



Western Cape
Government



Witzenberg Municipality

2018



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Witzenberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

140 124



Households

35 976

Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 72.1%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 33.8

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 36.6%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.61

Human Development Index 0.67

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

15

Immunisation Rate

67.3%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

18.8%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

672

DUI

100

Drug-related Crimes

3 416

Murder

56

Sexual Offences

147

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

2017

Fatal Crashes 33

Road User Fatalities 33

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

6.7%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Slow Economic Growth

Risk 2 Increasing population & demand for services

Risk 3 Rising unemployment

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

17.4%

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

15.9%

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

15.2%

1

DEMOGRAPHICS

It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality is of critical importance for municipal planning.

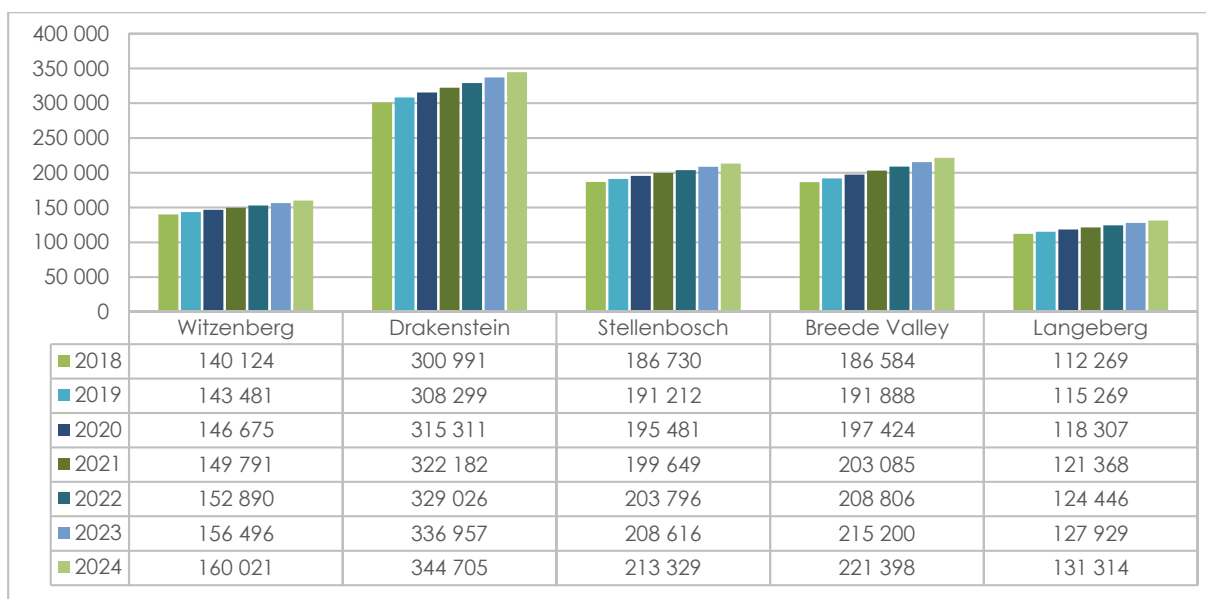
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well dependency ratios.

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 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018



POPULATION



According to the Department of Social Development's 2018 projections, Witzenberg currently has a population of 140 124, rendering it the second smallest municipal area within the Cape Winelands District. This total is estimated to increase to 160 021 by 2024 which equates to a 2.2 per cent growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Witzenberg is slightly below the estimated population growth of the Cape Winelands at 2.4 per cent.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 65 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	29 460	81 634	4 849	42.0
2019	34 457	100 049	8 974	43.4
2024	36 098	112 780	11 143	41.9

The above table depicts Witzenberg's population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates those who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 65) and those, who are depending on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services.

A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates show a steady increase in the number of people within the children and working age cohorts whilst the aged cohort almost doubled across the same reference period. A relatively small increase in the children cohort between 2019 and 2024, coupled with strong growth in the working and aged categories is expected to decrease the dependency ratio in Witzenberg.

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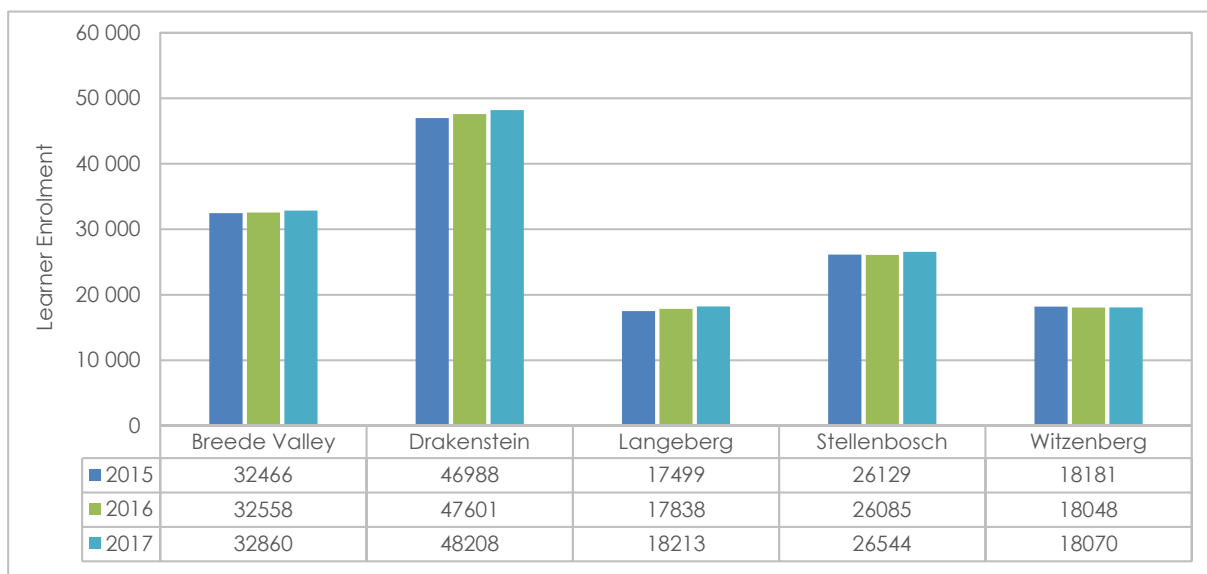
EDUCATION

