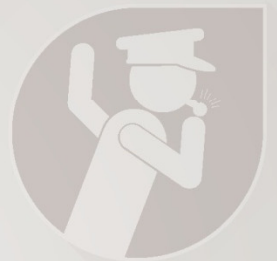




Western Cape  
Government



Cape Winelands District Municipality

2019



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## CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT: AT A GLANCE

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# Cape Winelands District: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population

**917 462**



Households

**236 006**

## Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate 80.6%

Retention Rate 67.7%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 26.4

## Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient 0.602

Human Development Index 0.698

## Health

2018/19



Primary Health Care Facilities

72

Immunisation Rate

61.8%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

91

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

14.2

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

5 454

DUI

818

Drug-related Crimes

10 751

Murder

336

Sexual Offences

835

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

98.6%

Refuse Removal

81.8%



Electricity

96.9%



Sanitation

92.6%



Housing

81.0%



## Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities 237

## Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

9.5%



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Increased inequality

Risk 2 Growing demand for basic services

Risk 3 Deteriorating education outcomes

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Finance, insurance, real estate & business services

**19.8%**

Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation

**18.6%**

Manufacturing

**15.6%**

# 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Accurate and reliable population data lies at the heart of the municipal budget and planning process as it is the primary variable informing the demand for basic services and the subsequent allocation of resources. Changes in population figures can mostly be attributed to three broad demographic processes namely, fertility, mortality and migration rates.

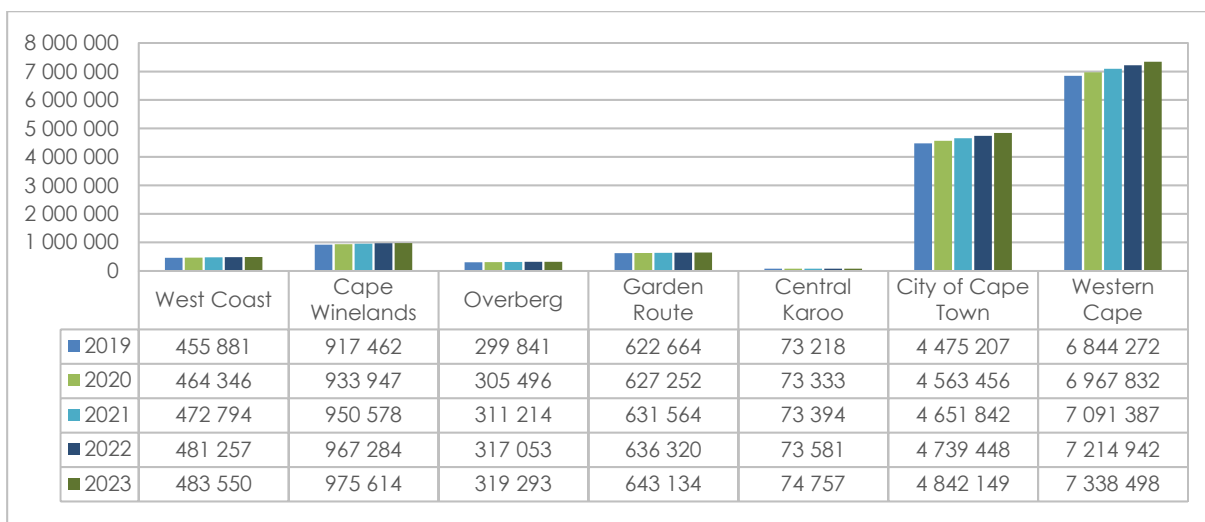
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well an overview of population density per local municipal area.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2030) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2025.

*Data source: Department of Social Development, 2019*



# POPULATION



With a population of 917 462 in 2019, the Cape Winelands District (CWD) is by far the most populated municipal district (with the exception of the metro) in the Western Cape. This total is expected to grow to 975 614 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.5 per cent which is slightly lower when compared to the Western Cape average annual growth rate of 1.8 per cent across the same period.

| All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023 |             |             |             |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Municipality                               | 2019        | 2020        | 2021        | 2022        | 2023        |
| City of Cape Town                          | 97.3        | 97.5        | 97.6        | 97.8        | 97.9        |
| West Coast                                 | 98.2        | 98.3        | 98.4        | 98.4        | 98.4        |
| <b>Cape Winelands</b>                      | <b>97.7</b> | <b>97.6</b> | <b>97.6</b> | <b>97.5</b> | <b>97.7</b> |
| Overberg                                   | 101.7       | 101.5       | 101.4       | 101.3       | 101.8       |
| Garden Route                               | 94.4        | 94.         | 94.0        | 93.9        | 92.9        |
| Central Karoo                              | 92.4        | 92.1        | 91.7        | 91.6        | 91.4        |
| <b>Western Cape</b>                        | <b>97.3</b> | <b>97.4</b> | <b>97.4</b> | <b>97.5</b> | <b>97.5</b> |

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population (Moultrie et al., 2013: 9). As per above table, there are less males than females in the CWD as well as the Western Cape in general. The SR for the CWD remains mostly stable towards 2023. Overberg is the only district with more males per 100 females.

| Cape Winelands District: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025 |                          |                              |             |                  |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Year  | Children<br>0 – 14 Years | Working Age<br>16 – 65 Years | Aged<br>65+ | Dependency Ratio |
| 2019  | 247 461                  | 622 400                      | 47 601      | 47.4             |
| 2022  | 257 205                  | 655 965                      | 54 113      | 47.5             |
| 2025  | 266 035                  | 684 126                      | 59 403      | 47.6             |
| Growth  | 1.2%                     | 1.6%                         | 3.8%        | -                |

The above table depicts the CWD's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates those who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and senior citizens). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

Between 2019 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged 65+ cohort which grows at an annual average rate of 3.8 per cent. This increase, coupled with limited population growth in the child and working age cohorts increases the dependency ratio towards 2025.

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE

| Cape Winelands District: Household size, 2019 – 2023 |      |      |      |      |
|--|------|------|------|------|
| 2019   | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| 4.0  | 4.0  | 3.9  | 3.9  | 3.9  |

Household size refers to the number of people per household. It is worth noting that although the number of households in the CWD area are increasing, the actual size of households is trending downwards. This potentially implies an inflow of young professionals (either single, as couples or with small family groupings) into the area in search of job opportunities. Other contributing factors include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

# POPULATION DENSITY

| Colour Code | Population per km <sup>2</sup> |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
|             | 0 – 10                         |
|             | 11 – 20                        |
|             | 21 – 30                        |
|             | 31 – 40                        |
|             | 41 - 50                        |
|             | 50+                            |

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks.

In 2019, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 43 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 224 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Drakenstein 185 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Breede Valley 49 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Langeberg 26 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Witzenberg 13 people/km<sup>2</sup>



# 2

## EDUCATION

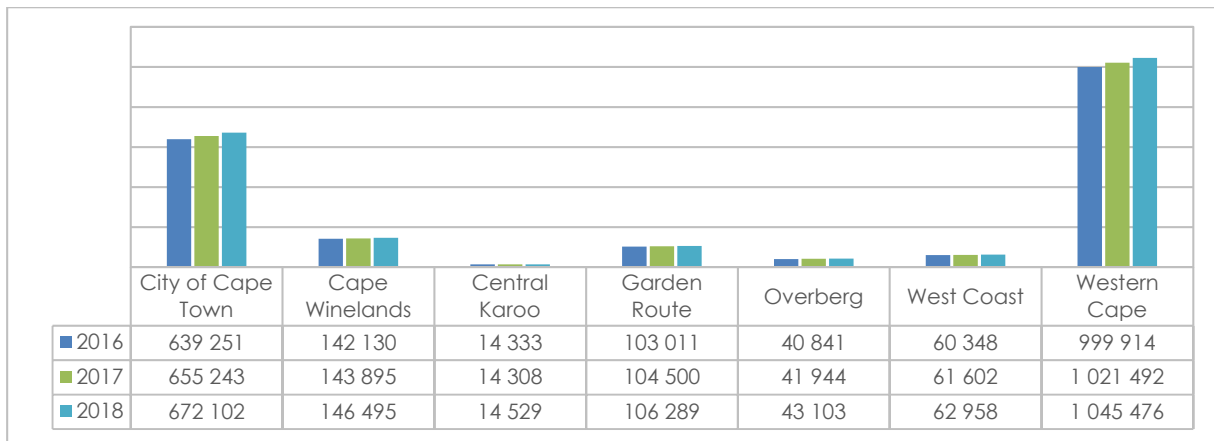
The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such as crime and substance abuse.

