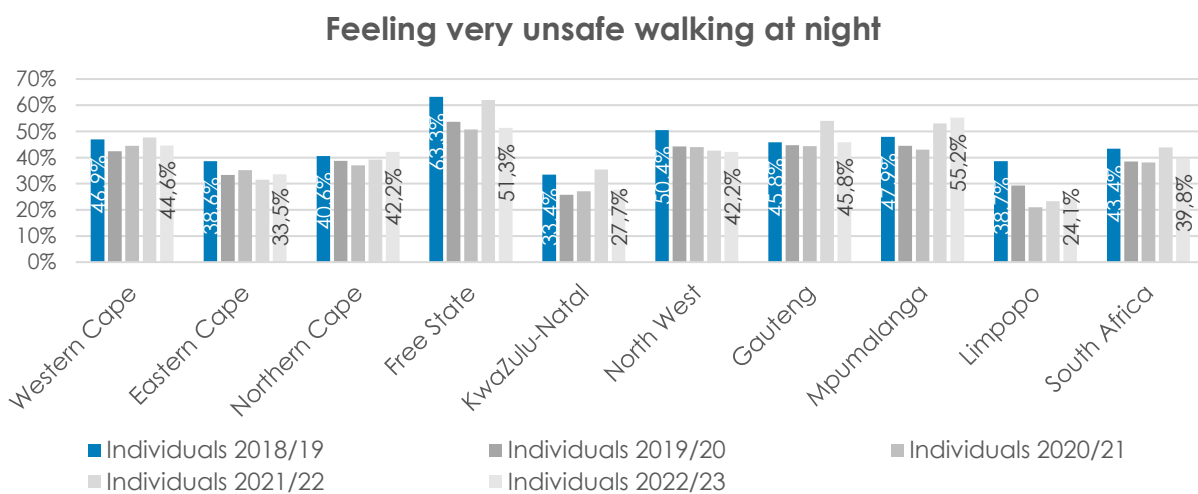


Figure 81: Feeling very unsafe walking at night, 2018/19 - 2022/23

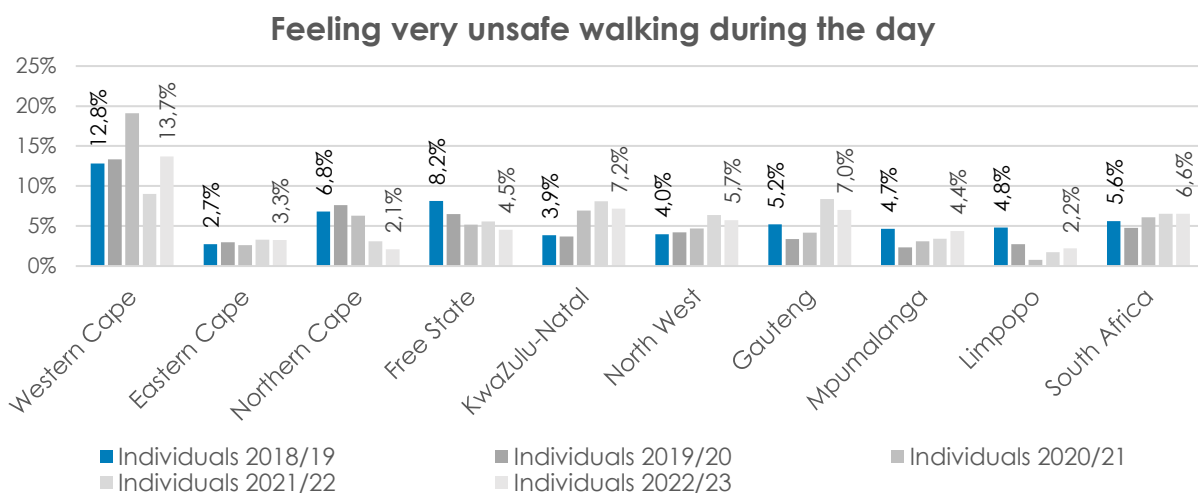


Figure 82: Feeling very unsafe walking during the day, 2018/19 - 2022/23

**Table 92: Feeling very unsafe walking at night, 2018/19 – 2022/23**

Feeling very unsafe walking at night										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Individuals 2018/19</b>	46,9%	38,6%	40,6%	63,3%	33,4%	50,4%	45,8%	47,9%	38,7%	43,4%
<b>Individuals 2019/20</b>	42,4%	33,3%	38,8%	53,7%	25,7%	44,2%	44,7%	44,5%	29,3%	38,5%
<b>Individuals 2020/21</b>	44,4%	35,2%	37,0%	50,8%	27,1%	43,9%	44,3%	43,0%	21,0%	38,1%
<b>Individuals 2021/22</b>	47,7%	31,4%	39,2%	62,0%	35,4%	42,6%	54,0%	53,1%	23,3%	43,9%
<b>Individuals 2022/23</b>	44,6%	33,5%	42,2%	51,3%	27,7%	42,2%	45,8%	55,2%	24,1%	39,8%

