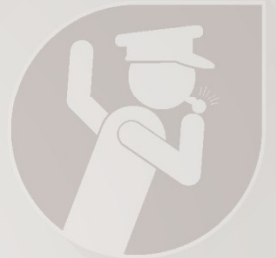




Western Cape
Government



Cape Winelands District Municipality

2018



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Cape Winelands District: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

926 698



Households

236 006

Education

2016



Matric Pass Rate 82.3%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 35.9

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 28.6%

Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.61

Human Development Index 0.71

Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

72

Immunisation Rate

73.9%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.4%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

5 820

DUI

875

Drug-related Crimes

16 008

Murder

353

Sexual Offences

970

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

98.6%

Refuse Removal

81.8%



Electricity

96.9%



Sanitation

92.6%



Housing

81.0%



Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 210

Road User Fatalities 233

Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

10.7%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Stagnating Economic Growth

Risk 2 Increasing population & demand for services

Risk 3 Rising Unemployment

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

20.9%

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

15.8%

Manufacturing

14.9%

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.

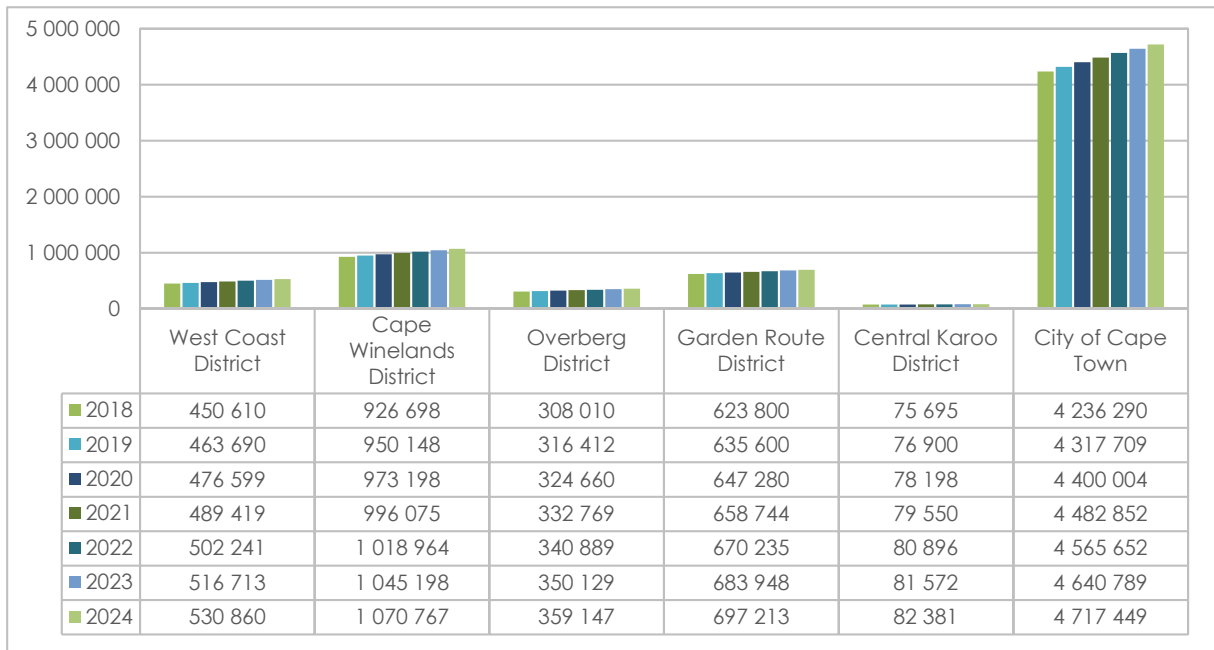
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well dependency ratios.

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



The Cape Winelands District currently has a population of 926 698, rendering it the largest District in the Western Cape. This total is estimated to increase to 1 070 767 by 2024 which equates to a 2.4 per cent compounded growth rate between the two reference years.

AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	203 473	543 597	40 416	44.9
2019	242 353	635 316	72 480	49.6
2024	264 459	714 571	91 737	49.8

The above table depicts the Cape Winelands District's population composition per age cohort. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates those who are part of the workforce (ages 15 - 64) 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 reflects steady growth in the children and working age categories, but a sharp increase in the aged category. This in turn increases the dependency ratio significantly from 44.9 in 2011 to 49.6 in 2019.

