



Western Cape  
Government

The central logo is a green circle with a white border containing the text 'SEP' in large white letters and 'SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE' in smaller white letters below it. Surrounding this central logo are several grey icons in circular frames: a building, a Wi-Fi signal, a person digging, a graduate, a family, a stack of coins with an upward arrow, a bus, and a pencil and ruler.

# SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
PROFILE

Witzenberg Municipality

2019



# CONTENTS

## WITZENBERG: AT A GLANCE

|    |                             |    |
|----|-----------------------------|----|
| 1. | DEMOGRAPHICS                | 1  |
| 2. | EDUCATION                   | 5  |
| 3. | HEALTH                      | 10 |
| 4. | POVERTY                     | 15 |
| 5. | BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY      | 18 |
| 6. | SAFETY AND SECURITY         | 22 |
| 7. | THE ECONOMY                 | 26 |
| 8. | PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND | 31 |
|    | SOURCES                     | 33 |

# Witzenberg: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2019; Actual households, 2016



Population  
**142 466**



Households  
**35 976**

## Education

2018



Matric Pass Rate **73.9%**  
Retention Rate **62.5%**  
Learner-Teacher Ratio **26.6**

## Poverty

2018



Gini Coefficient **0.589**  
Human Development Index **0.66**

## Health

2018/19



Primary Health  
Care Facilities

14

Immunisation  
Rate

66.1%

Maternal Mortality Ratio  
(per 100 000 live births)

68

Teenage Pregnancies -  
Delivery rate to women U/18

20.9

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018/19



Residential Burglaries

772

DUI

78

Drug-related Crimes

1 832

Murder

45

Sexual Offences

116

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

99.3%

Refuse Removal

87.1%



Electricity

96.5%



Sanitation

94.6%



Housing

83.3%



## Road Safety

2018

Road User Fatalities **33**

## Labour

2018

Unemployment Rate  
(narrow definition)

5.8%



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Income inequality

Risk 2 Deterioration in education outcomes

Risk 3 Teenage pregnancies

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2017

Wholesale & retail trade,  
catering & accommodation

**17.4%**

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

**16.1%**

Finance, insurance, real  
estate & business services

**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.

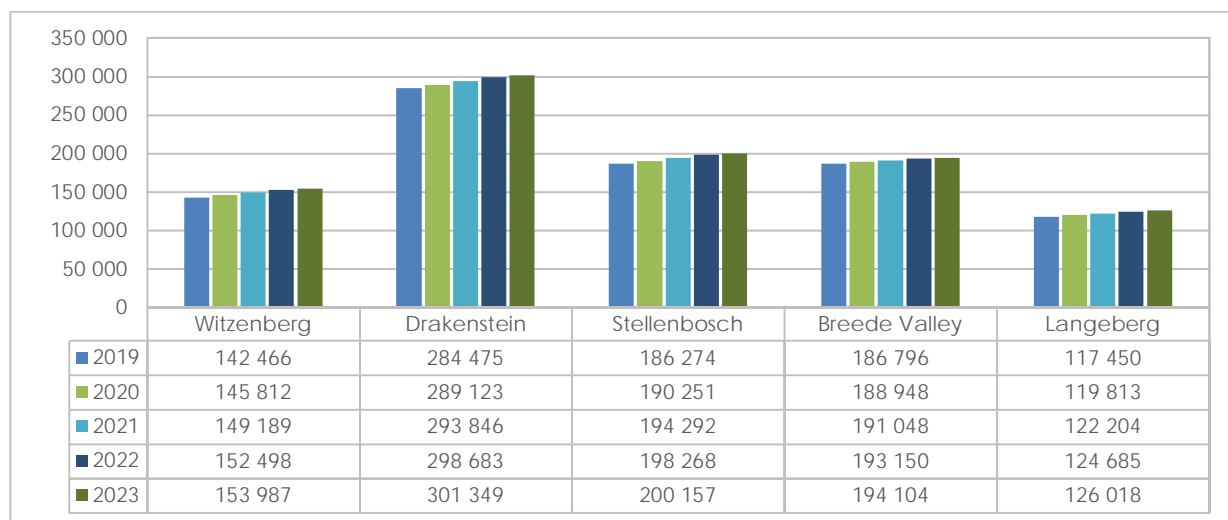
This chapter provides a concise yet meaningful overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, a sex ratio analysis, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts, dependency ratios, the number of households and household size compositions as well as 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 142 466 in 2019, Witzenberg is the second lowest populated municipal area in the CWD. This total is expected to grow to 153 987 by 2023, equating to an average annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent. The estimated population growth rate of Witzenberg is slightly below that of the CWD at 1.6 per cent. The Western Cape average annual growth rate is 1.8 per cent across the same period.

| All Districts: Sex Ratio (SR), 2019 – 2023 |              |              |              |              |              |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Municipality                               | 2019         | 2020         | 2021         | 2022         | 2023         |
| <b>Witzenberg</b>                          | <b>106.7</b> | <b>106.8</b> | <b>106.8</b> | <b>106.7</b> | <b>106.9</b> |
| Drakenstein                                | 97.7         | 97.6         | 97.6         | 97.5         | 97.5         |
| Stellenbosch                               | 97.2         | 97.2         | 97.2         | 97.2         | 97.6         |
| Breede Valley                              | 92.3         | 91.9         | 91.5         | 91.1         | 91.4         |
| Langeberg                                  | 97.2         | 97.2         | 97.2         | 97.2         | 97.7         |
| <b>Cape Winelands District</b>             | <b>97.7</b>  | <b>97.6</b>  | <b>97.6</b>  | <b>97.5</b>  | <b>97.7</b>  |
| <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 in general considerably more males than females in the Witzenberg municipal area.

The SR for Witzenberg fluctuates slightly towards 2023 which can be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase in female mortality rates and the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area. The variance in life expectancy between males and females can in turn also be attributed to a variety of social and behavioural dynamics (Stats SA, 2018: 23). There are in general less males than females across the various municipal areas of the CWD.

| Witzenberg: Age Cohorts, 2019 – 2025 |                          |                              |             |                     |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Year                                 | Children<br>0 – 14 Years | Working Age<br>16 – 65 Years | Aged<br>65+ | Dependency<br>Ratio |
| 2019                                 | 36 556                   | 100 161                      | 5 750       | 42.2                |
| 2022                                 | 38 235                   | 107 725                      | 6 538       | 41.6                |
| 2025                                 | 39 749                   | 113 338                      | 7 237       | 41.5                |
| Growth                               | 1.4%                     | 2.1%                         | 3.9%        | -                   |

The above table depicts Witzenberg's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates 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 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 3.9 per cent. This predicted growth rate increases the dependency ratio towards 2025.

## HOUSEHOLD SIZE

| Witzenberg: Household size, 2019 – 2023 |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| 2019                                    | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| 4.1                                     | 4.1  | 4.0  | 4.2  | 4.0  |

Household size refers to the number of people per household. Although the number of households in the Witzenberg area are increasing, the actual size of households is generally on a downward trend from 2019 to 2023. This could imply 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 (WCD) 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

