



Western Cape
Government

A central green shield-shaped logo with a white border. Inside the shield, the letters 'SEP' are written in large, bold, white capital letters. Below 'SEP', the words 'SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE' are written in smaller, white, capital letters. Surrounding the central logo are several circular icons in a light grey color, each with a long shadow effect. The icons represent various socio-economic aspects: a building, a Wi-Fi signal, a person working, a family, a graduate, a stack of coins with an upward arrow, a pencil and ruler, and an ambulance.

SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC
PROFILE

Witzenberg Municipality

2021



CONTENTS

Witzenberg: AT A GLANCE

Demographics.....	4
Education	6
Health.....	8
Poverty.....	10
Basic Service Delivery.....	12
Safety and Security.....	14
Economy and Labour Market Performance.....	16
Public Infrastructure Spend.....	18

SOURCES	20
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Witzenberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2021; Actual households, 2020



Education

2020



Matric Pass Rate	65.0%
Learner Retention Rate	65.4%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	27.8

Poverty

2020



Gini Coefficient	0.61
Human Development Index	0.71

Health

2020/21



Primary Health Care Facilities

8

excl mobile/satellite

Immunisation Rate

77.2%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

204.4

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

15.9%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries

723

DUI

73

Drug-related Crimes

878

Murder

66

Sexual Offences

96

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water

98.4%

Refuse Removal

69.8%



Electricity

93.2%



Sanitation

91.7%



Housing

85.0%



Road Safety

2020/21

Fatal Crashes 21

Road User Fatalities 25

Labour

2020

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

6.9%



Socio-economic Risks

- Risk 1 Low learner retention
- Risk 2 Low per capita GDP and growing inequality
- Risk 3 Low skills base (labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2019

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

18.3%

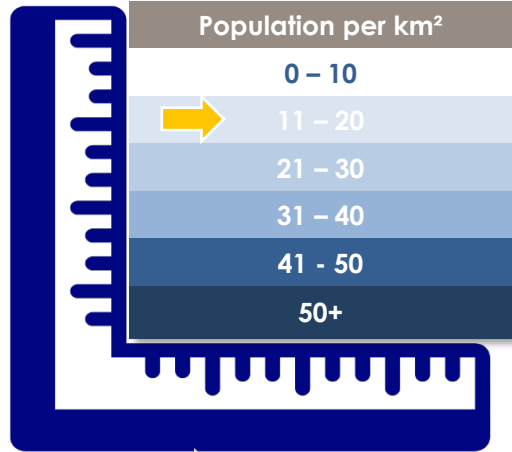
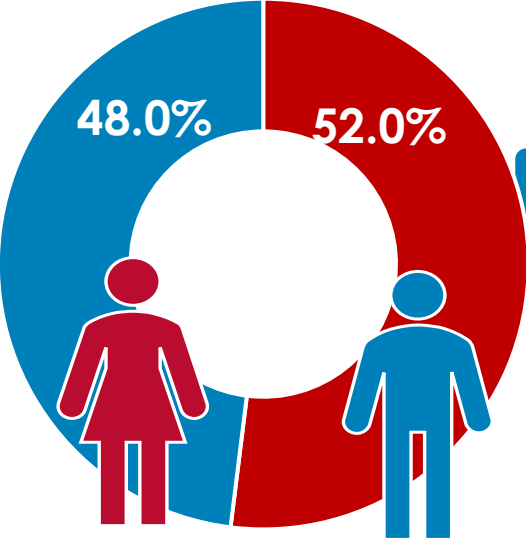
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

16.3%

Manufacturing

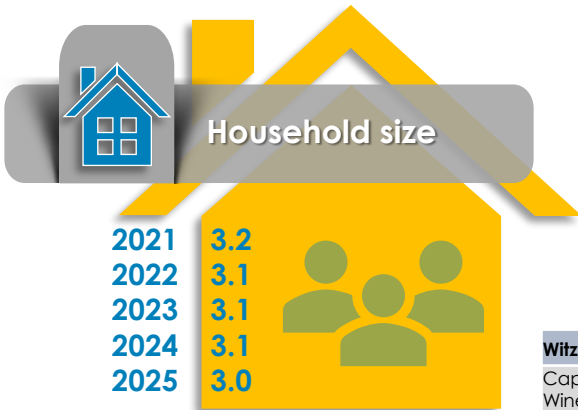
14.9%

DEMOGRAPHICS

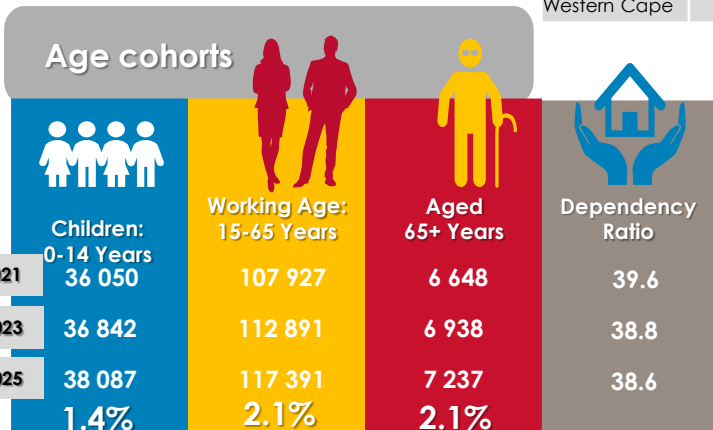
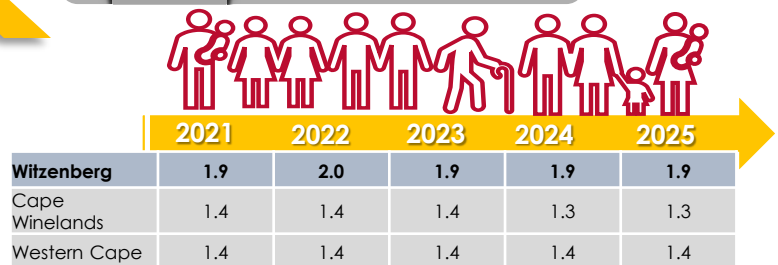


