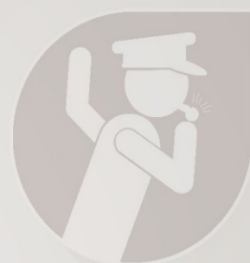




Western Cape  
Government



Witzenberg Municipality

2020



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# Witzenberg: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2020; Actual households, 2019



### Population

147 939



### Households

32 005

## Education

2019



Matric Pass Rate	74.3%
Learner Retention Rate	59.8%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	28,0

## Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient	0.58
Human Development Index	0.76

## Health

2019



### Primary Health Care Facilities

9

### Immunisation Rate

74.5%

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

### Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

18.8%

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2019/20



### Residential Burglaries

793

### DUI

168

### Drug-related Crimes

1 142

### Murder

66

### Sexual Offences

122

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2019



### Water

98.5%

### Refuse Removal

69.8%



### Electricity

93.3%



### Sanitation

91.8%



### Housing

85.3%



## Road Safety

2019/20

Fatal Crashes 13

Road User Fatalities 15

## Labour

2019

### Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

6.7%



## Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Rising Unemployment
- Risk 2 Informal Sector expansion
- Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2018

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

17.7%

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

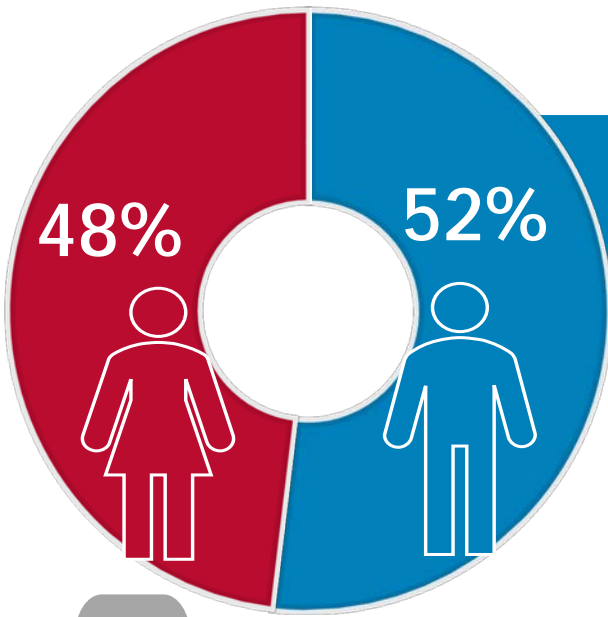
15.9%

Manufacturing

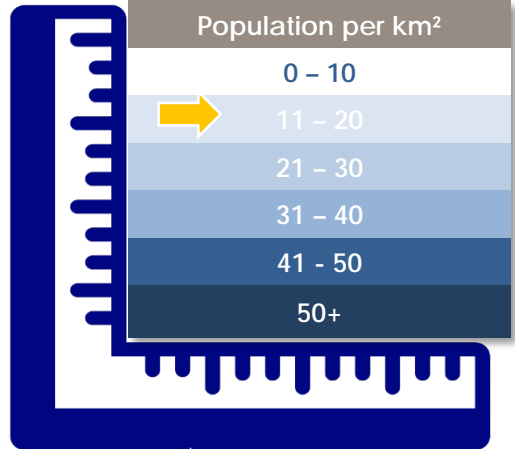
14.6%

# WITZENBERG

# DEMOGRAPHICS



Number of males per 100 females



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Witzenberg	107.9	108.8	109.1	109.5	109.9
Drakenstein	96.9	97.4	97.5	97.6	97.7
Stellenbosch	95.2	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.8
Breede Valley	93.5	93.7	93.7	93.6	93.6
Langeberg	95.4	95.8	95.9	96.0	96.1
Cape Winelands District	97.3	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.1

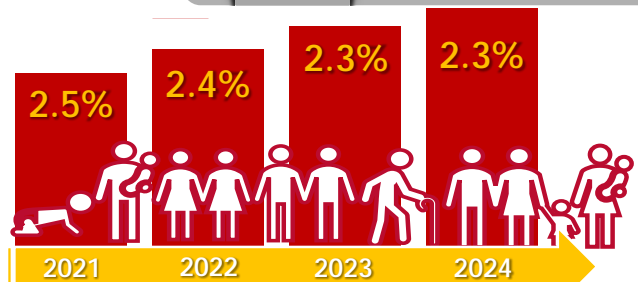


Household size

2020	3.1
2021	3.1
2022	3.1
2023	3.0
2024	3.0



Population growth



Age cohorts



Children:  
0-14 Years



Working Age:  
15-65 Years



Aged  
65+ Years



Dependency  
Ratio

	Children: 0-14 Years	Working Age: 15-65 Years	Aged 65+ Years	Dependency Ratio
2020	35 675	105 751	6 512	39.9
2023	36 881	114 707	7 129	38.4
2026	38 178	118 966	7 835	38.7
	+1.1%	+2.0%	+3.1%	