The population concentration within the children cohort further increases towards 2024 which, coupled with an increase in the working and aged categories, continues to increase the dependency ratio. A higher dependency ratio implies more strain on the working age to support their economic dependents (children and aged), and will consequently have social, economic and labour market implications.

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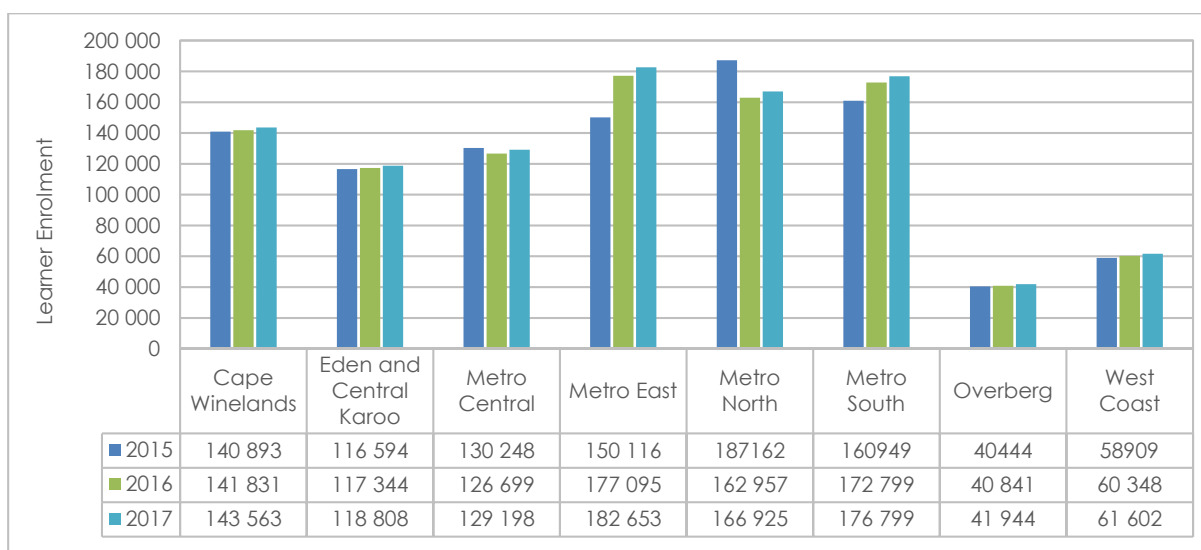
EDUCATION

