



Western Cape
Government



Measuring Results Using Key Outcome Indicators

March 2019

Acknowledgements

It is evident that the Western Cape Government (WCG) is committed to a data driven organization and have made a concerted effort towards the provision of relevant and accurate data and information to inform evidence-based decision-making on development outcomes and service delivery.

The WCG has recognised that there is a demand for accurate and reliable data and statistics at global, regional, national, provincial and local levels, and to manage data as a strategic asset. There is also a demand in the WCG for coherence in the production and use of data and information to inform evidence-based decision-making. This publication serves as an appreciation that the WCG produces relevant and accurate data and information to support its data demands. More specifically, the Province-wide Data Governance agenda focuses on the overall management of the availability, usability, integrity, and security of data assets within the WCG.

A word of appreciation goes to the Directorate Province-wide Monitoring and Evaluation for their meticulous detail in ensuring that each indicator as presented in this annual release, has the relevance for further use and application. Appreciation is also extended to the Directorate Spatial Information for their contribution in linking the spatial element into the outcome indicator discussion.

I would like to acknowledge the strategic insights of the Chief Director: Strategic Management Information for the continuous re-design and ensuring that this publication is supported with meta data inclusive of a compendium of outcome indicators with data sources.

Acknowledgement also goes out to the contributions from the Head of Departments; and the Head of Corporate Service Centre in using this publication as a foundation for further application in indicator development.

This annual release concludes the series of releases for this financial year and is accessible via the website of the Department of the Premier.



Advocate Brent Gerber

Introduction

The Western Cape Government (WCG) recognises the challenges around quality data and information; such as increased demand, better data management, data sharing, duplication, consistency of methods and the need for comparable data at national, regional and international levels.

This publication, "Measuring results using key outcome indicators," provides a coherent set of data trends to support evidence-based development. It serves as a source of metrics to key development outcome indicators, that are crucial in supporting both the national and sub-national policy imperatives. The publication also provides comparable data about development; and the state of people's lives, both in provinces and South Africa in general, using a set of key outcome indicators where the data is accurate, relevant, credible, reliable and periodic. This publication is an updated version with the most recent data and information, that provides comparable national and provincial trends on key indicators.

This annual publication further provides relevant and accurate data trends on key outcome indicators as an evidence-base to the Executive on matters to improve societal outcomes; as well as for policy, strategy, programme, project and budget review and adjustment.

The data for the publication is sourced and collated from various data sources; official data from Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) and administrative data from various provincial and national departments. The publication is produced from the database with indicators and related trends.

This publication is an output of the Chief Directorate Strategic Management Information, using a Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation approach for the measuring of results linked to key government priorities.

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About this Publication

This publication provides accurate, relevant and up to date data that serves as a quick reference for policy makers on key indicator trends across a number of universal statistical themes.

The publication is guided by international definitions and measurement of development indicators; and using examples and benchmarks from other country specific statistical systems. The publication provides data trends for ninety (90) outcome indicators where the data is accurate, credible, reliable and periodic. It is supported with an Outcome Indicators Framework; and a Core Directory of Common Data sources with the relevant norms and standards for indicators and data sources.

The publication provides an overview of the Western Cape in relation to key development indicators 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.

A further focus of this publication relates to providing comparable national and provincial trends on key indicators. Where applicable, all nine (9) provinces' data are provided in the table accompanying the indicator. For ease of representation, not all graphs show nine (9) provinces. There is however concentration on providing comparisons between the key provinces of the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal.

The indicator trends are represented mostly at national and provincial levels due to the challenges experienced in the disaggregation of data, the quality and the access and availability of lower level data. Data is sourced from government administration datasets, official statistics and research by local institutions. The publication uses 2012/13 as a baseline year for all trends, where data is available and where relevant. Trends are displayed from this baseline year up to and including the latest data available at the time of publication. Any indicator trend prior to 2012/13 baseline year may be requested from the Strategic Management Information unit within the Department of the Premier.

Definitions

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

Universal Statistical Themes

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

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

Policy Domain alignment

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

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

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

Provincial Strategic Goals

The Provincial Strategic Goals (PSGs) are formulated as the basis for the policy priorities of the Western Cape Government. Linkages to the PSGs are made for each indicator. The PSGs are listed below:

PSG 1: Create Opportunities for Growth and Jobs

PSG 2: Improve Education Outcomes and Opportunities for Youth Development

PSG 3: Increase Wellness and Safety, and Tackle Social Ills

PSG 4: Enable a Resilient, Sustainable, Quality and Inclusive Living Environment

PSG 5: Embed Good Governance and Integrated Service Delivery through Partnerships and Spatial Alignment

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

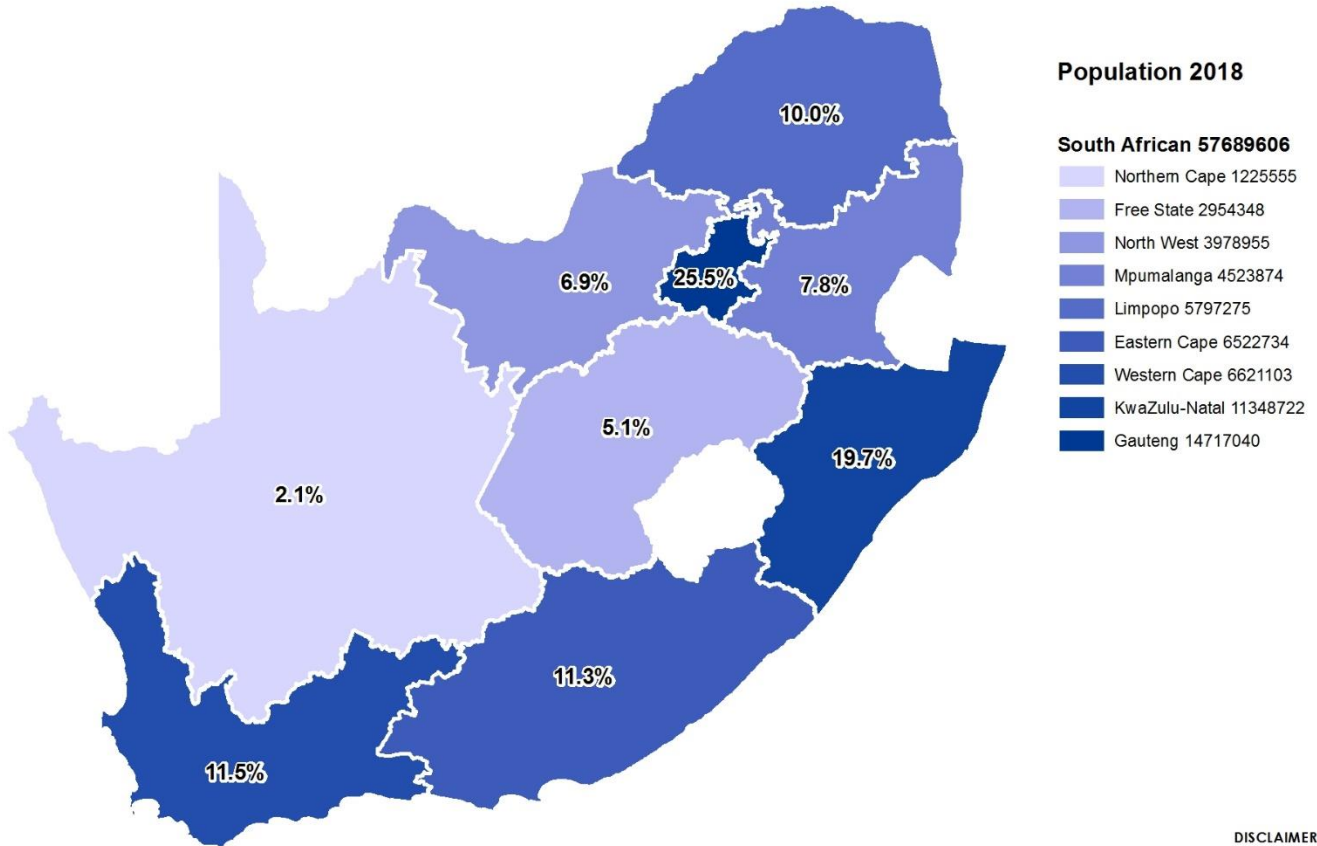


Population



South African population

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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The map above shows the distribution of the country's population across the provinces in 2018.



The Western Cape population by age group and gender

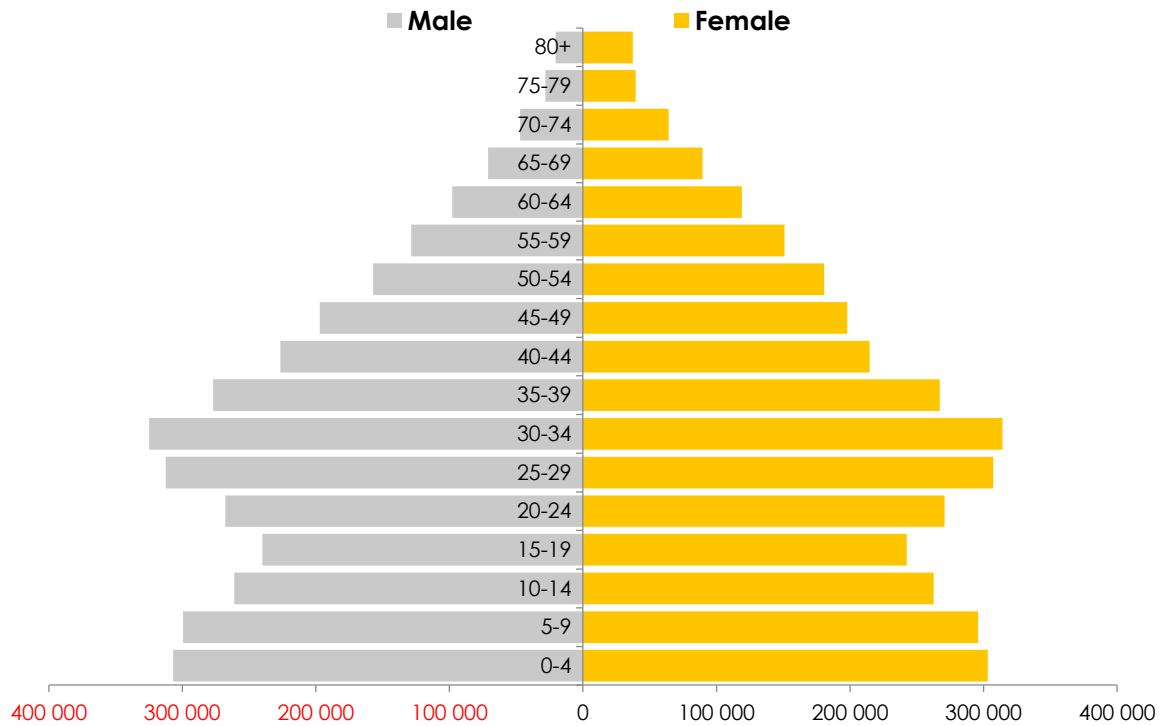
TREND ANALYSIS

The total number of people living in the Western Cape was 6 621 103 in 2018 as compared to 6 510 312 in 2017, with 49.3% of the population being male and 50.7% female. From the age group 50 years and older, the proportion of females are significantly higher than males.

Western Cape population by age category, 2018					
	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
0-4	306 960	303 122	610 082	50.3%	49.7%
5- 9	299 444	296 000	595 444	50.3%	49.7%
10-14	261 066	262 738	523 803	49.8%	50.2%
15-19	240 075	242 399	482 475	49.8%	50.2%
20-24	267 944	270 865	538 809	49.7%	50.3%
25-29	312 446	307 156	619 602	50.4%	49.6%
30-34	324 900	314 188	639 088	50.8%	49.2%
35-39	276 923	267 216	544 139	50.9%	49.1%
40-44	226 605	214 695	441 300	51.3%	48.7%
45-49	197 058	197 941	394 999	49.9%	50.1%
50-54	157 008	180 706	337 714	46.5%	53.5%
55-59	128 682	151 010	279 693	46.0%	54.0%
60-64	97 872	118 970	216 842	45.1%	54.9%
65-69	71 159	89 612	160 771	44.3%	55.7%
70-74	47 029	64 108	111 137	42.3%	57.7%
70-79	28 067	39 545	67 612	41.5%	58.5%
80+	20 370	37 223	57 594	35.4%	64.6%
Total	3 263 609	3 357 494	6 621 103	49.3%	50.7%



Western Cape populaton by age group and gender, 2018



Data format	Number
Definition	The total number of people living in the Western Cape by age group and gender in a given year
Data source	Mid-Year Population Estimates 2018, Stats SA
Other links	n/a
Data Note	

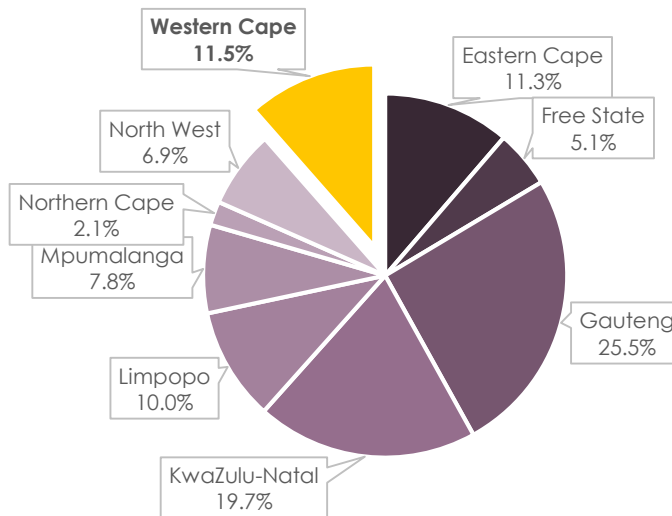


The South African population per province

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's population has increased from 5.9 million people in 2013 to 6.6 million in 2018; and now has the 3rd largest population in the country, with Gauteng having the largest population. In 2017, the Western Cape's population has grown to be larger than the Eastern Cape for the first time. The Western Cape accounts for 11.5% of the country's population; and has the second highest average annual growth rate (2.04%) following Gauteng (2.72%). Overall from 2013 to 2018, Gauteng has grown by 14.4%, followed by the Western Cape with 10.6% and North West with 10.4%.

Total population per province, 2018



Province	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	average annual growth rate
Eastern Cape	6 476 989	6 480 179	6 485 213	6 491 822	6 498 683	6 522 734	0.14%
Free State	2 782 355	2 801 536	2 821 961	2 843 654	2 866 678	2 954 348	1.21%
Gauteng	12 867 300	13 203 839	13 550 060	13 907 328	14 278 669	14 717 040	2.72%
KwaZulu-Natal	10 576 508	10 691 371	10 812 926	10 941 154	11 074 784	11 348 722	1.42%
Limpopo	5 510 831	5 572 558	5 638 005	5 706 877	5 778 442	5 797 275	1.02%
Mpumalanga	4 147 052	4 218 217	4 291 530	4 366 988	4 444 212	4 523 874	1.75%
North West	1 155 941	1 169 760	1 184 038	1 198 794	1 213 996	1 225 555	1.18%
Northern Cape	3 602 854	3 663 157	3 725 377	3 789 539	3 856 174	3 978 955	2.01%
Western Cape	5 984 557	6 111 748	6 241 380	6 373 785	6 510 312	6 621 103	2.04%
South Africa	53 104 386	53 912 366	54 750 491	55 619 940	56 521 948	57 689 606	1.67%

Data format

Number

Definition

The total number of persons living in South Africa by province

Data source

Mid-Year Population Estimates 2018, Stats SA

Other links

n/a

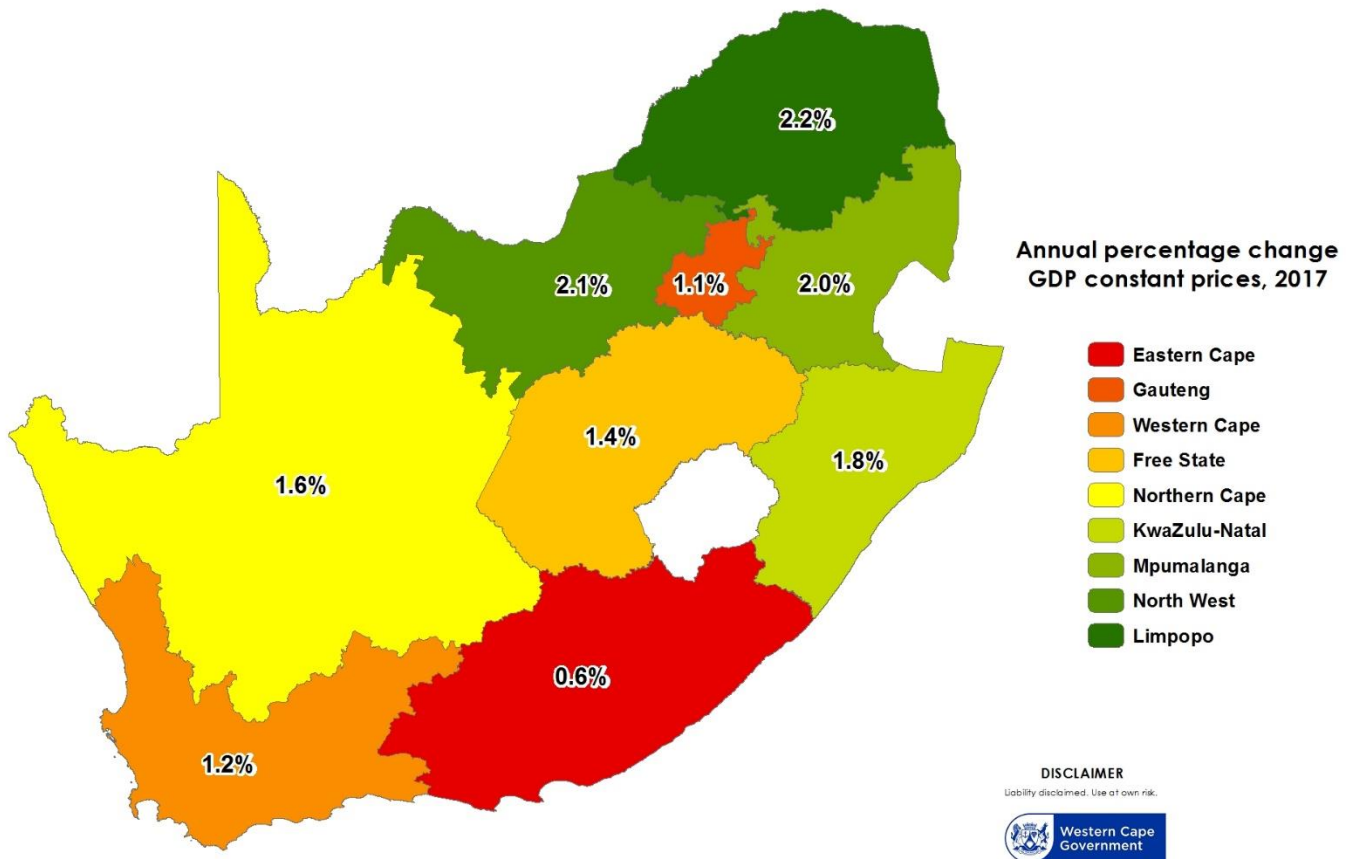
Data Note



Economic Growth and Transformation

Real regional GDP growth rate per province

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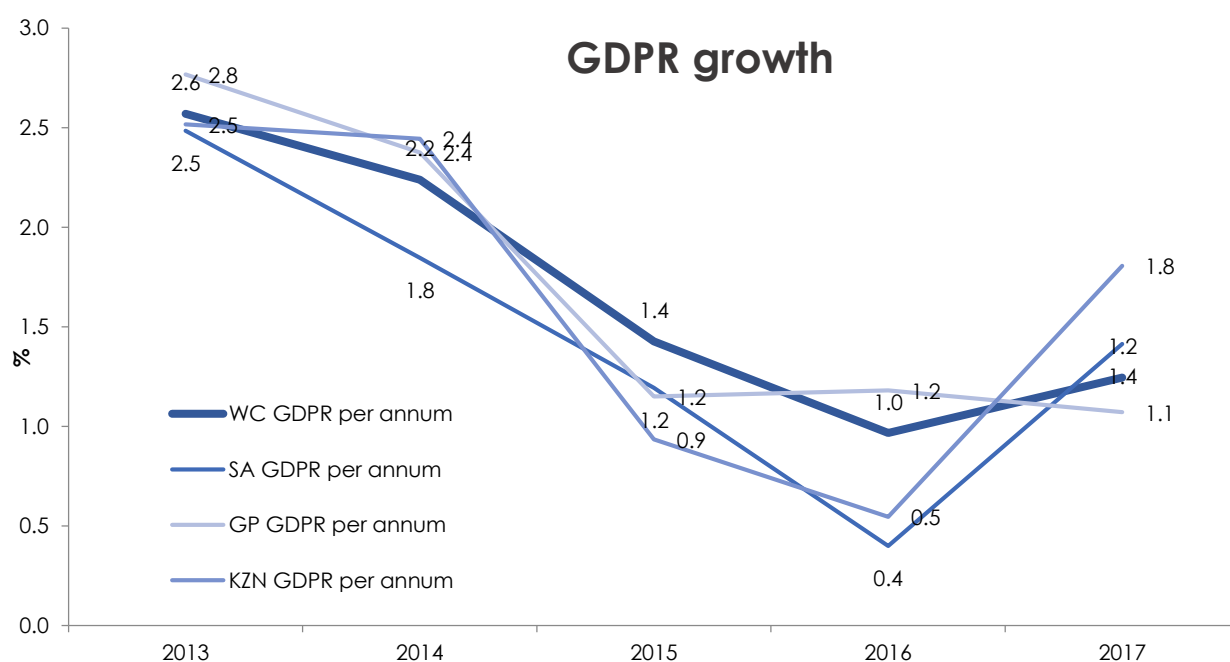
The map above shows that all provinces had positive Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth. Limpopo, North West and Mpumalanga experienced the highest growth in 2017.

Real regional GDP growth rate

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

Even though there is positive economic growth, data from 2013 onwards shows the economy was slowing down before showing some recovery in 2017. Both the national and provincial economies experienced its lowest growth in 2016, except for Gauteng and Eastern Cape who both experienced their lowest growth in 2017.



GDPR per annum South African Provinces					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Western Cape	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.2
Eastern Cape	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6
Northern Cape	2.4	3.0	1.1	0.0	1.6
Free State	1.9	2.0	-0.3	-0.3	1.4
KwaZulu-Natal	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.5	1.8
North West	2.9	-3.7	4.4	-3.7	2.1
Gauteng	2.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Mpumalanga	2.0	2.9	-0.2	0.0	2.0
Limpopo	2.7	1.1	1.8	-0.6	2.2
SA GDP	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.4

Data format Percentage change in GDP
Definition The total GDP growth of the province per annum taking inflation into account
Data source GDP 4th Quarter release 2018, Stats SA
Other links PSG 1
Data Note Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.

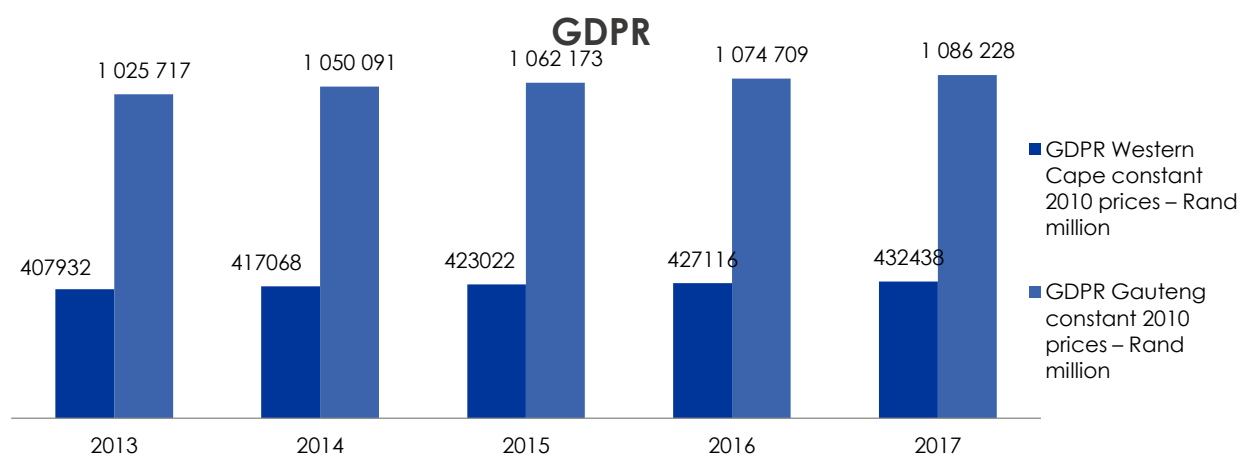
Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

The total GDP of the Western Cape in Rands

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

Data for GDPR shows consistent positive growth since 2013. It is however evident that growth in terms of Rand value for the Western Cape, Gauteng and South African economy is slowing down, yet still positive for 2013 to 2016. 2017 showed an increase in positive growth for the Western Cape and South Africa.



GDPR					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDPR Western Cape constant 2010 prices – Rand million	407 932	417 068	423 022	427 116	432 438
GDPR Gauteng constant 2010 prices – Rand million	1 025 717	1 050 091	1 062 173	1 074 709	1 086 228
GDPR South Africa constant 2010 prices – Rand million	2 973 175	3 028 090	3 064 236	3 076 466	3 119 983

Data format	Rand value of GDPR at current prices in Rand million
Definition	Market value of all final goods and services produced within a region in a given period of time
Data source	GDP 4th Quarter release 2018, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
	Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

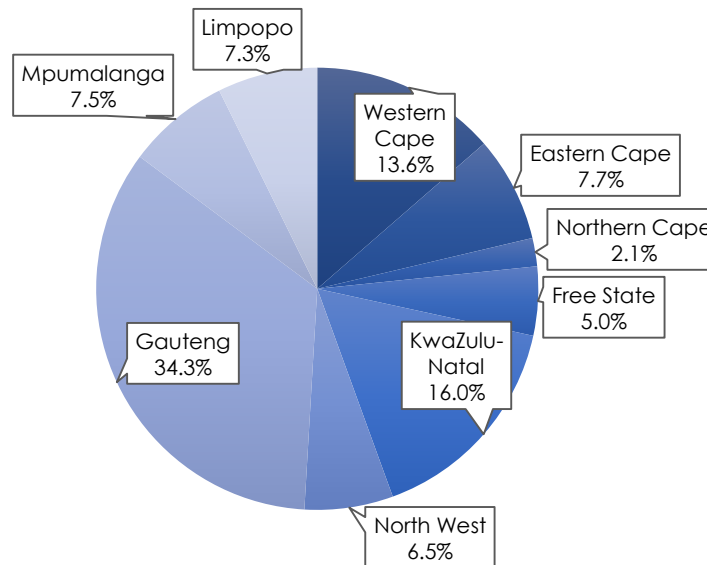
The percentage contribution of provincial GDP to the country's GDP

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape's contribution to national GDP remains fairly constant. The province with the highest contribution in 2017 to the national GDP is Gauteng with 34.3% contribution; followed by the KwaZulu-Natal (16.0%); and then the Western Cape (13.6%).

GDP contribution 2017



GDP contribution

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Western Cape	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.6
Eastern Cape	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7
Northern Cape	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Free State	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
KwaZulu-Natal	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.0
North West	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Gauteng	33.8	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.3
Mpumalanga	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5
Limpopo	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3

Data format

Percentage of total GDP

Definition

% contribution of Western Cape regional GDP to National GDP of South Africa

Data source

GDP 4th Quarter release 2018, Stats SA

Other links

PSG 1

Data Note

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

Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

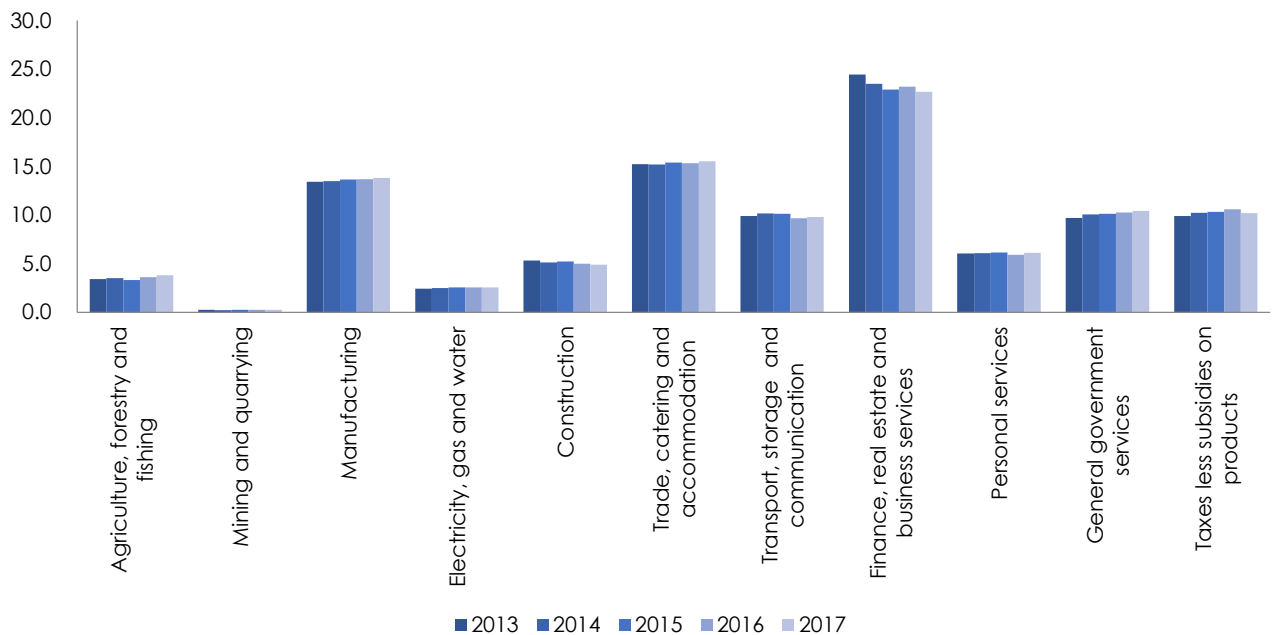
Percentage contribution of each industry to total GDP of the Western Cape

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

For the Western Cape in 2017, finance, real estate and business services has the highest contribution to GDP (24.4%); followed by trade, catering and accommodation (15.2%); and by manufacturing (13.8%). The data shows that these sectors have contributed the most to WC GDP since 2013. Since 2013, the manufacturing sector has been increasing in contribution to overall GDP.

GDP contribution from each industry



GDP contribution from each industry, Western Cape

Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water	Construction
2013	3.4	0.2	13.4	2.4	5.3
2014	3.5	0.2	13.5	2.5	5.1
2015	3.3	0.2	13.6	2.5	5.2
2016	3.6	0.2	13.7	2.6	5.0
2017	3.8	0.3	13.8	2.6	4.9

GDPR contribution from each industry

Percentage contribution to total Western Cape GDP	Trade, catering and accommodation	Transport, storage and communication	Finance, real estate and business services	Personal services	General government services	Taxes less subsidies on products
2013	15.2	9.9	24.4	6.0	9.7	9.9
2014	15.2	10.2	23.5	6.1	10.1	10.2
2015	15.3	10.1	22.8	6.1	10.1	10.4
2016	15.3	9.7	23.2	6.0	10.3	10.7
2017	15.2	9.9	24.4	6.0	9.7	9.9

Data format	Percentage contribution of each industry to GDPR
Definition	Percentage contribution each industry in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province
Data source	GDP 4th Quarter release 2018, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
	Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

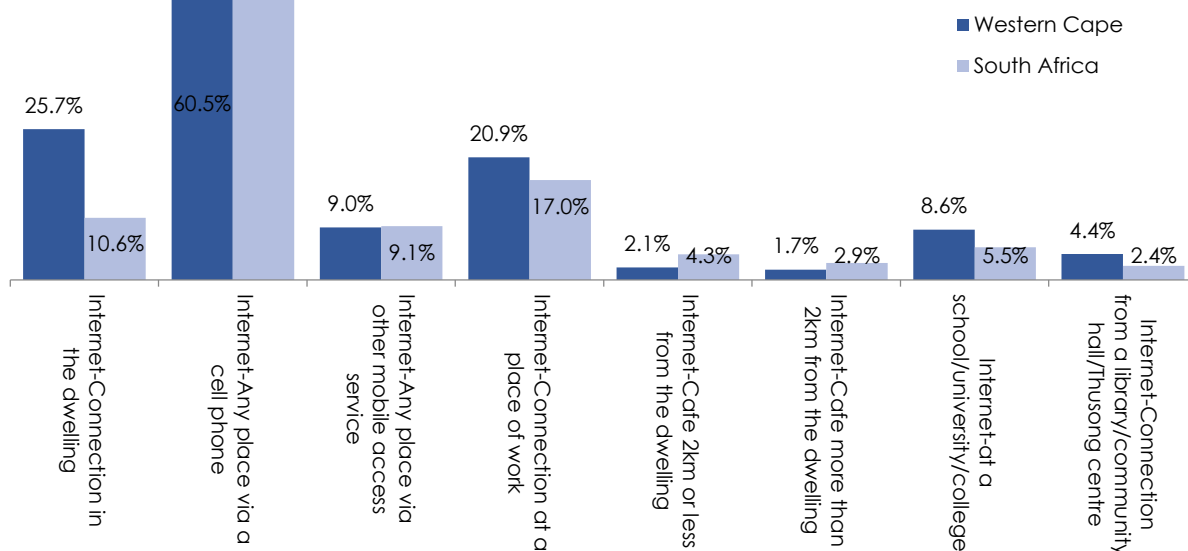
Percentage of households with access to internet (including at home, internet café etc.)

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2017, the type of internet access with the highest percentage for households is Internet-Access Any place via a cell phone. The province with the highest access is Gauteng (65.2%), followed by Mpumalanga (61.2%) and the Western Cape (60.5%). Western Cape has the highest proportion of households with an internet connection in dwelling (25.7%) followed by Gauteng (16.5%).

Percentage of households by type of internet access, WC and SA, 2017



Percentage of households accessing the internet by type of access and province, 2017

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Internet-Connection in the dwelling	25.7%	3.5%	7.4%	6.9%	7.1%	3.6%	16.5%	4.0%	2.2%	10.6%
Internet-Any place via a cell phone	60.5%	50.0%	55.2%	55.6%	49.1%	51.7%	65.2%	61.2%	37.5%	55.6%
Internet-Any place via other mobile access service	9.0%	5.4%	8.3%	7.4%	7.5%	8.9%	15.7%	1.7%	3.8%	9.1%
Internet-Connection at a place of work	20.9%	11.3%	14.7%	10.9%	15.0%	8.5%	28.0%	8.3%	6.1%	17.0%
Internet-Cafe 2km or less from the dwelling	2.1%	1.4%	0.3%	1.3%	1.5%	0.4%	11.2%	1.7%	2.2%	4.3%
Internet-Cafe more than 2km from the dwelling	1.7%	2.5%	0.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	5.6%	2.3%	0.7%	2.9%
Internet-at a school/university/college	8.6%	4.7%	3.0%	5.6%	4.3%	3.9%	8.4%	1.7%	1.0%	5.5%
Internet-Connection from a library/community hall/Thusong centre	4.4%	0.8%	1.4%	3.3%	3.7%	1.2%	2.5%	0.9%	0.7%	2.4%

Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to the internet
Data source	GHS 2017, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	Percentages can sum to more than 100% as households may indicate more than 1 form of accessing the internet.

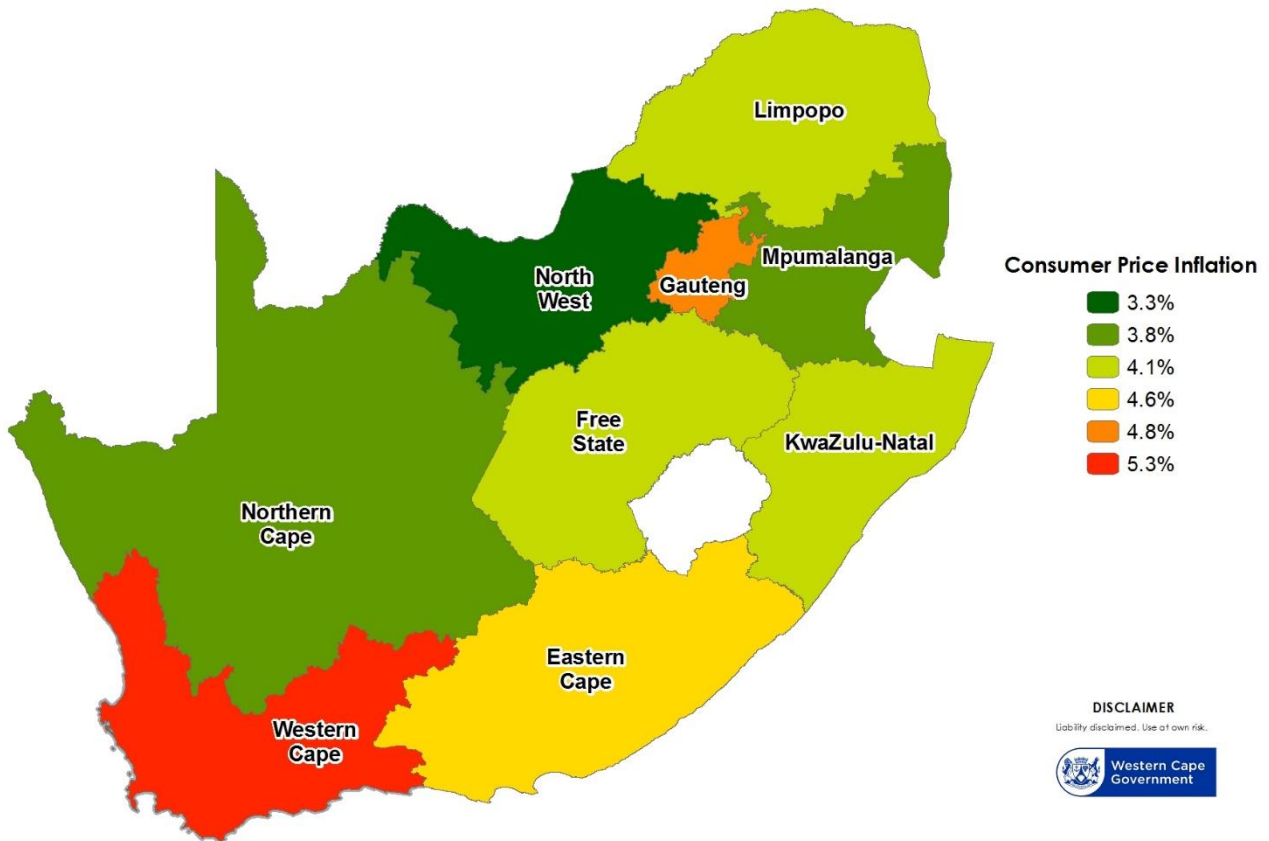


Prices



Consumer Price Index by province

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows that all provinces are in a range between 3.3% and 5.3% for headline inflation; with the Western Cape and Gauteng experiencing the highest inflation during December 2018.