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018

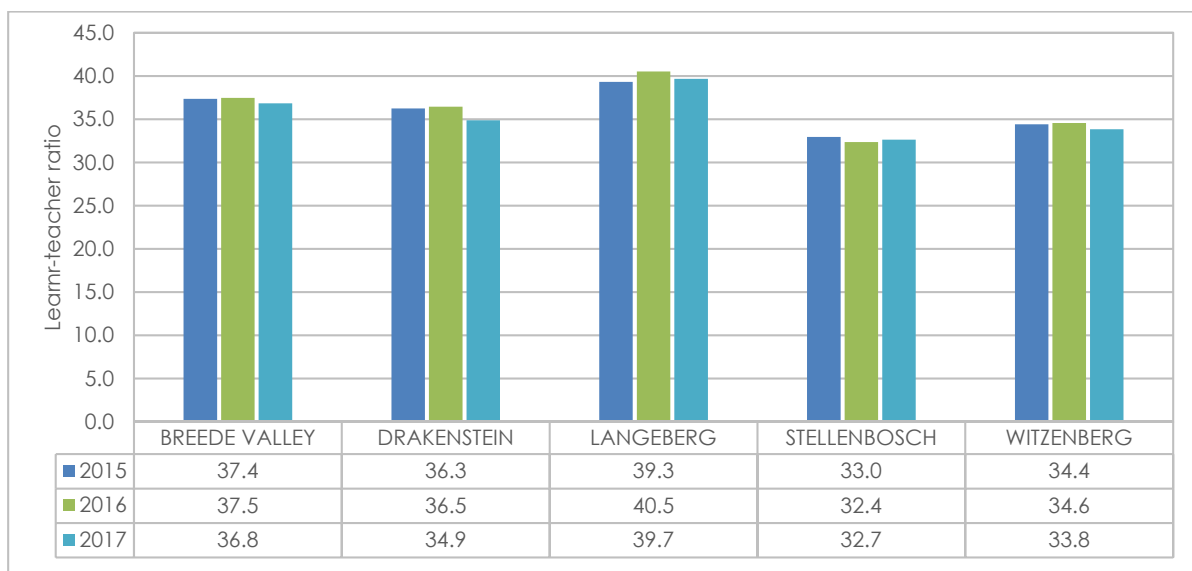


LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Witzenberg tapered off from 18 181 in 2015 to 18 048 in 2016 and increased slightly to 18 070 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

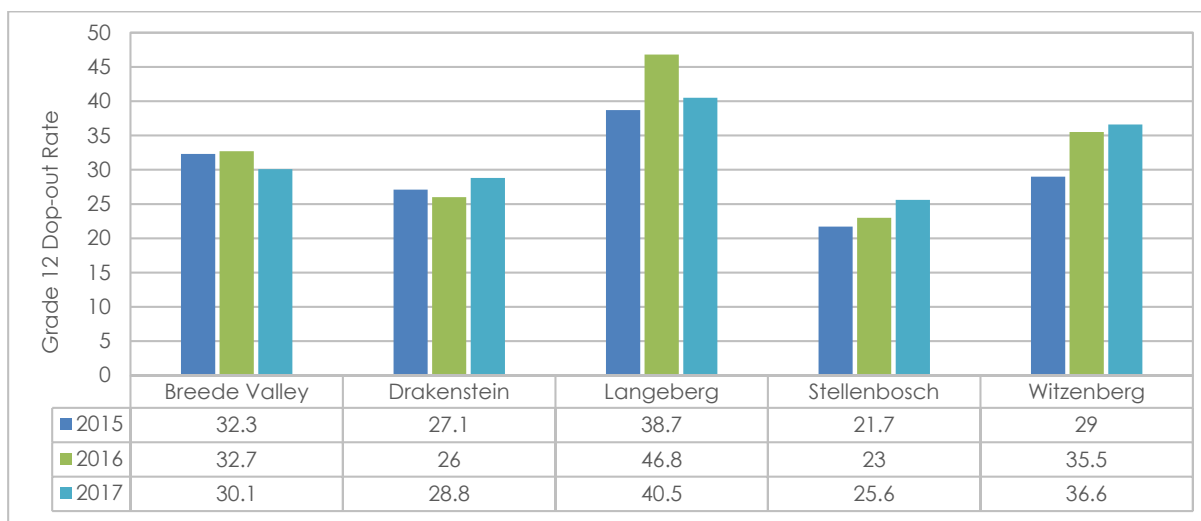
LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Witzenberg increased from 34.4 in 2015 to 34.6 in 2016 and dropped to 33.8 in 2017, compared to 35.6 in the Cape Winelands District in 2017. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio include, learner enrolment growth, the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

