



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
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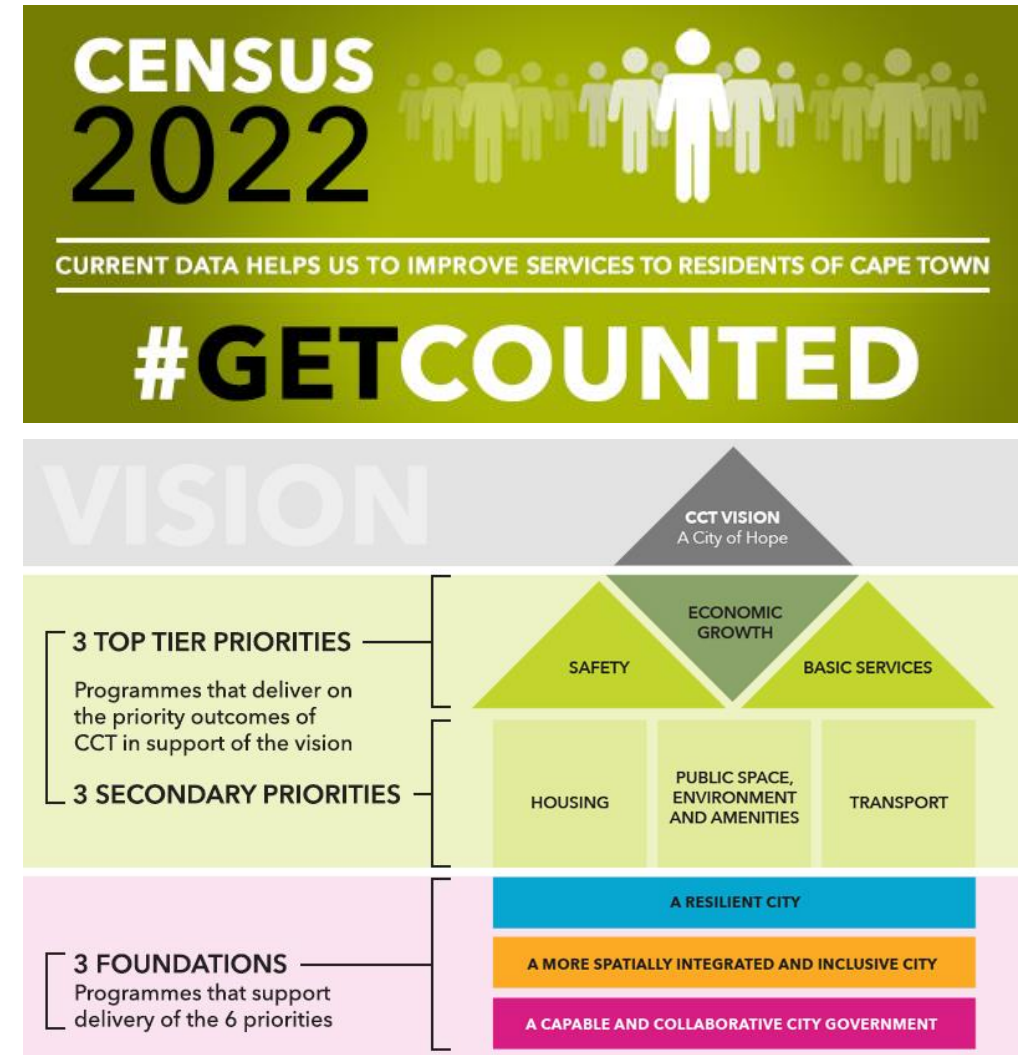
State of Cape Town Report 2022: Overview

Future Planning and Resilience / Policy and Strategy | June 2023

Making progress possible. **Together.**

Overview: State of Cape Town Report 2022

- This State of Cape Town Report 2022 (SoCT 2022) is the ninth in a series produced biannually by the City of Cape Town. It seeks to provide information and evidence-based analysis of the current urban setting, conditions and issues facing Cape Town.
- The report provides a review of the state of urban development in Cape Town and among its residents, using among others, Census and General Household Survey data, economic data from the Economic Performance Indicators for Cape Town (EPIC), the City's planning, service and administrative data, supplemented by other relevant data sources.
- The report also reflects on the City's COVID-19 response, following the onset of the global pandemic.



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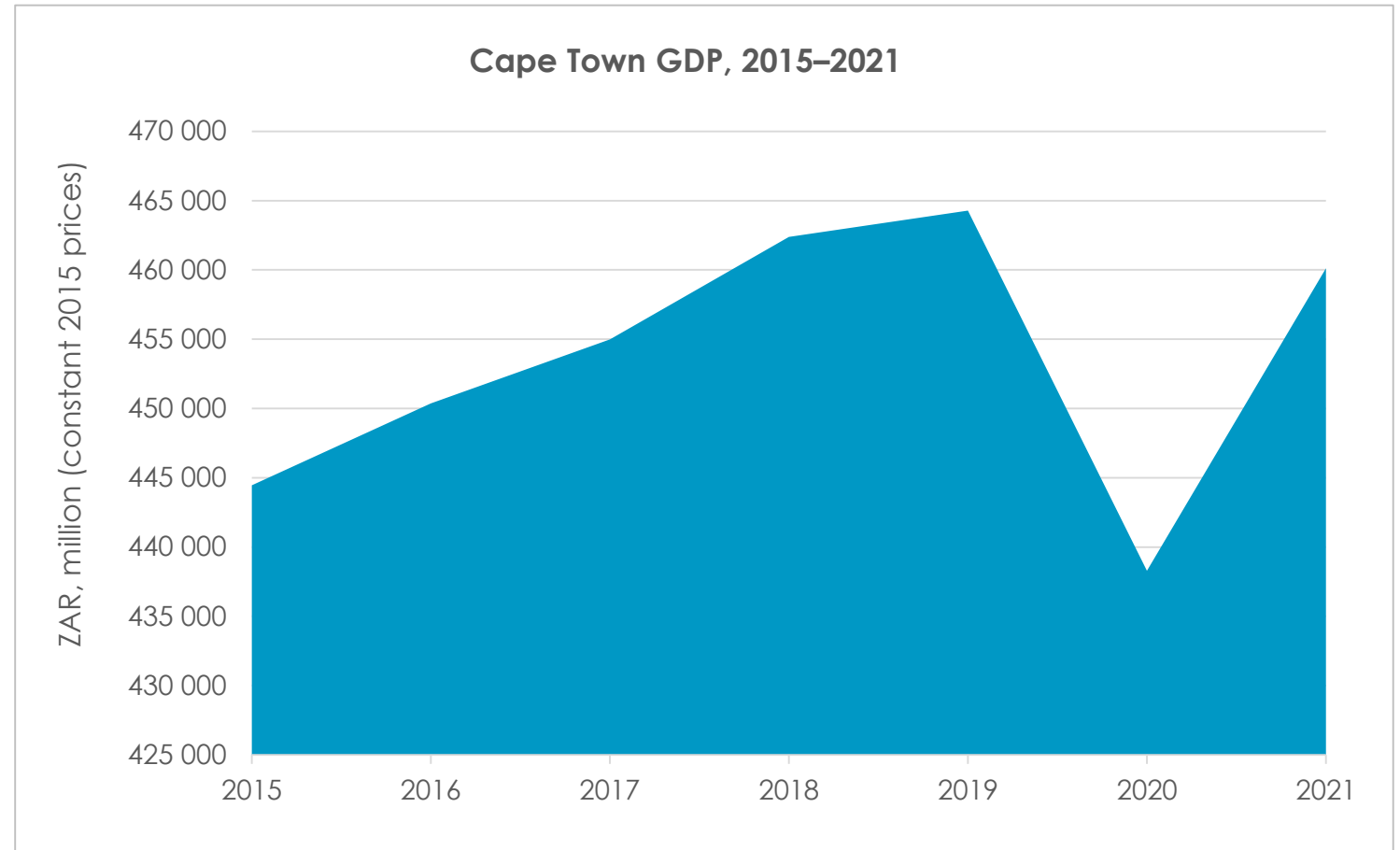
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1. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

This chapter details the economy in Cape Town, in context of the most recent drought and global Coronavirus pandemic.

Cape Town's GDP from 2015-2021

- A return to 2019 output levels seemed likely in the first quarter of 2022, in line with the national GDP recovery.
- Cape Town's GDP may likely perform similarly (or perhaps somewhat better than) these figures as the depressed tourism industry slowly recovers and load-shedding mitigation measures are implemented.

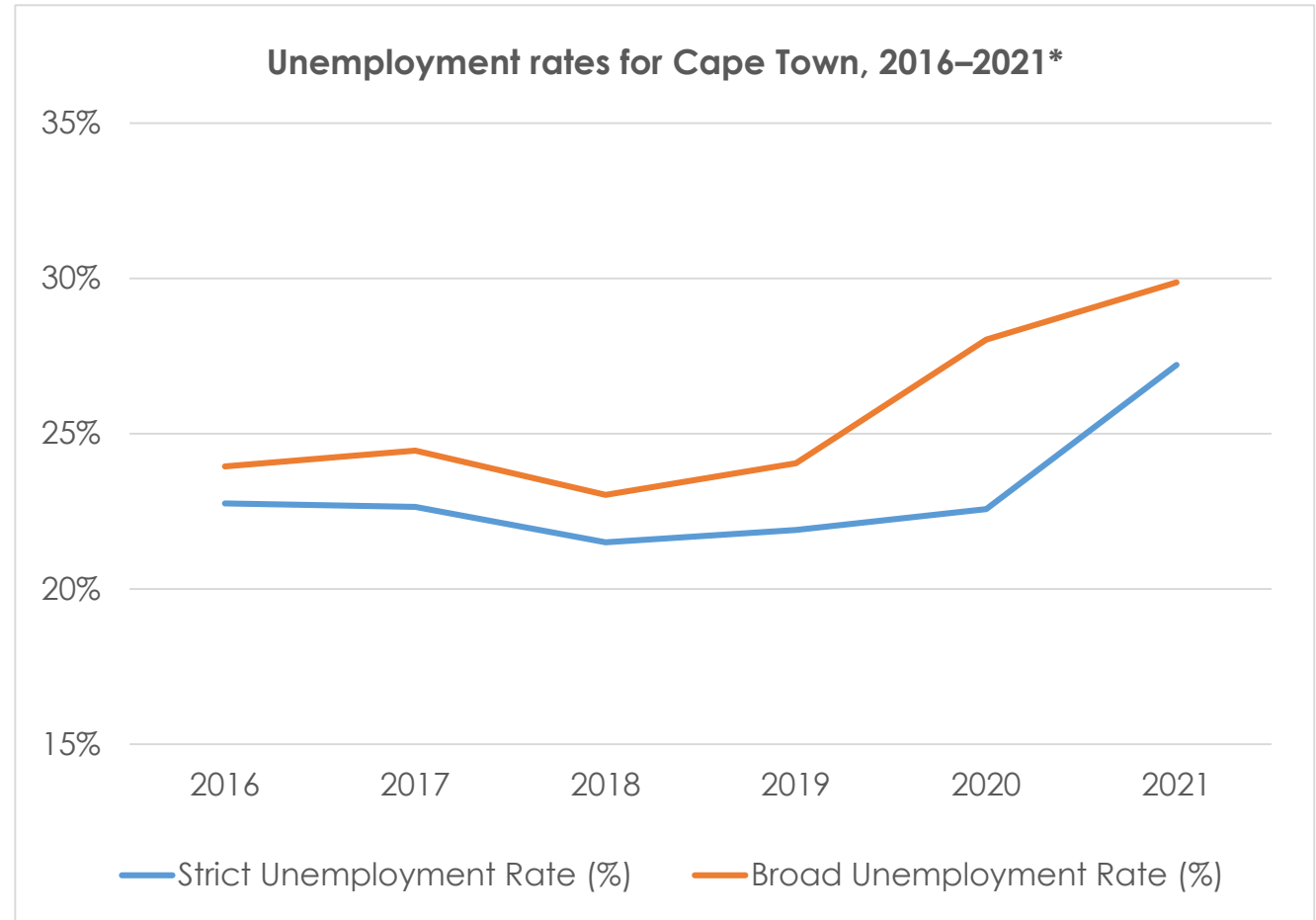


Source: Regional eXplorer, IHS Market, January 2022



Unemployment rate

- The global shocks of the pandemic and the Russia-Ukraine war have affected, and continue to affect, the labour market in Cape Town. Although Cape Town's broad unemployment rate (which includes unemployed people who are not actively searching for a job) remained lower than that of the other metros, the 30,2% recorded in the third quarter of 2021 was the city's highest broad unemployment rate since 2008.

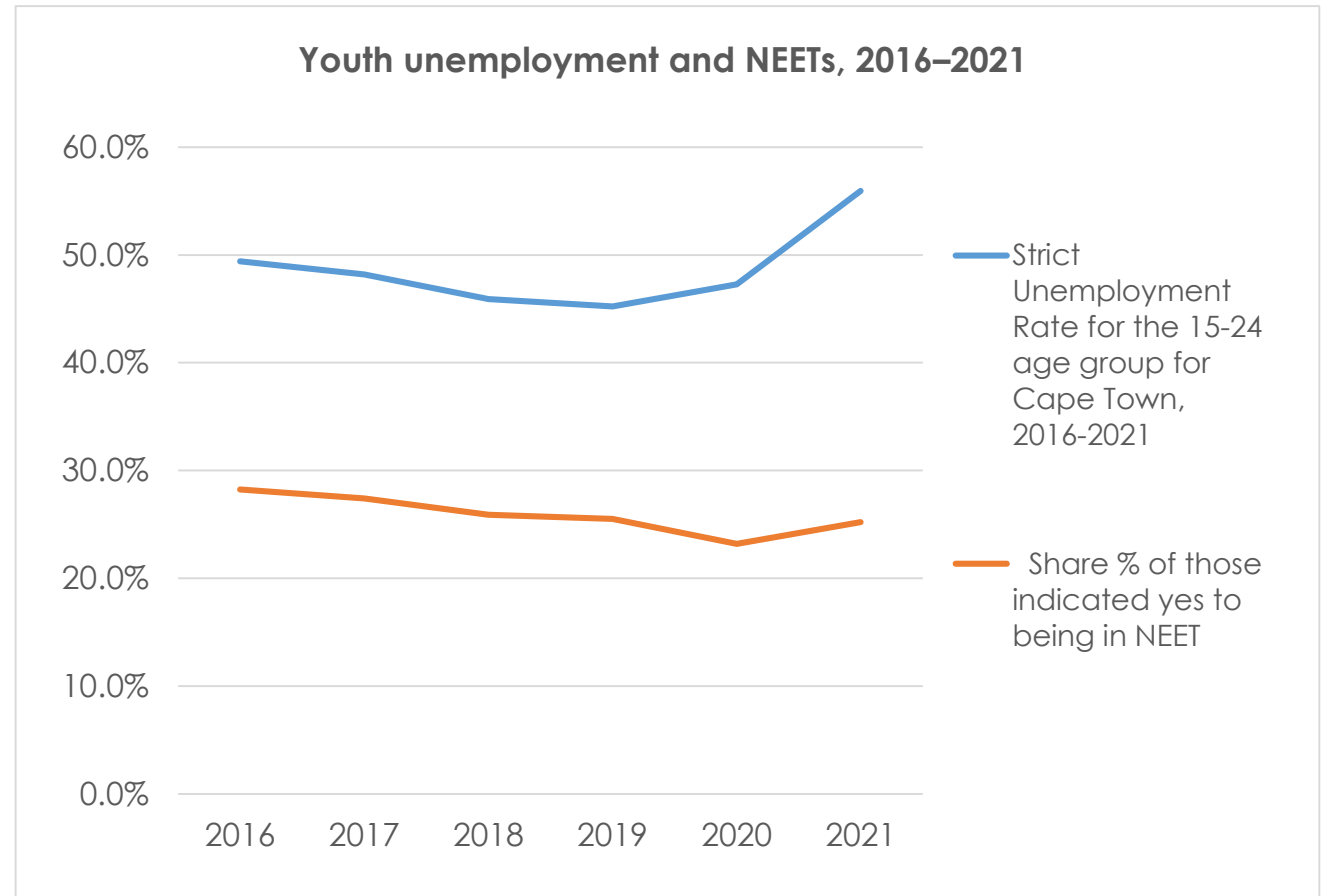


Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey 2016–2021, Stats SA



Youth unemployment rate

- In 2021, 1,46 million individuals in Cape Town were employed, 544 832 were unemployed yet searching (the narrow or strict unemployment rate), and another 26 831 were discouraged job seekers. The narrow unemployment rate among youth (ages 15–24) increased to 56% in 2021 from 45,2% in 2019, which is notably higher than in other developing countries such as India (28,3% in 2021).
- Of particular concern is the high percentage of youth who are not in education, employment or training (NEET), which reached 25% in 2021.

