Western Cape Government

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

City of Cape Town

2016

At a Glance: City of Cape Town

Demographics

Community Survey, 2016

Population	Households
4 004 793	1 264 849

Education

Matric Pass Rate 2015	83.6%
Literacy Rate 2011	90.5%

Poverty

Poverty headcount (2016)	2.6%
Percentage households with no income (2016)	13.9%

Health

2015

Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18
158	93.3%	62.3	4.8%

Safety and Security

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of reported cases

Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related	Murder	Sexual Crimes
-3.3%	-14.9%	4.7%	-1.3%	-0.4%

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage change between 2015 and 2016 in number of households

Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation
18.9%	10.2%	23.1%	22.2%

Economy

GDP Growth
2005 – 2015
3.2%

Labour

Employment Growth
2005 – 2015
2.1%

Broadband

Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in all of the City's 111 wards by 1 March 2018.

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2015

Commercial Services	Government and Community, Social and Personal Services	Manufacturing
60.0%	17.7%	14.8%

CONTENTS

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

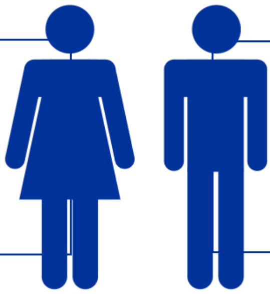
Demographics is broadly defined as the study of population dynamics. It is significantly influenced by a wide array of factors such as birth and death rates, migration patterns, age, race, gender and life expectancy. The importance of understanding demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality is therefore critical for governments, economists and politicians alike.

The following section provides a concise, yet meaningful overview of the most prominent demographic indicators relevant for municipal planning and budgeting. It is contended that the population and household statistics provided hereto will assist municipalities to set accurate and credible service delivery targets across the new 5-year integrated development cycle.

POPULATION BREAKDOWN

4 014 765

Total estimated population size in 2017.



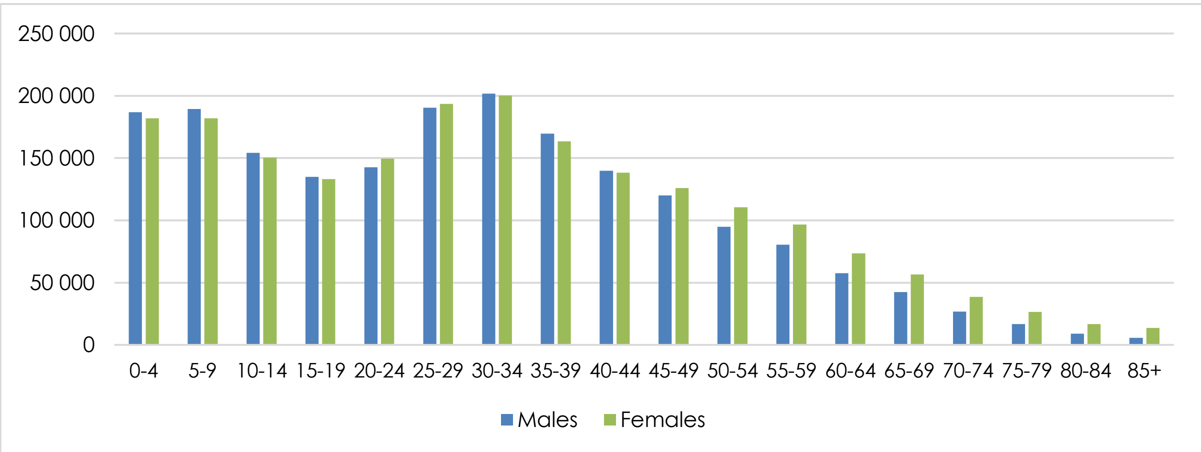
4 232 273

Total estimated population size in 2023.

According to projections of the Western Cape Department of Social Development, the City of Cape Town's population is estimated to be **4 014 765** in 2017[1]. This total gradually increases across the 5-year planning cycle and is expected to reach **4 232 273** by 2023. This equates to an approximate 5.4 per cent growth off the 2017 base estimate.

In 2017, City of Cape Town's population gender breakdown will be relatively evenly split between male (1 963 487, 48.9 per cent) and female (2 051 278, 51.1 per cent). For 2023, the split is anticipated to be 2 067 296 (48.8 per cent) and 2 164 977 (51.2 per cent) for males and females respectively.

AGE DISTRIBUTION



The City of Cape Town's population in 2017 is expected to be largely concentrated within the working age cohort and more specifically, between the ages of 25 – 34. This concentration is potentially closely linked to the high demand for skilled labour within the most prominent sectors contributing to the economy of the Cape Metro i.e. finance, insurance, real estate and business services as well as wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation. Notable economic growth throughout the various planning districts has also been associated with an increased labour demand which has resulted in the Cape Metro absorbing additional skills from neighbouring municipal areas. The population concentration does however taper off at a relative early age.

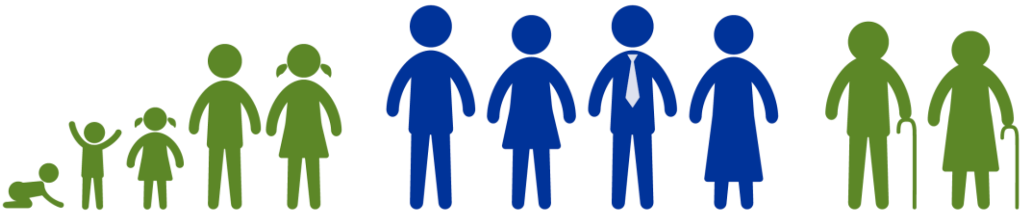
[1] The data provided hereto serves as a 2017 – 2023 forecast to coincide with the new 5-year IDP planning cycle. Municipalities are however urged to consult the results of the 2016 Community Survey for the 2016 population count.

HOUSEHOLDS

In order to ensure basic service delivery to all, municipal budget allocations should be informed by credible and accurate assumptions regarding the number of households within a municipal area.

According to Census 2011, there were **1 068 573** households within the greater Cape Metro area. As per the 2016 Community Survey estimates, this number increased to **1 264 849** which equates to 18.4 per cent growth off the 2011 base.