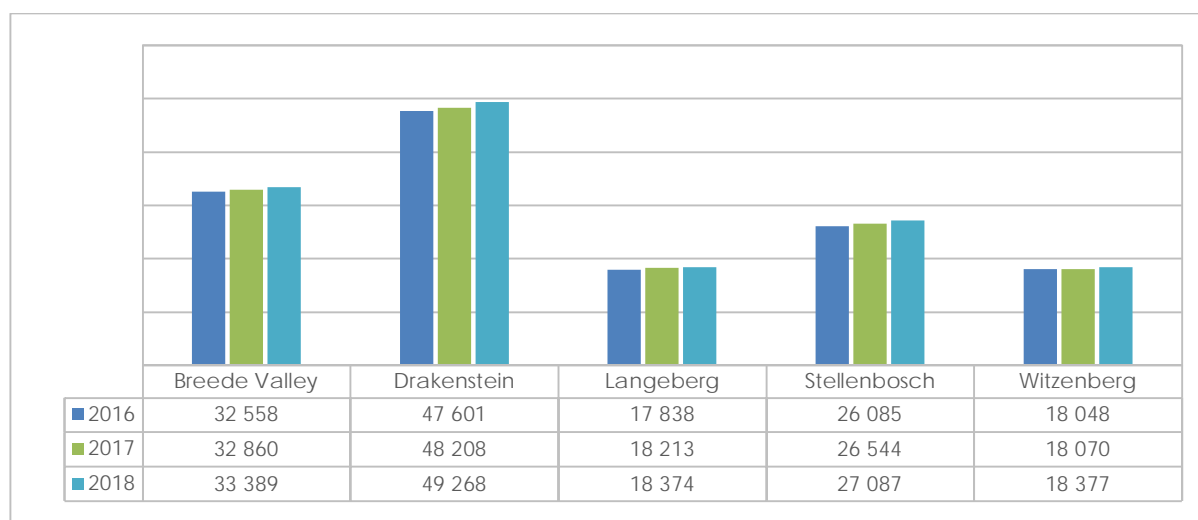
The quality of education is closely correlated with economic development and social cohesion. Dramatically improving our education outcomes is an imperative not just to achieve the economic growth rates that South Africa needs to end poverty and increase inclusion, but also to tackle social ills such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

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2019*





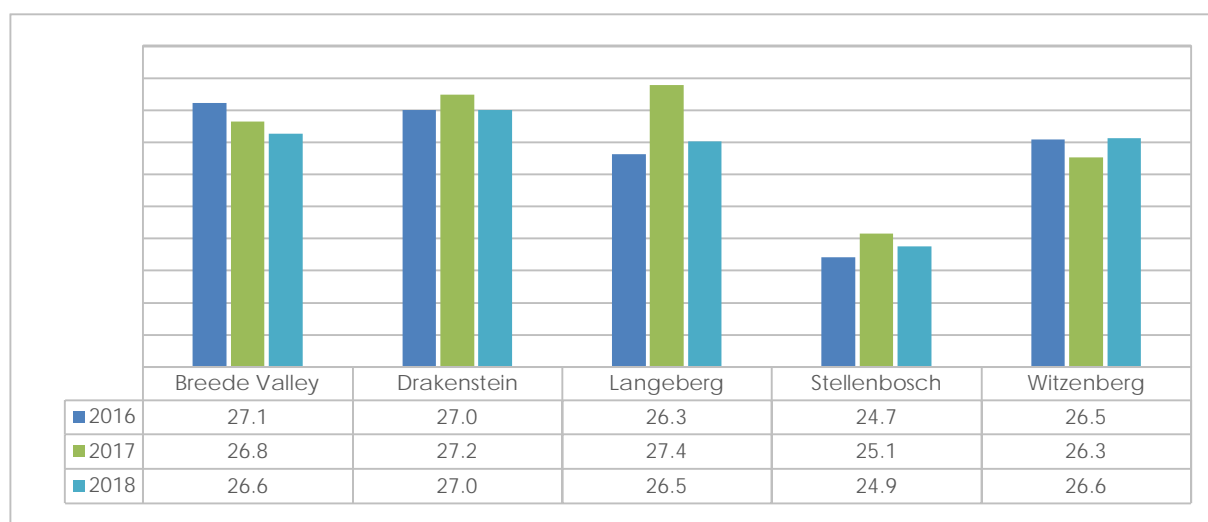
# LEARNER ENROLMENT



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 Stellenbosch municipal area (1.9 per cent) whilst the lowest growth is estimated to be in the Witzenberg (0.9 per cent).

# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO

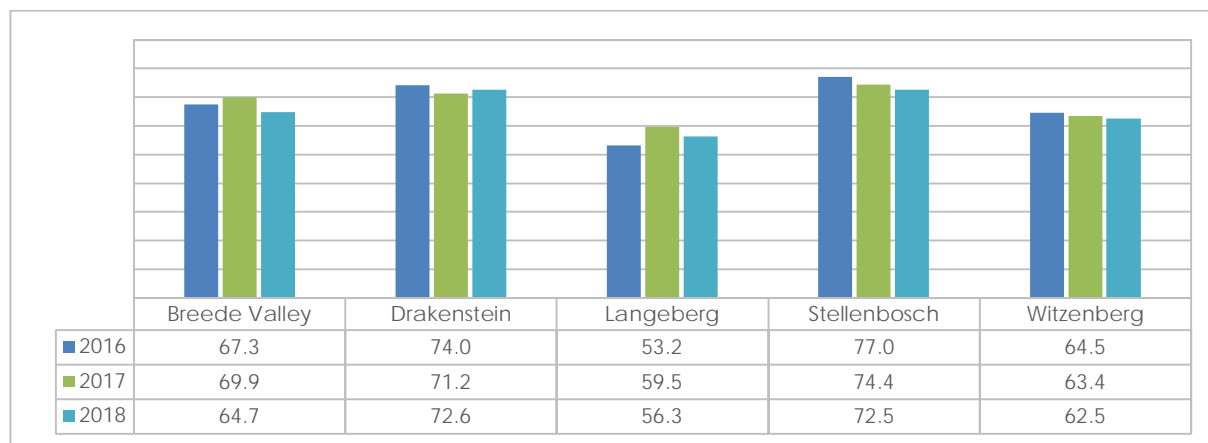
It is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to improve educational outcomes. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and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



In 2018, the learner-teacher ratio in Witzenberg was 26.6, the second highest in the District. The lowest ratio is observed in the Stellenbosch area at 24.9, whilst the Western Cape average is 28.8 learners per teacher in 2018.

# LEARNER RETENTION

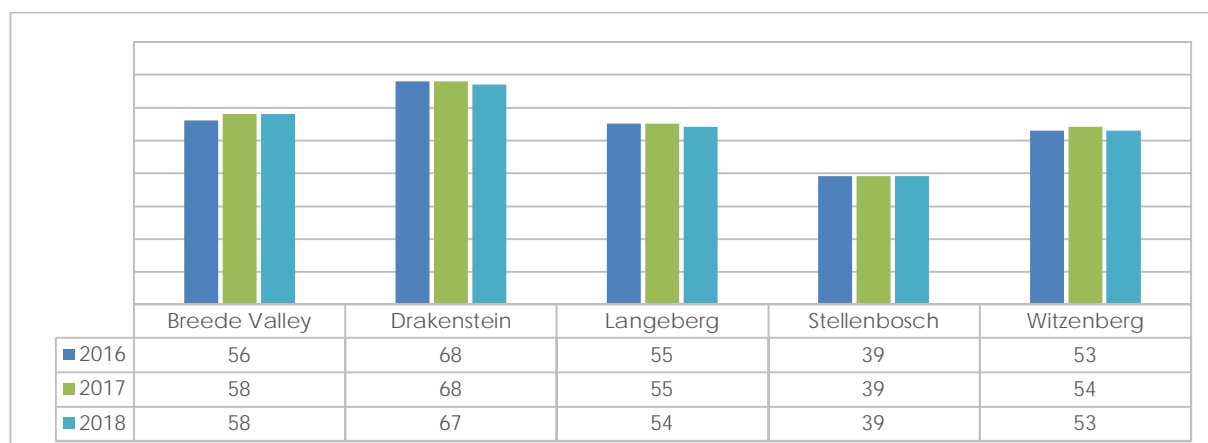
The learner retention rate refers to the number of students that start Grade 12 as a percentage of the number of students that enrolled in Grade 10 two year prior. The inverse of the learner-retention rate is commonly referred to as the drop-out rate. Learner retention rates are influenced by multiple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



The learner retention rate for Witzenberg has been regressing since 2016, from 64.5 per cent to 62.5 per cent. The retention rate for the Western Cape was 66.8 per cent in 2018.

