Poverty in Perspective

Statistics South Africa

Contextualizing Poverty and Inequality in the WC, with further emphasis on the generational and endemic nature of poverty as it affects women and the girl child in the WC
South Africa’s population, mid-2020 is 59.62 million
More than half of the population live in **3 provinces** (GP, KZN and WC)

**WC** has close to 7 million inhabitants

**Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2020**

15,49 M

15,49 M

GP

11,53 M

KZN

7,01 M

WC

6,73 M

EC

5,85 M

LP

4,68 M

MP

4,11 M

NW

2,93 M

FS

1,29 M

NC

Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2020

26,0%

19,3%

11,8%

11,3%

9,8%

7,8%

6,9%

4,9%

2,2%
The districts shown represented around 11% of the population of WC

*Mid Year Population Estimates for 2021 District Projections based on 2020 Series*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Cape Town Metro</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Winelands DM</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Route DM</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overberg DM</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Coast DM</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Karoo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Approximately 50.7% of the population in the WC is female.

WC population, mid-2020
by sex

Source: Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2020
Overberg DM has a slightly lower proportion of Females than males

- WC - Cape Winelands District Municipality (DC2)
  - Males: 49.4%
  - Females: 50.6%

- WC - Central Karoo District Municipality (DC5)
  - Males: 47.2%
  - Females: 52.8%

- WC - City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality
  - Males: 49.5%
  - Females: 50.5%

- WC - Overberg District Municipality (DC3)
  - Males: 50.5%
  - Females: 49.5%

- WC - West Coast District Municipality (DC1)
  - Males: 49.5%
  - Females: 50.5%

- WC - Garden Route (DC4)
  - Males: 47.8%
  - Females: 52.2%

Mid Year Population Estimates District Projections based on 2020 Series
WC has around 62% Youth and Adults (15-59) within the Province

Population by age category and province, 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elderly (60+) within each province</th>
<th>Children under 15 within each province</th>
<th>Youth and Adult</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LP 8,9%</td>
<td>39,2%</td>
<td>51,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC 11,4%</td>
<td>36,6%</td>
<td>52,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP 7,9%</td>
<td>36,1%</td>
<td>56,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZN 8,1%</td>
<td>35,2%</td>
<td>56,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC 10,2%</td>
<td>32,4%</td>
<td>57,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW 9,0%</td>
<td>31,5%</td>
<td>59,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS 9,9%</td>
<td>31,1%</td>
<td>59,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA 9,1%</td>
<td>28,6%</td>
<td>62,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC 10,3%</td>
<td>27,7%</td>
<td>62,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP 8,5%</td>
<td>24,5%</td>
<td>67,0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nationally, 42 per cent lived with mothers only. WC had the lowest proportion of children living with neither parent. Children in affluent provinces were most likely to live with both parents. Children's living arrangements was likely to affect their performance at school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Lived with neither</th>
<th>Lived with mother</th>
<th>Lived with both</th>
<th>Lived with father</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WC</td>
<td>11,5%</td>
<td>36,3%</td>
<td>48,5%</td>
<td>3,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>11,8%</td>
<td>32,2%</td>
<td>52,9%</td>
<td>3,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>19,2%</td>
<td>40,0%</td>
<td>38,3%</td>
<td>2,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>22,4%</td>
<td>46,5%</td>
<td>25,6%</td>
<td>5,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>21,3%</td>
<td>42,0%</td>
<td>32,7%</td>
<td>4,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>23,4%</td>
<td>42,5%</td>
<td>31,3%</td>
<td>2,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>22,2%</td>
<td>44,2%</td>
<td>29,6%</td>
<td>4,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>23,5%</td>
<td>45,0%</td>
<td>29,1%</td>
<td>2,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KZN</td>
<td>25,5%</td>
<td>49,1%</td>
<td>19,8%</td>
<td>5,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>34,6%</td>
<td>41,0%</td>
<td>20,7%</td>
<td>3,7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20.6% of Female headed households in WC do not have an employed household member

Households without an employed household member by sex of household head, 2010

- EC: 34.4% Female, 54.4% Male
- LP: 29.7% Female, 53.6% Male
- FS: 28.5% Female, 49.6% Male
- NW: 27.0% Female, 48.4% Male
- NC: 26.9% Female, 38.4% Male
- KZN: 23.4% Female, 40.6% Male
- MP: 22.7% Female, 41.9% Male
- RSA: 22.0% Female, 40.6% Male
- WC: 17.6% Female, 20.6% Male
- GP: 15.5% Female, 31.7% Male

Source: Marginal Groups Indicator Report 2019
Of those employed in the WC females accounted for 41.3% of those in Managerial occupations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manager</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technician</td>
<td>57.8%</td>
<td>42.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and services</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled agriculture</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craft and related trade</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>91.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and machine operator</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic worker</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: QLFS Q4:2020
Around **21%** of WC Population is considered poor based on the Lower Bound Poverty Line. *(Money metric Poverty)*

Source: Poverty Trend Report
Threshold of absolute deprivation. The amount of money required to purchase the minimum required daily energy intake.

**Upper-Bound Poverty Line**

**R1268**

* Austere threshold below which one has to choose between food and important non-food items.

**Lower-Bound Poverty Line**

**R840**

* Based on April 2020 prices

**Food Poverty Line**

**R585**

* Threshold of relative deprivation below which people cannot afford the minimum desired lifestyle by most South Africans.