Number of males per 100 females

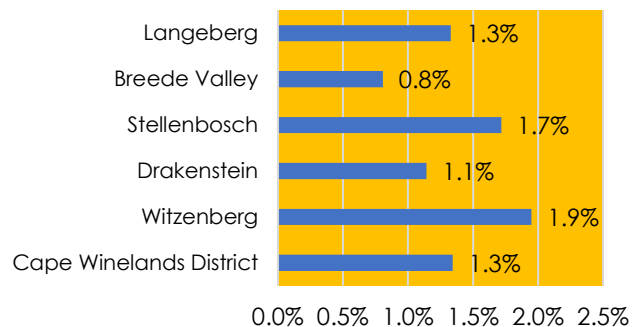
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024
Cape Winelands	97.4	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.4
Witzenberg	108.2	109.1	109.5	109.8	110.2
Drakenstein	97.0	97.6	97.8	98.0	98.1
Stellenbosch	95.3	95.7	95.8	95.8	95.9
Breede Valley	93.5	93.9	93.9	93.9	93.8
Langeberg	95.6	96.1	96.3	96.4	96.6



Population growth



Population growth 2021 – 2025



Demographics

Population

The population of Witzenberg is 150 624 people in 2021, the second least populated municipal area in the CWD. This total is expected to grow to 162 715 by 2025, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.9 per cent for the period, making it the fastest growing municipal population in the region.

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 2025 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 2021 and 2025, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ aged as well as the working aged (15-65) cohorts, both estimated to grow at an annual average rate of 2.1 per cent. The dependency ratio decreases towards 2025.

Household size

Household size refers to the number of people per household. In the Witzenberg municipal area, the household size falls from 3.2 in 2021 to 3.1 in 2022, remains steady thereafter, dipping to 3.0 in 2025.

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 2021, 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 236 people/km²
- Drakenstein 191 people/km²
- Breede Valley 51 people/km²
- Langeberg 27 people/km²
- **Witzenberg 14 people/km²**