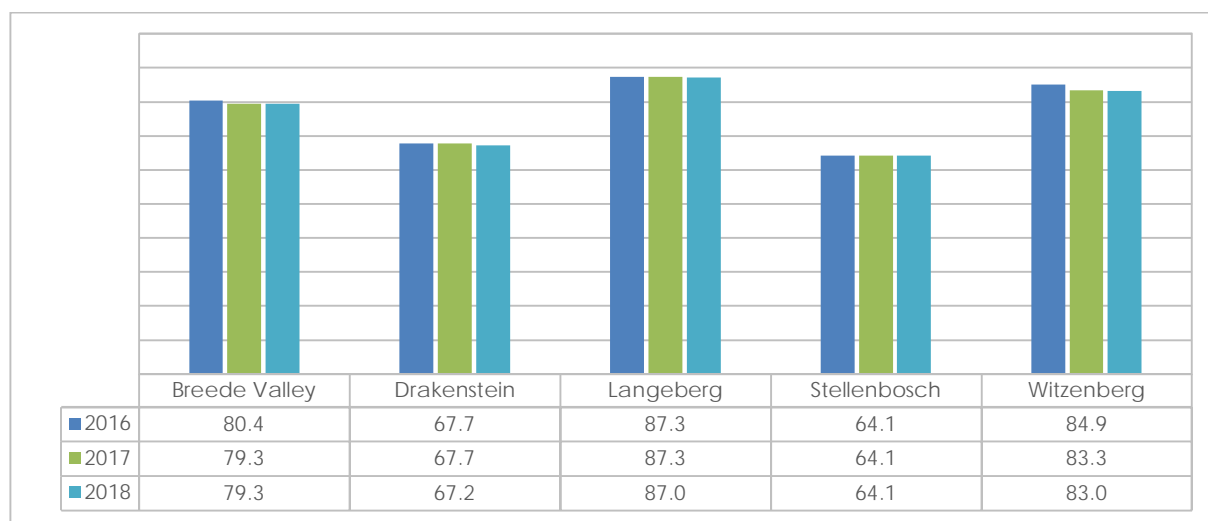
# EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

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.



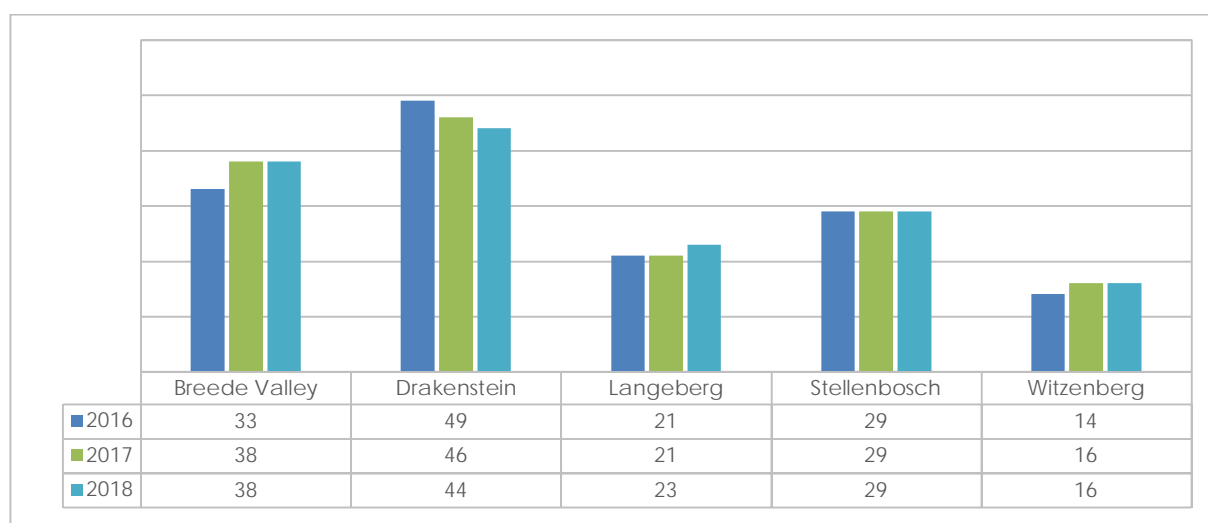
The number of schools across the CWD remain mostly unchanged in recent years, the exception being the closure of one school in the Witzenberg and Drakenstein municipal area between 2017 and 2018. The closure of these schools could have a negative impact on education outcomes given the gradual increase in learner enrolment.

## NO-FEE SCHOOLS



The proportion of no-fee schools in the Witzenberg municipal area decreased from 83.3 per cent in 2017 to 83.0 per cent in 2018. This decrease is expected to have a negative impact on education outcomes.

## SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

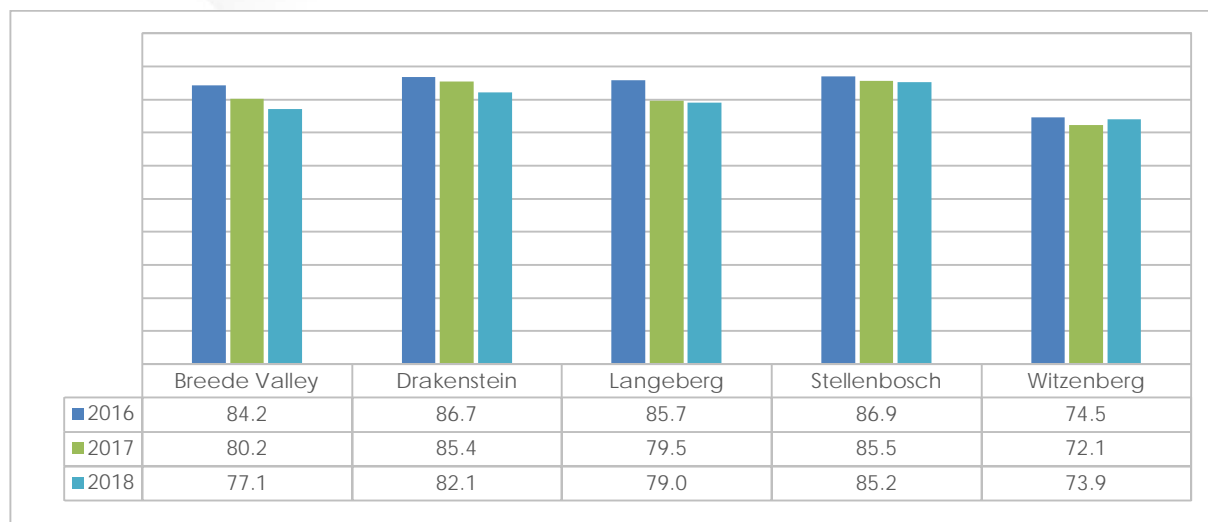


There was no change in the number of schools with libraries in the Witzenberg area from 2017 to 2018. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved 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 CWD.



The matric pass rates for the CWD declined overall in 2018, with all areas except for Witzenberg experiencing a decrease in their matric pass rates. The 2018 pass rate in the Witzenberg municipal area (73.9 per cent) is still lower than the District average (79.5 per cent).