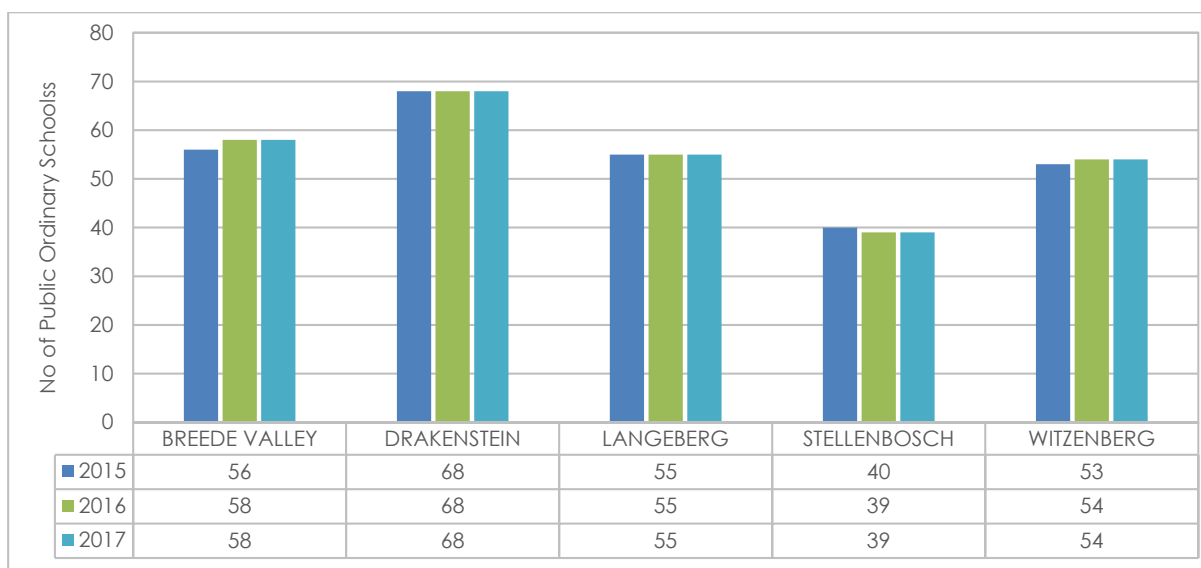
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES

The drop-out rates for learners within the Witzenberg municipal area increased from 35.5 per cent to 36.6 per cent between 2016 and 2017. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty and teenage pregnancies.



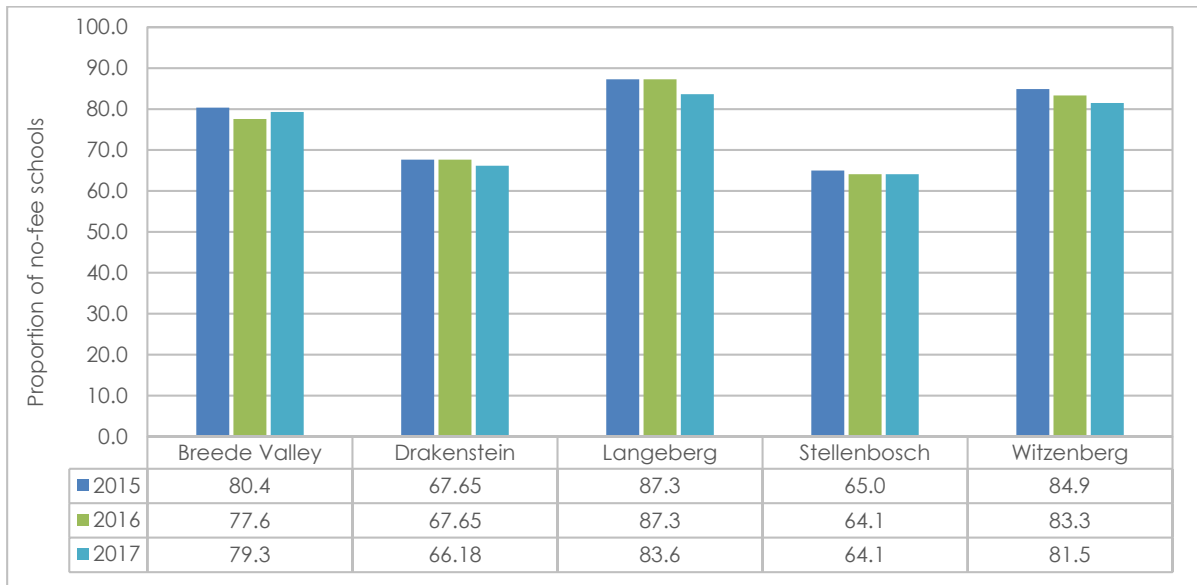
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.