Educational facilities

53

Number of schools

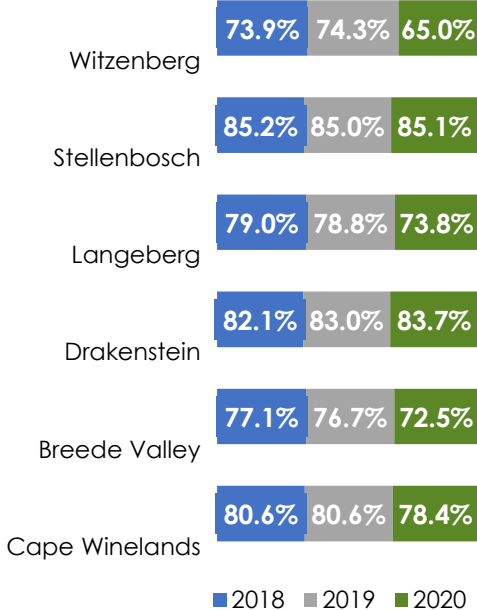
44

Number of no-fee schools

13

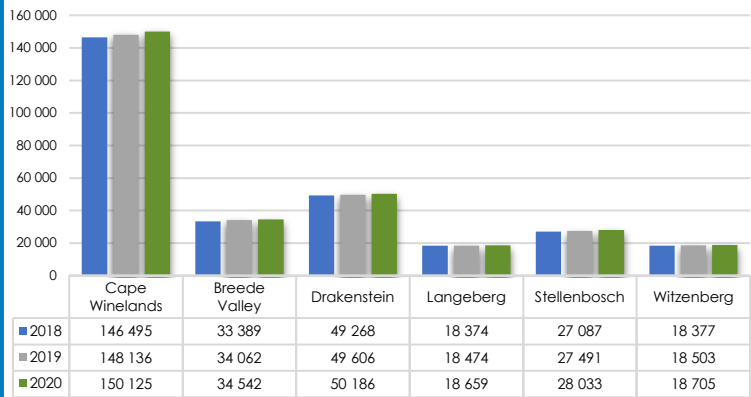
Number of schools with libraries

Education outcomes



EDUCATION

Learner enrolment

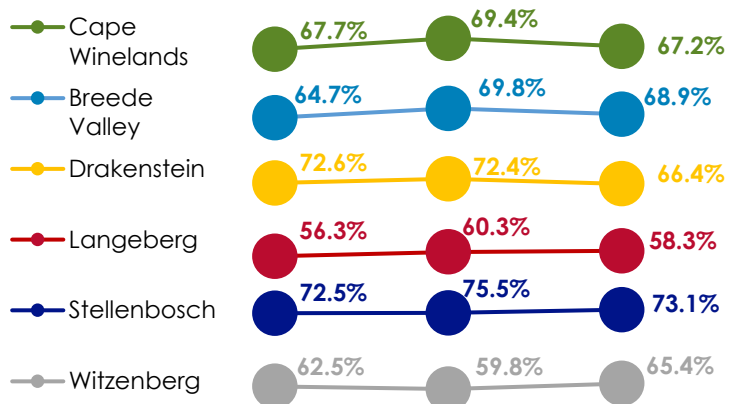


Learner-Teacher Ratio

2018 2019 2020

Cape Winelands	27.9	28.1	27.8
Breede Valley	28.4	28.8	28.3
Drakenstein	28.3	28.2	27.7
Langeberg	28.5	28.9	28.4
Stellenbosch	26.1	26.7	26.8
Witzenberg	28.4	28.0	27.8

Learner retention



Education

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

Learner enrolment in the Witzenberg municipal area increased from 18 503 in 2019 to 18 705 in 2020 . The same period also saw a marginal decrease in the learner-teacher ratio from 28.0 to 27.8 learners per teacher.

With an average learner retention rate of 67.2 for the Cape Winelands area, learner retention is a challenge across the District. Although the Witzenberg area has one of the lowest (65.4) learner retention rates in the District, school drop-outs remain a grave concern. The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/very low household income/indigent households, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies. Retention rates should be kept in mind when considering education outcomes/results, as low retention rates are likely to skew outcomes, as drop-outs are automatically excluded from any outcomes/results. Being able to retain learners is essential for overall positive education outcomes.

Number of schools

In 2020, the Witzenberg municipal area had a total of 53 public ordinary schools. The number of schools has remained unchanged over the last few years.

Number of no-fee schools

The number of no-fee schools also remained constant at 44 over the last few years, which translates into a total of 83.0 per cent of schools being registered with the Western Cape Department of Education as no-fee schools.

Schools with libraries

The number of schools with libraries decreased from 16 in 2018 and 2019, to 13 in 2020. With only 1 of the 53 schools in the Witzenberg area with such facilities, there is considerable scope for the extension of libraries to other schools in the area.

Education outcomes (matric pass rate)

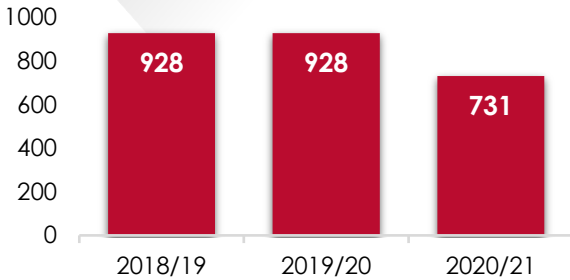
Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the labour market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans may be realised.

Witzenberg municipal area's matric outcomes dropped sharply from 74.3 per cent in 2019 to 65.0 per cent in 2020. It was the lowest rate when compared to other municipalities in the District. This particular statistic is vital as it impacts learner access to higher education institutions in order to broaden access employment opportunities.

HEALTH



Tuberculosis



Healthcare facilities

Facility Type	Cape Winelands	Witzenberg
Regional hospitals	2	0
District hospitals	4	1
Community Day Centres	5	0
PHC Clinics (Satellite and Mobile)	33	6
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	39	8

■ Cape Winelands ■ Witzenberg



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Witzenberg	0.0	204.4	18.8	15.9	0.2	0.3
Cape Winelands District	42.7	118.3	15.1	13.6	0.8	0.7

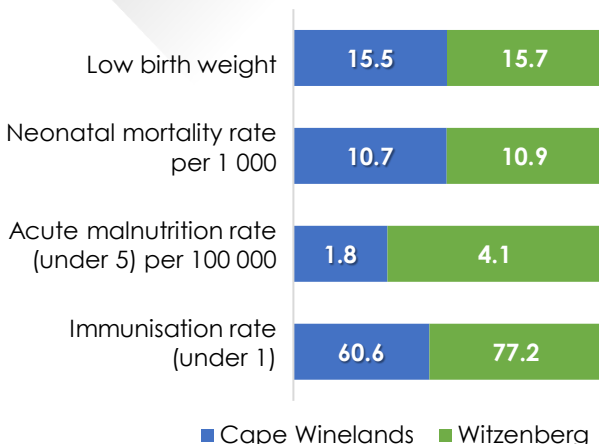


Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands
EMS operational Ambulances	6	38



Child health



HIV/AIDS

Area	Total Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Witzenberg	6 995	6 810	730	594
Cape Winelands District	32 366	32 949	3 434	2 825

Healthcare facilities

According to the 2019 Inequality Trend Report by Statistics South Africa, in 2017, 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 use private healthcare facilities. This is associated with the low proportion of households with access to medical aid, which in 2017 was approximately 17 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape.

In 2019/20, the Witzenberg municipal area had 8 primary healthcare facilities, all fixed clinics; to supplement these, there were also 6 mobile/satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is also a district hospital.