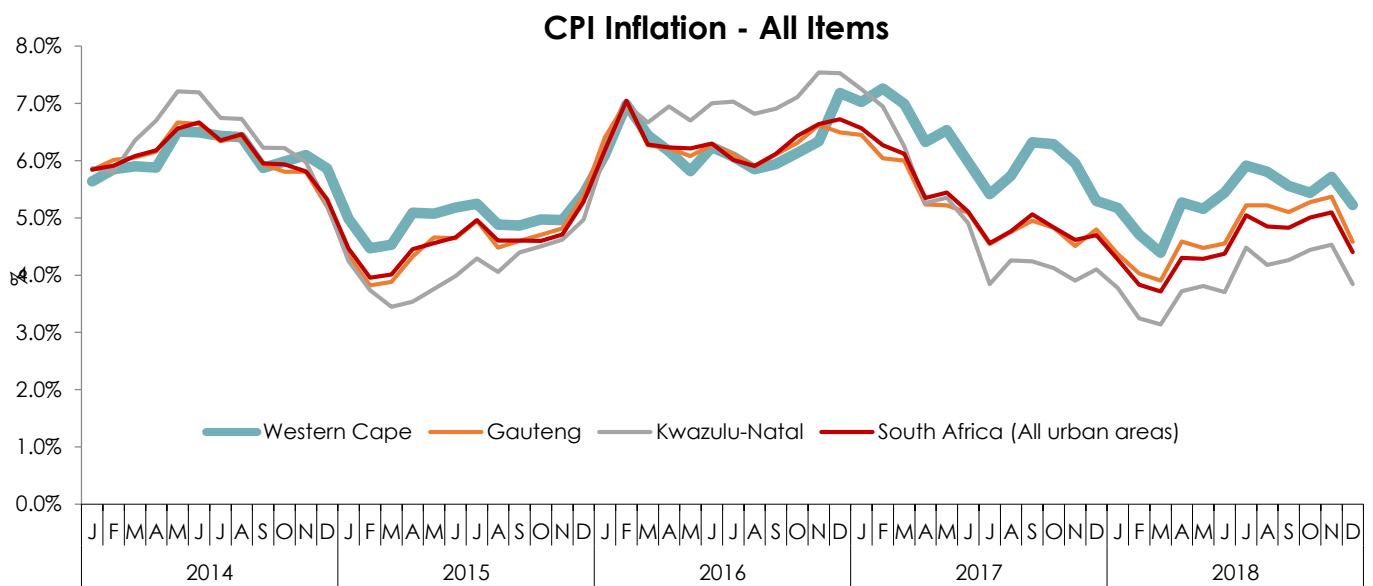


Consumer Price Index (CPI) annual inflation rate

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2014, the inflation rate (all items) has been maintained at between 3% and 7%. For the 2015 calendar year, inflation rate has been at relatively low levels last seen during 2011. 2016 once again saw relatively higher inflation with the inflation rate generally decreasing over 2017 and remaining fairly constant during 2018. Food inflation saw dramatic decrease in 2018 in both the Western cape and the country as a whole.



		CPI annual inflation rate, 2018											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	5.2%	4.7%	4.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	5.4%	5.7%	5.2%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	5.9%	4.8%	4.4%	5.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.3%	3.2%	3.4%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
	Food	6.3%	5.3%	4.9%	5.4%	3.9%	3.8%	3.3%	2.9%	3.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%
South Africa (All urban areas)	All items	4.3%	3.8%	3.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	5.0%	5.1%	4.4%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4.5%	3.9%	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	3.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%
	Food	4.6%	4.0%	3.6%	3.7%	3.0%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	3.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.4%



CPI annual inflation rate, 2017

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Western Cape	All items	7.0%	7.3%	7.0%	6.3%	6.5%	6.0%	5.4%	5.7%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	5.3%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	10.7%	9.8%	8.3%	6.7%	7.8%	7.6%	7.4%	6.5%	6.2%	6.5%	6.5%	6.0%
	Food	10.8%	9.6%	8.2%	6.5%	7.8%	7.7%	7.7%	6.8%	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%
South Africa (All urban areas)	All items	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	4.8%	5.1%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	11.4%	9.9%	8.7%	6.7%	6.9%	6.9%	6.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%
	Food	11.8%	10.0%	8.7%	6.6%	7.0%	7.0%	6.8%	5.7%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	4.9%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Year-on-year percentage increase in consumer price index.
Data source	Stats SA; CPI 2014 - 2018,
Other links	
Data Note	Table provides the inflation rates for the past year and graph shows trends going back to 2011 for ease of presentation

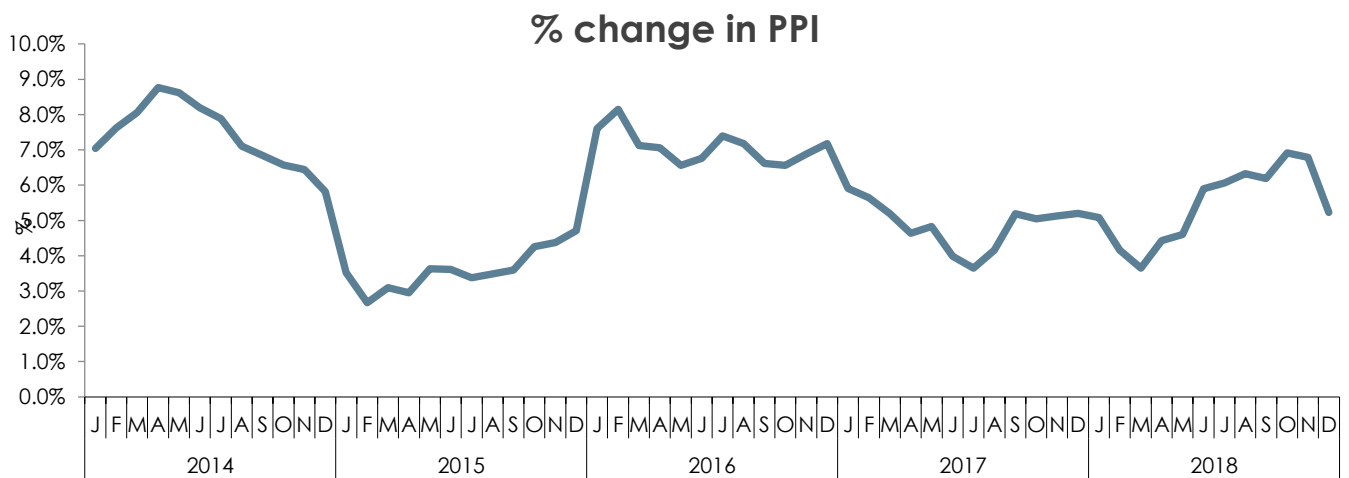


The annual percentage change in the Producer Price Index (PPI)

An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

TREND ANALYSIS

The Producer Price Index inflation averaged 7.5% in 2014, 3.6% in 2015, 7.1% in 2016, 4.9% in 2017 and 5.4% in 2018. The high of 8.8% came in April 2014; whilst the low was 2.7% in February 2015. Since March 2015, there has been an increase in PPI up until March 2016. Since March 2016, PPI decreased until July 2017, and showed an increase to 6.9% in October 2018.



Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa													
		2018											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	5.1%	4.2%	3.7%	4.4%	4.6%	5.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.2%	6.9%	6.8%	5.2%

Annual percentage change in PPI, South Africa													
		2017											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PPI	Final manufactured goods	5.9%	5.6%	5.2%	4.6%	4.8%	4.0%	3.6%	4.2%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%

Data format Percentage
Definition Year-on-year percentage change in producer price index.
Data source Stats SA; PPI 2013 – 2018
Other links -
Data Note Table provides the rates for the past two years and the graph shows trends for the last five (5) years for ease of presentation; the base year for the PPI is 2012; and therefore annual changes is calculated from 2013.

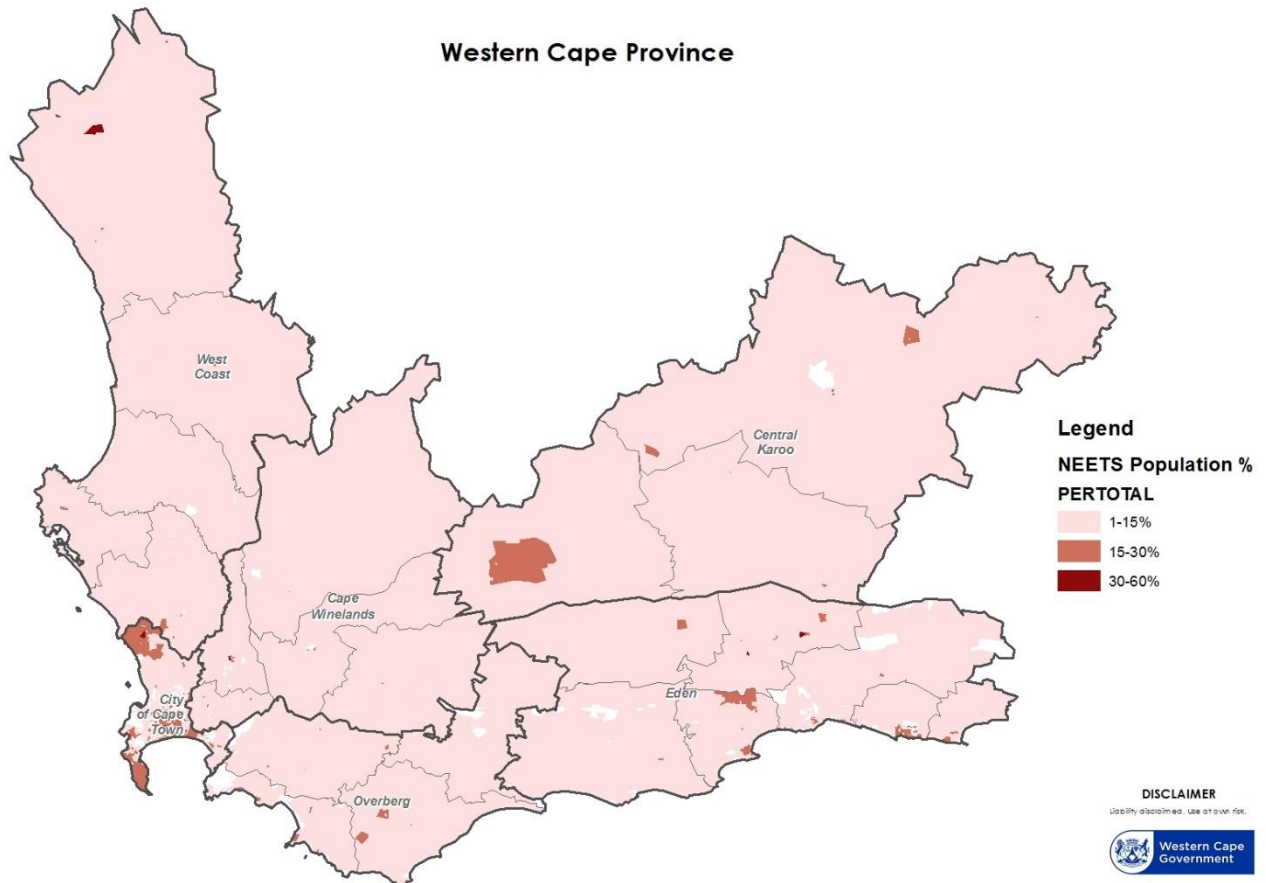


**Employment,
job creation and
decent work**



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

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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

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

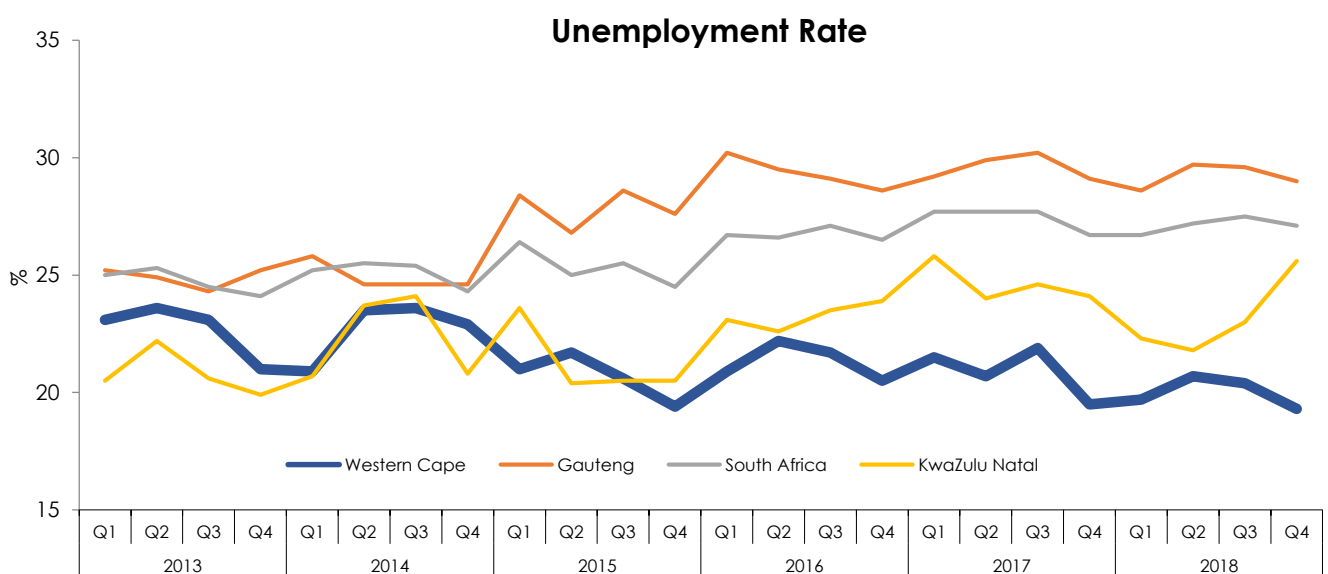


Unemployment rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Over the past six (6) years, the unemployment rate for the Western Cape is lower than the national average. Since 2013, the gap between the national unemployment rate and the WC unemployment rate has increased significantly; with the WC having a much lower rate. The key provinces of Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal as well as the overall national unemployment rate has increased since 2013. During the same period, overall the Western Cape unemployment rate has decreased. The KwaZulu-Natal unemployment rate has shown a worrying increase over the past 2 quarters. The latest data shows the unemployment for the Western Cape and South Africa at 19.3% and 27.1% respectively in the 4th Quarter of 2018.



Unemployment rate for Western Cape and South Africa, 2017 - 2018								
	2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	21.5	20.7	21.9	19.5	19.7	20.7	20.4	19.3
Eastern Cape	32.2	34.4	35.5	35.1	35.6	34.2	35.6	36.1
Northern Cape	30.7	30.5	29.9	27.1	29.5	28.9	27.0	25.0
Free State	35.5	34.4	31.8	32.6	32.8	34.4	36.3	32.9
Kwazulu-Natal	25.8	24.0	24.6	24.1	22.3	21.8	23.0	25.6
North-West	26.5	27.2	26.2	23.9	25.8	26.1	28.0	26.6
Gauteng	29.2	29.9	30.2	29.1	28.6	29.7	29.6	29.0
Mpumalanga	31.5	32.3	30.7	28.9	32.4	33.2	32.5	32.0
Limpopo	21.6	20.8	19.1	19.6	19.9	19.3	18.9	16.5
South Africa	27.7	27.7	27.7	26.7	26.7	27.2	27.5	27.1



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week, but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; Labour force surveys and Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2013 - 2018
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	Table only shows data from 2017 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.



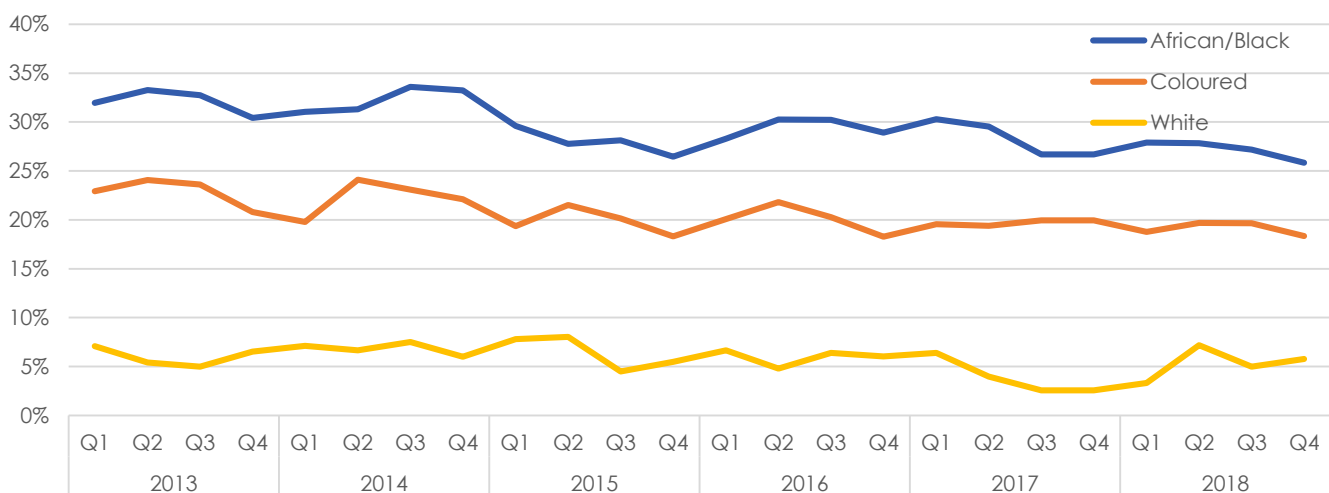
Unemployment rate by population in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the WC, unemployment remains significantly higher amongst the African/Black population group. The Coloured population group forms the largest population group in the Western Cape. The decrease in unemployment in the Western Cape is driven by a decrease in unemployment in the Coloured and African/Black population groups. Unemployment in the African/Black population group has decreased from over 30% to just above 25% and in the Coloured population group from almost 25% to below 20%.

Unemployment rate by population group in the Western Cape



Unemployment by population group, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
African/Black	32.7%	33.6%	28.1%	30.2%	26.7%	27.2%
Coloured	23.6%	23.1%	20.2%	20.3%	20.0%	19.6%
Indian/Asian**	12.2%	10.9%	10.3%	8.8%	3.1%	16.7%
White	5.0%	7.5%	4.5%	6.4%	2.5%	5.0%
Western Cape	23.1%	23.6%	20.6%	21.7%	21.9%	20.4%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; March Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2013 - 2018
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	*Only 3 rd Q figures are shown in the table for ease of view **Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures.



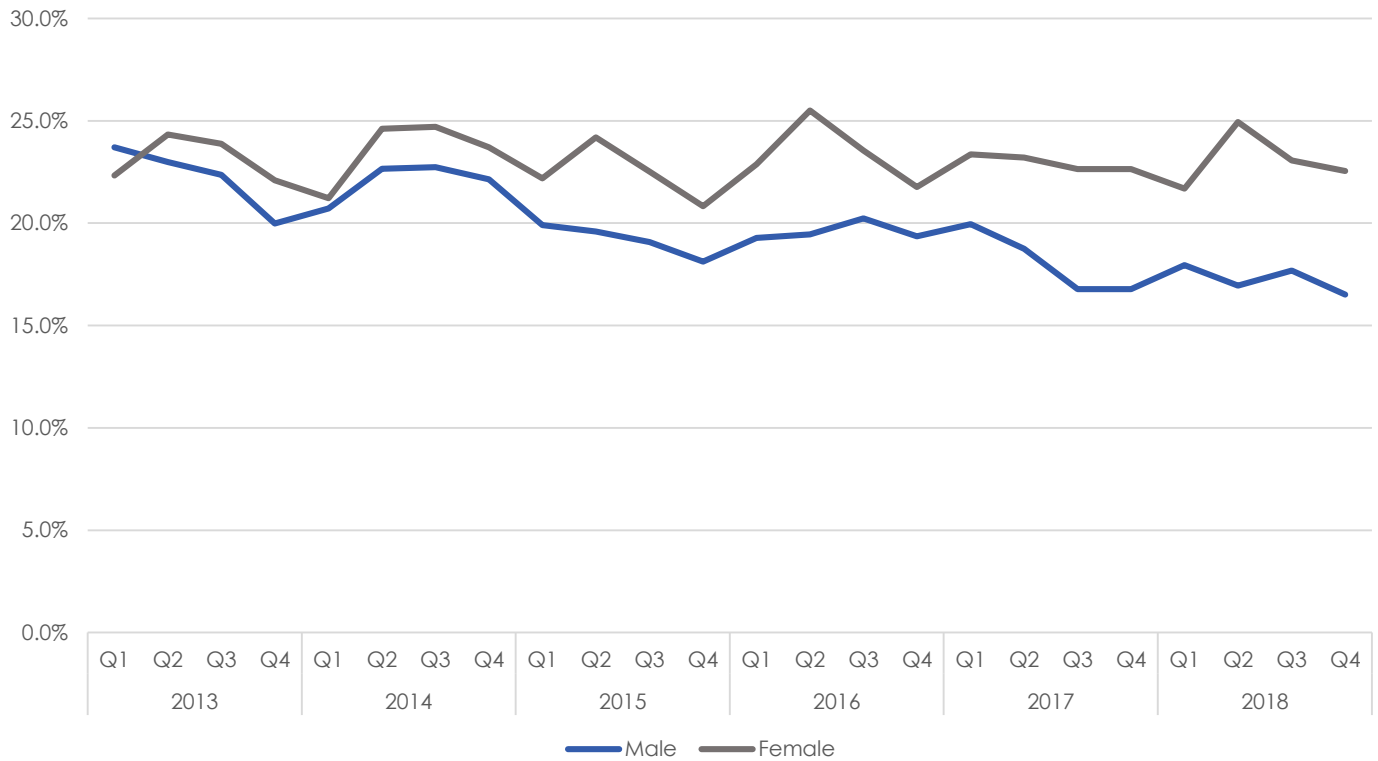
Unemployment rate by gender in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

Unemployment remains higher amongst females. Since 2013 the gap between unemployment amongst males and females has increased with Q1 2013 being the only quarter where female unemployment was recorded as lower than males. During the 4th quarter of 2018, the Western Cape had the second lowest male and female unemployment rates. The lowest unemployment rates for both males and females is experienced in Limpopo.

Unemployment by gender in the Western Cape





Unemployment rate by gender, 2017 - 2018									
		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	male	19.9%	18.7%	16.8%	16.8%	17.9%	16.9%	17.7%	16.5%
	female	23.4%	23.2%	22.6%	22.6%	21.7%	24.9%	23.1%	22.5%
Eastern Cape	male	32.8%	35.6%	37.8%	37.8%	36.8%	35.7%	38.2%	38.1%
	female	31.5%	33.1%	32.3%	32.3%	34.3%	32.6%	32.0%	34.1%
Northern Cape	male	29.4%	30.3%	26.9%	26.9%	30.3%	29.1%	26.7%	24.9%
	female	32.4%	30.7%	27.4%	27.4%	28.5%	28.6%	27.1%	25.1%
Free State	male	32.0%	29.7%	28.1%	28.1%	29.6%	31.0%	33.5%	29.9%
	female	39.7%	40.3%	38.1%	38.1%	36.7%	38.2%	39.0%	36.5%
Kwazulu-Natal	male	25.4%	23.0%	24.0%	24.0%	21.8%	21.6%	22.4%	24.6%
	female	26.3%	25.0%	24.2%	24.2%	22.8%	22.0%	23.0%	26.8%
North-West	male	25.4%	25.9%	22.1%	22.1%	23.1%	24.0%	26.4%	24.5%
	female	28.3%	29.0%	26.5%	26.5%	30.1%	29.5%	29.7%	29.4%
Gauteng	male	27.2%	28.3%	26.7%	26.7%	26.4%	27.6%	27.1%	26.9%
	female	31.7%	31.9%	32.3%	32.3%	31.4%	32.5%	32.4%	31.8%
Mpumalanga	male	28.7%	27.4%	24.7%	24.7%	29.0%	30.2%	28.0%	27.2%
	female	34.7%	38.0%	34.2%	34.2%	36.6%	36.8%	37.1%	37.9%
Limpopo	male	16.8%	18.3%	16.8%	16.8%	18.0%	16.6%	16.6%	14.7%
	female	27.5%	23.7%	23.2%	23.2%	22.5%	22.8%	21.2%	18.9%
South Africa	male	26.0%	26.0%	24.8%	24.8%	25.1%	25.3%	25.6%	25.1%
	female	29.8%	29.8%	29.0%	29.0%	28.8%	29.5%	29.2%	29.5%

Data format Percentage

Definition **Official unemployment rate:**

Persons aged 15–64 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.

Data source Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2013 - 2018

Other links PSG 1

Data Note Table only shows data from 2017 for ease of presentation



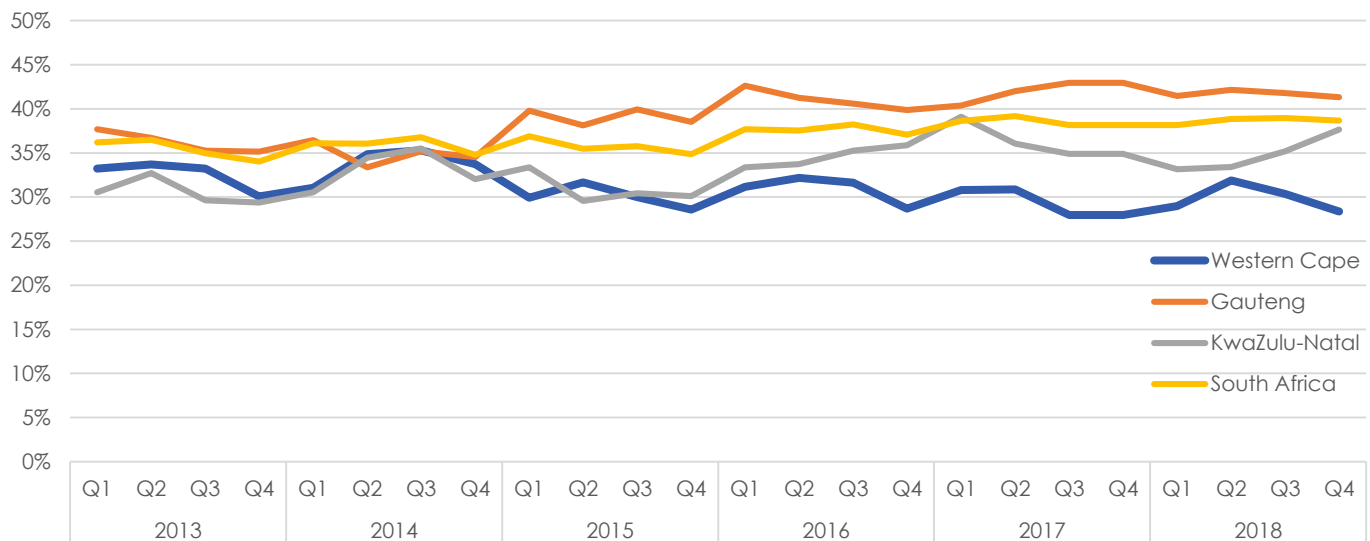
Youth unemployment rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, as with the rest of South Africa, youth unemployment remains significantly high. Youth unemployment is the lowest in the country for the Limpopo province; and the highest in the Eastern Cape. The youth unemployment for the Western Cape has remained below the national average from 2013 to 2018. The Western Cape has the lowest unemployment rate of the key economic provinces and the gap between the Western Cape and the other provinces is increasing.

Unemployment rate amongst youth



Unemployment rate by youth (15 – 34 year olds), 2017 - 2018								
	2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	30.8%	30.9%	27.9%	27.9%	29.0%	31.9%	30.4%	28.4%
Eastern Cape	42.1%	45.4%	45.7%	45.7%	46.6%	43.9%	47.3%	49.9%
Northern Cape	41.8%	42.3%	36.1%	36.1%	37.6%	36.5%	33.4%	33.6%
Free State	47.6%	46.8%	44.8%	44.8%	43.9%	46.2%	48.6%	45.3%
Kwazulu-Natal	39.1%	36.1%	34.9%	34.9%	33.2%	33.4%	35.2%	37.6%
North-West	36.4%	39.9%	34.3%	34.3%	35.8%	36.5%	38.2%	36.9%
Gauteng	40.4%	42.0%	43.0%	43.0%	41.5%	42.2%	41.8%	41.3%
Mpumalanga	42.4%	44.3%	41.5%	41.5%	45.8%	47.2%	45.2%	43.5%
Limpopo	30.0%	27.9%	29.2%	29.2%	30.0%	29.8%	27.7%	24.8%
South Africa	38.6%	39.2%	38.2%	38.2%	38.2%	38.8%	39.0%	38.7%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Official youth unemployment rate: Persons aged 15–34 years who were not employed during the reference week but were available for work and; had actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks (ending with the reference week); or had not actively looked for work in the past four (4) weeks, but had a job or business to start at a definite date in the future.
Data source	Stats SA; September Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2013 - 2018
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	Graph only shows key provincial comparisons. Table only shows data from 2017 for ease of presentation.



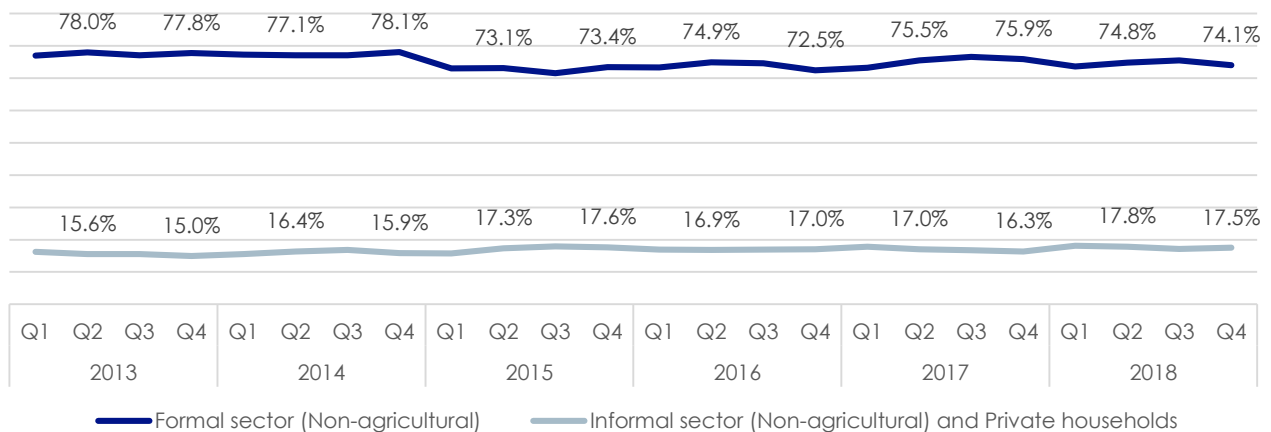
Percentage of employed people working in the informal sector, including domestic work in WC

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

The proportion of people employed in the formal sector (non-agricultural) in the Western Cape has gone down from 78.0% in 2013 to 74.1% in December 2018. The percentage of people employed in the informal sector and private households is 17.5% in December 2018. The highest formal sector employment in December 2018 is found in Gauteng (75.2%) and the lowest in Limpopo (53.7%).

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



		Informal and formal sector employment							
		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Western Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	73.3%	75.5%	76.6%	75.9%	73.6%	74.8%	75.5%	74.1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	11.2%	10.7%	10.2%	10.4%	11.6%	11.4%	11.2%	11.6%
	Agriculture	8.9%	7.5%	6.6%	7.7%	8.2%	7.3%	7.4%	8.4%
	Private households	6.6%	6.3%	6.6%	6.0%	6.5%	6.5%	5.9%	5.9%
Eastern Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	64.0%	64.0%	63.6%	61.8%	63.3%	63.0%	61.8%	64.1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	22.7%	22.4%	22.0%	22.8%	22.3%	22.4%	24.4%	21.6%
	Agriculture	6.0%	6.3%	6.0%	6.8%	6.5%	6.9%	6.4%	5.6%
	Private households	7.3%	7.3%	8.4%	8.6%	7.9%	7.7%	7.5%	8.6%
Northern Cape	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	66.1%	66.0%	67.6%	64.9%	70.1%	71.0%	70.1%	67.5%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	10.0%	13.2%	10.7%	11.1%	8.6%	8.6%	8.4%	11.3%
	Agriculture	15.8%	12.4%	12.5%	17.1%	15.1%	14.0%	13.0%	12.1%
	Private households	8.2%	8.4%	9.1%	6.9%	6.3%	6.4%	8.4%	9.1%
Free State	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	59.7%	59.6%	60.5%	60.5%	61.4%	61.3%	61.2%	64.4%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	20.4%	17.7%	19.6%	19.4%	17.9%	19.1%	17.2%	16.6%
	Agriculture	9.2%	10.3%	9.2%	9.6%	11.3%	9.0%	9.6%	7.0%
	Private households	10.7%	12.4%	10.7%	10.4%	9.4%	10.6%	11.9%	12.0%



		Informal and formal sector employment							
		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Kwazulu-Natal	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	67.7%	69.1%	69.5%	71.0%	69.7%	69.3%	68.9%	66.8%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	16.8%	17.1%	16.4%	16.4%	17.3%	17.4%	18.2%	19.1%
	Agriculture	5.5%	4.8%	4.8%	4.2%	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%
	Private households	10.0%	9.0%	9.4%	8.4%	0.0%	8.6%	8.2%	9.0%
North-West	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	71.3%	69.5%	70.7%	71.1%	72.1%	70.8%	70.7%	70.1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	14.7%	15.9%	16.5%	17.0%	16.2%	16.9%	15.4%	14.8%
	Agriculture	5.1%	5.5%	5.0%	4.8%	4.8%	4.4%	6.1%	6.4%
	Private households	8.8%	9.1%	7.9%	7.2%	7.0%	7.8%	7.8%	8.7%
Gauteng	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	78.1%	77.2%	79.0%	77.3%	76.4%	76.9%	75.4%	75.2%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	13.9%	14.5%	12.5%	14.5%	15.7%	15.0%	16.3%	16.7%
	Agriculture	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
	Private households	7.3%	7.7%	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.5%
Mpumalanga	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	62.5%	58.9%	58.1%	56.9%	59.5%	60.5%	58.4%	59.1%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	21.1%	24.2%	25.3%	25.4%	23.9%	22.6%	25.9%	24.5%
	Agriculture	7.3%	7.9%	8.3%	8.4%	7.2%	7.8%	7.4%	7.7%
	Private households	9.1%	9.0%	8.3%	9.3%	9.3%	9.1%	8.2%	8.7%
Limpopo	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	55.5%	53.3%	53.3%	52.0%	52.8%	51.6%	51.0%	53.7%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	25.7%	27.8%	29.3%	29.7%	29.7%	28.2%	31.0%	28.8%
	Agriculture	10.3%	10.4%	9.5%	9.6%	9.1%	11.0%	10.0%	9.3%
	Private households	8.5%	8.6%	7.9%	8.7%	8.4%	9.3%	8.0%	8.2%
South Africa	Formal sector (Non-agricultural)	69.9%	69.5%	70.3%	69.5%	69.3%	69.5%	68.7%	68.6%
	Informal sector (Non-agricultural)	16.5%	17.1%	16.6%	17.4%	17.7%	17.4%	18.4%	18.2%
	Agriculture	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%
	Private households	8.1%	8.1%	8.1%	7.9%	7.8%	8.0%	7.7%	8.1%

Data format Percentage

Definition Informal sector: The informal sector has the following two (2) components:

- i) Employees working in establishments that employ less than five (5) employees, who do not deduct income tax from their salaries/wages; and
- 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.

Data source Stats SA; Quarterly Labour Force Surveys 2013 - 2018

Other links PSG 1

Data Note Table only shows data from 2017 for ease of presentation.