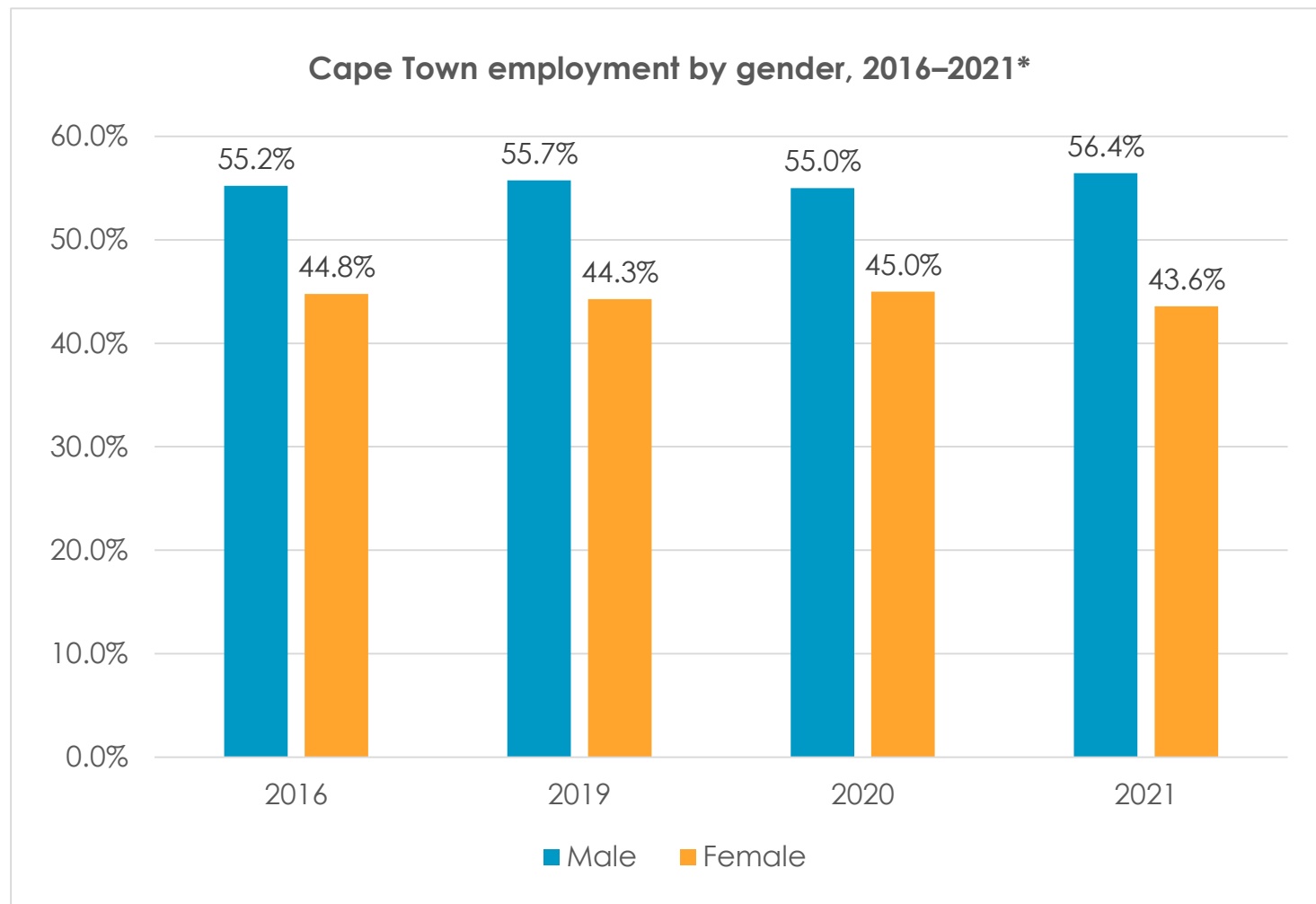


Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Stats SA 2016–2021



Cape Town employment by gender

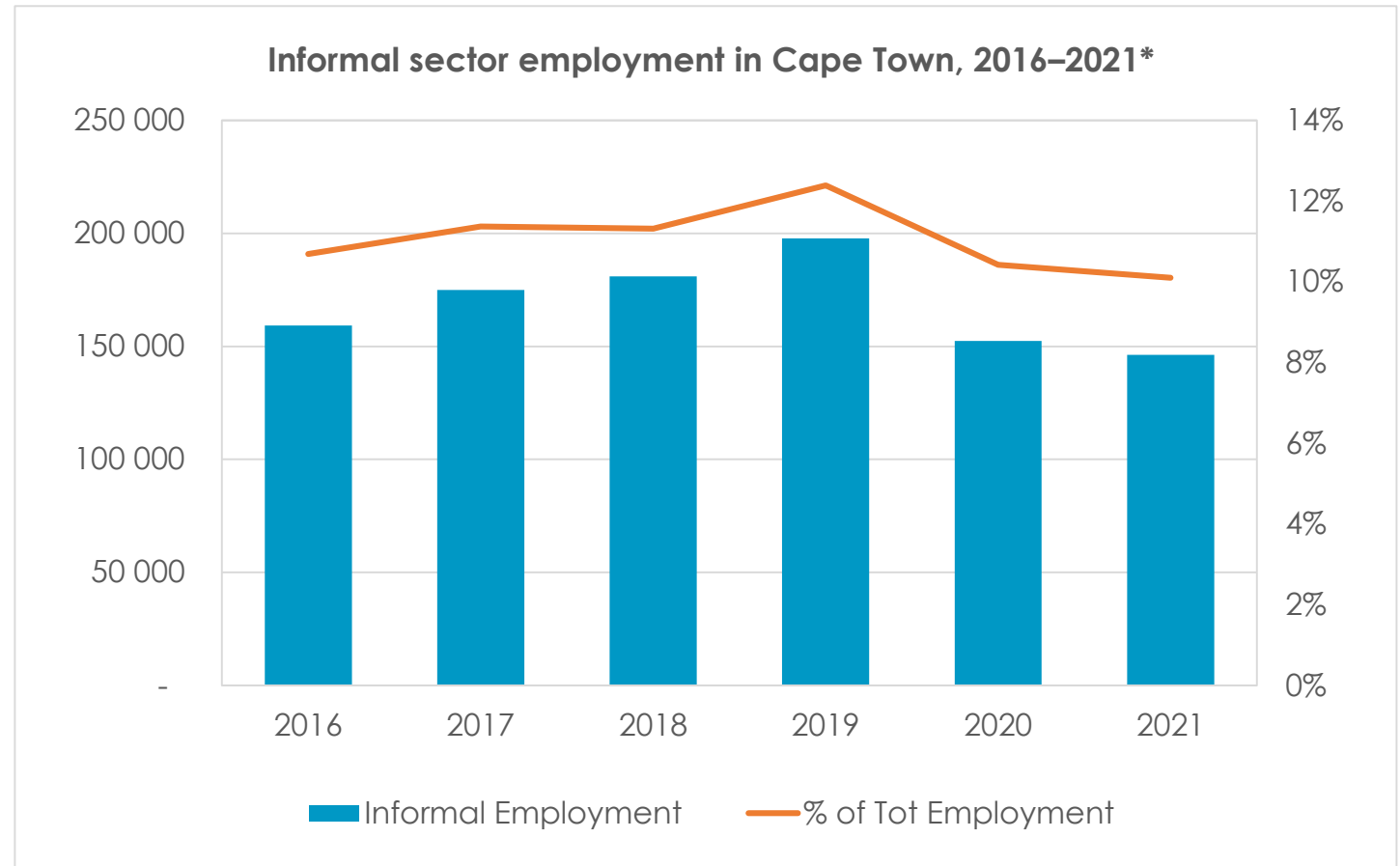
A gender disparity exists in employment rates where, less women are employed than men.



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Stats SA 2016–2021

Informal sector employment

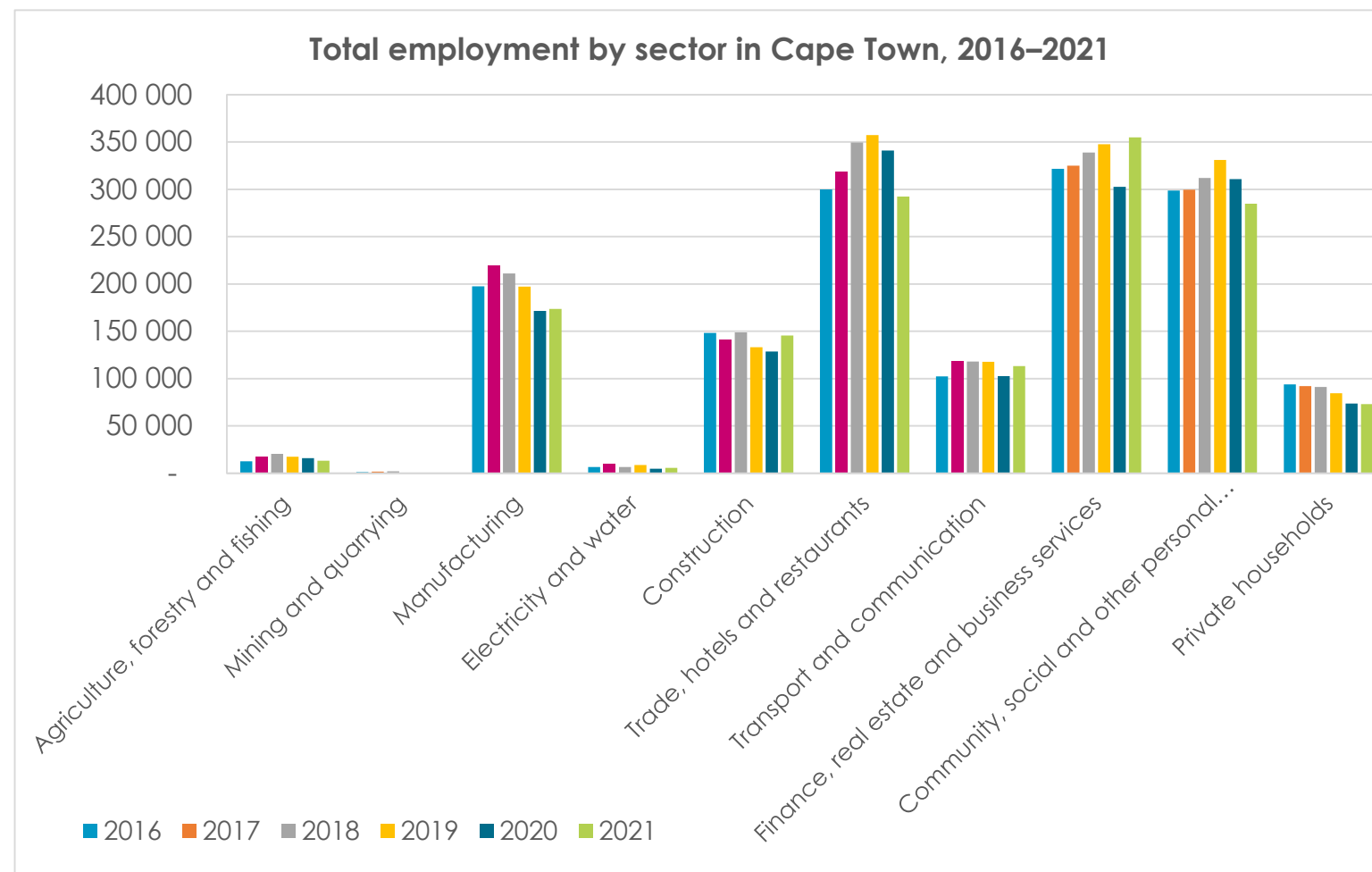
- Informal employment, which contributes some 10% to total employment in Cape Town, declined by 33% from pre-COVID levels. Women were disproportionately affected by the impact of the pandemic on the informal economy.
- Informal employment has been showing signs of recovery in 2022 and is expected to return to pre-pandemic levels in the next two to five years



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Stats SA 2016–2021

Sectoral employment

- Structural unemployment trends are also likely to persist because of the mismatch between the demand for labour in the higher-skilled tertiary sectors and the supply of labour, which mostly falls in the lower-skilled categories of the labour market.



Source: Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Stats SA 2016–2021

Chapter summary: Economy and employment

- GDP is likely to recover to 2019 levels in 2022, but growth is expected to remain sluggish thereafter.
- Unemployment in Cape Town has increased year on year since 2019 and peaked in 2021.
- A gender gap in employment sees lower employment levels among women than among men.
- Informal employment is expected to recover in the short term (two to five years).
- While there is a demand for labour in the tertiary sectors, most people in need of jobs are in the lower skilled categories.
- Tertiary economic sectors contribute the largest proportion of jobs to the market.

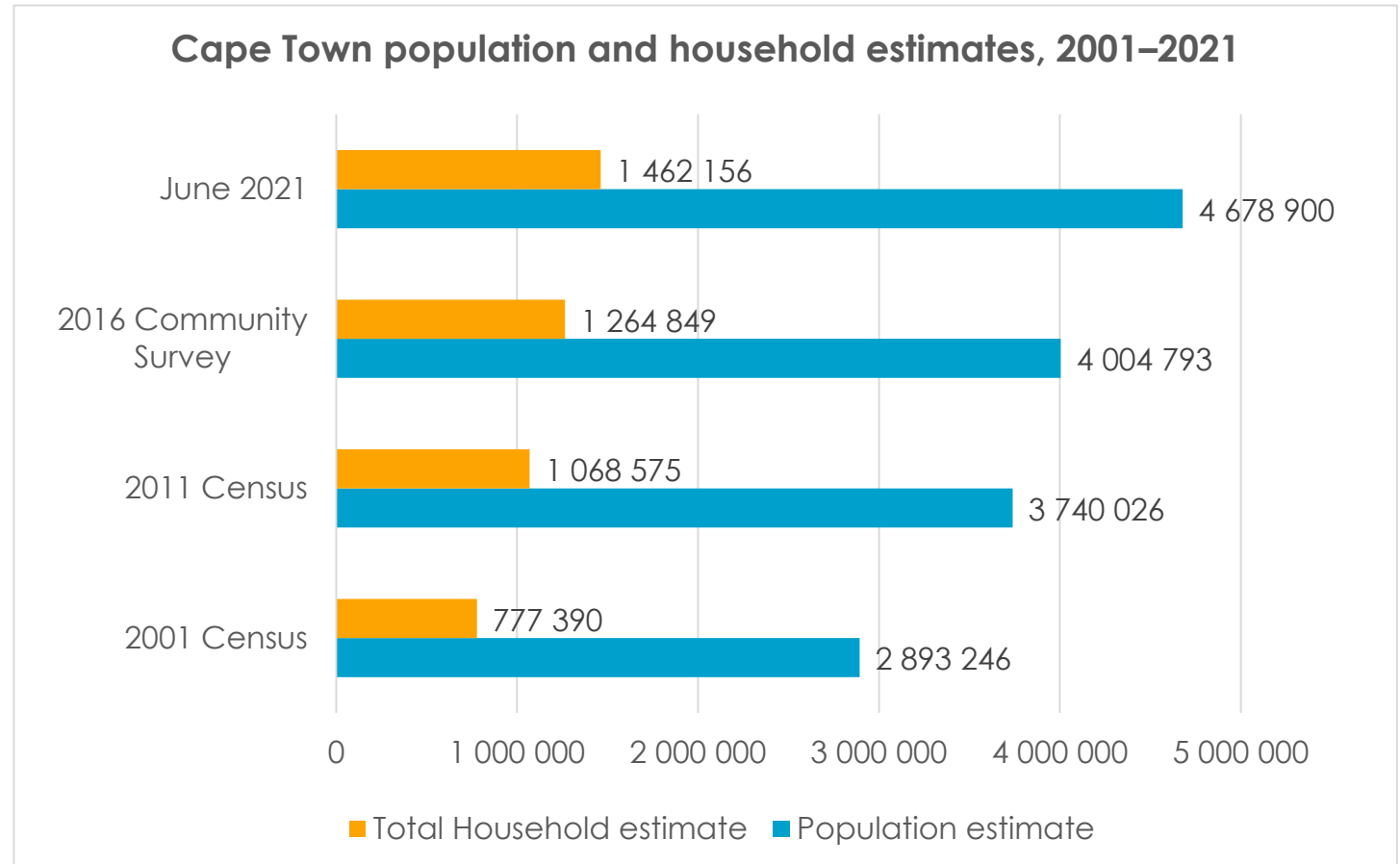


2. POPULATION AND SOCIOECONOMIC TRENDS

This chapter shares the local population and socioeconomic trends that have emerged in Cape Town over the past five years.