**Table 93: Feeling very unsafe walking during the day, 2018/19 – 2022/23**

Feeling very unsafe walking during the day										
	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
<b>Individuals 2018/19</b>	12,8%	2,7%	6,8%	8,2%	3,9%	4,0%	5,2%	4,7%	4,8%	5,6%
<b>Individuals 2019/20</b>	13,3%	3,0%	7,6%	6,5%	3,7%	4,2%	3,4%	2,3%	2,7%	4,8%
<b>Individuals 2020/21</b>	19,1%	2,6%	6,3%	5,2%	6,9%	4,7%	4,2%	3,1%	0,8%	6,1%
<b>Individuals 2021/22</b>	9,0%	3,3%	3,1%	5,6%	8,1%	6,4%	8,4%	3,4%	1,7%	6,5%
<b>Individuals 2022/23</b>	13,7%	3,3%	2,1%	4,5%	7,2%	5,7%	7,0%	4,4%	2,2%	6,6%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of the population who feel safe walking during the day; walking in the dark;
<b>Data source</b>	Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23 - Statistics South Africa
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: 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
<b>Data Note</b>	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 police

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2022/23, the Free State (61,8%) had the highest percentage of individuals who trust police and the North West (45,0%) had the lowest. The Western Cape (45,8%) the third lowest trust in police and nationally, trust in police was 51,1%.

## Trust police in the Western Cape

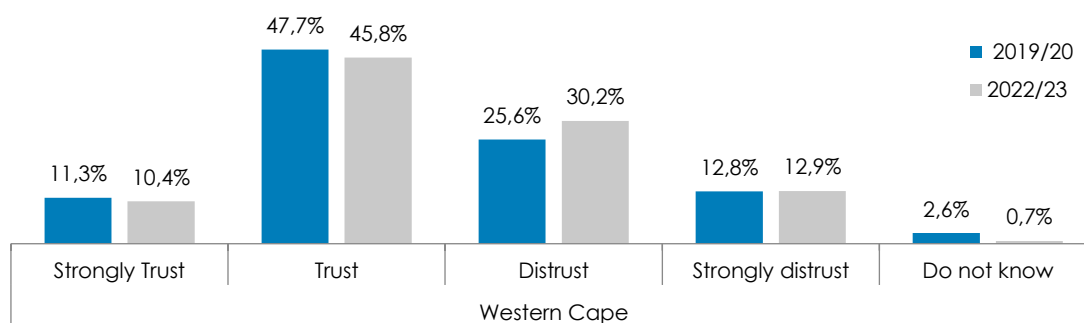


Figure 83: Trust in police in the Western Cape, 2019/20 and 2022/23

Table 94: Trust police, 2019/20 and 2022/23

		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%
2022/23	Strongly Trust	10,4%	12,8%	11,2%	10,2%	4,3%	9,1%	5,8%	8,2%	15,4%	8,4%
	Trust	45,8%	61,1%	45,8%	61,8%	53,6%	45,0%	45,8%	51,7%	58,1%	51,1%
	Distrust	30,2%	21,1%	30,3%	19,6%	24,0%	27,6%	33,8%	29,0%	19,4%	27,4%
	Strongly distrust	12,9%	4,7%	11,3%	8,1%	17,2%	16,0%	13,3%	10,8%	6,6%	12,2%
	Do not know	0,7%	0,2%	1,4%	0,4%	0,8%	2,4%	1,2%	0,3%	0,4%	0,9%

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of the population who trust the police.
<b>Data source</b>	Governance Public Safety and Justice Survey- 2019/2020, 2022/23 - Statistics South Africa
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Safety
<b>Data Note</b>	