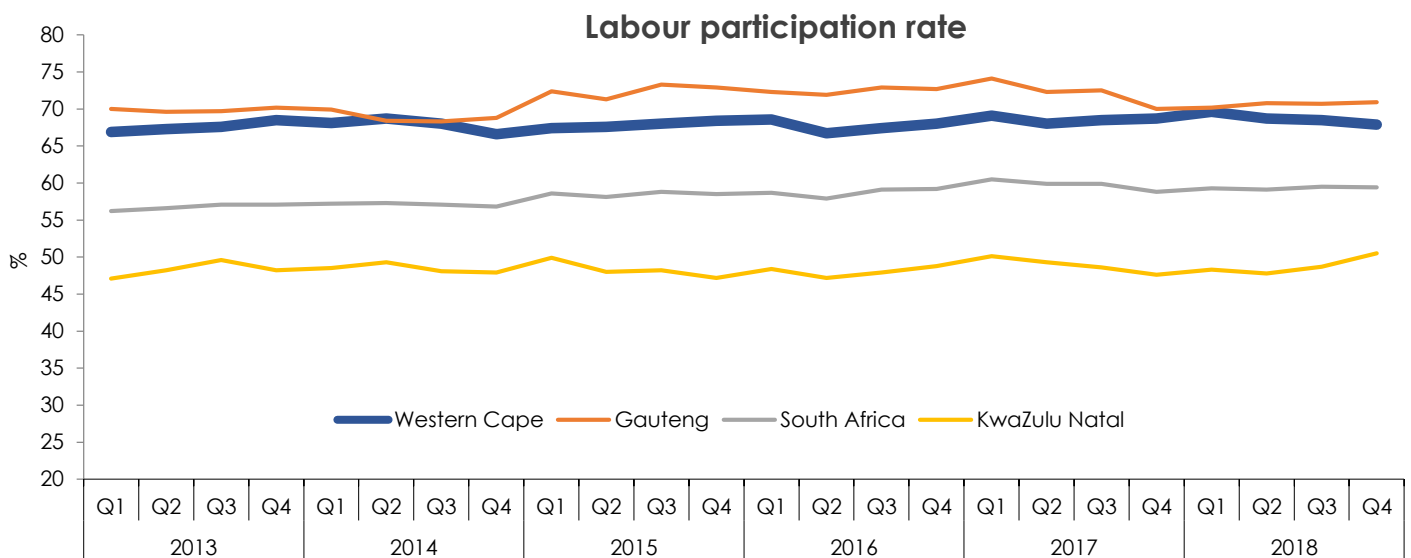


Labour participation rate

Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape since March 2013, the labour participation rate for the Western Cape has remained fairly constant between 66.6% to 69.6%. The labour participation rate for Gauteng is the highest in the country; followed by the Western Cape and Free State from 2013 to 2018 quarter 4, which is also above the national average.



Labour participation rate												
	2016				2017				2018			
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
Western Cape	68.6	66.7	67.4	68.0	69.1	68.0	68.5	68.7	69.6	68.7	68.5	67.9
Eastern Cape	46.3	45.7	48.4	48.5	50.9	51.5	52.4	50.9	51.3	50.3	50.7	50.5
Northern Cape	56.1	53.7	56.2	56.2	55.1	53.4	55.6	55.9	57.5	56.2	55.6	53.8
Free State	63.6	62.5	62.9	61.5	63.0	62.7	63.8	63.2	63.9	63.3	63.9	63.2
KwaZulu Natal	48.4	47.2	47.9	48.8	50.1	49.3	48.6	47.6	48.3	47.8	48.7	50.5
North West	52.3	51.0	52.2	52.4	53.1	53.5	52.8	51.8	52.6	51.8	53.0	51.4
Gauteng	72.3	71.9	72.9	72.7	74.1	72.3	72.5	70.0	70.2	70.8	70.7	70.9
Mpumalanga	59.3	58.7	59.9	59.2	62.5	62.7	60.6	60.7	61.3	62.6	62.6	62.7
Limpopo	46.0	46.1	47.6	48.0	47.3	47.7	48.6	47.6	48.4	47.7	48.7	47.1
South Africa	58.7	57.9	59.1	59.2	60.5	59.9	59.9	58.8	59.3	59.1	59.5	59.4



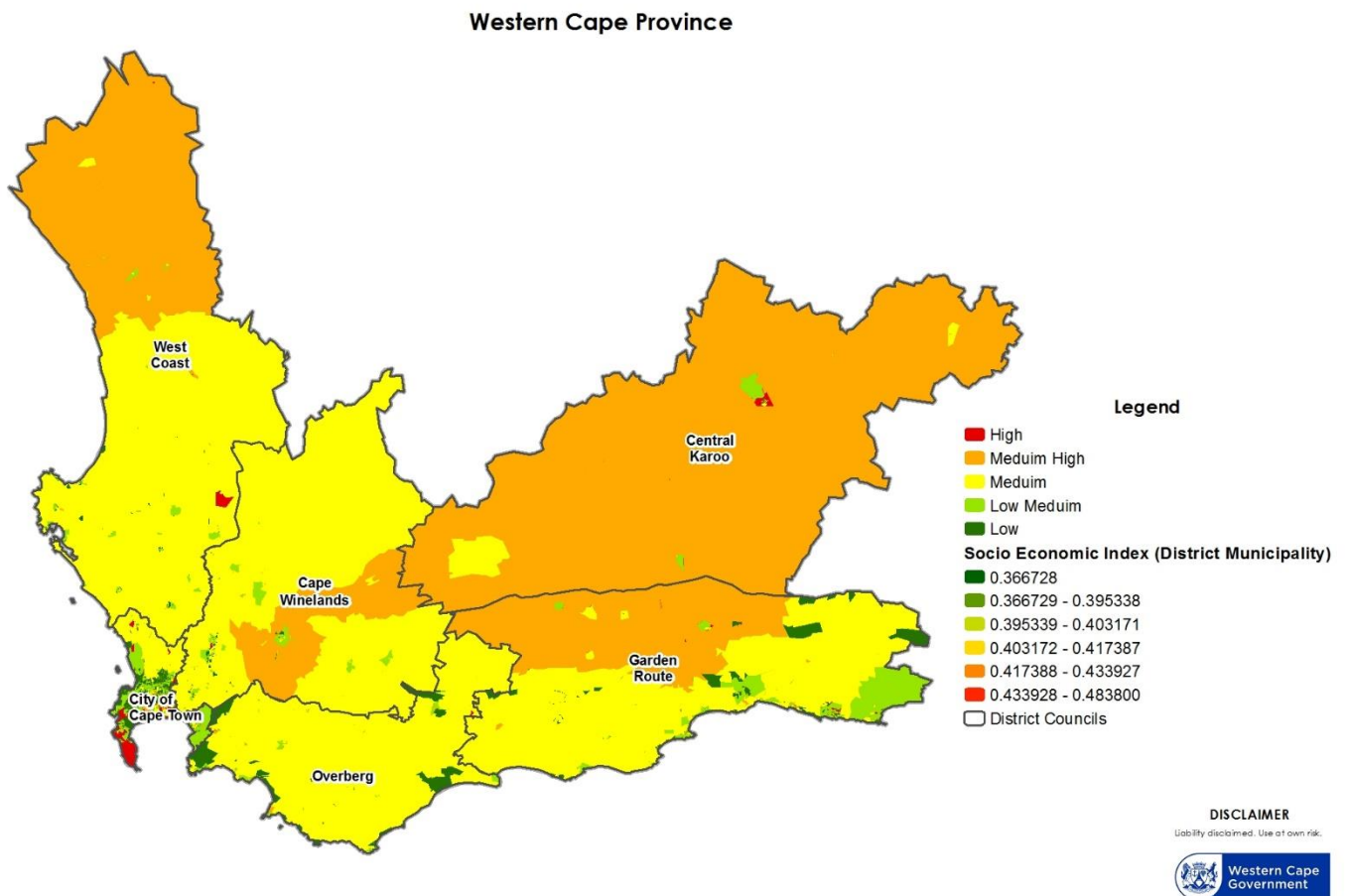
Data format	Percentage
Definition	People who are employed as a total of the employed and unemployed population of the province (Persons aged 15-64 who did any work or who did not work, but had a job or business in the seven days (7) prior to the survey interview; employment means working for self or employer in the formal or informal sector; and domestic work for at least 1 hour a week)
Data source	Stats SA; Labour Force Surveys 2013 - 2018
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	Table only shows data from 2016 for ease of presentation. Graph only shows key provincial comparisons.



**Life
circumstances,
service delivery
and poverty**

Socio Economic Index by ward in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



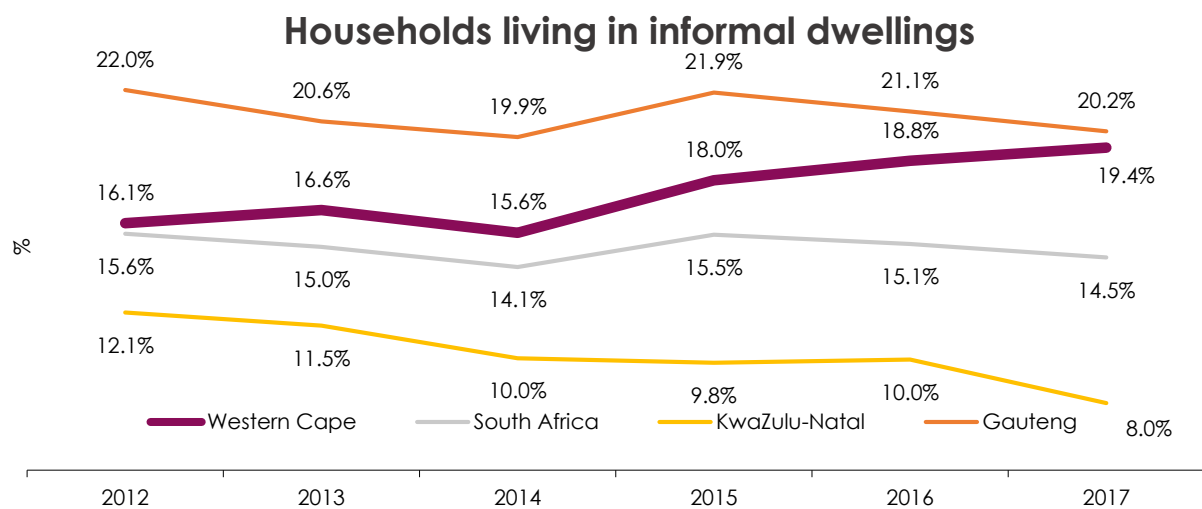
The map above shows the socio economic index at Small Area Level calculated from the Census 2011 data set. The Socio Economic Index has 4 dimensions containing various measured indicators for the Census 2011 data and 1 final index. The 4 dimensions making up the Socio Economic Index is Household Services,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

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

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

For Western Cape, the data shows 19.4% of all households in 2017 are living in informal dwellings; as compared to 16.1% of households that were living in informal dwellings in 2012. The provinces with the highest percentage of households living in informal dwellings in 2017 are Gauteng (20.2%) and North West (19.9%). The national average has decreased from 15.6% in 2012 to 14.5% in 2017.



Informal and formal housing												
	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Western Cape	83.9%	16.1%	83.4%	16.6%	84.4%	15.6%	82.0%	18.0%	81.2%	18.8%	80.6%	19.4%
Eastern Cape	86.6%	13.4%	88.6%	11.4%	89.3%	10.7%	90.0%	10.0%	90.9%	9.1%	90.9%	9.1%
Northern Cape	91.6%	8.4%	87.3%	12.7%	88.5%	11.5%	87.3%	12.7%	85.8%	14.2%	87.2%	12.8%
Free State	85.4%	14.6%	84.0%	16.0%	85.3%	14.7%	83.7%	16.3%	83.2%	16.8%	83.6%	16.4%
KwaZulu-Natal	87.9%	12.1%	88.5%	11.5%	90.0%	10.0%	90.2%	9.8%	90.0%	10.0%	92.0%	8.0%
North West	77.1%	22.9%	77.8%	22.2%	79.0%	21.0%	78.1%	21.9%	79.3%	20.7%	80.1%	19.9%
Gauteng	78.0%	22.0%	79.4%	20.6%	80.1%	19.9%	78.1%	21.9%	78.9%	21.1%	79.8%	20.2%
Mpumalanga	90.2%	9.8%	91.3%	8.7%	92.2%	7.8%	90.0%	10.0%	90.5%	9.5%	90.7%	9.3%
Limpopo	95.7%	4.3%	96.1%	3.9%	95.9%	4.1%	93.2%	6.8%	94.5%	5.5%	94.3%	5.7%
South Africa	84.4%	15.6%	85.0%	15.0%	85.9%	14.1%	84.5%	15.5%	84.9%	15.1%	85.5%	14.5%

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 2012 - 2017; Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4
Data Note	



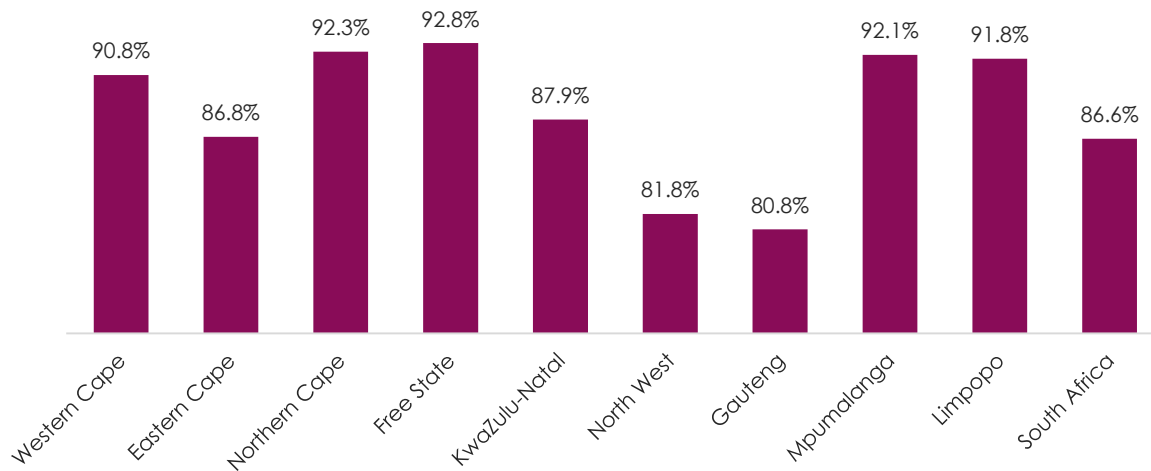
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

The highest percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting is through electricity from mains. According to General Household Survey (GHS) 2017, the province with the highest access to energy for lighting through electricity from main is Free State (92.8%) followed by Northern Cape (92.3%). The percentage of households that have access to energy for lighting through electricity from mains for the Western Cape is 90.8%; and the national average is 86.6%.

Percentage of households accessing electricity from mains for lighting, 2017





Distribution of households by energy source used for lighting, 2017

		Electricity from mains	Electricity from generator	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Animal dung	Solar energy	Other
Western Cape	#	1654109	116565	3267	13678	0	0	29138	932	3726	887
	%	90.8%	6.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Eastern Cape	#	1446282.9	51989.7	1755.1	87736.1	1993	0	51119.4	1414.4	24496.3	0
	%	86.8%	3.1%	0.1%	5.3%	0.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.0%
Northern Cape	#	307175	1426	669	6509	581	0	10596	0	5891	0
	%	92.3%	0.4%	0.2%	2.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
Free State	#	818032	14908	667	10407	1460	778	34015	0	833	0
	%	92.8%	1.7%	0.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.1%	3.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	#	2484167	134507	3263	13242	12879	1153	166434	1173	9634	0
	%	87.9%	4.8%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
North West	#	957822	116049	756	24690	1482	0	68873	0	1781	0
	%	81.8%	9.9%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Gauteng	#	3797761	560861	4079	77958	1601	752	237516	682	20572	749
	%	80.8%	11.9%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Mpumalanga	#	1147554	7661	649	18655	5388	0	63346	0	2939	0
	%	92.1%	0.6%	0.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Limpopo	#	1408339	50521	1228	5998	14059	688	47983	752	4162	0
	%	91.8%	3.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
South Africa	#	14021242	1054488	16333	258873	39443	3371	709020	4954	74033	1636
	%	86.6%	6.5%	0.1%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%

Data format Percentage of households

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

Data source GHS 2017; Stats SA

Other links PSG 4, PSG 3

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 (88.2%) has the highest percentage of households that have access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system in 2017; followed by Gauteng (87.8%) and Free State (74.9%) compared to 61% nationally. Access to a pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe and pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe is the second and third highest national type of toilet facility respectively that households have access to.

Percentage of households accessing a flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system, 2017



Distribution of households by access to type of toilet facility (%), 2017

	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	88.2%	42.8%	67.0%	74.9%	43.9%	42.4%	87.8%	38.7%	20.6%	61.0%
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank	5.3%	2.4%	7.6%	1.3%	5.0%	6.8%	1.1%	6.0%	5.8%	3.8%
Chemical toilet	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	0.5%	40.1%	13.2%	8.8%	31.9%	22.0%	1.6%	23.0%	32.5%	17.4%
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	0.3%	8.6%	7.0%	10.2%	13.1%	25.1%	5.7%	27.9%	34.7%	12.8%
Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%



Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to a toilet facility.
Data source	GHS 2017, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3
Data Note	

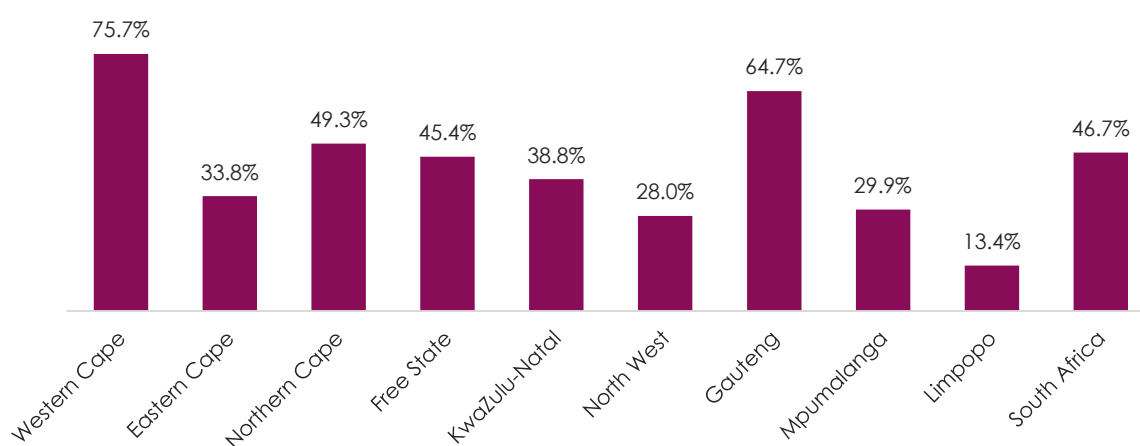
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2017, the Western Cape (75.7%) had the highest percentage of households with access to piped water inside their dwelling, followed by Gauteng (64.7%) and the Northern Cape (49.3%). The national average of households that have access to piped water inside their dwelling are 46.7%. Access to piped water on site or in the yard, and access to a Public/communal tap is the second and third highest access types respectively to piped water.

Percentage of households accessing piped (tap) water in dwelling, 2017



Distribution of households by access to piped water (%), 2017

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Piped (tap) water in dwelling	75.7%	33.8%	49.3%	45.4%	38.8%	28.0%	64.7%	29.9%	13.4%	46.7%
Piped (tap) water on site or in yard	13.0%	14.1%	32.2%	42.3%	27.4%	36.8%	26.5%	43.2%	33.7%	27.5%
Borehole on site	0.4%	0.2%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%	4.8%	0.6%	2.9%	10.8%	2.0%
Rain-water tank on site	0.2%	8.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.1%
Neighbour's tap	0.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	2.6%	3.5%	0.5%	5.0%	6.5%	2.1%
Public/communal tap	9.8%	24.8%	13.2%	3.5%	15.8%	17.5%	5.3%	7.4%	21.2%	12.2%
Water-carrier/tanker	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	2.0%	3.2%	5.4%	1.5%	3.3%	1.6%	2.0%
Borehole outside yard	0.2%	3.3%	0.9%	2.0%	2.3%	1.7%	0.3%	2.4%	3.7%	1.6%
Other	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	1.7%	0.5%



Data format	Percentage of households
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to piped water.
Data source	GHS 2017, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 4, PSG 3
Data Note	



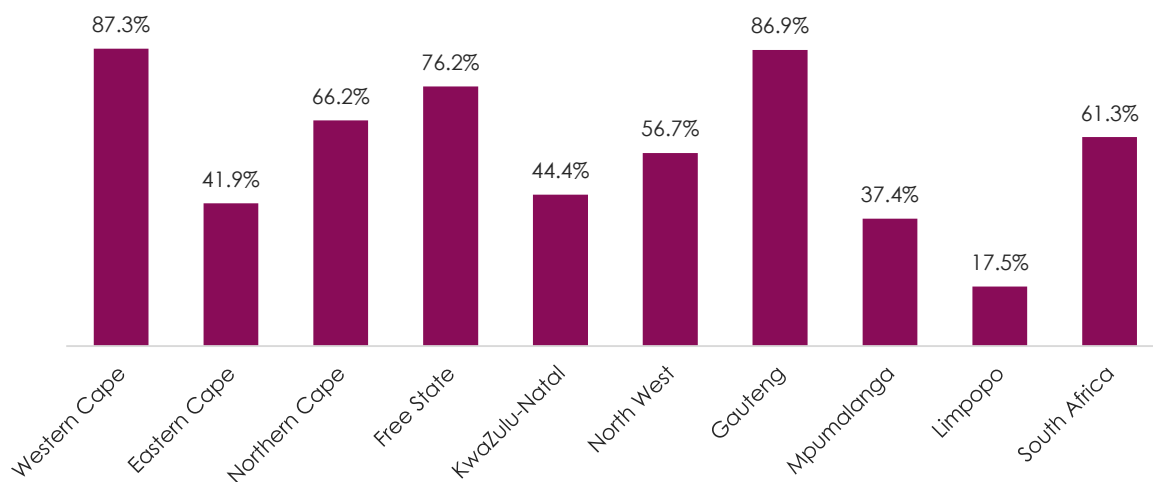
Percentage of households that have access to basic services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2017, The Western Cape (87.3%) has the highest percentage of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, followed by Gauteng (86.9%) and Free State (76.2%). The national average of households that have refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week are 61.3%. Own refuse dump is the highest type of refuse removal in Eastern cape, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

Percentage of households who have their refuse removed by local authority/private company at least once a week, 2017





Distribution of households by refuse removal (%), 2017

	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	87.3%	41.9%	66.2%	76.2%	44.4%	56.7%	86.9%	37.4%	17.5%	61.3%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	0.1%	1.5%	2.1%	2.1%	1.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, at least once a week	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	5.4%	1.8%	2.4%	1.9%	3.6%	2.4%
Removed by community members, contracted by the Municipality, less often than once a week	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	1.7%	0.4%
Removed by community members at least once a week	1.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Removed by community members less often than once a week	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Communal refuse dump	2.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%	1.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.4%
Communal container/Central collection point	5.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	2.0%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%	1.6%
Own refuse dump	1.4%	47.6%	17.3%	11.8%	39.0%	31.3%	3.4%	47.1%	67.2%	26.1%
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere	0.3%	1.7%	3.2%	3.7%	1.2%	3.7%	1.8%	4.1%	2.2%	2.0%
Other	0.0%	2.3%	2.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Unspecified	1.0%	2.5%	6.4%	2.4%	4.0%	3.6%	1.7%	5.4%	4.8%	3.0%

Data format Percentage of households

Definition Percentage of households in the Western Cape that have access to refuse removal

Data source GHS 2017, Stats SA

Other links PSG 4, PSG 5

Data Note



Percentage of disabled persons receiving relevant support services

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, a total of 1 565 731 people were recipients of social assistance grants in 2017/18. This is an increase of 18.1% total number of grant recipients in the Western Cape since 2013/14 as compared to a 8.7% increase nationally. In the Western Cape, the majority of grant recipients are the 1 006 045 Child Support Grant recipients - this grant is provided to children in need up to their 18th birthday. Furthermore, 154 834 grants were provided to people with disabilities in 2017/18.

Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2018

Grant type	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo
Old age	339 059	563 424	199 775	585 280	680 826	462 498
War Veteran	39	21	1	47	15	3
Disability Grant	154 834	181 856	74 635	117 069	235 297	96 020
Grant-in-aid	18 938	22 013	5 758	6 585	56 314	44 496
Child Dependency Grant	15 147	22 454	8 147	19 369	39 518	15 436
Foster Child Grant	31 669	99 033	30 991	48 132	83 525	46 341
Child Support Grant	1 006 045	1 896 733	685 863	1 836 031	2 791 870	1 812 522
Total 2013/14	1 325 358	2 684 118	943 876	2 206 202	3 849 979	2 155 142
Total 2014/15	1 338 772	2 620 284	934 766	2 184 193	3 761 662	2 222 730
Total 2015/16	1 438 061	2 718 472	960 774	2 317 903	3 886 115	2 315 499
Total 2016/17	1 523 979	2 754 621	989 959	2 513 193	3 878 217	2 426 212
Total 2017/18	1 565 731	2 785 534	1 005 170	2 612 513	3 887 365	2 477 316



**Social assistance grants recipients per province, 31 March 2018
(cont.)**

Grant type	Mpumalanga	North-West	Northern Cape	Total
Old age	249 651	256 415	86 409	3 423 337
War Veteran	3	2	3	134
Disability Grant	78 251	73 535	50 369	1 061 866
Grant-in-aid	16 162	11 110	10 715	192 091
Child Dependency Grant	11 345	10 047	6 004	147 467
Foster Child Grant	30 351	33 094	12 880	416 016
Child Support Grant	1 086 592	844 394	309 034	12 269 084
Total 2013/14	1 406 610	1 109 001	425 824	16 106 110
Total 2014/15	1 325 217	424 815	895 136	15 932 473
Total 2015/16	1 389 054	1 170 505	446 260	16 642 643
Total 2016/17	1 438 779	1 209 657	465 908	17 200 525
Total 2017/18	1 472 355	1 228 597	475 414	17 509 995

Data format	Number of recipients
Definition	Total number of recipients of social-assistance grants as recorded for each financial year.
Data source	South African Social Security Agency's (SASSA) annual statistical reports; SASSA Annual Report 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	



Percentage of households that are child-headed households

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

TREND ANALYSIS

The household survey data indicates households headed by children in South Africa. In 2017, no households were headed by children under 18 in the Western Cape. Limpopo (0.9%) and Mpumalanga (0.58%) are the provinces with the highest percentages of households headed by children under 18. The national average of child headed households are 0.3%.

Age distribution of head of household

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0	9357.9	844.9	3790.5	6049.7	3213.9	3784.7	7270.9	13894.5	48207
18 - 20	9251.9	28299	4088.4	9759.1	26135.7	17827.9	42505.6	17755.3	32472.2	188095.1
above 20	1814159.7	1629552.9	328495.3	868238.2	2795131.1	1151239.6	4662562.5	1222636.7	1490788.6	15962805

Age distribution of head of household (%)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
below 18	0.00%	0.56%	0.25%	0.43%	0.21%	0.27%	0.08%	0.58%	0.90%	0.30%
18 - 20	0.51%	1.70%	1.23%	1.11%	0.92%	1.52%	0.90%	1.42%	2.11%	1.16%
above 20	99.49%	97.74%	98.52%	98.46%	98.86%	98.21%	99.02%	97.99%	96.98%	98.54%

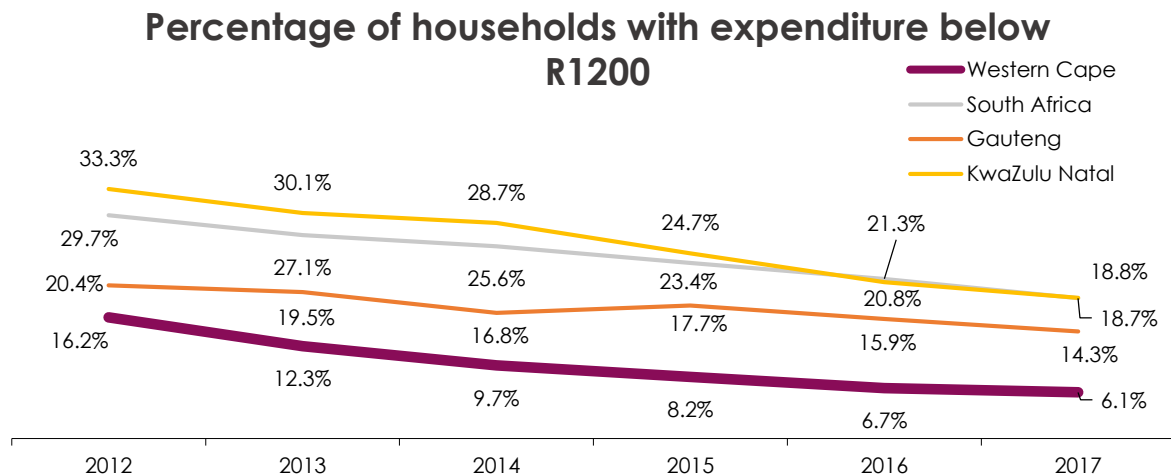
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of households that are headed by under 18 year olds.
Data source	GHS 2017, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	

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

Limpopo has the highest percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 at 36.8% in 2017; followed by Free State at 25.7%. For the Western Cape, the percentage of households with an expenditure of less than R1200 has reduced from 16.2% in 2012 to 6.1% in 2017, which is lower than the national percentages for 2012 (29.7%) to 2017 (18.7%). In general, we observe a general down trend of households with expenditure of less than R1200 but this is expected as the expenditure line remains R1200 without taking inflation into account over the period.



Percentage of households with expenditure below R1200 by province

	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	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	less than R1200	R1200 or more
Western Cape	16.2%	83.8%	12.3%	87.7%	9.7%	90.3%	8.2%	91.8%	6.7%	93.3%	6.1%	93.9%
Eastern Cape	38.1%	61.9%	32.8%	67.2%	33.5%	66.5%	27.2%	72.8%	24.9%	75.1%	20.7%	79.3%
Northern Cape	31.5%	68.5%	29.2%	70.8%	30.2%	69.8%	20.9%	79.1%	20.2%	79.8%	16.7%	83.3%
Free State	32.1%	67.9%	33.2%	66.8%	31.3%	68.7%	29.3%	70.7%	26.7%	73.3%	25.7%	74.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	33.3%	66.7%	30.1%	69.9%	28.7%	71.3%	24.7%	75.3%	20.8%	79.2%	18.8%	81.2%
North West	31.3%	68.7%	28.9%	71.1%	29.3%	70.7%	24.9%	75.1%	22.7%	77.3%	21.1%	78.9%
Gauteng	20.4%	79.6%	19.5%	80.5%	16.8%	83.2%	17.7%	82.3%	15.9%	84.1%	14.3%	85.7%
Mpumalanga	33.1%	66.9%	29.8%	70.2%	27.6%	72.4%	26.2%	73.8%	25.5%	74.5%	21.2%	78.8%
Limpopo	49.4%	50.6%	45.9%	54.1%	46.4%	53.6%	45.2%	54.8%	43.3%	56.7%	36.8%	63.2%
South Africa	29.7%	70.3%	27.1%	72.9%	25.6%	74.4%	23.4%	76.6%	21.3%	78.7%	18.7%	81.3%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of households in the Western Cape with a total expenditure of less than R1200 per month in a given year.
Data source	GHS 2012 - 2017, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	**Because of relatively small sample sizes for Indian/Asian, caution should be taken when interpreting the figures

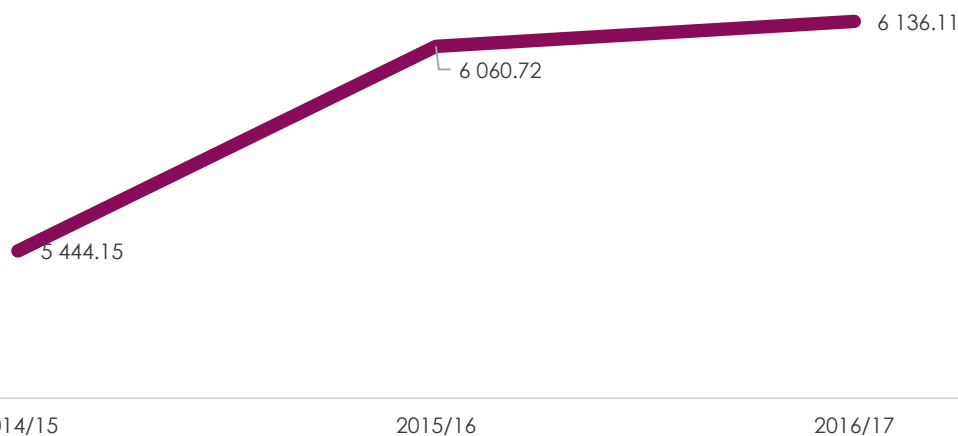
Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

Sport and recreation participation rates are steadily increasing since 2014/15. The majority of participants recorded are taking part in organised sport. Even with the known positive effects of sport participation, these numbers are still however relatively low. More should be done by other government and private institutions to support the department considering the interest and sponsorship in sport at the highest level.

Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000



Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of participants in sport federations	302 193	333 835	343 264
Number of youth attending the annual youth camps	300	292	215
Number of people actively participating in organised active recreation events	14 400	19 061	21 517
BTG registered participants	10 678	11 482	4 210
Total	327 571	364 670	369 206
Sport and recreation participation rate	5444,15 per 100 000	6060,72 per 100 000	6136,11 per 100 000

Data format	Rate per 100 000
Definition	Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape
Data source	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	Participants in sport federations registered with department, events affiliated to department

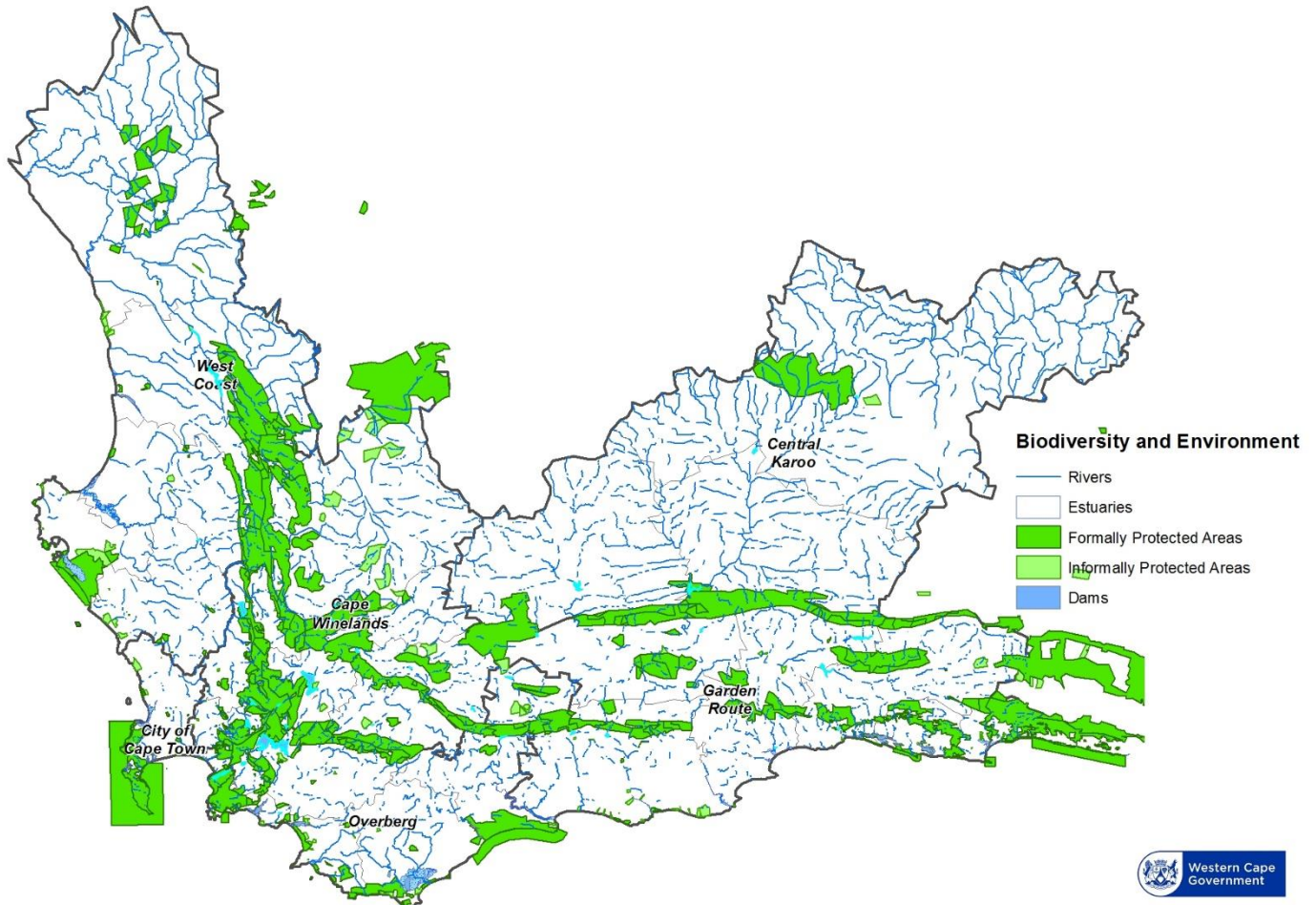


**Sustainable
resource
management**



Biodiversity formally and informally protected areas in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The Western Cape's formally protected biodiversity areas are shown in the map above. Assembly of the dataset was a joint venture between SANParks and SANBI. An earlier national protected areas layer, prepared for the NPAES 2008 project was used as the starting point, and was updated to reflect the current state of protected areas in the Western Cape.