AGE COHORTS



Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	928 329	2 604 211	207 487	**43.6**
2017	1 044 963	2 717 185	252 617	**47.8**
2023	1 073 016	2 849 206	310 051	**48.5**

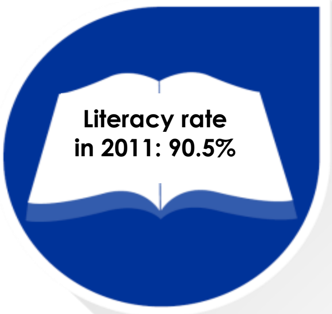
The City of Cape Town's dependency ratios are expected to increase across the years 2017 and 2023. As higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged), this increase could potentially have far reaching social, economic and labour market implications.

2

EDUCATION

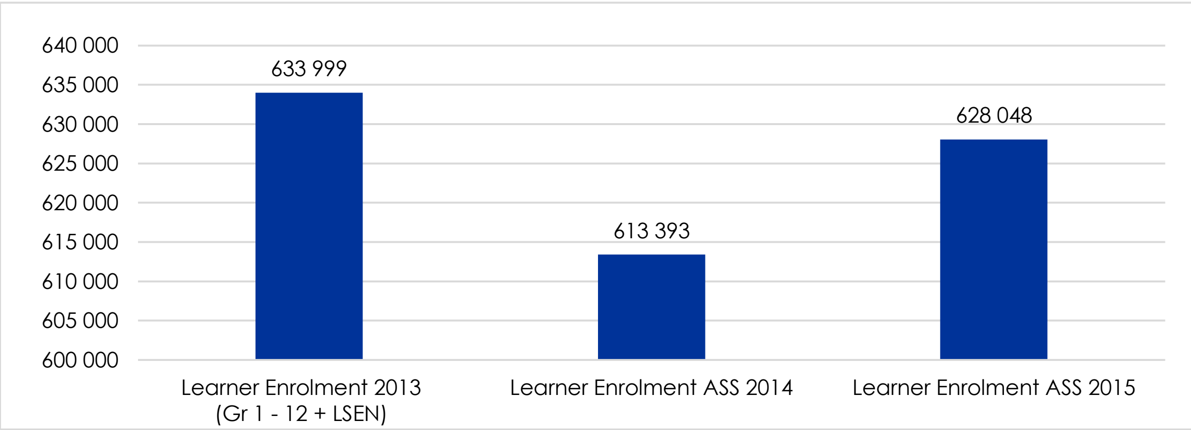
Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

LITERACY



Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education. The literacy rate in the City of Cape Town was recorded at 90.5 per cent in 2011 which is higher than the average literacy rates of both the Western Cape (87.2 per cent) and the rest of South Africa (80.9 per cent).

LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment within the City of Cape Town decreased by 20 606 learners between 2013 and 2014, which might be due to the inclusion of data on learners with special education needs (LSEN) in the 2013 WCED survey. Learner enrolment between 2014 and 2015 however increased with 14 655 learners which is an indication that access to education has improved in the City of Cape Town and should translate into opportunities for an inclusive society.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

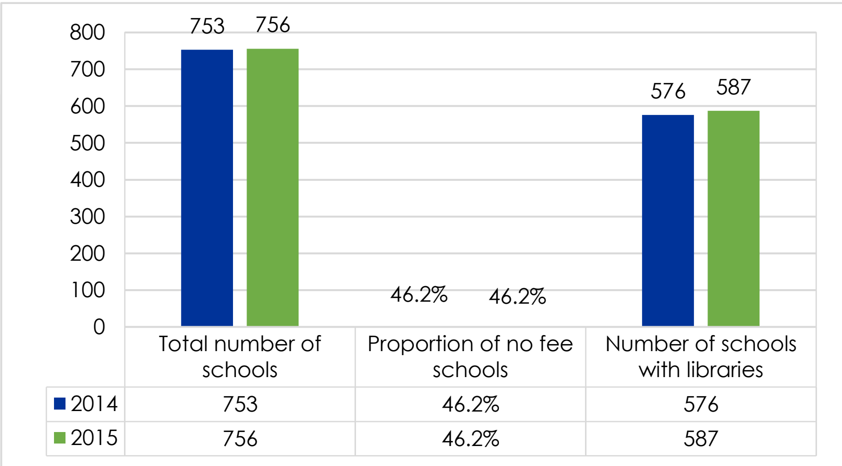
The learner-teacher ratio within the City of Cape Town decreased slightly from 31.7 in 2013 to 30.3 in 2014 before rising sharply to 39.8 in 2015. According to the Department of Education the number of learners per teacher was 30.3 in 2010. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio includes the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect school fees.

GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

The drop-out rate for learners within the City of Cape Town that enrolled from Grade 10 in 2014 to Grade 12 in 2016 was recorded at 33.7 per cent. The high levels of high school drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of factors, including socio-economic factors such as teenage pregnancies, poverty, indigent households and unemployment.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



	Total number of schools	Proportion of no fee schools	Number of schools with libraries
2014	753	46.2%	576
2015	756	46.2%	587

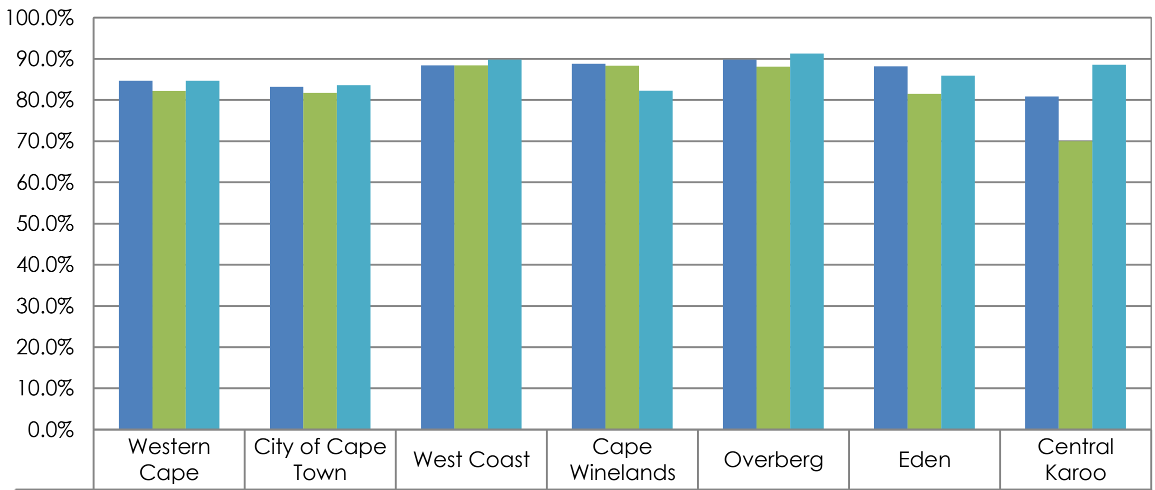
The City of Cape Town had 756 schools in 2015 which accommodated 628 048 learners.

Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. Nevertheless, the proportion of no-fee schools has remained at 46.2 per cent between 2014 and 2015, which could in future further increase the drop-out rate.

The number of schools equipped with libraries increased from 576 in 2014 to 587 in 2015, indicating a positive change towards improved education outcomes.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised.



	Western Cape	City of Cape Town	West Coast	Cape Winelands	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo
2013	84.7%	83.2%	88.4%	88.8%	89.8%	88.2%	80.9%
2014	82.2%	81.7%	88.4%	88.3%	88.1%	81.5%	70.0%
2015	84.7%	83.6%	89.8%	82.3%	91.3%	85.9%	88.6%

The City of Cape Town's matric outcomes remained consistently above 80 per cent between 2013 and 2015, with the highest pass rate of 83.6 per cent recorded in 2015.

3

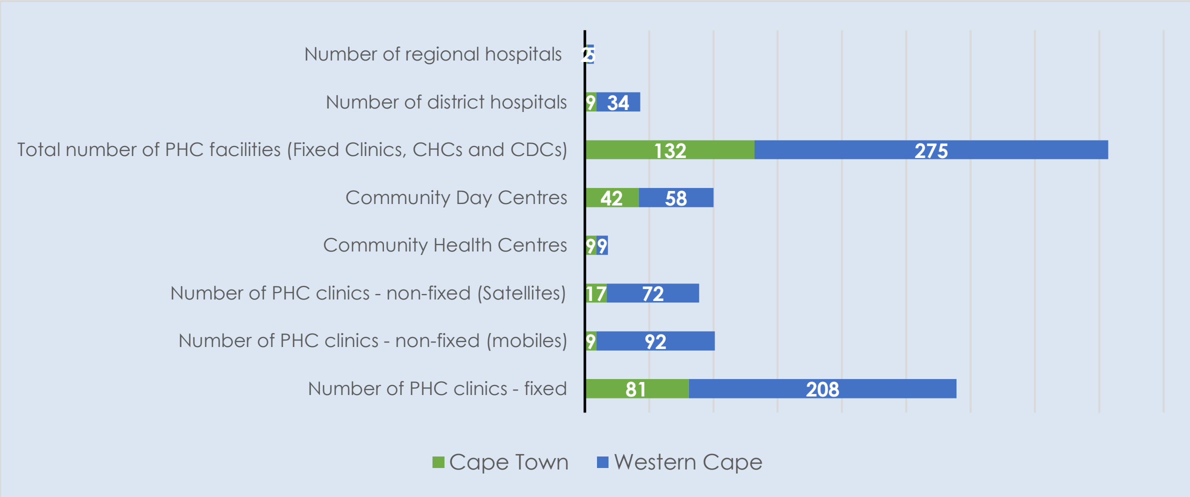
HEALTH

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and that disease, especially preventable and contagious/communicable ones, are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water, sanitation and the removal of solid waste.

The information provided by the Department of Health as detailed in this section, pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.



The Western Cape Province has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 208 fixed clinics, 164 mobile/satellite clinics, 58 community day centres, 34 district hospitals and 5 regional hospitals. Of these facilities, 81 fixed clinics, 26 mobile/satellite clinics, 42 community day centres and 9 district hospitals are situated within the City of Cape Town.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Health Indicator	City of Cape Town	Western Cape
EMS Operational Ambulances	104	228
Population (2017)	4 014 765	6 264 790
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.26	0.36

Cape Town's emergency medical services system is divided geographically into six sectors, each linked to a provincial or district hospital. As Cape Town is such a large urban area, response time and availability of ambulances are crucial to providing quality emergency healthcare services to citizens. Within the City of Cape Town there are 0.26 ambulances available per 10 000 population, lower than the Provincial average of 0.36.

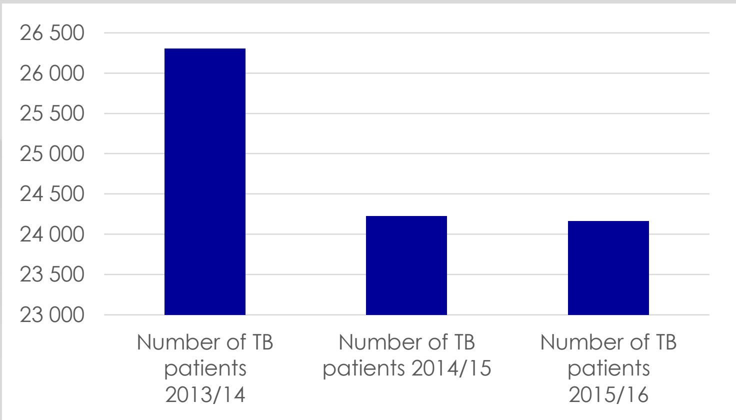
HIV/AIDS

Health Indicator	City of Cape Town	Western Cape
Total registered patients receiving ART	145 232	203 565
No. of new ART patients	30 275	43 363
HIV Transmission Rate	1.3%	1.4%

At the end of March 2016, anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 200 000 persons in the Province, 145 232 of whom were in the City of Cape Town. At the end of March 2016, 30 275 new ART patients were being treated from 73 treatment sites in the City of Cape Town.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and at birth, also decreases the chances that infants will contract HIV from their mothers. The most recent information for the City of Cape Town indicates a mother-to-child transmission rate of 1.3 per cent which is lower than the 1.4 per cent Provincial rate.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



The number of TB patients in the Province decreased over the past few years, dropping to 43 294 in 2015/16 treated at 451 clinics or treatment sites. In the City of Cape Town, the number of TB patients has decreased over the last year, reaching 24 164 in 2016 treated at 117 clinics or treatment sites.