Population growth 2020 - 2024

Cape Winelands District +1.7%

Witzenberg +2.3%

Stellenbosch +2.1%

Langeberg +1.7%

Drakenstein +1.5%

Breede Valley +1.2%

# Demographics

## Population

The population of Witzenberg is 147 939 people in 2020, making it the second least populated municipal area in the CWD. This total is expected to grow to 162 303 by 2024, equating to an average annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent.

## Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that there are more males than females in the Witzenberg municipal area with a ratio of 52 per cent (males) to 48 per cent (females). The SR for Witzenberg increases slightly year on year towards 2024 which could be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in female mortality rates as well as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area.

## Age Cohorts

Between 2020 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 3.1 per cent. The dependency ratio decreases towards 2023 and increases slightly towards 2026.

## Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The actual size of households remains steady at 3.1 from 2020 to 2022 and declines to 3.0 in 2023 and 2024. Contributing factors to a stagnation in household size growth could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

## Population density

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 2020, the population density of the Cape Winelands District (CWD) was 44 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas in the CWD compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 232 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Drakenstein 189 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Breede Valley 50 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Langeberg 26 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- **Witzenberg 14 people/km<sup>2</sup>**



## Educational facilities

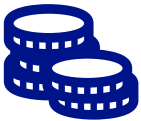
**53**

Number of schools



**44**

Number of no-fee schools

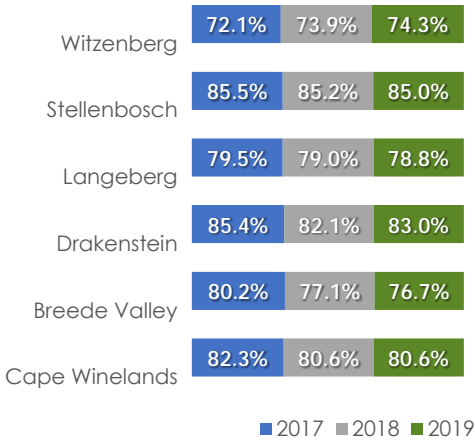


**16**

Number of schools with libraries



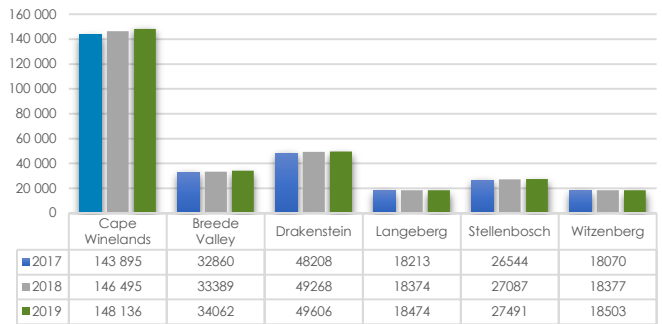
## Education outcomes



# EDUCATION



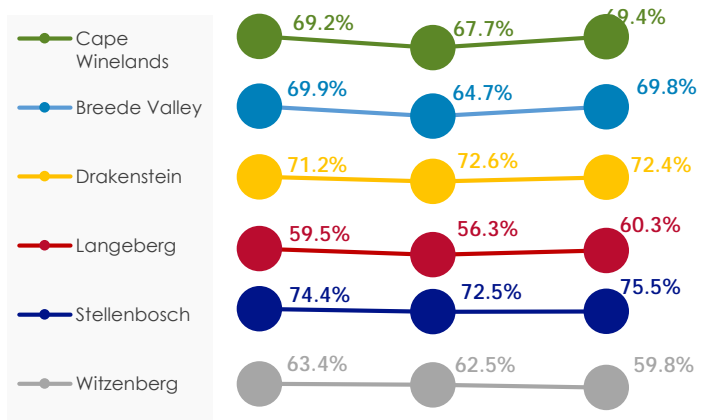
## Learner enrolment



## Learner-Teacher Ratio



## Learner retention



# Education

## Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner retention rate

Learner enrolment in Witzenberg increased from 18 377 enrollments in 2018 to 18 503 in 2020, an increase of 0.7 per cent. The learner-teacher ratio decreased slightly from 28.3 in 2018 to 28.0 in 2019. This is a positive improvement. The learner retention rate declined from 62.5 per cent in 2018 to 59.8 per cent in 2019. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

## Number of schools and no-fee schools

In 2019, Witzenberg had a total of 53 public ordinary schools, of which 44 are no-fee schools. This is one school less than in 2018. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges the Western Cape Department of Education (WCED) offered certain fee-paying schools to become no-fee schools. This means that almost two thirds of the schools in Witzenberg, 52 per cent, are registered with the Western Cape Department of Education as no-fee schools.

