



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD



STATE of CAPE TOWN 2014

CELEBRATING
20 YEARS
of DEMOCRACY



Making progress possible. Together.



The infographics and data presented in this pamphlet are a selection drawn from the State of Cape Town Report 2014, the fifth in a series produced biannually by the City of Cape Town.

Five broad urban development related themes are covered: **social, economy, natural wealth, urban growth and form** (from an infrastructure access and quality perspective), and **urban governance**.

The full State of Cape Town 2014 report outlines the current context of Cape Town, a snapshot of its profile and the issues, key challenges and opportunities facing the city into the future.

It seeks to provide information and evidence-based analysis while also highlighting issues that need to be kept track of and attended to as the city moves forward, into the future.

The infographics and report are not City policy documents; rather, they are one of a range of informants to policy, strategy and, importantly, implementation and improved service delivery.

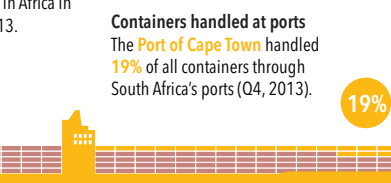
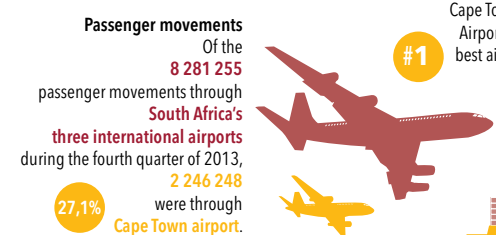
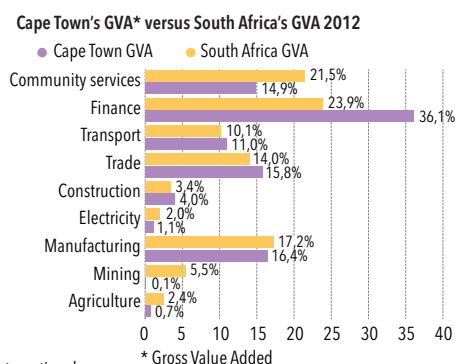
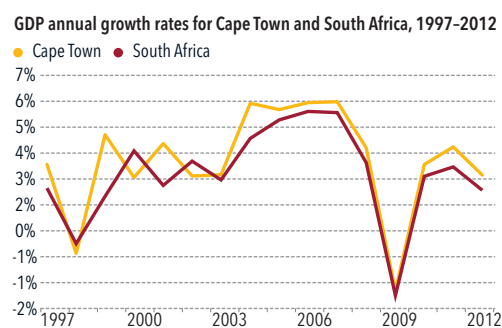
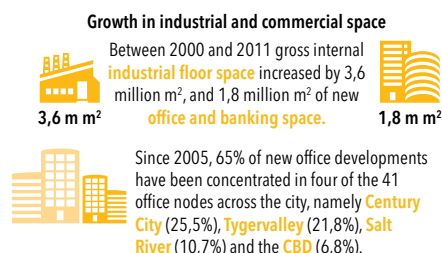
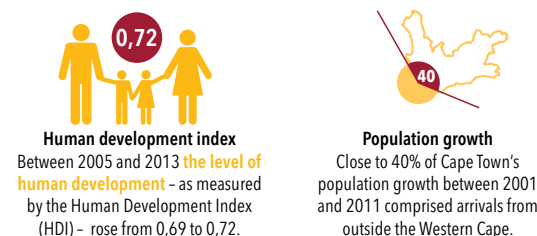
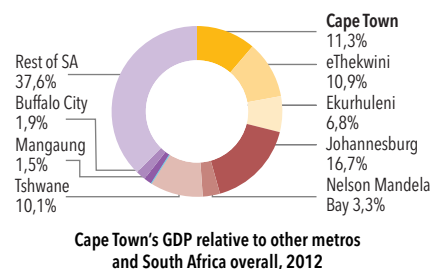
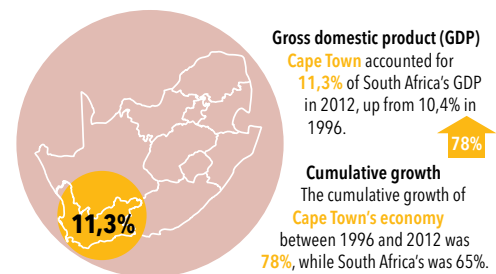
In 2014, the 20th anniversary of democracy in South Africa is celebrated. Where the data allows, the report provides a 20-year view and trend analyses on the changes in Cape Town.