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019*





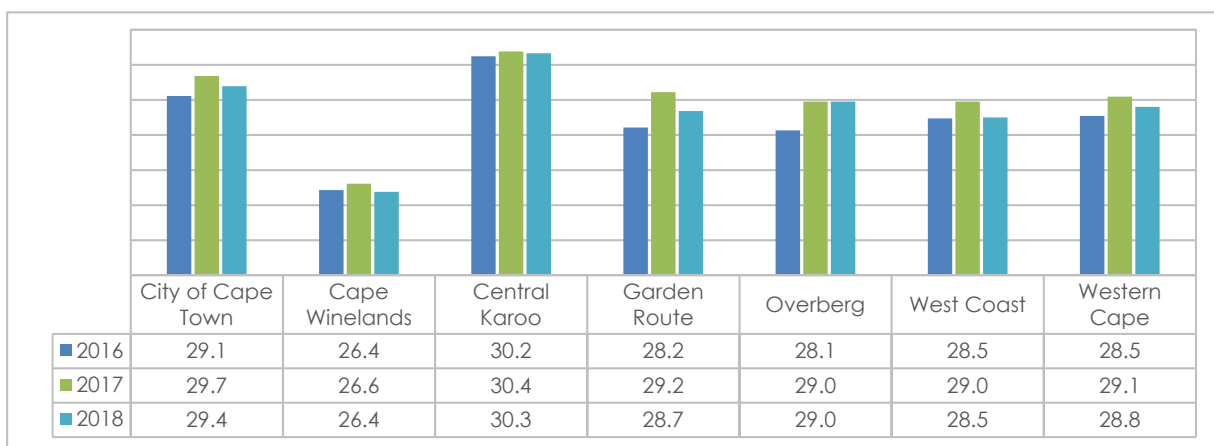
# LEARNER ENROLMENT



The average annual growth in learner enrolment for the Western Cape across the period 2016 to 2018 is expected to be 2.3 per cent. The highest growth in learners is expected to occur in the Overberg District (2.7 per cent) whilst the lowest growth is estimated to be in the CWD (0.7 per cent). Within the CWD, the majority of learners are concentrated in the Drakenstein municipal area. Stellenbosch however, has the highest average annual learner enrolment growth rate of 1.9 per cent in the CWD between 2016 and 2018. Witzenberg experienced the lowest learner enrolment growth rate at 0.9 per cent.

# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

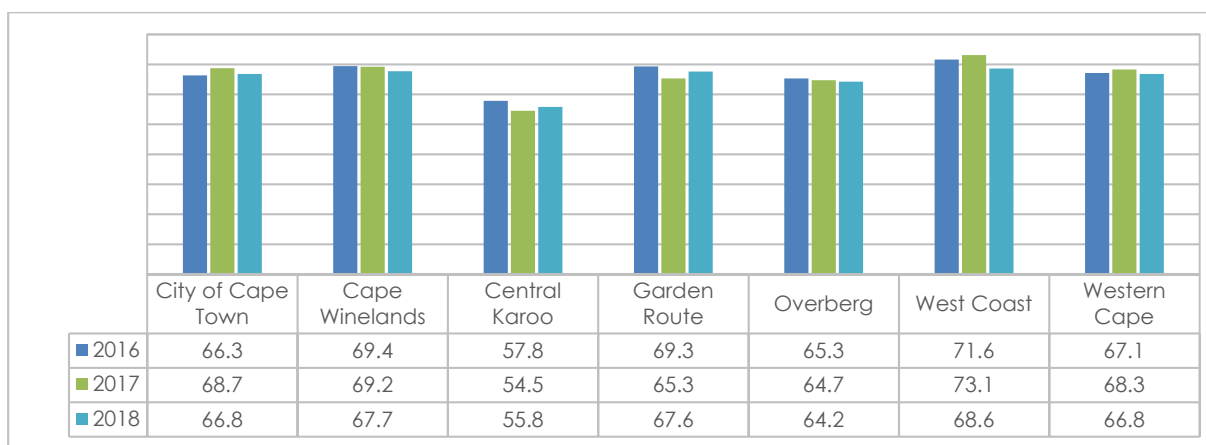
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improved educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.



For 2018, the learner-teacher ratio in the CWD at 26.4 is lower than any other local municipal area in the Western Cape. The Western Cape average was 28.8 learners per teacher while the highest ratio is observed in the Central Karoo District (30.3).

# LEARNER RETENTION

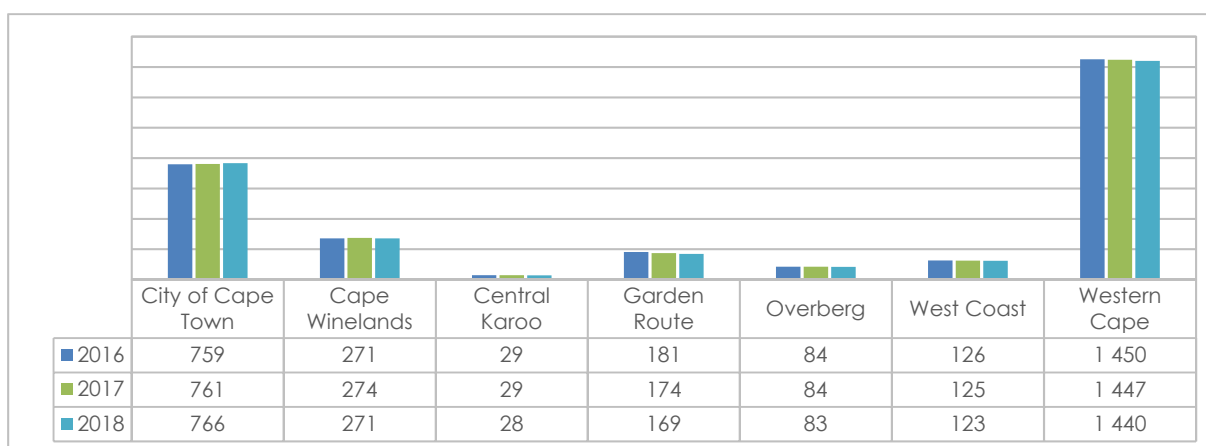
The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner-retention rates are influenced by multiple social, economic and psychological factors.



The learner retention rate for the CWD has been regressing since 2016 to 2018 from 69.4 to 67.7. The West Coast District has in recent times maintained the highest retention rate in the Province. The retention rate for the Western Cape was 66.8 per cent in 2018.

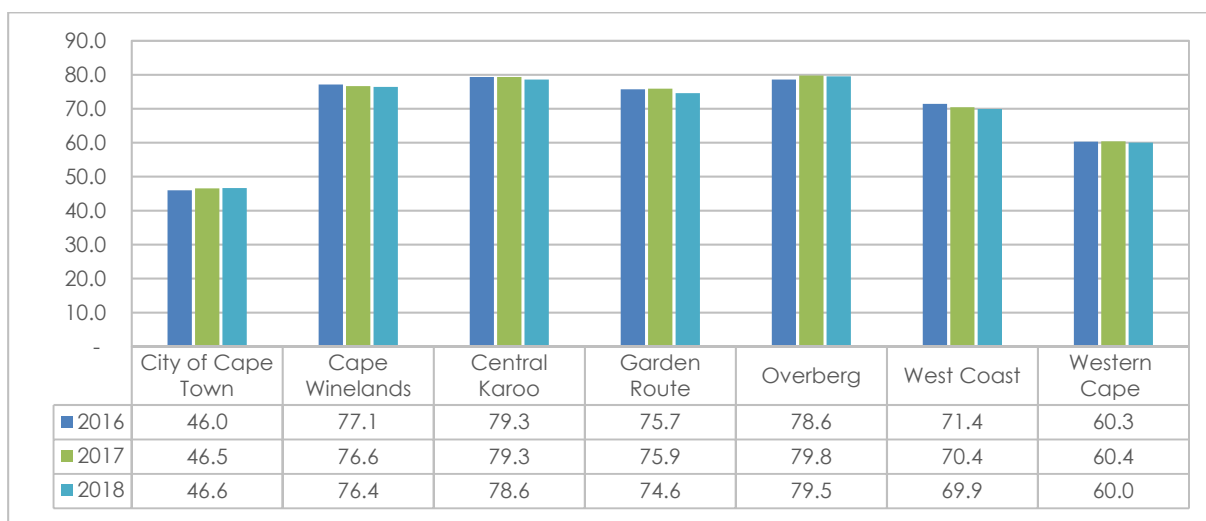
# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The increased availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and schools equipped with libraries/media centres could positively affect academic outcomes.