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

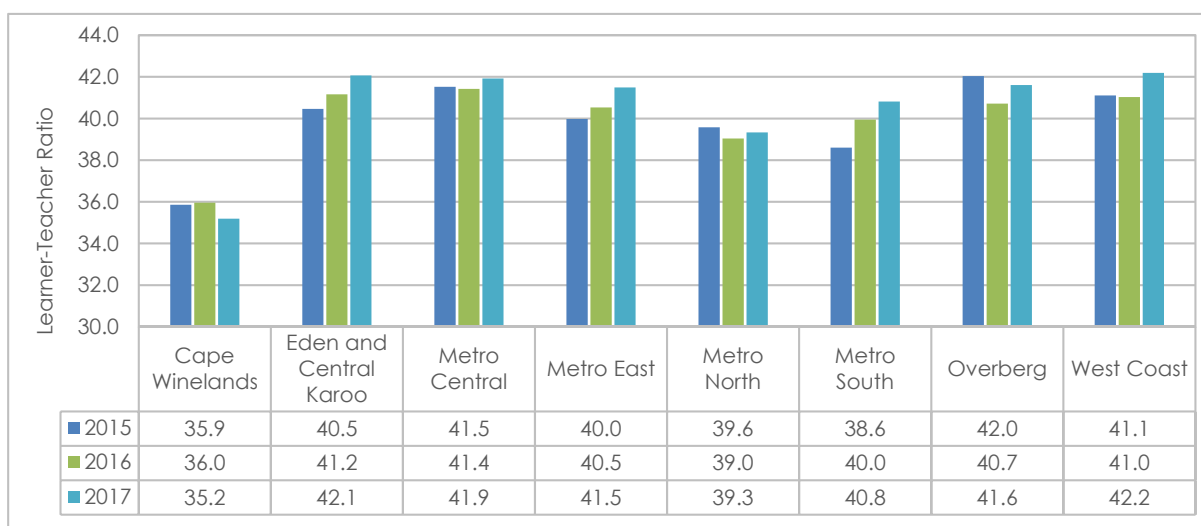


LEARNER ENROLMENT



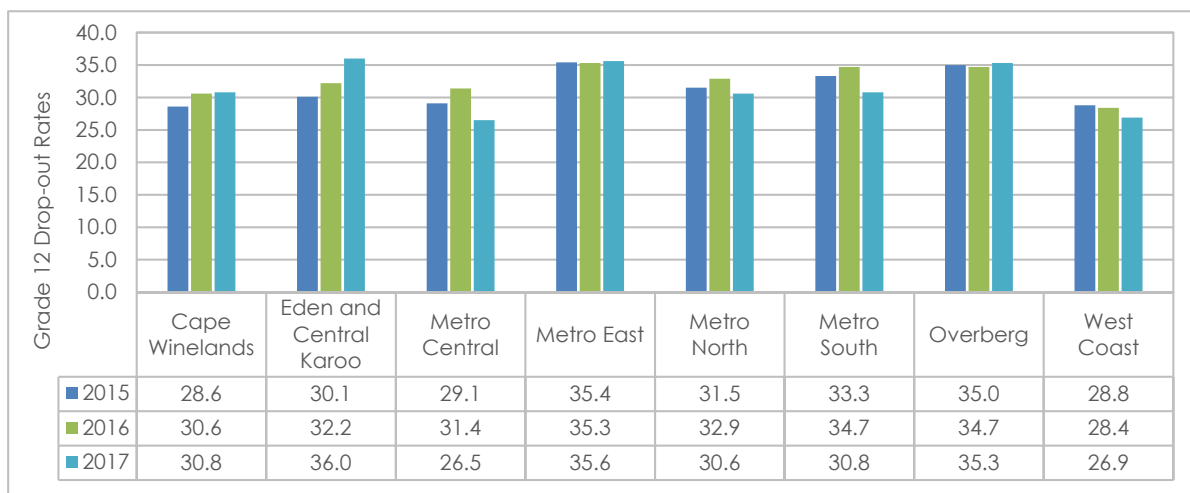
Learner enrolment in the Cape Winelands District is on an increasing trajectory from 2015 to 2017. This increase is mainly attributed to learners in the Drakenstein area where the majority of pupils in the Cape Winelands are concentrated. In 2017, the Cape Winelands District accounts for 14.1 per cent of learners enrolled in the Province.

LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



Changes in the learner-teacher ratio can affect learner performance. It is positive to note that the learner-teacher ratio in the Cape Winelands has dropped from 36.0 in 2016 to 35.2 in 2017 and is considerably lower than the rest of the districts. It is also notably lower than the Western Cape average of 40.2 in 2017.

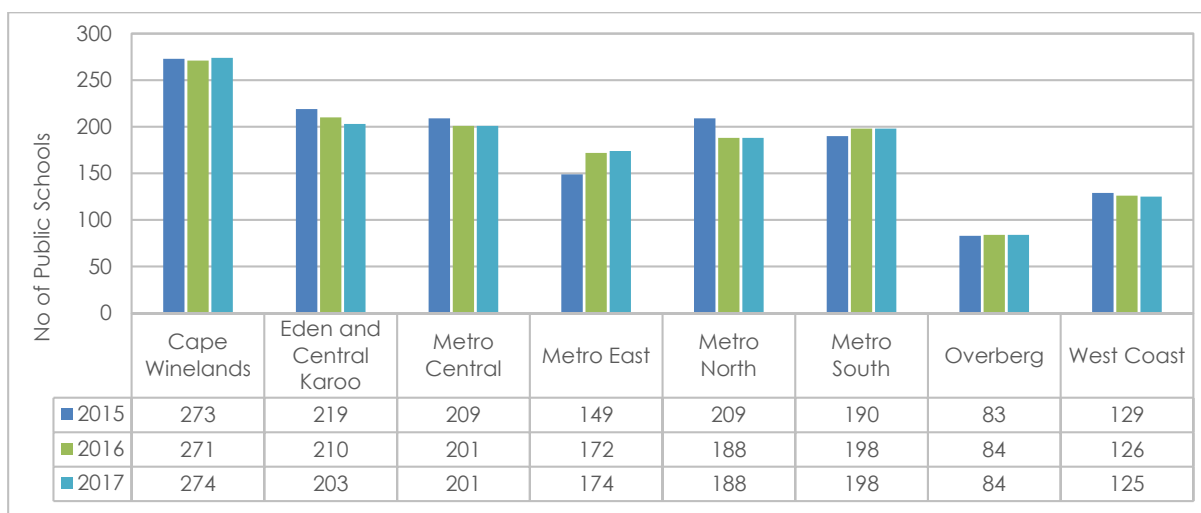
GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)