HIV/AIDS

Witzenberg's total registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment decreased by 185 patients, from 6 995 in 2019/20 to 6 810 in 2020/21. The number of new antiretroviral patients also decreased significantly from 730 in 2019/20 to 594 in 2020/21. This could be as a result of the imposed COVID-19 lockdown and actions taken to avoid any potential health risk. It could also be an indication that the prevalence of HIV is decreasing or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment.

In 2020/21, a total of 32 949 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Cape Winelands District. The Witzenberg municipal area, with 6 810 registered patients, represents 20.7 per cent of patients receiving ART in the Cape Winelands District.

Child health

Even after a small improvement in the immunization rate (under 1 year) from 74.4 per cent in 2019/20 to 77.2 per cent in 2020/21, the immunisation rate in the Witzenberg area remains relatively low. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in Witzenberg in 2020/21 was 4.1, a slight improvement from the 4.3 in 2019/20. The neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) in the Witzenberg area also worsened from 10.1 in 2019/20 to 10.9 in 2020/21, while the low birth-weight indicator was recorded at 15.7 in 2020/21, also showed a slight deterioration from the 15.1 recorded in 2019/20.

Maternal health

The maternal mortality rate in the Witzenberg area and Cape Winelands District respectively recorded 204.4 and 118.3 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020/21.

The delivery rate to women under 20 years in Witzenberg area and Cape Winelands District was recorded at 15.9 and 13.6 per cent respectively while the termination of pregnancy rate increased slightly to 0.3 per cent for 2020/21 for the Witzenberg area, in comparison, the average District figure was higher at 0.7.

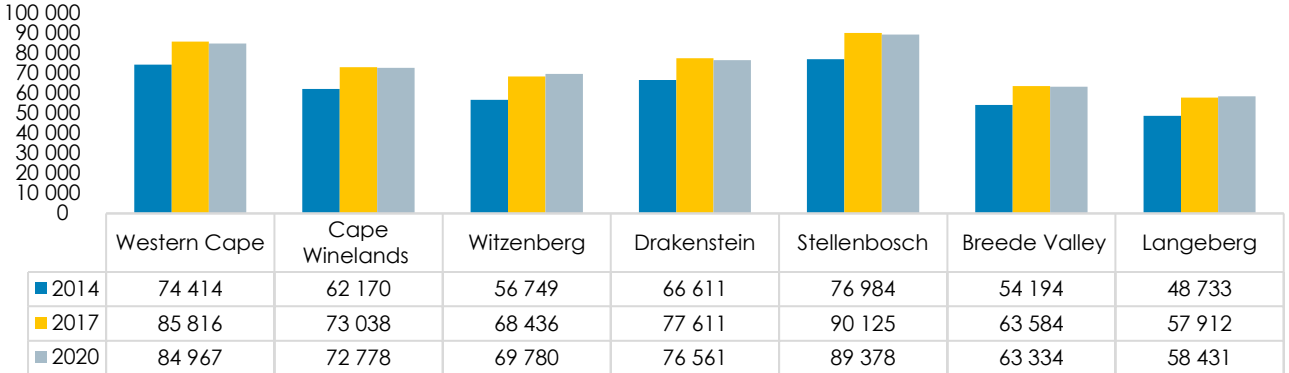
Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Witzenberg area has a total of 6 ambulances servicing the region in 2020/21; the District had a total of 38 for the same period. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