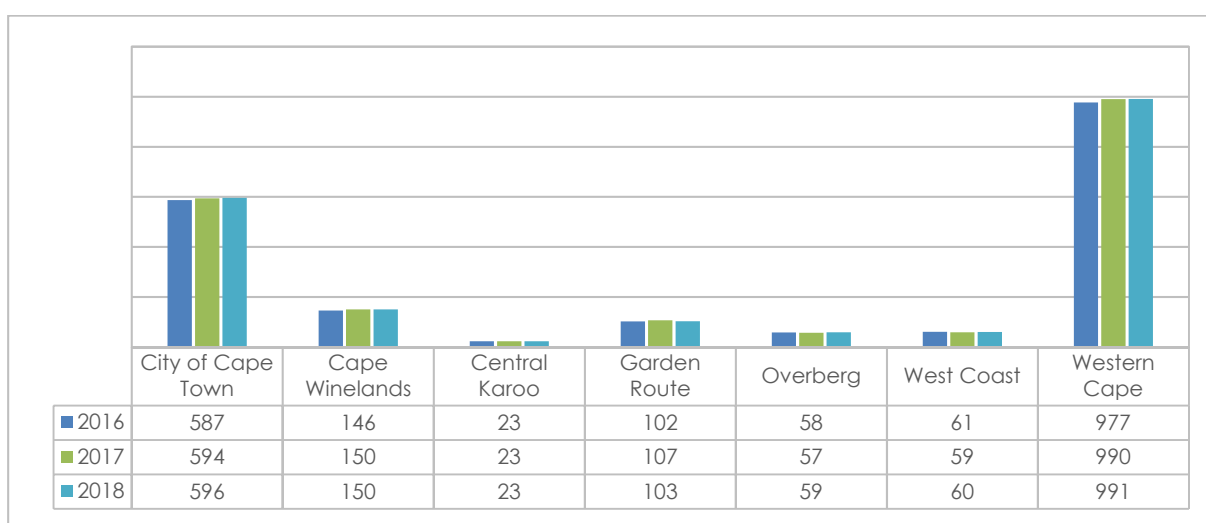
The number of education facilities across the CWD has decreased from 2017 to 2018 with the closing of 3 facilities. Closures of education facilities can impact negatively on education outcomes given the increase in learner enrolment.

## NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the CWD has decreased from 76.6 per cent in 2017 to 76.4 per cent in 2018. This decrease is expected to have a negative impact on education outcomes. A total of 60.0 per cent of all schools in the Western Cape are no-fee schools.

## SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES



Of the 271 schools within the CW, 150 are equipped with libraries from in 2018. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to 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 engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section reflects on the matric pass rates amongst the various local municipal areas in the CKD.

| Area                  | 2016        | 2017        | 2018        |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| City of Cape Town     | 85.4        | 81.6        | 80.9        |
| <b>Cape Winelands</b> | <b>84.7</b> | <b>82.3</b> | <b>80.6</b> |
| Central Karoo         | 76.8        | 79.5        | 78.5        |
| Garden Route          | 85.7        | 82.0        | 81.3        |
| Overberg              | 92.6        | 87.6        | 82.2        |
| West Coast            | 87.5        | 85.9        | 82.0        |
| <b>Western Cape</b>   | <b>85.6</b> | <b>82.1</b> | <b>81.0</b> |

The matric pass rate for the CWD has been regressing from 2016 (84.7 per cent) to 2017 (82.3 per cent) further in 2018 (80.6 per cent).

In 2018, Stellenbosch achieved the highest pass rate in the District (85.2 per cent), followed by Drakenstein (82.1 per cent) and Langeberg (79.0 per cent).

The pass rate in the Witzenberg municipal area has been fluctuating in the last few years, decreasing from 74.5 per cent in 2016 to 72.1 per cent in 2017 before increasing to 73.9 per cent in 2018.

Decreasing pass rates does not instil confidence, but should be seen within context where more students potentially pass matric within a certain region than the previous year (in terms of actual numbers), but that less passed as a percentage of the overall enrolment figure. It could also very well be the case where pass rates overall declined, but that the quality of the pass result improved i.e. more students passed with subjects such as math and science or more students passed with matriculation exemption (requirement for first-degree study at a South African university).

# 3

## HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the Central Karoo District. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

*Data source: Department of Health, 2019*



# 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.

| Area                   | PHC Clinics |           | Community Health Centres | Community Day Centres | Hospitals |          | Treatment Sites |            |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|------------|
|                        | Fixed       | Non-fixed |                          |                       | District  | Regional | ART Clinics     | TB Clinics |
| City of Cape Town      | 69          | 37        | 10                       | 46                    | 8         | 2        | 111             | 128        |
| Cape Winelands         | 39          | 33        | 0                        | 6                     | 4         | 2        | 45              | 94         |
| Overberg               | 17          | 23        | 1                        | 1                     | 4         | 0        | 21              | 43         |
| Garden Route           | 32          | 37        | 0                        | 7                     | 6         | 1        | 51              | 86         |
| West Coast             | 25          | 37        | 0                        | 1                     | 7         | 0        | 43              | 75         |
| Central Karoo District | 8           | 10        | 0                        | 1                     | 4         | 0        | 12              | 22         |

In 2018, there were a total of 72 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in the CWD - 39 fixed and 33 mobile facilities. Although there are no community health centres in the CWD, there were six community day centres. There are 4 district hospitals in the CWD as well as 2 regional hospitals. The District also has a total of 12 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 22 Tuberculosis clinics/sites.

# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

In 2018, the Cape Winelands area had 2 ambulances for every 10 000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

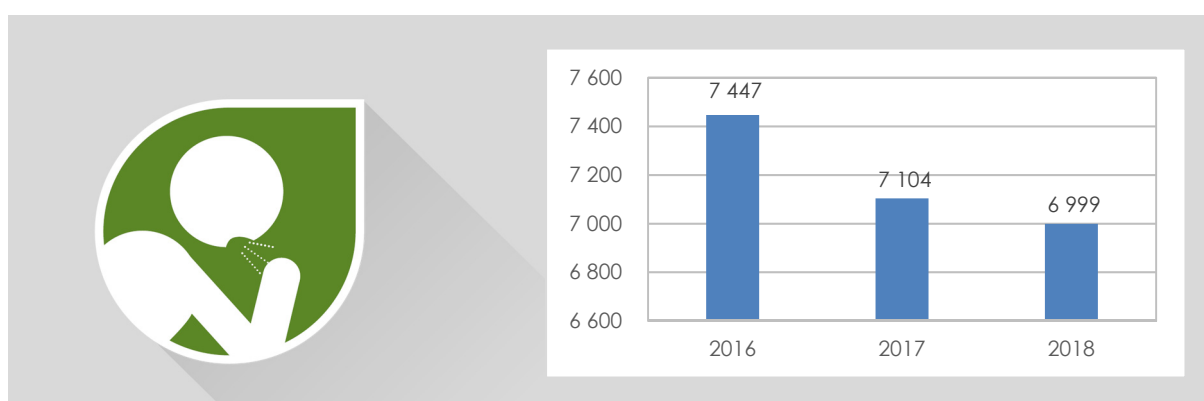
## HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is among the top ten causes of death in the Western Cape Province, accounting for 8.0 per cent of deaths in 2016. HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

| Area              | ART clients that remain with treatment month end |              | Number of new ART patients |            |
|-------------------|--|--------------|----------------------------|------------|
|                   | 2017/18  | 2018/19      | 2017/18                    | 2018/19    |
| City of Cape Town | 180446   | 195 203      | 32 466                     | 29 733     |
| West Coast        | 10 202   | 11 255       | 2 125                      | 2 118      |
| Cape Winelands    | 29 019   | 30 724       | 4 602                      | 3 851      |
| Overberg          | 11 616   | 12 653       | 2 058                      | 1 705      |
| Garden Route      | 21 577   | 23 317       | 3 478                      | 3 009      |
| Central Karoo     | <b>1 884</b>                                     | <b>2 022</b> | <b>292</b>                 | <b>207</b> |

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the CWD municipal area increased by 5.9 per cent from 29 019 patients in 2017/18 to 30 724 in 2018/19. Of concern is the notable decrease in the number of new clients starting ART treatment - the number of new patients in the CWD decreased by 16.3 per cent from 4 602 in 2017/18 to 3 851 in 2018/19. The number of new ART patients in fact decreased across all districts. This could be an indication that the HIV infections are decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

## TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



Tuberculosis accounted for 7.6 per cent of the premature deaths in the Province in 2016. The number of TB patients within the CWD has been decreasing from 7 477 in 2016/17 to 7 104 in 2017/18 and 6 999 in 2018/19. The 6 999 registered TB patients received treatment at 94 TB clinics/treatment sites. Above figures refer to registered patients and should not be interpreted as a general decline in TB infections.

# CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortalities to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDGs).

| Area              | Immunisation Rate |         | Malnutrition |         | Neonatal Mortality Rate |         | Low birth weight |         |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|------------------|---------|
|                   | 2017/18           | 2018/19 | 2017/18      | 2018/19 | 2017/18                 | 2018/19 | 2017/18          | 2018/19 |
| City of Cape Town | 72.6              | 71.6    | 1.2          | 1.1     | 9.1                     | 9.6     | 13.9             | 13.9    |
| West Coast        | 54.3              | 59.1    | 1.7          | 2.1     | 9.2                     | 6.4     | 13.4             | 13.8    |
| Cape Winelands    | 58.9              | 61.8    | 4.7          | 4.4     | 9.5                     | 9.3     | 16.0             | 15.8    |
| Overberg          | 75.0              | 79.5    | 1.4          | 1.5     | 4.2                     | 7.2     | 12.3             | 13.0    |
| Garden Route      | 61.1              | 65.7    | 2.7          | 1.5     | 11.4                    | 9.0     | 17.8             | 16.4    |
| Central Karoo     | 73.0              | 71.3    | 5.6          | 3.8     | 19.9                    | 12.1    | 21.9             | 23.4    |

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the CWD increased slightly from 58.9 per cent in 2017/18 to 61.8 per cent in 2018/19. This is the second lowest immunisation rate amongst all districts in the Western Cape.