The full State of Cape Town 2014 report, including details on sources used in the infographics, is available for download on the City of Cape Town website at <http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/stats/CityReports/Pages/IDP.aspx>.

Disclaimer/Exclusions of claims

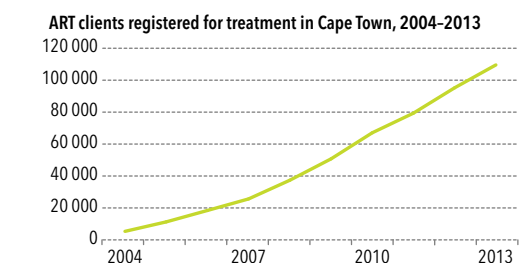
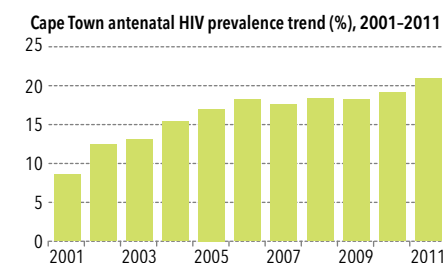
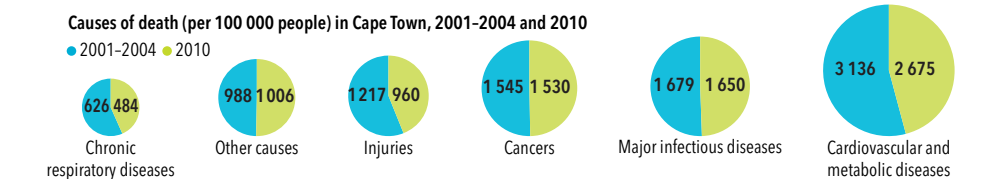
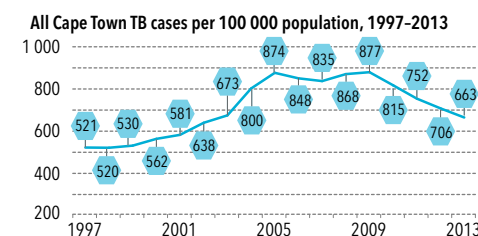
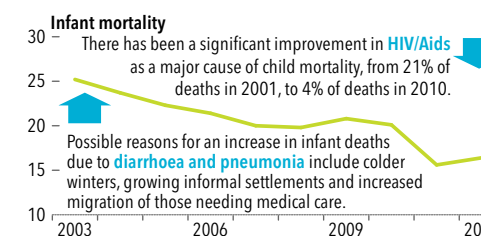
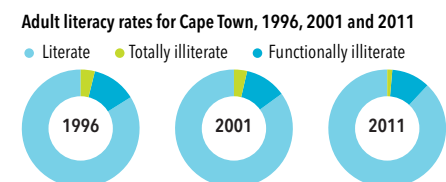
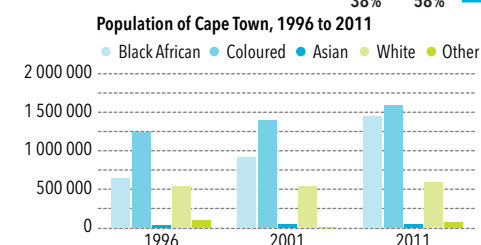
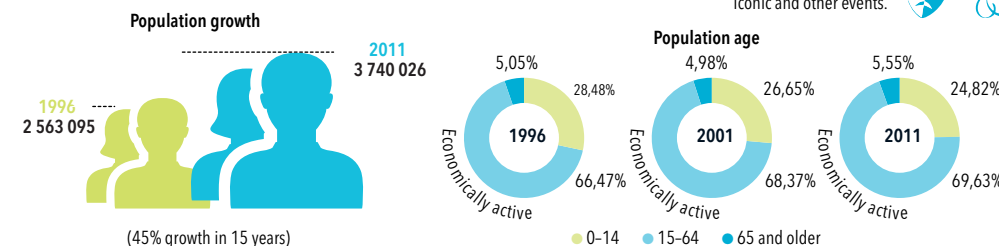
All efforts and due care have been taken to ensure the accuracy in the assembly, analysis and compilation of data and information in this pamphlet and report. However, readers of this pamphlet and report are deemed to have waived and renounced all rights to any claim against the City of Cape Town Council, its officers, servants or agents for any loss or damage of any nature whatsoever arising from any use or reliance upon such data, information, analysis or compilations. Any feedback, comments or suggestions on the pamphlet and report are welcomed and can be e-mailed to Devinfo@capetown.gov.za. © City of Cape Town 2014