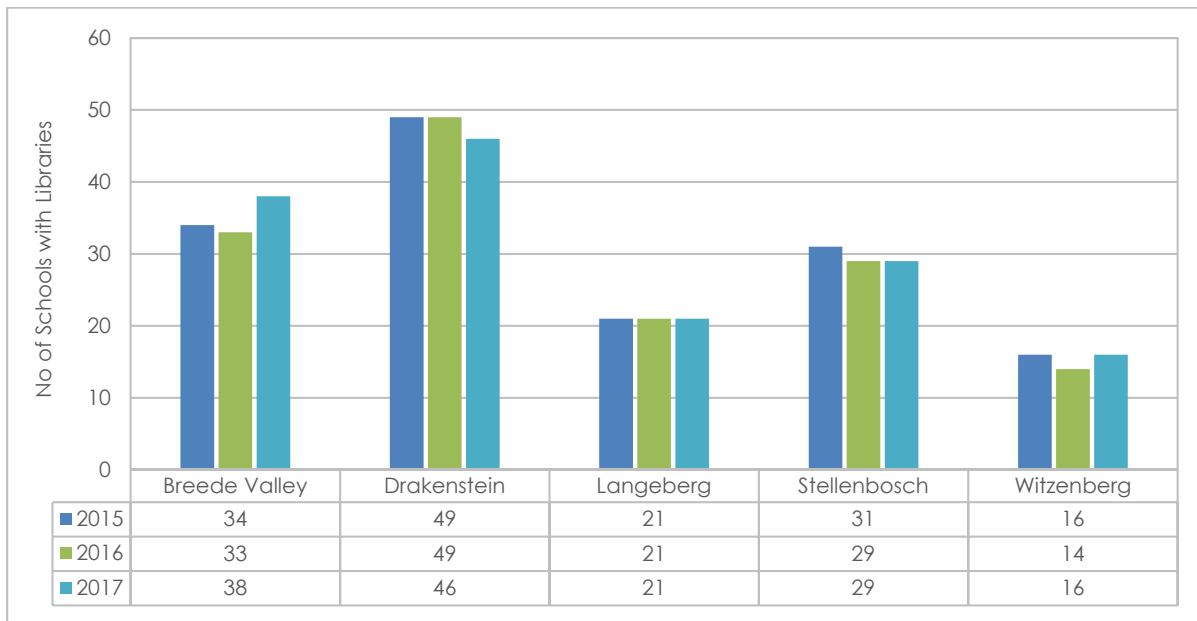


In 2017, Witzenberg had a total of 54 public ordinary schools. Within the tough economic climate, schools in general have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees.

The proportion of no-fee schools dropped from 84.9 per cent in 2015 to 81.5 per cent in 2017. This could potentially have a negative effect on the drop-out rate in the future.



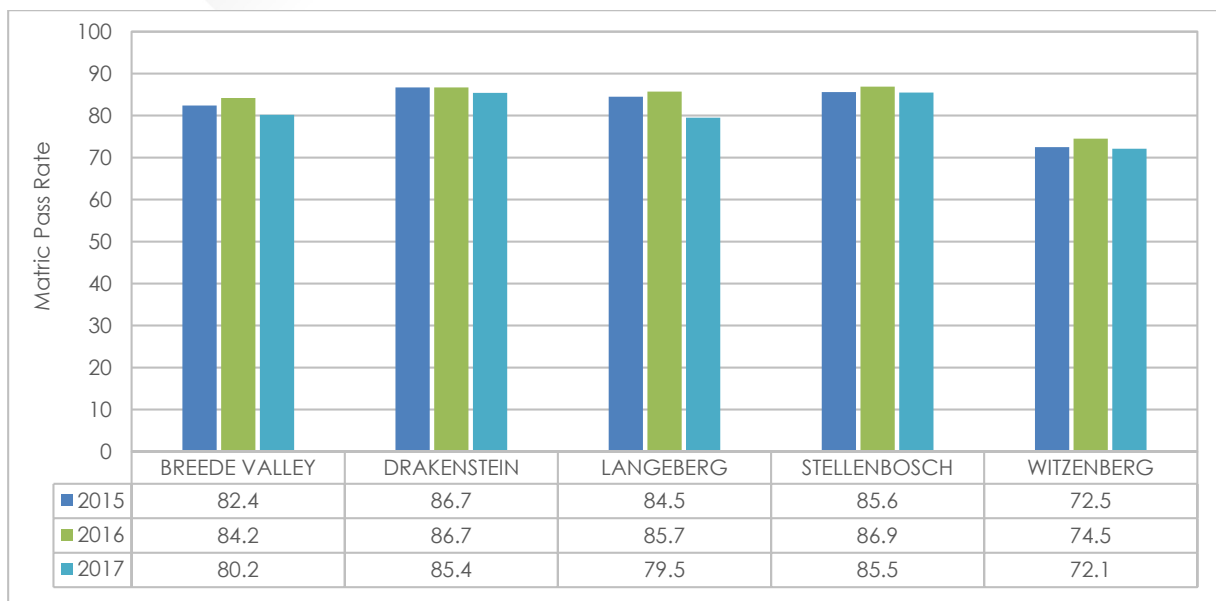
The number of schools equipped with libraries dropped from 16 to 14 from 2015 to 2016 and increased back to 16 in 2017. This will impact positively on educational outcomes.



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 measures the matric pass rate within the Witzenberg municipal area.



The matric pass rate within Witzenberg increased from 72.5 per cent in 2015 to 74.5 per cent in 2016, but dropped to 72.1 per cent in 2017. The matric pass rate within the Witzenberg area is well below that of the other regions in the Cape Winelands District.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in Witzenberg. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors as diseases like HIV or TB and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning those issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities do not appear in it.

Data source: Department of Health, 2018



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	7	19
Cape Winelands District	39	33	0	6	4	2	49	100

In terms of healthcare facilities, Witzenberg had 15 public healthcare (PHC) clinics in 2017/18, which comprises of 8 fixed PHC clinics and 6 mobile clinics as well as 1 community day centre. In addition, there is 1 district hospital, as well as 7 ART treatment clinics/sites and 19 TB treatment 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.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Witzenberg, has 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is on par with the District average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people.