## Schools with libraries and media centres

Schools with libraries and media centres has gradually remained at 16 over the reference period, contributing to the overall quality of education in the area.

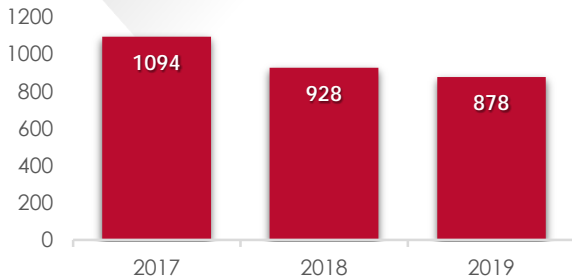
## Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. Witzenberg's matric outcomes has improved from 73.9 per cent in 2018 to 74.3 per cent in 2019.

# HEALTH



## Tuberculosis

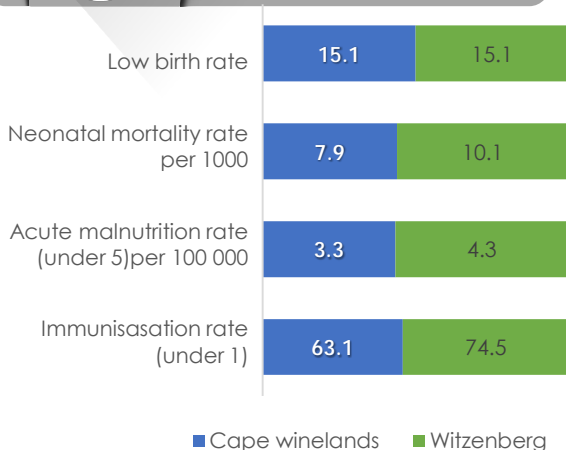


## Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Witzenberg	72.7	0.0	20.9	18.8	0.3	0.2
Cape Winelands District	95.5	42.7	14.2	15.1	0.7	0.8



## Child health



## Healthcare facilities

Regional hospitals	2	0
District hospitals	4	1
PHC facilities (Fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	45	8
Community Day Centres	6	1
Community Health Centres	0	0
PHC Clinics (Satellite and Mobile)	33	6
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	39	8

■ Cape Winelands ■ Witzenberg



## Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands
EMS Operational Ambulances		
Population (2017)		
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	2	2



## HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Witzenberg	6305	6995	816	730
Cape Winelands District	30724	32366	3851	3434



## Healthcare Facilities

According to the 2019 Inequality Trend Report by Statistics South Africa, 75.1 per cent of households in South Africa usually use public healthcare facilities when a household member gets ill compared to 24.9 per cent who used private healthcare facilities in 2017. This is associated with the low proportion of households with access to Medical Aid, 16.9 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape. In terms of healthcare facilities, Witzenberg had 14 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2019, which comprises of 8 fixed and 6 mobile clinics. In addition, there is a district hospital.

## Emergency Medical Services

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Witzenberg has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2019 which is on par with the district average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

## HIV/AIDS/TB

Witzenberg's total registered patients receiving ARTs increased by 690 patients between 2018 and 2019. A total of 32 366 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Cape Winelands District in 2019. Witzenberg, at 6 995 patients, represent 21.6 per cent of the patients receiving ART in the Cape Winelands District. The number of new antiretroviral patients decreased from 816 to 730 in 2019.

Witzenberg experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases in 2019. 878 TB patients were registered in 2019 compared to 928 in 2018.

## Child Health

Immunisation rates in the Witzenberg area is at 74.5 per cent in 2019 having increased slightly from 72.8 per cent in 2018. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in 2019 was 4.3, a slight improvement from 2018. Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births decreased from 13.8 to 10.1 in 2019. The low-birth-weight indicator was recorded at 15.1 a slight decrease from 15.8 recorded in 2018.

## Maternal Health

The maternal mortality rate in the Witzenberg area is zero and Cape Winelands District is 42.7 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2019.