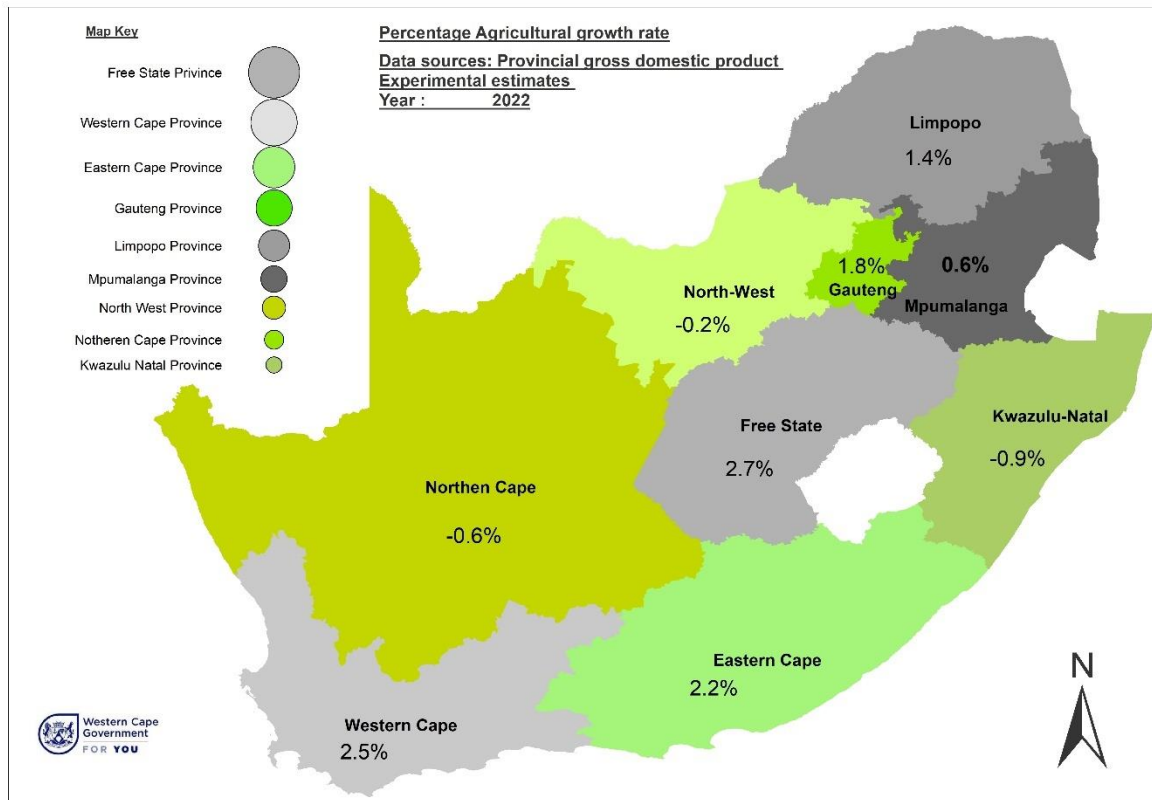


**Rural  
development,  
food security  
and land reform**



# Percentage agricultural growth rate

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above illustrates the percentage agriculture industry economic growth rate per province. (Data source: Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022 – Stats SA)

# Percentage agricultural growth rate

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

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the five-year period (2018 – 2022) in the Western Cape, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing growth rate has shown variability year-on-year. The agricultural sector in the Western Cape increased from 2018 (-1,6) to 2022 (2,5) with the lowest rate experienced in 2019 (-8,5). In 2022, KwaZulu-Natal is the province that experienced the highest negative growth of -0,9.

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth

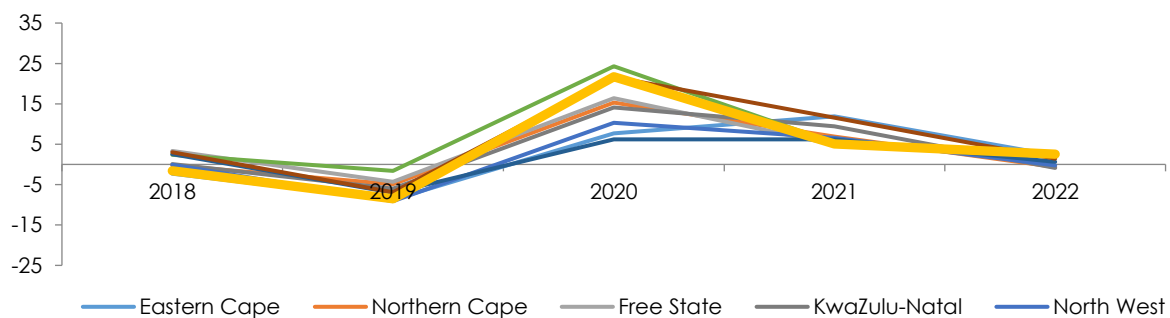


Figure 84: Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth, 2018 - 2022

Table 95: Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth, 2018 - 2022

Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth, Western Cape					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Eastern Cape	-2,3	-8,7	7,7	11,9	2,2
Northern Cape	-0,2	-4,9	15,3	6,9	-0,6
Free State	3,3	-4,3	16,4	4,9	2,7
KwaZulu-Natal	0,1	-6,0	14,1	9,4	-0,9
North West	-0,1	-9,1	10,3	6,6	-0,2
Gauteng	2,4	-1,6	24,3	5,3	1,8
Mpumalanga	2,5	-7,0	6,2	6,2	0,6
Limpopo	3,0	-6,9	21,6	11,6	1,4
Western Cape	-1,6	-8,5	21,7	5,1	2,5

**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** Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022, Stats SA  
**Other links** PSIP: Growth for Jobs  
**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 was 4,6% in 2022. In 2022, the Northern Cape had the highest contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing (7,6%), followed by the Free State (5,4%).

## Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribution to GDP

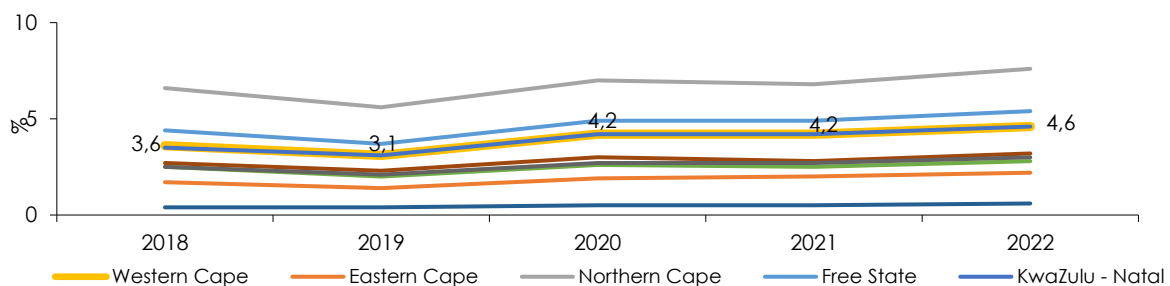


Figure 85: Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribution to GDP, 2018 - 2022

Table 96: Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP, 2018 - 2022

Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP 2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Western Cape	3,6	3,1	4,2	4,2	4,6
Eastern Cape	1,7	1,4	1,9	2,0	2,2
Northern Cape	6,6	5,6	7,0	6,8	7,6
Free State	4,4	3,7	4,9	4,9	5,4
KwaZulu - Natal	3,5	3,1	4,2	4,2	4,6
North West	2,5	2,0	2,6	2,5	2,8
Gauteng	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6
Mpumalanga	2,7	2,3	3,0	2,8	3,2
Limpopo	2,5	2,1	2,7	2,7	3,0

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage contribution of agriculture to GDP per province
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage contribution of agriculture in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province.
<b>Data source</b>	Provincial gross domestic product: experimental estimates, 2013–2022, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	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 reached a high of 10.2% in March 2020, (the lowest rate of 5.9% was experienced in March 2021). In Q4 of 2023, the percentage of people employed in agriculture is the highest in the Northern Cape (15,9%; followed by the Eastern Cape (9,3%) and fifth highest in the Western Cape (8,7%).

