



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

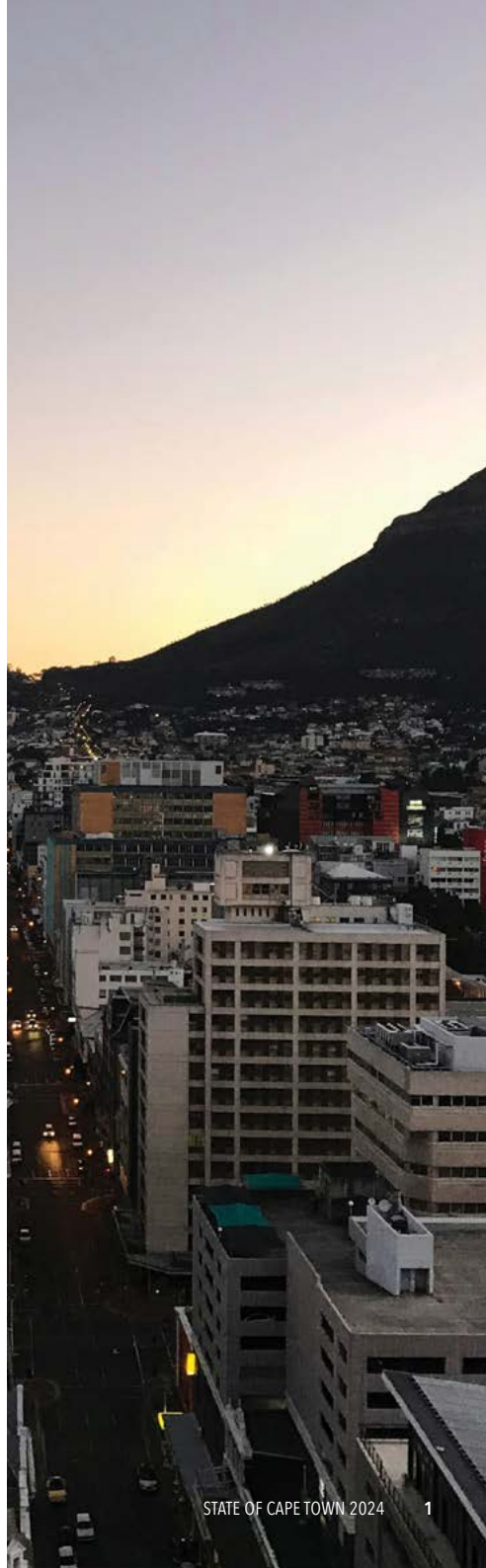


STATE OF CAPE TOWN 2024

Making progress possible. Together.

CELEBRATING 30 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

This State of Cape Town Report aims to celebrate 30 years of democracy in South Africa by showcasing longer term urban development trends for the following themes: *Population and Demographics, Economy and Employment, Health and Well-being, Environment and Natural Wealth and Basic Services and Mobility.* Over the last 30 years, the indicators for many themes have changed or been adapted, the manner in which the data is collected changed and in most instances data collection did not start in 1994. For this reason, many of the indicators and trends have varying time frames, the purpose of using these is to depict overall progress in urban development in Cape Town.



POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

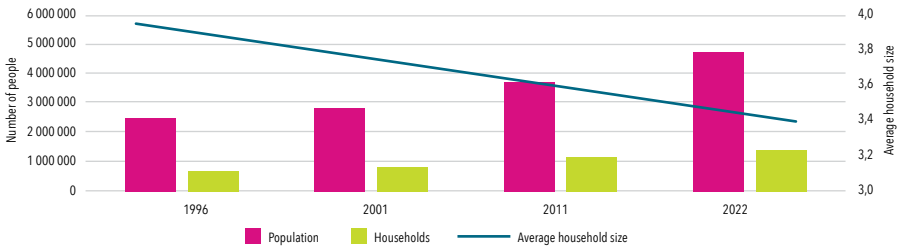
CAPE TOWN'S POPULATION GREW FROM 1996 - 2022

46% 

FROM 2 563 095 TO 4 772 846 - POPULATION ALMOST DOUBLING IN ONLY 26 YEARS.