CHILD HEALTH

Health Indicator	City of Cape Town	Western Cape
Immunisation	93.3%	88.8%
Malnutrition	1.8	2.4
Neonatal mortality rate	4.3	5.0
Low birth weight	14.2%	14.5%

In 2015, the full **immunisation coverage rate** for the City of Cape Town was 93.3 per cent, compared to 88.8 per cent across the Province as a whole. This is a slight deterioration from the 2014 rate of 97.0 per cent.

The number of **malnourished children** under five years in City of Cape Town in 2015 was 1.8 per 100 000 children. The Metro's rate is currently lower than the Provincial rate.

The Metro's **neonatal mortality rate** (4.3) is below the Province's 2019 target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births. The Metro's rate has shown an improvement from the 2014 rate of 6.3.

In the City of Cape Town, 14.2 per cent of the babies born in 2015 were born **underweight.** In comparison, the Provincial average was 14.5 per cent.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.

Malnutrition: Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.

Neonatal mortality rate: The first 28 days of life – the neonatal period - represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The neonatal mortality rate is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The Province has a target of 6.0 per 1 000 live births by 2019.

Low birth weight: Low birth weight is defined as weight at birth of less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long term consequences.

MATERNAL HEALTH

Health Indicator	City of Cape Town	Western Cape
Maternal Mortality Ratio	62.3	58.3
Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years	4.8%	5.5%
Termination of Pregnancy Rate	1.4	1.1

Maternal mortality rate: The City of Cape Town's most recent figures show a maternal mortality ratio of 62.3 per 100 000 live births compared to the Provincial ratio of 58.3. The Province has a maternal mortality ratio target of 65 by 2019.

Births to teenage mothers: In 2015, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the City of Cape Town was 4.8 per cent which is lower than the Provincial rate of 5.5 per cent.

Termination of pregnancy: City of Cape Town's termination of pregnancy rate of 1.4 per 1 000 live births is higher than the Province's ratio at 1.1.

Overall, just over half of the indicators for child and maternal health have improved in the last year within the City of Cape Town which indicates that the Metro is making progress in reaching its health targets. Positive progress has particularly been made with regards to the neonatal mortality rate as well as the termination of pregnancy rate which has dropped in the last year.

DEFINITIONS

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

Maternal mortality rate: Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).

Births to teenage mothers: Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.

Termination of pregnancy: Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.

4

POVERTY

The intensity of poverty as well as the poverty headcount of municipalities is analysed in this section. The intensity of poverty is measured by calculating the Poverty Gap Index, which is the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line. The Poverty Gap Index estimates the depth of poverty by considering how far, on the average, the poor are from that poverty line. The Poverty Gap Index is a percentage between 0 and 100.0 per cent. A theoretical value of zero implies that no one in the population is below the poverty line. Individuals whose income is above the poverty line have a gap of zero while individuals whose income is below the poverty line would have a gap ranging from 1.0 per cent to 100.0 per cent, with a theoretical value of 100 per cent implying that everyone in the population has an income that is below the poverty line or zero. A higher poverty gap index means that poverty is more severe.

This section also provides information on annual household income for residents living within the City of Cape Town. Poverty tends to be prevalent in areas where the majority of households fall within the low income bracket.

POVERTY HEADCOUNT AND INTENSITY

The poverty headcount shows that the number of poor people within the City of Cape Town decreased from 3.9 per cent of the population in 2011 to 2.6 per cent in 2016. The increasing poverty headcount is a concern as it may strain municipal financial resources.

Area	Poverty Headcount (Percentage)		Poverty Intensity (Percentage)	
	2011	2016	2011	2016
City of Cape Town	3.9	2.6	42.8	39.3
Western Cape	3.6	2.7	42.6	40.1

The intensity of poverty, i.e. the proportion of poor people that are below the poverty line within the City of Cape Town decreased from 42.8 per cent in 2011 to 39.3 per cent in 2016. This percentage is still high and should be moving towards zero as income of more households within the City moves away from the poverty line.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The annual income for households living within the City of Cape Town is divided into three categories i.e. the proportion of people that fall within the low, middle and high income brackets. Poor households fall under the low income bracket, which ranges from no income to just over R50 000 annually (R4 166 per month). An increase in living standards can be evidenced by a rising number of households entering the middle and high income brackets.

Amount (2016)	Tygerberg	Blaauwberg	Northern	Khayelitsha Mitchells Plain	Helderberg	Cape Flats	Table Bay	Southern	
No income	11.5	13.1	12.1	16.5	13.8	13.8	12.2	12.3	Low income
R1 – R6 327	2.1	2.3	1.8	4.4	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.3	
R6 328 – R12 653	3.3	3.1	2.5	6.3	3.4	3.9	2.3	1.8	
R12 654 – R25 306	9.6	7.6	6.3	14.2	10.1	13.1	7.4	5.8	
R25 307 – R50 613	15.1	13.2	9.7	21.6	15.8	17.5	10.9	9.3	
R50 614 – R101 225	16.8	12.9	9.5	16.2	14.4	15.5	12.5	10.2	Middle Income
R101 226 – R202 450	16.0	13.0	12.8	10.9	13.6	12.8	14.9	13.2	
R202 451 – R404 901	13.3	14.1	17.7	6.6	12.6	10.7	16.1	16.6	
R404 902 – R809 802	8.8	12.8	17.2	2.7	9.0	6.8	13.0	16.0	High income
R809 803 – R1 619 604	2.8	5.9	7.9	0.4	3.7	2.3	16.1	9.3	
R1 619 605 – R3 239 208	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.8	3.0	
R3 239 209 or more	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.3	

Approximately 63 per cent of households in the Khayelitsha/Mitchells Plain district fall within the low income bracket, of which 16.5 per cent have no income. A sustained increase in economic growth within the Cape Metro area is needed if the 2030 NDP income target of R110 000 per person, per annum is to be achieved.

INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

The Non-Financial Census of Municipalities released by Statistics South Africa in 2016 indicates increases or decreases of indigent households per municipal area between 2014 and 2015.