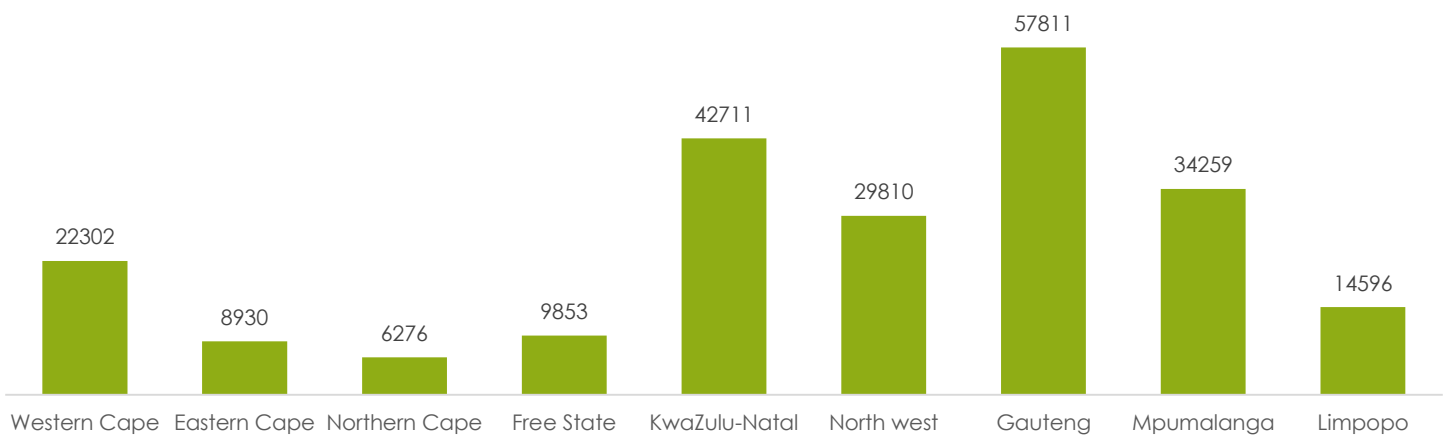
Electricity distributed in South Africa

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The provinces with the highest electricity distributed to in the country is Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga. The Western Cape is the province with the 5th highest electricity delivered to it.

Total electricity distributed in South Africa (GWh), 2018



Electricity distributed by Eskom for 2018 (GWh)

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
January	1899	740	571	837	3474	2469	4475	2975	1211	18651
February	1788	674	494	752	3256	2309	4226	2695	1062	17256
March	1938	731	540	802	3567	2543	4631	2998	1227	18977
April	1791	687	481	758	3400	2429	4539	2740	1209	18034
May	1892	769	486	849	3684	2620	5225	3030	1260	19815
June	1856	760	498	870	3612	2454	5428	2847	1191	19516
July	1883	792	518	919	3718	2471	5762	2882	1222	20167
August	1968	810	510	868	3757	2460	5228	2831	1173	19605
September	1848	752	495	763	3567	2502	4735	2534	1222	18418
October	1794	777	552	828	3680	2613	4782	2945	1305	19276
November	1823	743	539	810	3535	2517	4572	2890	1261	18690
December	1822	695	592	797	3461	2423	4208	2892	1253	18143
Total for year	22302	8930	6276	9853	42711	29810	57811	34259	14596	226548



Data format	Gigawatt per hour
Definition	Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom
Data source	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2018, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	



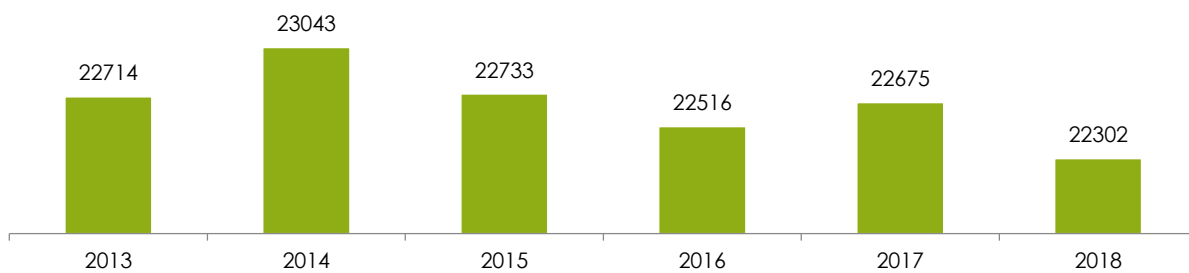
Electricity distributed in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The electricity delivered to the Western Cape over the past six (6) years have been between 22 300 GWh and approximately 23 000 GWh per annum.

Total electricity distributed for the Western Cape Province (GWh)



Electricity distributed by Eskom for the Western Cape Province (GWh)						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	1889	1932	1963	1960	1870	1899
February	1922	1825	1887	1872	1828	1788
March	2027	1956	1967	1940	2011	1938
April	1846	1833	1882	1830	1819	1791
May	1943	1941	1953	1897	1949	1892
June	1933	1902	1927	1896	1915	1856
July	1978	1963	2050	1964	1978	1883
August	1993	1970	1944	1820	1976	1968
September	1852	1898	1865	1778	1828	1848
October	1885	1885	1930	1824	1874	1794
November	1840	1756	1814	1861	1834	1823
December	1867	1853	1861	1874	1793	1822
Total	22975	22714	23043	22516	22675	22302

Data format	Gigawatt per hour
Definition	Electricity distributed as provided by Eskom in the Western Cape.
Data source	Electricity generated and available for distribution 2013 - 2018, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	



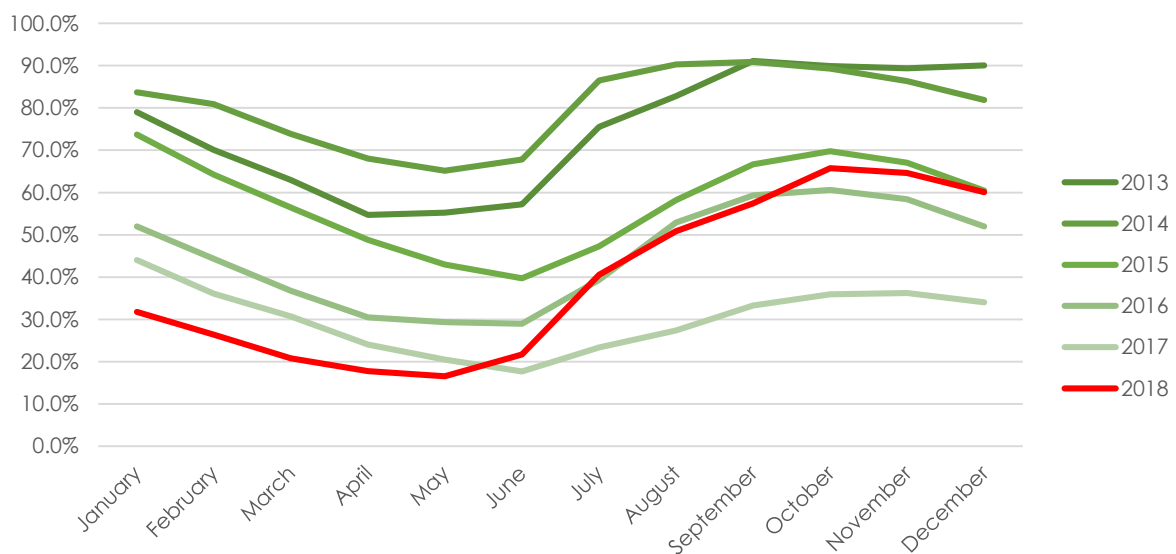
Percentage fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph below depicts the dam levels decreasing from October to May of each year. This corresponds to the predominant rainfall pattern for the Western Cape. In 2018, a major water crisis was avoided due to massive water savings implemented by the citizens of the Western Cape and a better rainfall season. The current water situation in the Western Cape, however, remains a concern. Dam levels reached a low of 16.6% in May 2018. The current dam levels is 49.6% as at end January 2019.

% fill of total dam capacity in the Western Cape



Percentage of full storage capacity

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	68.6%	79.0%	83.7%	73.7%	52.0%	44.1%	31.7%
February	60.5%	70.1%	80.9%	64.2%	44.4%	36.1%	26.4%
March	52.4%	62.9%	73.9%	56.5%	36.8%	30.7%	20.8%
April	45.0%	54.7%	68.0%	48.8%	30.4%	24.0%	17.7%
May	41.6%	55.2%	65.1%	43.0%	29.3%	20.5%	16.6%
June	43.2%	57.2%	67.8%	39.7%	29.0%	17.7%	21.7%
July	54.1%	75.5%	86.5%	47.3%	39.3%	23.5%	40.6%
August	70.9%	82.8%	90.3%	58.2%	52.9%	27.3%	50.8%
September	87.0%	91.2%	90.9%	66.7%	59.3%	33.2%	57.4%
October	90.2%	89.9%	89.3%	69.8%	60.6%	35.8%	65.8%
November	90.0%	89.4%	86.4%	67.0%	58.4%	36.2%	64.6%
December	85.5%	90.1%	81.9%	60.5%	51.9%	34.0%	60.1%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	% of total water volume in Western Cape dams out of total dam capacity in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Water Affairs
Other links	PSG 4
Data Note	The monthly dam level is calculated from the estimated dam levels on the 1st of each month or the earliest available estimates for the month



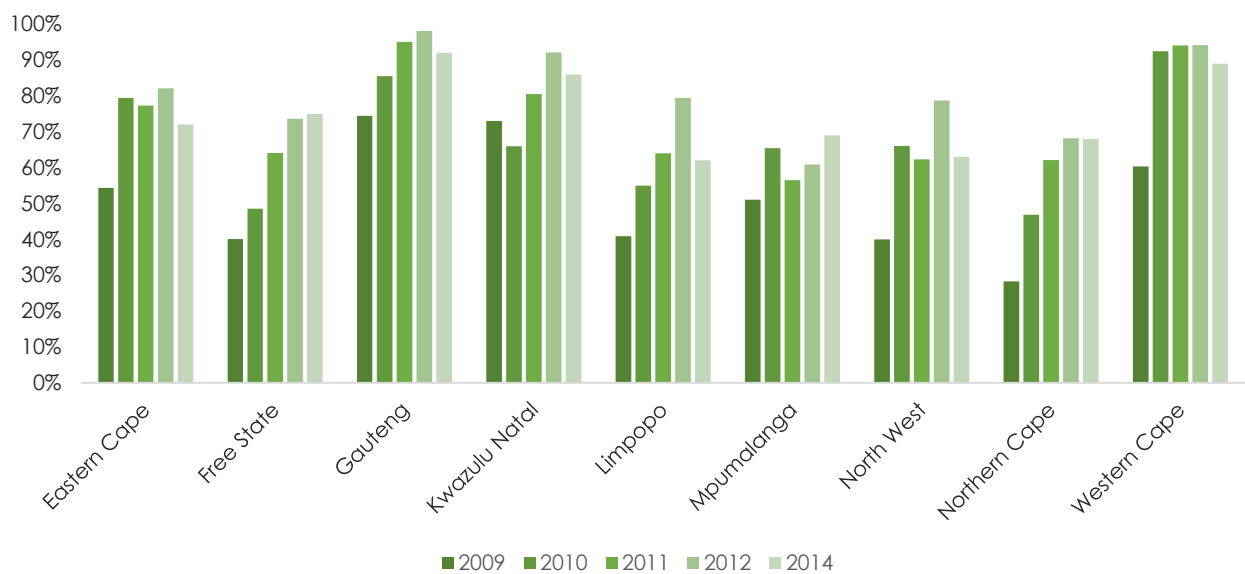
Average blue drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape average for the Blue Drop (drinking water quality management) status has increased from 60.32% (2009) to 89% (2014). The City of Cape Town and the Witzenberg LM are the highest performers in the Province with regards to the Blue Drop status for 2014 at 96%. Gauteng has the highest average for Blue Drop status.

Blue Drop Status



Average Blue Drop status per Province					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Eastern Cape	54.33%	79.40%	77.33%	82.10%	72.00%
Free State	40.03%	48.50%	64.10%	73.60%	75.00%
Gauteng	74.40%	85.54%	95.10%	98.10%	92.00%
Kwazulu Natal	73.00%	65.91%	80.49%	92.10%	86.00%
Limpopo	40.82%	54.95%	64.00%	79.40%	62.00%
Mpumalanga	51.00%	65.42%	56.50%	60.90%	69.00%
North West	39.97%	66.01%	62.25%	78.70%	63.00%
Northern Cape	28.30%	46.87%	62.07%	68.20%	68.00%
Western Cape	60.32%	92.45%	94.09%	94.20%	89.00%



Average Blue Drop Status per Local Municipality					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2014
Beaufort West LM	66.00%	83.80%	92.01%	94.91%	90.00%
Bergrivier LM	60.70%	62.70%	85.20%	92.15%	64.00%
Bitou LM	96.78%	97.70%	96.12%	97.74%	90.00%
Breede Valley LM	61.50%	74.00%	85.93%	89.02%	89.00%
Cape Agulhas LM		78.60%	73.01%	86.64%	69.00%
Cederberg LM	58.60%	60.00%	51.05%	80.39%	40.00%
City of Cape Town	100.00%	98.20%	97.61%	98.14%	96.00%
Drakenstein LM	85.93%	91.70%	95.72%	96.29%	72.00%
George LM	100.00%	96.90%	96.26%	97.41%	83.00%
Hessequa LM		46.20%	14.10%	35.59%	55.00%
Kannaland LM	11.92%	19.40%	55.05%	28.47%	32.00%
Knysna LM	91.60%	75.20%	89.76%	92.00%	62.00%
Laingsburg LM	57.60%	63.90%	80.54%	71.16%	26.00%
Langeberg LM			32.39%	51.62%	72.00%
Matzikama LM	10.00%	30.10%	32.98%	70.29%	49.00%
Mossel Bay LM	33.50%	84.50%	95.27%	95.68%	79.00%
Oudtshoorn LM		44.80%	36.88%	64.58%	51.00%
Overstrand LM	42.50%	71.60%	90.56%	96.82%	91.00%
Prins Albert LM	11.33%	55.00%	70.72%	70.09%	34.00%
Saldanha Bay LM	57.75%	80.80%	87.69%	95.40%	69.00%
Stellenbosch LM	94.00%	94.90%	95.74%	95.56%	80.00%
Swartland LM		68.60%	92.89%	95.24%	74.00%
Swellendam LM		67.30%	80.50%	85.16%	57.00%
Theewaterskloof LM	67.24%	49.00%	75.41%	71.50%	64.00%
Witzenberg LM	62.40%	93.30%	97.56%	97.63%	96.00%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Average Blue Drop status of the drinking water quality management businesses in the Western Cape.
Data source	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 - 2014 Blue Drop Reports
Other links	PSG 4
Data Note	



Average green drop status

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape average for the Green Drop (waste water management) status has increased significantly since 2009. The Western Cape is the highest performer for the years 2011 and 2013, meaning that the Western Cape has the best waste water management systems in place. Witzenberg LM had the highest average score for 2013 (97.96%).

Green Drop status



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



Average green drop status per Local Municipality

	2009	2011	2013
Beaufort West LM	43.0%	89.5%	
Bergivier LM	11.0%	72.1%	44.21%
Bitou LM	78.0%	96.4%	
Breede Valley LM	33.0%	78.3%	
Cape Agulhas LM		33.9%	52.00%
Cederberg LM	3.0%	63.1%	36.50%
City of Cape Town	82.0%	86.8%	89.21%
Drakenstein LM		80.3%	77.79%
George LM	94.0%	91.0%	84.90%
Hessequa LM		49.7%	47.86%
Kannaland LM	15.0%	49.1%	50.27%
Knysna LM	76.0%	60.8%	
Laingsburg LM	77.0%	56.3%	36.90%
Langeberg LM	50.0%	43.0%	51.58%
Matzikama LM	0.0%	66.1%	58.12%
Mossel Bay LM	12.0%	88.6%	79.20%
Oudtshoorn LM		41.4%	69.95%
Overstrand LM	63.0%	88.8%	89.14%
Prins Albert LM	18.0%	68.0%	65.51%
Saldanha Bay LM	59.0%	39.1%	80.52%
Stellenbosch LM	53.0%	71.3%	40.15%
Swartland LM	75.0%	72.7%	72.38%
Swellendam LM		41.0%	70.82%
Theewaterskloof LM	30.0%	65.5%	55.82%
Witzenberg LM	67.0%	89.7%	97.96%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Average Green Drop status of the waste water management in the Western Cape
Data source	Department of Water Affairs: 2009 Green Drop Report; 2011 Green Drop Report; 2014 Green Drop Report;
Other links	PSG 4
Data Note	



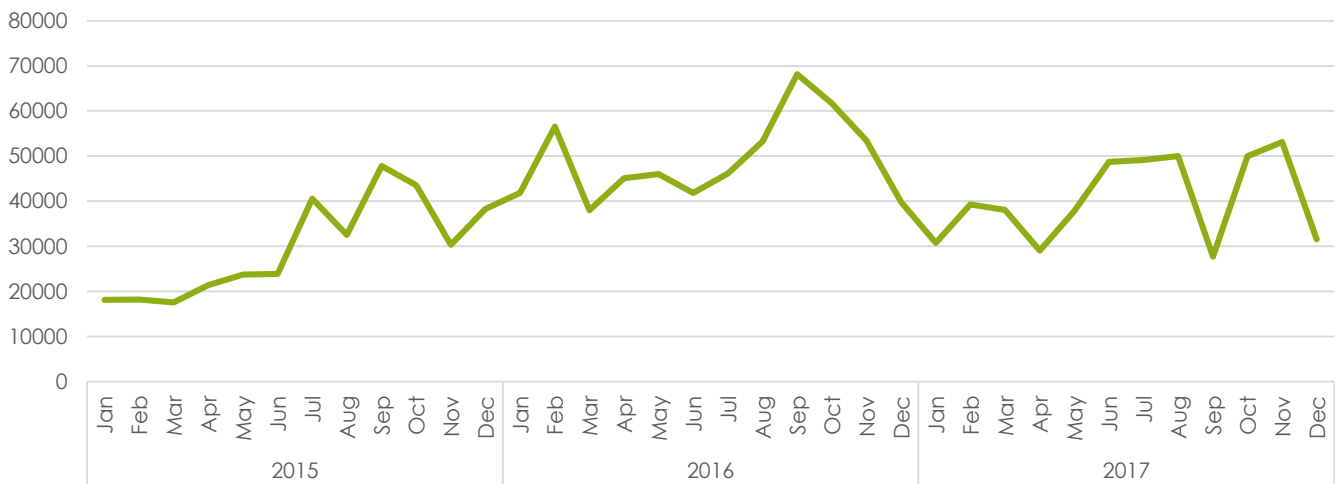
Total waste diverted from landfill sites in a given year in the City of Cape Town

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

There are fluctuations observed in the amount of waste minimised. The general trend however saw an increase in the amount of waste minimised since January 2015 till September 2016. Overall waste minimisation was less in 2017 than 2016.

Total waste minimised



Waste minimised, 2016

	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	647	644	685	581	888	642	705	806	848	785	733	192
Drop-off sites	559	409	569	303	418	357	402	260	488	310	408	232
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	197	189	195	211	201	224	159	204	134	133	318	142
Chipping of Greens	8374	9587	8346	9733	9479	11616	11846	11724	10227	10893	11422	12643
Think Twice Programme	1901	1851	1620	1530	1418	1422	1256	1460	1335	823	900	1028
City Paper project	11	10	11	15	14	7	8	9	10	12	5	7
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites	30118	43795	26579	32743	33615	27562	31790	38761	55105	48767	39696	25564
Damaged Bins	18	35		13	9	5				11	27	8
Total Waste Minimised	41825	56521	38005	45128	46042	41835	46165	53226	68145	61733	53507	39816



Waste minimised, 2017												
	TONS											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Bellville South Compost	510	657	480	506	694	754	888	1267	1052	731	589	477
Drop-off sites	358	262	285	320	367	330	343	396	466	459	480	548
Athlone Refuse Transfer Station	216	195	125	69	19	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chipping of Greens	10087	9543	5740	4037	13666	14167	13238	21454	13419	14173	14111	11897
Think Twice Programme	1227	753	588	985	631	857	1426	1826	1079	1482	565	2562
City Paper project	7	7	10	9	8	13	11	13	9	15	12	9
Re use of Builders Rubble at Landfill Sites	18364	27872	30805	23117	22452	32572	33240	25012	11704	33121	37345	16082
Damaged Bins	5	9	18	16	31	27	0	0	13	3	23	17
Total Waste Minimised	30775	39299	38051	29059	37868	48742	49145	49967	27743	49983	53126	31591

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Total quantity of waste diverted from landfill sites through City initiated waste minimisation programmes in a given year in the City of Cape Town
Data source	City of Cape Town open data portal
Other links	PSG 4
Data Note	The majority of the municipalities in the Western Cape are struggling with quantification and recording of waste data. Of the 156 waste disposal facilities in the province only seven (7) have weighbridges; which make it difficult to quantify waste volumes.



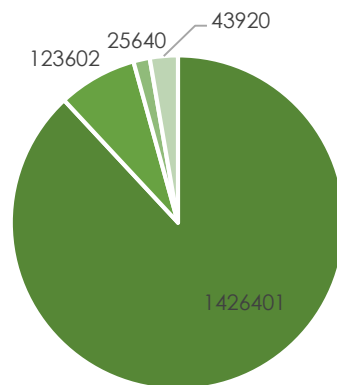
Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape

Protect and enhance environmental assets and natural resources

TREND ANALYSIS

The hectares of biodiversity that the stewardship sites cover totalled 1 619 563 in 2017; as compared to 90 131 ha in 2012 and 37660 ha in 2007.

Hectares of biodiversity under conservation



Contract Nature Reserve Protected Environments Biodiversity Agreement Voluntary Conservation Area

Sizes of properties in each of the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme sub-categories

	Hectares 2007	Hectares 2012	Hectares 2017
Contract Nature Reserve	17600	52820	142640 ¹ (55400)
Protected Environments	-	-	12360 ² (4720)
Biodiversity Agreement	960	14960	25640
Voluntary Conservation Area	19100	22350	43920
Total	37660	90131	1619563 (129680)

Data format	area in hectares
Definition	Hectares of biodiversity under conservation in the Western Cape through the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme
Data source	State of Biodiversity Report 2017
Other links	PSG 4
Data Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Amount (ha) both declared and with a signed Protected Area Management Plan in place (i.e. intention to declare); amount in parenthesis below () is declared only 2.) Amount (ha) both declared and with a signed Protected Area Management Plan in place (i.e. intention to declare); amount in parenthesis below () is declared only

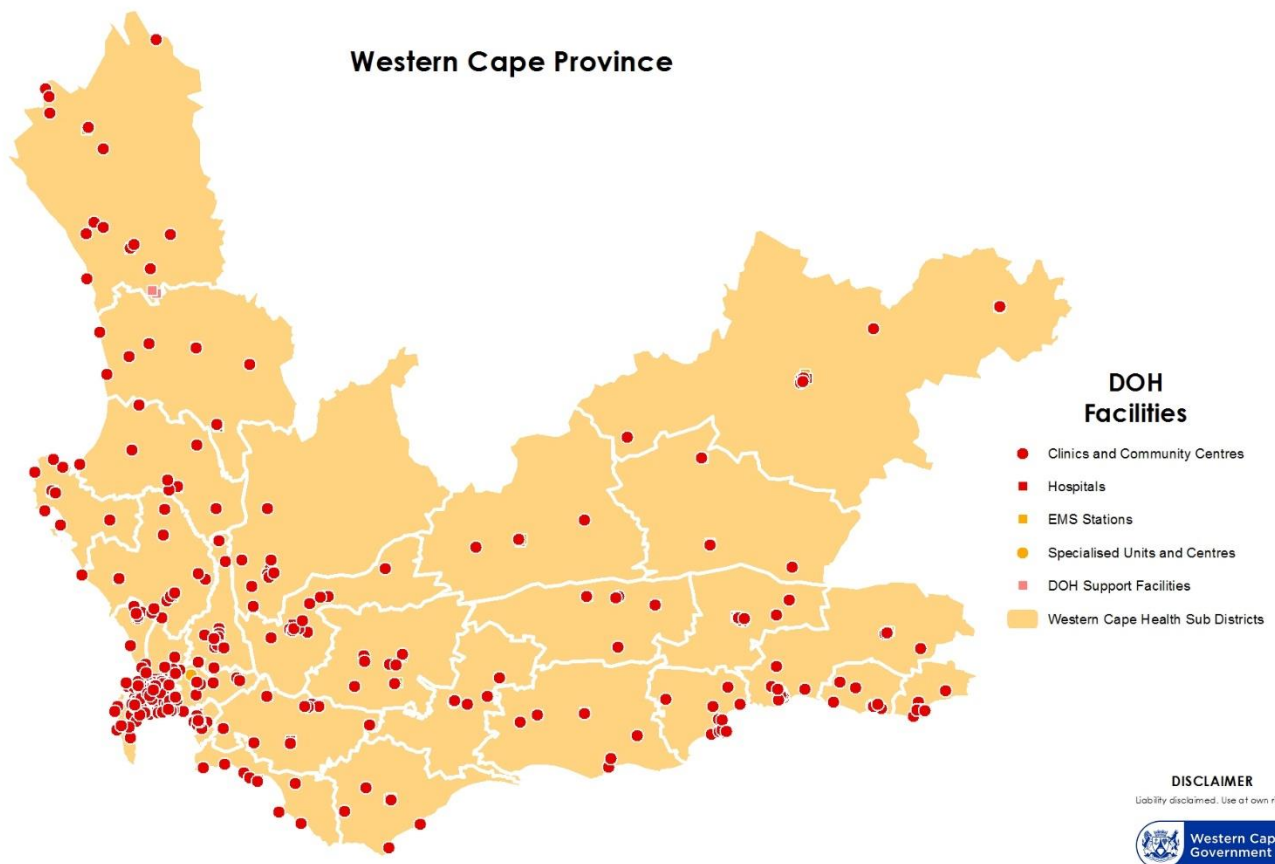


Health



Health Care Facilities for the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of all WCG health facilities across the province according to the Health Sub Districts. It includes: clinics, mobile services, hospitals, specialised centres and units, EMS stations and support facilities. Only active facilities are shown.

Layers are generated from a feature class in the SHARED SDE which is updated weekly through an automated process which updates the feature class on a weekly basis.



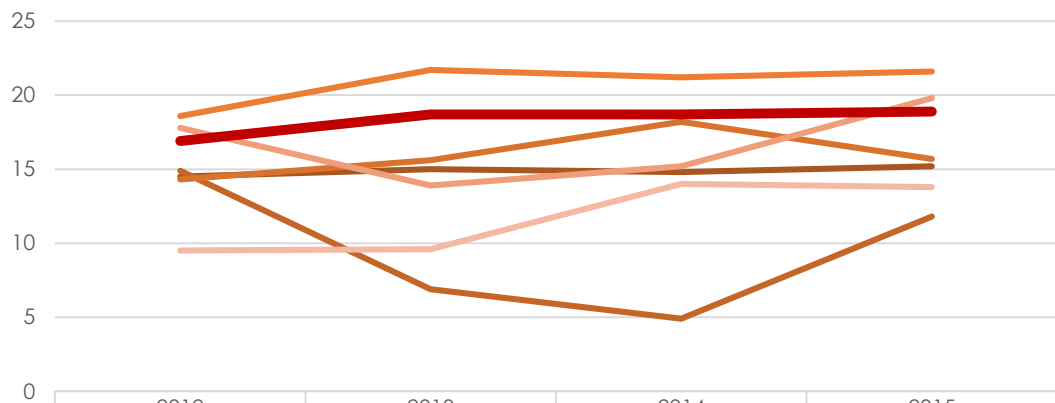
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

All districts except Central Karoo has shown a slight increase in HIV prevalence rates from 2012 to 2015. The smaller districts of Central Karoo and Overberg show higher levels of fluctuation. In these districts however, estimates are associated with wider confidence intervals due to small sample sizes. The larger districts have shown decreases or negligible increases in prevalence since 2014. Cape Town Metro has moved from 21.2% to 21.6%, Cape Winelands has increased from 14.8% to 15.2%. Overberg and Central Karoo have shown significant increase in HIV prevalence from 2014 to 2015.

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



	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cape Winelands	14.5	15	14.8	15.2
Central Karoo	14.9	6.9	4.9	11.8
Eden	14.3	15.6	18.2	15.7
Cape Town Metro	18.6	21.7	21.2	21.6
Overberg	17.8	13.9	15.2	19.8
West Coast	9.5	9.6	14	13.8
Western Cape	16.9	18.7	18.7	18.9

Data format	Percentage
Definition	HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics in the province
Data source	Table and graph reproduced from the 2015 national antenatal sentinel HIV and syphilis prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH 2017
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	



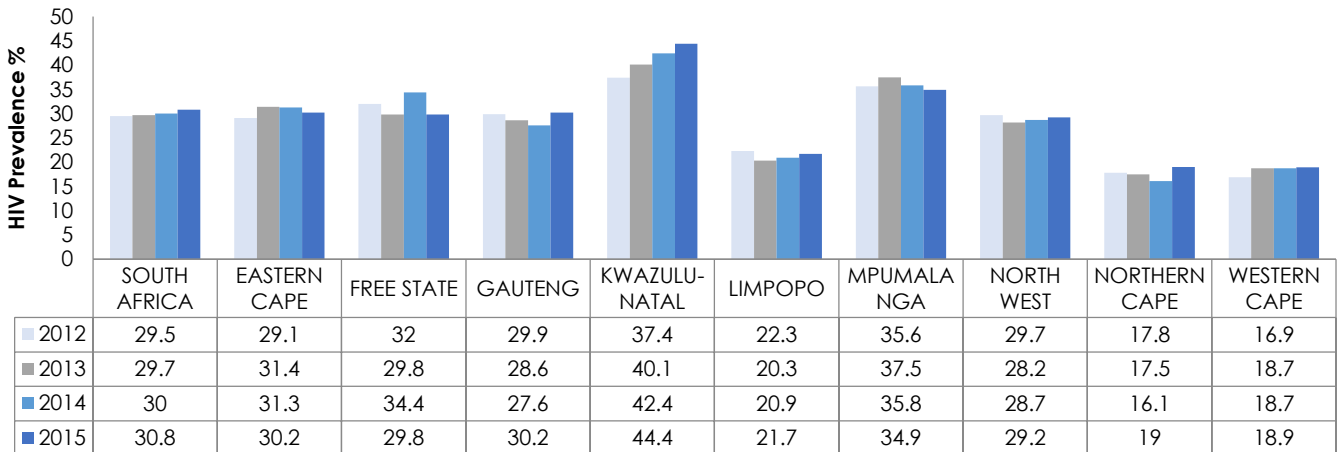
HIV prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2015 The Western Cape had the lowest HIV prevalence and KwaZulu Natal the highest amongst all women attending antenatal clinics. Since 2012, HIV prevalence have slightly increased in the Western Cape. The Northern Cape province also has a relatively low prevalence rate in comparison to other provinces.

HIV Prevalence amongst women attending antenatal clinics, 2012 - 2015



Data format	Percentage
Definition	HIV prevalence per province of women attending antenatal clinics.
Data source	Table reproduced from the 2015 national antenatal sentinel HIV and Herpes Simplex Type-2 prevalence survey in South Africa, DoH 2017
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	



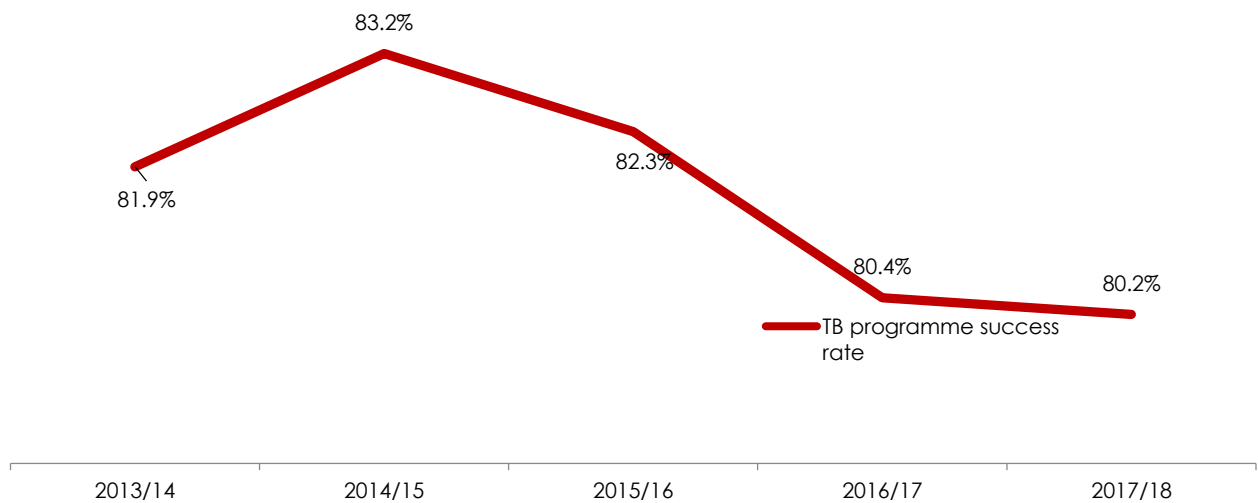
TB programme success rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The cure rate for TB programme success rate which includes all cases of TB, has slightly declined since 2013/14. 2014/15 saw the highest cure rate for cases of TB 83.2%. This has decreased to 80.2% in 2017/18. It is also notable that the total number of TB cases treated has decreased from 46 582 in 2013/14 to 42 009 in 2017/18.

TB programme success rate



TB programme success rate

Audited/Actual performance

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
TB programme success rate	81.9%	83.2%	82.3%	80.4%	80.2%
All TB cases treatment success	38166	35974	35756	34651	33694
All TB cases treated	46582	43224	43 445	43099	42009

Data format	Percentage
Definition	All TB clients who successfully completed their TB treatment (i.e. cured + treatment completed) as a proportion of all TB clients who started on treatment. This applies to all TB clients (new, retreatment, other, pulmonary and extra pulmonary)
Data source	DOH Annual Report 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March.



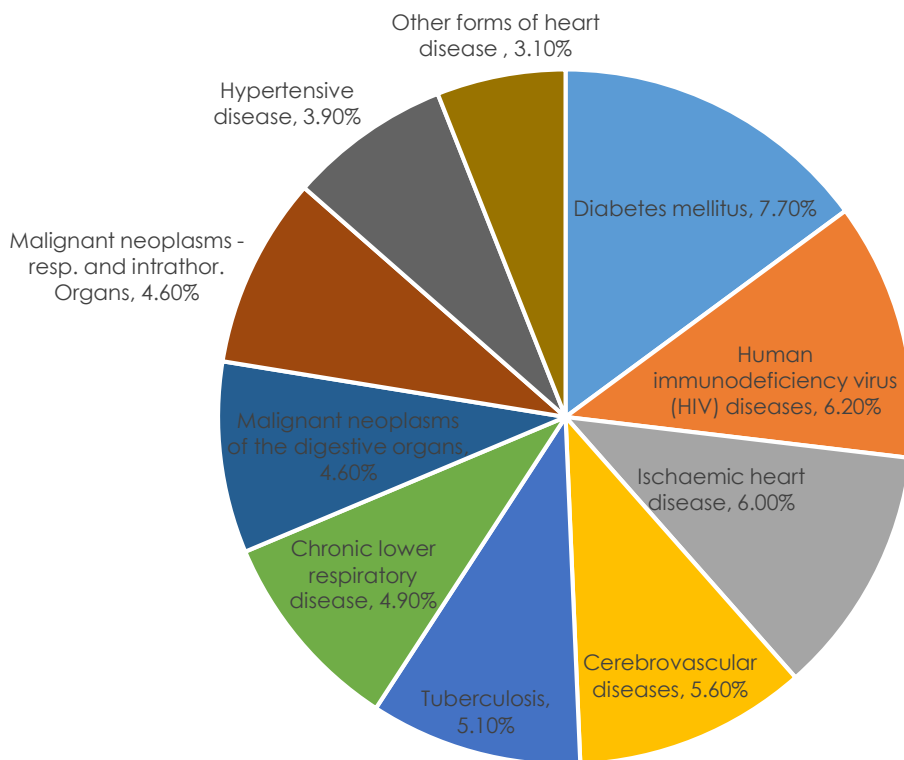
Leading underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

From 2012 to 2016, Diabetes mellitus became the leading natural cause of death. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) diseases has become one of the leading causes of death and the 2nd highest leading cause of death from 2013 to 2016.

Leading causes of death in the WC, 2016



Underlying causes of death in the Western Cape

Cause of death	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Diabetes mellitus	6.70%	6.90%	6.80%	7.20%	7.70%
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diseases	5.70%	6.00%	5.80%	6.10%	6.20%
Ischaemic heart disease	6.20%	6.00%	5.60%	5.80%	6.00%
Cerebrovascular diseases	6.10%	5.60%	5.70%	5.60%	5.60%
Tuberculosis	6.40%	5.70%	5.60%	5.30%	5.10%
Chronic lower respiratory disease	4.80%	4.70%	4.60%	5.10%	4.90%
Malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs	4.20%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.60%
Malignant neoplasms - resp. and intrathor. Organs	4.10%	4.50%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%
Hypertensive disease	3.80%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	3.90%
Other forms of heart disease	3.10%	3.10%	3.10%	3.20%	3.10%
Influenza and pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-
Other natural cause	37.00%	36.40%	36.30%	35.60%	35.20%
Non-natural causes	11.90%	12.80%	13.70%	13.20%	13.30%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	Number of deaths by cause out of total number of deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
Data source	Stats SA, Mortality and Causes of Death in South Africa 2012 to 2016
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	



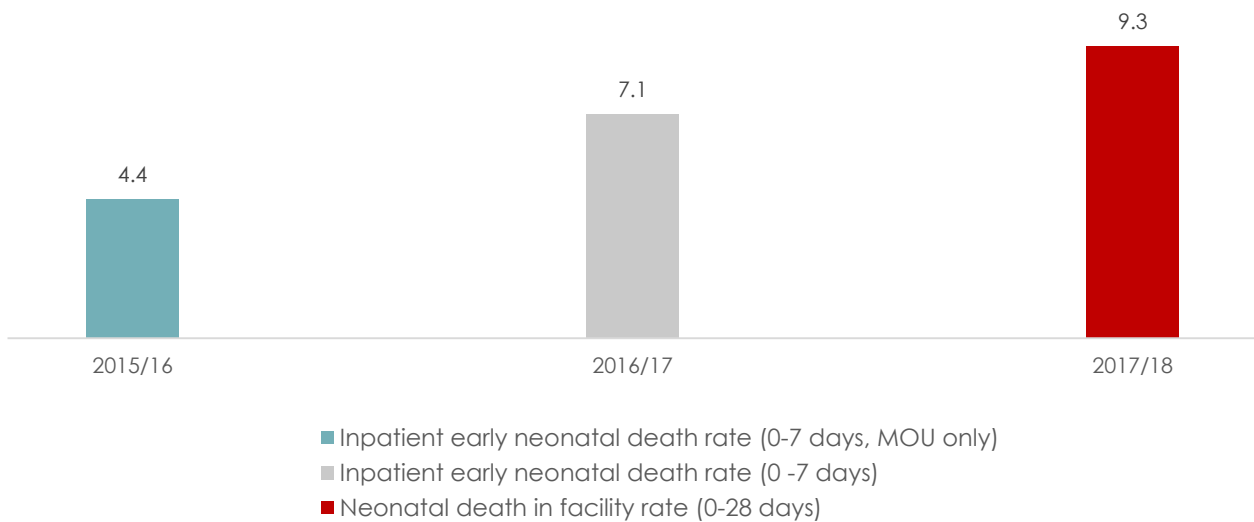
Neonatal in facility (0-28 days) mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The graph and data below shows neonatal death rates for different years in Western Cape facilities. A word of caution as the indicator has been measured differently for each of the year's reported. The department is continuously expanding on the reporting of this indicator.