Above graph reflects the change in learner enrolment across a three-year period between Grade 10 and Grade 12. It reflects that of the 30.8 per cent of learners that enrolled in Grade 10 in the Cape Winelands in 2015 did not enrol in Grade 12 in 2017. Drop-out rates in the Cape Winelands District in 2017 however, are lower than the Provincial average of 31.7 but remains a concern. High drop-out rates can be attributed to an array of socio-economic ills such as unemployment and poverty that force children to leave school in order to support their families. Other contributing factors includes teenage pregnancies as well as substance abuse.

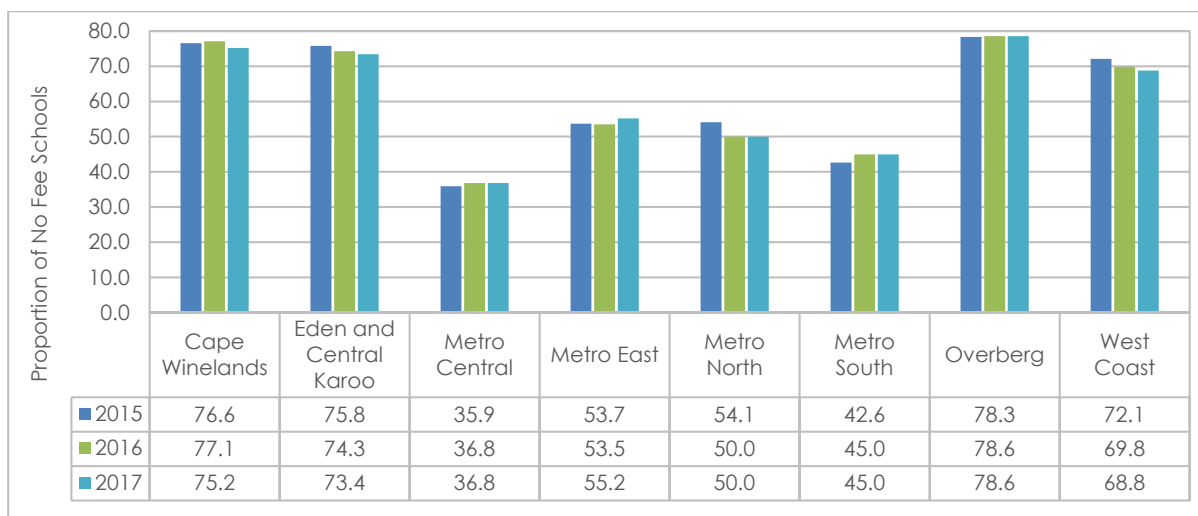
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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.