Area	2014	2015	Change
City of Cape Town	288 724	231 793	-56 931
Western Cape	413 259	360 238	-53 021

The Cape Metro experienced a decrease in the number of indigents between 2014 and 2015, implying decreased burden on municipal financial resources.

5

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Access to basic services within South Africa is a basic human right. It is also an indication of the quality of life of the inhabitants in the country. The extent of human development within a municipality is largely influenced by access to housing and associated basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal, with high access levels implying better human development and vice versa. The profile uses data from Census 2011 and the Community Survey of 2016 for the analysis of access to basic services.

Please note: Access level definitions for water and electricity were phrased differently in the respective Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016 questionnaires.

ACCESS TO WATER

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households with access to piped water inside the dwelling or yard or within 200 metres from yard.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town	1 061 354	1 261 875	18.9
Western Cape	1 619 763	1 914 055	18.2

Statistics South Africa estimates the number of households within the City of Cape Town increased from 1 068 573 in 2011 to 1 264 646 in 2016. The biggest source of water in the City of Cape Town in 2016 was access to piped water inside their dwelling/yard or within 200 metres. Access to piped water for these categories increased by 18.9 per cent from 1 061 354 households in 2011 to 1 261 875 in 2016. Similarly, access to piped water across the Province as a whole increased by 18.2 per cent.

A total of 2 973 households in the City of Cape Town currently does not have access to piped water and have to rely on other sources of water.

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households with access to electricity as primary source of energy for lighting purposes.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town	1 004 328	1 236 000	23.1
Western Cape	1 525 980	1 866 531	22.3

Access to electricity for lighting purposes in the City of Cape Town increased by 23.1 per cent between 2011 and 2016. However a total of 5 857 households still have to make use of other[2] sources whilst 22 992 households have no access to electricity.

In comparison, access to electricity for lighting purposes across the Western Cape increased by 22.3 per cent from 1 525 980 households in 2011 to 1 866 513 in 2016.

2 Other sources of electricity refers to those households that access electricity from a source which they do not pay for, generator, solar home system, battery.

ACCESS TO SANITATION

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households with access to flush toilet connected to sewerage system.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town	976 177	1 193 110	22.2
Western Cape	1 478 154	1 829 816	23.8

In 2016, the biggest source of sanitation in the City of Cape Town was access to flush toilets connected to a sewerage system/chemical toilet with 1 193 110 households enjoying such access. This number constitutes a 22.2 per cent increase from 976 177 households in 2011. A significant number of households (61 109) must however currently still make use of other sanitation services i.e. toilet facilities other than flushed and chemical (pit latrine, ecological toilets, bucket toilets).

It is alarming to note that a total of 10 629 households in the City of Cape Town does currently still not have no access to sanitation services. Although sanitation services across the broader Western Cape also improved notable by 23.8 per cent between 2011 and 2016, 17 462 households in the Western Cape has no access to sanitation services.

ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households whose waste is removed by local authority at least weekly.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town	1 007 289	1 110 231	10.2
Western Cape	1 738 554	1 679 520	-3.4

A total of 1 110 231 (87.8 per cent) households within the City of Cape Town currently have their refuse removed by local authorities at least weekly whereas 38 626 (3.1 per cent) households had their refuse removed by the local authority less often. Refuse removed by local authority once a week increased by 10.2 per cent from 1 007 289 households in 2011 to 1 110 231 households in 2016. Inversely, access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape decreased by 3.4 per cent across the same period.

ACCESS TO HOUSING

SERVICE STANDARD DEFINITION: *Households with access to formal dwelling.*

Area	2011	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town	837 532	1 032 497	23.2
Western Cape	1 313 637	1 593 891	21.3

The majority of households in City of Cape Town reside in formal dwellings (81.6 per cent) whilst 10.0 per cent of the households reside either in informal, traditional and other dwellings in 2016. Access to formal dwellings increased by 23.2 per cent from 837 532 households in 2011 to 1 032 497 households in 2016 and by 21.3 per cent across the Province over the same period.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

People's general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues, mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.

MURDER

Area	2015	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town (per 100 000)	63	62	-1.3
Western Cape (per 100 000)	52	52	0.0

Definition: *Murder is a social contact crime resulting in the loss of life of the victim, but excludes cases where the loss of life occurred as a result of a response to a crime, for example self-defence.*

The murder rate per 100 000 people within the City of Cape Town basically remained unchanged, decreasing from 63 reported incidences in 2015 to 62 the following year. Similarly, the murder rate for the Western Cape remained at 52 for both 2015 and 2016. The actual murder rate in 2016 within the City of Cape Town (62) does however remain considerably above the Western Cape average (52).

SEXUAL OFFENCES

Area	2015	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town (per 100 000)	105	104	-0.4
Western Cape (per 100 000)	120	115	-4.4

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

The number of sexual offences per 100 000 people within the City of Cape Town has of late remained relatively unchanged by decreasing from 105 reported cases in 2015 to 104 in 2016. Sexual offence incidences across the Western Cape for the same period decreased by a notable 4.4 per cent from 120 in 2015 to 115 in 2016. Evidently, the City of Cape Town's sexual offences crime rate is slightly lower than that of the broader Western Cape.

DRUG-RELATED CRIMES

Area	2015	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town (per 100 000)	1 462	1 531	4.7
Western Cape (per 100 000)	1 449	1 517	4.7

Definition: *Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public. An increase in crimes of this nature may therefore reflect an increase in police.*

Drug-related crimes has a severe negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crimes within the City of Cape Town increased by 4.7 per cent from 1 462 reported cases per 100 000 people in 2015 to 1 531 in 2016 The Western Cape is no exception, with drug-related crimes also increasing by 4.7 per cent from 1 449 in 2015 to 1 517 in 2016.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

Area	2015	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town (per 100 000)	240	205	-14.9
Western Cape (per 100 000)	216	189	-12.4

Driving under the influence (DUI): *DUI refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.*

In 2016, there were 205 reported incidences (per 100 000 people) of driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol recorded within the City of Cape Town compared to 240 the previous year which equates to a 14.9 per cent decrease. Incidences thereof across the Western Cape also decreased notably by 12.4 per cent between 2015 and 2016. These decreases can amongst other factors be attributed to more visible police initiatives.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

Area	2015	2016	% Change
City of Cape Town (per 100 000)	723	699	-3.3
Western Cape (per 100 000)	780	768	-1.6

Definition: *Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.*

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. It is therefore relieving to note that incidences of such crimes decreased by 3.3 per cent within the City of Cape Town from 723 reported crimes per 100 000 people in 2015 to 699 in 2016. Similarly, incidences thereof also decreased in the broader Western Cape across the same period, albeit only slightly from 780 reported cases in 2015 to 768 in 2016 which equates to a 1.6 per cent decrease.