Source: Census (1996, 2001, 2011 & 2022), Statistics South Africa, calculations by CCT: Policy and Strategy Department

Population and household growth



Note: With a decrease in average household size, the number of households are growing faster than the population size.

It is important to note here that households are not the number of houses in Cape Town, but the **number of groups of people who live together on a property**. In some instances, members of a household may not be close relatives, but rely on each other for financial support. Many properties host more than one household, often in separate structures on a single property.



FUNCTIONALLY ILLITERATE RESIDENTS IN 2023 4%

Compared to a functional illiteracy of 5,1% in 2019. Functionally illiterate = some primary schooling

TOTALLY ILLITERATE RESIDENTS IN 2023 0%

This has remained below 1% since 2016. Totally illiterate = no schooling

Note: Statistics SA General Household Survey sample size for 2020 was significantly smaller than previous years. This would impact the statistical findings from the General Household Survey data for 2020.

222 751

**INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS
IN 2024**
288 724 IN 2014

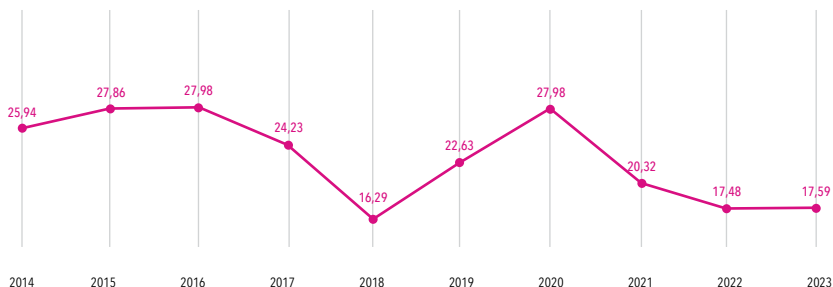
Source: CCT Finance Directorate

These are residents who benefit from the CCT Indigent Benefits and Rates Policy. The CCT defines indigent households as those who earn a collective income of R7 500 or less per month. **"Indigent relief"** in this case refers to the applicable indigent relief as determined by Council from time to time and works on a sliding scale of incomes.

The City's Indigent Benefits Policy can be found on the City's website.



Percentage households earning R3 500 or less per month



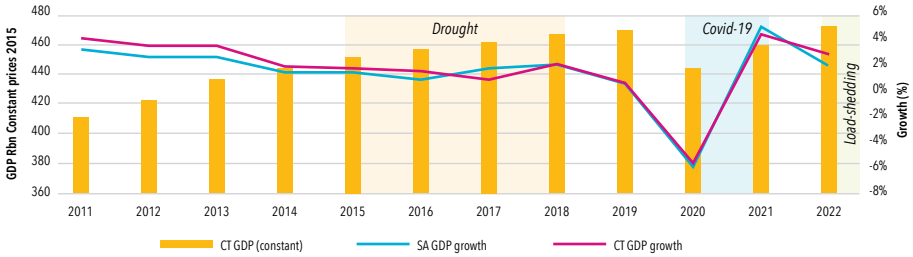
Source: Statistics SA General Household Survey. Total household income up to R3 500 per month has been used as a proxy measure of poverty, as these households qualify for State subsidised housing (Building New Ground (BNG) houses).

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ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT

GDP



Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer, S&P Global, 2023



CAPE TOWN = 2ND LARGEST ECONOMIC OUTPUT AFTER JHB

Cape Town's FIVE LARGEST CONTRIBUTORS to economic output from 2011-2022



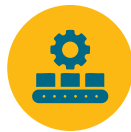
FINANCE, BUSINESS SERVICES AND REAL ESTATE



COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL SERVICES



TRADE AND HOSPITALITY



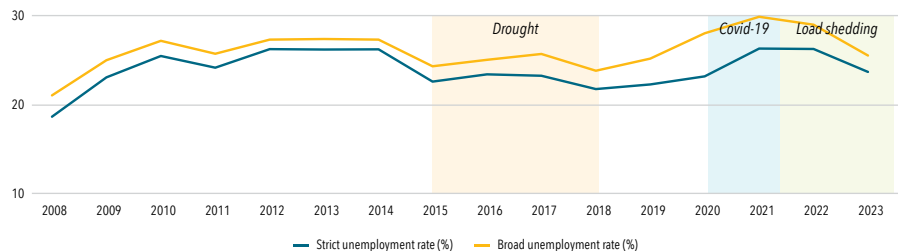
MANUFACTURING



TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The city's key economic sectors are: Finance, Business Services and Real Estate, Community and Personal Services, Trade and Hospitality, Manufacturing and Transport and Communication. These sectors have contributed the largest share of GVA between 2011 and 2022.