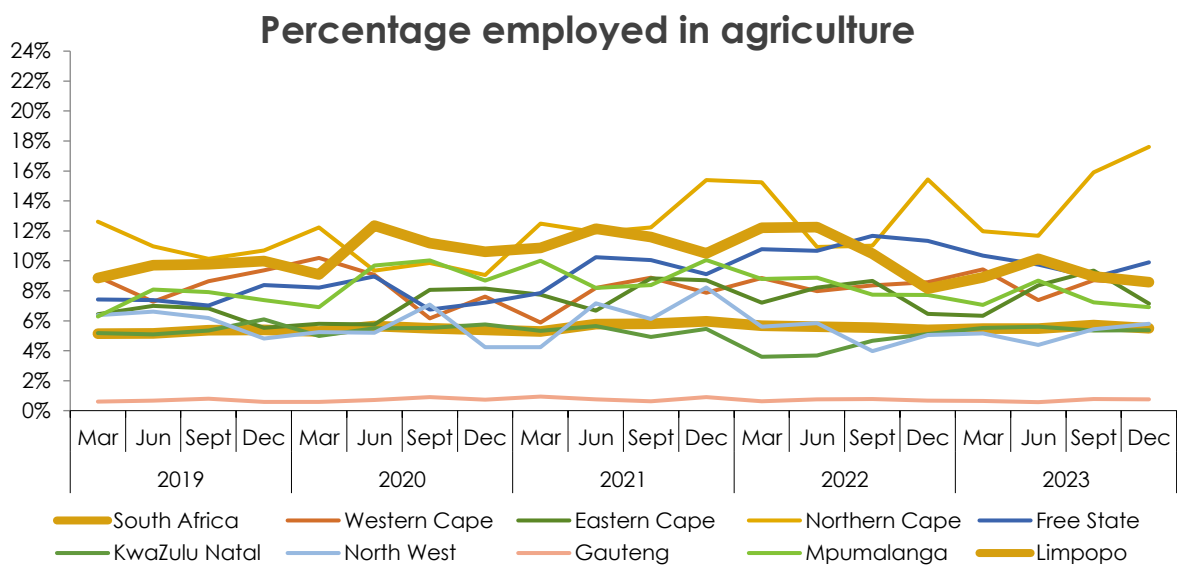


Figure 86: Percentage employed in agriculture, 2019 – 2023

Table 97: Percentage employed in agriculture, 2019 – 2023

Percentage employed in agriculture					
	September 2019	September 2020	September 2021	September 2022	September 2023
Eastern Cape	6,8%	8,1%	8,8%	8,7%	9,3%
Northern Cape	10,1%	9,9%	12,2%	11,0%	15,9%
Free State	7,0%	6,7%	10,1%	11,7%	8,9%
KwaZulu Natal	5,3%	5,5%	4,9%	4,7%	5,4%
North West	6,2%	7,1%	6,1%	4,0%	5,4%
Gauteng	0,8%	0,9%	0,6%	0,8%	0,8%
Mpumalanga	7,9%	10,0%	8,4%	7,7%	7,2%
Limpopo	9,8%	11,2%	11,6%	10,5%	9,0%
Western Cape	8,6%	6,2%	8,9%	8,4%	8,7%
South Africa	5,4%	5,5%	5,8%	5,5%	5,7%

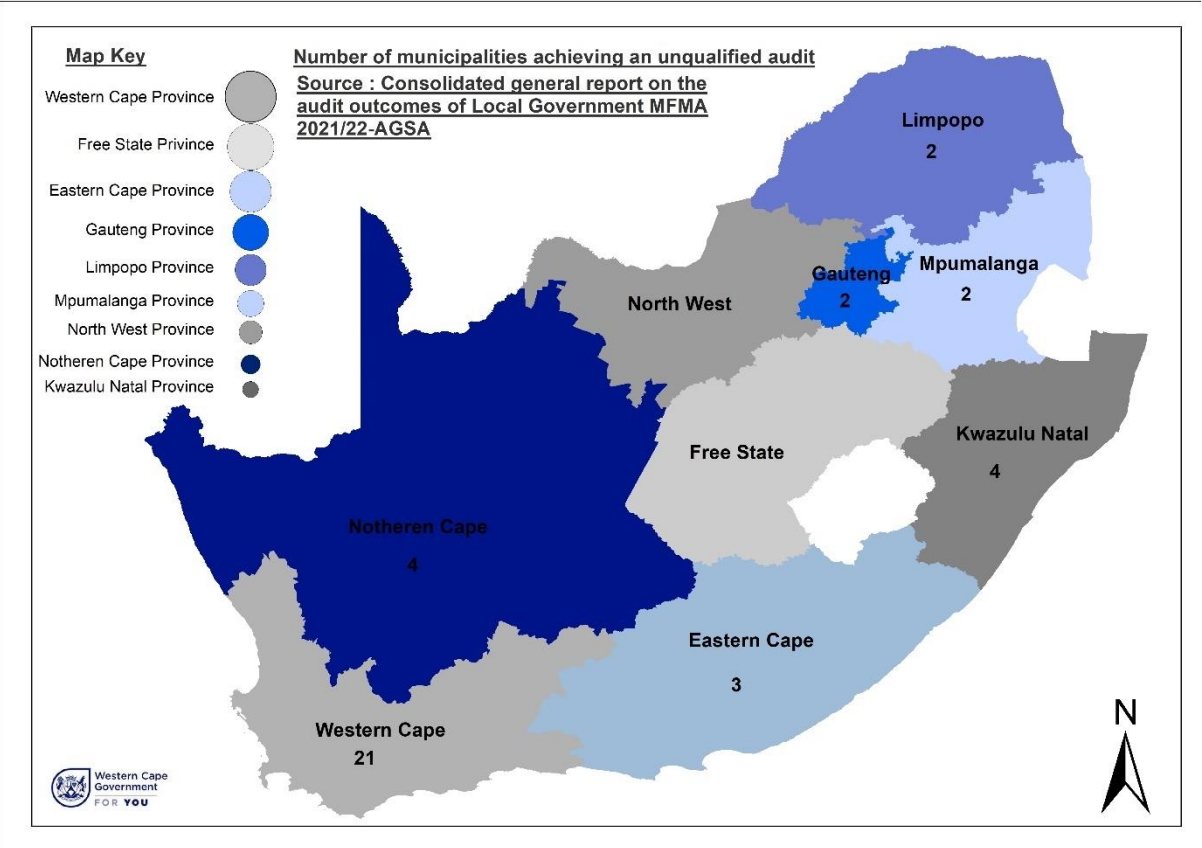
<b>Data format</b>	Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape and South Africa
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to total employment in the province and South Africa.
<b>Data source</b>	QLFS 2019 - 2023, Stats SA
<b>Other links</b>	PSIP: Growth for Jobs
<b>Data Note</b>	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.