Cape Town population

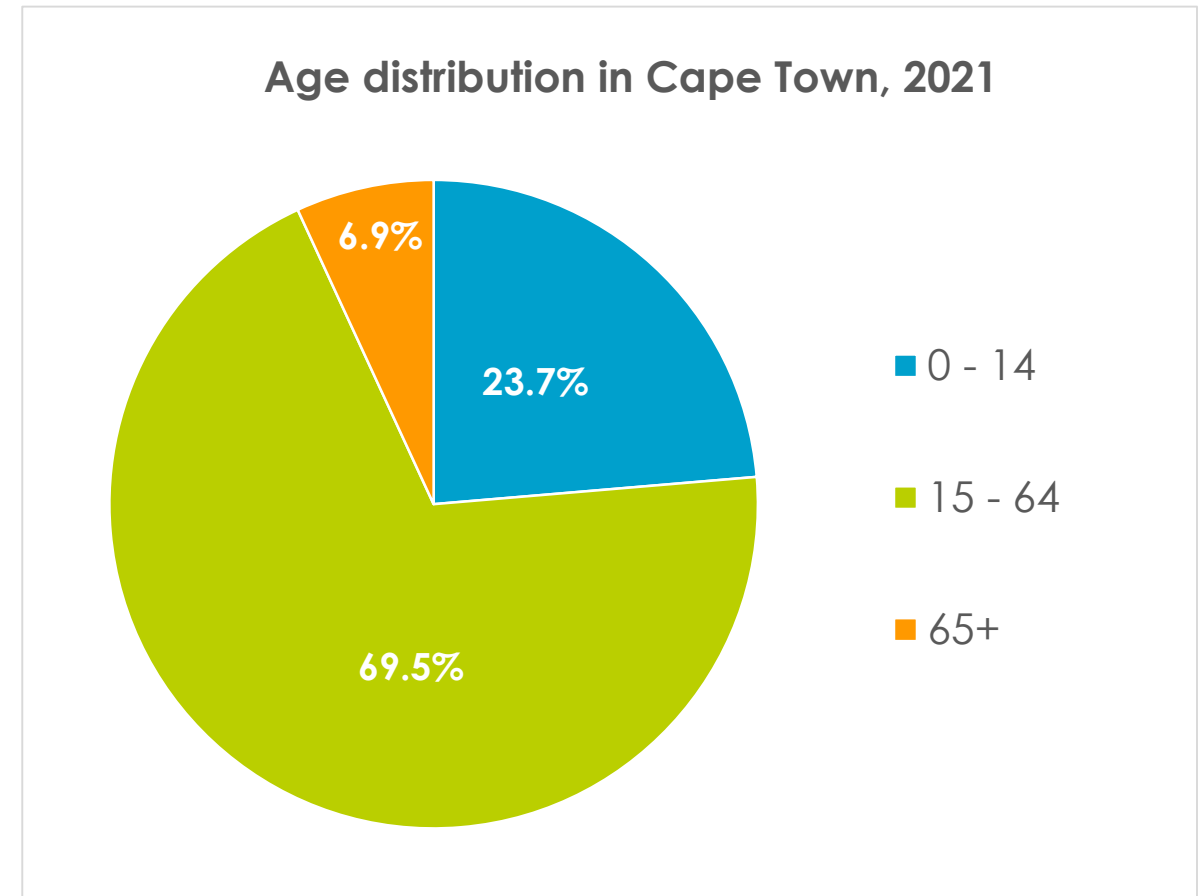
- The population of Cape Town has been growing but at a slowing rate.
- Currently, Cape Town is home to an estimated 4 678 900 people, nearly 62% more than in 2001.
- The average life expectancy at birth in the Western Cape has been increasing steadily for both females and males. For the period 2016–2021, the average life expectancy for males was 64,9 years, and 70,3 years for females.



Source: Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town, based on Statistics South Africa 2001 Census

Age profile and dependency

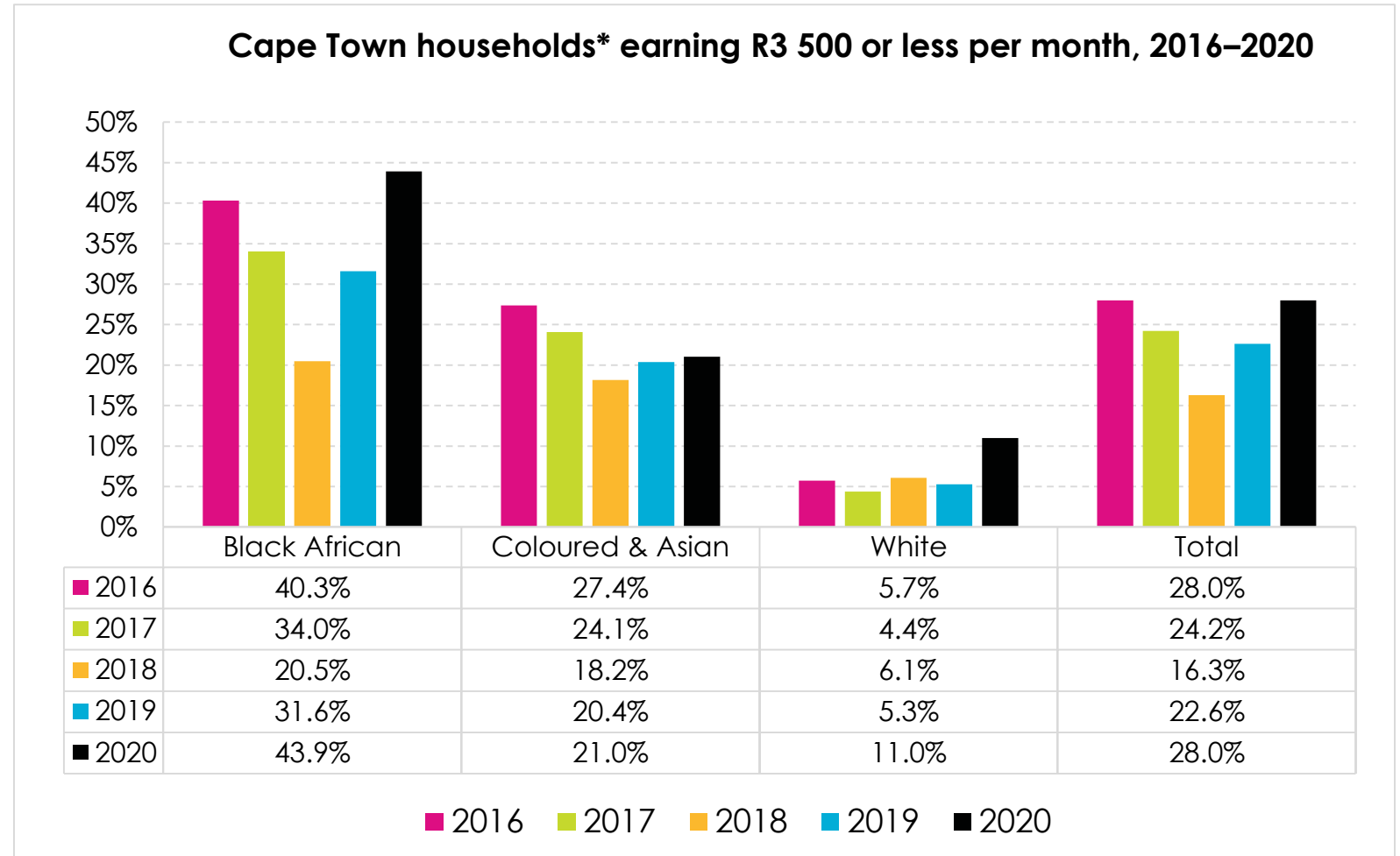
- Nearly a quarter of the city's population is aged 14 and below, and just under 7% are aged 65 and above (2021). This suggests that approximately 30% of the people of Cape Town potentially depend on the working-aged population.
- The old-age dependency ratio is projected to increase from 10% in 2021 to 14% in 2030 and 18% in 2040. That said, as people tend to live longer, more also appear to remain economically active beyond the age of 65, which is the customary retirement age.



Source: Statistics South Africa mid-year population estimates, 2021, and calculations of City of Cape Town Research Branch, Policy and Strategy Department

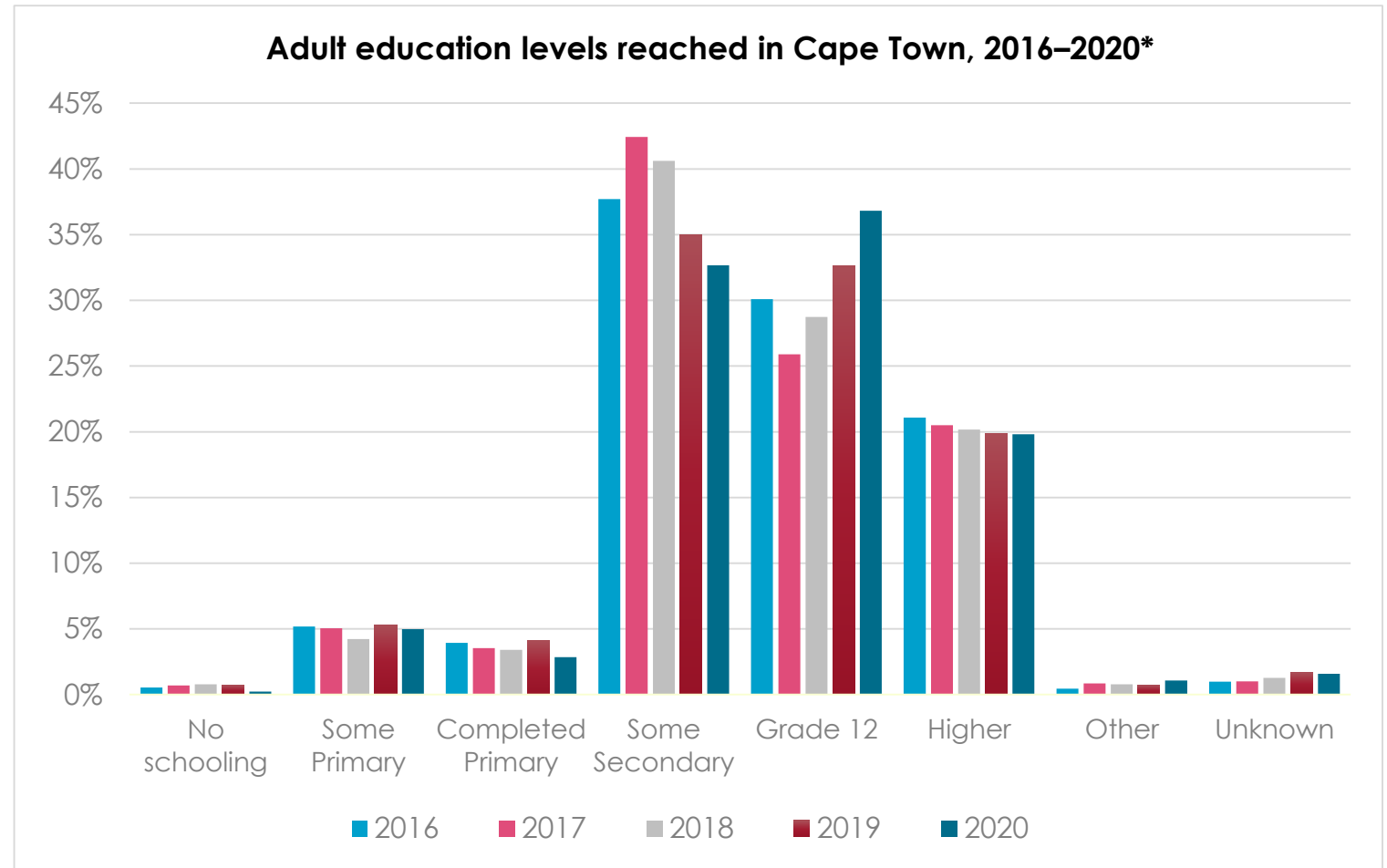
Household earning and inequality

- A monthly household income of R3 500 or less is used as an indicator of household poverty in Cape Town. In 2020, as the coronavirus reached South Africa, household poverty in Cape Town increased by approximately 5%, with households in the black African and white population groups being worst affected.



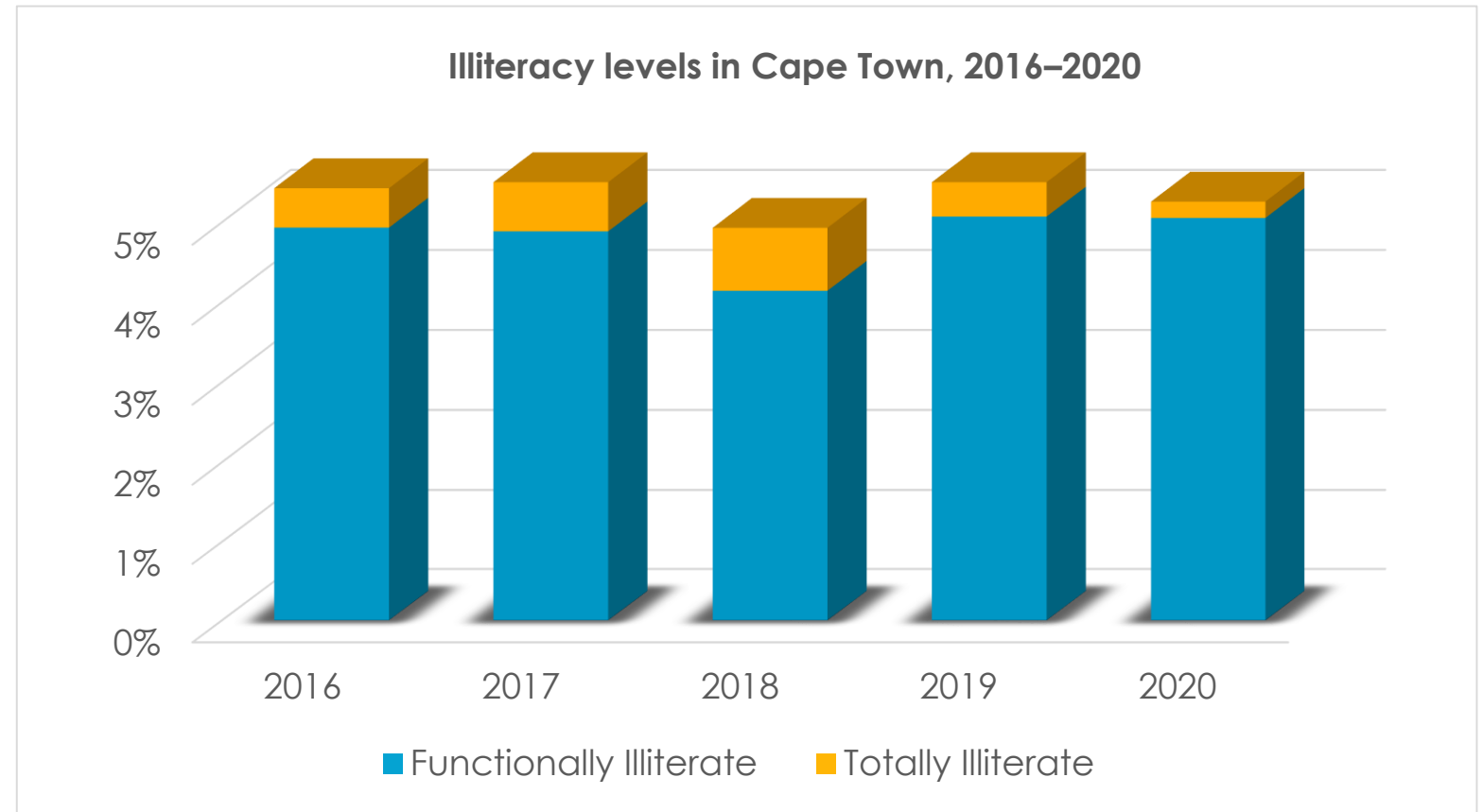
Adult education levels

- The Western Cape Government is responsible for facilitating primary and secondary education in the Western Cape. While education levels for people of different population groups in Cape Town vary, the majority of the population have achieved some level of secondary schooling.