Decreasing pass rates does at face value 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 Witzenberg municipal area. 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 |
| Witzenberg              | 8           | 6         | 0                        | 1                     | 1         | 0        | 8               | 19         |
| Cape Winelands District | 39          | 33        | 0                        | 6                     | 4         | 2        | 45              | 94         |

In 2018, there were a total of 14 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in Witzenberg - 8 fixed and 6 mobile facilities. Although there are no community health centres in Witzenberg, there was one community day centre. There is also 1 district hospital as well as 8 antiretroviral treatment clinics/sites and 19 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, Witzenberg had 3 ambulances for every 10 000 inhabitants. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

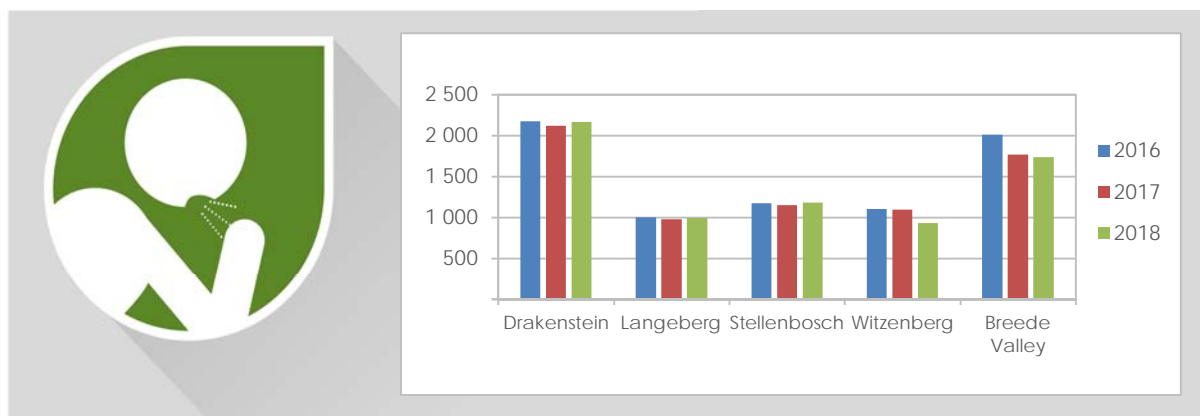
# HIV/AIDS

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 |
| Witzenberg     | 5 730  | 6 305   | 1 047                      | 816     |
| Cape Winelands | 29 019   | 30 724  | 4 602                      | 3 851   |

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Witzenberg municipal area increased by 10.0 per cent from 5 730 patients in 2017/18 to 6 305 in 2018/19. There is a notable decrease in the number of new clients starting ART treatment – the number of new patients in the Witzenberg municipal area decreased by 22.1 per cent from 1 047 in 2017/18 to 816 in 2018/19. 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 Witzenberg municipal area has gradually been decreasing from 1 100 in 2016/17 to 1 094 in 2017/18 and 928 in 2018/19. The 928 registered TB patients received treatment at 19 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 SDG's).

| 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 |
| Witzenberg     | 67.3              | 66.1    | 3.7          | 5.0     | 13.0                    | 13.8    | 15.5             | 15.8    |
| Cape Winelands | 58.9              | 61.8    | 4.7          | 4.4     | 9.5                     | 9.3     | 16.0             | 15.8    |

The **immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Witzenberg municipal area decreased slightly from 67.3 per cent in 2017/18 to 66.1 per cent in 2018/19. This is the highest immunisation rate within the CWD.

In 2018/19, there were 5.0 **malnourished children** under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the Witzenberg municipal area. This is a decline from 3.7 the previous year. In 2018/19, the Cape Winelands District was the worst performing district for malnourished children.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the Witzenberg municipal area declined from 13.0 deaths in 2017/18 to 13.8 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 Witzenberg municipal area in 2018/19 **weighed less than 2 5000 grams**. This is a regression from the 15.5 per cent recorded in 2017/18 and is on par with the District average.

## 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 |
| Witzenberg     | 0                       | 68      | 18.8                                  | 20.9    | 0.1                           | 0.2     |
| Cape Winelands | 51                      | 91      | 13.4                                  | 14.2    | 0.6                           | 0.7     |

The **maternal mortality rate** (MMR) has been increasing across the Western Cape. The rate for Witzenberg also increased from 0 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017/18 to 68 in 2018/19. The rate for the CWD also increased from 51 deaths per 100 000 births in 2017/18 to 91 in 2018/19.

The **delivery rate to women under 19 years of age** in the Witzenberg municipal area increased from 18.8 in 2017/18 to 20.9 in 2018/19. This is the highest teenage pregnancy rate in the CWD.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in Witzenberg is at 0.2 for 2018/9. 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).*

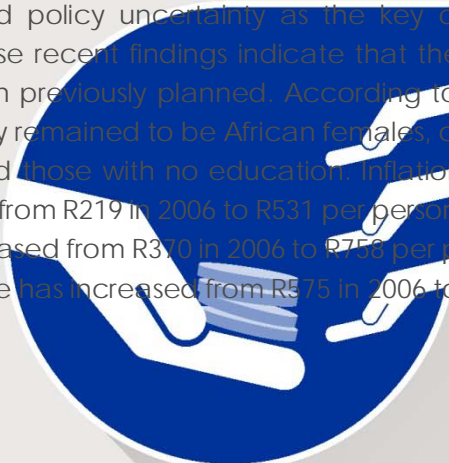
**Births to teenage mothers:** *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, 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

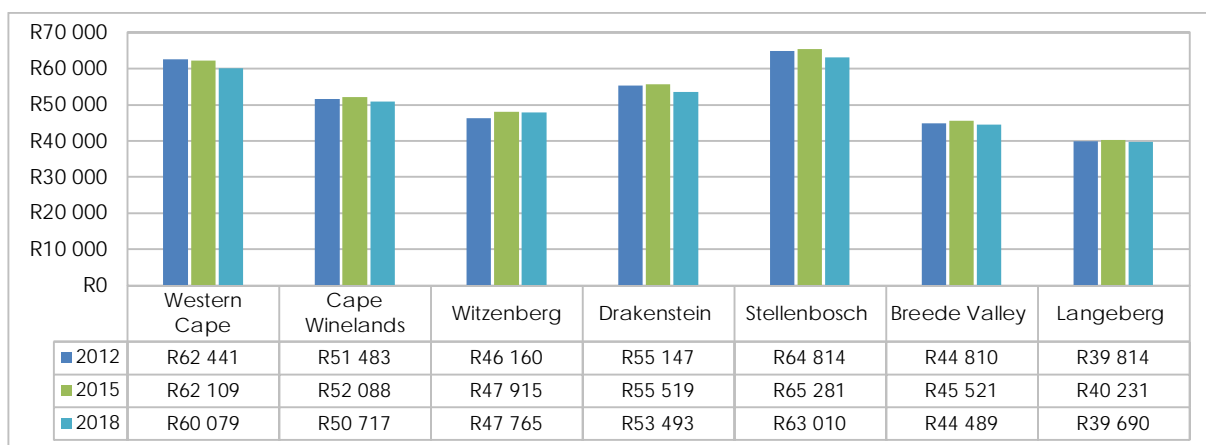
## POVERTY

This section reflects on living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Witzenberg municipal area 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 Witzenberg 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 R750 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

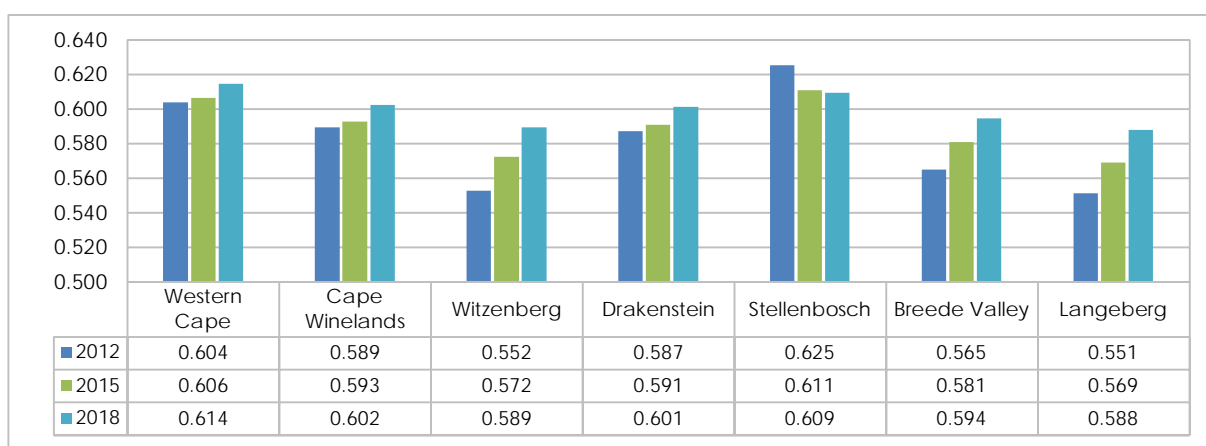
An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money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



Real GDP per capita (constant prices) for the CWD at R50 717 in 2018, was lower than the Western Cape average of R60 079. Witzenberg GDP per capita, at R47 765 in 2018, has declined slightly from R47 915 in 2015. This could be attributed to the growing population or be an indication of declining income levels in the area.