# Governance

# Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit

## SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the number of municipalities in each province achieving an unqualified audit. (Data source: Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2021/22 – Auditor-General of South Africa).

# Number of municipalities with unqualified audits

*Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province had the highest number of municipalities (21) that received unqualified audits with no findings for the 2021/22 financial year - this is also the highest percentage (70,0%).

**Local government audit results per province, 2021/22**

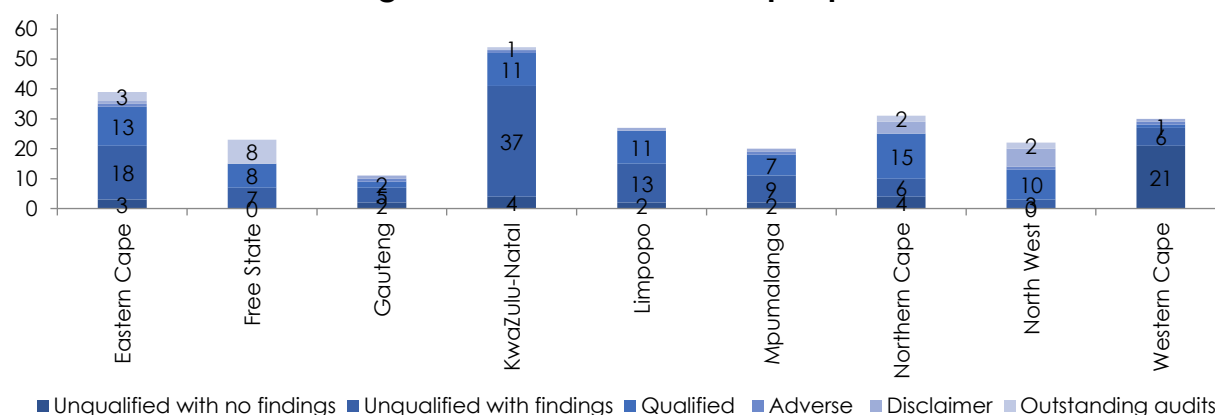


Figure 87: Local government audit results per province, 2021/22

Table 98: Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, 2021/22

Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, 2021/21									
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	4	-	2	3	1	4	5	3	22
Unqualified with findings	16	6	7	35	16	7	5	3	5
Qualified with findings	14	10	1	13	8	5	15	9	3
Adverse with findings	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Disclaimed with findings	4	-	-	3	2	3	4	9	-
Outstanding audits	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total number of municipalities	39	23	11	54	27	20	31	22	30

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
<b>Data source</b>	Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2021/22
<b>Other links</b>	Innovation, Culture and Governance
<b>Data Note</b>	



# 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. 2021/22 saw a total of 21 municipalities receiving unqualified audits with no findings. The graph indicates a positive increasing trend from 2017/18 – 2020/21.

**Audit results of Western Cape municipalities**

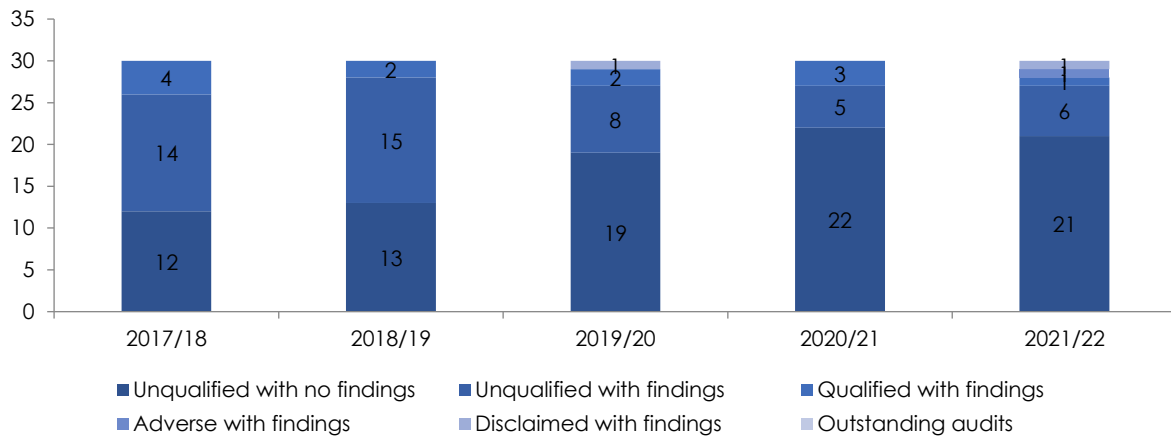


Figure 88: Audit results of Western Cape municipalities, 2017/18 - 2021/22

**Table 99: Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape, 2017/18 – 2021/22**

Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape					
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Unqualified with no findings	12	13	19	22	21
Unqualified with findings	14	15	8	5	6
Qualified with findings	4	2	2	3	1
Adverse with findings					1
Disclaimed with findings			1		1
Outstanding audits					

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
<b>Data source</b>	Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2021/22
<b>Other links</b>	Innovation, Culture and Governance
<b>Data Note</b>	

# Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits

*Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system*

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province had the highest number of provincial departments (11) that received a clean audit; and this is also the highest percentage (84,6%). The Eastern Cape had had eight (8) out of 14 provincial departments (57,1%) having received a clean audit.