Neonatal death rate in facility, Western Cape



Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births), Western Cape

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Inpatient early neonatal death rate (0-7 days, MOU only)	4.4	-	-
Inpatient early neonatal death rate (0-7 days)	-	7.1	-
Neonatal death in facility rate (0-28 days)	-	-	9.3
Number of deaths	421	656	860
Number of live births	94.855	91.798	92.34

Data format	Neonatal deaths per 1 000 live births
Definition	Number of facility early neonatal (0 – 7 days) deaths in MOU out of total number of facility live births. Number of facility early neonatal (0 – 7 days) deaths out of total number of facility live births. Number of facility neonatal (0 – 28 days) deaths out of total number of facility live births.
Data source	DoH, Annual report 2016/17, 2017/18
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	Data not comparable as each year's numerator has been expanded upon.



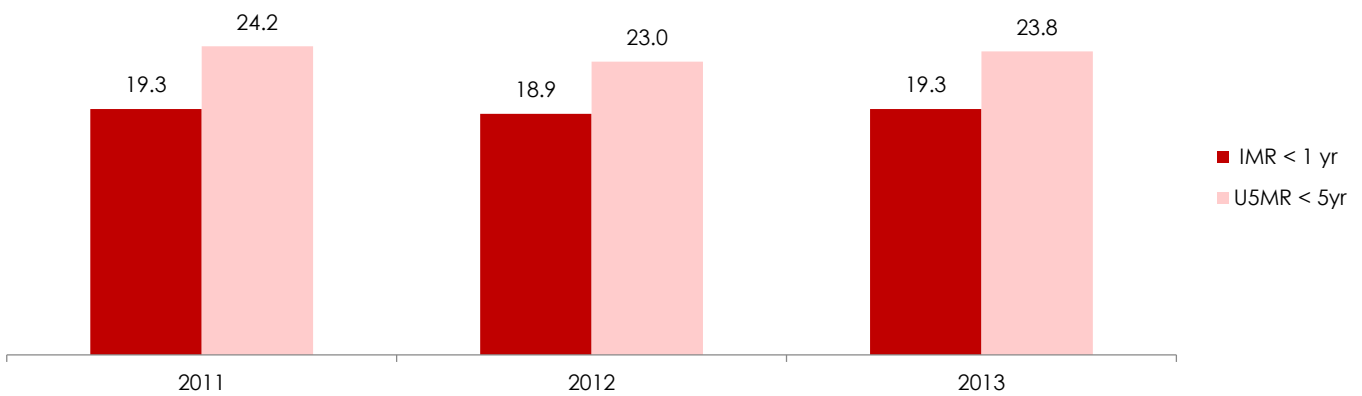
Child (under 5) mortality rate; Infant (under 1) mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

For the period 2011 to 2013, the infant mortality rate has been fairly constant at 19.3 (under 1 deaths per 1000 live births). For the same period the child mortality rate (under 5 mortality rate per 1000 live births) has also shown very little change from 24.2 to 23.8. Comparing 2011 to 2013 for most of the districts, the Infant mortality rate and under 5 mortality rate has decreased, but the Cape Metropole area has shown some increase and the expected variation in the small population area of Central Karoo.

Child and infant mortality rates for the Western Cape



	DEATHS (Stats SA)						BIRTHS (Stats SA)		
	2011		2012		2013		2011	2012	2013
	0	1-4	0	1-4	0	1-4			
Cape Winelands	279	71	252	58	202	55	13470	14066	13403
Central Karoo	38	8	37	4	29	11	1123	1252	1286
Cape Metropole	1233	321	1352	267	1220	305	71440	74374	62995
Eden	192	39	186	49	203	35	9565	10050	10271
Overberg	87	22	88	19	78	13	2854	3173	3433
West Coast	132	34	126	32	128	17	5898	6058	5686
Western Cape	2012	509	2062	440	1872	437	104350	108973	97074



	IMR < 1yr			U5MR < 5yr		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Cape Winelands	20.7	17.9	15.1	26	22.0	19.2
Central Karoo	33.8	29.6	22.6	41	32.7	31.1
Cape Metropole	17.3	18.2	19.4	21.8	21.9	24.2
Eden	20.1	18.5	19.8	24.2	23.4	23.2
Overberg	30.5	27.7	22.7	38.2	33.7	26.5
West Coast	22.4	20.8	22.5	28.1	26.1	25.5
Western Cape	19.3	18.9	19.3	24.2	23.0	23.8

Data format	Child deaths per 1 000 live births Infant deaths per 1 000 live births
Definition	Number of under 5 deaths per 1000 live births Number of under 1 deaths per 1000 live births
Data source	Western Cape Mortality Profile 2013
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	The 2011 - 2013 Stats SA infant and child deaths were used to estimate infant mortality (IMR) and under 5 mortality rates (U5MR).



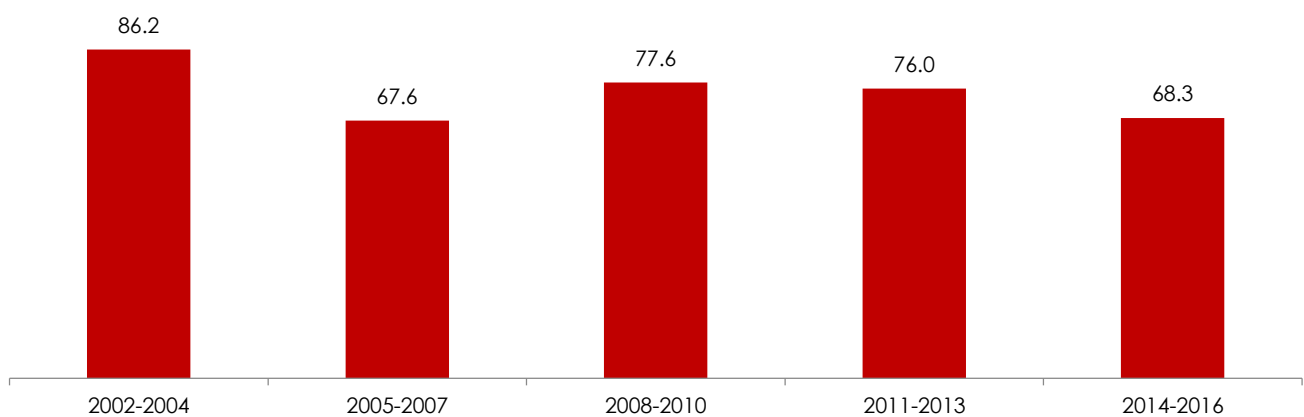
Facility maternal mortality rate

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

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

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



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

TRIENNIA	Number of maternal deaths	Number of live births	Maternal mortality ratio
2002-2004	207	240 651	86.2
2005-2007	187	276 808	67.6
2008-2010	227	292 632	77.6
2011-2013	214	281 602	76.0
2014-2016	216	-	68.3

Data format Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births

Definition Denominator: Number of facility live births

Numerator: Number of facility maternal deaths

Data source Saving Mothers 2008-2010: Fifth report on the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in South Africa, Compiled by the National Committee for Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, DoH;

Saving Mothers 2011-2013: Sixth report on the Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths in South Africa, Compiled by the National Committee for Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths, DoH;

Saving Mothers 2014-2016: Seventh triennial report on confidential enquiries into maternal deaths in South Africa: Short report, DOH

Other links PSG 3

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

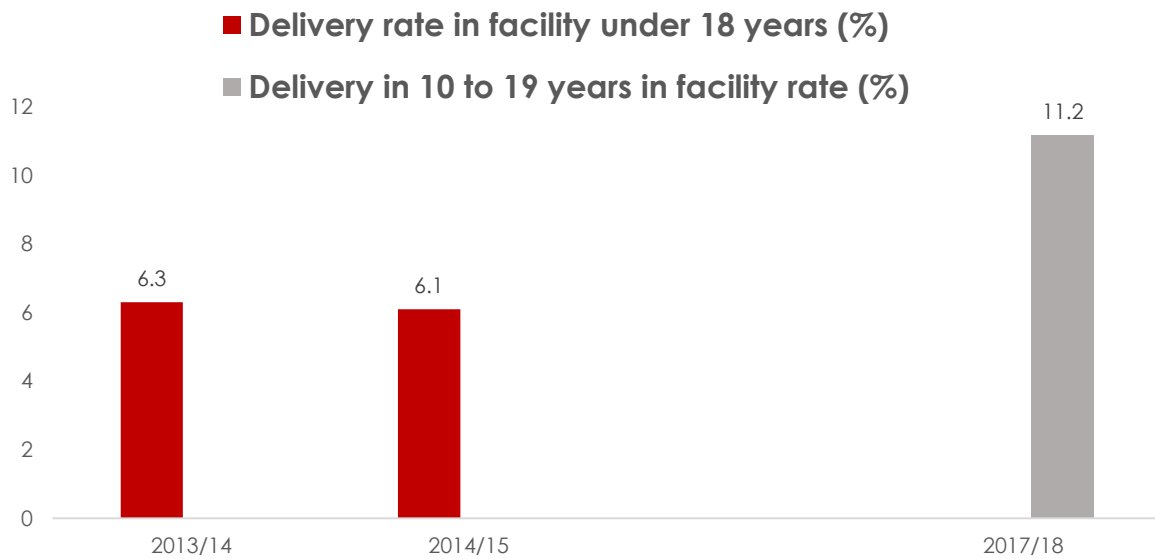


Delivery rate in facility to women under 20 years

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The delivery rate for women under 18 years was 6.3% and 6.1% respectively for 2013/14 and 2014/15 respectively. In 2017/18, the delivery rate for women 10 years to 19 years was 11.2%. The inclusion of 19 year olds as the new indicator in 2017/18 shows that a significant proportion of this indicator is made up of 19 year olds.



	Delivery rate in facility under 18 years (%)		Delivery in 10 to 19 years in facility rate (%)
	2013/14	2014/15	2017/18
Delivery rate (%)	6.3	6.1	11.2
Numerator	6026	5894	10369
Denominator	95337.0	96990	92819

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Deliveries to women under the age of 18 years as a proportion of total deliveries in health facilities
	Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as a proportion of total deliveries in health facilities
Data source	District Health Information Systems, DoH Annual report 2013/14; 2014/15; 2017/18
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	2017/18 data is not comparable to 2014/15 and 2013/14 data as they are different numerators.



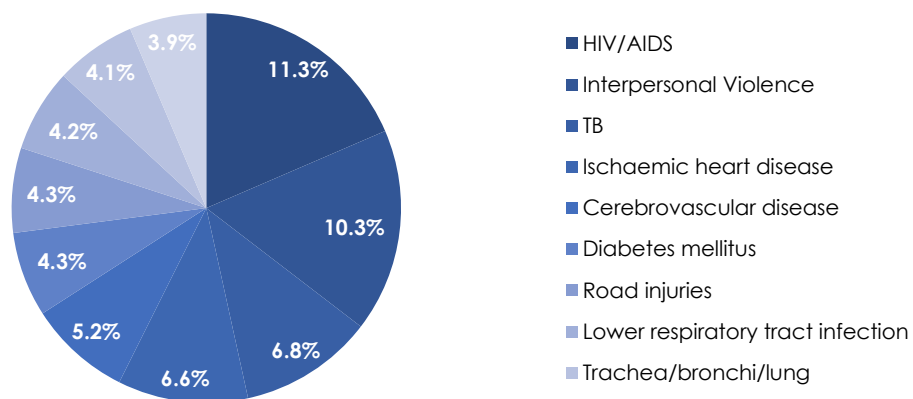
Years of Life Lost (YLL) by cause of death, Western Cape, 2013

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

The largest category of Years of Life Lost (YLL) mortality was due to HIV/AIDS (12.4% in 2011, 11.7% in 2012 and 11.3% in 2013). The trend however seems to be decreasing slightly with the roll-out of ARV treatments. Interpersonal violence is the second largest category for YLL in 2013 (10.3%); having increased from 8.3% in 2011.

Western Cape YLLs by cause of death, 2013



Percentage of YLLs by causes of death in the Western Cape

Cause of Death	2011	2012	2013
HIV/AIDS	12.4%	11.7%	11.3%
Interpersonal Violence	8.3%	9.2%	10.3%
TB	8.6%	7.4%	6.8%
Ischaemic heart disease	6.6%	6.7%	6.6%
Cerebrovascular disease	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%
Diabetes mellitus	4.5%	4.3%	4.3%
Road injuries	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%
Lower respiratory tract infection	4.8%	4.2%	4.2%
Trachea/bronchi/lung	3.8%	3.7%	4.1%
COPD	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of YLLs by causes of death in the Western Cape
Data source	Western Cape Mortality Profile 2013
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	The final mortality estimates were made by adjusting the death data for completeness against Stats SA data for natural causes. A full explanation of methodology is provided in the report.



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. All provinces have seen an increase in life expectancy over the different periods. Since 2006, life expectancy has seen an increase for both males and females across all provinces, with females generally having a life expectancy of about 6 years longer than males on average.

Average LE at birth for 2001 - 2006, 2006 - 2011 and 2011 - 2016 periods by province

	Male			Female		
	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021	2006-2011	2011-2016	2016-2021
Eastern Cape	52.3	56.1	58.5	56.1	62.9	65.9
Free State	46.9	53.1	55.0	51.0	58.8	61.5
Gauteng	56.2	62.0	64.0	59.7	67.2	69.8
KwaZulu-Natal	48.9	55.3	57.7	54.4	61.4	64.1
Limpopo	52.6	56.4	58.6	55.8	62.8	65.4
Mpumalanga	52.8	57.6	60.6	57.1	63.2	66.1
Northern Cape	52.8	57.2	60.0	58.1	63.5	66.3
North West	50.7	55.3	58.4	55.7	62.8	64.6
Western Cape	60.5	63.9	66.2	66.2	70.3	72.1

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 2018 – Stats SA; Life Expectancy Statistics South Africa's calculations, 2018
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	There is a lack of consensus about the calculation of Life Expectancy.



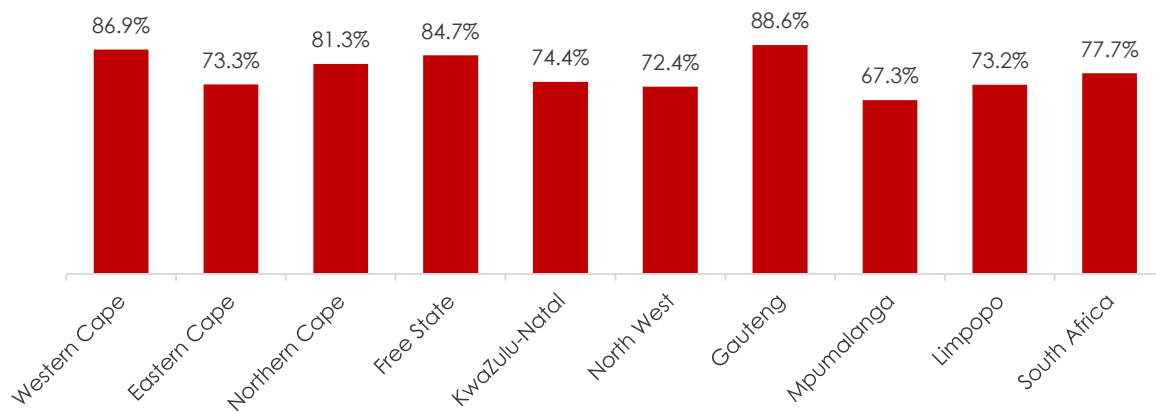
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

For households with an expenditure of less than R1200, Gauteng has the highest percentage of households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes at 88.6%; followed by Western Cape at 86.9%. The national average for households able to access a health facility within 30 minutes is 77.7%.

Percentage of households taking less than 30 minutes travel time to health facility, 2017



Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200, 2017

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
less than 30 minutes	86.9%	73.3%	81.3%	84.7%	74.4%	72.4%	88.6%	67.3%	73.2%	77.7%
30 - 89 minutes	12.2%	22.6%	18.2%	13.2%	22.3%	26.0%	10.5%	31.5%	24.5%	20.2%
90minutes or more	0.9%	4.1%	0.5%	2.1%	3.3%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	2.2%	2.0%
do not know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%

Data format Percentage

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

Data source GHS 2017; Stats SA

Other links PSG 3

Data Note



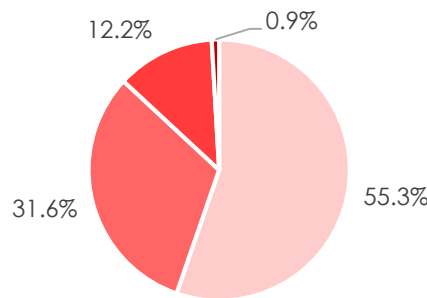
Travel time taken to health facility by households with expenditure less than R1200 in the Western Cape

A long and healthy life for all South Africans

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2017, the percentage of households in the Western Cape with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 15 minutes are 55.3%, 15-29 minutes are 31.6%, 30-89 minutes are 12.2% and 90 minutes or more are 0.9%. Since 2012, the percentage of households with an expenditure less than R1200 able to access a health facility within 30 minutes in the Western Cape have remained the same as in 2017 at 86.9%.

Travel time to health facility for households with expenditure of less than R1200 in the Western Cape, 2017



■ Less than 15 minutes ■ 15 – 29 minutes ■ 30 – 89 minutes ■ 90 minutes and more

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
less than 30 minutes	86.9%	85.0%	87.3%	91.3%	92.8%	86.9%
30 - 89 minutes	12.4%	13.3%	11.8%	8.3%	7.2%	12.2%
90 minutes or more	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%
do not know	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

2017	African/ Black	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Total
Less than 15 minutes	53.5%	57.9%	0.0%	100.0%	55.3%
15 – 29 minutes	37.6%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	31.6%
30 – 89 minutes	8.9%	18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%
90 minutes and more	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
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 2012 -2017; Stats SA
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	

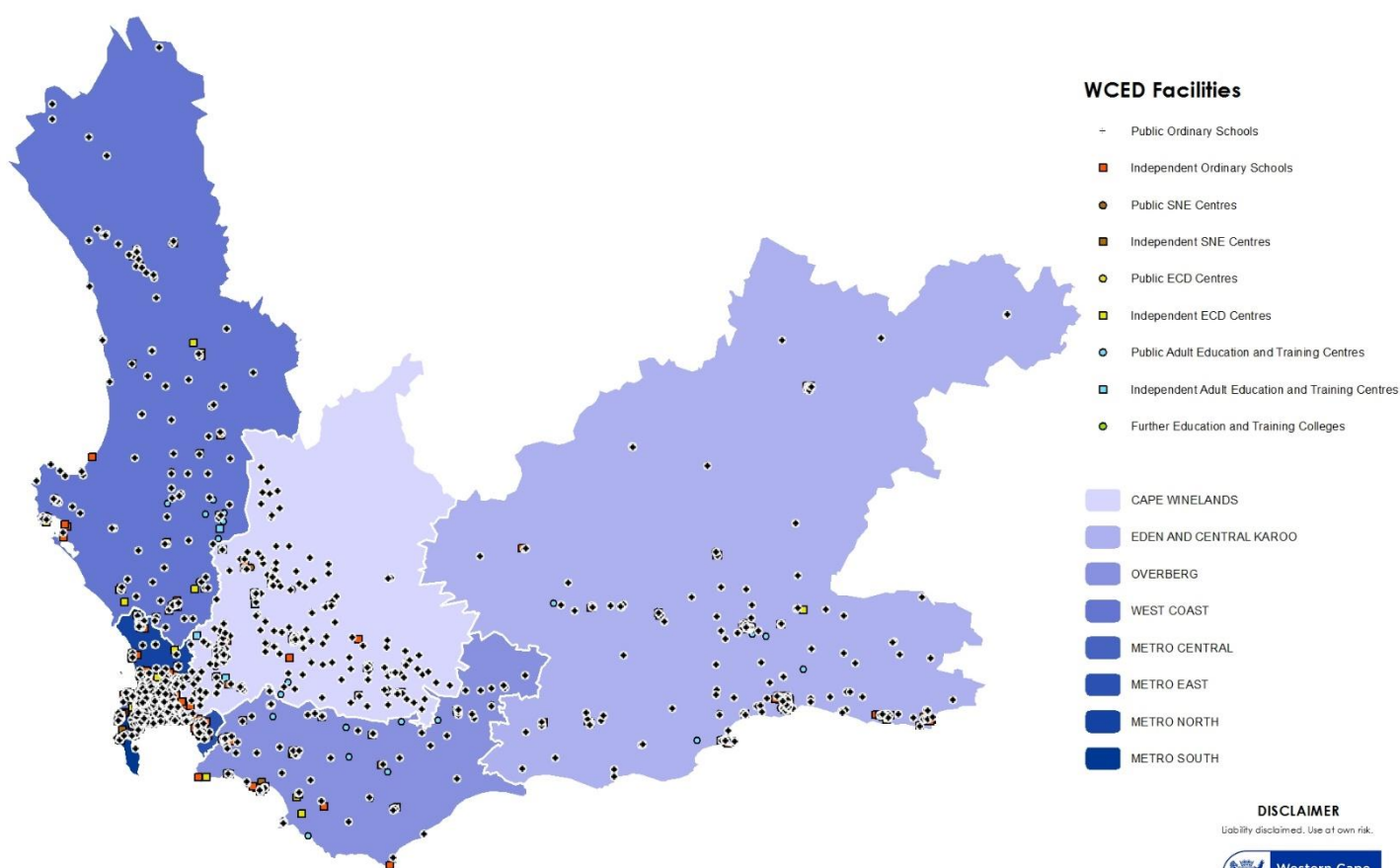


Education



Education facilities in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the distribution type of an education facility by district for the Western Cape.



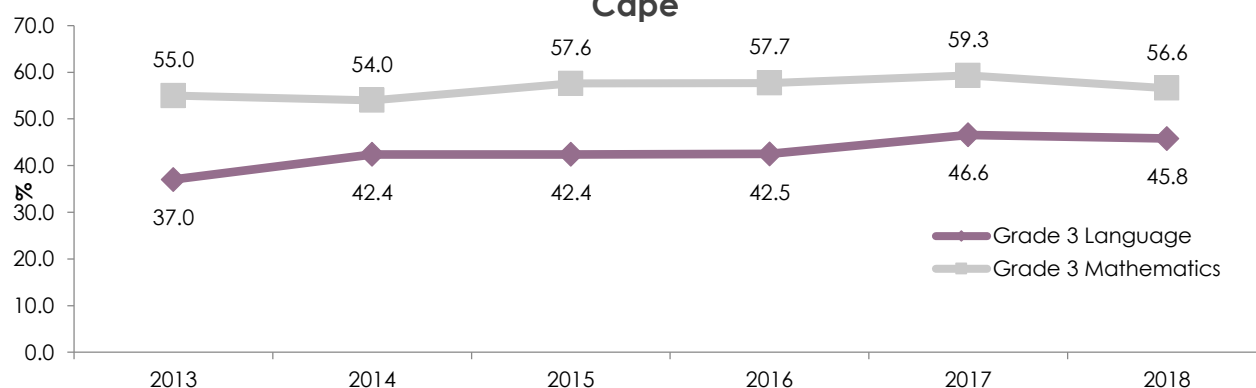
Percentage of Grade 3 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The pass rate for Grade 3 mathematics has shown slight improvement from 55.0% in 2013 to 56.6% in 2018. Grade 3 language passes has improved from 37.0% in 2013 to 45.5% in 2018.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 3, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grade 3 Language	37.0	42.4	42.4	42.5	46.6	45.8
Grade 3 Mathematics	55.0	54.0	57.6	57.7	59.3	56.6

Data format	Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes
Definition	Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 3 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 3 writing the Language test.
Data source	WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED APP 2018/19
Other links	PSG 2
Data Note	2011 saw the introduction of the new systemic tests that are to be conducted every year.



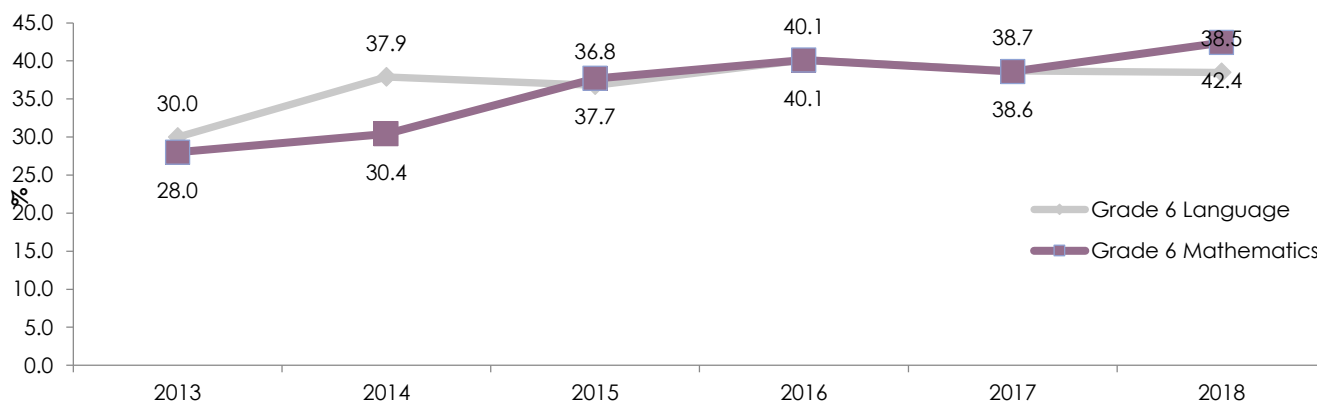
Percentage of Grade 6 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Grade 6 mathematics pass rates has improved from 28.0% in 2013 to 42.4% in 2018; whilst language has improved from 30.0% in 2013 to 38.5% in 2018.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 6, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grade 6 Language	30.0	37.9	36.8	40.1	38.7	38.5
Grade 6 Mathematics	28.0	30.4	37.7	40.1	38.6	42.4

Data format Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes

Definition Number of Grade 6 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 6 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 6 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 6 writing the Language test.

Data source WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED APP 2018/19

Other links PSG 2

Data Note 2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually.



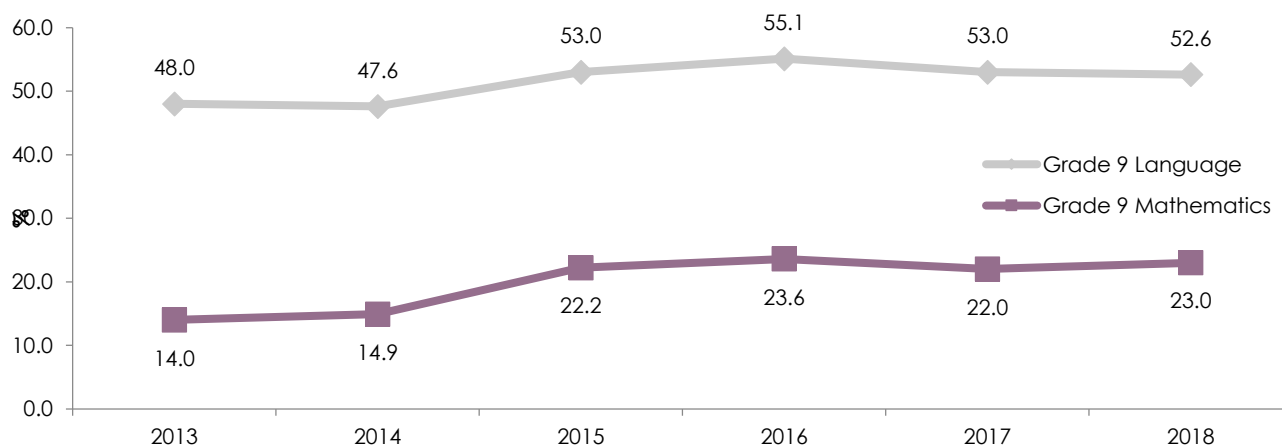
Percentage of Grade 9 learners in the Western Cape achieving a pass rate for Mathematics systemic tests; Language systemic tests

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2013, Grade 9 mathematics pass rates has improved from 14.0% to 23.0% in 2018 whilst language has improved from 48.0% to 52.6%. Mathematics pass rates have shown improvement, but there is more work to be done.

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



Language and mathematics in Grade 9, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grade 9 Language	48.0	47.6	53.0	55.1	53.0	52.6
Grade 9 Mathematics	14.0	14.9	22.2	23.6	22.0	23.0

Data format Percentage achieving acceptable outcomes

Definition Number of Grade 9 learners achieving a pass mark for Mathematics out of the total number of learners in Grade 9 writing the Mathematics test. Number of Grade 9 learners achieving a pass mark for Language out of the total number of learners in Grade 9 writing the Language test.

Data source WCED (WC schools standardised test); WCED Media Release January 2013, WCED records 2015, WCED Media Release January 2016 and January 2017, WCED APP 2018/19

Other links PSG 2

Data Note 2011 saw the introduction of the new tests that are conducted annually.



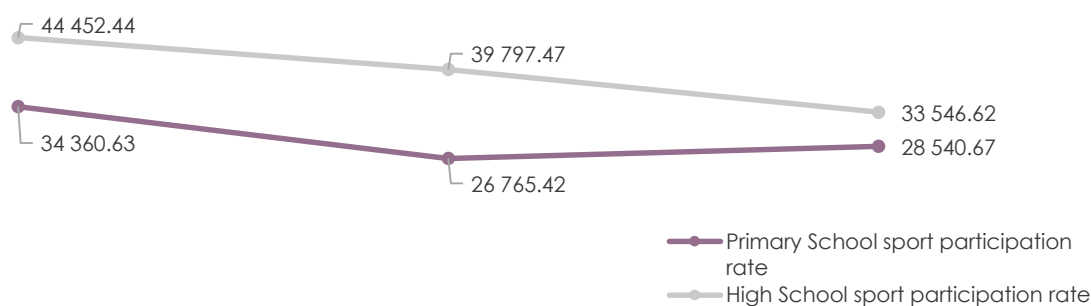
School sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Both high school and primary school participation rates have decreased since 2014/15. High school sport participation rates remain higher than primary school participation rates over the 3 year period.

Participation per 100 000 population in school sport activities



2014/15

2015/16

2016/17

Primary school sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of primary school learners registered to participate in school sport activities	233700	181940	190154
Number of educators and volunteers trained to assist with implementation of the school sport programme	267	310	320
Neighbouring schools' participants (primary)	0	0	3864
Total	233 967	182 250	194 338
Participation in primary school sport activities	34360,63 per 100 000	26765,42 per 100 000	28540,67 per 100 000

High school sport participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of high school and junior sport learners registered to participate in school sport activities	153600	137470	114253
Number of educators and volunteers trained to assist with implementation of the school sport programme	213	236	240
Neighbouring schools' participants (high)	0	0	1584
Total	153 813,00	137 706,00	116 077,00
Participation in high school sport activities	44452,44 per 100 000	39797,47 per 100 000	33546,62 per 100 000

Data format Rate per 100 000

Definition Sport and recreation participation rate per 100 000 in the Western Cape

Data source Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport

Other links PSG 3

Data Note



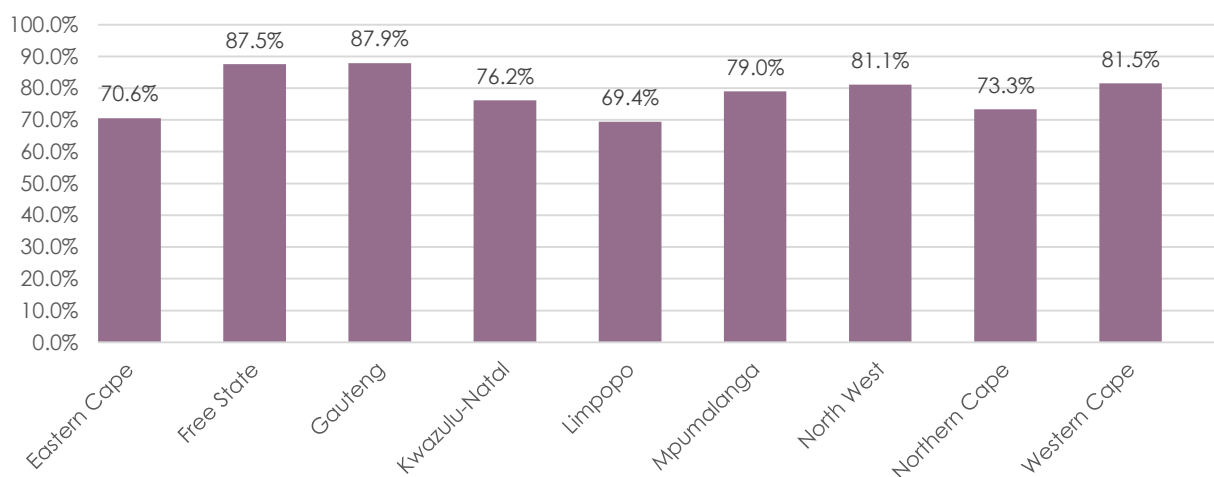
Matric pass rate achieved

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2018, Gauteng has the highest level of matric pass rate at 87.9%, followed by Free State (87.5%) and Western Cape (81.5%). The national matric pass rate is at 78.2%. In all provinces, males achieved a slightly higher pass rate than females.

Matric pass rate, 2018



Matric pass rate, 2017

	Gender	Wrote	Pass	% Pass	% Total
Eastern Cape	Male	29128	21269	73.0%	70.6%
	Female	36605	25124	68.6%	
Free State	Male	11578	10271	88.7%	87.5%
	Female	13336	11535	86.5%	
Gauteng	Male	42475	37444	88.2%	87.9%
	Female	52395	45962	87.7%	
KwaZulu-Natal	Male	50761	39296	77.4%	76.2%
	Female	65391	49189	75.2%	
Limpopo	Male	34613	25116	72.6%	69.4%
	Female	42117	28138	66.8%	
Mpumalanga	Male	19710	15896	80.6%	79.0%
	Female	24902	19329	77.6%	
North West	Male	13347	10980	82.3%	81.1%
	Female	15714	12598	80.2%	
Northern Cape	Male	4318	3233	74.9%	73.3%
	Female	5591	4031	72.1%	
Western Cape	Male	22162	18418	83.1%	81.5%
	Female	28592	22932	80.2%	
South Africa	Male	228092	181923	79.8%	78.2%
	Female	284643	218838	76.9%	



Data format	Percentage pass rate
Definition	Number of learners achieving a pass mark for Matric out of the total number of learners who wrote the matric exam in a given year.
Data source	NSC Examination Report 2018
Other links	PSG 2
Data Note	

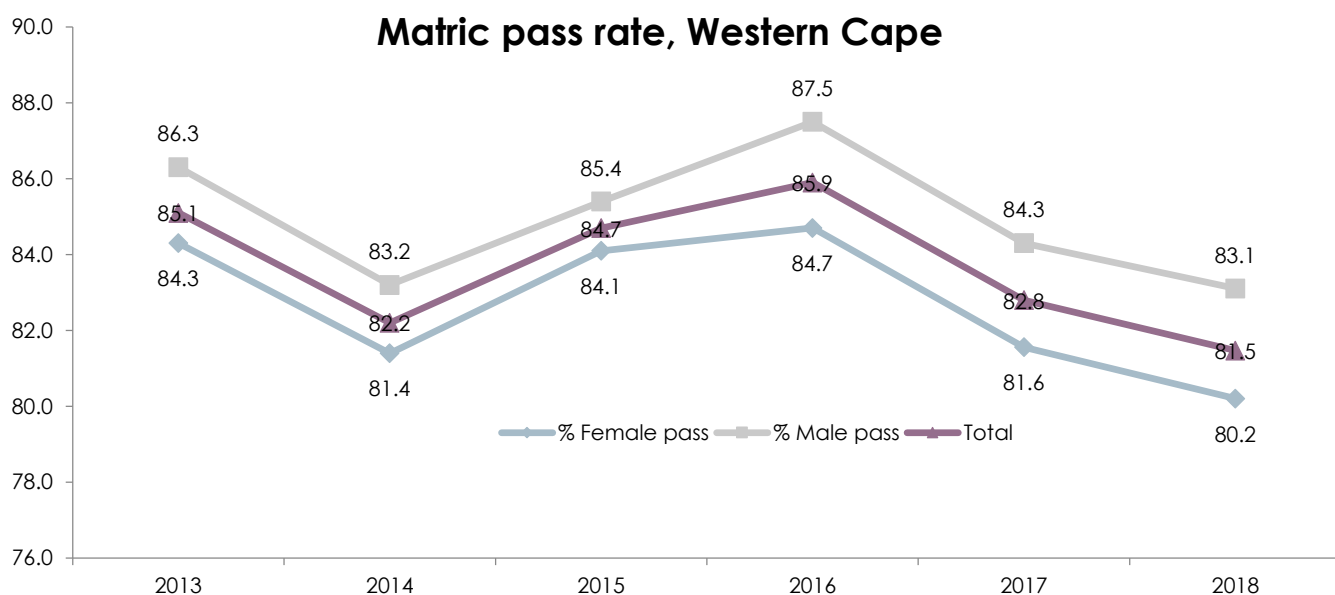


Matric pass rate achieved in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The matric pass rate has reached its highest level in 2016 at 85.9%, but declined to 81.5% in 2018, the lowest matric pass rate of over the past six (6) years.