In 2018/19, there were 4.4 **malnourished children** under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the CWD. This is an improvement from 4.7 the previous year. The CWD had the highest malnutrition rate in 2018/19 amongst all Districts.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the CWD improved from 9.5 deaths in 2017/18 to 9.3 in 2018/19. A fall in the NMR may indicate improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may potentially reflect reporting constraints.

A total of 15.8 per cent of all babies born in facility in the CWD in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 500 grams**. This is a slight improvement from the 16.0 per cent recorded in 2017/18.

## DEFINITIONS

**Immunisation:** The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. 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:** Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. 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:** Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.

**Low birth weight:** Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.



# MATERNAL HEALTH

| Area              | Maternal Mortality Rate |            | Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years |             | Termination of Pregnancy Rate |            |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------|
|                   | 2017/18                 | 2018/19    | 2017/18                               | 2018/19     | 2017/18                       | 2018/19    |
| City of Cape Town | 58                      | 66         | 9.7                                   | 9.6         | 1.1                           | 1.2        |
| West Coast        | 25                      | 71         | 16.6                                  | 16.2        | 0.4                           | 0.4        |
| Cape Winelands    | 51                      | 91         | 13.4                                  | 14.2        | 0.6                           | 0.7        |
| Overberg          | 28                      | 51         | 13.8                                  | 14.7        | 0.5                           | 0.5        |
| Garden Route      | 81                      | 55         | 15.0                                  | 15.9        | 0.6                           | 0.6        |
| Central Karoo     | <b>97</b>               | <b>188</b> | <b>17.4</b>                           | <b>17.7</b> | <b>0.0</b>                    | <b>0.0</b> |

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) has been increasing across the Western Cape, almost doubling within the CWD from 51 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017/18 to 91 in 2018/19. The highest MMR increase was however observed in the West Coast District (184.0 per cent).

The **delivery rate to women under 20 years of age** in the CWD increased slightly from 13.4 in 2017/18 to 14.2 in 2018/19. This is the second lowest teenage pregnancy rate in the Western Cape.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the broader CWD was 0.7 in 2018/19. A low termination rate is strongly associated with a decrease in unwanted pregnancies which in turn attests of improved family planning and access to health care services (for example, access to contraception, sexual education programmes, counselling etc).

## DEFINITIONS

**Maternal mortality rate:** *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. 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:** *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. 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:** *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years. 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

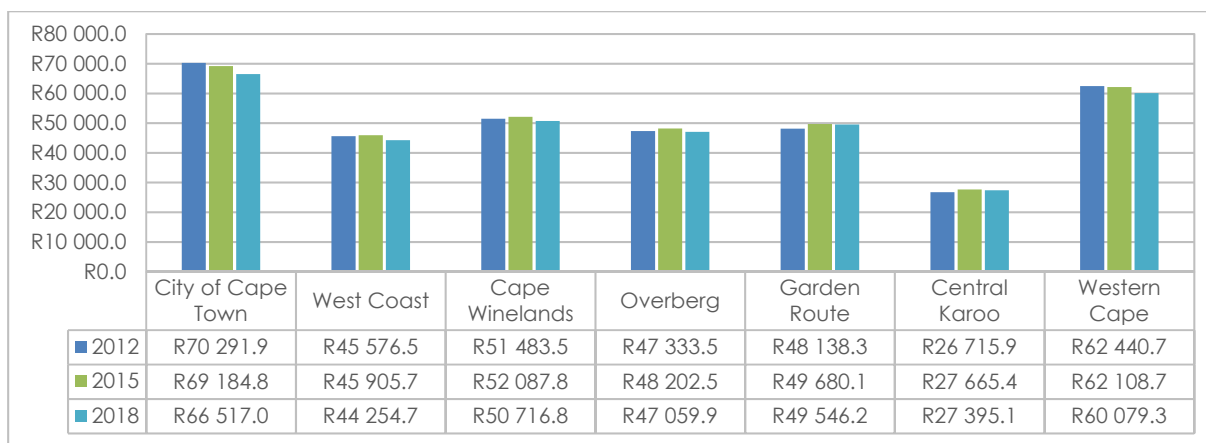
## POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the CWD based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the CWD municipal area. One key feature emerging from the research evidence is that South Africa has made progress in reducing poverty since 1993, with real earnings at the lower end income groups increasing. But, as the diagnostic overview explains, "per capita income growth is only one indicator of a region's wellbeing. It tells us how much income there is to share, but does not communicate the distribution of that income." In South Africa, as Murray Leibbrandt from Saldru points out, income shares are stacked towards the top 10 per cent, with the lowest 5 per cent of the population getting hardly any of the income. This is a major sign of the growing inequality in our country. Despite this widening gap between the rich and the poor, social grants like the child support grant have undeniably had a significant impact on the lower and middle income groups. The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned. According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



# GDPR PER CAPITA

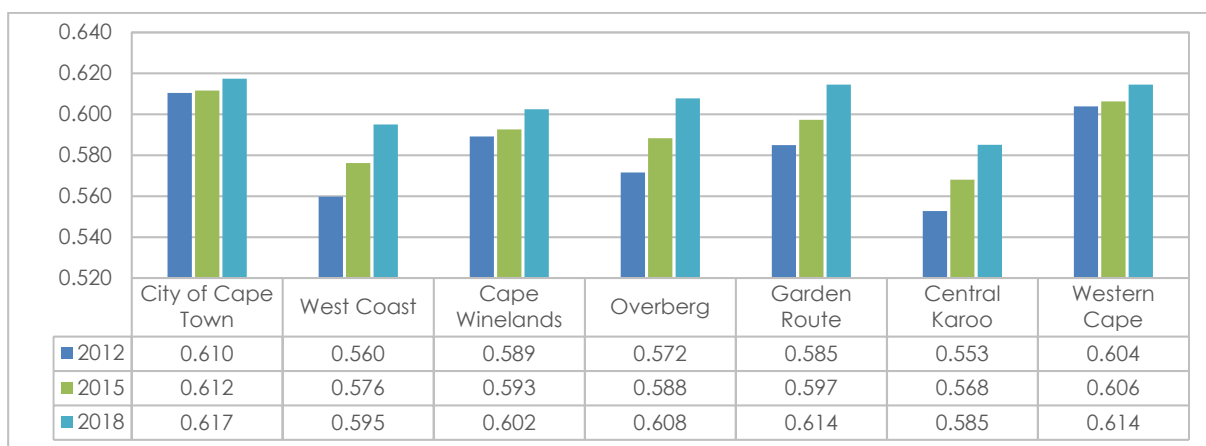
An increase in real GDPR per capita, i.e. GDPR per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDPR per capita indicator.



Real GDPR per capita (constant prices) for the CWD was at R50 717 in 2018 lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079. Within the CWD, Stellenbosch maintained the highest GDPR per capita amongst the various local municipal areas at R63 010 in 2018 compared to Langeberg who had the lowest GDPR per capita in 2018 at R39 060.

# INCOME INEQUALITY

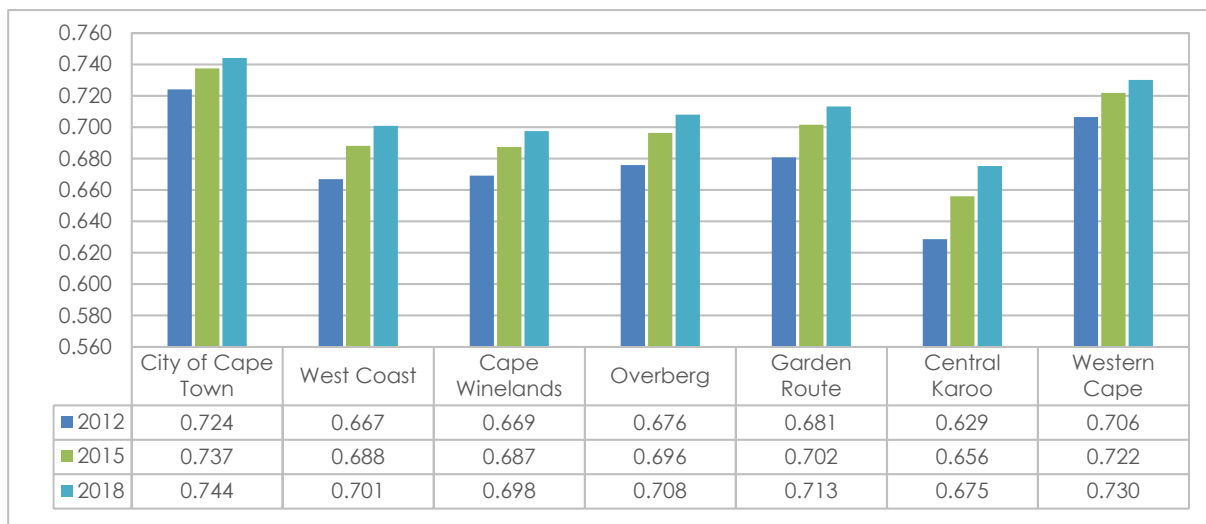
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



The Gini coefficient of the CWD (0.602) is lower than that of the Western Cape (0.614) in 2018. Income inequality is high in the CWD compared to the other districts. Within the CWD, income inequality is highest in Stellenbosch (0.609) and lowest in Langeberg (0.588). The Gini coefficient of the CWD is still outside of the NDP target of 0.6.