## INCOME INEQUALITY

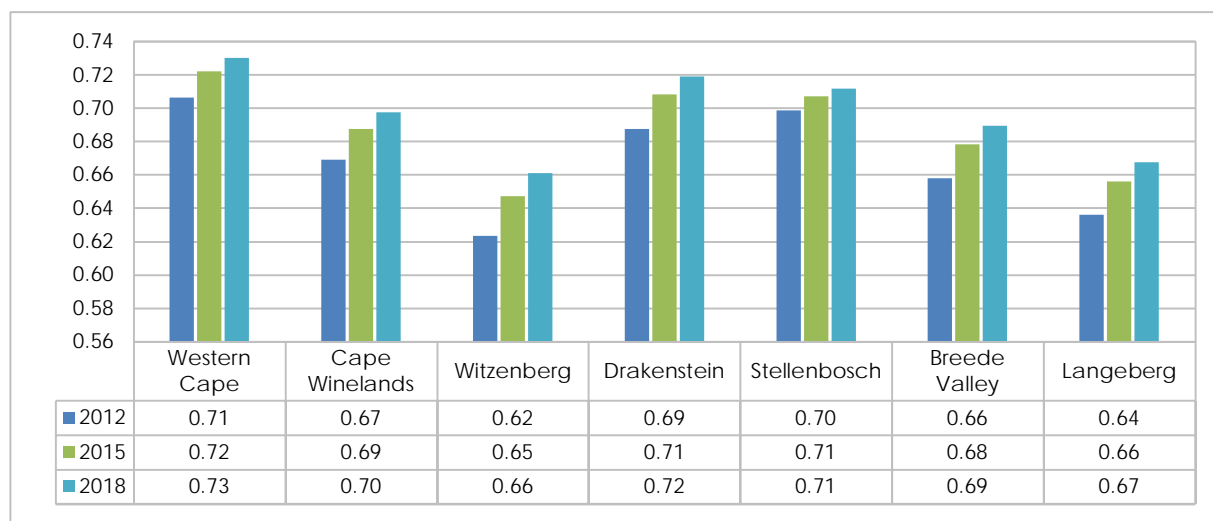
The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030.



In 2018, the Gini coefficient of the CWD (0.602) was lower than that of the Western Cape (0.614). The Gini coefficient of the Witzenberg municipal area at 0.589 is amongst the lowest in the district and within 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 Witzenberg was at 0.70, lower than the CWD at 0.70 and the lowest in the district when compared to the rest of the areas.

# 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                      | Witzenberg      | Cape Winelands District |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Total number of households</b>          | <b>35 976</b>   | <b>236 006</b>          |
| Formal main dwelling                       | 29 969<br>83.3% | 191 077<br>81.0%        |
| Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m) | 35 730<br>99.3% | 232 605<br>98.6%        |
| Electricity (primary source of lighting)   | 34 734<br>96.5% | 228 650<br>96.9%        |
| Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)         | 34 017<br>94.6% | 218 483<br>92.6%        |
| Refuse removal (at least weekly)           | 31 343<br>87.1% | 192 974<br>81.8%        |

In 2016, there were a total of 35 976 households within the Witzenberg municipal area of which 83.3 per cent had access to housing in the form of a formal dwelling. Households across the municipal area enjoyed high access levels to water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal at a rate below the CWD average, with the exceptions of the access to water levels. The relatively lower refuse removal access levels can be attributed to outlying farm areas that are not serviced by the Municipality.

| Dwelling Type  | Witzenberg    | %            | Cape Winelands District | %            |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard             | 23 969        | 78.7         | 154 503                 | 69.3         |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 237           | 0.8          | 1 340                   | 0.6          |
| Flat in a block of flats   | 371           | 1.2          | 12 830                  | 5.8          |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)    | 1 677         | 5.5          | 13 322                  | 6.0          |
| House/flat/room, in backyard                                     | 194           | 0.6          | 2 738                   | 1.2          |
| Informal dwelling/shack  | 3 415         | 11.2         | 34 034                  | 15.3         |
| Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property            | 183           | 0.6          | 1 433                   | 0.6          |
| Other/unspecified/NA   | 414           | 1.4          | 2 611                   | 1.2          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>30 461</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>222 812</b>          | <b>100.0</b> |

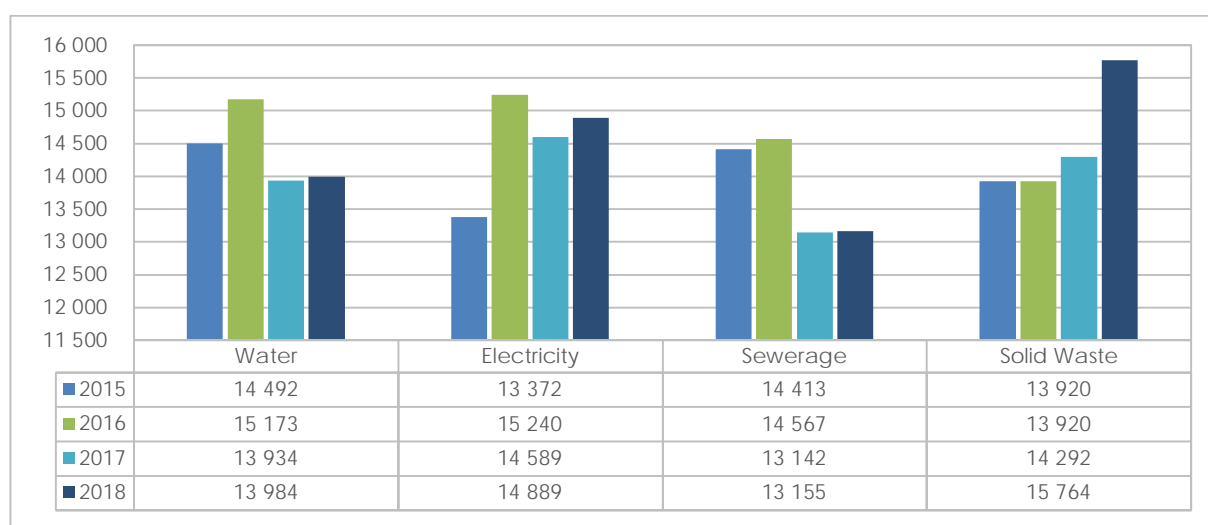
Access to decent formal housing is regarded as a basic human right and an important indicator of the level of human development within an economy. The above table presents a more recent picture of the different types of dwellings for households living within the CWD municipal area in 2018 (Quantec Research, 2018).

In Witzenberg 78.7 per cent of households reside in a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard. A total of 3 415 (11.2 per cent) reside in informal dwellings or shacks within Witzenberg compared to 34 034 (15.3 per cent) in 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 Witzenberg municipal area between 2015 and 2018 as indicated through Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities<sup>1</sup>.



In 2018, solid waste removal services represented the largest number of consumer units at 15 764. This was followed closely by electricity at 14 889. Water and sewerage had 13 984 and 13 155 consumer units respectively. The number of consumer units for solid waste removal services increased year on year since 2016 while the rest of the services consumer units decreased from 2016 to 2017 and increased in 2018.