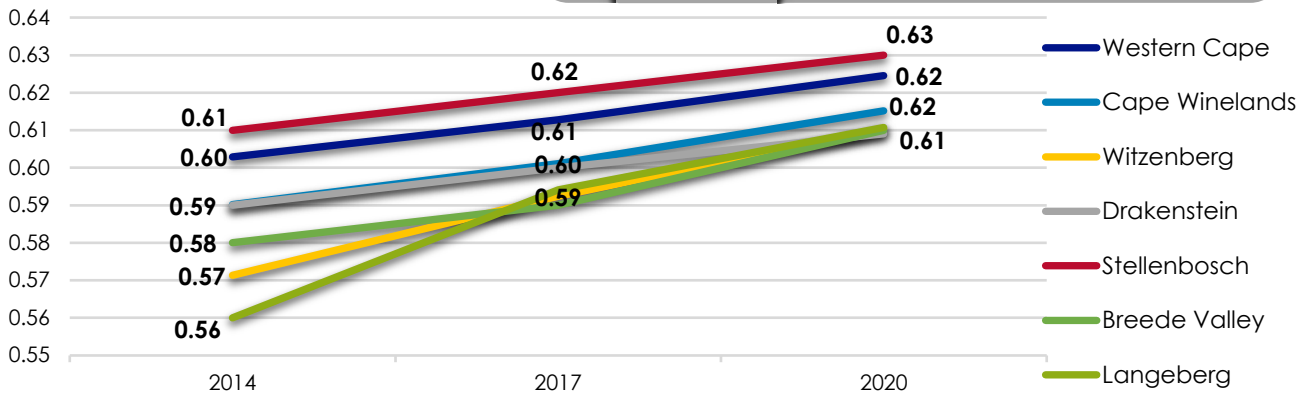
POVERTY



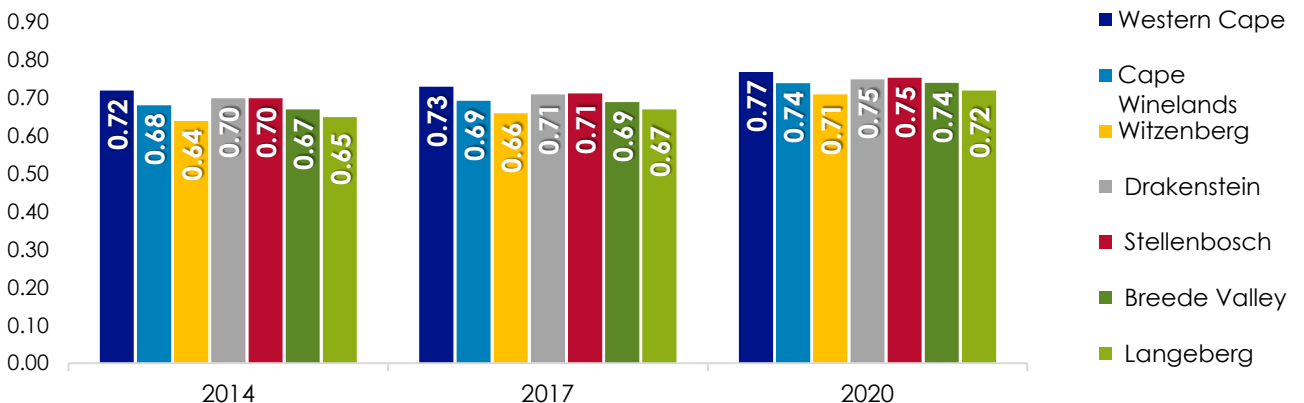
GDP per capita



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 a per capita GDPR of R69 780 in 2020 (current prices), Witzenberg is almost on par with the Cape Winelands District's average figure (R72 778), however this figure remains significantly below that of the Province's R84 967. Within the region, Stellenbosch stands out with a per capita GDPR of R89 378, even higher than that of the Province.

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. However, between 2014 and 2020, income inequality has worsened in Witzenberg area, with the Gini-coefficient increasing from 0.57 in 2014 to 0.61 in 2020.

Worsening income inequality could also be seen across the Cape Winelands District (0.59 in 2014 and 0.62 in 2020) as well as the Western Cape Province (0.60 in 2014 and 0.62 in 2020).

Human Development

The HDI (Human Development Index) is a composite indicator reflecting on 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. The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI) to assess the relative level of socio-economic development within countries.

There has been a general increase in the HDI for the Witzenberg area, from 0.64 in 2014 to 0.71 in 2020. There has been a similar upward trend for the Cape Winelands District as well as for the Western Cape.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



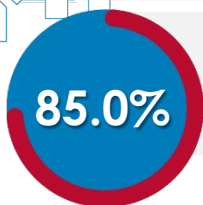
Total number of households

32 769

Witzenberg Municipality

234 696

Cape Winelands District



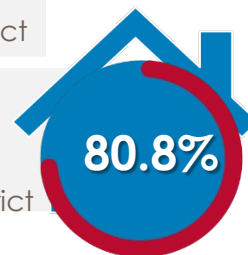
Formal main dwelling

27 866

Witzenberg Municipality

189 559

Cape Winelands District



77.0% Witzenberg
67.6% Cape Winelands

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.8% Witzenberg
0.6% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling



7.5% Witzenberg
12.0% Cape Winelands

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

1.5% Witzenberg
1.2% Cape Winelands

Other/Unspecified



0.6% Witzenberg
1.2% Cape Winelands

House/flat/room in backyard



3.7% Witzenberg
6.4% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling in backyard



9.0% Witzenberg
11.0% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling not in backyard



Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Witzenberg **98.4%**

Cape Winelands **97.0%**



Electricity as primary source of lighting

Witzenberg **93.2%**

Cape Winelands **92.3%**



Flush/chemical toilet

Witzenberg **91.7%**

Cape Winelands **91.0%**

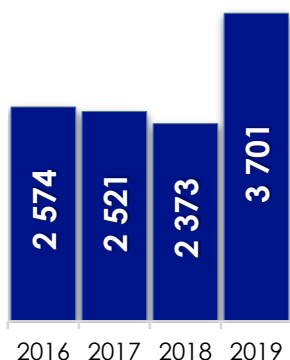


Refuse removed at least once a week

Witzenberg **69.8%**

Cape Winelands **79.4%**

Free basic water



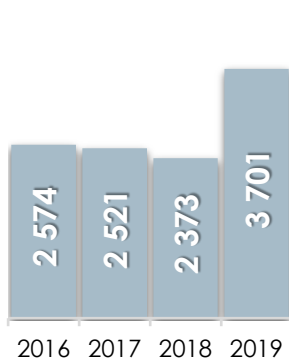
2016 2017 2018 2019

Free basic electricity



2016 2017 2018 2019

Free basic sanitation



2016 2017 2018 2019

Free basic refuse removal



2016 2017 2018 2019

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 2020. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2022 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 32 769 households in the Witzenberg municipal area, 85.0 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 80.8 per cent. The Witzenberg area also conversely had the second lower lowest proportion of informal households in the District, a total of 12.7 per cent compared with the District average of 17.4 per cent.