	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Females writing	26987	26759	30622	28674	27561	28592
Female pass	22737	21804	25766	24288	22479	22932
% Female pass	84.3	81.4	84.1	84.7	81.6	80.2
Males writing	20628	20950	23099	22195	21306	22162
Male pass	17805	17433	19723	19428	17961	18418
% Male pass	86.3	83.2	85.4	87.5	84.3	83.1
Total	85.1	82.2	84.7	85.9	82.8	81.5

Data format	Percentage pass rate
Definition	Number of learners achieving a pass mark for Matric out of the total number of learners who wrote the matric exam in a given year in the Western Cape.
Data source	National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015; NSC Examination Report 2016, 2017, 2018
Other links	PSG 2
Data Note	



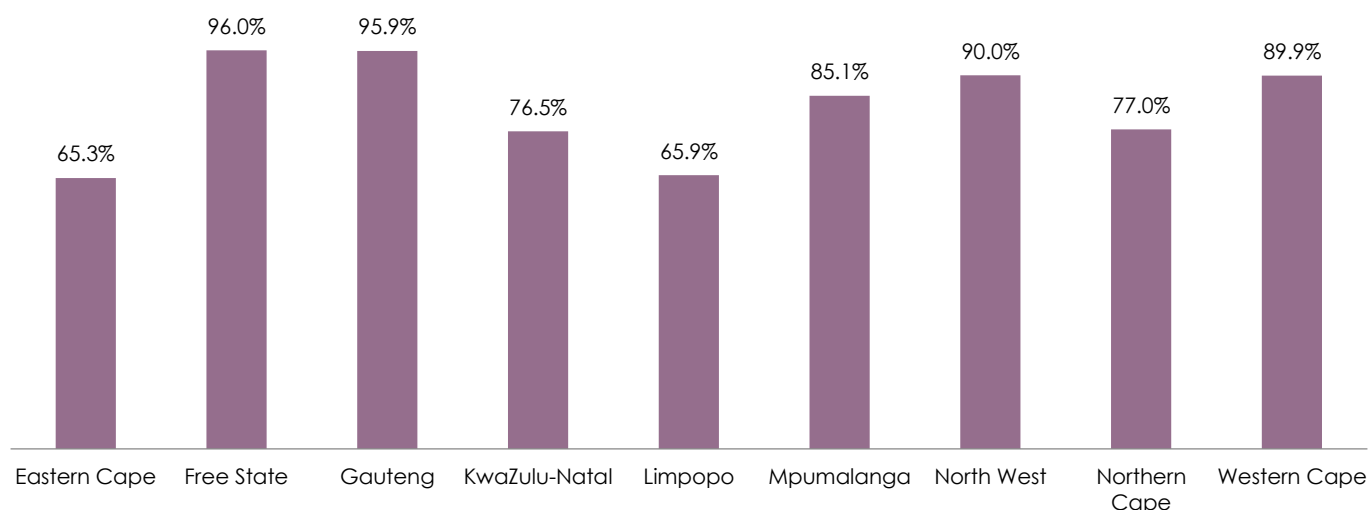
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2018, the Free State (96.0%) has the highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%. The Western Cape (92.6%) has the 4th highest percentage of schools that achieved a pass rate of more than 60%, with Gauteng (95.9%) the second highest. The national average is at 73.3%.

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



High schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations, 2018

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Number of schools	936	329	898	1764	1388	556	421	139	447	6878
Number of schools with 60% and higher	611	316	861	1349	915	473	379	107	402	5042
Percentage pass 60% and higher	65.3%	96.0%	95.9%	76.5%	65.9%	85.1%	90.0%	77.0%	89.9%	73.3%

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 2018 NSC School Performance Report, DBE

Other links PSG 2

Data Note



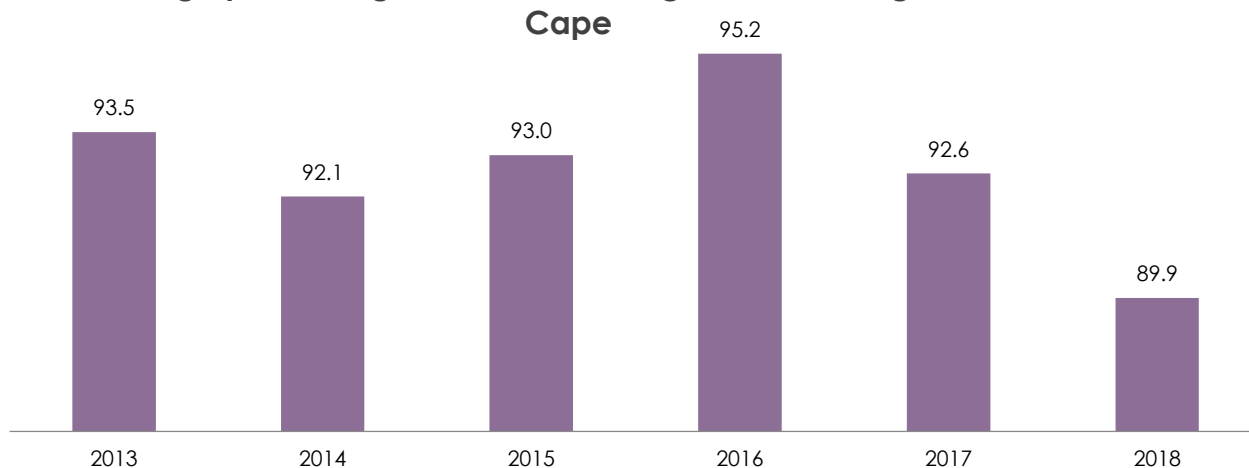
Percentage of high schools attaining a 60% or higher pass rate for the matric examinations in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2013 more than 90% of the schools in the province have achieved a pass rate of more than 60% except for 2018 with 89.9%. 2016 saw the highest achievement over the past five (5) years with 95.2% of schools achieving a pass rate of more than 60%. The WCED has done exceptionally well to reduce the number of underperforming high schools since 2010.

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



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of schools	431	431	442	441	445	447
Percentage pass 60% and higher	93.5	92.1	93.0	95.2	92.6	89.9

Data format Percentage and absolute number of schools

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

Data source National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014 and 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016, 2017, 2018 School Performance Report, DBE

Other links PSG 2

Data Note



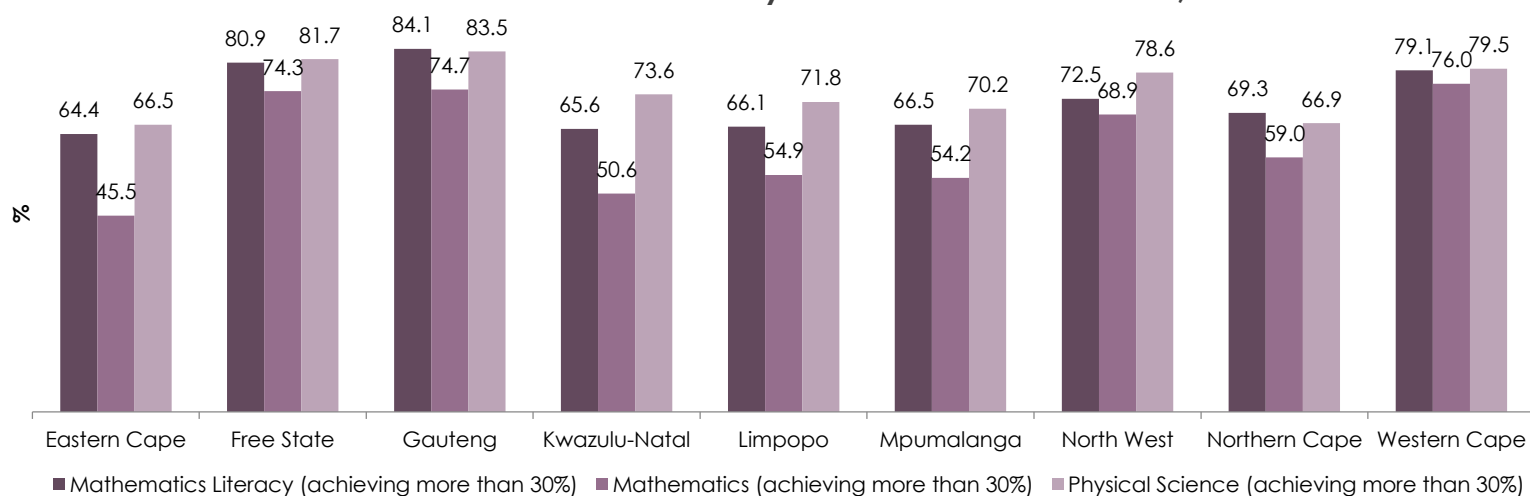
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

For 2018, the pass rates for Mathematics Literacy is the highest in Gauteng (84.1%); followed by the Free State (80.9%) and the Western Cape (79.1%). The pass rate for Mathematics is the highest in the Western Cape (76.0%), followed by Gauteng (74.7%) and Free State (74.3%). The province with the highest Physical Science pass rate is Gauteng (83.5%); followed by the Free State (81.7%) and Western Cape (79.5%).

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2018



Pass rate for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12, 2018

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	64.4	80.9	84.1	65.6	66.1	66.5	72.5	69.3	79.1	72.5
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	38.7	55.2	59.1	38.3	35.5	37.9	43.3	38.9	54.3	45.4
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	45.5	74.3	74.7	50.6	54.9	54.2	68.9	59.0	76.0	58.0
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	25.9	49.3	52.5	31.3	33.2	33.2	43.4	37.8	56.7	37.1
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	66.5	81.7	83.5	73.6	71.8	70.2	78.6	66.9	79.5	74.2
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	39.4	55.6	60.9	48.5	43.9	44.1	50.2	41.2	60.2	48.7



Data format	Percentage
Definition	The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Grade 12 as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
Data source	NSC School Subject Report 2018, DBE
Other links	PSG 2
Data Note	



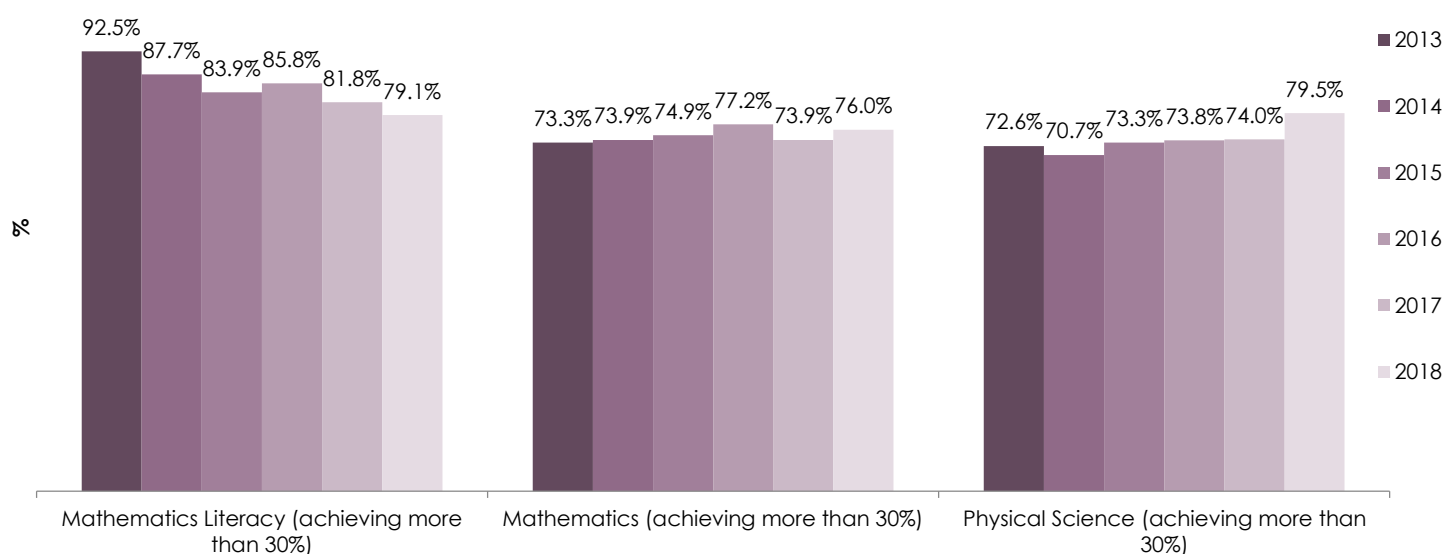
Mathematics pass rate; Physical Science pass rate in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The mathematics literacy pass rate has decreased from 92.5% in 2013 to 79.1% in 2018. Mathematics has shown a steady improvement since 2013, reaching a pass rate of 76.0% of learners achieving a pass mark in 2018. Physical Science pass rates have consistently increased from 72.6% in 2013 to 79.5% in 2018.

Pass rates for Mathematics and Physical Science in Grade 12



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

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 30%)	92.5%	87.7%	83.9%	85.8%	81.8%	79.1%
Mathematics Literacy (achieving more than 40%)	71.9%	67.2%	61.5%	64.5%	56.4%	54.3%
Mathematics (achieving more than 30%)	73.3%	73.9%	74.9%	77.2%	73.9%	76.0%
Mathematics (achieving more than 40%)	56.8%	56.6%	57.3%	60.3%	57.0%	56.7%
Physical Science (achieving more than 30%)	72.6%	70.7%	73.3%	73.8%	74.0%	79.5%
Physical Science (achieving more than 40%)	53.8%	51.5%	54.7%	56.4%	57.3%	60.2%



Data format	Percentage
Definition	The number of learners who pass Mathematics at the end of Grade 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Mathematics exam. The number of learners who pass Physical Science at the end of Grade 12 in Western Cape as a percentage of those who write the Physical Science exam.
Data source	Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015, NSC Examination Report 2016, NSC School Subject Report 2017, 2018 DBE
Other links	PSG 2
Data Note	



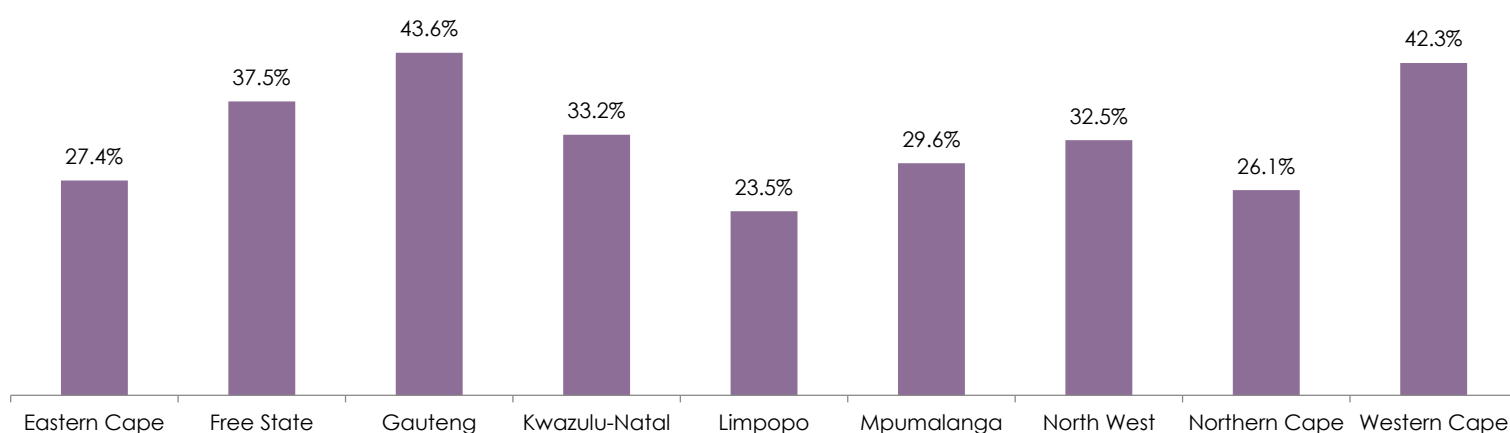
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new National Senior Certificate (NSC) was implemented in 2008. In 2018, Gauteng was the province with the highest percentage Bachelor degree passes with 43.6% of learners eligible for university admission, followed by the Western Cape (42.3%) and Free State (37.5%). The national percentage of Bachelor degree passes was 33.6%.

Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, 2018



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, 2018

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	North West	Northern Cape	Western Cape	South Africa
B. Degree passes	18001	9333	41410	38571	17999	13199	9449	2589	21492	172043
Grade 12 who wrote exams	65733	24914	94870	116152	76730	44612	29061	9909	50754	512735
% B. degree passes	27.4%	37.5%	43.6%	33.2%	23.5%	29.6%	32.5%	26.1%	42.3%	33.6%

Data format Percentage

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

Data source National Senior NSC Examination Report 2018

Other links PSG 2

Data Note



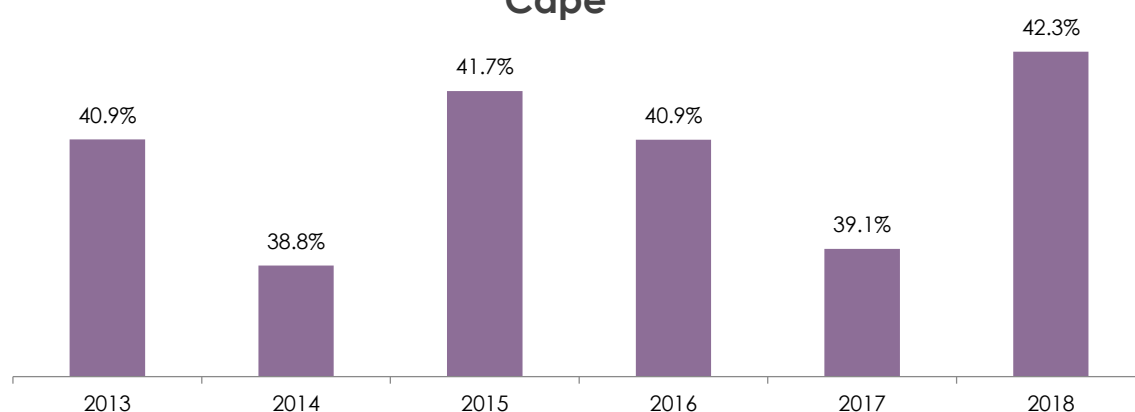
University admission eligibility rate for learners completing grade 12 in the Western Cape

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

The new National Senior Certificate (NSC) was implemented in 2008. In 2018, the Western Cape achieved its highest percentage of B. degree passes from 40.9% in 2013 to 42.3% of learners eligible for university admission in 2018.

Percentage of Bachelors degree passes, Western Cape



Eligibility for bachelor's degree study, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
B. Degree passes	19477	18524	22379	20804	19101	21492
Grade 12 exam passes	47615	47709	53721	50869	48867	50754
% B. degree passes	40.9%	38.8%	41.7%	40.9%	39.1%	42.3%

Data format Percentage

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

Data source National Senior Examination Technical Report 2013, 2014, 2015; NSC Examination Report 2016, 2017, 2018, DBE

Other links PSG 2

Data Note



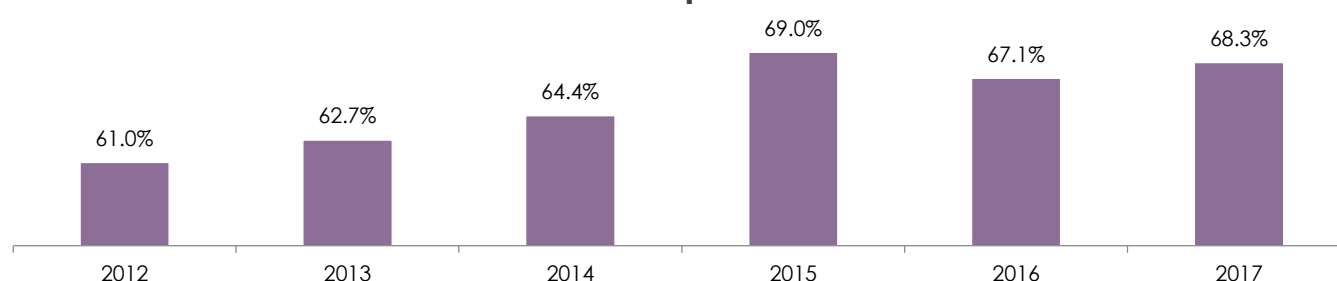
Learner retention rate between Grade 10 and 12

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Retention rates between Grade 10 and Grade 12 have steadily been increasing since 2013. The highest retention rates was achieved in the cohort who did Grade 12 in 2015 (69.0%); followed by Grade 12 in 2017 (68.3%).

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



Learner retention rate from Grade 10 to grade 12, 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
2001	81,790	62960	81832	94302	89254	83305	77778	82190	71966	67034	50206	39910	882527
2002	86,969	77026	64134	83022	93188	86786	80865	75601	80450	69752	51618	40468	889879
2003	86,916	82454	75931	66033	82383	92341	84514	81154	73200	81739	51746	39644	898055
2004	104,105	82130	81489	76781	66060	82574	89614	85053	78964	80756	54199	39451	921176
2005	93,515	94231	80695	80809	74984	66141	81953	88778	82169	81577	56657	39303	920812
2006	87,650	85972	89828	80443	77811	73106	65347	78926	80595	83529	57536	40198	900941
2007	92,818	82562	83914	89973	78674	78021	72733	66406	80697	86495	61938	42624	916855
2008	91,853	83267	79454	85891	87116	78290	76146	71410	72914	79133	63819	43470	912763
2009	93601	82158	80385	83150	82382	85621	76262	75227	79795	68405	60812	45692	913490
2010	98086	83046	79155	84234	80290	81402	82777	75426	85114	70630	53799	44876	918835
2011	100423	85216	79489	83490	80205	79022	78207	81312	84957	73470	56995	38990	921776
2012	103444	88536	81415	83922	79900	78384	76432	77561	90815	72714	58758	43111	934992
2013	104678	93506	85762	85599	79210	78437	76238	75528	87132	78812	56109	46035	947046
2014	106917	97647	89385	90617	81441	76690	74727	76000	82714	75838	64619	46846	963441
2015	108233	101934	94342	95212	84554	79250	75641	75753	79114	72430	63220	54390	984073
2016	106766	105574	98439	99278	89451	82479	78455	78067	73006	76988	59518	50904	998925
2017	104584	106047	103056	103042	94043	87370	81664	80215	72723	75856	62350	49454	1020404
2018	104336	103671	104357	106969	97900	92044	85794	83376	74613	77245	62832	51459	1044596

**Learner retention rate**

	Retention rate Grade 10 to 11	Retention rate Grade 10 to 12
2013	77.2%	62.7%
2014	82.0%	64.4%
2015	83.4%	69.0%
2016	82.2%	67.1%
2017	81.0%	68.3%
2018	82.8%	66.8%

Data format	Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of the total number of learners who enter Grade 10 in a given cohort
Definition	Percentage of learners who enter Grade 12 out of those who entered Grade 10, 2 years prior.
Data source	Table reproduced from WCED Annual Performance Plan 2019/20; retention rates are own calculations based on table
Other links	PSG 2
Data Note	The retention rate can be slightly influenced by learners leaving the school system through migration, leaving to private institutions and failing a Grade.



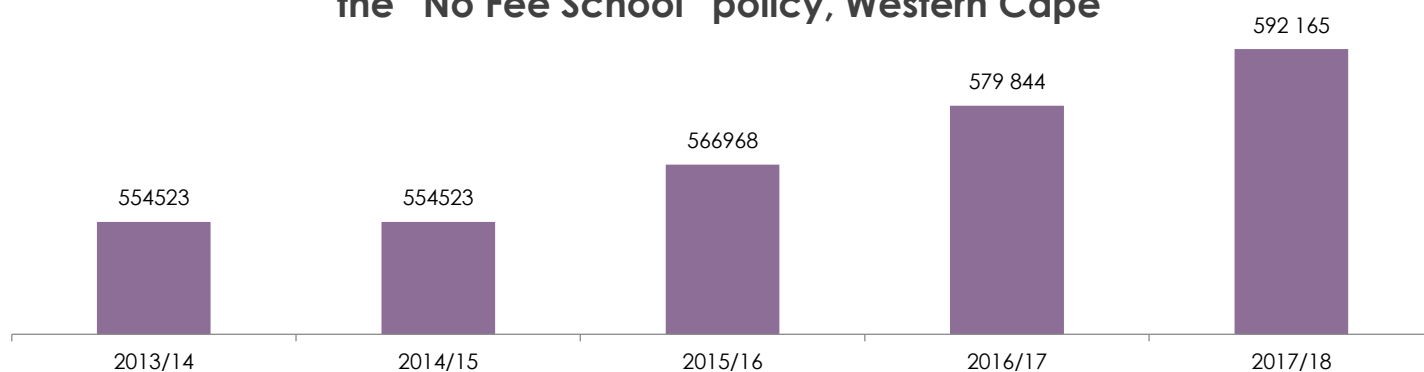
The number of learners in no fee schools or benefitting from fee-exemption

Quality basic education

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2013/2014 we can see an increase in the number of learners benefitting from "No Fee School" policy system. The percentage of learners benefitting from no-fee schools has remained at around 58%, however, the number of learners benefitting has increased from 947 046 learners in 2013/14 to 1 020 642 learners in 2017/18.

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



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

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
number of no-fee learners	554 523	554 523	566 968	579 844	592 165
total number of learners	947 046	963 441	984 073	998 925	1020642
% no fee from total	58.6%	57.6%	57.6%	58.0%	58.0%

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of learners in public ordinary schools benefitting from the "No Fee School" policy.
Data source	WCED Annual Report 2013/14; 2014/15; 2015/16; 2016/17, 2017/18
Other links	PSG 2
Data Note	



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

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

In 2017 the percentage of the population aged 25 years and older with a tertiary qualification is the highest for Gauteng at 20.5%, followed by the Western Cape (18.6%) and Mpamalanga (11.9%). The national average is 14.4%.

Percentage of Tertiary educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2017



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2017

	Western Cape	Eastern Cape	Northern Cape	Free State	KwaZulu-Natal	North West	Gauteng	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	South Africa
Other	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%
Tertiary	18.6%	11.3%	8.4%	10.7%	11.1%	10.5%	20.5%	11.9%	8.6%	14.4%
NSC/Grade 12	24.3%	19.2%	24.3%	26.8%	28.6%	25.2%	33.1%	26.0%	20.5%	27.0%
Some Secondary	42.6%	40.4%	39.3%	40.2%	36.8%	38.9%	33.8%	37.0%	42.1%	37.9%
Completed Primary	4.6%	6.0%	6.7%	5.0%	4.6%	6.1%	3.4%	5.4%	5.5%	4.7%
Some Primary	6.9%	15.9%	13.4%	13.0%	12.4%	11.8%	5.9%	10.2%	12.4%	10.1%
None	2.4%	7.1%	7.7%	4.2%	6.4%	7.4%	2.3%	9.0%	10.8%	5.4%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
Data source	GHS 2017; Stats SA
Other links	PSG 2, PSG 3
Data Note	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification



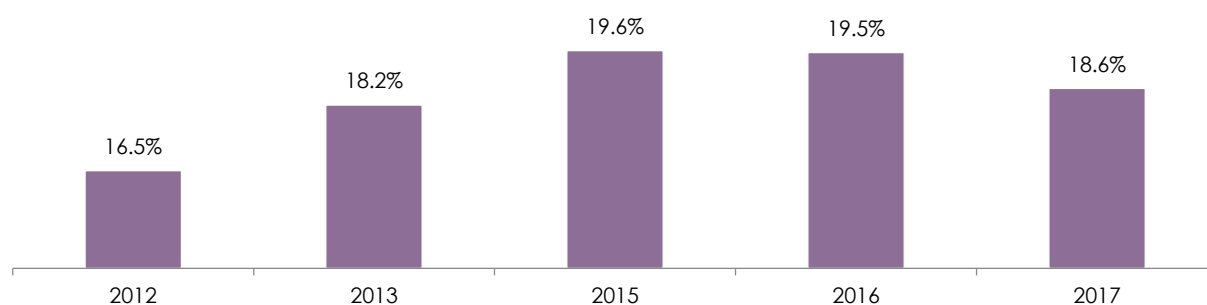
Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape

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 has increased from 16.5% in 2012 to 18.6% in 2017.

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



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 25 years and older, 2012-2017**

	2012	2013	2015	2016	2017
Other	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
Tertiary	16.5%	18.2%	19.6%	19.5%	18.6%
NSC/Grade 12	28.1%	27.3%	27.2%	26.5%	24.3%
Some Secondary	39.4%	38.7%	36.8%	38.4%	42.6%
Completed Primary	5.9%	5.5%	5.9%	5.3%	4.6%
Some Primary	8.1%	8.4%	8.4%	8.2%	6.9%
None	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	2.4%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 25 and older) who have completed a tertiary qualification in the Western Cape.
Data source	GHS 2012 -2017; Stats SA
Other links	PSG 2, PSG 3
Data Note	Tertiary education is any post Grade 12 qualification **No Person file available on Nestar for 2014



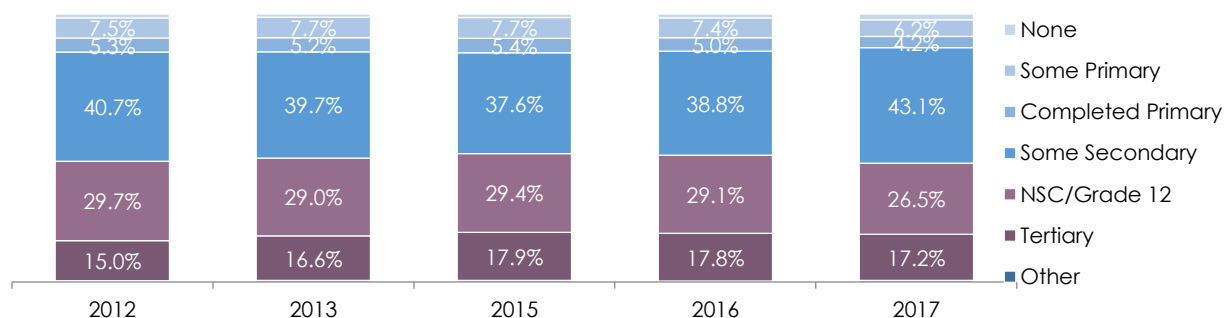
Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Grade 7 or equivalent (literacy rate)

Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

TREND ANALYSIS

The literacy rate (percentage of population who completed at least Grade 7 education) has been fairly stable at 90.6% in 2012 to 91% in 2017. The percentage of adults aged 20 years and older with at least a matric (Grade 12 or Tertiary qualification) shows a decline from 44.7% in 2012 to 43.7% in 2017.

Educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older



Percentage educational attainment for persons aged 20 years and older, 2012-2017

	2012	2013	2015	2016	2017
Other	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
Tertiary	15.0%	16.6%	17.9%	17.8%	17.2%
NSC/Grade 12	29.7%	29.0%	29.4%	29.1%	26.5%
Some Secondary	40.7%	39.7%	37.6%	38.8%	43.1%
Completed Primary	5.3%	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%	4.2%
Some Primary	7.5%	7.7%	7.7%	7.4%	6.2%
None	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	2.2%

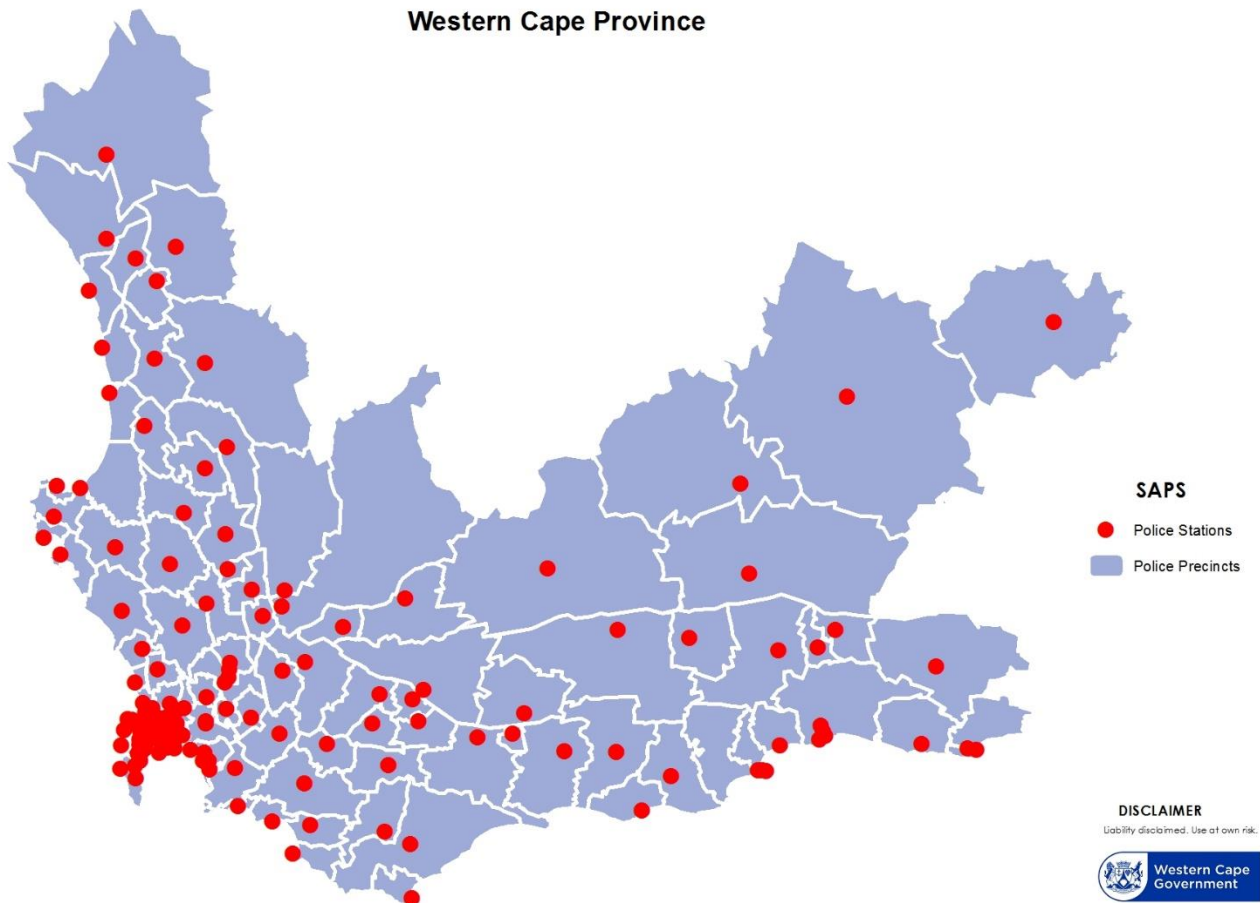
Data format	Percentage
Definition	Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed matric or equivalent in the Western Cape; Percentage of population (aged 20 and older) who have completed Grade 7 or equivalent in the Western Cape (literacy rate).
Data source	GHS 2012-2017; Stats SA
Other links	PSG 2, PSG 3
Data Note	



**Safety and
security**

Police precincts and police stations in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



The map above shows the location and spread of all police stations across the province according to the police precincts.

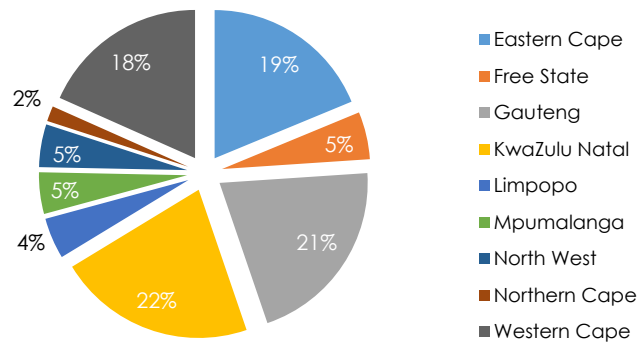
Total number of murders reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

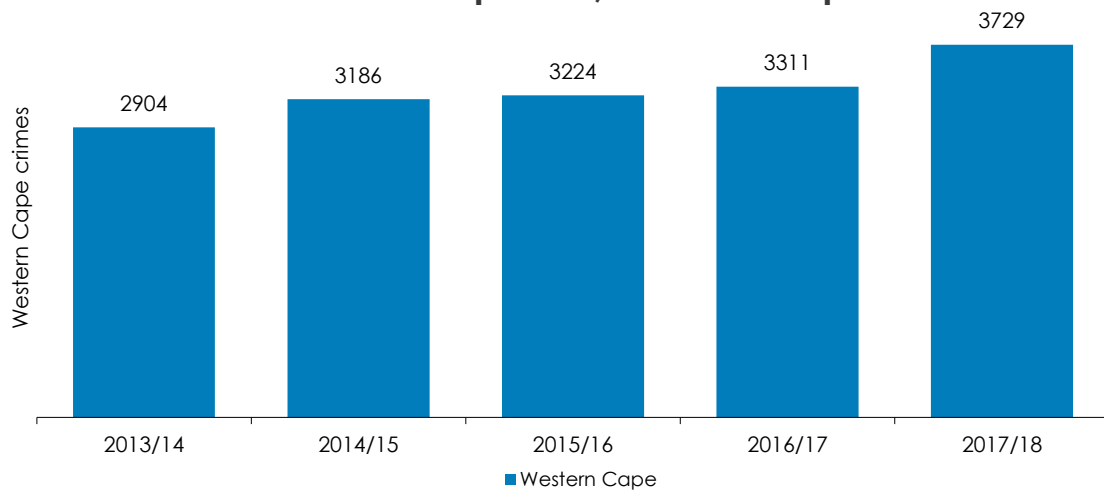
TREND ANALYSIS

Murders in the Western Cape has increased significantly by 28.4% from 2013/14 to 2017/18 and for the same period, murders in South Africa has increased by 19.4%. Following the Western Cape, Gauteng (27.3%) and Limpopo (25.1%) are the provinces that have the next highest increase in murders. The number of murders in the Western Cape has reached it's highest level in 2017/18.