HIV/AIDS

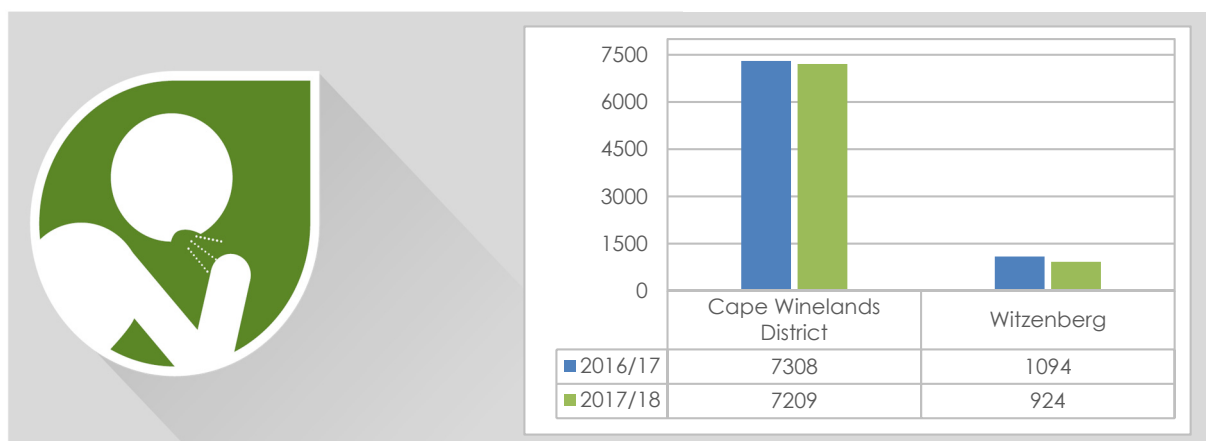
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Witzenberg	5 370	5 730	1 194	1 047	1.9	1.1
Cape Winelands District	27 162	29 136	5 097	4 679	1.5	0.4

Witzenberg's total registered patients receiving ARTs increased from 5 370 in 2016/17 to 5 730 in 2017/18. New patients receiving antiretroviral treatment decreased by 147 between 2016/17 to 2017/18. The 5 730 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment are treated at seven clinics or treatment sites. A total of 29 136 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in Cape Winelands District in 2017/18. Witzenberg with 5 730 patients represents 19.6 per cent of the patients receiving ART in Cape Winelands District, which is quite significant given the smaller size of the municipal area when compared to the rest of the District.

HIV transmission rate for Witzenberg shows an improvement from 1.9 per cent in 2016/17 to 1.1 per cent in 2017/18 in line with the decline in of the District transmission rate trend to 0.4 per cent in 2017/18.

TUBERCULOSIS



In line with the declining number of HIV/AIDS cases, Witzenberg also experienced a decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases. Witzenberg, with 924 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 1 094 in 2016/17 represents 12.8 per cent of the total TB patients in the District, treated in the 19 treatment sites within the Witzenberg area.

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 mortality 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	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Witzenberg	59.9	67.3	2.9	3.7	15.0	13.0	176.5	155.5
Cape Winelands District	65.3	73.9	3.6	4.7	6.6	9.5	143.4	159.8

The immunisation rate in the Witzenberg area has improved from 59.9 per cent in 2016 to 67.3 per cent in 2017.

The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000 people) in Witzenberg in 2016 was 2.9 and increased to 3.7 in 2017. At 3.7, Witzenberg's rate is better than the District average of 4.7.

Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) (per 1 000 live births) in the Witzenberg area has improved from 15.0 in 2016/17 to 13.0 in 2017/18. A fall in the NMR may indicate an improvement in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate a failure in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The low birth weight indicator has improved between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

DEFINITIONS

Immunisation: *The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.*

Malnutrition: *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.*

Neonatal mortality rate: *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.*

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 20 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Witzenberg	0.0	0.0	8.9	18.8	0.0	0.1
Cape Winelands District	0.0	0.0	6.6	13.4	0.6	0.6

The maternal mortality rate in the Witzenberg area and Cape Winelands District has remained at zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2016/17 and 2017/18.

The delivery rate to women 10 -14 years and 15 - 19 years has deteriorated between 2015/16 and 2017/18 in Witzenberg and Cape Winelands as reflected in the table with 18.8 per 1 000 births to teenage mothers in 2017/18 in Witzenberg Area. This is of concern as these are teenage girls who are of school going age and could lead to high dropout rate at schools in the Witzenberg Area and Cape Winelands as a whole.

The termination of pregnancy rate remains steady at zero for 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Witzenberg Area.

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 shows 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 the Witzenberg municipal area.

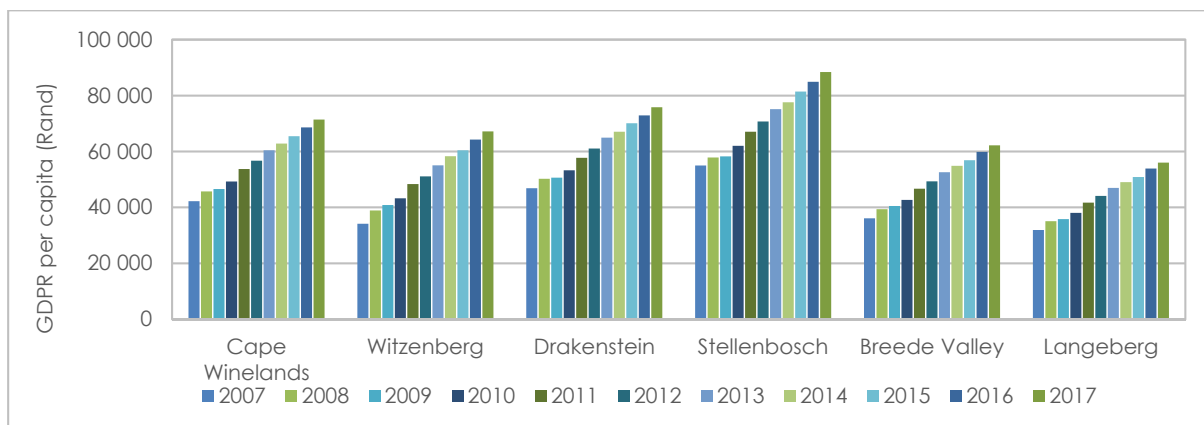
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned.