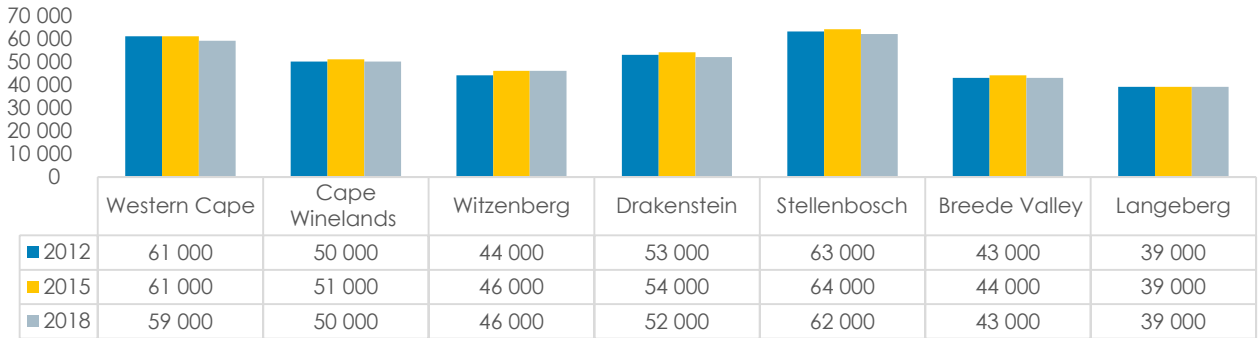
The delivery rate to women under 20 years in Witzenberg and Cape Winelands District was recorded at 18.8 and 15.1 in 2019 per cent respectively.

The termination of pregnancy rate decreased slightly from 0.3 to 0.2 from 2018 to 2019 in the Witzenberg area.

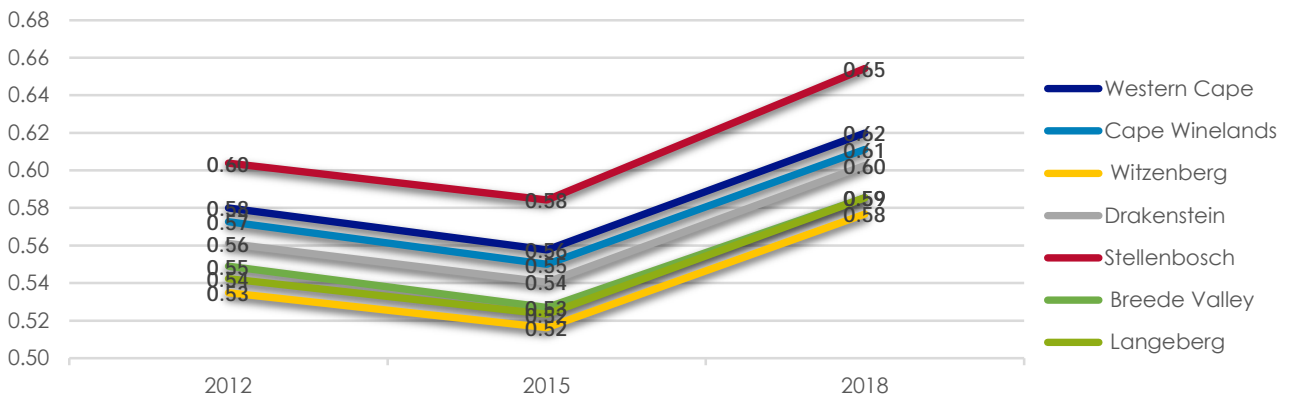
# POVERTY



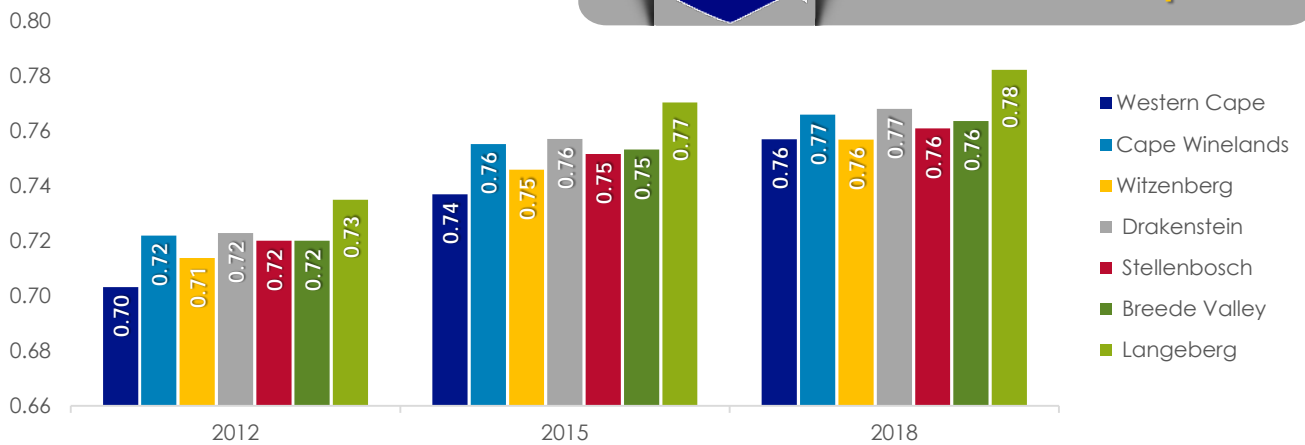
## GDP per capita



## Income inequality



## Human development



# Poverty

## 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.

At R46 199 in 2018, Witzenberg's real GDPR per capita is below that of the Cape Winelands District's figure of R49 575 as well as that of the Western Cape.