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Introduced in 1990 as part of a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) initiative, the Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a composite indicator of social and economic development and overall well-being amongst countries of the world. Reflecting education levels, health, and income, the HDI measures of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.



An overall improvement in human development is observed across the entire Western Cape with HDI levels increasing in all districts between 2012, 2015 and 2018. In 2018, the HDI score for the CWD at 0.698 below that of the overall Western Cape at 0.730. HDI for the City of Cape Town was 0.744 while the highest score outside of the City was attributed to the Garden Route District (0.713).

# 5

## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the State must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section uses Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016, Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities (2015 to 2018) as well as information by Quantec Research to reflect on the most recent household information and services trends.



# ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Since no new household survey information is available, this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

| Community Survey 2016                      | Cape Winelands District | Western Cape       |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Total number of households</b>          | <b>236 006</b>          | <b>1 933 876</b>   |
| Formal main dwelling                       | 191 077<br>81.0%        | 1 593 891<br>82.4% |
| Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m) | 232 605<br>98.6%        | 1 914 055<br>99.0% |
| Electricity (primary source of lighting)   | 228 650<br>96.9%        | 1 829 816<br>94.6% |
| Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)         | 218 483<br>92.6%        | 1 866 531<br>96.5% |
| Refuse removal (at least weekly)           | 192 974<br>81.8%        | 1 679 520<br>86.8% |

In 2016, there were a total of 236 006 households within the CWD of which 81.0 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the CWD enjoyed high access levels to electricity at a rate above the Western Cape average. Water and sanitation access levels are slightly below with that of the Western Cape as a whole.

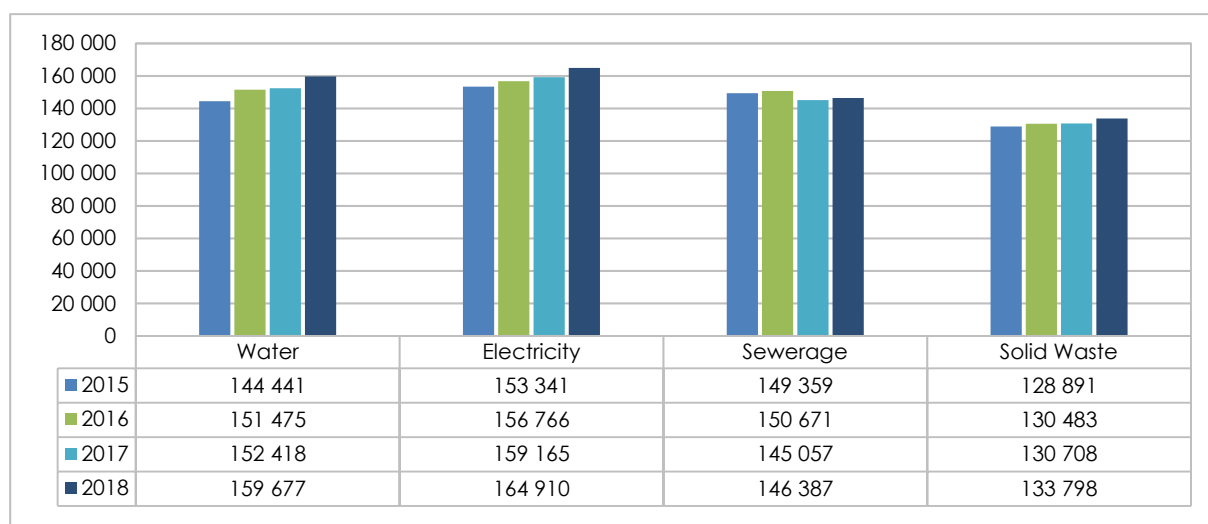
| Dwelling Type  | Cape Winelands District | %            | Western Cape     | %            |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard             | 154 503                 | 69.3         | 1 162 550        | 62.8         |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 1 340                   | 0.6          | 8 705            | 0.5          |
| Flat in a block of flats   | 12 830                  | 5.8          | 146 382          | 7.9%         |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)    | 13 322                  | 6.0          | 150 400          | 8.1          |
| House/flat/room, in backyard                                     | 2 738                   | 1.2          | 26 929           | 1.5          |
| Informal dwelling/shack  | 34 034                  | 15.3         | 321 611          | 17.4         |
| Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property            | 1 433                   | 0.6          | 15 679           | 0.8          |
| Other/unspecified/NA   | 2 611                   | 1.2          | 17 507           | 0.9          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>222 812</b>          | <b>100.0</b> | <b>1 849 766</b> | <b>100.0</b> |

Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. Above table presents a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the CWD in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018). In CWD as a whole, 69.3 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. A total of 34 034 (15.3 per cent) households still reside in informal dwellings or shacks within respectively the broader CWD.

# CONSUMER UNITS

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services, including free basic services, to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

The figure below illustrates the access to basic services (measured in terms of the number of consumer units that has access) in the CWD between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities<sup>1</sup>.



In 2018, electricity services represented the largest number of consumer units at 164 910. This was followed closely by water at 159 677. Sanitation and solid waste removal had 146 387 and 133 798 consumer units respectively. The relatively lower number of consumer units for solid waste can be attributed to the fact that certain areas receiving these services fall outside of the jurisdiction of the various local municipalities. The number of consumer units for water, electricity and solid waste services increased year on year since 2015 while sanitation consumer units remain increased between 2015 and 2016, decreased ever so slightly in 2017 while increasing to new highs in 2018.

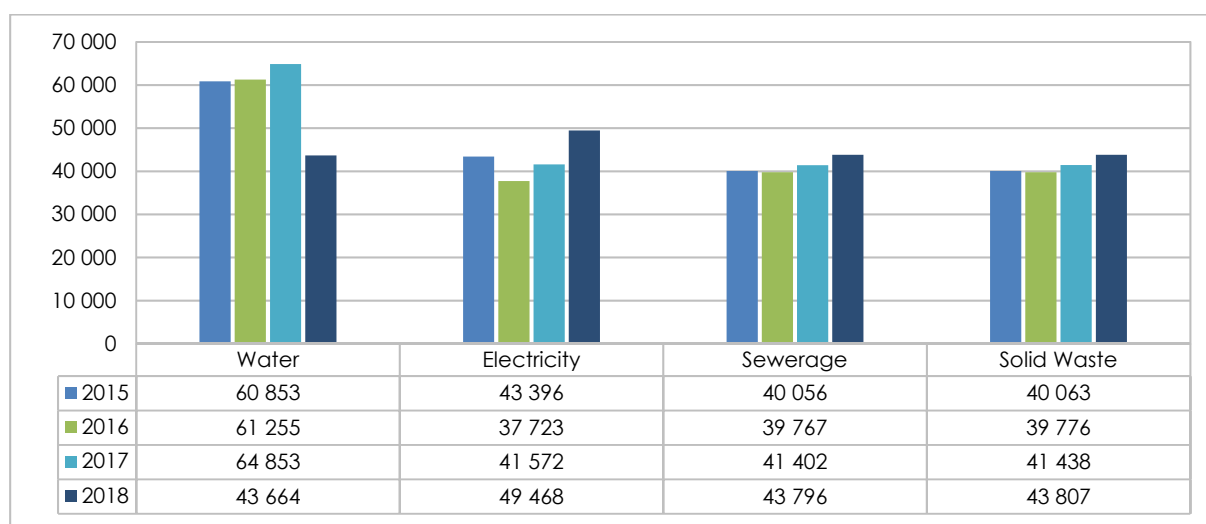
<sup>1</sup> Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)

# FREE BASIC SERVICES

As per the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the local sphere of government to provide services that satisfy the basic needs of its citizens. The Municipal Systems Act in turn defines a basic municipal service as those necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and, if not provided, would endanger public health or safety or the environment. Such basic services include, but are not limited to the provision of water, sewage collection and disposal, refuse removal, municipal health services, street lighting, parks and recreation facilities etc.