**Audit profile of provincial departments per province, 2022/23**

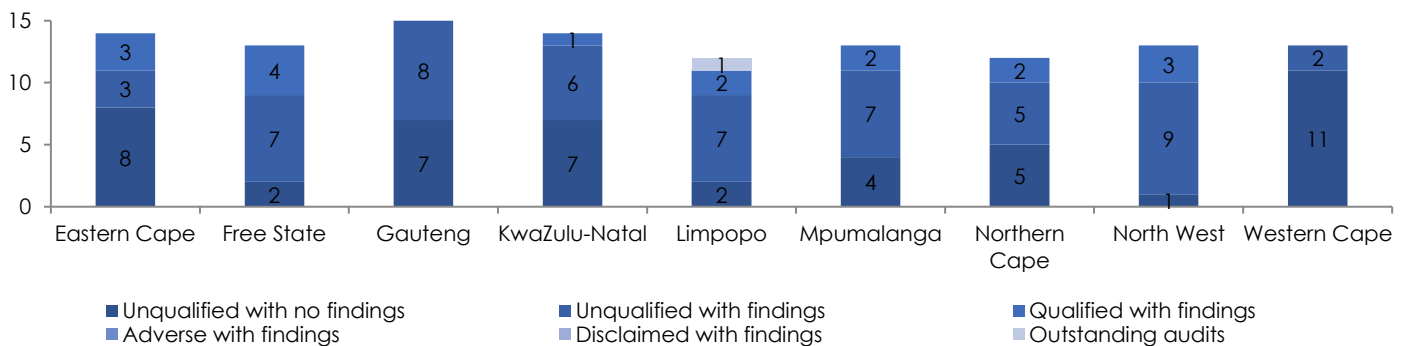


Figure 89: Audit profile of provincial departments per province, 2022/23

Table 100: Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in 2022/23

Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in 2022/23									
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	8	2	7	7	2	4	5	1	11
Unqualified with findings	3	7	8	6	7	7	5	9	2
Qualified with findings	3	4	-	1	2	2	2	3	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total number of departments	14	13	15	14	12	13	12	13	13

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits from AG.
<b>Data source</b>	Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2022/23
<b>Other links</b>	Innovation, Culture and Governance
<b>Data Note</b>	

# 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 2022/23, the Western Cape had 11 departments with unqualified audits with no findings.

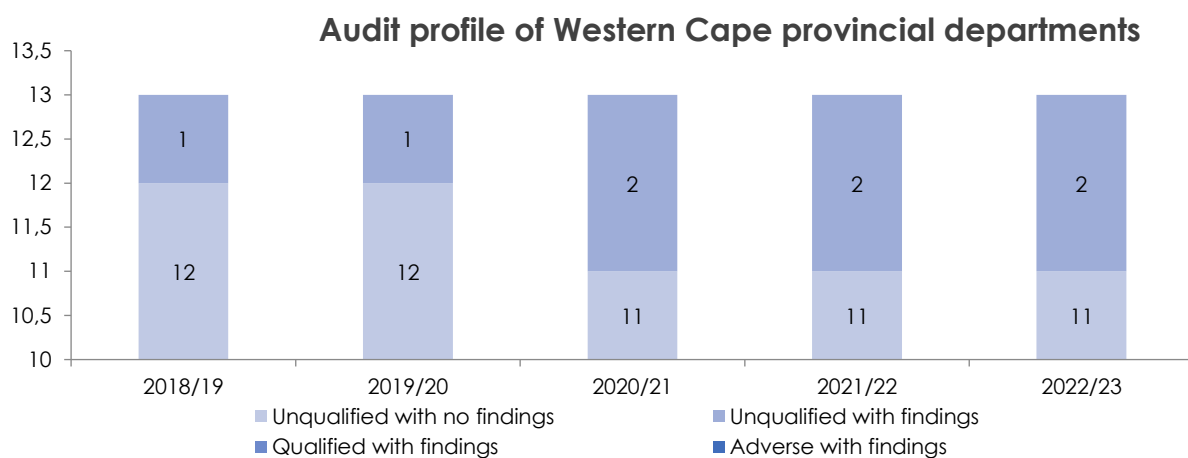


Figure 90: Audit profile of Western Cape provincial departments, 2018/19 - 2022/23

Table 101: Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in the Western Cape, 2017/18 - 2021/22

Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape					
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Unqualified with no findings	12	12	11	11	11
Unqualified with findings	1	1	2	2	2
Qualified with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	-

<b>Data format</b>	Number
<b>Definition</b>	Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
<b>Data source</b>	Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2021/22
<b>Other links</b>	Innovation, Culture and Governance
<b>Data Note</b>	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

In 2019 provincial elections, both the voter turnout percentage and the participation rate decreased in comparison to the past 3 provincial elections. The 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% in 2021 provides for an interesting perspective on the citizen's faith in democracy.