Cape Town's ECONOMY at a glance

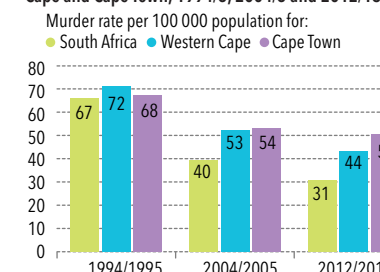


Cape Town's SOCIAL at a glance

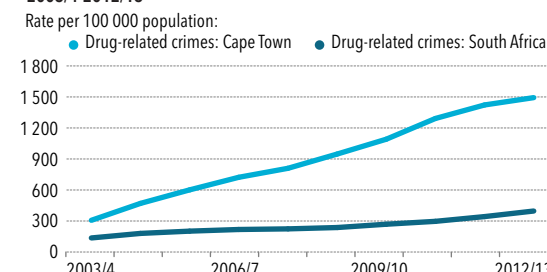
Iconic events
The City hosts and funds more than 40 iconic and other events.



Murder rate (per 100 000): South Africa, Western Cape and Cape Town, 1994/5, 2004/5 and 2012/13



All reported drug-related crimes in Cape Town and South Africa, 2003/4-2012/13



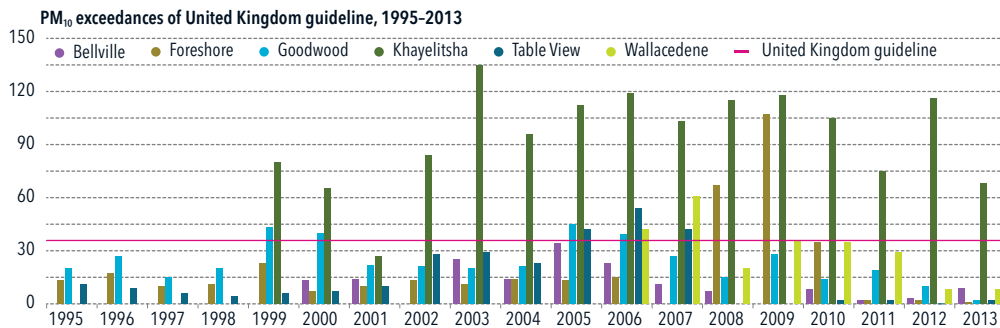
Labour force
Employment in Cape Town increased by **238 915** jobs between 2005 and 2013.

Informal sector
8,7% of total employment is located in the informal sector (Q4, 2013).



Expanded unemployment rate
As labour force growth exceeded employment growth, the strict unemployment rate in Cape Town increased from **19,2% to 24,9%** between 2005 and 2013.

Cape Town's NATURAL WEALTH at a glance



Source of PM₁₀ particles

In summer, PM₁₀ pollution in Khayelitsha primarily consists of dust from unpaved roads and verges as well as unvegetated open spaces. In winter, vehicle emissions and smoke from cooking and heating fires are the primary source.



Energy use

Cape Town's total annual energy use in 2007 was around 128 million GJ (gigajoule), which constituted approximately 5% of South Africa's total energy demand.