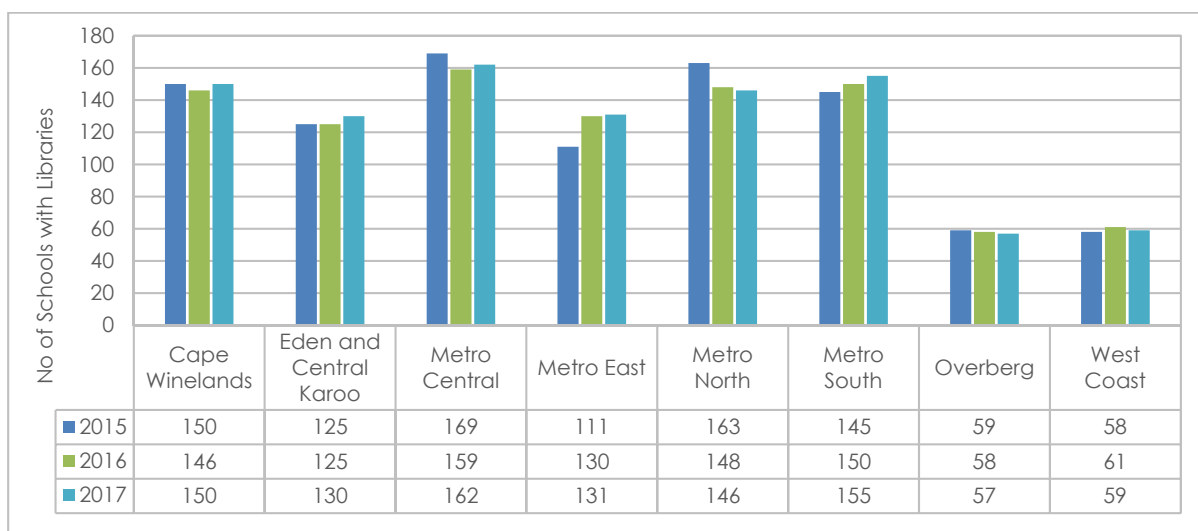
The number of schools within the greater Cape Winelands District has increased from 271 in 2016 to 274 in 2017. An increase in public schools in general have a positive impact on education outcomes, given the availability of more resources in the District.

NO-FEE SCHOOLS



According to the Western Cape Education Department, the proportion of no-fee schools has remained unchanged in most towns since 2015, with the exception being a decrease in no-fee schools in the Cape Winelands as well as the West Coast, Eden and Central Karoo Districts. This decrease is expected to have a significant impact on the ability of poor households to afford school fees.

SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES



The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is directly linked to improved education outcomes.

A number of schools across the Cape Winelands District are equipped with functional libraries and it is positive to note that after a decrease to 146 in 2016 in has increased back to 150 in 2017.

EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future participation 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 upon the matric pass rate within the various local municipalities of the Cape Winelands District.

Area	2015	2016	2017
Cape Winelands	83.6	84.7	82.3
Eden and Central Karoo	85.2	84.8	81.7
Metro Central	86.6	87.3	82.4
Metro East	80.0	82.3	77.2
Metro North	84.0	88.0	85.2
Metro South	84.2	84.8	82.2
Overberg	89.6	92.6	87.6
West Coast	88.9	87.5	85.9
Western Cape	84.3	85.6	82.1

Education outcomes increased notably across most districts between 2015 and 2016, the matric pass rate declined in all districts in 2017. The Overberg District has maintained the highest matric pass rate in the Western Cape since 2015. The overall matric pass rate for the Western Cape increased from 84.3 per cent in 2015 to 85.6 per cent in 2016 and declined to 82.1 per cent in 2017.

Despite the decline in education outcomes in all districts between 2016 and 2017, the matric pass rate for the Cape Winelands District remains on par with the Provincial average of 82.1 per cent.

3

HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the City of Cape Town. 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, 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
City of Cape Town	70	21	10	47	9	2	107	129
West Coast	27	37	-	1	7	-	45	74
Cape Winelands	39	33	-	6	4	2	49	100
Overberg	17	23	-	2	4	-	23	43
Garden Route	35	33	-	6	6	1	61	88
Central Karoo	8	10	-	1	4	0	13	22

In 2017/18 there was a total of 72 primary healthcare (PHC) clinics of which 39 were fixed and 33 were non-fixed in the Cape Winelands. Although there are no community health centres in the District, there are 6 community day centres. There are also 4 district hospitals across the broader District. In terms of treatment facilities, there are 49 ART and 100 TB clinics in the Cape Winelands District.

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. The number of ambulances in the Cape Winelands District remained at 2.3 per 10 000 inhabitants in 2016 and 2017. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