Government however provides a basket of free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) which aims to improve the lives of the poorest and most vulnerable communities. In order to qualify for the basket of free basic services, a household must be classified as an indigent household as per criteria determined by individual local municipalities. In general, a household is classified as indigent when the occupants in said households earn a combined income of less than a certain amount (poverty threshold) defined by the indigent policy of a municipality at that point in time. Municipalities review their indigent policies (and as such the determined amount) on an annual basis to bring the defined amount in line with reigning socio-economic conditions. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2017 most municipalities classified an indigent household as a family earning a combined income of less than R3 200 per month.

In 2018, the CWD had had a total of 50 265 indigent households, 7 973 more than the previous year. Below figure illustrates the extent to which these indigent households had access to free basic services.



Increased economic hardship at national level is expected to impact on poorer households and their ability to afford quality services. The burden will in turn be passed to local municipalities who must strain their revenue streams to extend services to indigents. The expected scenario is evident upon consideration of the rising trend in the number of indigent households receiving free basic services, in particular water, sanitation and electricity services. The notable decrease in the provision of water services to indigent households in 2018 can potentially be associated with the drought or demand exceeding current supply.



# 6

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

The South African Police Service and Stats SA published the country's crime statistics for 2018/19, showing which types of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past financial year.

The 2018/19 financial year saw increases in all contact crimes, including murder, sexual offences, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, common assault, common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

Over the last year, 21,002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

According to the 2018/19 crime stats, the murder rate increased by a staggering 3.4 per cent compared to the previous financial year. Most of these murders were committed between Saturday and Sunday, suggesting that weekends are the most violent and deadly periods in South Africa. The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that there are 3 974 murders in the Western cape. The murder rate is currently at 59.4 per 100 000 people.

Sexual offences have, according to SAPS and Stats SA, shot up by 4.6 per cent in 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year. SAPS and Stats SA further revealed that a total of 52 420 sexual offences were reported in this observed financial year, an increase of 3 212 compared to 2017/18.

Data from the 2018/19 Crime stats show that Nyanga and Delft, appear as two of the most dangerous areas of residence in South Africa. According to the statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) both these Cape Town settlements feature prominently regarding crimes such as murder, rape, car hijacking, house robbery, and cash-in-transit heists. Nyanga is the top murder hot spot in the country, with 289 murder cases reported in the past year ending March 2019. This is followed by Delft, which had 247 reported cases and Khayelitsha came third with 221 cases.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018/19 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2019. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.



# MURDER



| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Cape Winelands District | 345     | 353     | 336     |
|                | Western Cape            | 3 311   | 3 729   | 3 974   |
| Per 100 000    | Cape Winelands District | 38      | 38      | 37      |
|                | Western Cape            | 51      | 56      | 59      |

**Definition:** The unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

According to the official 2018/19 crime statistics, the Western Cape murder rate increased by 4.4. per cent between 2017/18 and 2018/19. In comparison, the rate decreased within the CWD – the number of murders per 100 000 people in the CWD municipal area decreased by 2.6 per cent from 38 in 2017/18 to 37 in 2018/19.

# SEXUAL OFFENCES




| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Cape Winelands District | 954     | 970     | 835     |
|                | Western Cape            | 7 115   | 7 075   | 7 043   |
| Per 100 000    | Cape Winelands District | 106     | 105     | 92      |
|                | Western Cape            | 110     | 107     | 104     |

**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 actual number of reported sexual offences in the CWD decreased between 2017/18 and 2018/19 while decreasing in the Western Cape as a whole across the reference period. The number of reported occurrences per 100 000 people in the CWD also decreased from 105 in 2017/18 to 92 in 2018/19 (12.0 per cent decrease). The rate for the CWD is at 92 the lowest amongst all districts across the Western Cape.

# DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Cape Winelands District | 13 882  | 16 008  | 10 751  |
|                | Western Cape            | 107 379 | 117 157 | 81 344  |
| Per 100 000    | Cape Winelands District | 1 538   | 1 727   | 1 186   |
|                | Western Cape            | 1 657   | 1 769   | 1 203   |

**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.

Although there was an improvement between 2017/18 and 2018/19, the Western Cape still has the highest drug-related crime rate in the country at 1 203 reported incidents per 100 000 in 2018/19. The drug-related crime rate within the CWD decreased significantly from 1 727 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 1 186 in 2018/19, a 31.3 per cent drop. In fact, the drug-related crime rate decreased significantly amongst all local municipal areas across the District between 2017/18 and 2018/19.

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE



| Municipal Area |                         | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number  | Cape Winelands District | 814     | 875     | 818     |
|                | Western Cape            | 12 895  | 12 776  | 12 561  |
| Per 100 000    | Cape Winelands District | 90      | 94      | 90      |
|                | Western Cape            | 199     | 193     | 186     |

**Definition:** Driving under the influence (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.

The number of reported cases of driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol or drugs per 100 000 people in the broader CWD has decreased by 6.5 per cent from 2017/18 to 2018/19. Closer consideration of municipal specific rates across the District reveal that DUI has decreased across most municipal areas except for Stellenbosch and Drakenstein where the DUI rate increased by 2.6 per cent and 35.7 per cent respectively from 2017/18 to 2018/19.

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



|                      |                                | Municipal Area | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Actual Number</b> | <b>Cape Winelands District</b> |                | 6 278   | 5 820   | 5 454   |
|                      | <b>Western Cape</b>            |                | 46 043  | 42 662  | 39 418  |
| <b>Per 100 000</b>   | <b>Cape Winelands District</b> |                | 696     | 628     | 602     |
|                      | <b>Western Cape</b>            |                | 710     | 644     | 583     |

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

The 2018/19 crime statistics indicate that residential burglaries per 100 000 people in the Western Cape decreased from 644 in 2017/18 to 583 in 2018/19 (9.5 per cent decrease). The number of residential burglaries in the CWD also decreased by 6.3 per cent from 5 820 in 2017/18 to 5 454 in 2018/19.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

| Area                           | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Cape Winelands District</b> | 290   | 215   | 237   |
| <b>Western Cape</b>            | 1 410 | 1 379 | 1 387 |

**Definition:** The type of road user that died in or during a crash i.e. driver, cyclist, passengers, pedestrians.

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 44 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The number of road user fatalities in the CWD area has been increased from 215 in 2017/18 to 237 in 2018/19. Similarly, the number of fatalities across the Western Cape also increased from 1 379 in 2017/18 to 1 387 2018/19. Contributing factors can include driver fatigue and distractions, excessive speeding and reckless driving as well as road obstacles such as pedestrians and animals.

# 7

## THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



# ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The total GDP for the CWD amounted to R65.277 billion in 2017 with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R42.884 billion; 65.6 per cent). The overall economy grew by 2.4 per cent between 2008 and 2017, slightly above the Western Cape average of 2.0 per cent across the same period. From 2014 – 2018(e) economic growth across the District slowed to 1.7 per cent. District growth is expected to stagnate in 2018 (0.1 per cent) whilst the Province is estimated to grow at 0.9 per cent.

| Cape Winelands District: GDP performance per sector, 2008 – 2018e |                              |                      |             |              |                     |             |             |             |             |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sector  | Contribution to GDP (%) 2017 | R million value 2017 | Trend       |              | Real GDP growth (%) |             |             |             |             |
|   |                              |                      | 2008 - 2017 | 2014 - 2018e | 2014                | 2015        | 2016        | 2017        | 2018e       |
| <b>Primary sector</b>   | <b>10.0</b>                  | <b>6 550.6</b>       | <b>2.7</b>  | <b>0.3</b>   | <b>7.6</b>          | <b>-3.0</b> | <b>-9.6</b> | <b>10.1</b> | <b>-3.6</b> |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing                                   | 9.8                          | 6 422.7              | 2.8         | 0.3          | 7.6                 | -3.0        | -9.7        | 10.3        | -3.6        |
| Mining & quarrying  | 0.2                          | 127.8                | 0.8         | 1.0          | 7.1                 | -0.3        | -0.9        | 1.6         | -2.7        |
| <b>Secondary sector</b>   | <b>24.3</b>                  | <b>15 881.8</b>      | <b>0.1</b>  | <b>0.3</b>   | <b>0.9</b>          | <b>0.6</b>  | <b>0.2</b>  | <b>-0.2</b> | <b>0.2</b>  |
| Manufacturing   | 15.6                         | 10 172.4             | -1.1        | -0.5         | -0.5                | -0.5        | -0.7        | -1.0        | 0.2         |
| Electricity, gas & water  | 2.2                          | 1 468.3              | 0.6         | 0.2          | 0.5                 | -1.1        | -2.4        | 2.5         | 1.5         |
| Construction  | 6.5                          | 4 241.2              | 5.1         | 3.0          | 5.7                 | 4.5         | 3.5         | 1.2         | -0.1        |
| <b>Tertiary sector</b>  | <b>65.6</b>                  | <b>42 844.3</b>      | <b>3.3</b>  | <b>2.5</b>   | <b>3.5</b>          | <b>2.7</b>  | <b>2.4</b>  | <b>2.0</b>  | <b>1.8</b>  |
| Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation                | 18.6                         | 12 133.6             | 3.4         | 2.3          | 3.1                 | 3.6         | 3.1         | 0.7         | 1.2         |
| Transport, storage & communication                                | 9.5                          | 6 175.7              | 2.8         | 2.5          | 4.5                 | 1.5         | 1.9         | 2.4         | 2.1         |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services               | 19.8                         | 12 894.7             | 4.2         | 3.6          | 4.1                 | 4.1         | 3.2         | 3.6         | 2.9         |
| General government  | 10.3                         | 6 732.1              | 2.3         | 0.5          | 2.8                 | -0.1        | -0.2        | -0.5        | 0.5         |
| Community, social & personal services                             | 7.5                          | 4 908.2              | 2.4         | 2.0          | 2.4                 | 1.8         | 2.4         | 2.2         | 1.2         |
| <b>Total CWD</b>  | <b>100.0</b>                 | <b>65 276.7</b>      | <b>2.4</b>  | <b>1.7</b>   | <b>3.4</b>          | <b>0.2</b>  | <b>-1.2</b> | <b>2.4</b>  | <b>0.1</b>  |