Strict and broad unemployment rates for Cape Town 2008-2023



EMPLOYMENT IN CAPE TOWN

1,36mn IN 2008 **1,75mn** IN 2023

BROAD UNEMPLOYMENT IN CAPE TOWN

20,9% IN 2008 **25,2%** IN 2023

The number of people employed and unemployed increased between 2008 and 2023;
 searching unemployment and the non-searching categories are higher when comparing certain years,
 growing faster than employment. This contributes to an increasing broad unemployment rate.

Employment in Cape Town reached a record 1,749 million individuals in 2023, up from 1,36 million individuals in 2008. Cape Town maintains the lowest broad unemployment rate among metros and holds the second-highest employment in the country, contributing 10,6% to national employment in 2023 (up from 10,3% in 2011).

GENDER AND EMPLOYMENT

IN 2008
57% MALE
43% FEMALE

IN 2023
54% MALE
46% FEMALE

NEETS describes the number of young individuals who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in Cape Town.

NEET LEVELS: 15-24 YEAR OLDS

30,8% IN 2013 **29,1%** IN 2023

This rate remains relatively high, as the global average for NEETs was 20,4%.

Source: <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/number-youth-not-employment-education-or-training-neet-cause-concern>

HEALTH & WELL-BEING

LEADING CAUSES OF EARLY DEATH IN CAPE TOWN

HIV/AIDS & TB

IN MEN & WOMEN (2009)

WCG, Burden of Disease Report: https://d7.westerncape.gov.za/assets/departments/health/bood_a5_booklet_0.pdf
 Health Systems Trust: <https://www.hst.org.za/publications/District%20Health%20Barometers/DHB%202019-20%20Section%20B,%20Chapter%2018%20-%20Western%20Cape%20Province.pdf>

INTENTIONAL INJURIES

IN MEN (2016)

HIV/AIDS & TB

IN WOMEN (2016)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE KNOWN WITH HIV

311 648 IN 2019 335 424 ↑ IN 2023

NUMBER OF PEOPLE REGISTERED ON ANTIRETROVIRAL TREATMENTS

220 312 IN 2019 245 642 ↑ IN 2023

Note: ART is a combination of medicines that treat persons with HIV.

Note: Injury in this case includes road injuries, drowning, fires/hot substances, mechanical forces, interpersonal violence, accidental threats to breathing.

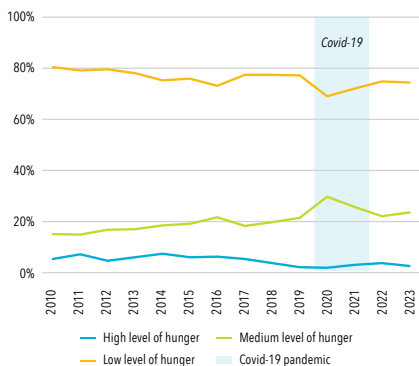
Life expectancy



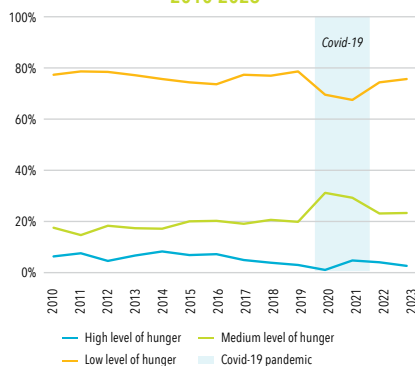
| | GLOBAL | EUROPE | AFRICA | SOUTH AFRICA | WESTERN CAPE |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| AVERAGE AGE FOR MALE AND FEMALE | 73 | 78 | 64 | 68,2 | 69,5 |

Source: WHO, Life expectancy at birth (years) (who.int) CCT presentation: Overview of the Environmental Sustainability in City of Cape Town, 2024, Slide 4.