HIV/AIDS

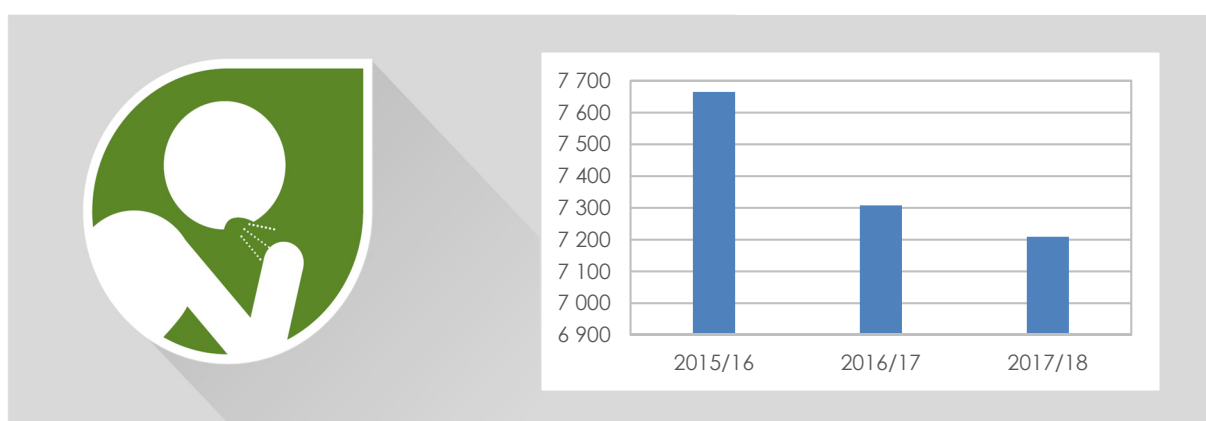
HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

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
City of Cape Town	162 704	181 644	32 268	32 655	0.7	0.5
West Coast	8 910	10 588	1 835	2 217	0.6	0.6
Cape Winelands	27 162	29 136	5 097	4 679	1.5	0.4
Overberg	10 397	11 856	1 767	2 111	0.0	0.3
Garden Route	20 127	21 713	3 603	3 537	1.8	0.9
Central Karoo	1 631	1 884	299	292	2.3	1.1

The number of registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) in the Cape Winelands increased by 6.8 per cent from 27 162 patients in 2016/17 to 29 136 in 2017/18. There was however a slight decrease in the number of new ART patients from 5 097 to 4 679 across the same period.

Administering antiretroviral medication before and at birth drastically decreases the chances of an infant contracting HIV from their mothers. Progress made to increase access to ART medication has more than halved the HIV transmission rate in the Cape Winelands between 2016/17 and 2017/18. The transmission rate in the Cape Winelands remains amongst the lowest in the province at 0.4 in 2017/18.

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



The number of TB patients within the Cape Winelands decreased from 7 308 to 7 209 between 2016/17 and 2017/18. This number however refers to registered patients and should not be interpreted as a general decline in TB infections, despite there being a strong correlation between the two variables.

CHILD HEALTH

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
City of Cape Town	78.1	86.8	1.7	1.2	9.1	9.1	143.4	139.2
West Coast	70.5	63.3	1.6	1.7	6.8	9.2	133.6	134.5
Cape Winelands	65.3	73.9	3.6	4.7	6.6	9.5	143.4	159.8
Overberg	71.8	75.0	1.6	1.4	6.9	4.2	118.4	122.9
Garden Route	77.0	74.8	3.2	2.7	8.5	11.4	146.7	178.5
Central Karoo	67.8	79.2	9.0	5.6	14.0	19.9	218.0	219.1

The **full immunisation coverage rate** for children under the age of one in the Cape Winelands increased from 65.3 per cent in 2016/17 to 73.9 per cent in 2017/18. This is a 13.2 per cent increase in the immunisation rate for the time period.

At 4.7 children (per 100 000 people) under five years, the number of **malnourished children** in the Cape Winelands is on the increase.

In 2016, the Western Cape had already achieved its goal of reducing **neonatal deaths** to 6 children per 1 000 live births by 2019. The Cape Winelands' rate increased sharply from 6.6 in 2016/17 to 9.5 in 2017/18.

The **low-birth weight** indicator for the Cape Winelands deteriorated 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
City of Cape Town	0.1	0.1	5.0	9.7	1.4	1.5
West Coast	0.0	0.0	8.7	16.6	0.4	0.4
Cape Winelands	0.1	0.0	6.6	13.4	0.6	0.6
Overberg	0.1	0.0	7.8	13.8	0.5	0.5
Garden Route	0.0	0.1	6.7	15.0	0.5	0.6
Central Karoo	0.0	0.1	8.0	17.4	0.0	0.0

The **maternal mortality rate** for the Cape Winelands was 0.1 in 2016/17, but decreased to zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2017/18. The overall low mortality rates across the Province attests of improved maternal healthcare interventions such as the upskilling of health professionals, especially nurses and the implementation of best practices.