Illiteracy levels

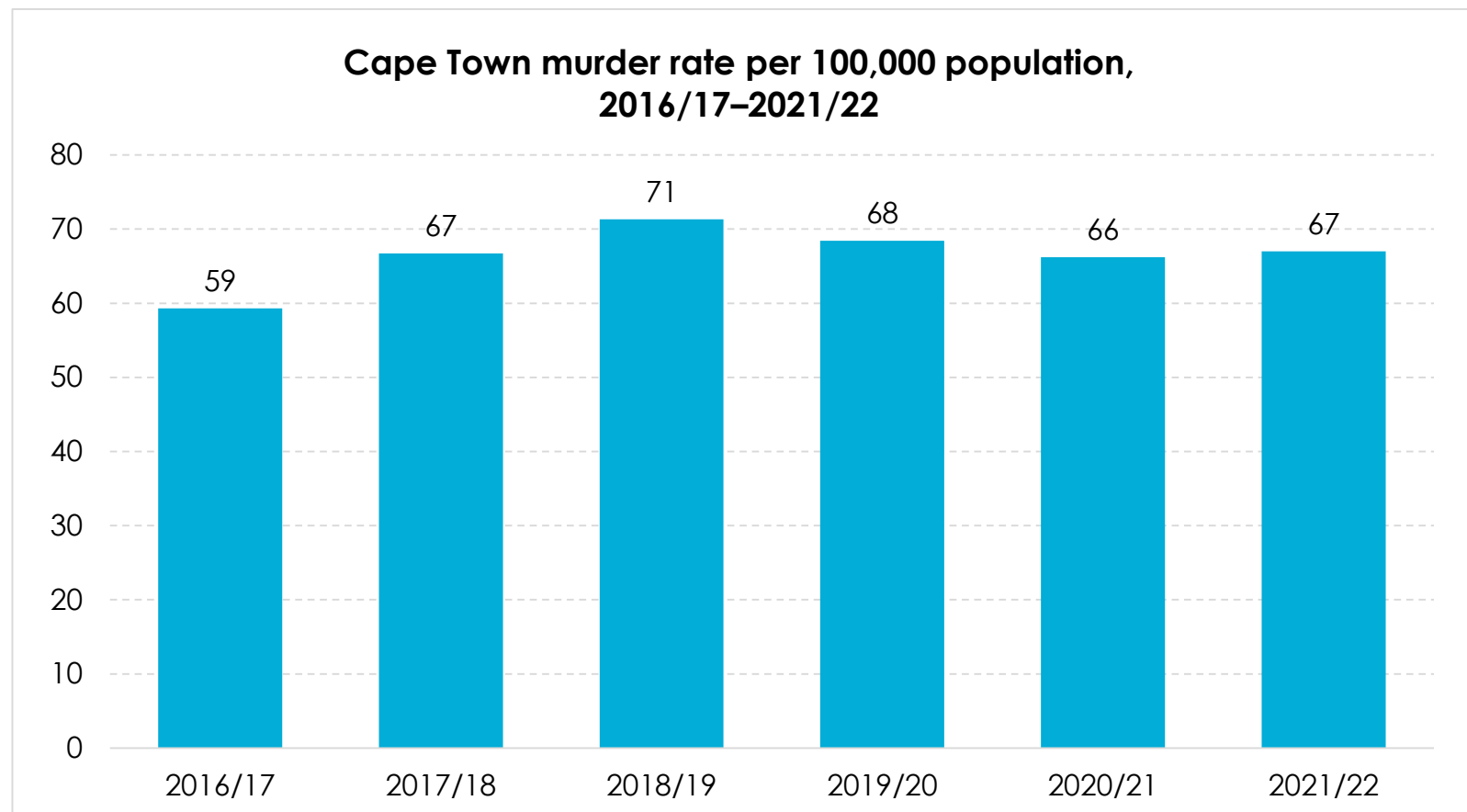
- The literacy level in Cape Town in 2020 was 93,3% compared to the global average of 86,48% (2019). The illiteracy rate in Cape Town remains highest among black African residents compared to other population groups. Illiteracy levels are also higher among females (12,5%) than males (11,6%).



Source: Research Branch, Policy and Strategy Department, based on Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2016–2020

Cape Town's murder rate

- The crime rate in Cape Town remains consistently higher than the national and metro average rate. Within this period 2016/17 and 2018/19, the murder rate in Cape Town increased, followed by a decrease from 2018/19 to 2020/21, likely due to the Covid-19 lockdown and curfew.

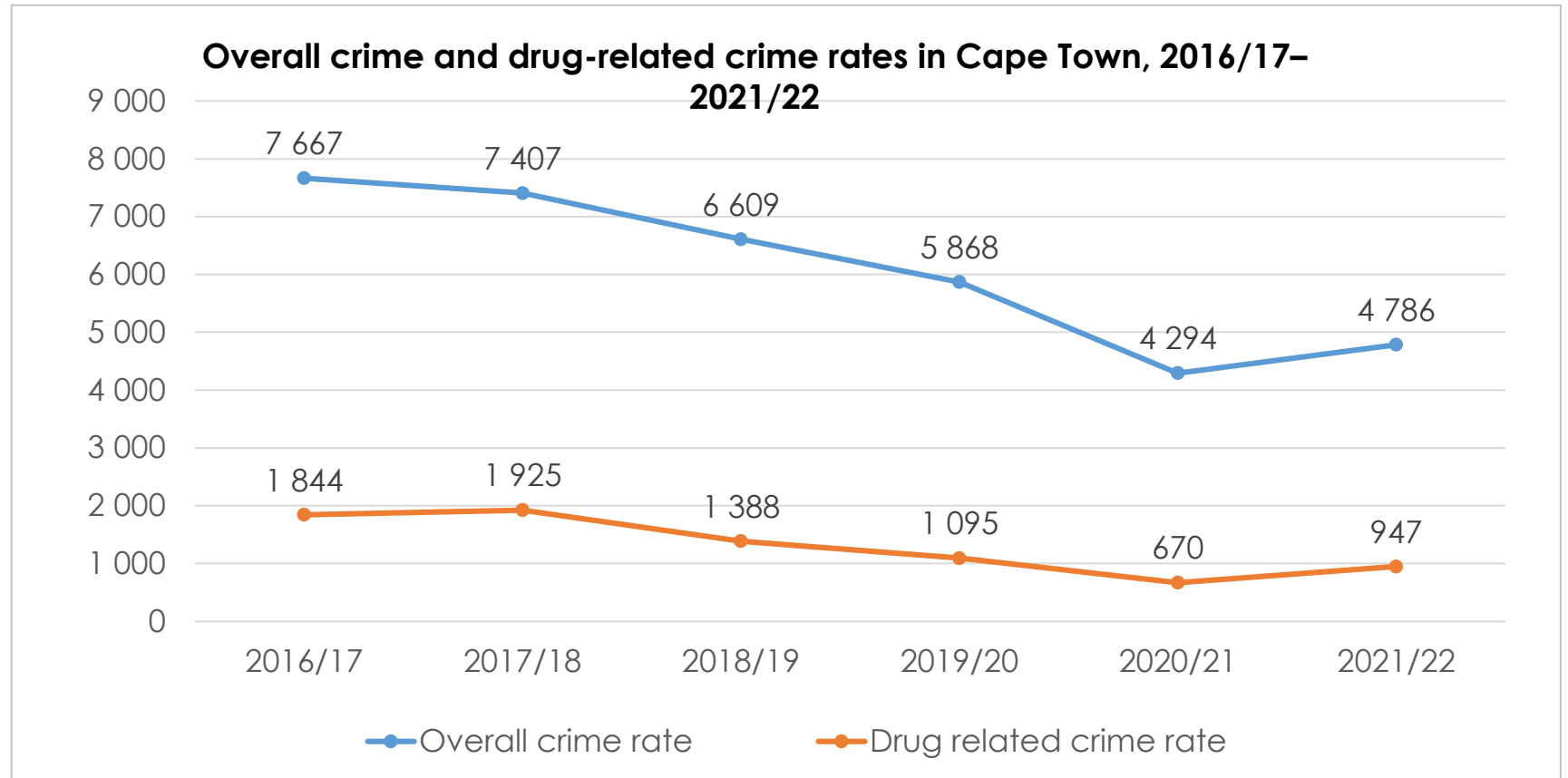


Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town, based on SAPS crime statistics 2016/17–2021/22 (2022) and South African population estimates (2016–2021) using Statistics South Africa (2021) mid-year population estimates



Overall crime and drug-related crime rates in Cape Town

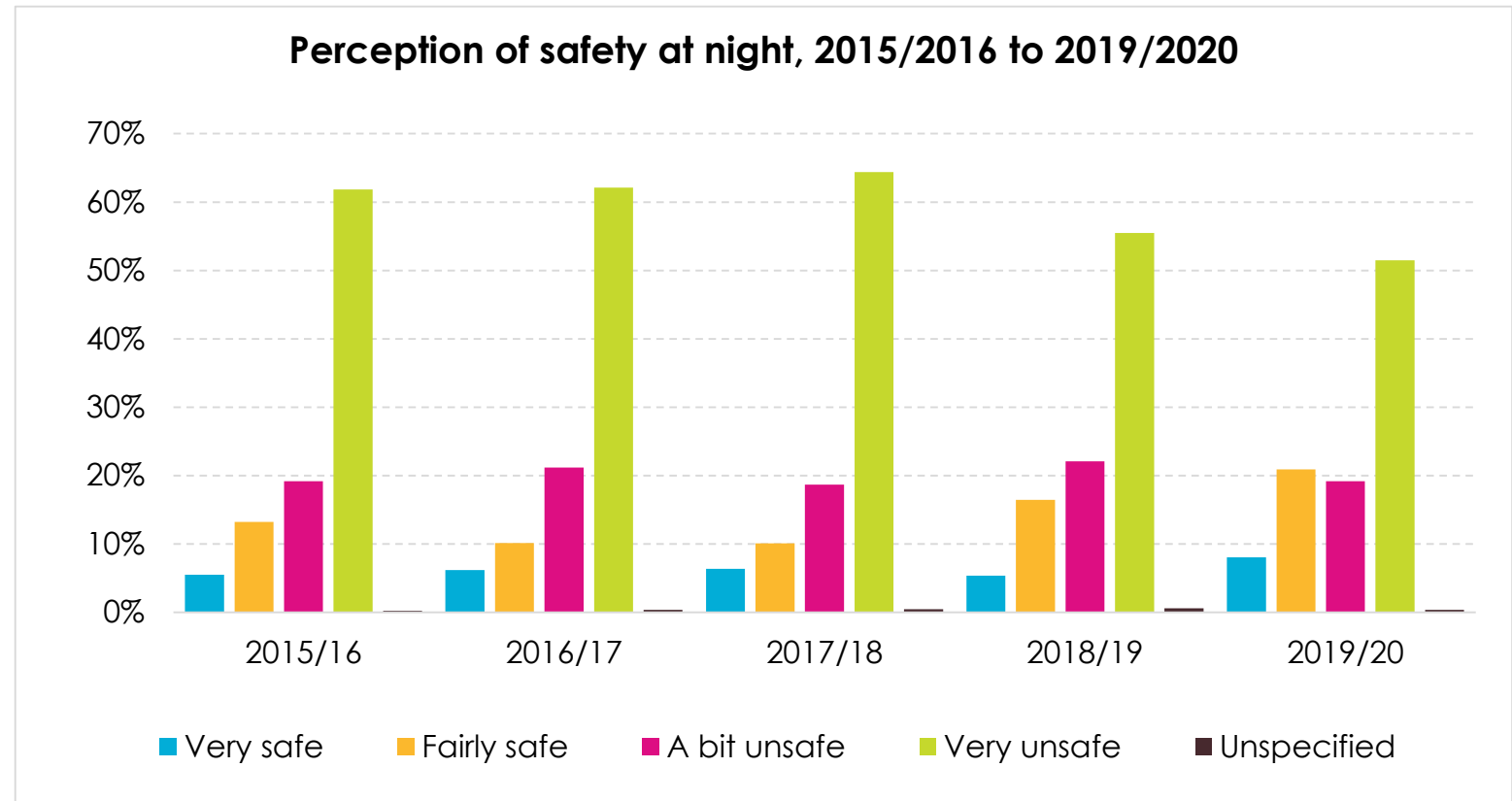
- Drug-related crime rates for Cape Town dropped over the period 2016/17 to 2020/21.



Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town, based on SAPS crime statistics 2016/17–2021/22 (2022) and South African population estimates (2016–2021) using Statistics South Africa (2021) mid-year population estimates

Perception of safety at night in Cape Town

- The crime rate and the drug-related crimes in Cape Town have decreased and this trend is further reflected in a positive shift in residents' perception of safety at night. However, less than two thirds of Cape Town residents reportedly feel safe walking alone during the day.



Source: Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town, based on Statistics South Africa victims of crime 2015/16–2017/18, GPSJS 2018/19 - 2019/20)

Chapter summary: Population and socioeconomic trends

- Urban towns and cities are the centre of population growth, both in South Africa and on the rest of the continent.
- Cape Town is estimated to grow to 5,8 million people by 2040.
- The city has an increasing proportion of older people.
- Poverty and vulnerability have increased.
- Literacy levels have increased. Although a higher proportion of people are matriculating, fewer are pursuing higher education.
- Overall crime, drug-related crime and murder rates decreased up to and including 2020/21, but have since increased.
- Data on sexual crimes is lacking due to underreporting.

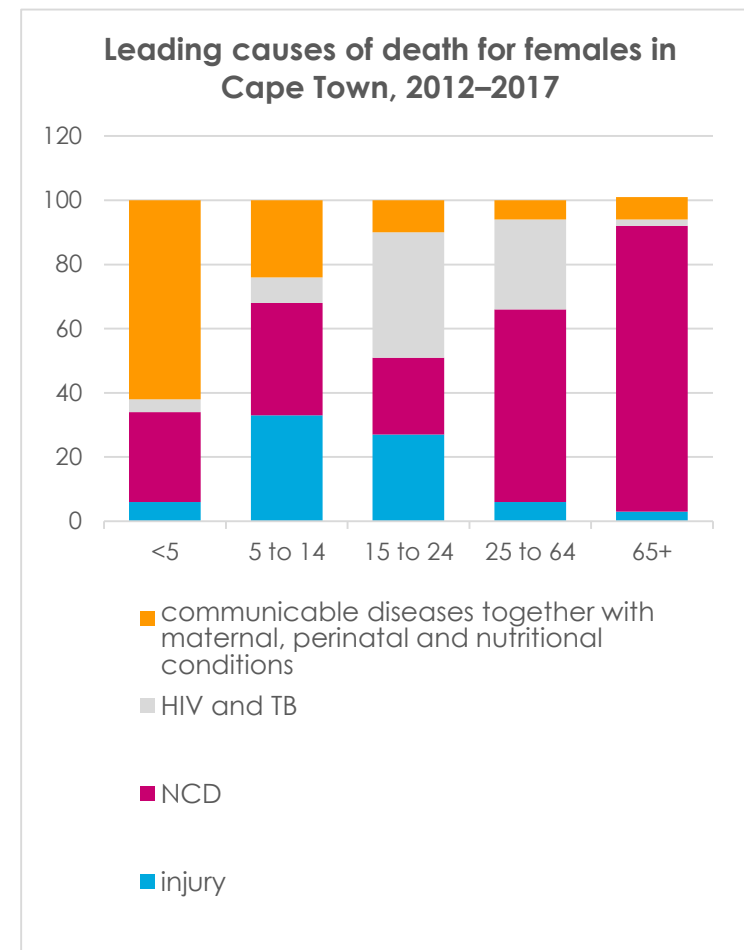
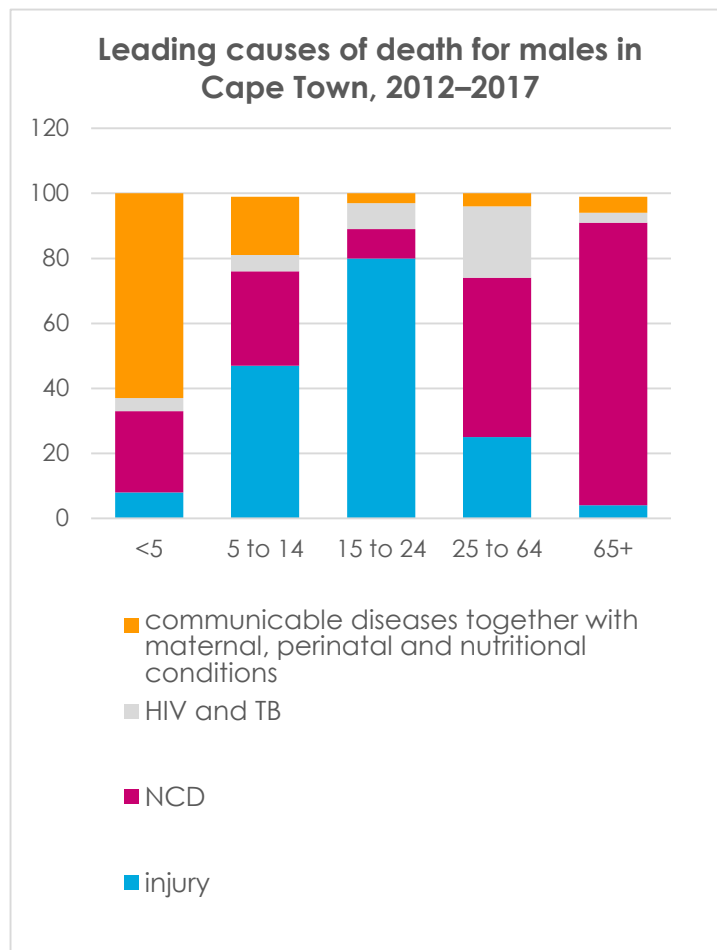


3. HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

This chapter covers the City's approach to the health and well-being of Cape Town residents, including the administration's efforts to help reduce household hunger.

Causes of death

- The leading causes of death in Cape Town relate to lifestyle, vulnerability and poverty. In 2018, the top three clinical causes of death were diabetes, heart disease and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), with TB ranking seventh and hypertension ninth.



Leading causes of death for Cape Town males and females, 2012–2017 (Source: Massyn et al., 2020)

State of health

HIV/AIDS and antiretroviral treatment

Like the rest of the country, Cape Town too carries a significant HIV/AIDS burden, which has been a major health focus for the City over recent decades. In 2021, 12,2% (or 382 200) of the Cape Town population aged 15–49 were estimated to be living with HIV. The rate of new infections per annum in this age bracket is 4,76 per 1 000, which equates to 11 600 people.

Access to ARVs is important for HIV-positive people to maintain a good quality of life and to prevent transmission to others (including from mother to child).

Tuberculosis

As one of the most contagious communicable diseases, TB can harm not only individual health and resilience, but also household and community wellbeing. In the five years preceding the Covid-19 pandemic, Cape Town had an encouraging downward trend in TB cases. Yet over the period 2020/21–2021/22, cases increased from 529 per 100 000 people to 615.