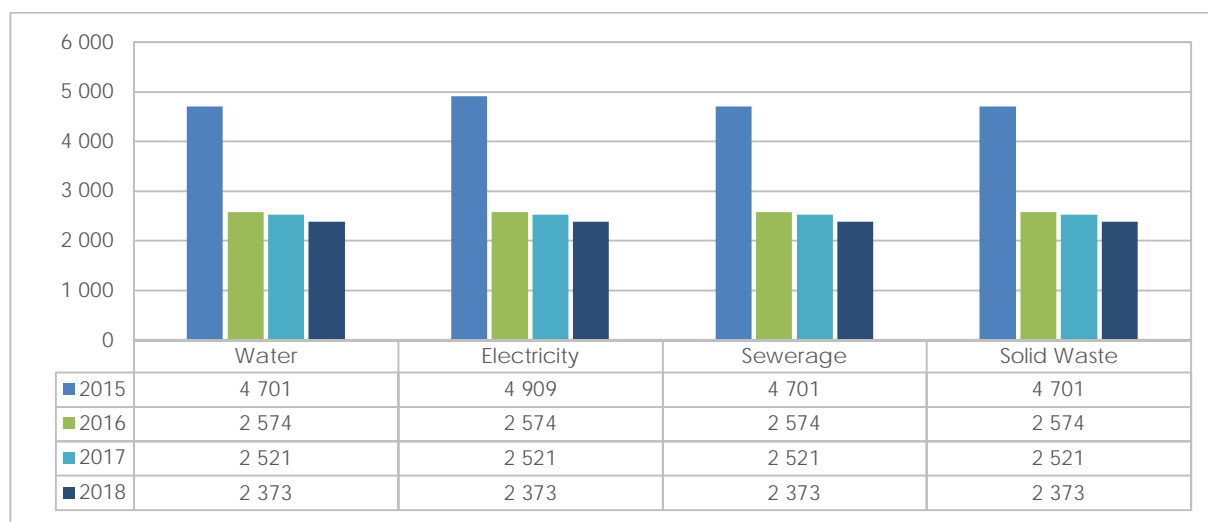
<sup>1</sup> Consumer/billing units are used as the unit of measurement. An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this 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 Witzenberg municipal area had a total of 3000 indigent households. 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.



# 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.

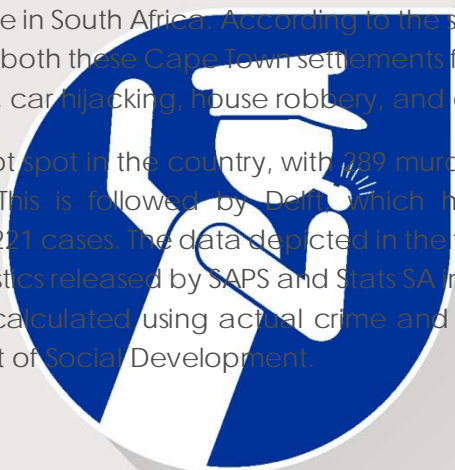
Over the last year, 21,002 people were murdered across the country, up by 686 from 2017/18. The most common cause of murder was misunderstandings/arguments, followed by domestic violence and gang-related killings.

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 789 murder cases reported in the past year ending March 2019. This is followed by Delft which has 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 | Witzenberg              |                | 49      | 56      | 45      |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 345     | 353     | 336     |
| Per 100 000   | Witzenberg              |                | 36      | 40      | 32      |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 38      | 38      | 37      |

**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 and 2018. In comparison, the rate decreased within the Witzenberg municipal area and most of the CWD across the same period, with the exception of Drakenstein. The number of murders per 100 000 people in the Witzenberg municipal area decreased by 20 per cent from 40 in 2017/18 to 32 in 2018/19 whilst in turn decreasing by 2.7 per cent from 38 in 2017 to 37 in 2018 in the District.

# SEXUAL OFFENCES



|               |                         | Municipal Area | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number | Witzenberg              |                | 170     | 147     | 116     |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 954     | 970     | 835     |
| Per 100 000   | Witzenberg              |                | 125     | 105     | 82      |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 106     | 105     | 92      |

**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 Witzenberg has been decreasing steadily for the few years. The number of reported occurrences per 100 000 people increased from 105 in 2017/18 to 182 in 2018/19 (21.4 per cent decrease). The sexual offences rate for Witzenberg for 2018/19 was also lower than that of the District which also decreased from 105 in 2017/18 to 92 in 2018/19.

## DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




|               |                         | Municipal Area | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number | Witzenberg              |                | 3 266   | 3 416   | 1 832   |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 13 882  | 16 008  | 10 751  |
| Per 100 000   | Witzenberg              |                | 2 393   | 2 438   | 1 302   |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 1 538   | 1 727   | 1 186   |

**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 population in 2018/19. The drug-related crime rate for Witzenberg decreased significantly from 2 438 reported incidents per 100 000 people in 2017/18 to 1 302 in 2018/19, a 46.6 per cent drop. The incidences of drug-related crime rate decreased amongst all local municipal areas across the District between 2017/18 and 2018/19 with the District average decreasing from 1 727 to 1 186 respectively, a 31.3 per cent decrease.

## DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




|               |                         | Municipal Area | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number | Witzenberg              |                | 104     | 100     | 78      |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 814     | 875     | 818     |
| Per 100 000   | Witzenberg              |                | 76      | 71      | 55      |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 90      | 94      | 90      |

**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 Witzenberg municipal area decreased by 22.3 per cent from 71 incidences in 2017/18 to 55 in 2019/18. Similarly, the DUI rate across the CWD decreased from 94 incidences per 100 000 population in 2017/18 to 90 in 2018/19 (4.4 per cent). Overall, the DUI rate for the Western Cape on average has declined.

# RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



|               |                         | Municipal Area | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number | Witzenberg              |                | 779     | 672     | 772     |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 6 278   | 5 820   | 5 454   |
| Per 100 000   | Witzenberg              |                | 571     | 480     | 549     |
|               | Cape Winelands District |                | 696     | 628     | 602     |

**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). Overall the number of residential burglaries in the CWD also decreased by 4.2 per cent whilst the Witzenberg municipal area increased by 14.4 per cent from 480 in 2017/18 to 549 in 2018/19.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

| Area                    | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| Witzenberg              | 35   | 28   | 33   |
| Cape Winelands District | 290  | 215  | 237  |

**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 – 64 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 Witzenberg municipal area increased from 28 in 2017 to 33 in 2018. (4.2 per cent increase). In comparison, the number of fatalities across the broader CWD region increased by 10.2 per cent from 215 in 2017 to 237 in 2018. Contributing factors to road fatalities 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 Witzenberg amounted to R8.973 billion in 2017 with economic activity mostly focussed within the tertiary sector (R5.184 billion; 57.8 per cent). The overall economy grew by 4.5 per cent between 2008 and 2017. From 2014 – 2018 (estimated) economic growth in the municipal area slowed to 3.1 per cent. The District grew by 1.0 per cent between 2014 and 2018. Witzenberg's GDP growth is expected to grow at 1.6 per cent 2018.