## 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. Income inequality has increased in Witzenberg between 2012 (0.53) and 2018 (0.58) with the exception of 2012, when it dropped below 0.52.

Furthermore, income inequality levels were marginally lower in Witzenberg for 2018 with a Gini coefficient of 0.58 when compared to neighbouring municipalities across Cape Winelands District and the Western Cape. These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

## Human Development

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health.

The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure 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.

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Witzenberg from 0.71 in 2012 to 0.76 in 2018. The trend for the Cape Winelands District and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2012 and 2018. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. In short, what this graphic illustrates is that for the most part an increase in GDP per capita across a particular region is generally accompanied by an improvement in HDI levels with a short lag.

# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



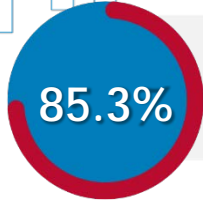
## Total number of households

32 005

230 017

Witzenberg Municipality

Cape Winelands District



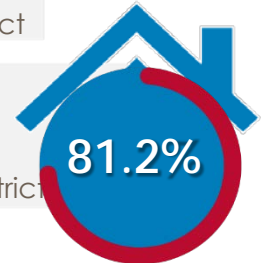
## Formal main dwelling

27 311

186 743

Witzenberg Municipality

Cape Winelands District



77.3% Witzenberg  
67.9% Cape Winelands

House/brick structure  
on separate stand/yard



0.8% Witzenberg  
0.6% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling



7.4% Witzenberg  
12.1% Cape Winelands

Flat/simplex/duplex/  
triplex or room/flat  
on shared property

1.4% Witzenberg  
1.2% Cape Winelands



0.6% Witzenberg  
1.2% Cape Winelands

House/flat/room in  
backyard



3.7% Witzenberg  
6.3% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling in  
backyard



8.7% Witzenberg  
10.7% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling  
not in backyard

Other/Unspecified



### Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Witzenberg 98.5%

Cape Winelands 97.1%



### Electricity as primary source of lighting

Witzenberg 93.3%

Cape Winelands 92.4%



### Flush/chemical toilet

Witzenberg 91.8%

Cape Winelands 91.1%

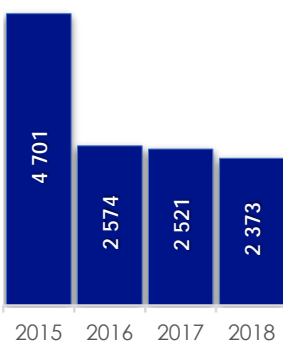


### Refuse removed at least once a week

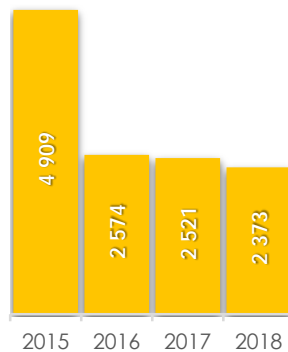
Witzenberg 69.8%

Cape Winelands 79.5%

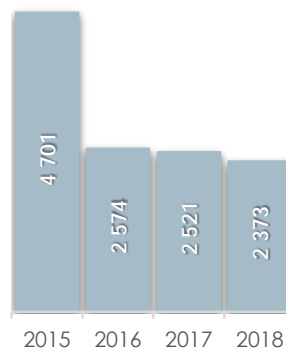
### Free basic water



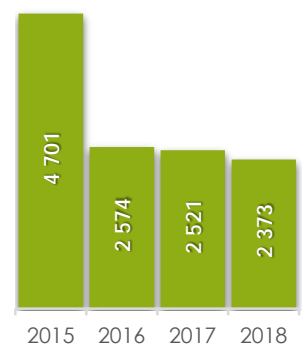
### Free basic electricity



### Free basic sanitation



### Free basic refuse removal



# Basic Service Delivery

The Constitution stipulates 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 considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2019. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2021 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on free basic services is obtained from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

## Housing and Household Services

With a total of 32 005 households in the Witzenberg municipal area, only 85.3 per cent had access to formal housing, the second highest (after Langeberg) when compared with other municipalities in the Cape Winelands District area; the District average was 81.2 per cent. The area also had the second lowest proportion of informal households in the District, a total of 10.2 per cent compared with the District average of 17.0 per cent.