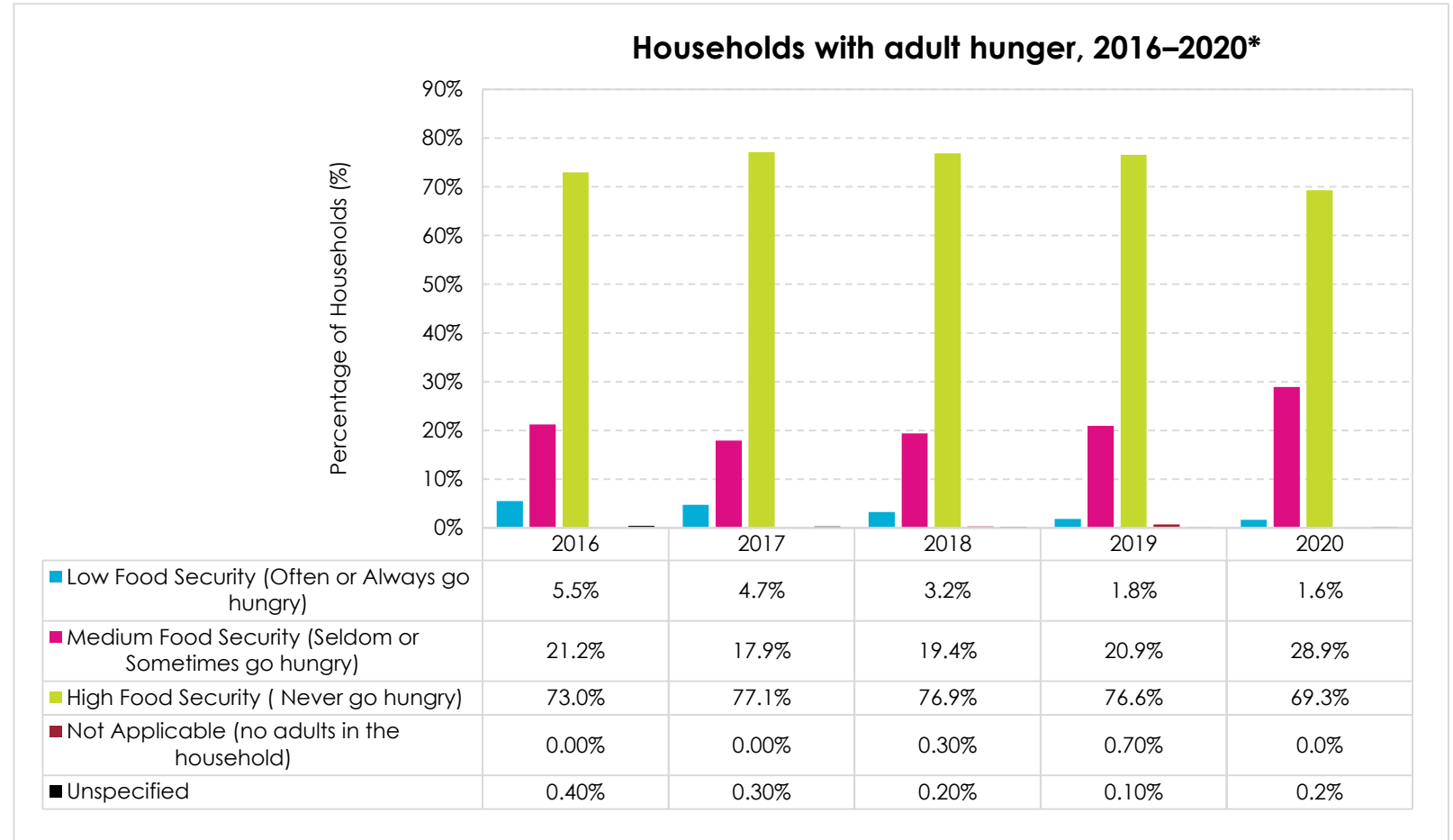
The number of Cape Town patients with drug-resistant TB increased slightly from 1 224 per 100 000 people in 2014/15 to 1 273 in 2020/21 and then decreased again to 1 231 in 2021/22.

Covid-19

The significant challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic called for an unprecedented global health response, from the healthcare facilities and systems of both the City and Province. Cape Town experienced five waves of the pandemic between March 2020 and mid- 2022. The first four were characterised by high daily infection rates and high death rates, with more than 3 000 people diagnosed with Covid-19 in a single day at the peak of waves 3 and 4. Overall, approximately 3% of Covid-19 patients succumbed to the virus, while 84% recovered.

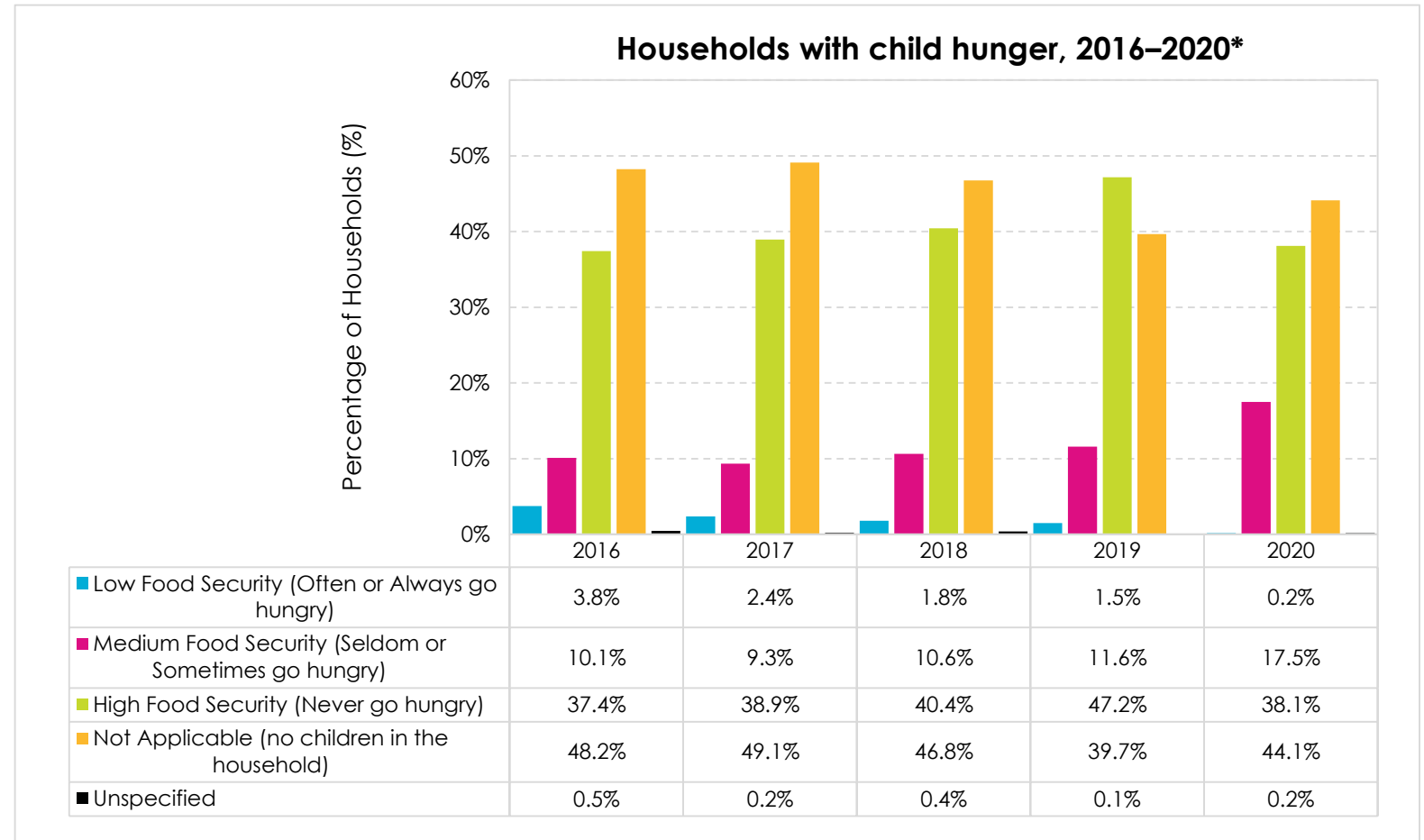
Household hunger – adult

- Food security is strongly influenced by global events such as climate change, warfare, supply chain disruptions and the ability of urban environments to source food. In the period 2016–2019, more than 70% of Cape Town households reported that no adult went hungry.



Household hunger – child

- In terms of child hunger, the proportion of households with high food security steadily increased from 2016 to 2019. Between 2019 and 2020, however, households who reported high child food security decreased slightly, with substantially more households reporting medium child food security.



Chapter summary: Health and well-being

- The City takes a holistic wellbeing approach to health.
- Access to ARVs has increased, while HIV infection rates have decreased.
- TB rates increased over the period 2020–2022.
- Poverty and vulnerability have increased.
- Injury is a leading cause of death in young people in Cape Town, specifically young males aged 5–24. This is possibly linked to gangsterism and high levels of violence in communities.
- Overall crime, drug-related crime and murder rates decreased up to and including 2020/21, but have since increased.
- In 2020, just under 70% of households reported that no adult went hungry, while nearly 40% of households reported that no child went hungry.

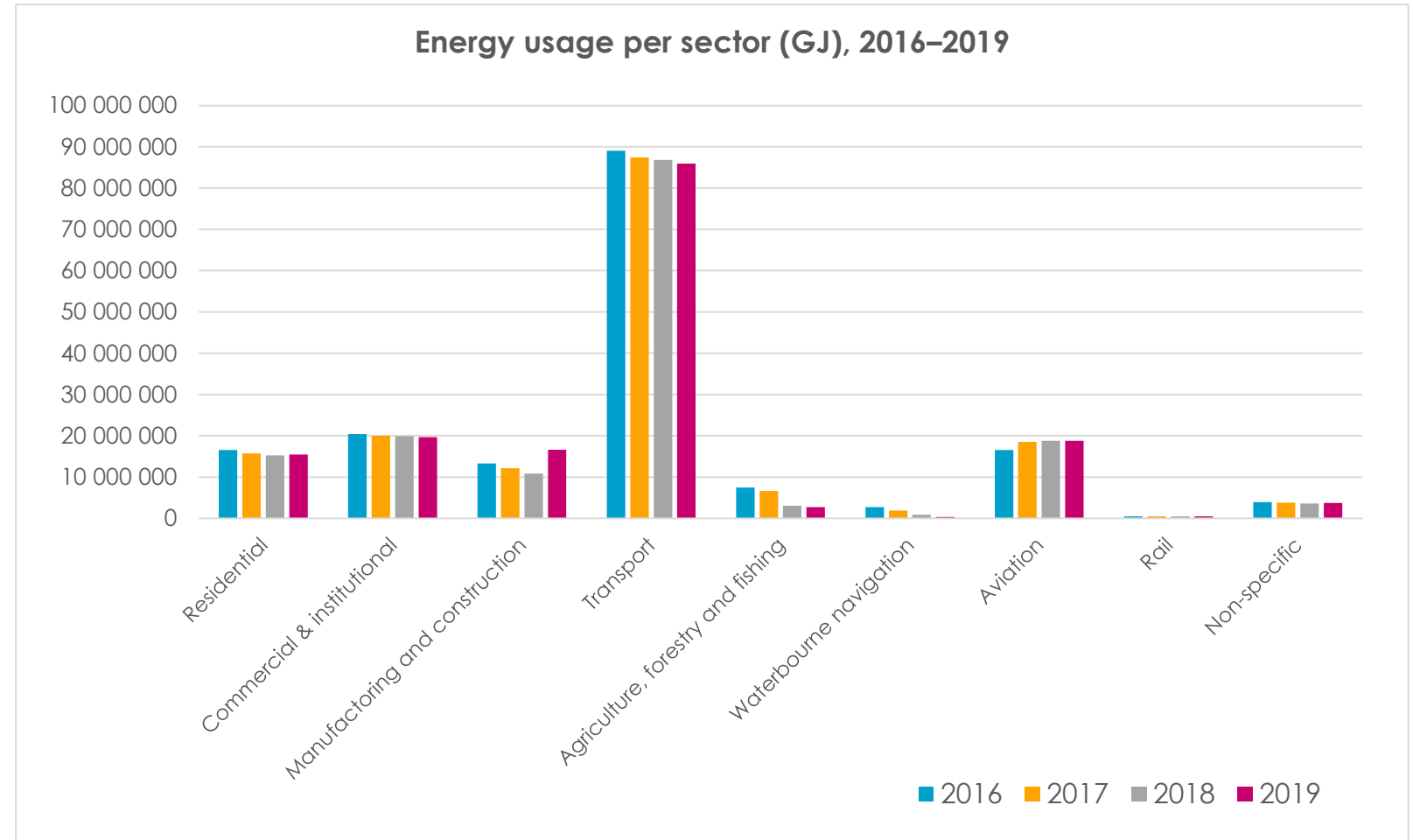


4. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

This chapter outlines the City's efforts in this regard, including its initiatives to help achieve global climate change goals and move towards carbon neutrality. It focuses on energy, water security, water quality, biodiversity, and waste.

Energy usage

- The City has taken several key steps towards improving energy sustainability in Cape Town. These include efforts to reduce the administration's own energy consumption and to diversify energy supply to include more renewable sources, thereby enhancing sustainability and resilience to energy risks.