Percentage of households with adult hunger, 2010-2023

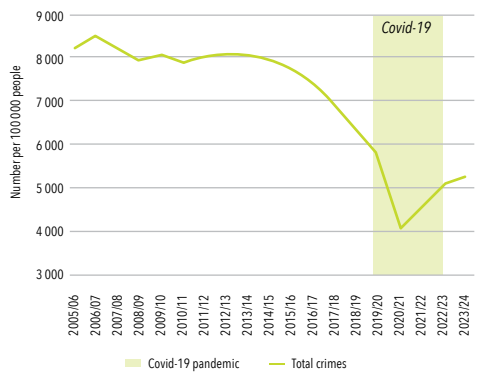


Percentage of households with child hunger, 2010-2023

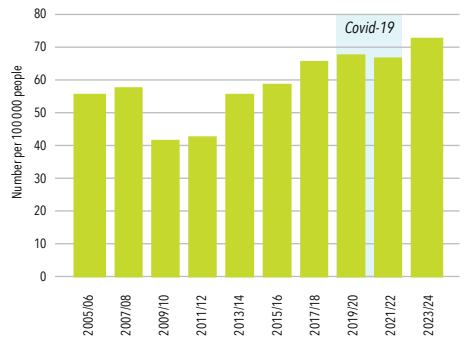


Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa, calculations by CCT: Policy and Strategy Department

Total crimes in Cape Town, per 100 000 people



Murder rate per 100 000 people



Crime Statistics 2005/06 to 2023/24 from South African Police Services (2024), South African Population estimates (2005 to 2023) using Statistics South Africa (2024) mid-year population estimates, compiled by Policy and Strategy Department, City of Cape Town.

Noted: Total crime includes all the categories of crime reported by SAPS, these include sub-categories such: contact crimes, contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, other serious crimes, crime detected as a result of police action and other crime categories.

- The decrease in total crimes in 2019/20 financial year can be attributed to the **Covid-19 pandemic lockdown**. People were confined to their homes which resulted in a significant drop in crimes that occur outside one's home. Alternatively, gender based violence became a greater concern and went under-reported. Total crime has since not increased to pre-Covid levels.
- In Cape Town the proportion of **drug-related crime** far outweighs the proportion of murder and sexual offences in Cape Town; this forms a significant component of Total Crimes

CRIME IN 2023/24

73 MURDERS

PER 100 000 POPULATION

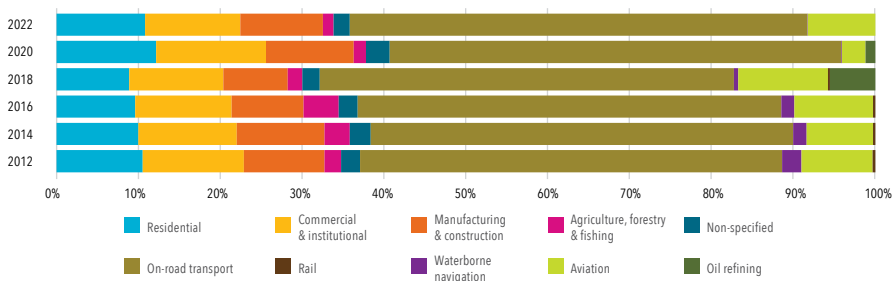
CAPE TOWN HAS ONE OF THE

HIGHEST MURDER RATES IN THE WORLD

MURDER INCIDENTS ARE HIGHLY LOCALISED IN SOME NEIGHBOURHOODS AND OFTEN LINKED TO GANG VIOLENCE

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL WEALTH

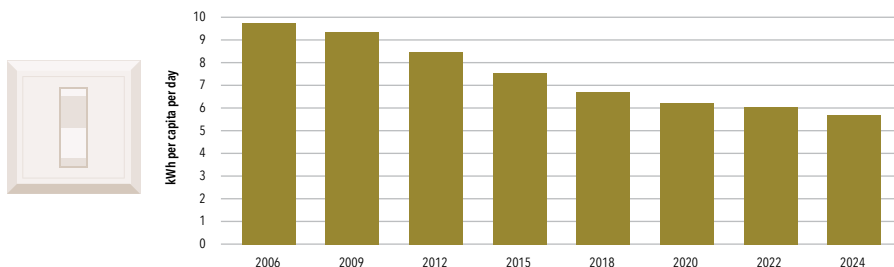
Energy consumption by sector (GJ)



Source: CCT Energy.