With the exception of refuse removal services, service access levels in the Witzenberg municipal area were at better levels than access to formal dwellings, with access to piped water inside/ within 200m of the dwelling at 98.4 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 93.2 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 91.7 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 69.8 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District averages for water, electricity and sanitation services.

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 an overall decreasing trend between 2016 and 2018, however spiking upward in 2019. The stressed economic conditions continue to exert pressure on household income levels, which in turn is likely to see the number of indigent households and the demand for free basic services increase.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Witzenberg	51	66	66
	Cape Winelands District	356	398	365
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	35	45	44
	Cape Winelands District	38	42	38

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Witzenberg	123	122	96
	Cape Winelands District	885	969	752
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	85	82	64
	Cape Winelands District	96	103	79



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Witzenberg	2 089	1 138	878
	Cape Winelands District	11 181	7 864	5 337
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	1 447	770	583
	Cape Winelands District	1 208	834	559

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Witzenberg	102	167	73
	Cape Winelands District	953	944	427
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	71	113	49
	Cape Winelands District	103	100	45



Fatal Crashes	Witzenberg	26	13	21
Road User Fatalities	Witzenberg	33	15	25



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Witzenberg	832	790	723
	Cape Winelands District	5 776	5 518	4 537
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	576	535	480
	Cape Winelands District	624	586	475

Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Witzenberg area, the number of murders increased from 51 in 2018/19 to 66 in 2019/20, remaining at 66 in 2020/21. Witzenberg's murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 35 in 2018/19 to 45 in 2019/20 and slightly down to 44 in 2020/21, while the murder rate (per 100 000 people) for the Cape Winelands District followed a similar pattern, with comparative figures of 38, 42 and 38 over the 3-year period respectively.

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 2020/21, there were 96 sexual offences in the Witzenberg municipal area. When comparing this to the District, Witzenberg's incidence of sexual offences per 100 000 population was below that of the Cape Winelands District, at 64 compared to the District's 79.

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 significantly from 2 089 cases in 2018/19 to 878 cases in 2020/21. The Cape Winelands District's drug-related offences also decreased sharply from 11 181 in 2018/19 to 5 337 in 2020/21. When comparing the Witzenberg area and the District's rate per 100 000 people, with 583 drug related offences per 100 000 people in 2020/21, Witzenberg's rate is above that of the District's 559.

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 municipal area increased from 102 in 2018/19 to 167 in 2019/20, decreasing significantly to 73 in 2020/21. This translates into a rate of 49 per 100 000 people in 2020/21, which is slightly above the District's 45 per 100 000 people.

Road user fatalities

Road users that died in or during a crash i.e. drivers, cyclists, passengers, pedestrians.

The number of road user fatalities in the Witzenberg municipal area increased from 15 in 2019/20 to 25 in 2020/21. The number of fatal crashes increased from 13 to 21 for the same reference period.

Residential Burglaries

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

The number of residential burglaries in the Witzenberg area decreased from 790 in 2019/20 to 723 in 2020/21. Witzenberg's rate of 480 per 100 000 population was slightly above that of the District's 475 for 2020/21.

ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

SECTOR	GDP			Employment		
	R Million value 2019	Trend 2015 – 2019	Real GDP growth 2020e	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 - 2019	Net change 2020e
PS Primary Sector	1 177.2	-3.1	12.2	20 005	413	-786
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1 174.5	-3.1	12.3	19 999	413	-785
Mining & quarrying	2.7	3.2	-15.5	6	0	-1
SS Secondary sector	2 564.3	2.4	-11.4	8 018	214	-672
Manufacturing	1 424.2	2.2	-8.9	3 806	67	-199
Electricity, gas & water	345.5	1.5	-4.9	230	8	-3
Construction	794.7	3.0	-19.1	3 982	139	-470
TS Tertiary sector	5 812.6	3.8	-3.4	36 907	1 459	-1 354
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	1 749.7	2.9	-9.0	13 073	606	-648
Transport, storage & communication	685.2	2.2	-11.9	1 619	60	-54
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1 555.8	5.7	-0.5	6 860	314	-215
General government	1 111.5	2.6	2.6	6 851	157	186
Community, social & personal services	710.5	3.7	-0.5	8 504	323	-623
Witzenberg	9 554.1	2.2	-2.9	64 930	2 087	-2 812

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2020 (%)	Average growth (%) 2016 - 2020	Number of jobs	
			2019	2020
Skilled	15.3	2.3	7 753	7 580
Semi-skilled	35.3	1.4	18 242	17 464
Low-skilled	49.4	0.0	25 621	24 430
TOTAL	100.0	0.8	51 616	49 474

Informal Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of informal jobs	11 937	11 733	12 115	13 067	13 134	14 936	13 834	14 168	13 739	13 314	12 644
% of Total Employment	25.4	24.5	23.9	24.4	24.1	24.5	22.4	22.5	21.5	20.5	20.4

Unemployment rates	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Drakenstein	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.7	13.1	12.1	13.1	13.7	13.6	14.5	14.1
Langeberg	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.5	5.6	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.3
Stellenbosch	9,8	10,1	10,0	9,7	10,1	9,3	10,3	10,7	10,7	11,6	11,3
Witzenberg	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.9
Breedee Valley	10.3	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.2	9.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	11.1	10.7
Cape Winelands	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.7	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	11.1	10.8
Western Cape	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.5	17.7	18.4	18.3	19.6	18.9

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Sectoral Overview

In 2019, the economy of Witzenberg was valued at R9.554 billion (current prices) and employed 64 930 people. Historical trends between 2015 and 2019 indicate that the municipal economy realised an average annual growth rate of 2.2 per cent which can be attributed to modest secondary sector growth of 2.4 per cent and stronger tertiary sector growth of 3.8 per cent; the primary sector contracted over this period.