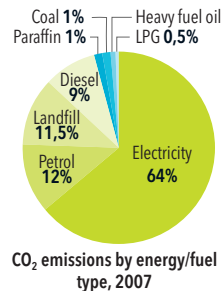
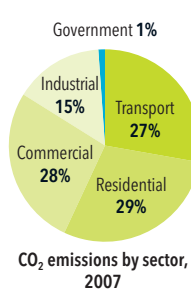
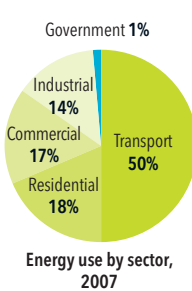
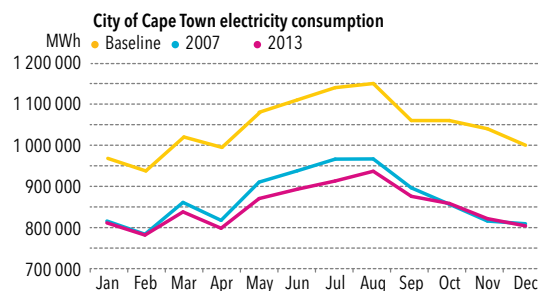
Cape Town's electricity use accounts for 64% of its carbon footprint. The residential and commercial sectors account for 83% of electricity use and 54% of carbon emissions (2007).



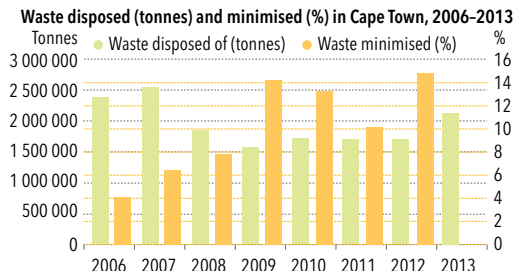
CO₂ emissions per person
In the 2007 baseline year, Cape Town's per-capita emissions were 7,8 tonnes CO₂ per person.



CO₂ emissions per tonne
In South Africa, 85% of electricity is generated through burning coal. Coal is highly carbon-intensive (and water-intensive), with 2,4 tonnes of CO₂ emitted per tonne of coal (2007).



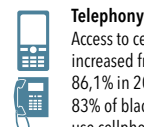
Waste disposal at the City's three landfill sites reached a high of around 2.5 million tonnes, or 730 kg of waste per person, in 2007, followed by a sharp drop in volume from 2007 to 2012. Around 12% of the municipal waste stream is diverted from landfill through the City's waste minimisation programmes and 18% is diverted through private-sector programmes.



Cape Town's URBAN GROWTH AND FORM at a glance

Households' access to basic services

	1996	2011
Water supply	97,8%	99,3%
Sanitation	94,8%	97,3%
Electricity supply	86,8%	94,0%
Refuse removal	93,2%	97,7%



Telephony

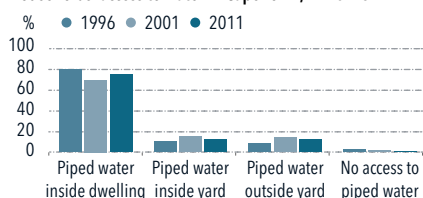
Access to cellphones and/or landlines increased from 61,2% in 1996 to 86,1% in 2007, and to 91,3% in 2011. 83% of black Africans in Cape Town use cellphones as their sole means of communication.

Internet access

Census 2011 showed that more than 50% of all Cape Town households do not have internet. The City aims to "bridge the digital divide" by providing less-advantaged communities with connectivity through its **broadband infrastructure roll-out** project.



Households' access to water in Cape Town, 1996-2011



Social amenities

Easily accessible social amenities have been linked to higher residential satisfaction and quality of life. In 2014, there are **446 sports and recreational amenities** across Cape Town, including: 165 community centres, 207 sports facilities, 38 recreational hubs, 36 swimming pools, 3 348 community parks, 13 district parks, 604 greenbelt open spaces. In addition, the City of Cape Town maintains more than **5 400 public open spaces**.