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THE ECONOMY

Economic growth at the district/municipal level is essential for the attainment of economic development, the reduction of poverty and improved accessibility. Fostering this growth requires an in-depth understanding of the economic landscape within which each respective municipality operates.

The City of Cape Town comprised R283.28 billion (or 72.3 per cent) of the Western Cape's R391.6 billion GDPR as at the end of 2015. GDP growth averaged 3.2 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015. This is marginally below the Provincial average of 3.3 per cent per annum over this period. The region's average annual growth of 2.5 per cent in the post-recessionary period is below its long-term trend but on par with the provincial average of 2.5 per cent per annum over the period 2010 - 2015.

The City of Cape Town similarly employed a large portion of the Western Cape's labour force in 2015 (1 549 980 labourers or 63.1 per cent of the Province's total). The City of Cape Town's employment growth averaged 2.1 per cent per annum since 2005, which is above the overall provincial employment growth rate of 1.9 per cent per annum. Employment growth has however tapered downward in the post–recessionary period (2010 - 2015) averaging 1.5 per cent per annum, which is below the Provincial employment growth rate of 1.9 per cent over the period 2010 – 2015. Approximately 268 495 net jobs have been created in the Metro since 2005.

A quarter (25.4 per cent or 393 525 workers) of the Metro's workforce operates within the informal sector, which has experienced robust growth of 9.5 per cent per annum since 2005. The low skilled sector employed 254 475 workers, while the semi-skilled sector employed 554 265 workers, making it the Metro's largest employer among the four skill categories. Employment growth within these two categories remained relativity stagnant, increasing by 0.1 per cent and 0.6 per cent per annum respectively over the period 2005 – 2015. The skilled sector employed 347 715 workers and grew at a moderate rate of 0.9 per cent per annum over the period 2005 - 2015. A detailed sectoral analysis is provided in the ensuing section.

PRIMARY SECTOR

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

This industry comprised R4.0 billion (or only 1.4 per cent) of the Metro's GDP in 2015. It experienced robust growth of 3.8 per cent per annum over the period 2005 - 2015. Growth has nevertheless slowed somewhat in the latter half of the decade where GDP growth averaged 3.2 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing similarly employed a small portion of the Metro's workforce (2.5 per cent). Employment within the industry remained relatively stagnant over the past decade (increasing by 0.5 per cent per annum on average over the period 2005 – 2015). Employment growth nevertheless picked up significantly after 2010, averaging 5.5 per cent per annum, as the industry recovers from the recession. On net, 274 jobs have lost since 2005.

The informal sector makes up 11.5 per cent of the Metro's workforce and has experienced the most favourable long term employment growth among the various skill categories, averaging 4.3 per cent per annum between 2005 and 2015. Approximately a third (32.7 per cent) of the workforce in agriculture, forestry and fishing operates within the low-skill sector, which was the only sector to experience a long-term contraction in employment (-0.6 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015). Employment growth rates among all the categories have improved since 2010, with the fastest growth emanating from the skilled and semi-skilled sectors.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R4.0 billion	3.8%	3.2%
Employment		39 310	0.5%	5.5%
Skill Levels	Skilled	5 069	0.9%	6.2%
	Semi-skilled	16 855	0.5%	5.6%
	Low-skilled	12 869	-0.6%	5.1%
	Informal	4 517	4.3%	5.5%

SECONDARY SECTOR

Manufacturing

The manufacturing industry comprised R41.97 billion (or 14.8 per cent) of the Metro's GDP in 2015, making it among the largest industries in the region. This industry's GDP growth averaged 1.9 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015, which was significantly below the Metro average (3.2 per cent per annum) but on par with the 1.9 per cent annual growth attained in the manufacturing sector for the province overall over the same period. GDP growth within the Metro's manufacturing sector has deteriorated marginally since the recession and averaged 1.8 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015. The industry's short-term GDP growth is below the Metro's average economic growth of 2.5 per cent per annum in the post-recessionary period.

The manufacturing industry employed 163 847 workers (or 10.6 per cent of the Metro's workforce) in 2015. Employment within the industry contracted by 1.5 per cent per annum on average over the period 2005 – 2015. Employment remained constrained over the latter half of the past decade as the industry struggles to recover post-recession. On net, 34 543 jobs have been lost in this industry since 2005.

More than a half (52.3 per cent) of the workers employed in the manufacturing sector are classified as semi-skilled, whilst 15.4 per cent are low-skilled and 19.2 per cent are classified as skilled. Employment within these categories contracted at an average rate of 1.8 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 0.8 per cent per annum respectively over the period 2005 - 2015. These contractions eased somewhat over the latter half of the decade, but none the less remain a concern. The informal sector employed only 13.1 per cent of the manufacturing industry's workforce and was the only sector to experience long and short-term employment growth (albeit relatively slow) as employment within this category grew by 0.3 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015 whilst growth marginally improved to 0.7 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R41.97 billion	1.9%	1.8%
Employment		163 847	-1.5%	-1.3%
Skill Levels	Skilled	31 441	-0.8%	-0.9%
	Semi-skilled	85 622	-1.8%	-1.5%
	Low-skilled	25 290	-2.4%	-2.2%
	Informal	21 494	0.3%	0.7%

Construction

The construction industry comprised R11.11 billion (or 3.9 per cent) of the Metro's GDP in 2015. Construction has been the fastest growing industry since 2005, with growth averaging 5.4 per cent per annum. This GDP growth however stems from a relatively small base and has nevertheless significantly slowed significantly since the recession averaging 1.7 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015.