It is concerning to note that the **delivery rate to women under the age of 20** has more than doubled in most Districts across the Western Cape between 2016/17 and 2017/18. At 13.4 per cent in 2017/18, the delivery rate in the Cape Winelands lower than in any other district, with the exception of the City of Cape Town.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** in the Cape Winelands District remains 0.6 per cent compared to the Western Cape rate of 1.2 per cent.

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.*

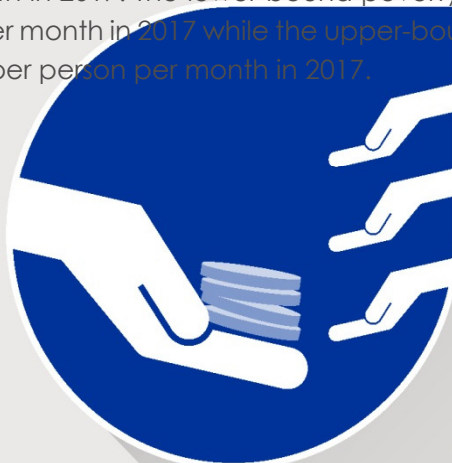
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POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in the Cape Winelands 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.

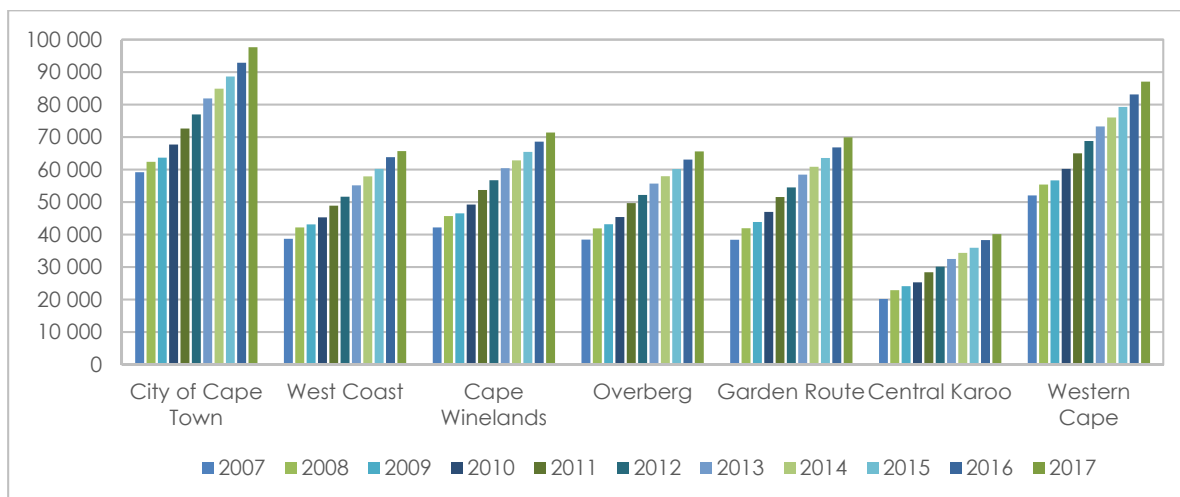
The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report 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.