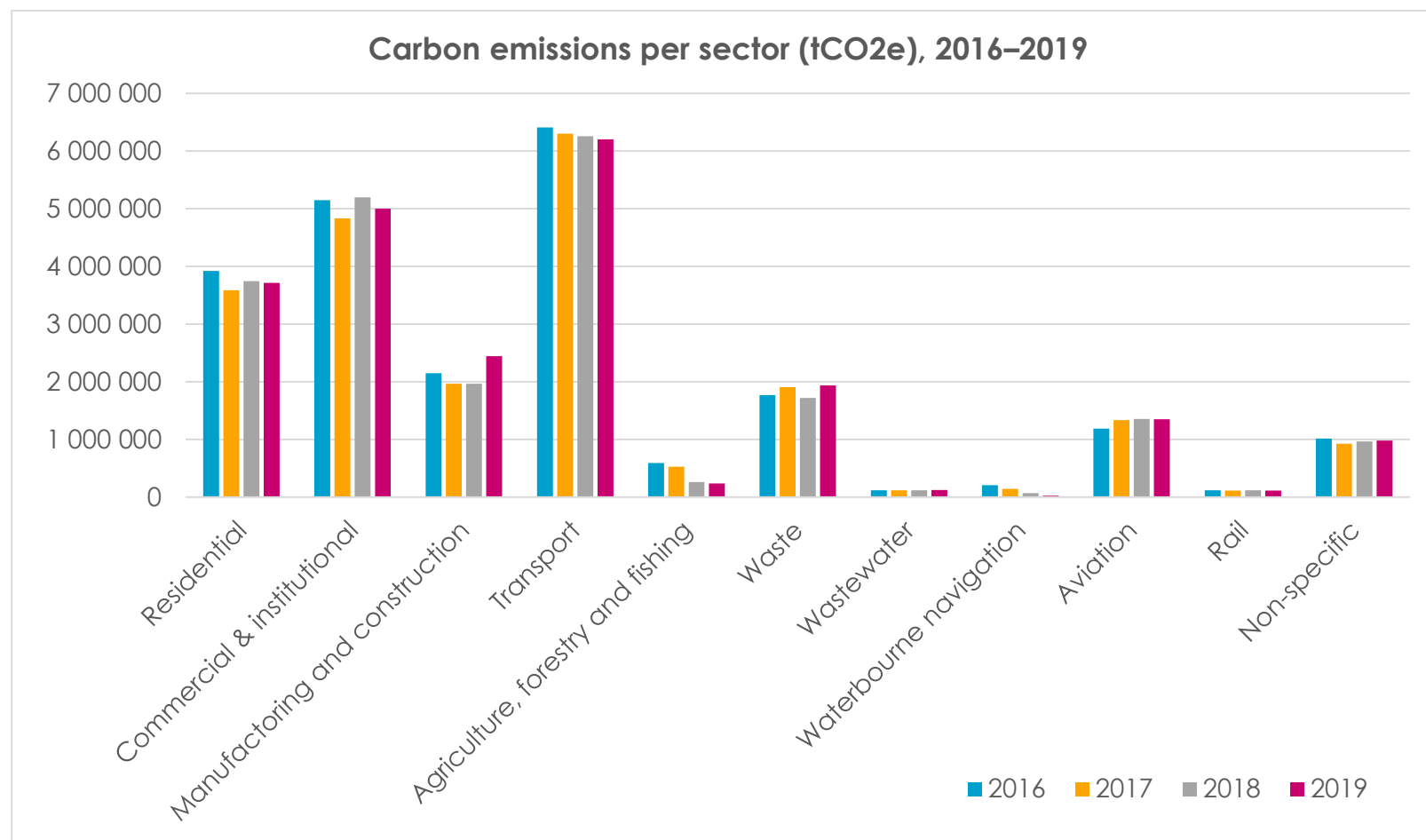


Source: City of Cape Town State of Energy and Carbon 2021



Carbon emissions

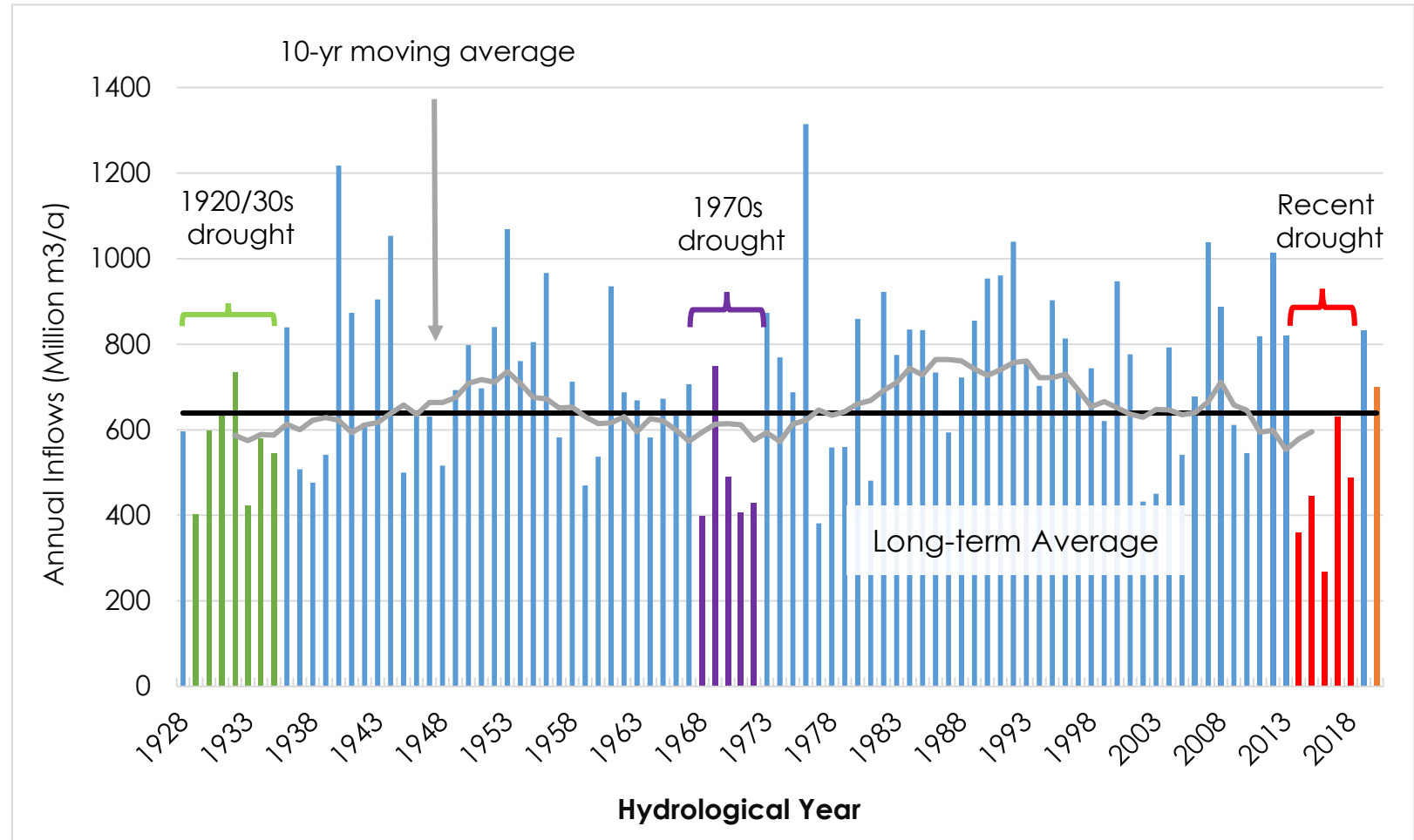
- In 2018, electricity, diesel and petrol accounted for 89% of carbon emissions in Cape Town. Transport is the biggest CO₂ emitter per ton and also the sector with the highest energy demand, consuming mostly fossil fuels.



Source: City of Cape Town State of the Environment 2022

Water security

- In recent years Cape Town has been plagued with occurrences of drought with being on the brink of water shedding. Cape Town has recorded three episodes of drought since 1928, with the most recent lasting from 2014 to 2017/18.



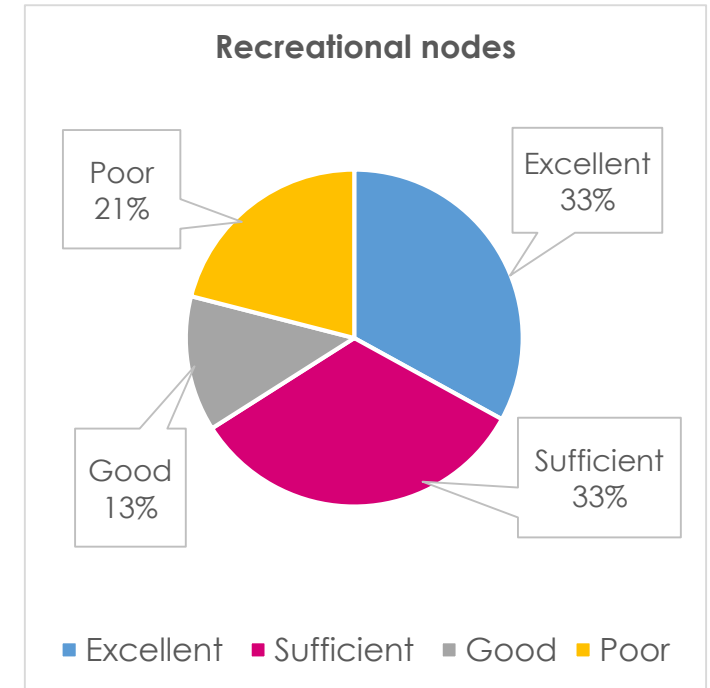
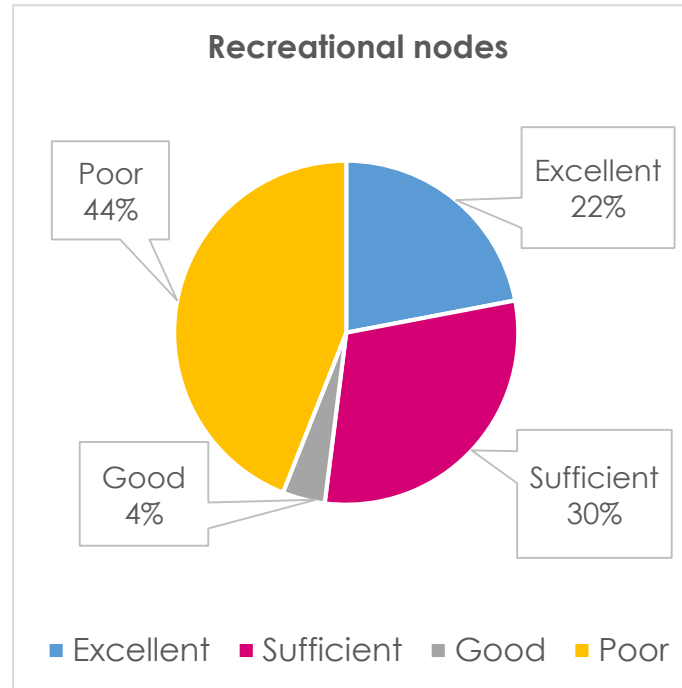
Source: City of Cape Town Water and Sanitation Directorate



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Water quality

- Drinking-water quality in Cape Town is carefully tested and monitored against the applicable South African National Standards.
- In terms of coastal waters, the City's beach areas are monitored based on the compliance criteria set by the national Department of Water and Sanitation. Poor marine water quality was detected at the False Bay monitoring points in 2020, with poor results recorded at 44% of the recreational nodes in this area.

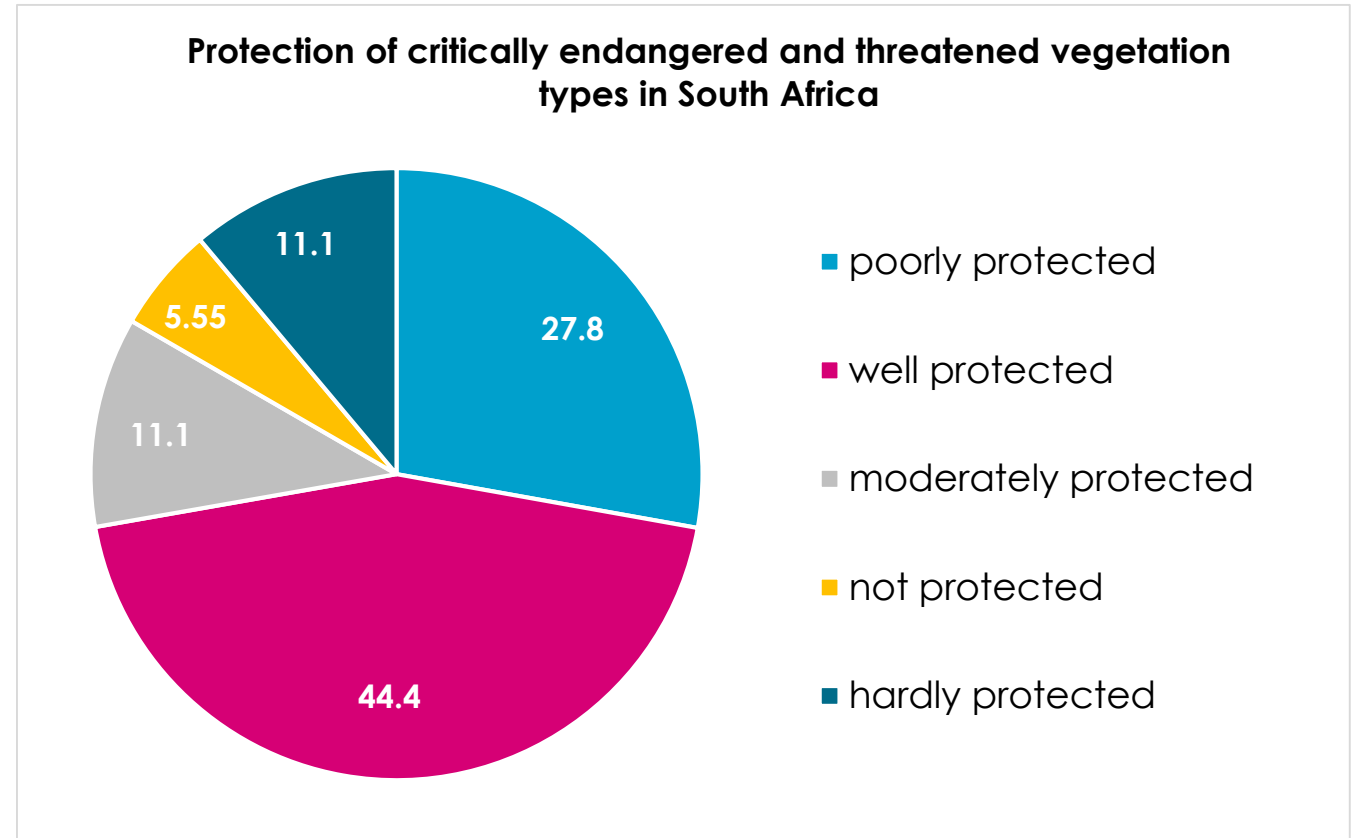


False Bay (left) and Atlantic coast (right) water quality ratings at recreational nodes.



Biodiversity

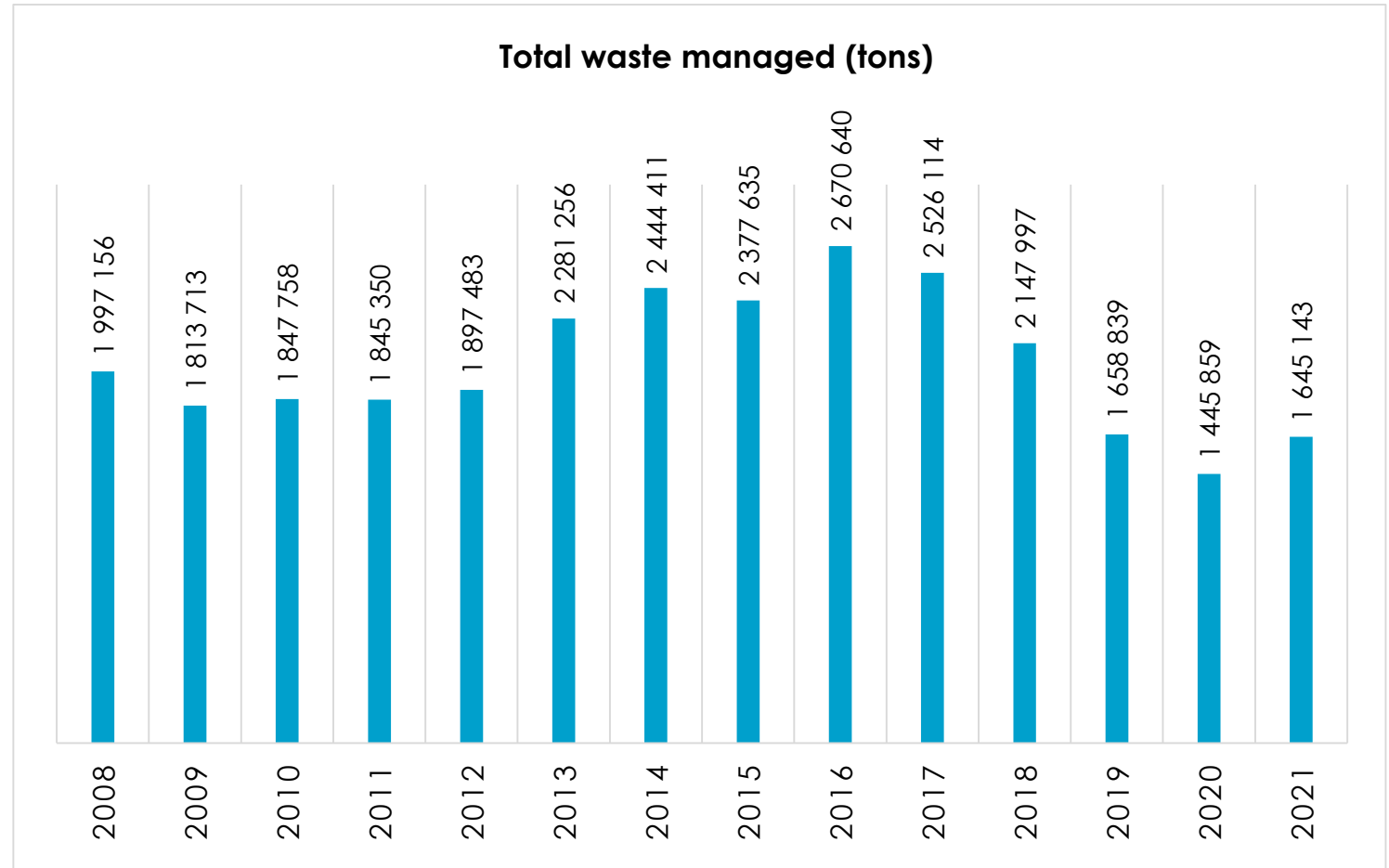
- Cape Town's Biodiversity Network (BioNet) extends across 85 000 ha, or some 34,18% of the municipal area. Climate change, population growth and the need for developable land remain concerns for maintaining biodiversity networks and ecosystem services recovery.
- However, global sustainability scenarios project that by 2050, climate change will have replaced all other factors as the key driver of biodiversity loss.



Source: City of Cape Town State of the Environment 2022

Waste

- Urban waste management and waste disposal programmes have become key to the City's climate adaptation work.
- Global waste generation is expected to grow to 3,4 billion tons by 2050. While cities in countries with low to medium-range incomes are generally projected to cope with waste management processes, rural areas remain a concern, as effective waste management here is on the decline.



Source: City of Cape Town State of the Environment 2022



Waste (continued)

- Cape Town and the Western Cape province are running out of landfill space. The City has been progressively expanding its interventions to divert waste from landfill so as to reduce the pressure on its existing sites.
- In 2019/20, the administration managed to divert some 216 000 tons of waste, including approximately 123 545 tons of builder's rubble and 53 000 tons of organic waste. This positive trend was carried over into 2020/21

NUMBER OF WHEELIE BINS	±850 000
Number of wheelie bins collected per day (various removal frequencies)	±190 000
Waste managed per year	±1,65 million tons (2019)
	±1,45 million tons (2020)
	±1,64 million tons (2021)
Waste diverted per year	±216 000 tons
Waste disposed per year	±1,22 million tons (2019)
	±1,08 million tons (2020)
	±1,09 million tons (2021)
Builder's rubble stockpiled for future use	±370 000 tons
Builder's rubble diverted from landfill per year	±123 545 tons
Organic waste diverted from landfill per year	±53 000 tons
Kerbside recycling programme offered to households	±170 000
Free composting containers distributed	±22 000

Source: City of Cape Town State of the Environment 2022



Chapter summary: Environmental resources

- The effects of climate change are increasingly visible and pose a significant risk to human development and prosperity.
- In Cape Town the impacts of climate change are experienced through decreased annual rainfall, the change in seasonality of rainfall, increasing mean annual surface temperatures, increasing intensity of storms (despite being less frequent) and increased frequency of coastal storms.
- Electricity remains in high demand in Cape Town, and is one of the leading sources of CO2 emission in the city.
- Burning of coal is another driving cause for the electricity demand thus it is predicted that coal-generated electricity will continue to be in demand as part of Covid-19 recovery.
- Urban waste management and urban disposal programmes have become key to climate adaptation measures undertaken globally, nationally and by the CCT.
- Global waste generation is expected to grow. Cities like Cape Town are generally projected to be able to cope with waste management processes, however, in the rural areas on the outskirts of cities, where effective waste management is on the decline waste management remains an issue of concern.