The construction industry employed 128 491 workers (or 8.3 per cent of the Metro's workforce) in 2015. Employment in the Metro's construction sector has grown by 3.6 per cent per annum since 2005. Approximately 28 834 jobs have been created on net since 2005, the majority of which were created over the period 2010 – 2015 (where employment growth averaged 2.5 per cent per annum).

Approximately half (or 51.8 per cent) of the workers employed in the construction industry operate within the informal sector. Employment growth within this sector has been consistently high since 2005. Low-skilled employment makes up 8.7 per cent of the workforce in the construction industry, and was the only sector to experience contraction over the long term (averaging -2.5 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015). Workers employed in the low-skill sector who have lost their jobs may have found employment in the informal sector. Skilled employment makes up only 7.5 per cent of the construction industry's workforce, and has experienced moderate growth averaging 2.0 per cent per annum since 2005, whilst semi-skilled employment (which made up a notable 31.9 per cent of the construction industry's workforce) grew at the significantly lower rate of 0.7 per cent per annum over the same period. Employment growth within all four sectors tapered downward after 2010, with skilled, semi-skilled and low-skilled employment contracting over the period 2010 – 2015 as these sectors struggle to recover post-recession.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R11.11 billion	5.4%	1.7%
Employment		128 491	3.6%	2.5%
Skill Levels	Skilled	9 699	2.0%	-0.1%
	Semi-skilled	41 004	0.7%	-1.2%
	Low-skilled	11 166	-2.5%	-5.0%
	Informal	66 622	9.1%	8.3%

TERTIARY SECTOR

Commercial Services

Commercial services encompass the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation, transport, storage & communication and finance, insurance, real estate & business services industries. Commercial services comprised R169.91 billion (or 60.0 per cent) of the Metro's GDP in 2015 (the largest sector in the region). The industry grew at an average rate of 3.5 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015, which exceeded the overall Metro GDP growth rate over this period, thus placing commercial services among the fastest growing industries in the Metro over the past decade. GDP growth nevertheless declined to 2.6 per cent per annum on average post-2010.

This industry employed the majority (50.6 per cent) of the Metro's workforce. The commercial services industry has experienced employment growth averaging 2.5 per cent per annum over the period 2005 – 2015, making it among fastest growing industries in terms of employment. Employment growth however slowed significantly post-recession to average 1.4 per cent per annum over the period 2010 – 2015, which was marginally below the overall Metro employment growth rate of 1.5 per cent over the same period. On net, 162 808 jobs have been created since 2005.

Approximately 29.9 per cent of the industry's workforce operates within the informal sector, which has been the fastest growing among the four skill categories. Semi-skilled employment (the industry's largest employer) makes up 38.2 per cent of the commercial services industry workforce, whilst skilled employment makes up 22.1 per cent and low skilled employment 9.8 per cent. The three skill categories which constitute the formally employed/formal sector of the Metro's commercial services industry experienced relatively weak growth over the long-term low-skilled employment stagnated (0.0 per cent growth per annum) whilst semi-skilled employment and skilled employment grew by 0.9 per cent and 0.4 per cent per annum respectively. Employment growth has tapered downward across all four skill categories post-recession.

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R169.91 billion	3.5%	2.6%
Employment		784 420	2.5%	1.4%
Skill Levels	Skilled	173 705	0.4%	0.3%
	Semi-skilled	299 789	0.9%	0.6%
	Low-skilled	76 595	0.0%	-0.3%
	Informal	234 331	10.5%	4.4%

Government and Community, Social and Personal Services

The general government & community, social and personal services industry comprised 17.7 per cent (or R50.12 billion) of the Metro's overall GDPR in 2015. The industry experienced GDPR growth of 3.2 per cent over the period 2005 – 2015 and a marginally decreased rate of 2.8 per cent per annum since 2010.

The industry employs a noteworthy share (27.6 per cent) of the Metro's workforce and its employment growth over the period 2005 – 2015 (averaging 2.9 per cent per annum) exceeded the Metro average employment growth rate over the same period. Employment growth has slowed somewhat since the recession, averaging 2.2 per cent per annum since 2010. This industry created 110 081 jobs on net since 2005, making it one of the biggest sources of employment creation in the Metro.

The majority (29.9 per cent) of the industry's workforce are classified as low-skilled, 29.5 per cent fall within the skilled category and 25.2 per cent are classified as semi-skilled. Employment growth within the low-skilled, skilled and semi-skilled categories has been relatively moderate, averaging 1.2 per cent, 2.0 per cent and 2.2 per cent per annum respectively since 2005. Employment growth within these categories slowed somewhat in the latter half of the decade. Only 15.5 per cent of the industry's workforce found employment within the informal sector. Informal employment within the general government & community, social and personal services industry has undergone significant growth since 2005, averaging 16.0 per cent per annum (albeit off a small base).

GDP		2015	Trend 2005 – 2015	Recovery 2010 – 2015
		R50.12 billion	3.2%	2.8%
Employment		427 323	2.9%	2.2%
Skill Levels	Skilled	125 986	2.0%	1.7%
	Semi-skilled	107 544	2.2%	2.0%
	Low-skilled	127 608	1.2%	0.6%
	Informal	66 185	16.0%	8.3%