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* Source: National Poverty Lines

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* Based on April 2020 prices
**WC Money-metric Poverty headcounts in 2015**

**Upper-Bound Poverty Line**
- Poor - 37.1%
- Non Poor - 62.9%

**Lower-Bound Poverty Line**
- Poor - 21.3%
- Non Poor - 78.7%

**Food Poverty Line**
- Poor - 10.0%
- Non Poor - 90.0%

**National Figure**

**Source:** Living Conditions Survey

*Is the Rand value below which individuals are unable to purchase or consume enough food to supply them with minimum per-capita-per-day energy requirement for good health.*
The South African Multidimensional Poverty indicators provide a more holistic view of poverty.
The four dimensions of the SAMPI

Health
- Child mortality (death of child under 5)
- Years of schooling (completed 5 years of schooling)
- School attendance (school-aged child out of school)

Education
- Deprivation cut-offs
  - Lighting (no electricity)
  - Heating (no electricity)
  - Cooking (no electricity)
  - Water (no piped water)
  - Sanitation (no flush toilet)
  - Dwelling (informal/traditional/caravan/tent)
  - Assets (no radio/TV/phone/car)

Living standards
- Economic activity
  - Unemployment (adults unemployed)

Economic activity
WC had significantly lower levels of multidimensional poverty than the SA average over the three periods.

*Multidimensional Poverty by Geographic Various levels 2001-2016*
In 2016 *West Coast DM* had the highest rate of multidimensional poverty of the two districts shown.
Multidimensional Poverty Drivers

- **UNEMPLOYMENT**
  - 2001: 33
  - 2011: 40
  - 2016: 52

- **YEARS OF SCHOOLING**
  - 2001: 11
  - 2011: 14
  - 2016: 16

- **SANITATION**
  - 2001: 7
  - 2011: 6
  - 2016: 7

- **ASSETS**
  - 2001: 7
  - 2011: 5
  - 2016: 4

- **ENERGY FOR HEATING**
  - 2001: 7
  - 2011: 7
  - 2016: 7

- **WATER**
  - 2001: 6
  - 2011: 6
  - 2016: 6

- **ENERGY FOR COOKING**
  - 2001: 7
  - 2011: 6
  - 2016: 5

- **ENERGY FOR LIGHTING**
  - 2001: 6
  - 2011: 6
  - 2016: 6

- **TYPE OF DWELLING**
  - 2001: 5
  - 2011: 5
  - 2016: 5

- **SCHOOL ATTENDANCE**
  - 2001: 4
  - 2011: 2
  - 2016: 1

- **CHILD MORTALITY**
  - 2001: 1
  - 2011: 1
  - 2016: 1

Source: The South African MPI

CS 2016
Grants remain a significant source of income for SA households, particularly in rural areas, 70% of household income is sourced from salaries in WC.

Percentage distribution of sources of household income by province, 2019

Source: GHS 2019
In 2019 WC was above the national average in households connected to mains electricity with 88.4%
WC had the highest levels of households with improved access to sanitation
96.5% of households in the West Coast main source of water for drinking was delivered via a piped connection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Coast</td>
<td>96.5%</td>
<td>94.1%</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overberg</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>95.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Community Survey 2016.
Vulnerable Groups are defined as a part of the South African population that experience a higher risk of poverty and social exclusion than the general population.

Women are amongst these groups
WC has the lowest proportion of agricultural households at 3.6% within the province.

Western Cape: 3.6%
Northern Cape: 13.8%
North West: 13.4%
KwaZulu-Natal: 18.6%
Free State: 16.6%
Mpumalanga: 18.2%
Limpopo: 24.1%
Gauteng: 4.9%
South Africa: 13.8%
Eastern Cape: 27.9%
In 2019 WC had 11.1% of female headed households that reported suffering from hunger.

Source: Marginal Groups Indicator Report 2019
18.2% of Female-headed households in Overberg DM are likely to run out of money to buy food.

Source: CS 2016
Gender pay gap examined, findings from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey
In 2018 women’s median monthly earnings were 76% of men's median monthly earnings.

Median Female Earnings as a Percentage of Median Male Earnings 2013-2018, QLFS

Source: QLFS 2018
In the WC Females earned 86,9% of men’s median monthly earnings in 2018

Median Female Earnings as a % of Median Male Earnings 2018, QLFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Female Median Earnings</th>
<th>Earnings at Parity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>86,9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>85,7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>81,6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>75,0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>75,0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>74,3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>71,4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>71,4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>66,2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: QLFS 2018
Experience of violence
One in five (21%) partnered women has experienced physical violence by a partner *(Ever Experienced)*

*Experience of violence by any partner, women 18+ years*

- **Physical violence**: 21%
  - Ever Experienced: 8%
  - In the past 12 months: 2%
- **Emotional Violence**: 17%
  - Ever Experienced: 9%
  - In the past 12 months: 2%
- **Sexual violence**: 6%
  - Ever Experienced: 2%
  - In the past 12 months: 2%

*Source: SADHS 2016*
Ever-experience of partner violence is at **21%** in WC for physical violence.

**Experience of physical violence by any partner, women 18+ years by province**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Ever experienced physical violence</th>
<th>Ever experienced emotional violence</th>
<th>Ever experienced sexual violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western Cape</strong></td>
<td><strong>21%</strong></td>
<td><strong>20%</strong></td>
<td><strong>4%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Stats SA: Mid-year population estimates 2018*
Thank You