→ Road transport has been the largest user of energy between 2012 and 2022, with the sector using an average of **84 974 168 GJ of energy per year**, which is more than 50% of the energy consumed by local sectors. Currently, road transport is the highest producer of carbon emissions producing an average of **7 000 000 tCO₂e per year**.

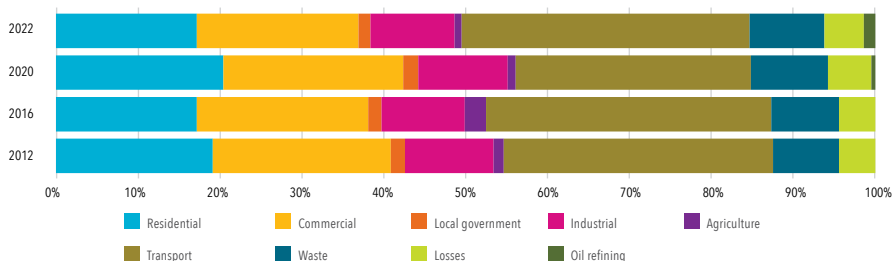
Electricity usage per capita per day for municipal and Eskom distribution grids



Source: CCT Energy.

Noted: Based on customer sales and excludes Small-Scale Embedded Generation on site consumption and distribution, transmission and pumped storage losses.

Emissions by sector (tCO₂e) 2012-2022



Source: CCT Energy.

Per capita emissions

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Per capita GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e/person/year) | 6,00 | 5,90 | 5,77 | 5,56 | 5,38 | 5,07 | 4,98 | 4,86 | 4,18 | 4,31 | 4,38 |

Source: CCT Energy

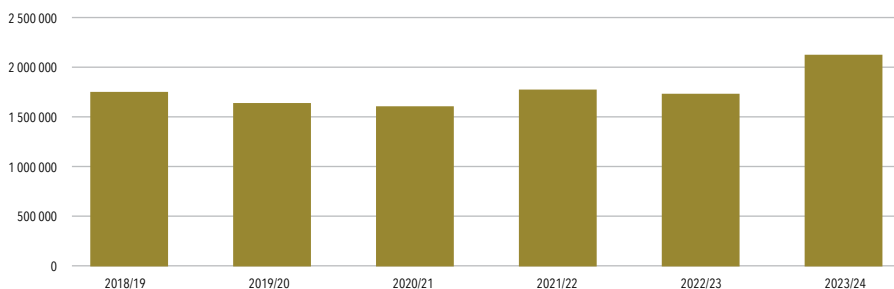
PER CAPITA EMISSIONS (TCO₂E) IN 2022

4,38
CAPE TOWN

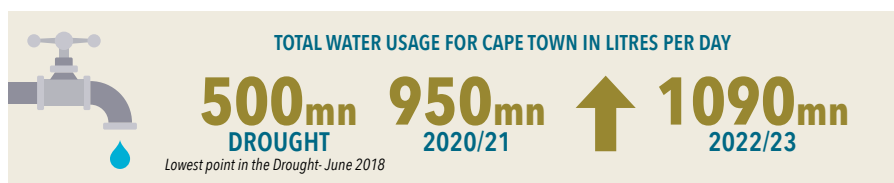
8,88
NATIONAL

Cape Town's per capita emissions is **4,38** tCO₂e for 2022 which is lower than the national average of **8,88** tCO₂e. However, when considering the embedded carbon of goods and services, the per capita carbon footprint is closer to the national figure and therefore considerably higher than the global average of **6,53** tCO₂e/person/year

Total waste managed by CCT: Waste Services, in Cape Town



Source: CCT: Urban Waste Management.