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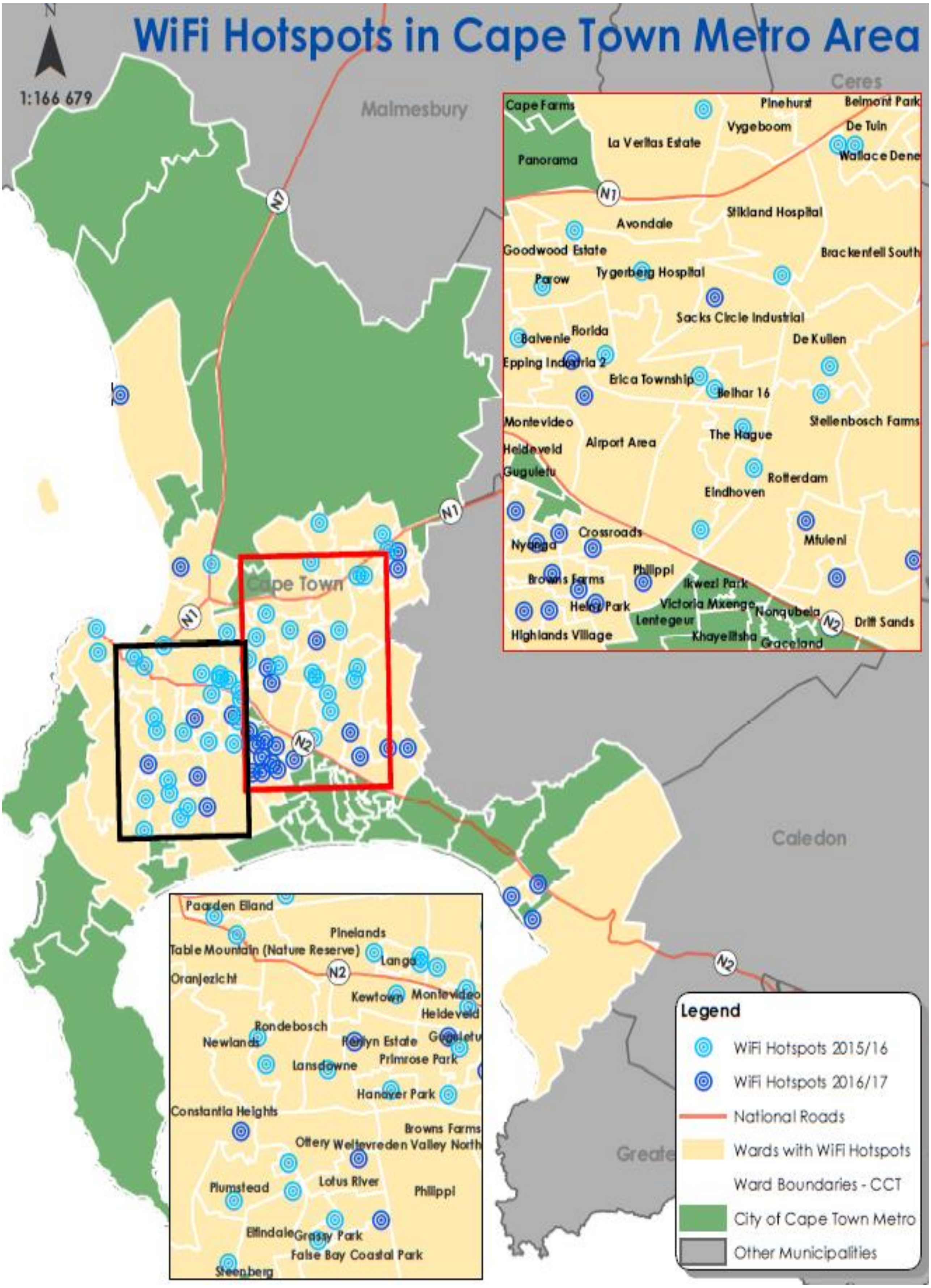
BROADBAND

As broadband penetration is an official Western Cape Government (WCG) Game Changer, the Province has a broadband vision that by 2030, every citizen in every town and village will have access to affordable high speed broadband infrastructure and services, will have the necessary skills to be able to effectively utilise this infrastructure and is actively using broadband in their day to day lives.

Striving towards this vision, the WCG aims to by 2020 improve business competiveness and the livelihoods of citizens through various broadband initiatives. This 2020 objective includes the goal of increasing internet penetration in the Province to 70 per cent. The WCG has allocated R1.6 billion towards this Game Changer across the 2016 MTEF.

One such initiative entails the establishment of a Wi-Fi hotspot at a provincial government building (schools, libraries, clinics, community centres and other public facilities) in each ward of each local municipality across the Province. These hotspots will allow limited access (250 Mb per month) to each user, as well as to allow free of charge access to all gov.za websites.

The attached map provides an overview of the various WCG Wi-Fi hotspots currently installed throughout the various wards within the broader Cape Metro area. A hotspot will be installed in all of the City's 111 wards by 1 March 2018.


WiFi Hotspots in Cape Town Metro Area
N
1:166 679
Malmesbury
Ceres
Cape Town
Caledon
Cape Farms
Pinehurst
Belmont Park
Vygeboom
De Tuin
La Veritas Estate
Wallace Dene
Panorama
Avondale
Stikland Hospital
Goodwood Estate
Brackenfell South
Parow
Tygerberg Hospital
Sacks Circle Industrial
Balvenie
Florida
De Kullen
Epping Industria 2
Erica Township
Belhar 16
Montevideo
Stellenbosch Farms
Heideveld
Airport Area
The Hague
Guguletu
Rotterdam
Eindhoven
Crossroads
Mfuleni
Nyanga
Browns Farms
Philippi
Ikwezi Park
Hegn Park
Victoria Mxenge
Nonqubela
Drift Sands
Highlands Village
Lentegeur
Khayelitsha
Graceland
Paarden Eiland
Pinelands
Table Mountain (Nature Reserve)
Langa
Oranjezicht
Kewtown
Montevideo
Heideveld
Rondebosch
Newlands
Kenilworth Estate
Guguletu
Primrose Park
Lansdowne
Hanover Park
Constantia Heights
Browns Farms
Ottery
Weltevreden Valley North
Lotus River
Plumstead
Philippi
Elfindale
Grassy Park
False Bay Coastal Park
Steenberg
Legend
WiFi Hotspots 2015/16
WiFi Hotspots 2016/17
National Roads
Wards with WiFi Hotspots
Ward Boundaries - CCT
City of Cape Town Metro
Other Municipalities

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population breakdown: *Department of Social Development, 2016*
- Age distribution: *Department of Social Development, 2016*
- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, own calculations, 2016*

2. Education

- Literacy: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011*
- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2016; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2015*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2016*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2016*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2016*

4. Poverty

- Poverty headcount and intensity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Household income: Department of Social Development, 2016; Quantec, 2016
- Indigent households: Statistics South Africa, 2016; Non-financial Census of Municipalities, 2015

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2016; Statistics South Africa, 2016*

7. Economy

- Primary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*
- Secondary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*
- Tertiary Sector: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2016*

8. Broadband

- Wi-Fi: *Department of Economic Development and Tourism, 2016*


Cape Town