% of murders reported per South African province, 2018



Murders reported, Western Cape





Murders reported, 2013/14 – 2017/18						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% change
Eastern Cape	3441	3321	3649	3628	3815	10.87%
Free State	942	943	993	950	1054	11.89%
Gauteng	3325	3671	3842	4101	4233	27.31%
KwaZulu Natal	3616	3810	3929	4014	4382	21.18%
Limpopo	728	777	898	813	911	25.14%
Mpumalanga	806	831	859	954	922	14.39%
North West	824	853	907	901	950	15.29%
Northern Cape	437	413	372	344	340	-22.20%
Western Cape	2904	3186	3224	3311	3729	28.41%
South Africa	17023	17805	18673	19016	20336	19.46%

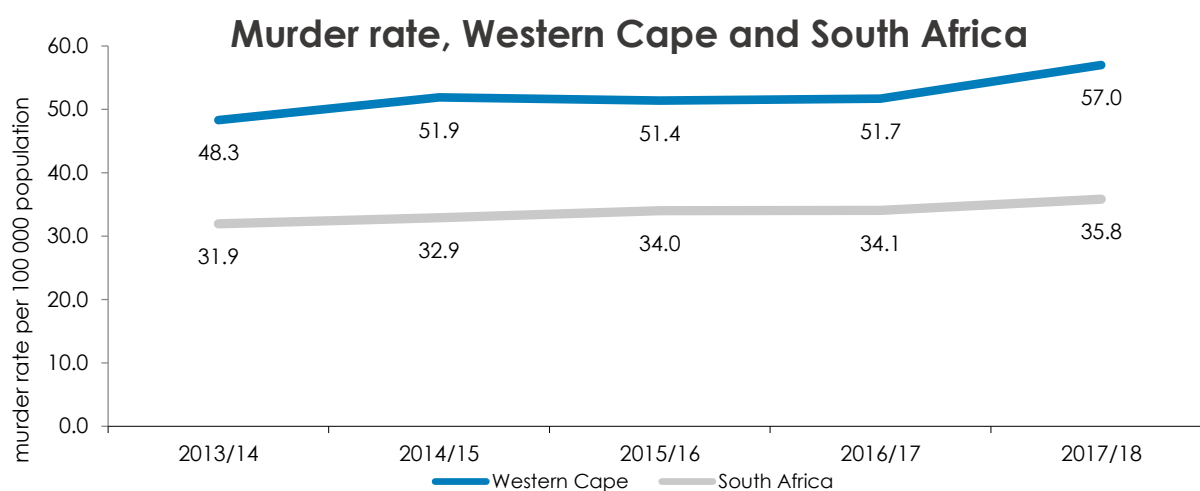
Data format	Total number of reported murders
Definition	Number of murders reported in South Africa in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2017/18; Crime Information Management - SAPS
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

Murder rate per 100 000 population in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

The murder rate in the Western Cape has increased significantly from 48.3 per 100 000 population in 2013/14 to 57.0 per 100 000 population in 2017/18. The murder rate in WC is also much higher than the murder rate for the country as a whole. For 2017/18, Eastern Cape (58.7 per 100 000) and KwaZulu-Natal (39.4 per 100 000) are the other two (2) provinces with a high murder rate.



Murder rate					
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eastern Cape	53.1	51.2	56.3	55.9	58.7
Free State	33.8	33.6	35.1	33.3	36.7
Gauteng	25.7	27.6	28.2	29.3	29.5
KwaZulu-Natal	34.1	35.5	36.2	36.6	39.4
Limpopo	13.2	13.9	15.9	14.2	15.7
Mpumalanga	19.4	19.6	19.9	21.8	20.7
Northern Cape	37.7	35.2	31.3	28.6	27.9
North West	22.8	23.2	24.2	23.7	24.5
Western Cape	48.3	51.9	51.4	51.7	57.0
South Africa	31.9	32.9	34.0	34.1	35.8

Data format Rate per 100 000
Definition Total number of murders reported in a given year over the population in a given year times 100 000
Data source Crime Statistics 2017/18; Crime Information Management - SAPS
Other links PSG 3
Data Note The crime statistics is for the financial years starting from 1 April and ending the following year 31 March;

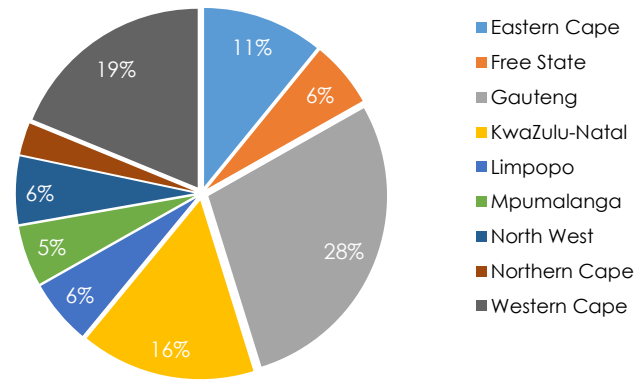
Total number of contact crimes incidents reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

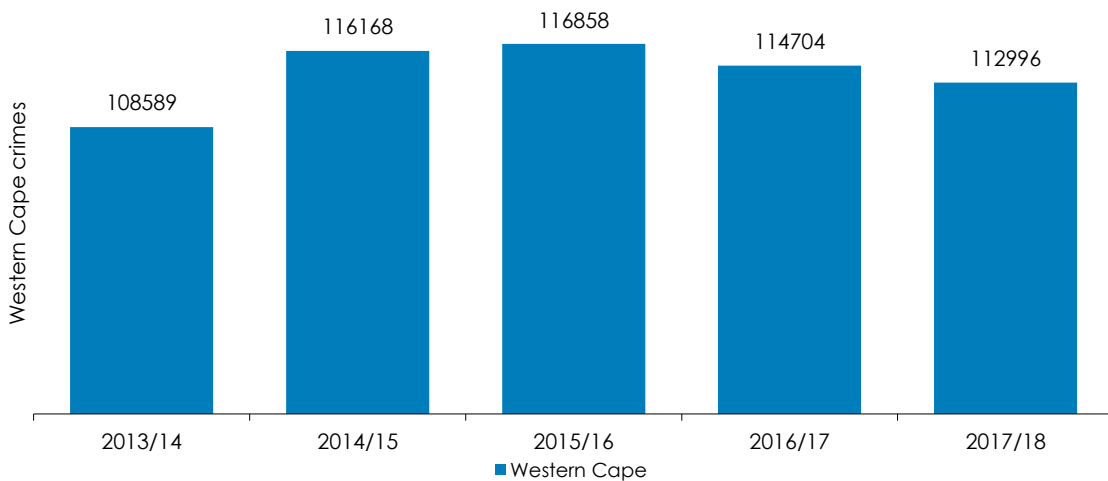
TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape has shown an increase of 4.1% in the number of contact crimes reported since 2013/14; whereas nationally a decrease of 1.7% is observed for the same period. The total number of contact crimes in the Western Cape 2015/16 is the highest recorded number over the last five (5) years. 2016/17 and 2017/18 has however shown a slight decrease from the previous years. Free State (-22.2%) reported the highest decrease in the number of contact crimes and North West (6.2%) the highest increase.

% of Contact Crimes reported per SA province, 2018



Contact crimes reported, Western Cape



Contact crimes reported, 2013/14 – 2017/18						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% change
Eastern Cape	73032	68654	67258	65524	65393	-10.5%
Free State	45945	42314	41100	37741	35725	-22.2%
Gauteng	160881	167264	172814	171466	170640	6.1%
KwaZulu-Natal	101983	98757	97870	95153	94914	-6.9%
Limpopo	35953	37971	40391	36764	35068	-2.5%
Mpumalanga	31775	31886	32737	33381	32646	2.7%
North West	34473	35082	35224	35483	36604	6.2%
Northern Cape	18943	18877	18971	18105	17380	-8.3%
Western Cape	108589	116168	116858	114704	112996	4.1%
South Africa	611574	616973	623223	608321	601366	-1.7%

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 2017/18; Crime Information Management - SAPS
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

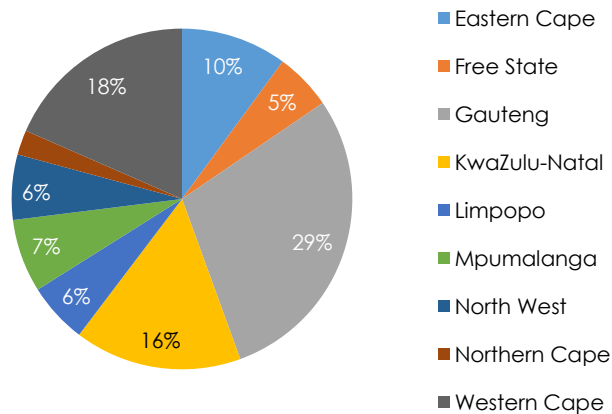
Total number of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

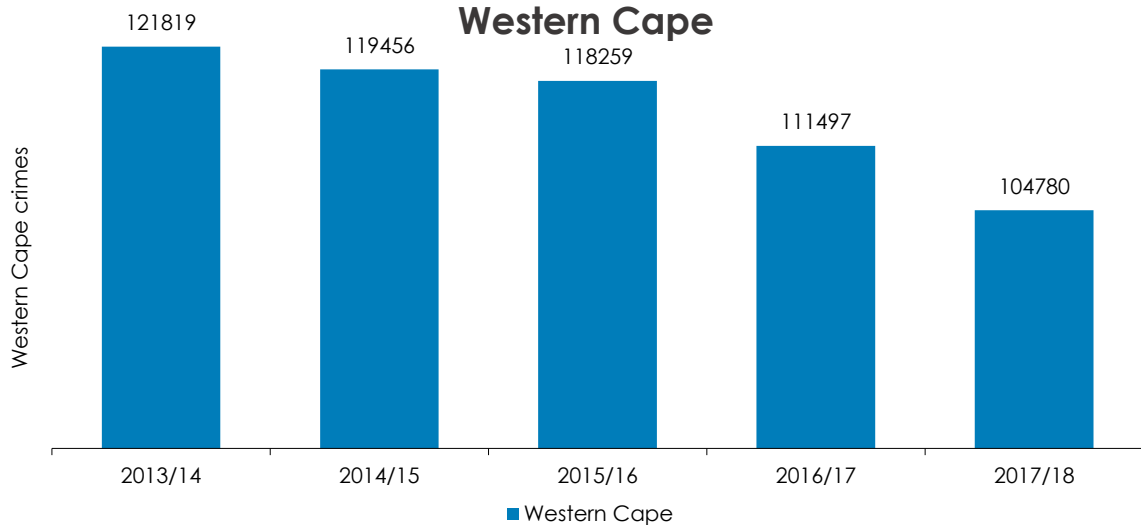
TREND ANALYSIS

For both the Western Cape and South Africa, since 2013/14 there has been a general decrease in the number of reported cases of property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported. Overall for the period from 2013/14 to 2017/18, a decrease of 13.9% is observed in these crimes for the Western Cape; and a decrease of 6.6% is observed for South Africa for the same period. Over the past five (5) years, the Western Cape reflects the highest decrease and North West (5.52%) the highest increase.

% of property related crimes and aggravated robbery in South Africa per province, 2018



Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, Western Cape





Property related crimes and aggravated robbery reported, 2013/14 – 2017/18

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% change
Eastern Cape	58422	58634	56384	58686	57206	-2.08%
Free State	35309	33102	32479	31868	30690	-13.08%
Gauteng	175314	178134	173857	179991	164551	-6.14%
KwaZulu-Natal	97345	95793	95877	93834	90211	-7.33%
Limpopo	34082	34690	35551	34667	32666	-4.15%
Mpumalanga	38920	39376	39591	40578	39505	1.50%
North West	33315	34532	34347	36728	35153	5.52%
Northern Cape	13308	13409	13626	13882	13299	-0.07%
Western Cape	121819	119456	118259	111497	104780	-13.99%
South Africa	608422	607126	599971	601731	568061	-6.63%

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 2017/18; Crime Information Management - SAPS
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

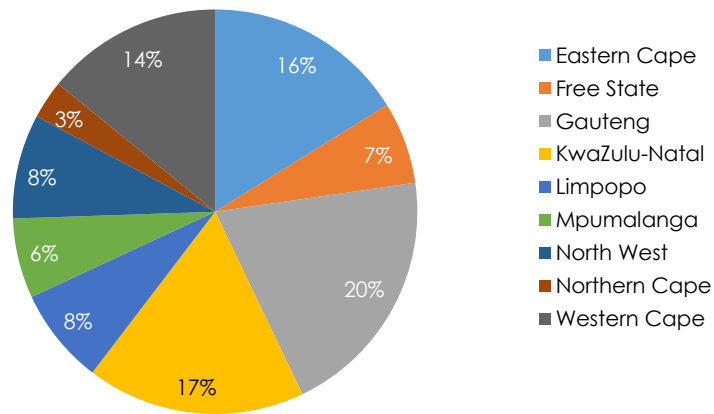
Total number of sexual crimes reported in a given year

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

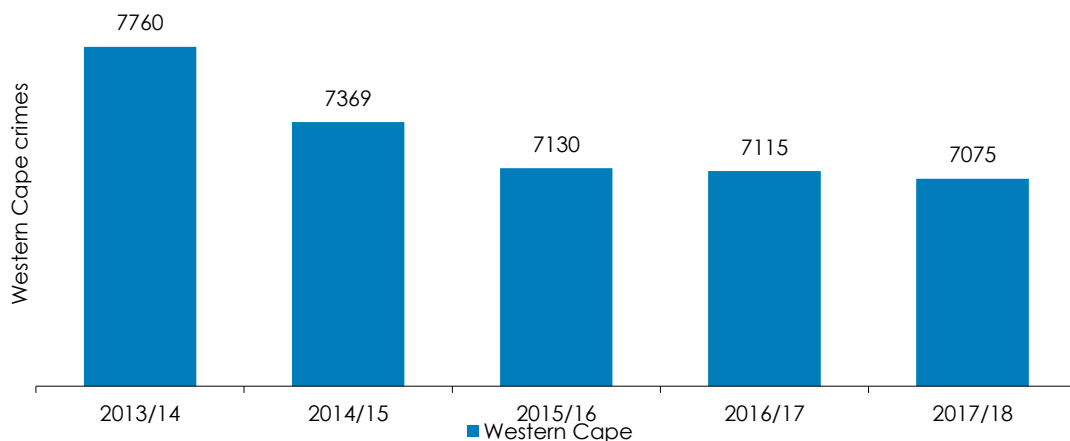
TREND ANALYSIS

It is observed that over the last five (5) years, a decrease in the number of sex crimes has been reported in the Western Cape, with 2017/18 having the least number of sex crimes reported for the last five (5) years. For the period 2013/14 to 2017/18, a decrease of 8.8% and 11.6% is observed for the Western Cape and South Africa respectively. It must be noted that it is generally accepted that there is under-reporting of these crimes.

% of Sex Crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2018



Sex crimes reported, Western Cape





Sex Crimes reported, 2013/14 – 2017/18						
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% change
Eastern Cape	9616	9224	8797	8050	8094	-15.83%
Free State	4584	4094	3928	3488	3284	-28.36%
Gauteng	10264	9902	9510	9566	10116	-1.44%
KwaZulu-Natal	9889	9079	8947	8484	8759	-11.43%
Limpopo	4423	4312	4369	3828	3862	-12.68%
Mpumalanga	3797	3474	3331	3216	3198	-15.78%
North West	4616	4585	4164	4326	4182	-9.40%
Northern Cape	1731	1578	1719	1587	1538	-11.15%
Western Cape	7760	7369	7130	7115	7075	-8.83%
South Africa	56680	53617	51895	49660	50108	-11.59%

Data format	Total number of reported crimes
Definition	Number of sexual crime incidents reported in the province in a given year.
Data source	Crime Statistics 2017/18; Crime Information Management - SAPS
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

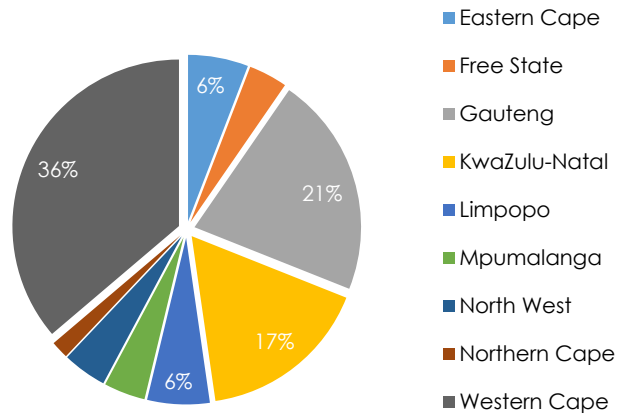
Total number of drug-related crimes reported in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

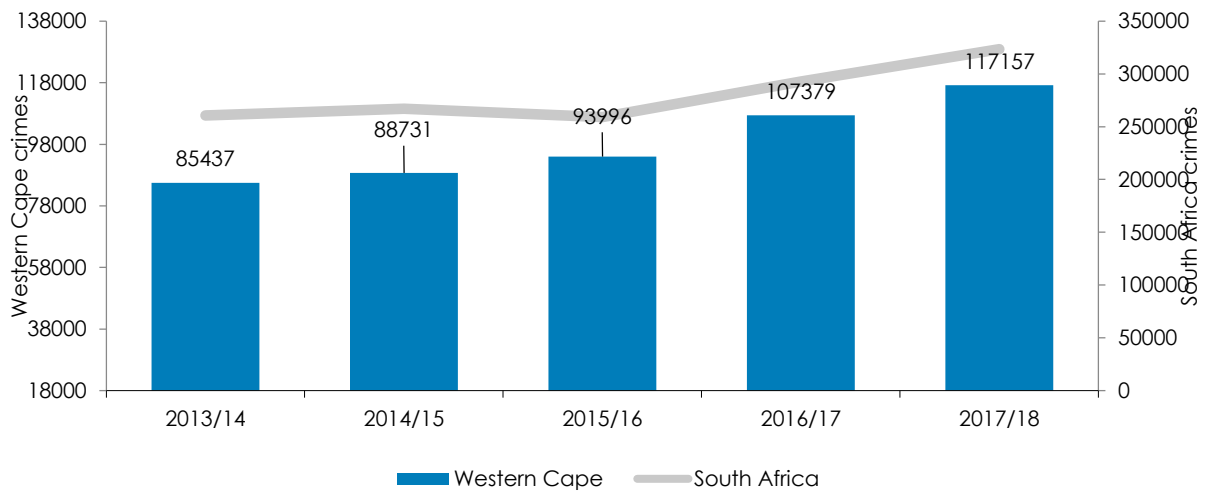
TREND ANALYSIS

The number of drug-related crimes reported in the Western Cape and South Africa has increased significantly over the last five (5) years. Drug-related crimes reported increased by 37.1% from 2013/14 to 2017/18 in the Western Cape; and by 24.1% for the same period in South Africa. Limpopo and Mpumalanga has the highest increase in percentage over the past five (5) years of 103.9% and 74.6% respectively.

% of Drug-related crimes reported in South Africa per province, 2018



Drug related crimes reported, Western Cape and South Africa





Drug-related Crimes reported, 2013/14 – 2017/18

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	% change
Eastern Cape	15032	16038	16129	17710	18936	25.97%
Free State	8189	8776	9623	11314	12176	48.69%
Gauteng	74667	70264	55442	62837	69285	-7.21%
KwaZulu-Natal	45950	47377	46354	50429	53987	17.49%
Limpopo	9608	11716	11268	14393	19592	103.91%
Mpumalanga	7459	8841	9820	11519	13026	74.63%
North West	11007	11632	12189	11972	13825	25.60%
Northern Cape	3247	3527	4344	5136	5563	71.33%
Western Cape	85437	88731	93996	107379	117157	37.13%
South Africa	260596	266902	259165	292689	323547	24.16%

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 2017/18; Crime Information Management - SAPS

Other links PSG 3

Data Note The overlapping financial years start from 1 April and end the following year 31 March

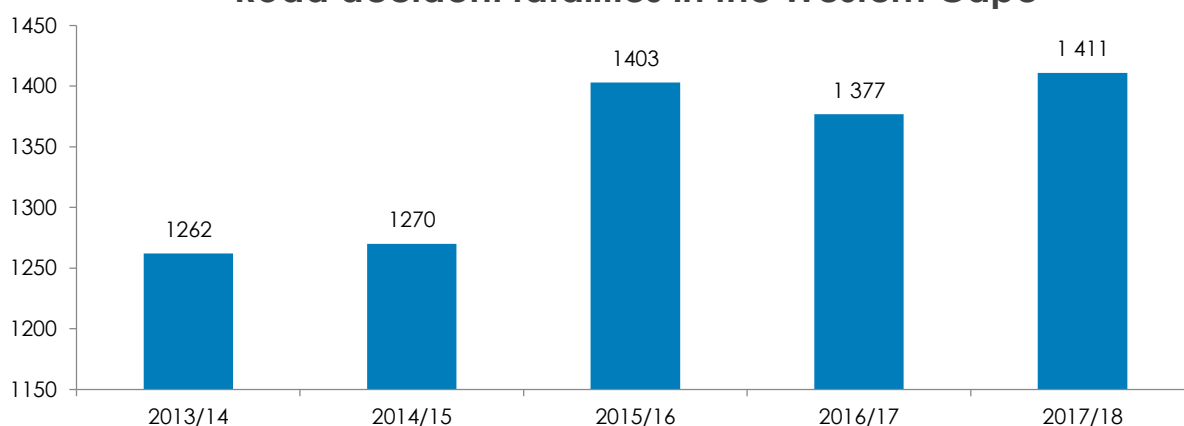
Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape

All people in South Africa are and feel safe

TREND ANALYSIS

Since 2013/14, an increasing trend in the number of road accident deaths is observed, reaching a high of 1 411 deaths in 2017/18. For the period from 2013/14 to 2017/18 an increase of 11.8% is observed.

Road accident fatalities in the Western Cape



Road accident deaths in the Western Cape

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Total	1262	1270	1403	1377	1411

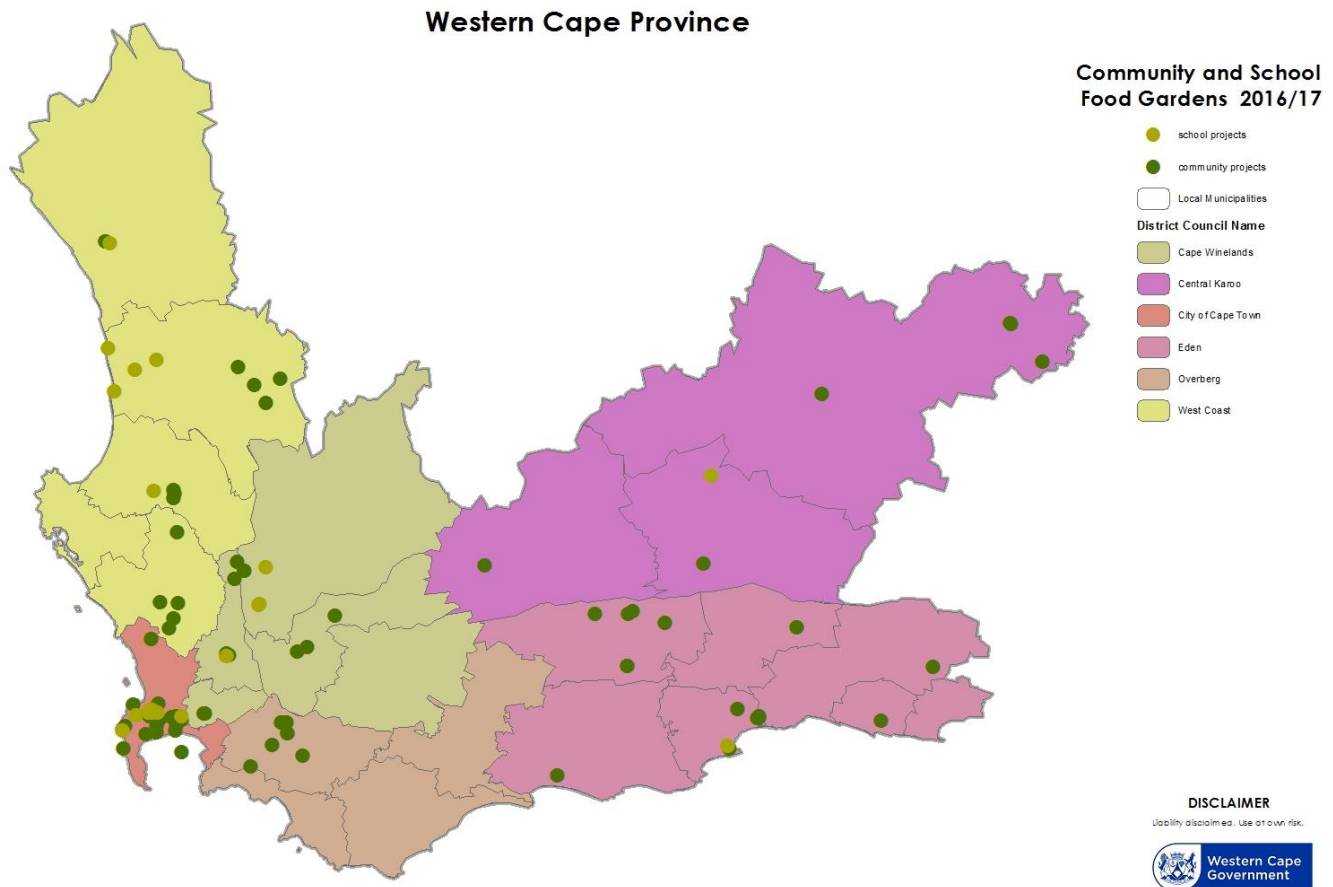
Data format	Total number of deaths
Definition	Number of road accident deaths in a given year in the Western Cape.
Data source	DTPW Annual Report 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	



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

Provincial school gardens in the Western Cape

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



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

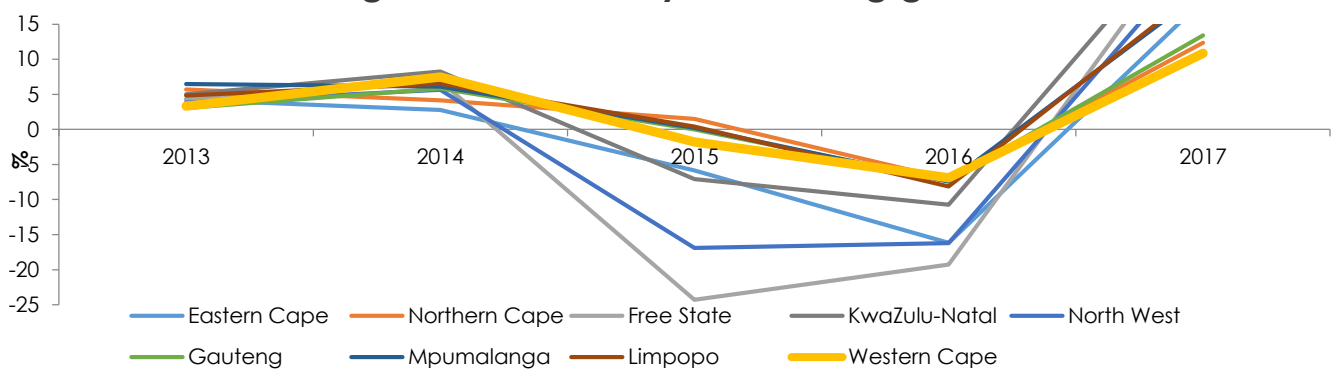
Percentage agricultural growth rate

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

TREND ANALYSIS

In the Western Cape, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing growth rate has shown high levels of variability year-on-year. 2013 and 2014 has shown good growth in this sector before a period of negative growth for 2015 and 2016. However, the agricultural sector has shown very high growth for all provinces in 2017. The Western Cape shows a very high 10.8% year-on-year growth rate for 2017 but this was still the lowest out of all the provinces.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth



Agriculture, forestry and fishing growth, Western Cape

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Eastern Cape	4.2	2.8	-5.8	-16.2	18.4
Northern Cape	5.7	4.1	1.5	-7.1	12.4
Free State	4.3	6.9	-24.3	-19.3	30.5
KwaZulu-Natal	5.0	8.2	-7.1	-10.7	31.3
North West	3.8	5.6	-16.9	-16.2	25.5
Gauteng	3.1	5.8	0.0	-7.3	13.4
Mpumalanga	6.5	6.1	0.2	-7.4	19.7
Limpopo	4.8	6.5	0.4	-8.2	20.3
Western Cape	3.3	7.5	-1.8	-6.9	10.8

Data format	Percentage change in Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Definition	The total growth of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Industry in the province per annum.
Data source	GDP 4th Quarter release 2017, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
	Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

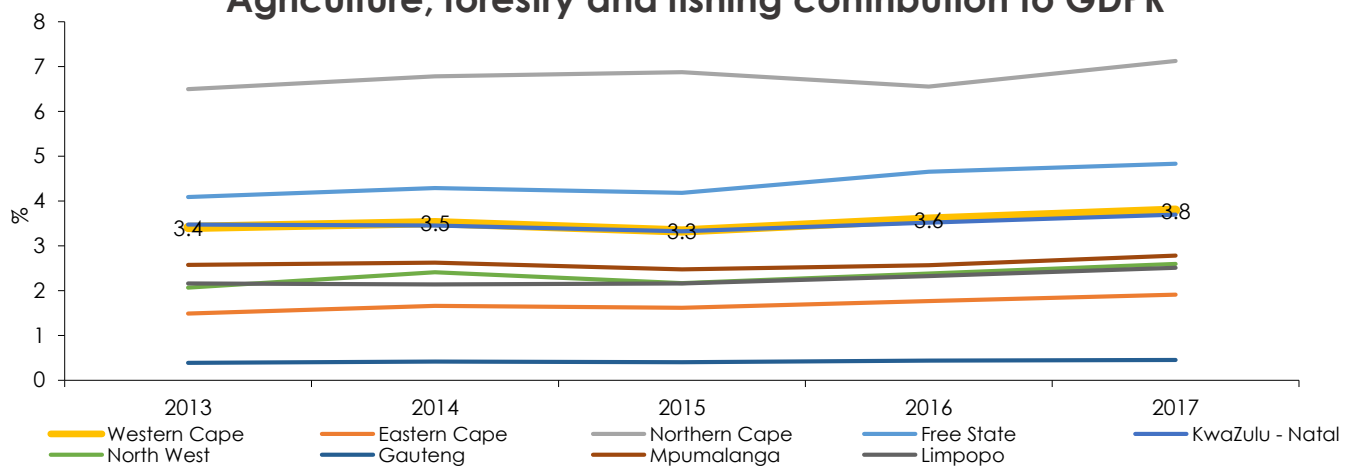
Percentage contribution of agriculture to provincial GDP

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing to the Western Cape economy is 3.8% in 2017. In 2017, Northern Cape (7.1%) has the highest contribution to agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by Free State (4.8%).

Agriculture, forestry and fishing contribution to GDP



Agriculture forestry and fishing contribution to GDP 2013 - 2017

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Western Cape	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8
Eastern Cape	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9
Northern Cape	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1
Free State	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.8
KwaZulu - Natal	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.7
North West	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6
Gauteng	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Mpumalanga	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8
Limpopo	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5

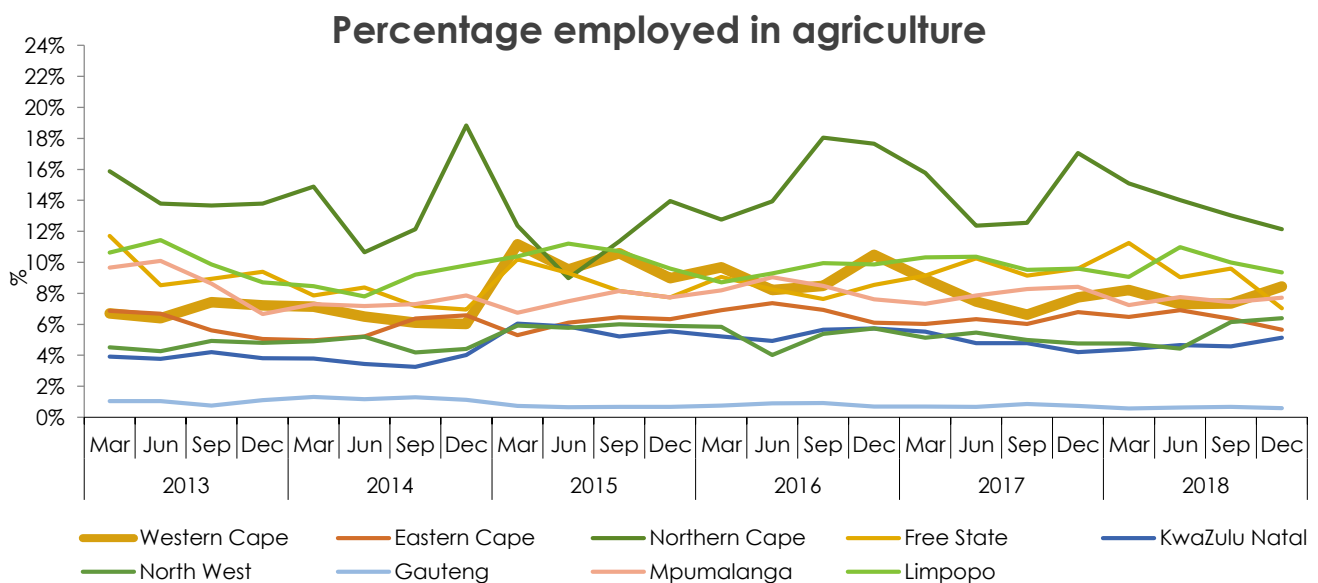
Data format	Percentage contribution of agriculture to GDP per province
Definition	Percentage contribution of agriculture in the province (classified according to the international classification of industries) makes to total GDP of the province.
Data source	GDP 4th Quarter release 2018, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	Official regional growth estimates are delayed due to being published with the 4th Quarter of the following year by Stats SA.
	Stats SA compiles provincial estimates of GDP annually.

Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape

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

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape employs a proportionally higher percentage of people in the agriculture sector versus the national percentage. The percentage of people employed in agriculture in the Western Cape has reached a high of 11.2% in March 2015, as compared to the low of 6.0% experienced in September 2014. The Western Cape shows a higher degree of fluctuation as compared to the National percentage.