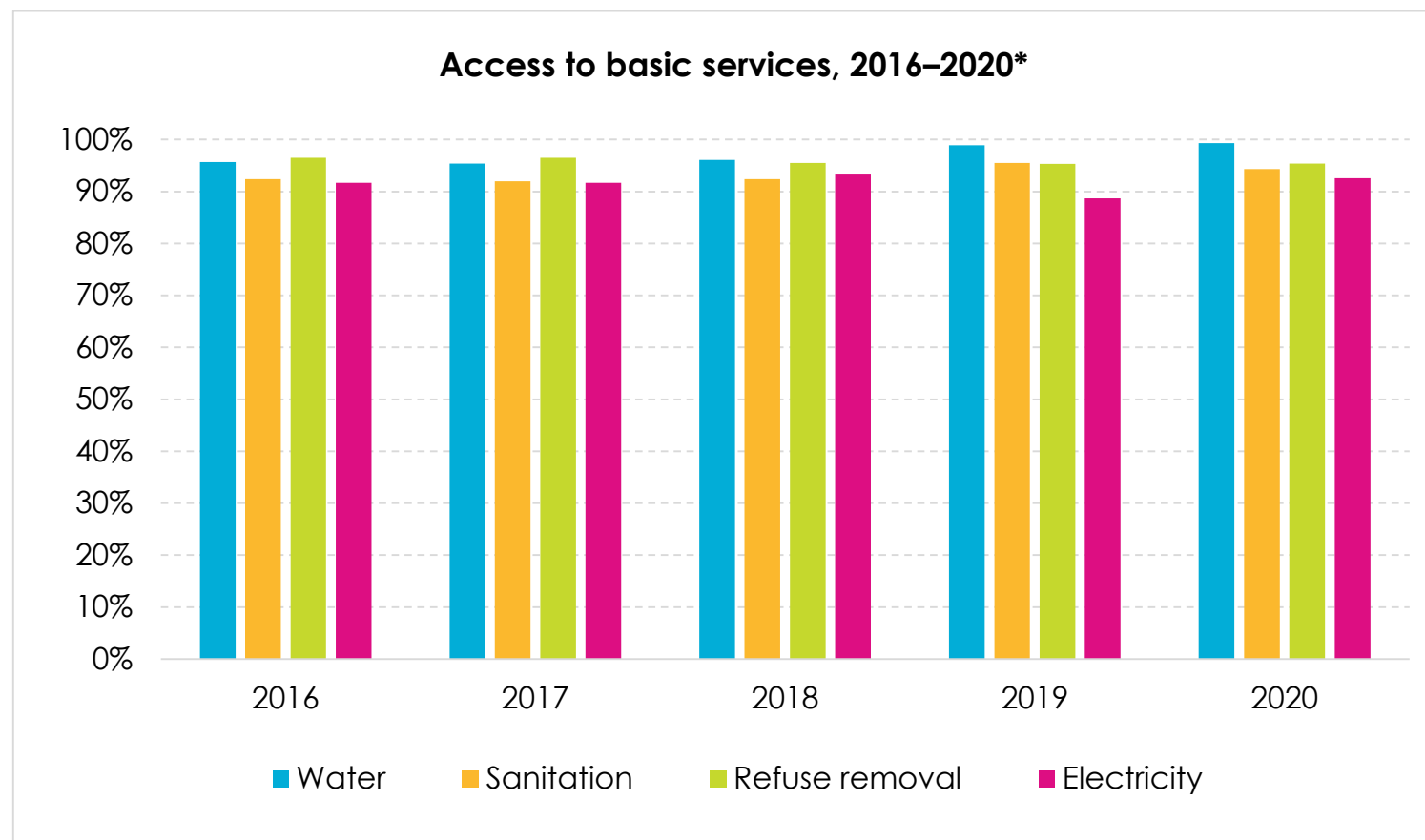


5. URBAN FORM AND MOBILITY

This chapter covers the contextual elements of Cape Town that make up the urban form and transport systems.

Basic services

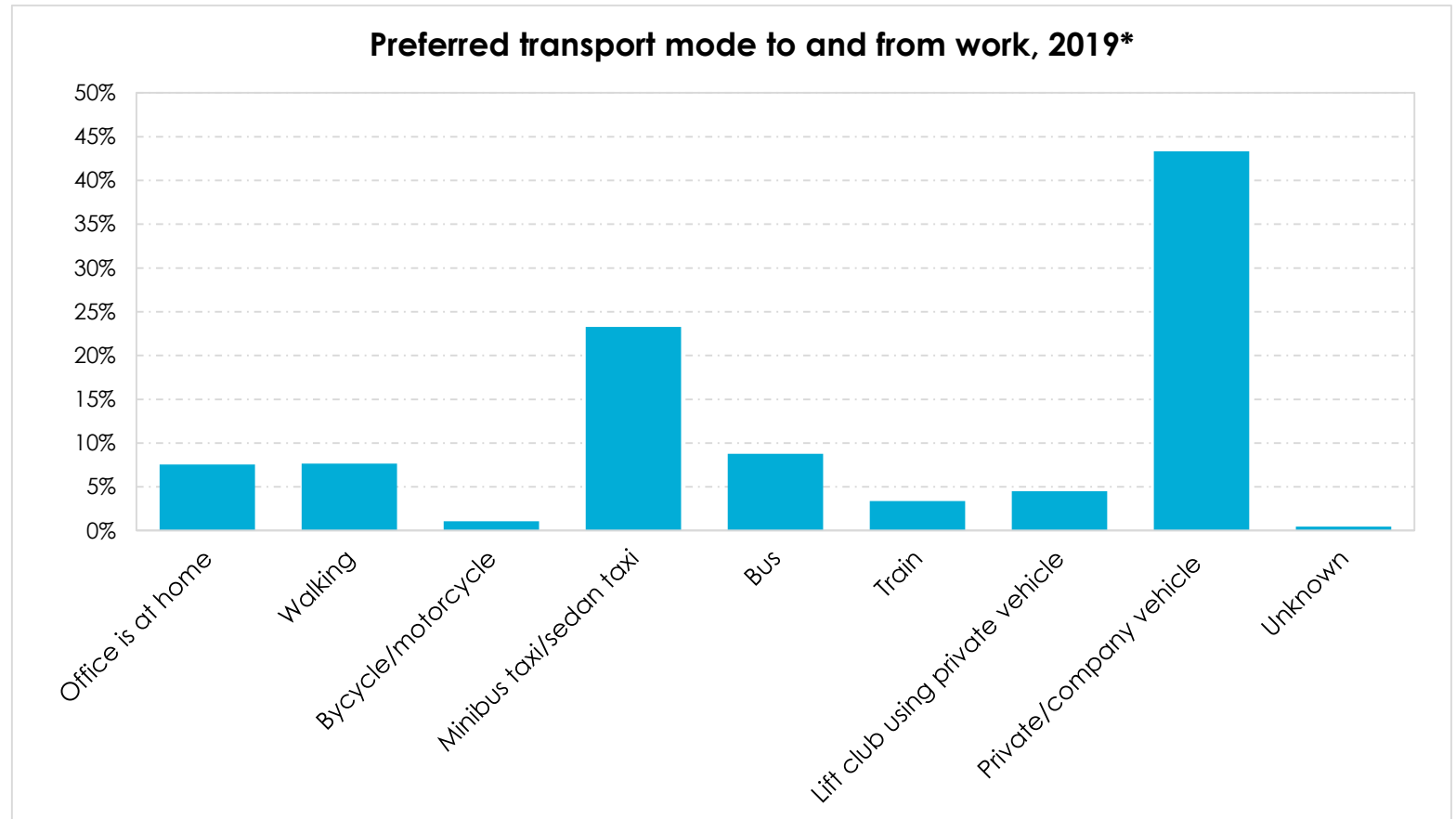
- Basic services include access to piped water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity supply. The City is performing well in providing these.
- For the period 2016–2020. The average access levels exceeded 90% for water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity. Electricity supply dropped to 88,7% in 2019, but increased again to 92,6% in 2020.



Source: Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town, based on Statistics South Africa General Household Survey 2016–2020

Transport and transit

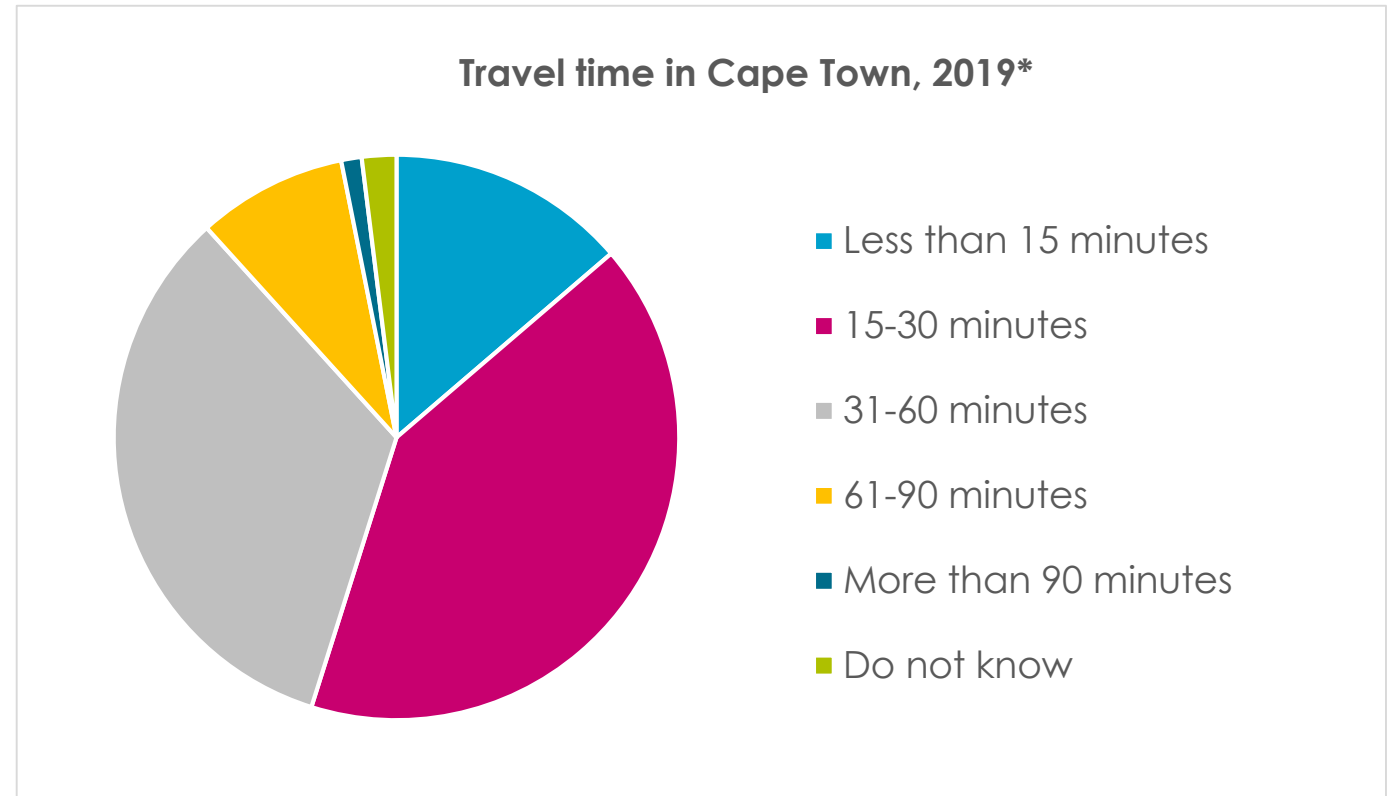
- The preferred method of travel in Cape Town remains the private vehicle, in many parts of the city due to the lack of availability of safer and reliable public transport services.



Source: Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town, based on Statistics South Africa General Household Survey 2019

Public transport

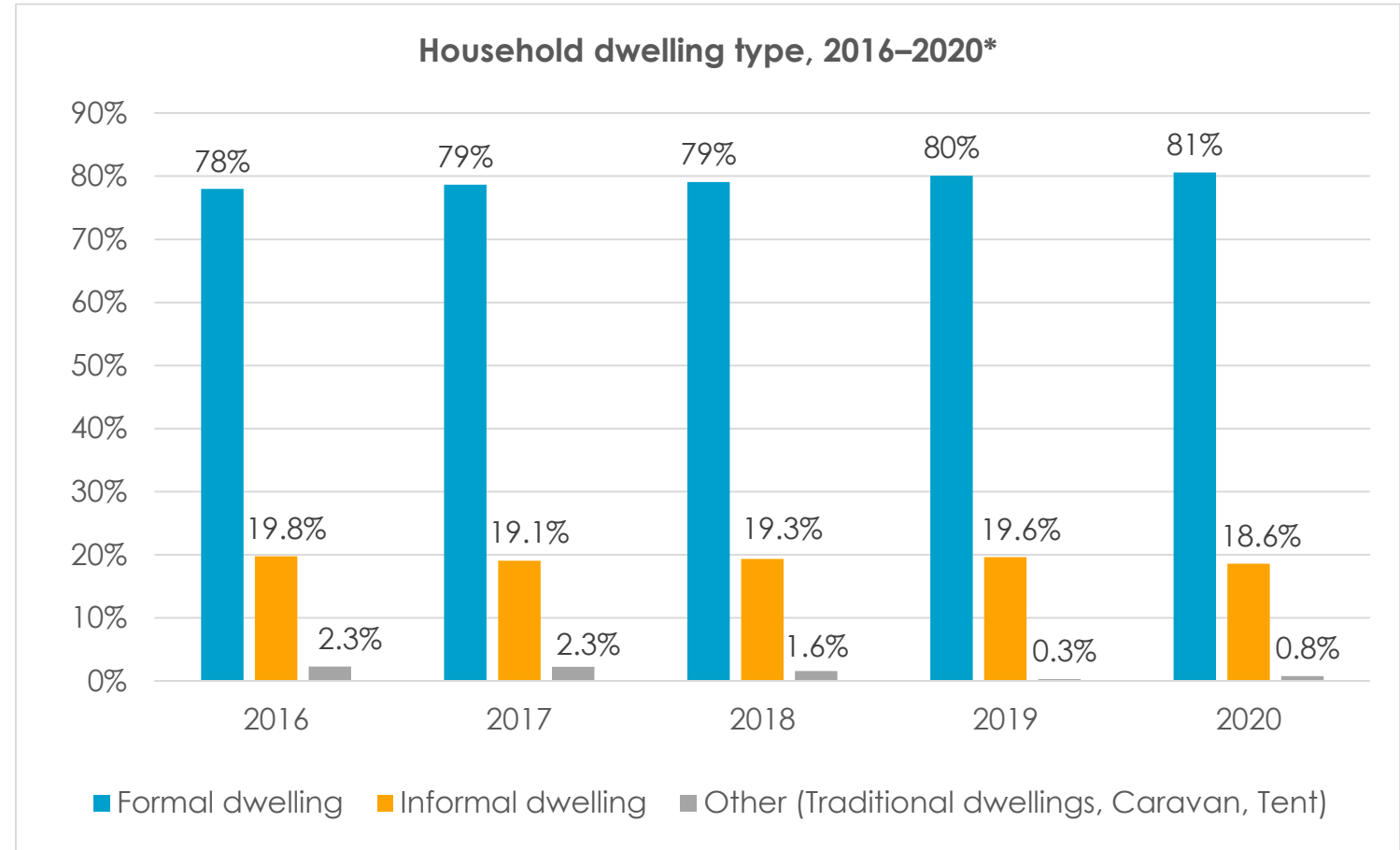
- Public transport remains the main choice for poorer and low-income commuters in Cape Town, who are also the ones most affected by an inefficient passenger rail system, further adding to their vulnerability.
- Approximately three quarters of households reportedly spend 15–60 minutes travelling to work, while a third spend 31–60 minutes on their commute.