According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.



GDPR PER CAPITA

An increase in real 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.

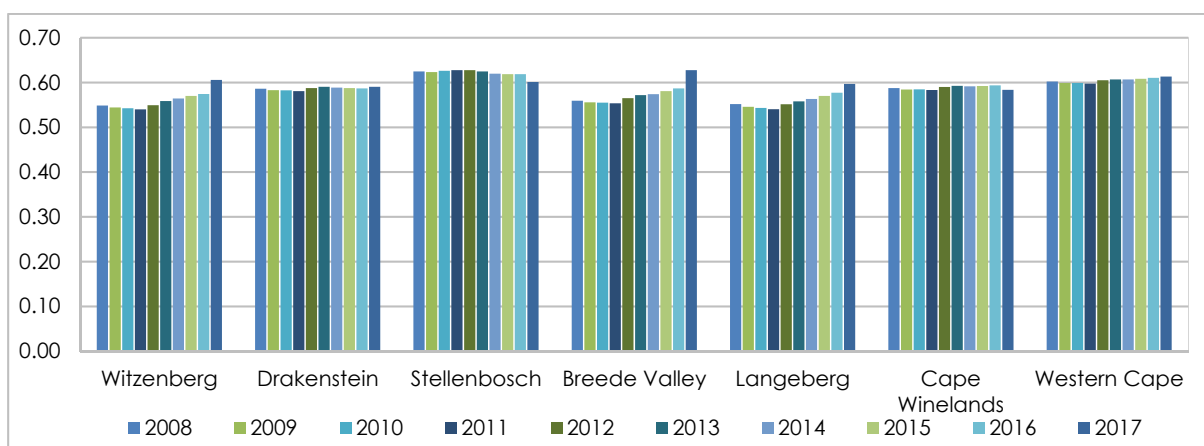


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R67 180 in 2017, Witzenberg's real GDP per capita is marginally below that of the Cape Winelands District's figure of R71 426 and below that of the Western Cape's R87 110.

INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has been on the increase in Witzenberg between 2012 and 2017.

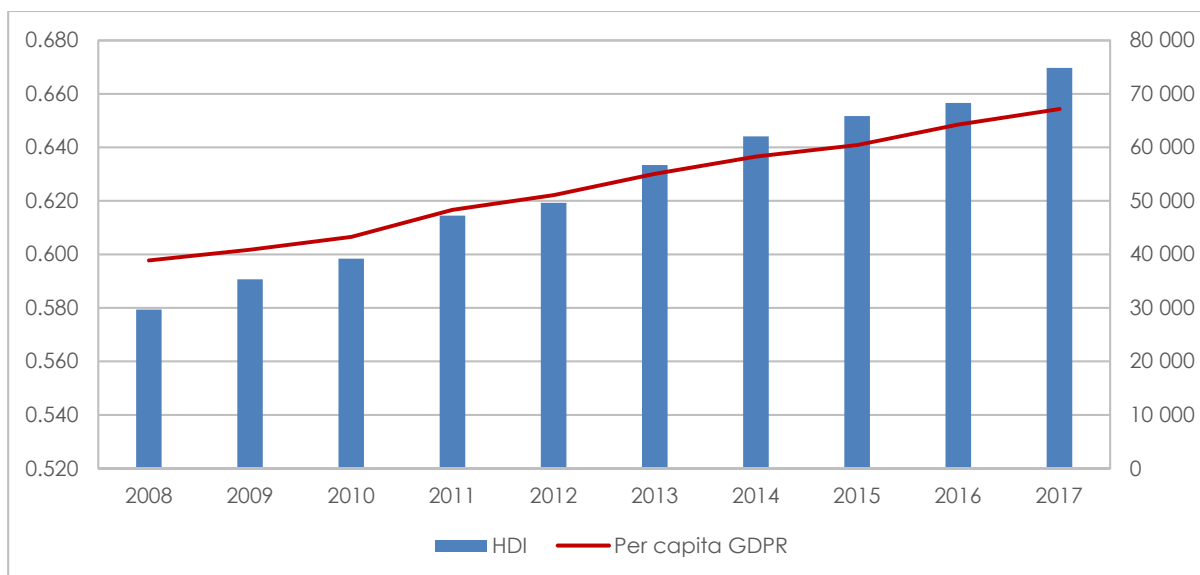


Source: Global Insight, 2017

In 2017, income inequality levels were higher in Witzenberg than in the Cape Winelands District but lower than the Western Cape average. It is not unexpected to see a sharp increase in inequality levels between 2016 and 2017 in the more rural areas such as Witzenberg, Breede Valley and Langeberg, given the slow economic growth and the severe drought conditions which have had a negative impact on employment.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)¹ to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

There has been an increase in the HDI in Witzenberg from 0.66 in 2016 to 0.67 in 2017. The HDI shows an overall increase in the Cape Winelands and the whole of the Western Cape from 2008 to 2017. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above.

¹ The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.

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 reflects on and summarises access to housing and basic services access levels (Community Survey 2016) as also reflected in the SEPLG of 2017. It also adds information on services provided per consumer/billing unit from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities, with a comparison between 2007 to 2017 to reflect on growth in municipal services; this is also compared with the growth in indigent support for services, which reflects growth in consumers who are not required to pay for services.



ACCESS TO SERVICES AND HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), 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.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Witzenberg Municipal area. With a total of 35 976 households, 83.3 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands District
Total number of households	35 976	236 006
Formal main dwelling	29 969	191 077
	83.3%	81.0%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	35 730	232 605
	99.3%	98.6%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	34 734	228 650
	96.5%	96.9%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	34 017	218 483
	94.6%	92.6%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	31 343	192 974
	87.1%	81.8%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 99.3 per cent, 96.5 per cent and 94.6 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 87.1 per cent. These figures are on par or above that of the Cape Winelands District.