CCT Water Outlook Report March 2023

CAPE TOWN'S BIODIVERSITY NETWORK (BIONET)

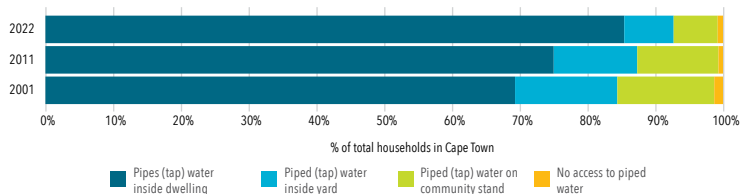
81 000 ha
TOTAL HECTARES OF LAND FORMING THE
BIONET: DOWN FROM 85 000 ha
IN 2009

THE BIONET MAKES UP
34,18%
OF TOTAL MUNICIPAL LAND

Source: City of Cape Town State of the Environment 2022. Available: https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/City%20research%20reports%20and%20review/CCT_State_of_the_Environment_2022.pdf.

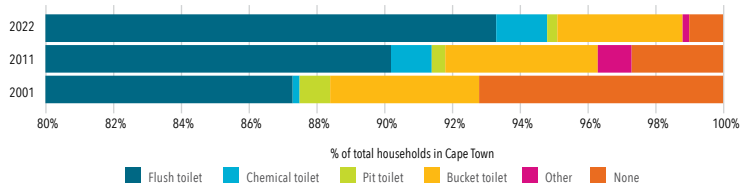
BASIC SERVICES AND MOBILITY

Access to piped water



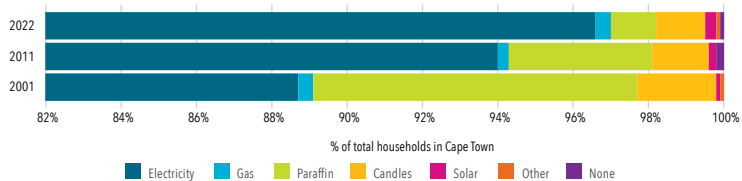
Source: Census (2001, 2011 & 2022), Statistics South Africa.

Access to toilet facilities



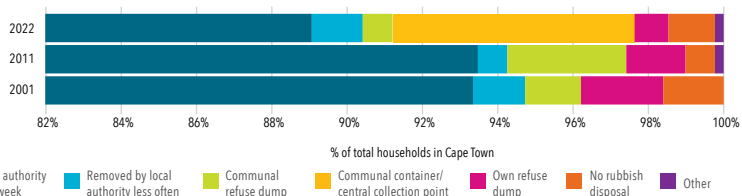
Source: Census (2001, 2011 & 2022), Statistics South Africa.

Energy for lighting



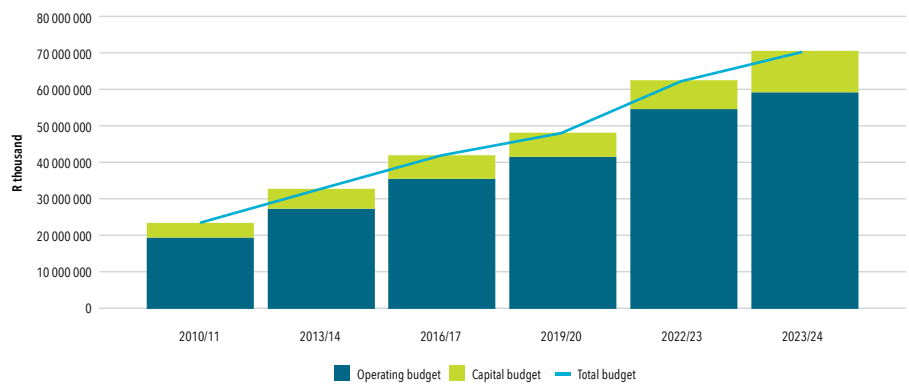
Source: Census (2001, 2011 & 2022), Statistics South Africa.

Access to weekly refuse removal



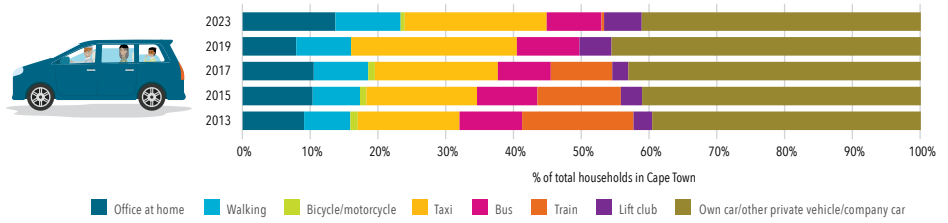
Source: Census (2001, 2011 & 2022), Statistics South Africa.