Subsequently, service access levels were high in the area, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 98.5 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 91.8 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 93.3 per cent except for the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 69.8 per cent of households.

## Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. The number of households receiving free basic services in the Witzenberg municipal area has shown a generally decreasing trend up to 2018. The stressed economic conditions are anticipated to exert pressure on household income levels, which is in turn likely to see the number of indigent households and the demand for free basic services increase.

# SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	44	35	45
	Cape Winelands District	42	39	42

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	109	85	83
	Cape Winelands District	110	95	102



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	2 622	1 451	772
	Cape Winelands District	1 832	1 211	837

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	89	71	114
	Cape Winelands District	112	103	100



FATAL CRASHES	Witzenberg	26	26	13
	Cape Winelands District	215	237	206

ROAD USER FATALITIES	Witzenberg	28	33	15
	Cape Winelands District	196	172	165



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	551	577	536
	Cape Winelands District	682	625	587

## Murder

*Murder is defined as the unlawful and intentional killing of another person.*

Within the Witzenberg area, the actual number of murders decreased from 61 in 2019 to 51 in 2020. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) however, increased from 25 in 2019 to 45 in 2020. The murder rate for the CWD increased from 39 in 2019 to 42 in 2020 (per 100 000 people). The percentage change in the murder rate from 2019 to 2020 in Witzenberg is the highest in the CWD.

## Sexual Offences

*Sexual offences include rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.*

In 2020, there were 122 sexual offences in the Witzenberg area compared to 966 reported cases in the Cape Winelands District in total. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 population) is the second lowest in Witzenberg (83) compared to other local municipalities in CWD.

## Drug-related Offences

*Drug-related crimes refer to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.*

Drug-related crime within the Witzenberg area decreased in 2020, from 2 096 cases in 2019 to 1 142 cases in 2020. The CWD's drug-related offences decreased sharply in 2019, from 11 225 in 2019 to 7 895 in 2020. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 772 crimes per 100 000 people in 2020, the Witzenberg area rate is below that of the District (837).

## Driving under the influence (DUI)

*A situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit.*

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Witzenberg area shows an increase from 103 in 2019 to 168 in 2020. This translates into a rate of 114 per 100 000 people in 2020, which is above the District's 100 per 100 000 people in 2020.

## Road user fatalities

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

The number of road user fatalities in the Witzenberg municipal area decreased from 33 in 2018/19 to 15 in 2019/20. The number of fatal crashes decreased from 26 to 13 across the same reference period.

## Residential Burglaries

*The unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.*

The 2019/20 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries fell by 6.7 per cent in South Africa. Within the Western Cape Province, burglaries at residential areas decreased by 8.5 per cent between 2019 and 2020. Residential burglary cases within the Witzenberg area also decreased from 833 in 2019 to 793 in 2020.

When considering the rate per 100 000 population, with 536 cases per 100 000 in 2020, Witzenberg's rate is below the district rate of 587 per 100 000 in the same reporting year.

# Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDP			Employment		
	R Million value 2018	Trend 2014 - 2018	Real GDP growth 2019e	Number of jobs 2018	Average annual change 2014 - 2018	Net change 2019e
<b>PS</b> Primary Sector	1 343.9	0.2	-8.7	20 174	186	-154
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1 341.4	0.2	-8.7	20 168	186	-154
Mining & quarrying	2.5	5.3	0.6	6	0	0
<b>SS</b> Secondary sector	2 467.6	3.2	-1.4	8 338	336	-257
Manufacturing	1 363.3	2.8	-2.0	3 831	86	-52
Electricity, gas & water	325.9	1.6	-0.2	229	9	5
Construction	778.4	4.6	-0.4	4 278	241	-210
<b>TS</b> Tertiary sector	5 508.9	4.1	3.5	36 347	1 532	1 165
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	1 650.9	3.3	1.6	12 776	588	530
Transport, storage & communication	658.8	3.0	1.1	1 577	50	73
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1 479.5	6.0	6.4	6 758	328	182
General government	1 045.9	2.8	3.1	6 986	232	280
Community, social & personal services	673.7	3.9	2.9	8 250	334	100
<b>Witzenberg</b>	<b>9 320.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>64 859</b>	<b>2 054</b>	<b>754</b>

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2019 (%)	Average growth (%) 2015 - 2019	Number of jobs	
			2018	2019
Skilled	14.9	4.2	7 509	7 746
Semi-skilled	35.7	3.9	18 124	18 632
Low-skilled	49.4	1.7	25 233	25 757
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>50 866</b>	<b>52 135</b>