"e" denotes estimate

Although 10.0 per cent of the GDP in the CWD was derived from the primary sector in 2017, there were minimal activities related to mining and quarrying. The GDP from the mining and quarrying sector was estimated to be 0.2 per cent. In addition to its low contribution to GDP, it is estimated that the **primary sector** experienced the greatest decline relative to other sectors' growth rates, which may be due to the drought affecting the productive and export capacity of this sector.

While the construction sector achieved the highest growth rates in the CWD between 2008 and 2017, estimates indicate this sector has contracted in 2018. Conversely, the manufacturing sector experienced average annual contraction of 1.1 per cent between 2008 and 2017. As the manufacturing sector contributed 64.1 per cent to the CWD's **secondary sector** (based on the 2017 GDP, in current prices), the overall secondary sector stagnated over the ten-year period.

The CWD is a service-based economy, as two-thirds of the District's GDP was generated from the **tertiary sector** in 2017. The finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector is the main driver of the tertiary sector in the CWD (as illustrated by the 19.8 per cent contribution to GDP). Estimates for 2018 indicate that the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector grew at 2.9 per cent during the year, which is substantially higher than the average growth rate of 0.9 per cent estimated for the District in 2018. This suggests that the growth of the District's economy is highly dependent on the performance of its service industries.

## LABOUR

The CWD contributed 385 548 jobs to formal and informal employment in the Western Cape in 2017.

| Cape Winelands District: Employment growth per sector 2008 – 2018e |                                |                |                 |               |                         |               |                |               |               |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Sector   | Contribution to employment (%) | Number of jobs | Trend           |               | Employment (net change) |               |                |               |               |
|  | 2017                           | 2017           | 2008 - 2017     | 2014 - 2018e  | 2014                    | 2015          | 2016           | 2017          | 2018e         |
| <b>Primary sector</b>  | <b>21.8</b>                    | <b>84 015</b>  | <b>- 34 532</b> | <b>3 878</b>  | <b>- 4 857</b>          | <b>18 488</b> | <b>- 4 132</b> | <b>-3 577</b> | <b>-2 044</b> |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing                                    | 21.7                           | 83 829         | - 34 502        | <b>3 883</b>  | -4 861                  | 18 479        | -4 134         | -3 575        | - 2 026       |
| Mining & quarrying   | 0.0                            | 186            | - 30            | <b>- 5</b>    | 4                       | 9             | 2              | -2            | -18           |
| <b>Secondary sector</b>  | <b>14.2</b>                    | <b>54 559</b>  | <b>4 862</b>    | <b>5 071</b>  | <b>1 435</b>            | <b>1 027</b>  | <b>1 098</b>   | <b>1 001</b>  | <b>510</b>    |
| Manufacturing  | 8.2                            | 31 461         | - 2 553         | <b>128</b>    | 28                      | 450           | -404           | 355           | -301          |
| Electricity, gas & water   | 0.3                            | 1 034          | 327             | <b>116</b>    | 40                      | 41            | 43             | 14            | -22           |
| Construction   | 5.7                            | 22 064         | 7 088           | <b>4 827</b>  | 1 367                   | 536           | 1 459          | 632           | 833           |
| <b>Tertiary sector</b>   | <b>64.1</b>                    | <b>246 974</b> | <b>74 857</b>   | <b>37 782</b> | <b>8 320</b>            | <b>9 860</b>  | <b>3 224</b>   | <b>9 558</b>  | <b>6 820</b>  |
| Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation                 | 22.0                           | 84 919         | 27 675          | <b>15 515</b> | 2 321                   | 4 417         | 1 587          | 4 981         | 2 209         |
| Transport, storage & communication                                 | 3.5                            | 13 437         | 5 641           | <b>1 528</b>  | 304                     | 1 001         | -616           | 623           | 216           |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services                | 14.5                           | 55 979         | 19 127          | <b>11 730</b> | 2 159                   | 2 801         | 1 301          | 2 206         | 3 263         |
| General government   | 9.2                            | 35 627         | 7 048           | <b>1 557</b>  | 1 934                   | -559          | 739            | -1 077        | 520           |
| Community, social & personal services                              | 14.8                           | 57 012         | 15 366          | <b>7 452</b>  | 1 602                   | 2 200         | 213            | 2 825         | 612           |
| <b>Total CWD</b>   | <b>100.0</b>                   | <b>385 548</b> | <b>45 187</b>   | <b>46 731</b> | <b>4 898</b>            | <b>29 375</b> | <b>190</b>     | <b>6 982</b>  | <b>5 286</b>  |

"e" denotes estimate

A total of 45 187 jobs were created between 2008 and 2017. The primary sector shed jobs in the previous ten-year period, with this trend expected to continue in 2018. These job losses were linked to drought-induced effects which constrained agricultural activities, particularly from 2015, which ultimately had an impact on the net jobs created in the primary sector.

Contrary to the primary sector, the tertiary sector exhibited a positive trend in terms of employment. Furthermore, the largest sectors within the tertiary sector made a significant

impact on employment creation, as the number of additional jobs created was proportional to their contribution to the district's employment base.

It is estimated that 5 286 new jobs were created in 2018, indicating an improvement from the previous decade's average growth trend. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has been consistently shedding jobs in the CWD. The tertiary sector, particularly the wholesale, retail trade and catering and accommodation, and finance and businesses services sectors, created more opportunities - which offset the decline in employment that had been experienced in other sectors. This suggests that the performance of service sectors have not only produced more output, but have also created more jobs in the CWD.

| Cape Winelands: Trends in labour force skills, 2014 - 2018 |                              |                    |                |                |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Formal employment by skill                                 | Skill level contribution (%) | Average growth (%) | Number of jobs |                |
|  | 2017                         | 2014 – 2018e       | 2017           | 2018e          |
| Skilled  | 19.9                         | 3.3                | 56 199         | 57 959         |
| Semi-skilled   | 38.9                         | 3.8                | 109 646        | 113 382        |
| Low-skilled  | 41.2                         | 3.5                | 116 014        | 117 175        |
| <b>Total CWD</b>   | <b>100.0</b>                 | <b>3.6</b>         | <b>281 859</b> | <b>288 516</b> |

In 2017, the CWD's labour force mostly consisted of low-skilled (41.2 per cent) and semi-skilled (38.9 per cent) workers. The low-skilled and semi-skilled categories grew by 3.5 and 3.8 per cent respectively while the skilled labour segment grew by 3.3 per cent. Despite the comparatively lower growth rate within the skilled segment, it is expected that increased mechanisation within the agriculture industry will over time increase the demand for semi-skilled and skilled labour.