Capital and operating budgets for the City of Cape Town



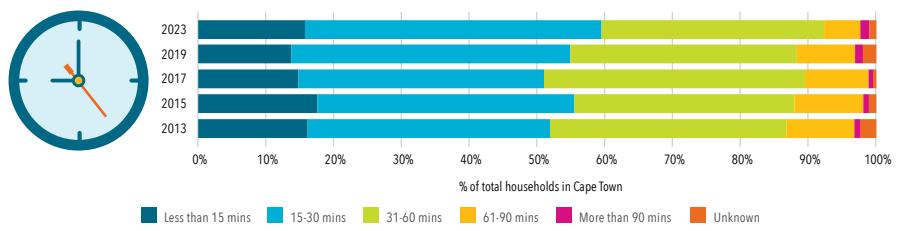
Source: CCT Budget Department

Main mode of travel to place of employment



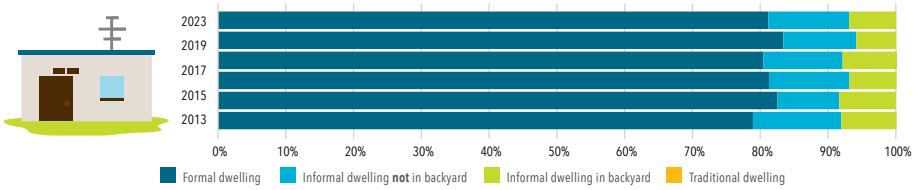
Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa. The GHS 2022 did not have transport data for 2020 and 2021.
 Note: Public transport use in Cape Town has decreased between 2013 and 2022. Rail specifically decreased from 16,3% in 2013 to a little over 0% in 2022.

Time-taken to travel to place of employment



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa.

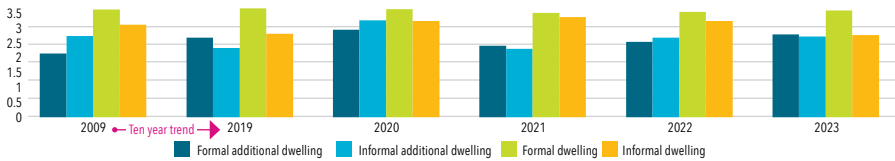
Reported dwelling type



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa.

Note: A formal dwelling is a structure built according to approved building plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere. An informal dwelling is a makeshift structure not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example shacks or shanties in informal settlements, serviced stands or proclaimed townships. They can also be in the backyards of other dwelling types. Informal dwellings are also referred to as a shack or shanty.

Average household size per dwelling type



Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

In 2020, there was an unusual increase in the number of informal additional dwellings as the Covid-19 pandemic hit, leaving many people without employment and unable to afford their usual place of living.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO THE INTERNET

40% 2009 89,6% 2023

Source: General Household Survey, Statistics South Africa

Approximate internet access by population group

| | 2009 | 2023 |
|---------------|------|------|
| BLACK AFRICAN | 20% | 90% |
| COLOURED | 39% | 86% |
| ASIAN | 79% | 100% |
| WHITE | 76% | 95% |

Note: The most common form of internet access by residents is mobile internet, which includes internet access via mobile phones and other mobile internet devices. In 2023, approximately 10% of residents still do not have access to the internet.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This State of Cape Town 2024 report was compiled by the Research Branch of the City's Policy and Strategy Department in the Future Planning and Resilience Directorate, with contributions from other Departmental Data Custodians. Kayleen Simpson and Natasha Primo provided editorial input. The report was project-managed and collated by Aa-ishah Petersen, with inputs from Jameyah Armien, Catherine Kannemeyer-Kay, Sivuyile Rilityana, Laurney Hawkins and Masithembe Gift Nunu.





POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT

HEALTH & WELL-BEING

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL WEALTH

BASIC SERVICES AND MOBILITY





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