In terms of 2019 sectoral contribution, the construction sector (R794.7 million in 2019 or 8.3 per cent of total GDP) and the manufacturing sector (R1.424 billion in 2019 or 14.9 per cent of total GDP) with average annual growth of 3.0 per cent and 2.2 per cent respectively between 2015 and 2019, were the main drivers of growth in the secondary sector. The finance, insurance, real estate and business services (R1.556 billion or 16.3 per cent), community, social and personal services (R710.5 million or 7.4 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (R1.750 billion or 18.3 per cent), with average annual growth rates of 5.7 per cent, 3.7 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively for the period, were the main drivers that contributed to the growth in the tertiary sector for the period. In large part due to the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown and restrictions, estimates for 2020 shows a severe contraction in the economy overall, by 2.9 per cent, with both the secondary and tertiary sectors experiencing sharp contractions of 11.4 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector was the exception, with estimated growth of 12.2 per cent for 2020.

In line with the sharp economic contraction, large employment losses were also estimated for 2020, with almost all sectors registering a decline in employment numbers. Overall, a balance of 2 812 jobs were lost, mostly through high losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing (786), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (648), community, social and personal services (623), construction (470), finance, insurance, real estate and business services (215) and manufacturing (199) sectors.

Formal and Informal Employment

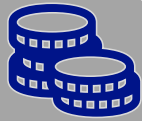
It is estimated that the Witzenberg municipal area's total employed will in 2020 amount to 62 118 workers of which 49 474 (79.6 per cent) are in the formal sector while 12 644 (20.4 per cent) are informally employed.

Most of the formally employed consisted of low-skilled (49.4 per cent) and semi-skilled (35.3 per cent) workers. Although the skilled category only contributed 15.3 per cent to total formal employment (2020), it registered the highest average annual growth – between 2016 and 2020, the skilled cohort grew on average by 2.3 per cent, while the semi-skilled category grew by 1.4 per cent; zero growth was registered for low-skilled workers group. The growth in the skilled category reflects the market demand for more skilled labour. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers. Formal employment overall grew by 0.8 per cent between 2016 and 2020.

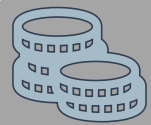
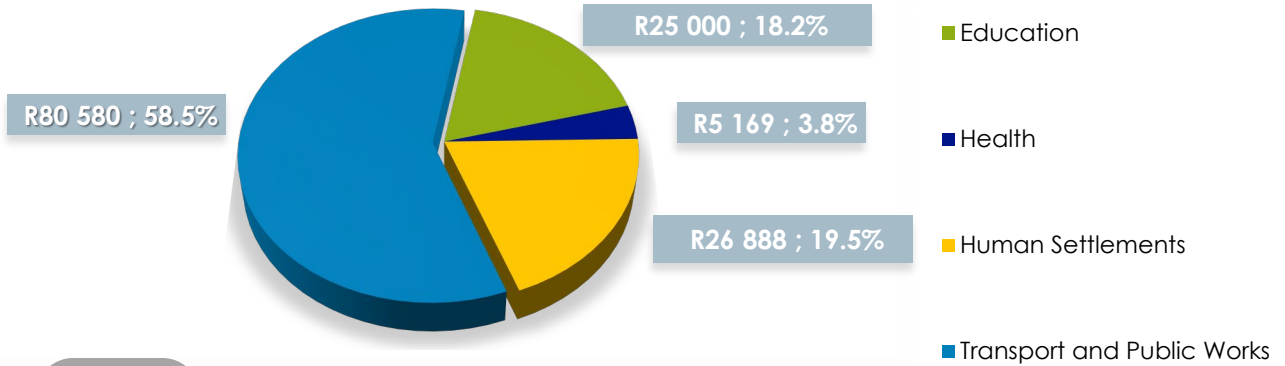
Unemployment

Witzenberg municipal area's unemployment rate of 6.9 per cent in 2020 was the lowest in the Cape Winelands region; almost 4 percentage points below that of the Cape Winelands District (10.8 per cent). It was however notably lower than that the Western Cape's unemployment rate of 18.9 per cent. The unemployment rates are concerning given that this estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are actively looking for work, but unable to find employment. In turn, the broad definition refers to people that want to work but are not actively seeking employment (excludes those who have given up looking for work).