| Witzenberg: GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017 |                              |                      |             |              |                     |             |             |             |             |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 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>16.1</b>                  | <b>1.444.3</b>       | <b>3.5</b>  | <b>0.9</b>   | <b>8.4</b>          | <b>-2.4</b> | <b>-9.0</b> | <b>10.9</b> | <b>-3.2</b> |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing                     | 16.1                         | 1.441.9              | 3.5         | 0.9          | 8.4                 | -2.4        | -9.0        | 10.9        | -3.2        |
| Mining & quarrying                                  | 0.0                          | 2.4                  | 4.9         | 5.1          | 12.2                | 2.3         | 5.6         | 4.5         | 0.7         |
| <b>Secondary sector</b>                             | <b>26.1</b>                  | <b>2.345.0</b>       | <b>3.7</b>  | <b>2.9</b>   | <b>4.4</b>          | <b>4.2</b>  | <b>2.6</b>  | <b>1.6</b>  | <b>1.9</b>  |
| Manufacturing                                       | 14.5                         | 1.301.3              | 2.4         | 2.5          | 3.3                 | 3.8         | 2.0         | 0.9         | 2.2         |
| Electricity, gas & water                            | 3.4                          | 304.2                | 3.9         | 1.6          | 2.4                 | 0.7         | -0.8        | 3.0         | 2.9         |
| Construction  | 8.2                          | 739.6                | 7.4         | 4.5          | 7.6                 | 6.3         | 5.2         | 2.7         | 0.8         |
| <b>Tertiary sector</b>                              | <b>57.8</b>                  | <b>5.183.6</b>       | <b>5.2</b>  | <b>3.9</b>   | <b>5.2</b>          | <b>4.2</b>  | <b>4.1</b>  | <b>3.2</b>  | <b>2.9</b>  |
| Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation  | 17.4                         | 1.559.3              | 4.3         | 3.1          | 3.9                 | 4.3         | 4.0         | 1.4         | 2.0         |
| Transport, storage & communication                  | 7.0                          | 627.8                | 3.3         | 2.7          | 5.1                 | 1.5         | 2.5         | 2.9         | 1.8         |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services | 15.6                         | 1.401.5              | 7.1         | 5.8          | 6.8                 | 6.4         | 5.8         | 5.4         | 4.6         |
| General government                                  | 10.7                         | 963.2                | 4.9         | 2.7          | 5.5                 | 2.2         | 2.2         | 1.6         | 1.9         |
| Community, social & personal services               | 7.0                          | 631.8                | 4.7         | 3.8          | 4.3                 | 3.7         | 4.2         | 3.8         | 2.8         |
| <b>Total Witzenberg</b>                             | <b>100.0</b>                 | <b>8.973.0</b>       | <b>4.5</b>  | <b>3.1</b>   | <b>6</b>            | <b>2.9</b>  | <b>1.4</b>  | <b>4.1</b>  | <b>1.6</b>  |

"e" denotes estimate

The **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 16.1 per cent (R483.9 million) to total GDP in 2016. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector grew at an average pace of 3.5 per cent between 2008 and 2017, relatively slower when compared to the other sectors. The pace of growth diminished from 2014 - 2018 dropping off to 0.9 per cent mainly due to the impact of the drought.

From a holistic value chain perspective, outputs from the primary sector (mostly from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector) serve as inputs into the manufacturing sector. The inverse relationship between the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and the manufacturing sector between 2017 and 2018 – the former sector declined from 10.9 per cent growth in 2017 to – 3.2 per cent in 2018 whilst the latter grew from 0.9 per cent in 2017 to 2.2 per cent in 2018 – attest that much of the manufacturing inputs are imported from outside of the district.

The **secondary sector** contributed 26.1 per cent (R2.345 billion) to total GDP in 2017 and maintained an average 3.7 per cent growth rate between 2008 and 2017. Strong growth within the construction sector (7.4 per cent) was offset by weakened performance in the manufacturing (2.4 per cent) and electricity, gas and water (3.9 per cent) sectors. In more recent times (2014 – 2018) growth in the construction sector however slowed to 4.5 per cent while the electricity, gas and water sector has been the worst performing in the secondary sector growing at only 1.6 per cent in comparison to the 4.5 and 2.5 per cent growth experienced in respectively the construction and the manufacturing sectors.

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector is the most dominant sector in the **tertiary sector** and the largest contributor to GDP in 2017 (1.559.3 billion; 17.4 per cent). From 2008 – 2017, the fastest growing sector is the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector growing at 7.1 per cent on average per annum. Finance, insurance, real estate & business services is also expected to be the fastest growing sector in 2018.

## LABOUR

Witzenberg contributed 62 953 jobs to formal employment in the CWD in 2017.

| Witzenberg: Employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017 |                                |                |               |               |                         |              |              |              |              |
|--|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Sector   | Contribution to employment (%) | Number of jobs | Trend         |               | Employment (net change) |              |              |              |              |
|  | 2017                           | 2017           | 2008 - 2017   | 2014 – 2018e  | 2014                    | 2015         | 2016         | 2017         | 2017e        |
| <b>Primary sector</b>                                | <b>32.0</b>                    | <b>20.115</b>  | <b>-7.307</b> | <b>1.202</b>  | <b>-1 069</b>           | <b>4.428</b> | <b>-931</b>  | <b>-792</b>  | <b>-434</b>  |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing                      | 31.9                           | 20.109         | -7.308        | 1.201         | -1 069                  | 4.427        | -931         | -792         | -434         |
| Mining & quarrying                                   | 0.0                            | 6              | 1             | 1             | 0                       | 1            | 0            | 0            | 0            |
| <b>Secondary sector</b>                              | <b>12.9</b>                    | <b>8.096</b>   | <b>2.470</b>  | <b>1.689</b>  | <b>422</b>              | <b>333</b>   | <b>429</b>   | <b>308</b>   | <b>197</b>   |
| Manufacturing  | 6.0                            | 3.768          | 392           | 418           | 111                     | 153          | 43           | 98           | 13           |
| Electricity, gas & water                             | 0.4                            | 227            | 104           | 43            | 12                      | 10           | 14           | 7            | 0            |
| Construction   | 6.5                            | 4.101          | 1.974         | 1.228         | 299                     | 170          | 372          | 203          | 184          |
| <b>Tertiary sector</b>                               | <b>55.2</b>                    | <b>34.742</b>  | <b>14.146</b> | <b>7.580</b>  | <b>1 594</b>            | <b>1.715</b> | <b>1.250</b> | <b>1.604</b> | <b>1.417</b> |
| Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation   | 19.1                           | 12.032         | 4.917         | 2.914         | 461                     | 713          | 474          | 758          | 508          |
| Transport, storage & communication                   | 2.4                            | 1.500          | 697           | 241           | 25                      | 105          | -3           | 71           | 43           |
| Finance, insurance, real estate & business services  | 10.1                           | 6.373          | 2.695         | 1.648         | 293                     | 370          | 277          | 321          | 387          |
| General government                                   | 10.3                           | 6.491          | 2.538         | 1.000         | 506                     | 59           | 261          | -48          | 222          |
| Community, social & personal services                | 13.3                           | 8.346          | 3.299         | 1.777         | 309                     | 468          | 241          | 502          | 257          |
| <b>Total Witzenberg</b>                              | <b>100.0</b>                   | <b>62.953</b>  | <b>9.309</b>  | <b>10.471</b> | <b>947</b>              | <b>6.476</b> | <b>748</b>   | <b>1.120</b> | <b>1.180</b> |

"e" denotes estimate

In 2017, employment in Witzenberg was mostly concentrated within the agriculture, forestry and fishing (31.9 per cent; 20 109), wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation (19.1 per cent; 12 032), and the community, social and personal services (13.3 per cent; 8 346) sectors. Collectively, these three sectors contribute 64.3 per cent to total employment in the municipal area.

Between 2008 and 2017, a net total of 9 309 jobs were created in Witzenberg – notable job creation in the wholesale and retail trade catering and accommodation (4 917) and the community, social and personal services (3 299) sectors were offset by job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (-7 308). Job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector can mostly be attributed to the impact of the drought, but other factors such as mechanisation also contributed to job losses.

| Witzenberg: 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  | 14.7                         | 4.6                | 6 926          | 7 126         |
| Semi-skilled   | 35.1                         | 5.2                | 15 858         | 16 106        |
| Low-skilled  | 50.2                         | 4.7                | 15 569         | 15 833        |
| <b>Total Witzenberg</b>                                | <b>100</b>                   | <b>4.9</b>         | <b>38 353</b>  | <b>39 065</b> |

In 2017, Witzenberg's labour force mostly consisted of low-skilled (50.2 per cent) and semi-skilled (35.1 per cent) workers. These two categories also experienced the highest growth across the period 2014 – 2018. The semi-skilled category (5.2 per cent) grew faster than the low-skilled (4.7 per cent) and the skilled categories (4.6 per cent). The demand for skilled labour is on the rise which implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