	September 2013	September 2014	September 2015	September 2016	September 2017	September 2018
Eastern Cape	5.6%	6.4%	6.4%	6.9%	6.0%	6.4%
Northern Cape	13.7%	12.1%	11.3%	18.0%	12.5%	13.0%
Free State	8.9%	7.2%	8.2%	7.6%	9.2%	9.6%
KwaZulu Natal	4.2%	3.3%	5.2%	5.6%	4.8%	4.6%
North West	4.9%	4.2%	6.0%	5.4%	5.0%	6.1%
Gauteng	0.8%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%
Mpumalanga	8.6%	7.3%	8.1%	8.5%	8.3%	7.4%
Limpopo	9.9%	9.2%	10.7%	9.9%	9.5%	10.0%
Western Cape	7.4%	6.1%	10.6%	8.5%	6.6%	7.4%
South Africa	4.9%	4.5%	5.7%	5.6%	5.0%	5.1%

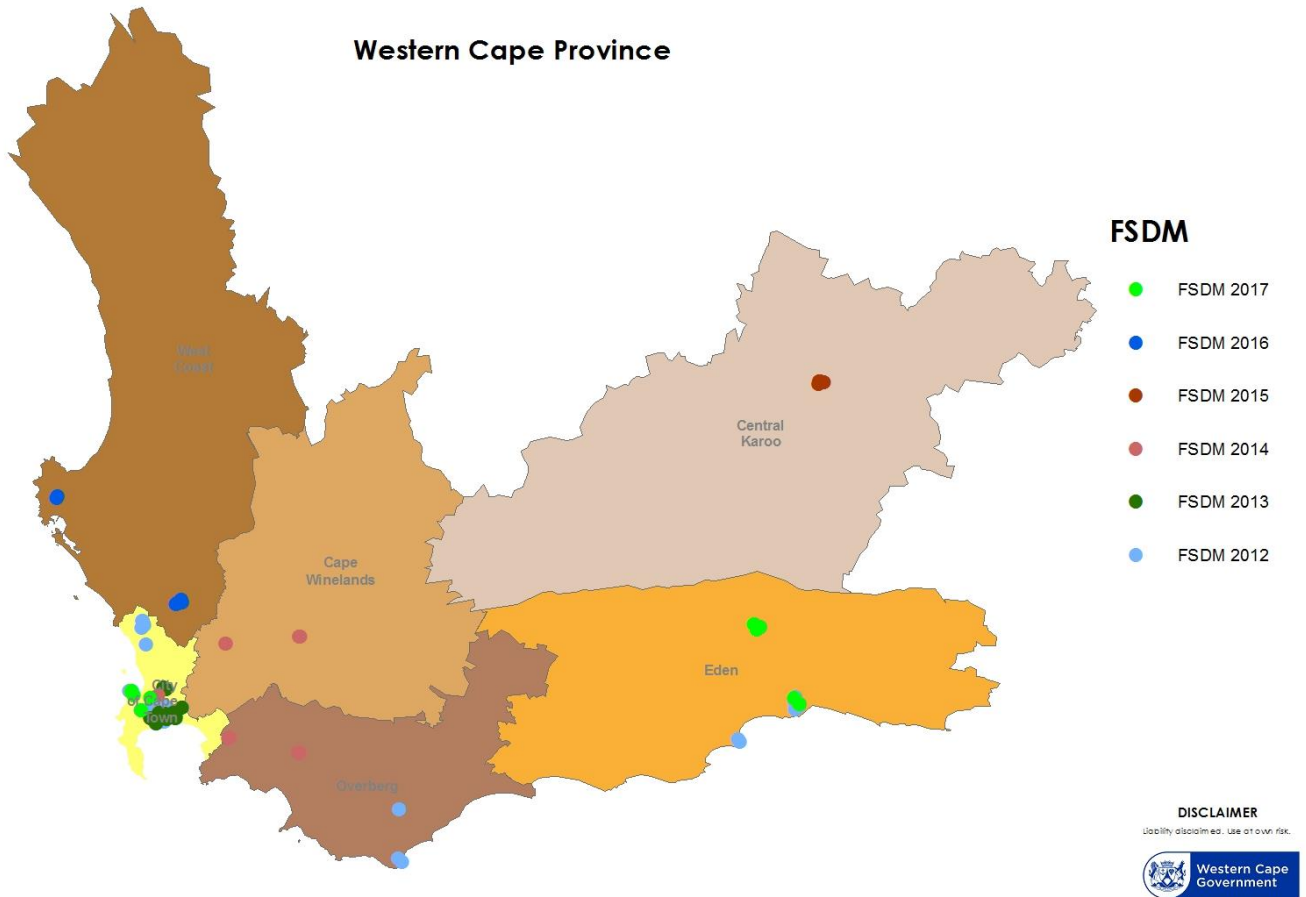
Data format	Percentage contribution of agriculture to total employment in Western Cape and South Africa
Definition	Percentage contribution of the agriculture sector to total employment in the province and South Africa.
Data source	QLFS 2013 - 2018, Stats SA
Other links	PSG 1
Data Note	The table above 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

Frontline Service Delivery Monitoring baseline visits conducted 2012 - 2017

SPATIAL REPRESENTATION



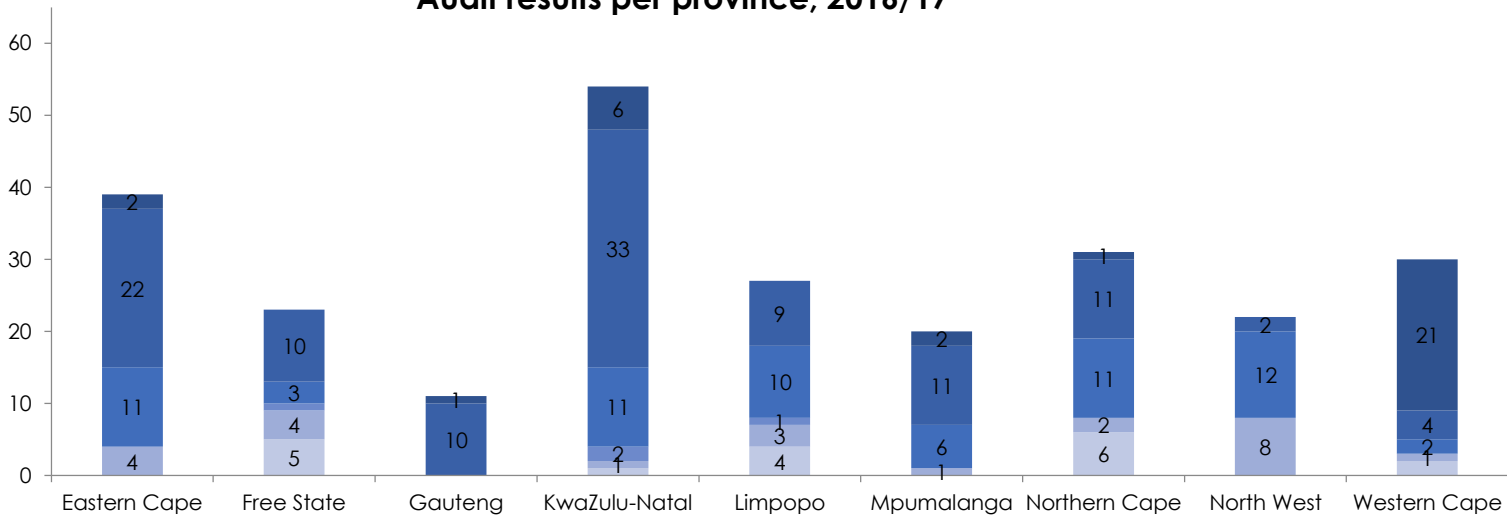
The map above shows the location of all Frontline Service Delivery baseline visits conducted across the province since 2012. All district municipalities were covered by 2016.

Number of municipalities with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS The Western Cape province has the most number of municipalities (21) that have received unqualified audits with no findings; and this is also the highest percentage (70%). Kwa-Zulu Natal has 6 out of 54 municipalities (11%) receiving unqualified audits with no findings. All municipalities in the Gauteng province have received unqualified audits; but only 1 out the 11 has received an unqualified audit with no findings (9%).

Audit results per province, 2016/17



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	2	-	1	6	-	2	1	-	21
Unqualified with findings	22	10	10	33	9	11	11	2	4
Qualified with findings	11	3	-	11	10	6	11	12	2
Adverse with findings	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	4	4	-	1	3	1	2	8	1
Outstanding audits	-	5	-	1	4	-	6	-	2
Total number of municipalities	39	23	11	54	27	20	31	22	30

Data format Number
Definition Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
Data source Consolidated general report on the audit outcomes of Local Government MFMA 2016/17
Other links PSG 5
Data Note

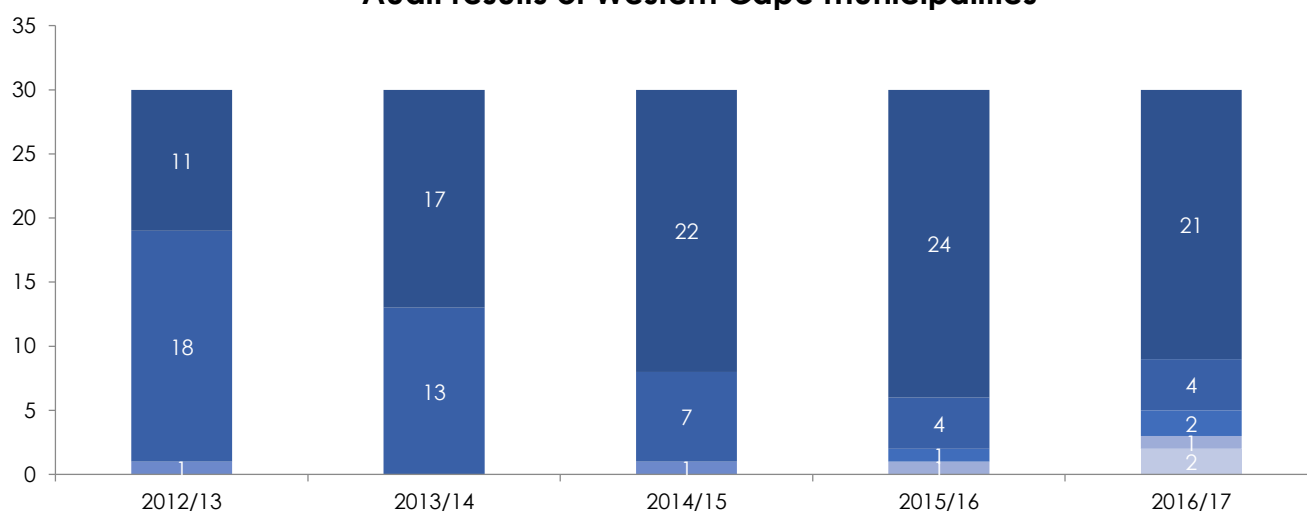
Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The data below shows the number of municipalities receiving an unqualified audit report out of a total of 30 municipalities in the Western Cape. Since 2011/12 it can be observed that a significantly higher proportion of municipalities are receiving unqualified audits with no findings.

Audit results of Western Cape municipalities



Number of municipalities achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Unqualified with no findings	11	17	22	24	21
Unqualified with findings	18	13	7	4	4
Qualified with findings				1	2
Adverse with findings	1		1		
Disclaimed with findings				1	1
Outstanding audits					2

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of municipalities in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
Data source	General Report on the audit outcomes of Western Cape Local Government 2012-13, 2013-14, 2015-16, 2016-17
Other links	PSG 5
Data Note	

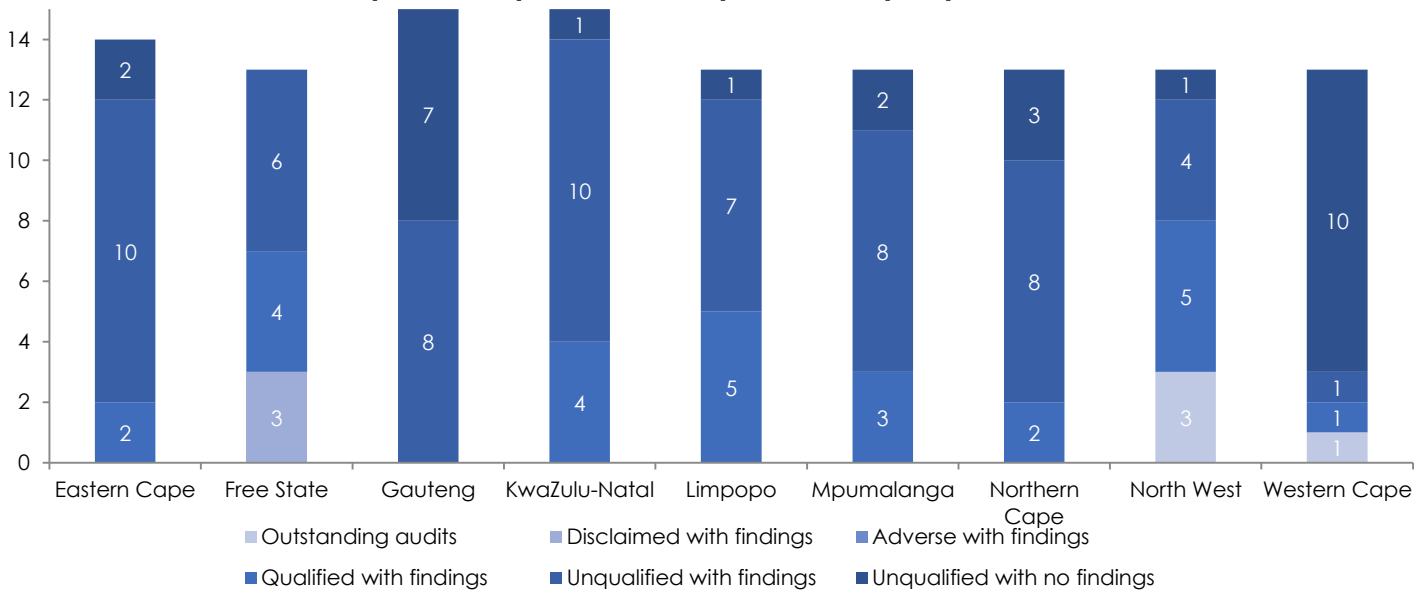
Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The Western Cape province has the most number of provincial departments (10) that have received a clean audit; and this is also the highest percentage (77%). Gauteng has seven (7) out of 15 provincial departments (47%) having received a clean audit. Northern Cape has three (3) out of 13 provincial departments receiving a clean audit (23%). All provincial departments in the Western Cape and Gauteng have received unqualified audits.

Audit profile of provincial departments per province, 2017/18



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit in 2017/18

	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape
Unqualified with no findings	2	0	7	1	1	2	3	1	10
Unqualified with findings	10	6	8	10	7	8	8	4	1
Qualified with findings	2	4	-	4	5	3	2	5	1
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Total number of departments	14	13	15	15	13	13	13	13	13

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of provincial departments with unqualified audits from AG.
Data source	Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2017/18
Other links	PSG 5
Data Note	

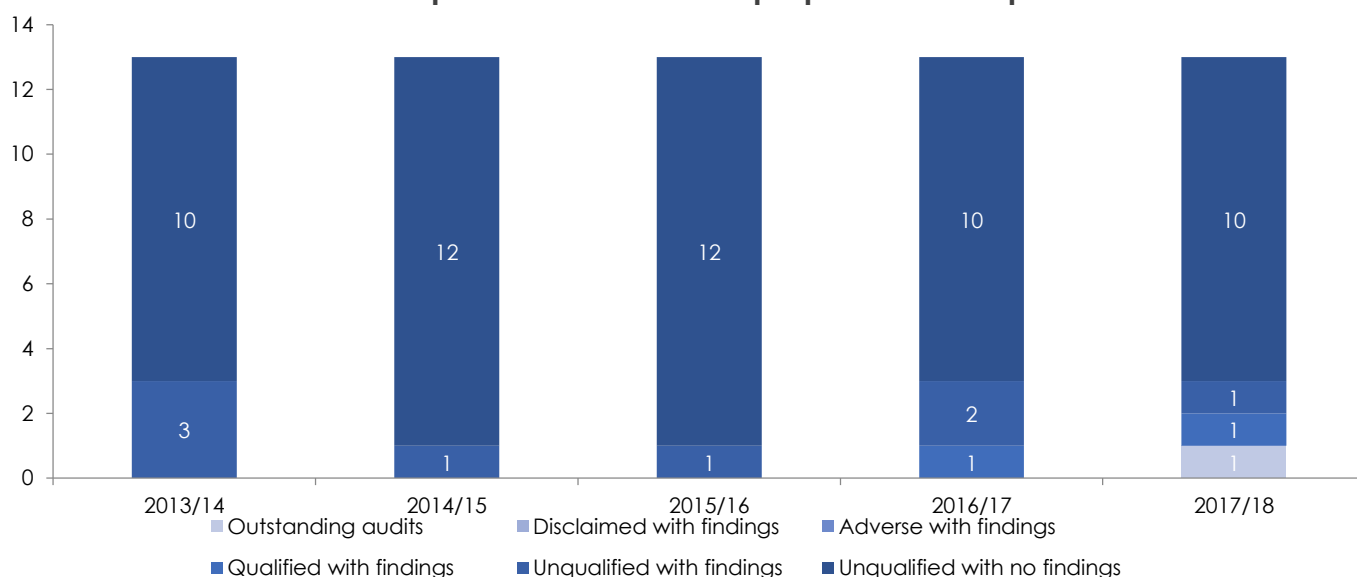
Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits

Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient developmental local government system

TREND ANALYSIS

The data below shows the number of provincial departments receiving an unqualified audit report out of a total of 13 provincial departments in the Western Cape. Since 2013/14 it can be observed that a significantly higher proportion of provincial departments are receiving unqualified audits with no findings. For reporting on 2017/18, the audit results for the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning was not yet available.

Audit profile of Western Cape provincial departments



Number of provincial departments achieving an unqualified audit, Western Cape

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Unqualified with no findings	10	12	12	10	10
Unqualified with findings	3	1	1	2	1
Qualified with findings	-	-	-	1	1
Adverse with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Disclaimed with findings	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding audits	-	-	-	-	1

Data format	Number
Definition	Number of provincial departments in the Western Cape with unqualified audits from AG.
Data source	Consolidated general report on the national and provincial audit outcomes 2017/18
Other links	PSG 5
Data Note	Does not include Provincial Parliament

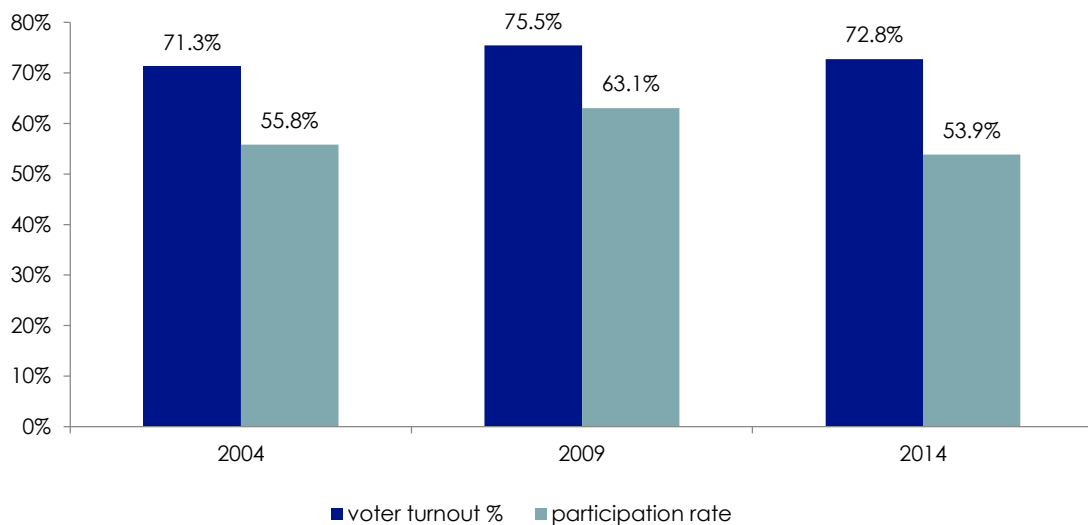
Electoral participation rates - % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape

Nation building and social cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

For the 2014 provincial elections, both the voter turnout percentage and the participation rate has decreased relatively in comparison to 2009. The same can be seen from the 2016 municipal elections, in comparison to the 2011 municipal elections.

Provincial Elections

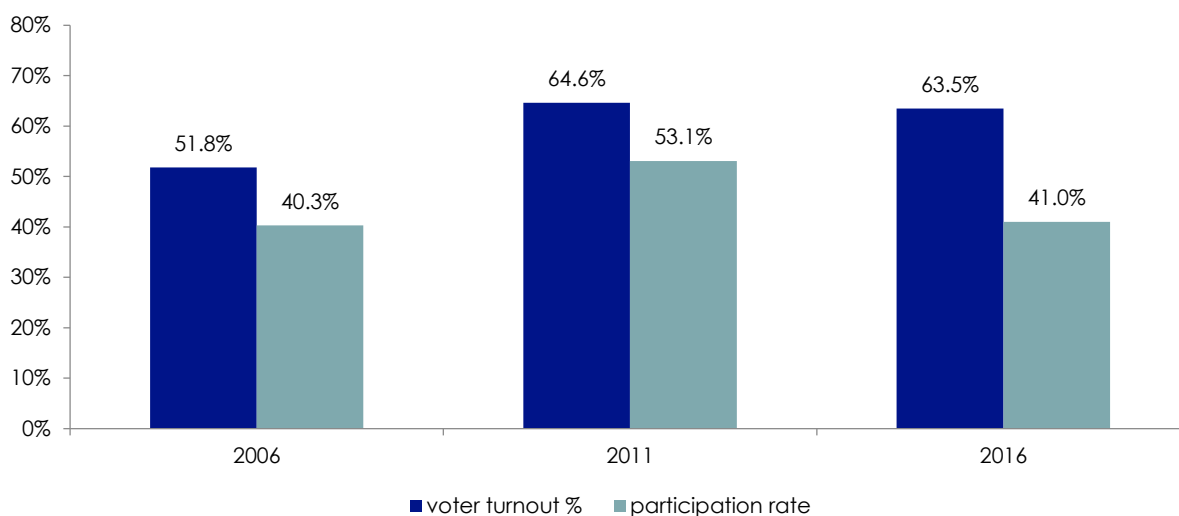


Participation rates in provincial elections

	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
2004	2220283	1582503	71.3%	2835290	55.8%
2009	2634439	1987777	75.5%	3151793	63.1%
2014	2941333	2140090	72.8%	3973840	53.9%



Municipal Elections



Participation rates in municipal elections					
	number of registered voters	voter turnout	voter turnout %	population aged 20+	participation rate
2006	2301371	1191777	51.8%	2956640	40.3%
2011	2706736	1748208	64.6%	3295053	53.1%
2016	3 066 649	1948892	63.5%	4753032	41.0%

Data format	Percentage
Definition	Electoral participation rates -- % of eligible voters participating in national, provincial and municipal elections in the Western Cape.
Data source	IEC, election reports
Other links	PSG 5
Data Note	

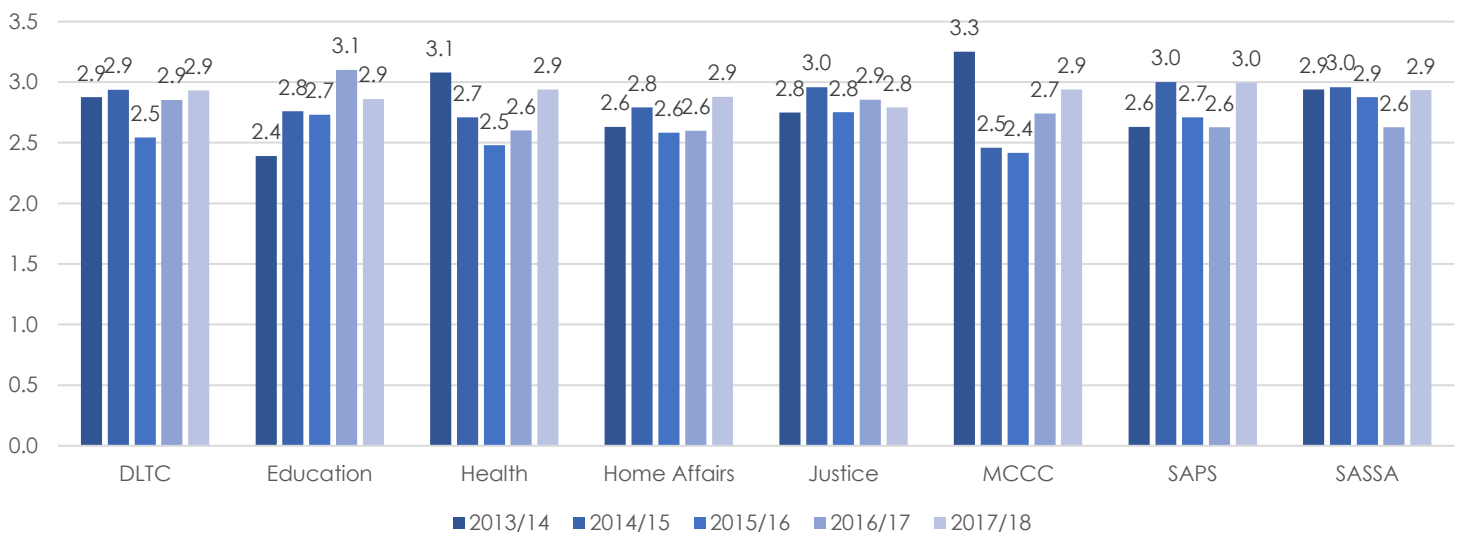
Average citizen rating per sector in the Western Cape in a given year

An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

TREND ANALYSIS

The highest performing sector in 2017/18 was SAPS. Education was the highest performing sector in 2016/17. The highest performing sector in 2015/16 was SASSA. The highest performing sectors in 2014/15 was SAPS, and in 2013/14 it was MCCC.

Average citizen rating per sector in Western Cape



Overall average citizen rating per sector in the Western Cape					
Sector	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
DLTC	2.88	2.94	2.54	2.85	2.93
Education	2.39	2.76	2.73	3.1	2.86
Health	3.08	2.71	2.48	2.6	2.94
Home Affairs	2.63	2.79	2.58	2.6	2.88
Justice	2.75	2.96	2.75	2.85	2.79
MCCC	3.25	2.46	2.42	2.74	2.94
SAPS	2.63	3	2.71	2.63	2.99
SASSA	2.94	2.96	2.88	2.63	2.93



Data format	Scale of between 1 and 4
Definition	Average citizen rating of all sites visited per sector through Front-line Service Delivery baseline monitoring visits in the Western Cape in a given year.
Data source	Front-line Service Delivery baseline visit reports
Other links	PSG 5
Data Note	The numbers are the average of the facilities tested in a sector per annum. Year on year averages do not test the same sample but are rather a reflection of the sample tested in that sector for the corresponding year.

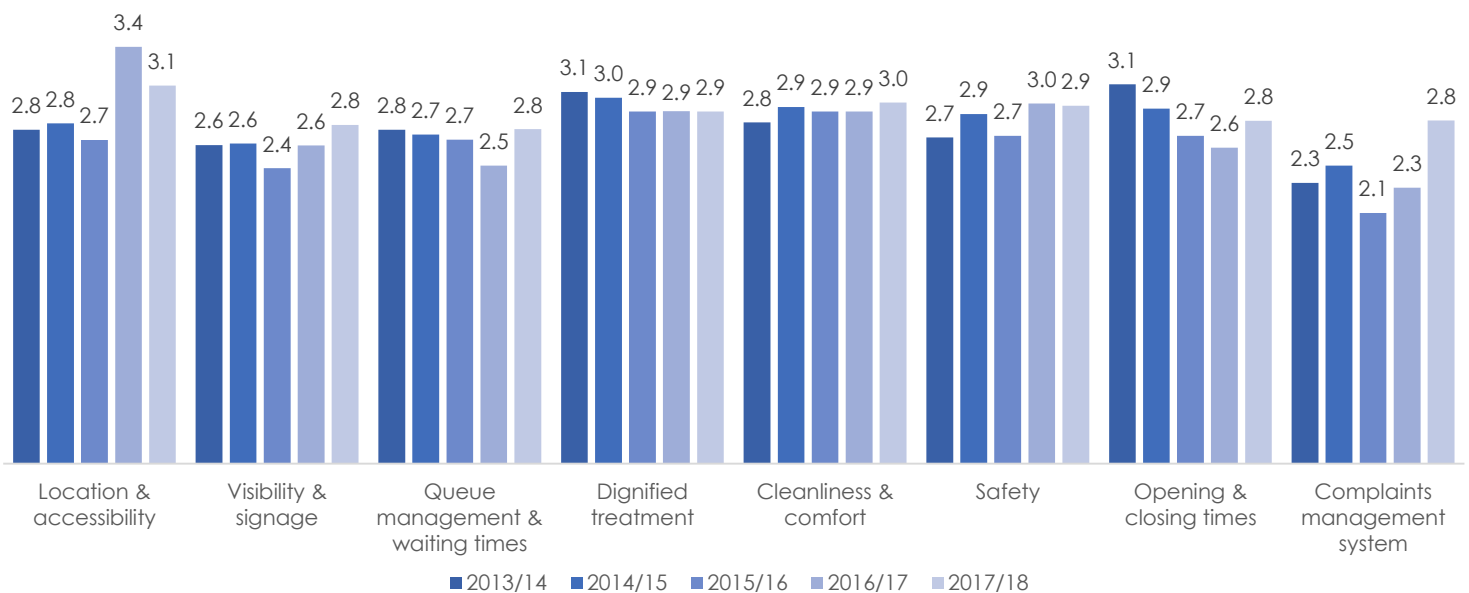
Average user rating per standard in the Western Cape in a given year

An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

TREND ANALYSIS

"Location & accessibility" received the highest average score amongst citizens during 2016/17 and 2017/18 respectively across all the facilities monitored. In 2013/14, the highest scoring standard was "opening & closing times"; whilst the highest scoring standard in 2014/15 was "dignified treatment". In 2015/16, the highest scoring standards were "dignified treatment" and "cleanliness & comfort". "Complaints management system" received the lowest rating for four (4) of the five (5) years where baseline visits were conducted.

Average citizen rating per standard in the Western Cape



Overall average citizen rating per FSDM standard

Standard	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Location & accessibility	2.75	2.80	2.67	3.43	3.11
Visibility & signage	2.63	2.64	2.43	2.62	2.79
Queue management & waiting times	2.75	2.71	2.67	2.45	2.76
Dignified treatment	3.06	3.01	2.90	2.90	2.90
Cleanliness & comfort	2.81	2.94	2.90	2.90	2.98
Safety	2.69	2.88	2.70	2.97	2.95
Opening & closing times	3.13	2.92	2.70	2.60	2.82
Complaints management system	2.31	2.46	2.07	2.27	2.83



Data format	Scale of between 1 and 4
Definition	Average citizen rating per standard tested of all sites visited through Front-line Service Delivery baseline monitoring visits in the Western Cape in a given year.
Data source	Front-line Service Delivery baseline visit reports
Other links	PSG 5
Data Note	The numbers are the average of the standard for all facilities tested in a year. Year on year averages do not test the same sample, but are rather a reflection of the sample tested for the corresponding year.

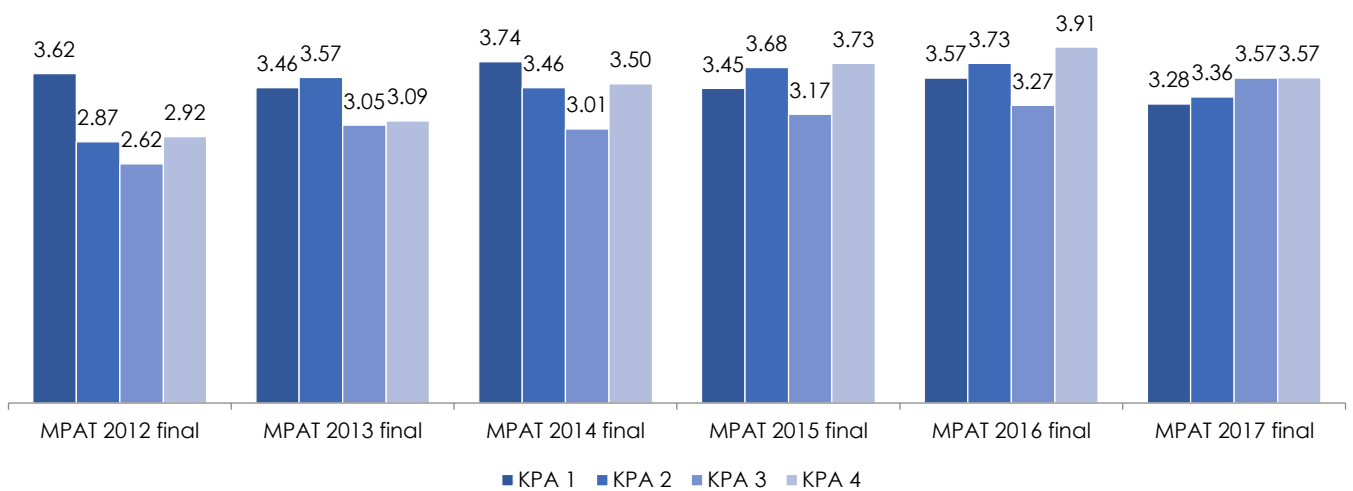
Annual aggregated final score for Western Cape Government MPAT

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TREND ANALYSIS

Overall the WCG has improved its average final score from 2.88 for MPAT 2012 to 3.47 for MPAT 2017. Using MPAT 2012 as a baseline, there has been improvements across all the KPAs in MPAT 2017 except for KPA 1. All KPAs have an average above the compliance level of 3 for MPAT 2017.

Comparison of overall average MPAT final scores for WCG



Comparison of overall average MPAT final scores for WCG

	MPAT 2012 final	MPAT 2013 final	MPAT 2014 final	MPAT 2015 final	MPAT 2016 final	MPAT 2017 final
KPA 1	3.62	3.46	3.74	3.45	3.57	3.28
KPA 2	2.87	3.57	3.46	3.68	3.73	3.36
KPA 3	2.62	3.05	3.01	3.17	3.27	3.57
KPA 4	2.92	3.09	3.50	3.73	3.91	3.57
Overall MPAT score	2.88	3.25	3.35	3.50	3.61	3.47

Data format	level out of 4
Definition	Annual aggregated final score across all WCG departments for MPAT as measured in a given year
Data source	MPAT final reports
Other links	PSG 5
Data Note	Some of the sub-questions have changed, moved or were deleted within KPAs from MPAT 2012 to MPAT 2016. The criteria to achieve a level has also changed in some cases.

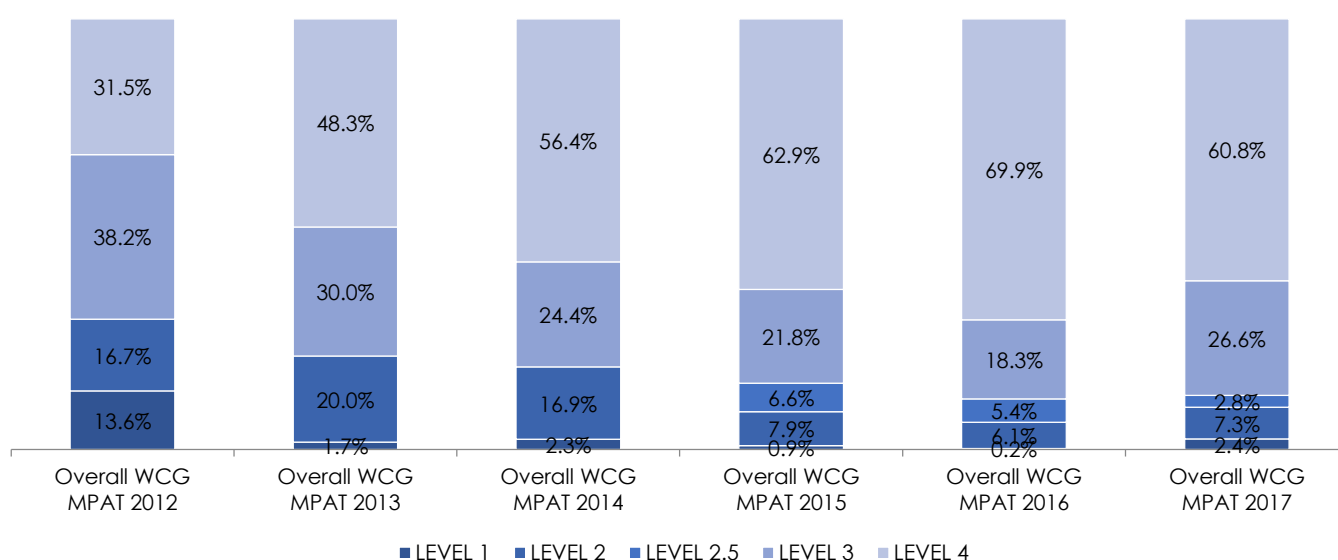
Percentage of standards scored at level 4 in WCG MPAT final assessments

An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service

TREND ANALYSIS

Overall the WCG has improved the percentage of level 4 scores from 31.5% in MPAT 2012 to 60.8% in MPAT 2017. The number of level 1 scores have also decreased significantly since MPAT 2012. The percentage of compliance (level 3 and level 4 scores) has increased from 69.7% for MPAT 2012 to 87.4% in MPAT 2017.

Comparison of ratings received for all MPAT standards across the WCG



Comparison of ratings received for all MPAT standards across the WCG						
	Overall WCG MPAT 2012	Overall WCG MPAT 2013	Overall WCG MPAT 2014	Overall WCG MPAT 2015	Overall WCG MPAT 2016	Overall WCG MPAT 2017
level 1	13.6%	1.7%	2.3%	0.9%	0.2%	2.4%
level 2	16.7%	20.0%	16.9%	7.9%	6.1%	7.3%
level 2.5	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	5.4%	2.8%
level 3	38.2%	30.0%	24.4%	21.8%	18.3%	26.6%
level 4	31.5%	48.3%	56.4%	62.9%	69.9%	60.8%

Data format	percentage
Definition	The number of standards scored at level 4 aggregated from all WCG departments out of all standards assessed in WCG MPAT final assessments aggregated across all departments.
Data source	MPAT final reports
Other links	PSG 5
Data Note	Some of the sub-questions have changed, moved or were deleted within KPAs from MPAT 2012 to MPAT 2015. The criteria to achieve a level has also changed in some cases.

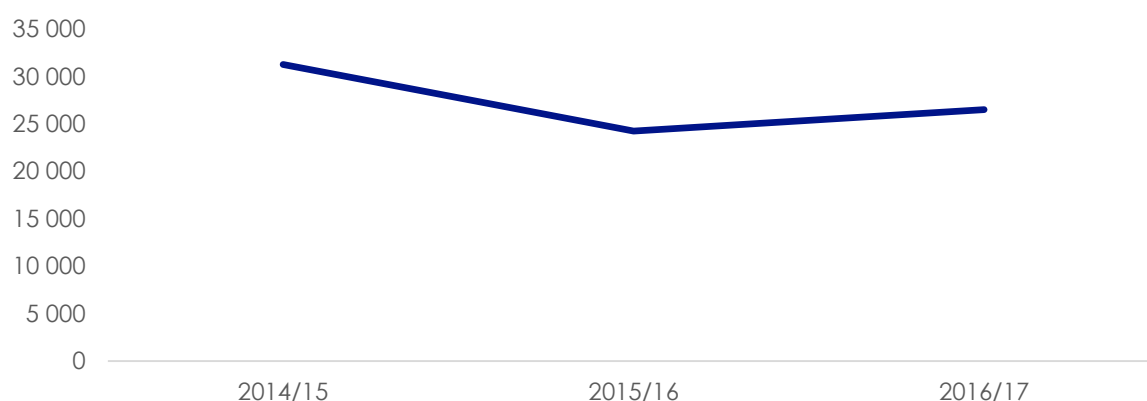
Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities in the Western Cape

Social Cohesion

TREND ANALYSIS

The number of registered library users using public libraries in the Western Cape has shown significant decrease since 2014/15. With the increased access to information electronically, this trend could continue. The Western Cape Government is however also rolling out internet access at libraries. In addition, the number of people visiting museums and cultural facilities are increasing.

Participation rate per 100 000 in cultural activities



Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities supported by the Western Cape Government

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of visits by researchers to the archives	12 021	10 731	9 278
Number of registered library users using public libraries in the Western Cape	1 207 022	813 872	798 701
Number of people visiting affiliated museums	456 411	417 906	516 128
Number of people using cultural facilities of the Department/WCCC	21 048	22 612	24 583
Beneficiaries of - Number of arts and culture organisations supported through transfer payments, including the WCCC	184 533	194 079	246 157
Total	1 881 035	1 459 200	1 594 847
Participation rate per 100 000 in cultural activities	31 262.33 per 100 000	24 251.54 per 100 000	26 505.96 per 100 000

Data format	Rate per 100 000 population
Definition	Participation rate per 100 000 population in cultural activities supported by the Western Cape Government
Data source	Department of Cultural Affairs
Other links	PSG 3
Data Note	The indicator is merely a proxy as the data is limited to the services supported by the WCG

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