Informal dwellings

Population growth resulted in an increase in households living in informal dwellings: **1996 - 19,2% (3,3% backyard) 2011 - 20,5% (7,0% backyard)**

There are approximately **376 informal settlements**, consisting of **146 488 dwellings**. The official number for service delivery is **149 860 service points**.



The number of **households in informal settlements** declined slightly from 15,9% in 1996 to 13,5% in 2011.



Housing opportunities

During the 2012/13 financial year, the City of Cape Town spent a total of **93,6%** of its Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG) and delivered a total of **6 394 sites, 4 353 top structures and 1 727 other housing opportunities**.

Backyarder programme

The backyarder service programme provides individual water and sanitation installations - including the installation of an enclosed toilet with a tap and wash trough - and a refuse bin per backyard.



Policing and safety services

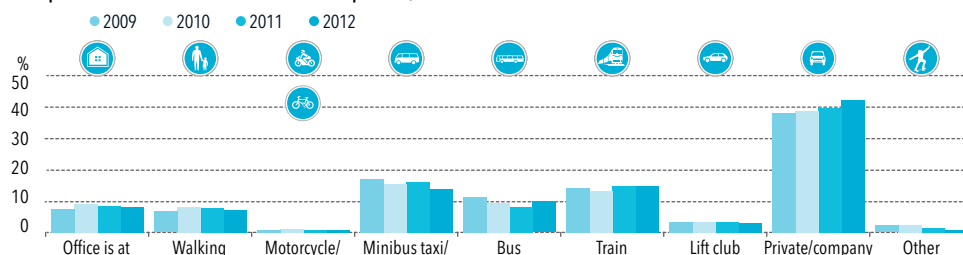
Residents are served by 61 South African Police Service Stations (2012/2013). The City of Cape Town's policing services include: • Metro Police • Traffic Services • Law Enforcement • Specialised Services.



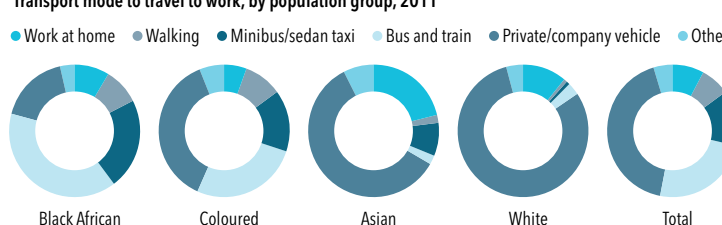
Health care facilities

Residents have access to **137 health care facilities** (community health centres, satellite clinics and mobile clinics offering primary health care, maternal and child health services and preventive and promotional programmes). City Health manages 97, and the Western Cape Government 40 (2012).

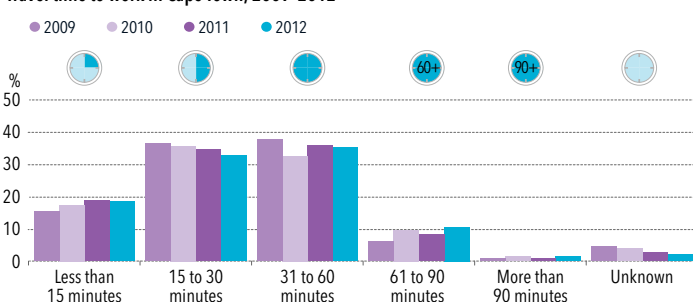
Transport modes to travel to and from work in Cape Town, 2009-2012



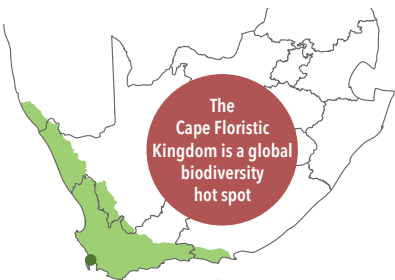
Transport mode to travel to work, by population group, 2011



Travel time to work in Cape Town, 2009-2012



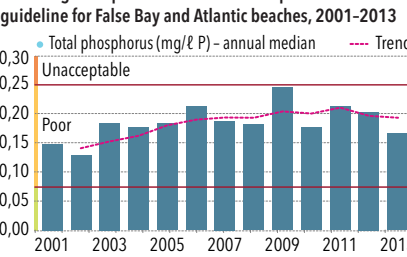
The use of private or company vehicles in Cape Town increased from **37,8%** in 2009 to **42,0%** in 2012. Minibus/metered taxis were the second most-used mode of transport, followed by trains and buses.