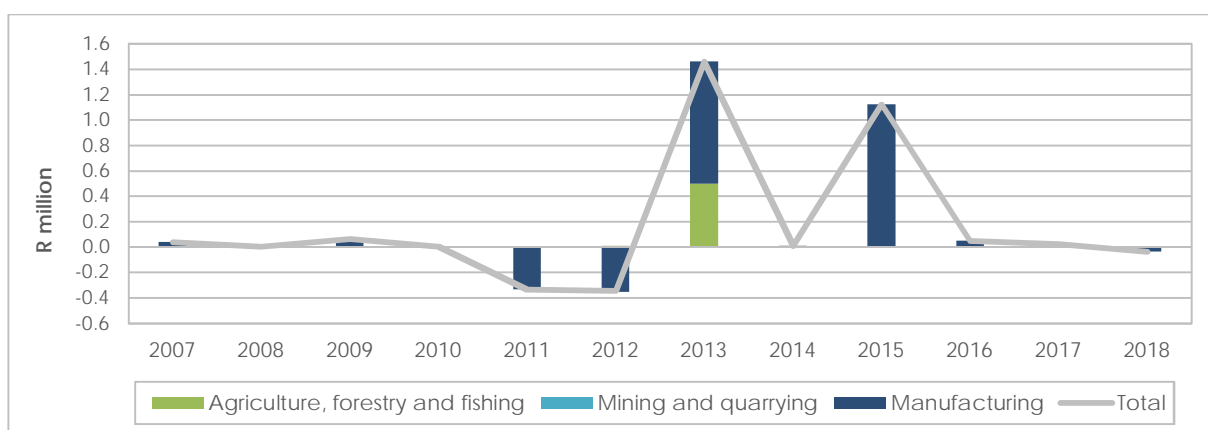
| Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Area  | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| <b>Witzenberg</b>                           | 4.5  | 5.5  | 6.5  | 6.6  | 6.3  | 5.9  | 6.1  | 5.1  | 5.6  | 5.9  | 5.8  |
| <b>Cape Winelands District</b>              | 6.9  | 8.1  | 9.4  | 9.6  | 9.4  | 8.9  | 9.3  | 8.3  | 9.1  | 9.6  | 9.5  |
| <b>Western Cape</b>                         | 12.7 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 17.7 |

Unemployment in Witzenberg at 5.8 per cent and the CWD as a whole (9.5 per cent) in 2018 is significantly lower than the Provincial average (17.7 per cent). This estimate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e. the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment.

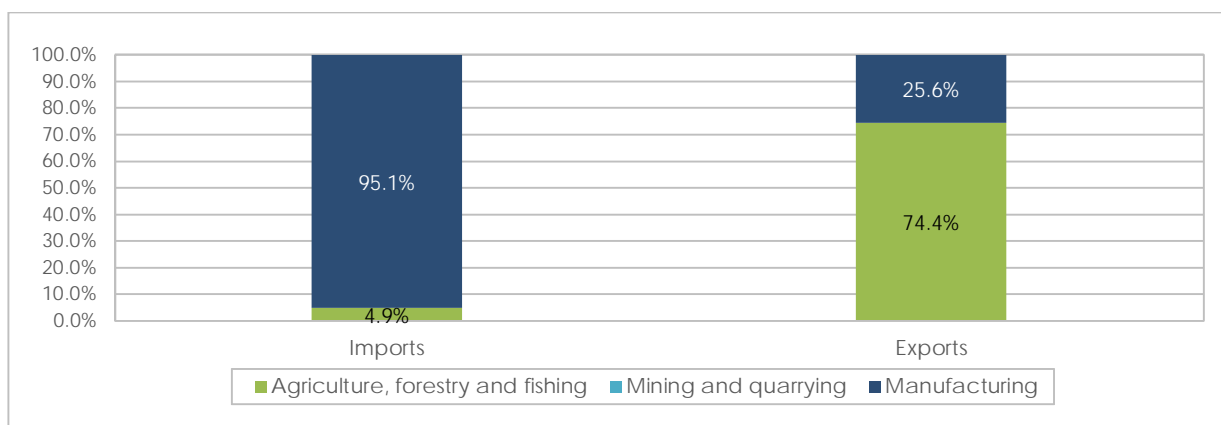


# International Trade Dynamics

The figure below indicates the balance of trade in the Witzenberg municipal area between 2007 and 2018. The manufacturing sector was the primary driver of the positive trade balance experienced in the region over the reference period. Between 2015 and 2018, there was a consistent upward trend in the trade surplus, from R1.9 billion in 2015 to R2.9 billion in 2018, despite fluctuations over the decade. Conversely, the mining and quarrying sector registered trade deficits in every year between 2007 and 2018. The trade deficit in the mining and quarrying sector worsened between 2017 and 2018, from a deficit of R762.4 million in 2017 to R913.3 million in 2018.



In 2018, the Witzenberg municipal area's economy imported goods to the value of R114.5 million. However, the local economy achieved a trade surplus of R991.4 million, as it exported goods to the value of R1.1 billion in the same year. The trade surplus achieved in 2018 - the largest surplus experienced over the reference period - was mainly driven by exports from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, followed by goods from the manufacturing sector.



Approximately 74.4 per cent of export revenue in the municipal area was generated through exporting products from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, while manufactured products accounted for the remaining 25.6 per cent. Conversely to exports, manufactured goods accounted for 95.1 per cent of all imports into the Witzenberg municipal area. Noteworthy is that the imports into the municipal area do not reflect the demand for mining and quarrying products as reflected at a District level. This suggests that the need for petroleum products is catered for by the neighbouring municipal areas or districts (or even provinces).

# 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 Witzenberg municipal area will amount to **R318.355 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

| Witzenberg: Provincial Infrastructure Investments, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000) |               |               |                |                |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Vote   | 2019/20       | 2020/21       | 2021/22        | Total          |
| Education  | 17 000        | 30 000        | 27 500         | <b>74 500</b>  |
| Health   | 7 250         | 8 475         | 12 000         | <b>27 725</b>  |
| Human Settlements  | 29 000        | 41 400        | 26 730         | <b>97 130</b>  |
| Transport and Public Works   | 26 000        | 4 000         | 89 000         | <b>119 000</b> |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>79 250</b> | <b>83 875</b> | <b>155 230</b> | <b>318 355</b> |

Provincial infrastructure commitments towards Witzenberg will mainly be directed towards the road transport and public works function increasing the municipalities roads network. Substantial allocations will also be made towards the human settlements and education function.

## MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND

As per schedule A5 in the approved 2019/20 budget, the Municipality's capital budget will amount to **R196.795 million** across the 2019/20 MTREF.

| Witzenberg: Capital Budget, 2019/20 MTREF (R'000) |               |               |               |                |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Functional Classification                         | 2019/20       | 2020/21       | 2021/22       | Total          |
| Governance and Administration                     | 2 726         | 770           | -             | <b>3 496</b>   |
| Community and Public Safety                       | 18 572        | 1 916         | 12 145        | <b>32 633</b>  |
| Economic and Environmental Services               | 13 872        | 22 608        | 19 013        | <b>55 402</b>  |
| Trading Services                                  | 36 533        | 34 415        | 34 315        | <b>105 263</b> |
| <i>Energy Sources</i>                             | 8 700         | 7 498         | 7 848         | <b>24 046</b>  |
| <i>Water Management</i>                           | 19 581        | 5 039         | 3 489         | <b>28 110</b>  |
| <i>Waste Water Management</i>                     | 7 241         | 6 878         | 6 478         | <b>20 598</b>  |
| <i>Waste Management</i>                           | 1 010         | 15 000        | 16 500        | <b>32 510</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>71 613</b> | <b>59 709</b> | <b>65 473</b> | <b>196 795</b> |

Most of the Municipality's capital budget is directed towards the trading services (basic service delivery) function, the majority of which will in turn be applied towards water management services supporting the Municipality's efforts to mitigate the impact of the drought and to address water services backlogs. Sizable allocations are also noted towards the energy and the waste water management function.

# 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 (OPMII), 2019*
- Municipal Infrastructure Spend: *Final approved 2019/20 municipal budgets, Budget Schedule A5*