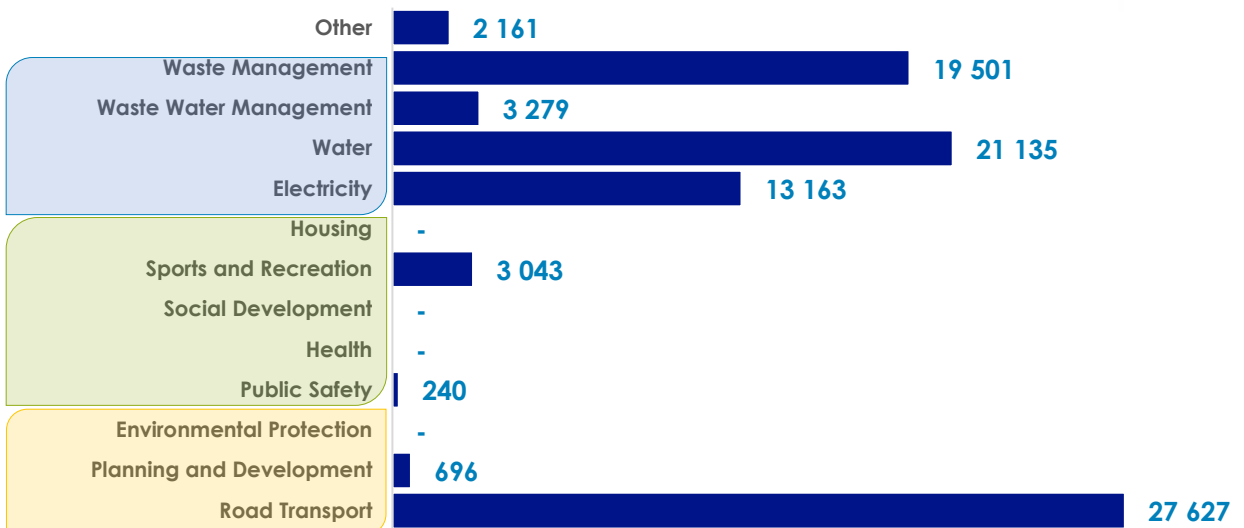
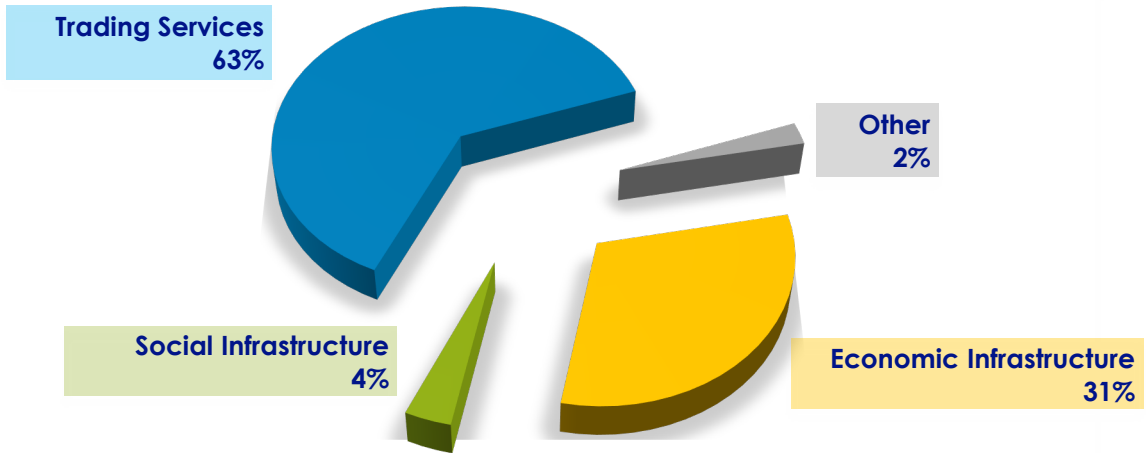
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



Provincial infrastructure spend



Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



Public Infrastructure Spend

Spending on Social Infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. The Western Cape Government (WCG) will spend 41.5 per cent of its 2021/22 infrastructure budget for the Witzenberg municipal area on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 18.2 per cent of the budget (R25.000 million) towards Education in the Witzenberg 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 3.8 per cent (R5.169 million) has been allocated by the Department of Health for health infrastructure spending in the Witzenberg area.

The WCG will spend the remainder of its social infrastructure budget (R26.888 million) on Human Settlements which will aid in reducing the housing backlogs.

Community safety has been prioritised 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 Witzenberg Municipality has allocated 0.3 per cent (R240 000) of its capital budget on public safety. In addition to the Provincial social infrastructure spend, the Municipality has also allocated 3.4 per cent (R3.043 million) of its own 2021/22 capital spending to sport and recreation.

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 R80.580 million (58.5 per cent in 2021/22) towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards the road infrastructure (rehabilitation and resealing of roads). Road transport infrastructure goes a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential. The Witzenberg Municipality will contribute a further R27.627 million of its 2021/22 capital budget (i.e. 30.4 per cent of total municipal infrastructure spending) towards road transport. As part of their economic and environmental services allocation, the Municipality will also contribute R696 000 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 i.e. 62.8 per cent or R57.079 million in 2021/22 is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The majority of spending on trading services has been allocated towards water management (R21.135 million). This was followed by waste management (R19.501 million), energy sources (R13.163 million) and waste water management (R3.279 million).

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2021*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2021*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2021*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2021*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2021*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2021*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2021*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): *Quantec Research, 2021*

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2021
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2021
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2021, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2021 calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2021*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2021*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2021*

8. Public infrastructure spend

- Provincial Infrastructure Spend: *Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE), 2021; Overview of Adjusted Provincial and Municipal Infrastructure Spend (OAPMII), 2021*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2021/22 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*