SERVICES GROWTH

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for 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.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively slow over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 0.3 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 487 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit	15 200	15 687	487	0.3%
Indigent support for water services	1 019	2 521	1 502	9.5%

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services increased by 1 502 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 9.5 per cent. This shows that growth in non-revenue generating consumer units (in nominal terms) was more than 3 times that of revenue generating consumer units. Growth in indigent support was the same across all services.

Sanitation Services

There was 311 unit drop in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average year on year decline of 0.2 per cent over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit	15 200	14 889	-311	-0.2%
Indigent support for water services	1 019	2 521	1 502	9.5%

Also for sanitation services, there is a stark contrast in overall growth versus the growth in indigent support over the 2007 – 2017 period; as overall consumer units for sanitation services declined, there was still overall strong growth in indigent support.

Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off a significantly lower base, with 11 698 units in 2007 increasing to 15 503 in 2017 at an average annual rate of 2.9 per cent. This shows good growth over the 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit	11 698	15 503	3 805	2.9%
Indigent support for water services	1 019	2 521	1 502	9.5%

This good growth is more than twice the growth in indigent support for electricity services, which increased by 1 502 over the 2007 – 2017 period. This shows that growth in revenue generating consumer units was more than 2.5 times that of growth for indigent households.

Refuse Removal Services

Similar to the electricity services, the refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit started off a significantly lower base when comparing to water and sanitation services, with 10 315 units in 2007 increasing to 14 292 in 2017 at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent. This shows strong growth over the 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit	10 315	14 292	3 977	3.3%
Indigent support for water services	1 019	2 521	1 502	9.5%

This good growth is more than twice the growth in indigent support for refuse removal services, which increased by 1 502 over the 2007 – 2017 period. This shows that growth in revenue generating consumer units was more than 2.6 times that of overall growth.

6

SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistic released by SAPS and Stats SA is showing which type of criminal activity have increased/decreased in the past year. The most notable changes that we have seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100 000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100 000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100 000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 per cent with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

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

The information relating to fatal crashes and crowd fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Witzenberg	44	49	56
	Cape Winelands District	273	345	353
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	34	36	40
	Cape Winelands District	32	38	38

Definition: Murder is unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that murder has increased by 7 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100 000 population. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increased by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost doubling the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18.

Within the Witzenberg area, the murder rate (per 100 000 population) increased by 11.1 per cent from 36 in 2017 to 40 in 2018, whereas the murder rate within the Cape Winelands District remained static in 2018. The murder rate in Witzenberg is above the District average.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Witzenberg	126	170	147
	Cape Winelands District	997	954	970
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	97	125	105
	Cape Winelands District	115	106	105

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 rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime Statistic released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 105 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Witzenberg compared with 125 the previous year, which equates to a reduction of 16 per cent. In turn, the sexual crimes rate declined by 0.9 per cent from 106 in 2017 to 105 in 2018 across the Cape Winelands District.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Witzenberg	2 772	3 266	3 416
	Cape Winelands District	11 743	13 882	16 008
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	2 123	2 393	2 438
	Cape Winelands District	1 356	1 538	1 727

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.

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug-related crime in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug-related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes (per 100 000 population) within the Witzenberg area displays an increase in 2018, up by 1.9 per cent from 2 393 cases in 2017 to 2 438 cases in 2018. The Cape Winelands District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes (per 100 000 population) increasing by 12.2 per cent from 1 538 in 2017 to 1 727 in 2018.

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Witzenberg	99	104	100
	Cape Winelands District	838	814	875
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	76	76	71
	Cape Winelands District	97	90	94

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.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (per 100 000 population) in the Witzenberg area shows a decrease of 6.6 per cent from 76 in 2017 to 71 in 2018. In the Cape Winelands District area, the number of cases (per 100 000 population) increased by 4.4 per cent from 90 in 2017 to 94 in 2018. It is noteworthy that cases of driving under the influence is on the decline in Witzenberg.

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Witzenberg	797	779	672
	Cape Winelands District	6 274	6 278	5 820
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	611	571	480
	Cape Winelands District	724	696	628

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

The 2017/18 crime statistics released by SAPS indicate that residential burglaries in the Western Cape increased by 5.3 percent. Residential burglary cases (per 100 000 population) within the Witzenberg area decreased by 15.9 per cent from 571 in 2017 to 480 in 2018.

Residential burglaries (per 100 000 population) within the Cape Winelands District also show a decline of 9.7 per cent from 696 in 2017 to 628 in 2018. Although declining, the number of cases of residential burglary crimes remain a serious concern throughout the Cape Winelands District area.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Witzenberg	29	31	33
Cape Winelands District	201	238	210

Definition: A crash occurrence that caused immediate death to a road user i.e. death upon impact, flung from the wreckage, burnt to death, etc.

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Witzenberg Municipality has gradually increased from 29 in 2015 to 33 in 2017. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Cape Winelands District increased by 18.4 per cent between 2015 and 2016 before decreasing again towards the end of 2017.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Witzenberg	28	48	33
Cape Winelands District	232	307	233

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

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

The previous section specified that a total of 33 fatal crashes occurred within the Witzenberg region in 2017. Whereas there was a slight increase in fatal crashes in Witzenberg between 2016 and 2017, there has been a notable decrease in the number of people that died in these crashes.

Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

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THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and 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 local economy of the Witzenberg municipal area is dominated by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R1.4 billion or 17.4 per cent in 2016), followed by the finance and business services sector (R1.3 billion or 15.9 per cent); agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (R1.2 billion or 15.2 per cent); manufacturing (R1.2 billion or 14.1 per cent) and general government (R928.9 million or 11.3 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed R6.1 billion (or 73.9 per cent) to the Witzenberg municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R8.2 billion in 2016.

Witzenberg GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	15.3	1 251.9	2.5	1.1	2.8	8.3	-3.0	-8.9	6.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.2	1 249.6	2.5	1.1	2.8	8.3	-3.0	-9.0	6.2
Mining and quarrying	0.0	2.3	4.6	7.4	7.0	12.0	2.7	4.6	10.6
Secondary Sector	26.0	2 133.3	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.6	3.9	2.7	1.8
Manufacturing	14.1	1 153.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.9	2.4	1.5
Electricity, gas and water	3.5	283.3	4.2	1.2	3.2	2.3	0.3	-0.9	1.2
Construction	8.5	696.6	9.1	5.9	9.1	7.6	5.2	4.7	2.8
Tertiary Sector	58.7	4 812.7	5.8	4.5	5.9	5.2	4.4	4.2	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	17.4	1 423.3	5.0	3.5	4.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	1.0
Transport, storage and communication	7.1	582.9	3.9	3.2	4.4	5.1	1.3	2.1	3.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15.9	1 301.8	7.7	6.2	7.3	6.5	6.6	5.8	5.0
General government	11.3	928.9	5.8	4.1	6.5	5.9	3.3	3.1	1.9
Community, social and personal services	7.0	575.8	5.3	4.3	6.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.4
Total Witzenberg	13.5	8 197.9	4.9	3.7	5.0	5.6	2.9	1.6	3.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the construction sector registered the highest average growth rate (9.1 per cent) in Witzenberg during this period, followed by the finance and business services sector (7.7 per cent), general government (5.8 per cent); community and social services (5.3 per cent) and wholesale trade (5.0 per cent). A cause for concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as agriculture (15.2 per cent) and manufacturing (14.1 per cent), registered the lowest growth rates in the period, 2.5 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively. Growth of the agriculture sector shrunk into negative territory in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought but the estimated growth rate for 2017 is a healthy 6.2 per cent.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Witzenberg municipal area, beginning with a breakdown of skills of the labour force, followed by employment numbers per sector as well as the unemployment levels. The majority of workers in the Witzenberg labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (50.2 per cent) and only 14.8 per cent were skilled.

Witzenberg trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	14.8%	4.4%	3.7%	7 081	7 224
Semi-skilled	35.0%	3.3%	3.8%	16 819	17 153
Low skilled	50.2%	-0.3%	3.2%	24 094	24 091
Total Witzenberg	100%	1.5%	3.5%	47 994	48 468

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The table shows that the number of skilled workers increased much more than that of semi-skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016, while a slight decrease was experienced in the number of low-skilled workers. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector contributed the most jobs in the Witzenberg municipal area in 2016 (19 509 or 32.2 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (11 293 or 18.6 per cent); community and social services (7 874 or 13.0 per cent); general government (6 580 or 10.9 per cent) and the finance and businesses (6 122 or 10.1 per cent). Combined, these top five sectors contributed 51 378 or 84.7 per cent of the 60 633 jobs in 2016.

Witzenberg employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017e									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2016	Number of jobs 2016	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	32.2	19 515	-9 516	2 647	1 023	-1 062	4 080	-918	-476
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32.2	19 509	-9 517	2 646	1 023	-1 062	4 079	-918	-476
Mining and quarrying	0.01	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Secondary Sector	12.89	7 817	2 221	1 745	360	406	325	426	228
Manufacturing	6.1	3 676	257	530	156	103	148	44	79
Electricity, gas and water	0.4	221	106	53	7	11	11	13	11
Construction	6.5	3 920	1 858	1 162	197	292	166	369	138
Tertiary Sector	54.9	33 301	13 883	7 411	1 432	1 542	1 677	1 215	1 545
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.6	11 293	4 528	2 812	470	436	697	455	754
Transport, storage and communication	2.4	1 432	654	273	82	24	101	-3	69
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	10.1	6 122	2 726	1 486	279	284	370	267	286
General government	10.9	6 580	2 848	909	143	504	53	260	-51
Community, social and personal services	13.0	7 874	3 127	1 931	458	294	456	236	487
Total Witzenberg	100	60 633	6 588	11 803	2 815	886	6 082	723	1 297

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Witzenberg municipal area reported an average decrease in jobs (-9 517) between 2006 and 2016. The majority of jobs were lost prior to 2013 but there were job losses reported in this sector over the last five years in 2014, 2016 and 2017 due to the severe drought. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Witzenberg economy. The sector which reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 was wholesale, retail and trade (4 528), followed by community and social services (3 127); general government (2 848); and financial and business services (2 726).

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Witzenberg	3.5	3.7	4.6	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	5.6	6.3	6.7
Cape Winelands District	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.7
Western Cape	13.8	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Unemployment in the Witzenberg municipal area gradually increased to 6.5 per cent in 2010 and hovered around the 6.0 per cent mark up to 2014, before dipping to 5.6 per cent in 2015 and regressing thereafter to peak at 6.7 per cent in 2017. Notwithstanding the uptick, the Witzenberg unemployment rate in 2017 remains considerably lower than the average for the District and the Province.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2018*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2018*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2017*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2018*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2018*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2018*

4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2018; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2018*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Indigent households: *Department of Local Government, 2018*

SOURCES

5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Growth in water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*
- Indigent support for water/electricity/sanitation and refuse removal services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2007 and 2017*

6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2018*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2018*

7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2018*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2018*