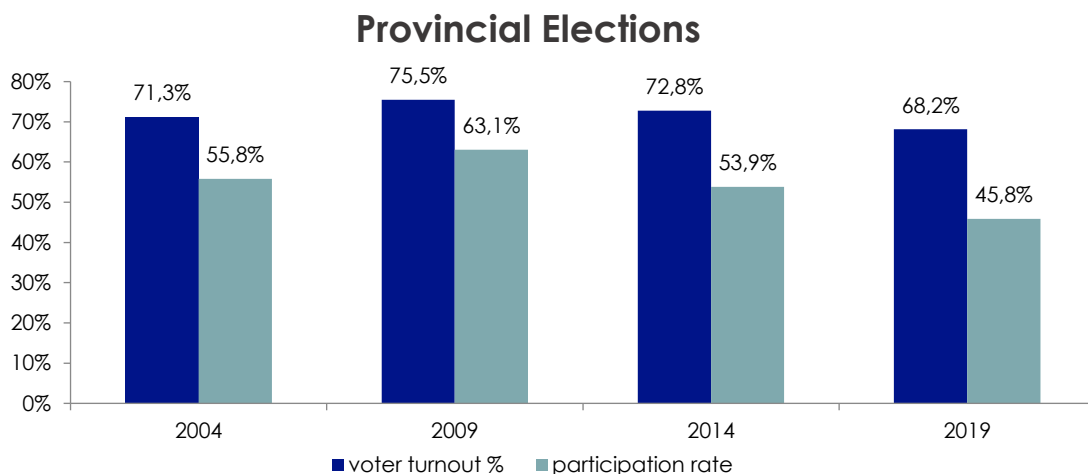


Figure 91: Provincial Elections, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019

Table 102: Participation rates in provincial elections, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019

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

### Municipal Elections

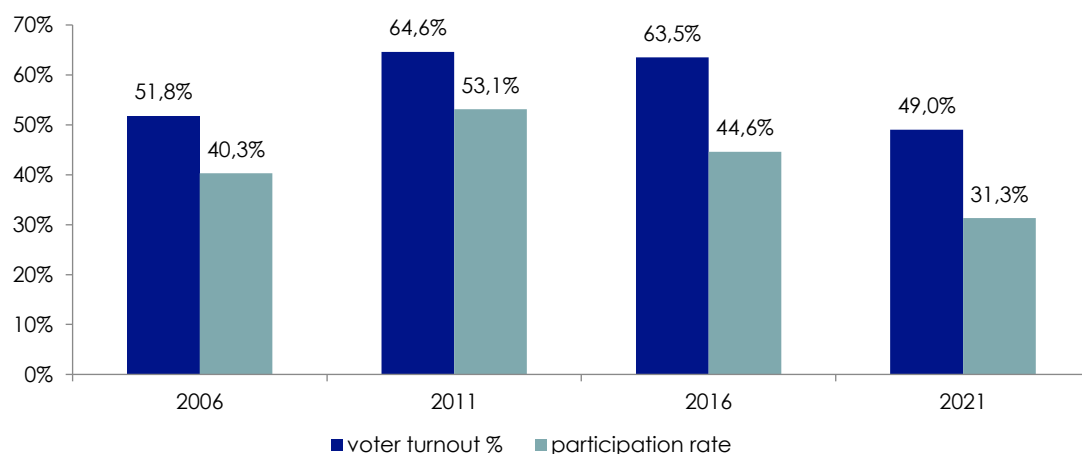


Figure 92: Municipal Elections, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021

Table 103: Participation rates in municipal elections, 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021

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

<b>Data format</b>	Percentage
<b>Definition</b>	Electoral participation rates -- % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape.
<b>Data source</b>	IEC, election reports
<b>Other links</b>	Innovation, Culture and Governance
<b>Data Note</b>	

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

Provincial Data Office

Department of the Premier

PO Box 659

Cape Town

8000

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Contact Person: Faizel Noordien

Email: [Faizel.Noordien@westerncape.gov.za](mailto:Faizel.Noordien@westerncape.gov.za)



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