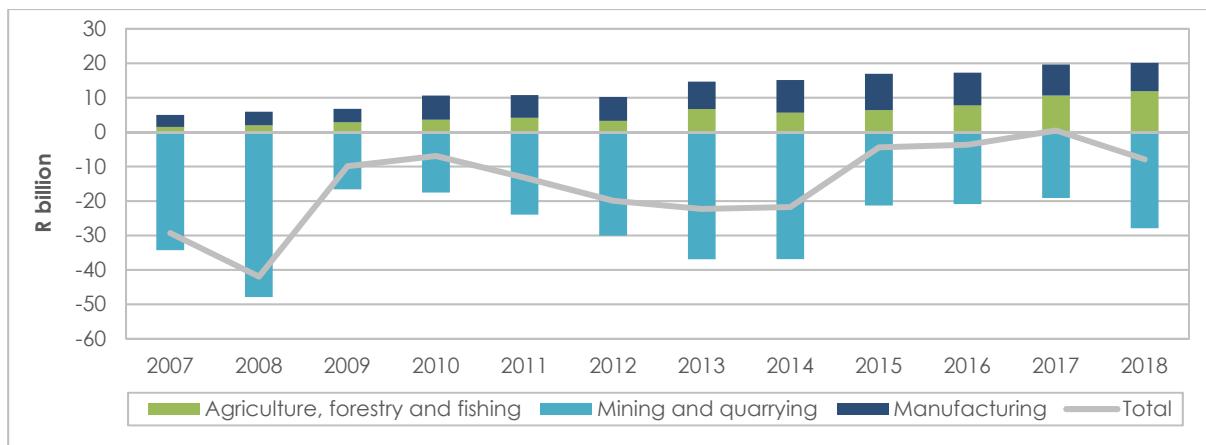
| Western Cape: Unemployment Rates (Narrow definition) |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Area   | 2008        | 2009        | 2010        | 2011        | 2012        | 2013        | 2014        | 2015        | 2016        | 2017        | 2018        |
| City of Cape Town                                    | 14.8        | 16.2        | 17.5        | 17.7        | 17.9        | 18.0        | 18.4        | 19.1        | 20.3        | 21.2        | 21.0        |
| West Coast   | 6.8         | 8.2         | 9.6         | 10.0        | 9.7         | 9.2         | 9.8         | 8.6         | 9.6         | 10.5        | 10.7        |
| Cape Winelands                                       | 6.9         | 8.1         | 9.4         | 9.6         | 9.4         | 8.9         | 9.3         | 8.3         | 9.1         | 9.6         | 9.5         |
| Overberg   | 6.6         | 8.0         | 9.5         | 9.8         | 9.6         | 9.2         | 9.6         | 8.6         | 9.7         | 10.2        | 10.1        |
| Garden Route   | <b>13.1</b> | <b>14.2</b> | <b>15.4</b> | <b>15.3</b> | <b>15.1</b> | <b>14.6</b> | <b>14.6</b> | <b>14.1</b> | <b>15.1</b> | <b>15.4</b> | <b>15.2</b> |
| Central Karoo  | 20.5        | 21.4        | 22.3        | 22.1        | 21.6        | 20.9        | 21.0        | 19.6        | 20.5        | 21.2        | 20.7        |
| <b>Western Cape</b>                                  | <b>12.7</b> | <b>14.0</b> | <b>15.4</b> | <b>15.5</b> | <b>15.6</b> | <b>15.5</b> | <b>15.9</b> | <b>15.9</b> | <b>17.1</b> | <b>17.8</b> | <b>17.7</b> |

Unemployment in the CWD was significantly lower than the provincial economy for each year in the reference period. With an average unemployment rate of 8.9 per cent over the period, the CWD registered unemployment rates 6.8 percentage points lower than the provincial average. Between 2008 and 2010, the unemployment rate in the CWD increased significantly from 6.9 per cent in 2008 to 9.4 per cent in 2010. Barring the decrease in 2015, the unemployment rate in the CWD has been relatively constant between 2010 and 2018, with a marginal improvement noted between 2017 and 2018. It is worth noting that this rate refers to the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.



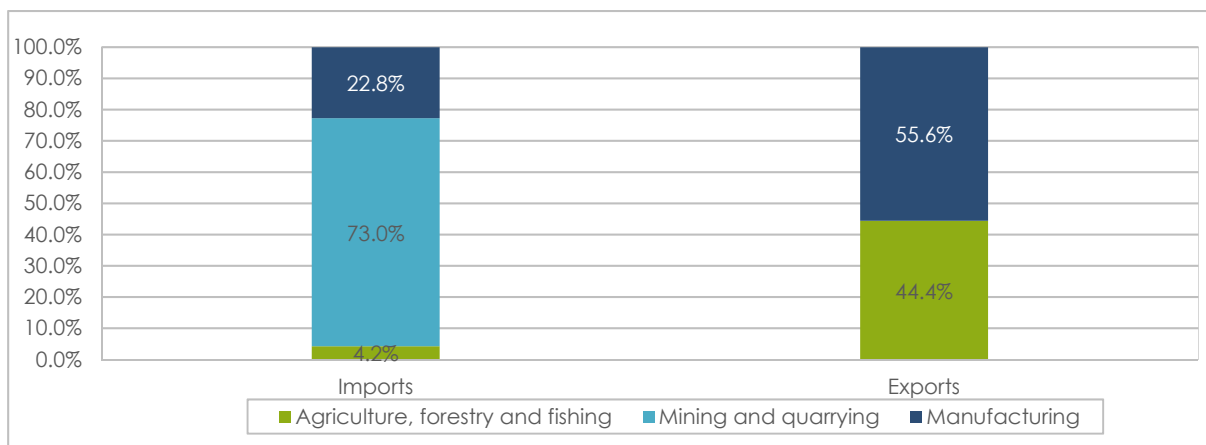
# International Trade Dynamics

The figure below indicates the trade balance in the CWD between 2007 and 2018. With the exception of 2017, the value of exported goods in the CWD was less than the total value of imported goods between 2007 and 2018, resulting in a negative trade balance.



In 2018, the economy of the CWD exported goods worth R30.4 billion, while imports into the District were valued R38.3 billion. This resulted in a trade deficit of R7.9 billion, showing a decrease in the trade balance compared to 2017 when the district achieved a surplus of R0.5 billion.

The figure below reflects the distribution between sectors in terms of imports and exports for 2018.



In 2018, the manufacturing sector accounted for the largest share of the exports, followed by products from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. However, the distribution of imports is converse to that of exports. At a municipal level, mining and quarrying activities contribute insignificantly to GDP. It may be expected that the needs for products from this sector are met through imports. As such, 73.0 per cent of imports into the District were products from the mining and quarrying sector. The main commodities imported from this sector in 2018 were petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals.

# 8

## PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Successfully leveraging infrastructure investment as a catalyst for broad-based economic growth and development can however only be achieved through combined and complimentary contributions from all public sector spheres as well as the private sector.

The OPMII compared the 2019/10 MTREF infrastructure commitments made by the Western Cape Government (WCG) within the geographical jurisdiction of a local municipality to the capital budget contributions made by the various local municipalities themselves. As the provincial and municipal financial years do not fully align, the municipal capital budget information was sourced from the approved 2018/19 MTREF budgets. The 2019/20 municipal capital budget spend detailed in the OPMII therefore referred to the outer year estimates and not actual committed funds.

With the approval of the 2019/20 MTREF municipal budgets, Provincial Treasury is for the first time able to compare actually 2019/20 provincial and municipal infrastructure budget commitments.

# PROVINCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

Provincial infrastructure spend within the geographical boundaries of the CWD municipal area will amount to **R764.3 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

| Cape Winelands District: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000) |                |                |                |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Vote  | 2019/20        | 2020/21        | 2021/22        | Total          |
| Health  | 2 042          | 11 217         | 336            | <b>13 595</b>  |
| Human Settlements   | 23 580         | 11 310         | -              | <b>34 890</b>  |
| Transport and Public Works  | 208 595        | 220 548        | 286 685        | <b>715 828</b> |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>234 217</b> | <b>243 075</b> | <b>287 021</b> | <b>764 313</b> |

Provincial infrastructure commitments towards the CWD will mainly be directed towards the road transport and public works function. An amount of R715.828 million over the MTREF will be applied towards general regravelling projects and routine maintenance works. These allocations will contribute to the maintenance of the strategic advantage of the road network. Allocations of R34.890 million will also be made towards the housing function over the MTREF. An amount of R13.595 is also attributed to health infrastructure projects over the 2019/20 MTREF.

# MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the CWD Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R96.2 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

| Cape Winelands District Municipality: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000) |               |               |               |               |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Functional Classification   | 2019/20       | 2020/21       | 2021/22       | Total         |
| Governance and Administration   | 12 610        | 10 034        | 3 069         | <b>25 713</b> |
| Community and Public Safety   | 15 898        | 6 677         | 7 501         | <b>30 076</b> |
| Economic and Environmental Services   | 14 143        | 17 120        | 9 120         | <b>40 383</b> |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>42 650</b> | <b>33 831</b> | <b>19 690</b> | <b>96 171</b> |

Given its function as a category C local government establishment, the Municipality is not responsible to provide a basket of basic services, hence no allocations are made towards trading services. Allocations made above are rather directed towards the Municipality's administrative functions relating to health services, planning and development as well as disaster management.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Sex Ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Number of Households: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2019*
- Population Density: *Department of Social Development, 2019*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2019; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2018*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2019*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2019*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2019*

# SOURCES

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2019*

## 5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2016*
- Dwelling type: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Consumer units: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Indigent Households: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018*

## 6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2019, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2019*

# SOURCES

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2019*
- Trade balance: *Wesgro, 2019*
- Sectoral trade distribution: *Wesgro, 2019*

## 8. Public Infrastructure Spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2019; Overview of Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Investment (OPMI), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*