Informal Employment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of informal jobs	14 022	12 343	12 168	12 578	13 551	13 580	15 386	14 236	14 505	13 993	13 478
% of Total Employment	28.2	25.8	24.9	24.4	24.8	24.5	24.8	22.7	22.7	21.6	20.5

Unemployment rates	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Drakenstein	11.2	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.6	13.2	13.1	14.2
Langeberg	5.1	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.5	7.2
Stellenbosch	8.2	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.9	10.3	10.3	11.3
<b>Witzenberg</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Breede Valley	8.6	9.9	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.7	8.6	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.7
Cape Winelands	8.4	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.6	8.6	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.7
Western Cape	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.0	16.1	17.3	18.1	18.0	19.4



# Economy and Labour Market Performance

## Sectoral Overview

In 2018, the economy of Witzenberg was valued at R9.3 billion (current prices) and employed 64 859 people. Historical trends between 2014 and 2018 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 3.1 per cent which can mostly be attributed to the tertiary sector that registered a positive annual growth rate of 4.1 per cent.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R1.7 billion), finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R1.5 billion), and manufacturing (R1.4 billion) sectors were the main drivers that contributed to the positive growth in the local economy. These sectors are also estimated to have performed well in 2019, particularly the finance, insurance and real estate services sector, which is estimated to have grown by 6.0 per cent. Employment creation in the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector mirrored the high growth rate, with 182 new jobs created. The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation remained an important source of job creation in the municipal area, with an estimated 530 new jobs created in 2019. In 2019, the general government sector was also an important source of job creation (280 jobs).

Despite its important role in the local economy, particularly as one of the main sources of employment, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector experienced below-average performance between 2014 and 2018, and is estimated to have contracted by 8.7 per cent in 2019. This contraction led to the loss of 154 jobs. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is still recovering from the provincial drought.

## Formal and Informal Employment

It is estimated that Witzenberg's total labour force in 2019 amounted to 64 859 workers of which 51 381 (79.5 per cent) are in the formal sector while 13 478 (20.5 per cent) are informally employed.

Most of the labour force consisted of low-skilled (49.4 per cent) and semi-skilled (35.7 per cent) workers. Although the skilled category only contributed 14.9 per cent to total formal employment, it outpaced the other two categories in terms of average annual growth – between 2015 and 2019, the skilled cohort grew on average by 4.2 per cent (albeit off a small base) while the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories grew at 3.9 and 1.7 per cent respectively. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

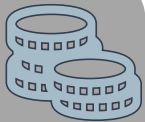
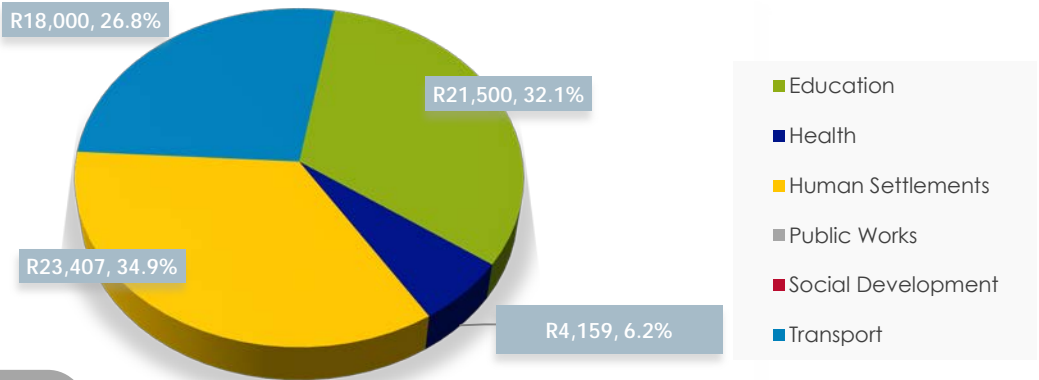
## Unemployment

Witzenberg (6.7 per cent) has the lowest unemployment rate in the entire Cape Winelands District. It is lower than the District average (10.7 per cent) and considerably lower than the Western Cape rate of 19.4 per cent. Witzenberg's high unemployment rate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. The broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment.