Cape Floristic Region

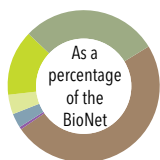
78 555 km², with 9 600 plant species - 69% of which are endangered. There are 6 endemic vegetation types in Cape Town, and over 300 of Cape Town's plant species are threatened with extinction.

Percentage compliance with DWA's 80th percentile recreational guideline for False Bay and Atlantic beaches, 2001-2013



Conserved land within Cape Town, 2014

As a percentage of the Biodiversity Network (BioNet):	
• SANParks reserves	24 850 ha 29,2%
• City nature reserves in process	11 850 ha 13,9%
• Existing City nature reserves	3 504 ha 4,1%
• CapeNature reserves	2 664 ha 3,1%
• Perpetuity stewardship agreements	497 ha 0,5%



Critical in Cape Town

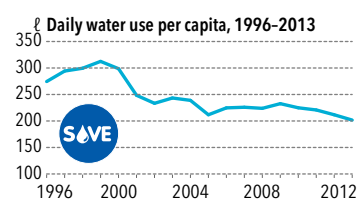
Of the 21 South African critically endangered vegetation types, 52% are found in Cape Town - and 13 plant species are already extinct (2011).



Over 60% of the original extent of Cape Town's natural vegetation has been lost, including 85,5% of Cape Flats Sand Fynbos, 91% of Swartland Shale Renosterveld, and 55% of Cape Flats Dune Strandveld.



Drinking water quality compliance with DWA Blue Drop standards (2012).



Annual water usage increased from 250 000 megalitres (Mℓ) in 1996 to 284 000 Mℓ in 2013, with highs of around 305 000 Mℓ in 1999 and 2009. However **per-capita water use has declined** from a high of approximately 312 ℓ per capita per day in 1999 to just over 200 ℓ per capita per day in 2013.

City of Cape Town GOVERNANCE at a glance

Consolidation into one City



Serving a fast-growing population ...

1996
2 563 095 residents

which became ...

2001
2 893 249 residents (12,9% growth) which became ...

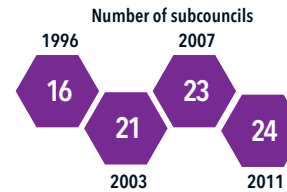
2011
3 740 026 residents (29,3% growth)

Cape Town's population grew by



45,9%
between 1996 and 2011

... in a more representative manner



Responding to residents

100
FreeCall lines linked directly to the City's Corporate Contact Centre by June 2014. **38 566** calls from FreeCall lines in 2013.

1 059 378
calls answered by the City's corporate call centre between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2013 - around 4 200 a weekday.

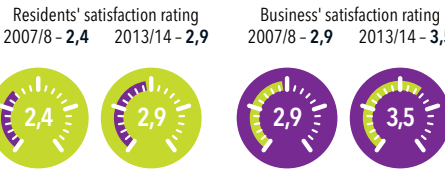
2002
Five City libraries offer Smart Cape free internet access in a pilot project.

2014
98 City libraries offer Smart Cape facilities.



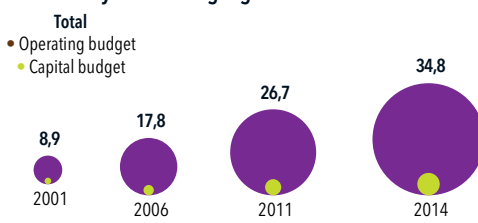
Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS)

The average rating of overall performance (on a five-point scale)



Solid financial stewardship and internal systems

14 years of budget growth in R billions



Cape Town has earned **10** consecutive unqualified audits from the Auditor-General. The City's credit rating from **Moody's** - the highest that a South African municipality can obtain.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

2001 - 2003
113 key legacy systems inherited from 7 different councils.

2003 onwards
A single ERP system streamlines operations, reduces costs and improves service delivery.