Source: Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town, based on Statistics South Africa General Household Survey 2019

Housing access

- As the city grew, so did informality, with more than 60% of informal houses situated in informal settlements and the rest located in the backyards of formal housing (as additional dwellings).
- Between 2016 and 2019, the proportion of formal houses in Cape Town remained steady, followed by a slight decrease (by 1%) in 2020



Source: Research Branch, Policy and Strategy Department, based on Statistics South Africa General Household Survey 2016–2020

Sports and recreational amenities

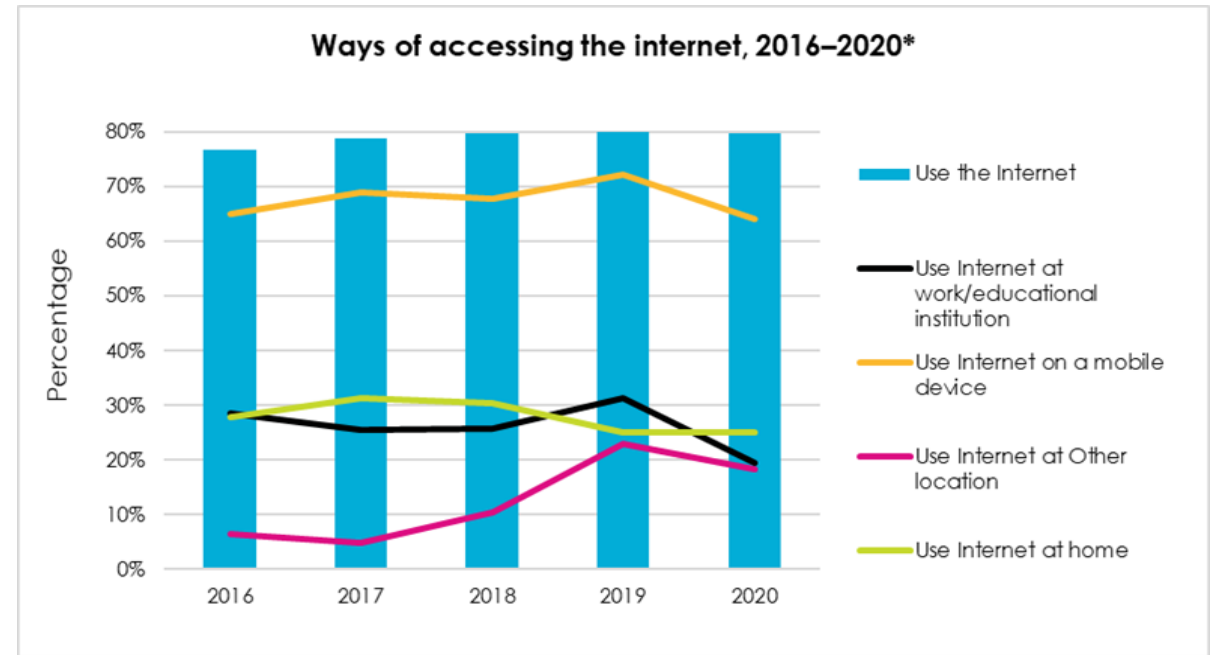
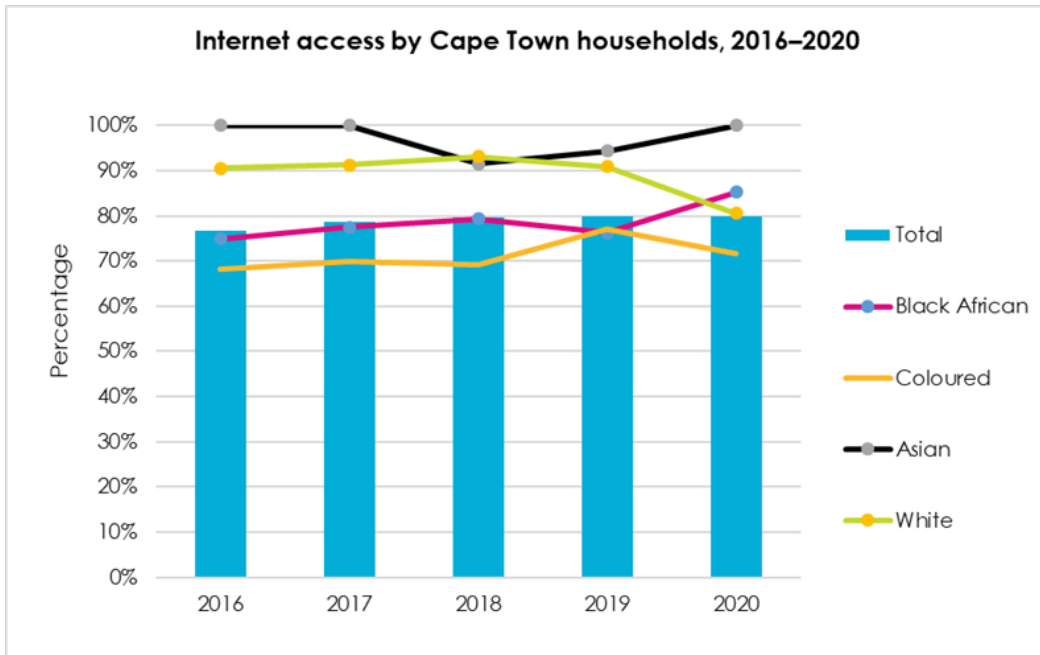
- Recreational spaces are key to promoting individuals' wellbeing, health, productivity and resilience, and building community cohesion.
- Parks enhance Cape Town's urban environment by creating opportunities for natural and dynamic recreation essential for healthy living and an improved quality of life. However, their unequal distribution and uneven development in Cape Town presents an opportunity for improvement and inclusivity.

social amenities and recreational spaces managed by the CCT
73 beaches
202 community centres
16 community gardens
3601 community parks
13 district parks
337 greenbelts
27 sensitive natural areas
1 63 sports ground
6 spray parks
9 stadia
35 swimming pools
24 tidal pools



Internet access

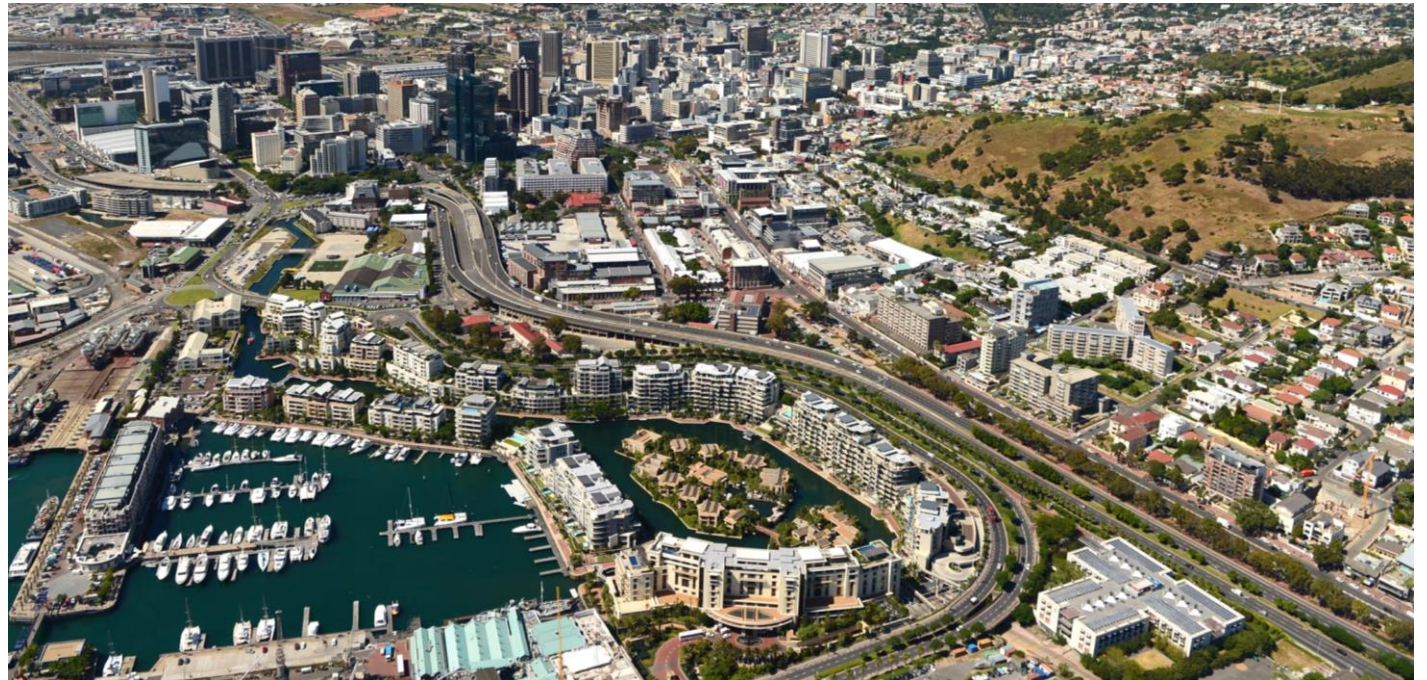
Based on the 2020 General Household Survey, 79,8% of all households had internet access, representing an increase over 2016. The survey results also show that an overwhelming majority of households access the internet via a mobile device.



Source: Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town, Statistics South Africa General Household Survey 2016–2020

Chapter summary: Urban form and mobility

- Access to basic services remains relatively high, notwithstanding the socioeconomic challenges.
- It is anticipated that informal and less-formal houses will make up just under 50% of new houses in Cape Town between 2022 and 2040.
- The use and reliability of public transport, specifically rail, have declined in recent years.
- Recreational spaces remain unevenly spread across Cape Town.
- Internet access via mobile phone is the most common way in which low-income residents access the internet, despite it being more expensive.

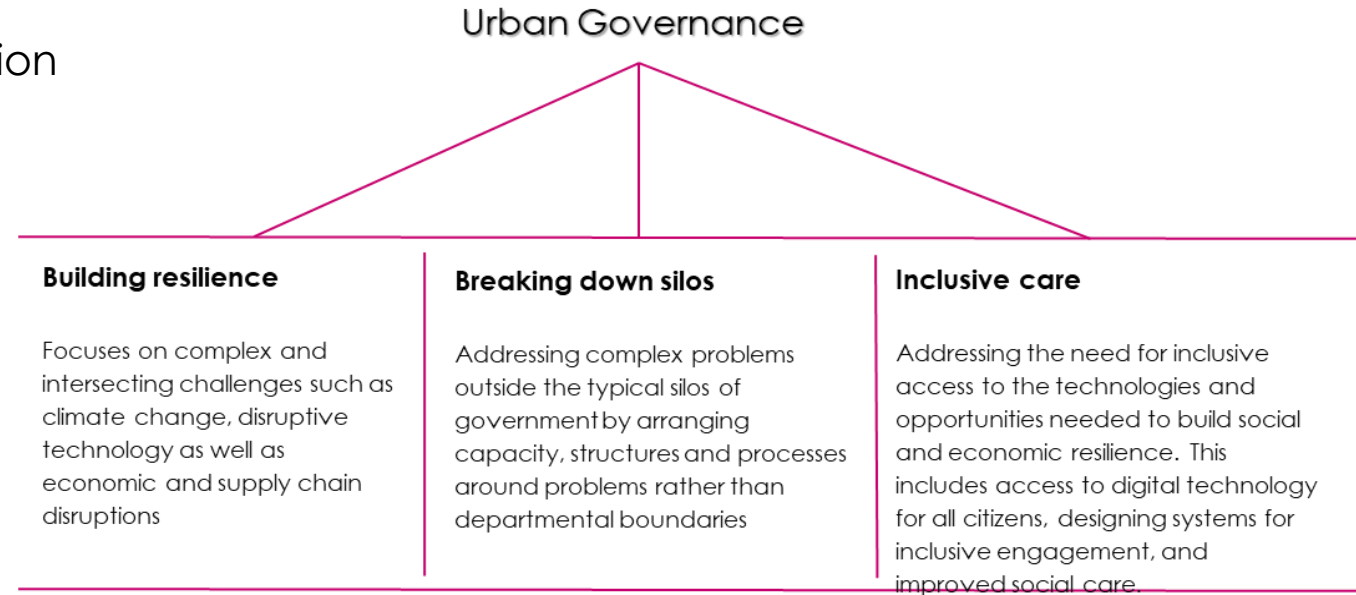


6. URBAN GOVERNANCE

This chapter summarises the trends in local governance, within the City. It focusses on ways of working within local municipalities, partnerships, service delivery and local government planning.

Urban governance

- Urban governance is about the formulation and pursuit of collective goals at the local level of the political ecosystem.
- The City has strengthened its capacity to measure and report on local urban trends and development goals by using global urban performance indices. These include the World Council on City Data and ISO 37120 indicator sets, preparing the Cape Town City Resilience Index in 2018, and using the C40 platform to report on progress with the City's carbon goals.
- To drive future-readiness, the City has created a new, dedicated Directorate of Future Planning and Resilience, which will build capacity and processes for the period 2022–2027 and beyond.



City structures

- The City comprises 21 sub councils and 116 wards, which are served by 231 elected councillors (including both proportional representation and ward councillors).
- These structures are geared towards increasing active engagement and the effective performance of duties. An increase in the number of these structures has expanded the avenues available for public engagement and participation.

Sub-councils	Wards	Councillors	Staff complement
1996: 16	2000: 100	2011: 221	2015: 25 516
2003: 21	2006: 105	2016: 231	2000: 27 000
2007: 23	2011: 111	2021: 231	June 2020: 28 828
2011: 24	2021: 116		June 2021: 29 384
2021: 21			



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Urban governance themes

Online services (eServices)

To facilitate greater stakeholder input and partnerships and extend multilevel engagement, the City has expanded and streamlined its online services, particularly during the pandemic. Residents and businesses now have quick access to a number of City services, requests, applications and payments through various portals, applications and data platforms.



Participation and collaboration

Formal public participation is undertaken by the City's Public Participation Unit, which is responsible for all processes affecting stakeholders, intergovernmental spheres and departments, sectors and residents. Different line departments also have their own participation mechanisms, including memoranda of agreement specific to certain partnerships and sectors as well as working groups and steering committees, all aimed at facilitating collaboration with various stakeholders.

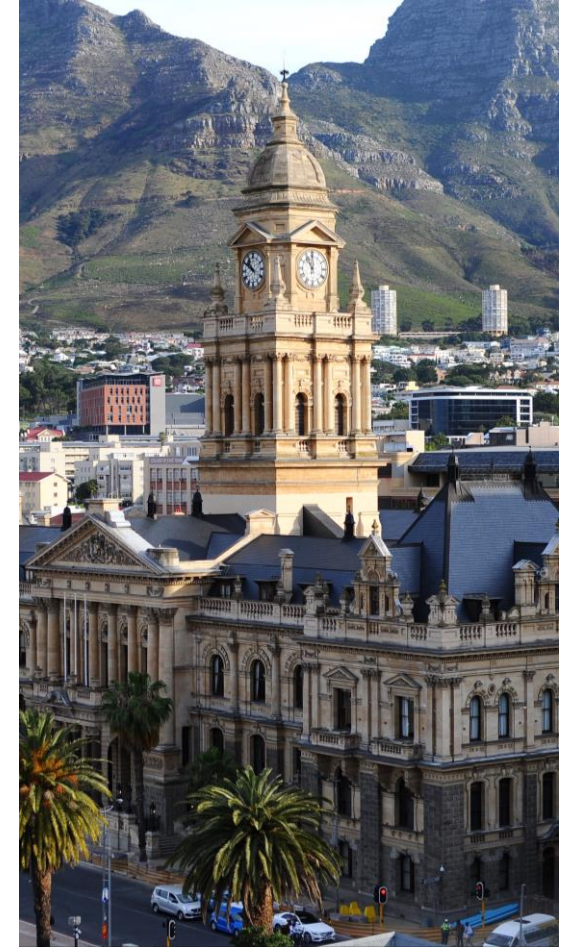


Financial resilience

The City's budget reflects its key policy decisions and priorities, informs revenue generation options (such as increases in municipal rates), and details where and how public funds will be spent. Property rates and service charges are important municipal income sources, as are tariffs charged for water and sanitation, electricity and solid waste management. These supplement the budget received from National Government (including allocations via Province) intended for capital project implementation.

Chapter summary: Urban governance

- The pandemic has highlighted the need for resilient systems and processes in organisations, including changes in the traditional ways of working.
- Governments globally now focus on being future-fit following the pandemic.
- Covid-19 appears to have influenced residents' perception of the City's overall performance, as customer satisfaction results dropped from 2,7 in 2020 to 2,5 in 2021, but returned to 2,7 in 2022.
- The SDGs are a key strategic alignment tool for the City, and the administration is actively working towards implementing more of the SDGs in the Cape Town context



Conclusion



Cape Town is in a post-pandemic recovery phase, and residents and businesses still struggle with the social and economic effects of Covid-19. Recent supply chain disruptions, among others due to the Russia/Ukraine war, have added to these challenges and affected residents even further.



Although economic growth and employment rates are showing signs of improvement, they are not expected to recover past 2019 levels and will likely stagnate.



As the City forges ahead, moving into its first year of implementing the new five-year IDP for the period 2022–2027, it will be placing people at the centre of everything it does. The administration is focused on service delivery through partnerships, driving economic growth, fostering inclusivity (socially and in the physical environment), building resilience, and creating a collaborative government.



New and disruptive technologies will increasingly become part of nearly every aspect of society. Governments will need to embrace these and find ways of making new technologies inclusive. In addition, since the pandemic has highlighted inequalities in access, governments will be expected to do more, including provide better services and improve funding.



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