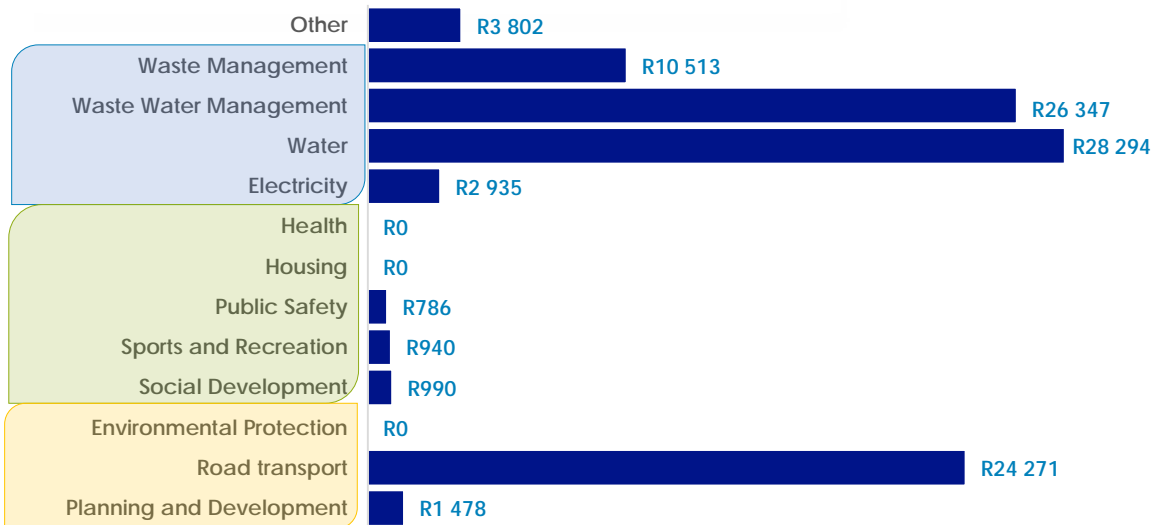
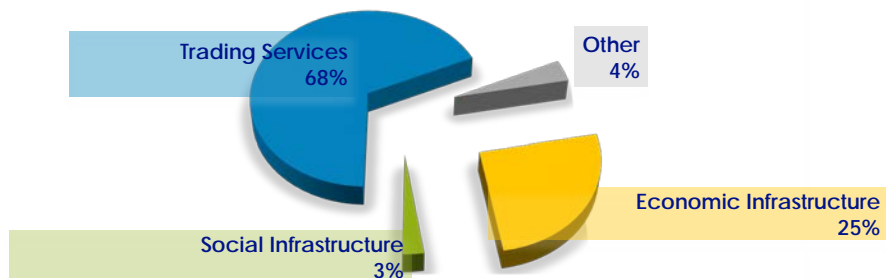
# PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



## Provincial infrastructure spend (R'000)



## Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



# Public Infrastructure Spend (2020/21)

## Spending on Social Infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. The WCG will spend 73.2 per cent (R49.066 million) of its infrastructure budget on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 32.1 per cent of the budget (R21.5 million) towards Education in the municipal area. Spending on education is crucial as it can serve to improve education outcomes and skills levels within a community, and more importantly alleviate poverty through increased long-term income for individuals.

A healthy and resilient community increases productivity and reduces pressures on government resources. As such the Department of Health has allocated 6.2 per cent (R4.159 million) of infrastructure spending on Health. The majority of WCG infrastructure spending (34.9 per cent; R23.407 million) will be allocated towards Human Settlements, serving to reduce housing backlogs in the municipal area.

Community safety has been prioritized by the WCG due to high levels of crime in the Western Cape. Crime has a negative impact on the quality of lives of individuals, but also on the economy by deterring private investment and causing business losses. It further creates a burden on government resources in terms of justice system costs, victim assistance and replacement of assets. The Municipality has as such allocated R786 000 of its capital budget on community and public safety.

## Spending on Economic Infrastructure

Economic infrastructure is defined as infrastructure that promotes economic activity. Considering the sluggish economic growth throughout the country, spending on economic infrastructure is crucial to stimulating economic activity.

The WCG allocated R18 million (26.8 per cent) towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport. Road transport infrastructure goes a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially due to it having the largest natural port in Africa and being a tourist destination. The Municipality, assists by contributing a further R24.271 million towards road transport. As part of their economic infrastructure allocation, the Municipality will also contribute R1.5 million towards planning and development.

## Spending on Trading Services

Basic services are crucial to improving the living conditions of citizens within the municipal area and enabling economic activity for businesses via access to water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal. The majority of the Municipality's infrastructure budget is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The bulk of the spending on trading services have been allocated towards water management (R28.2 million). This was followed by wastewater management (R26.3 million), waste management (R10.5 million) and electricity (R2.9 million).

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2020*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2020*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2019*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2020*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2019* Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2020*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2020*

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2020*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2020*

# SOURCES

## 5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2020
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2020
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2019*

## 6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, own calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2020*

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2020*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2020*

## 8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2020; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2020*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2020/21 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*