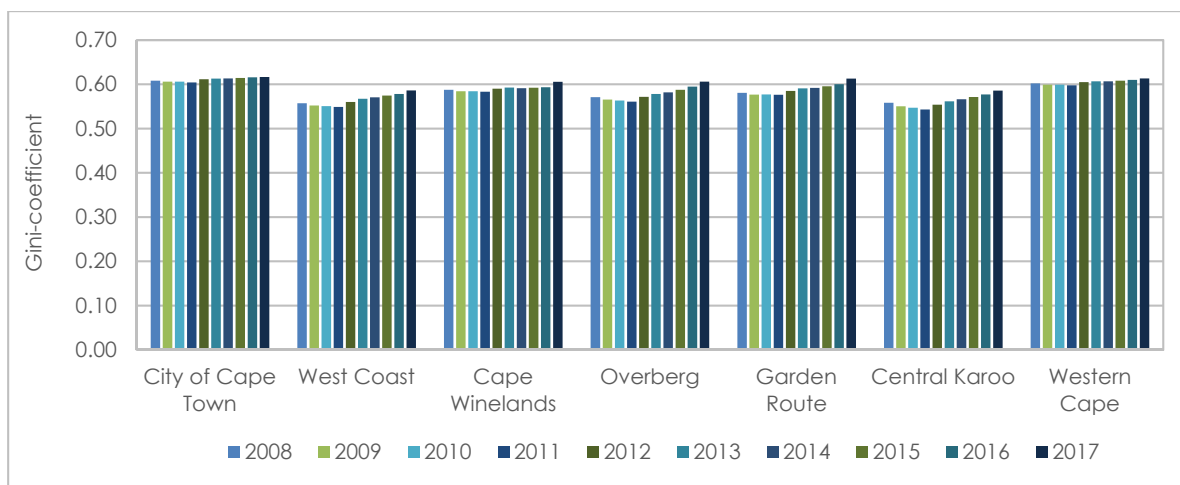


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At R71 426 in 2017, the Cape Winelands District's real GDP per capita was below that of the Western Cape's figure of R87 110. After the City of Cape Town, the Cape Winelands had the highest GDP per capita, while at R40 167, the Central Karoo District had the lowest GDP per capita in the province in 2017.

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.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

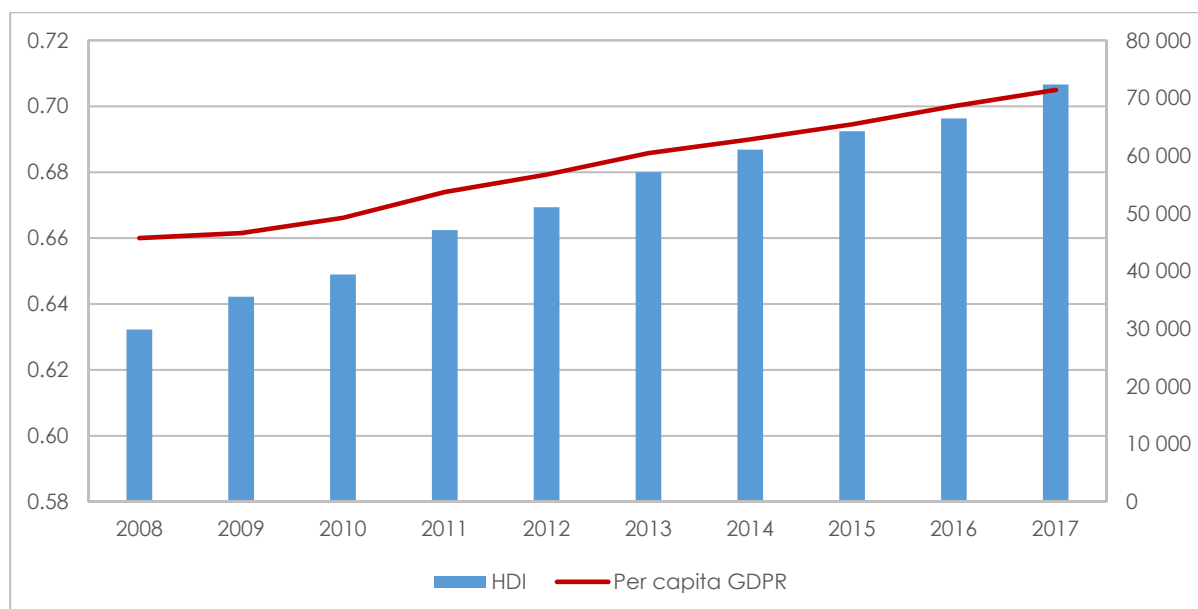
At 0.61, income inequality in the Cape Winelands is equal to that of the Western Cape.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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

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

Real GDP per capita refers to the average output of the economy per person measured in a base year prices. This ratio is often used as a measure of standard of living in comparisons over time of one region, or between different regions when measured in the same currency.



Source: Global Insight, 2017

It is generally assumed that an increase in per capita income will naturally drive up HDI. This is indeed the case within the Cape Winelands where the HDI and per capita trends are on an upward curve. HDI in the Cape Winelands increased marginally between 2016 (0.70) and 2017 (0.71).

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 housing and basic services access levels (Census 2011) and the incremental progress municipalities have made hereto within the last 5 years (Community Survey 2016).



ACCESS TO SERVICES & 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 amongst the various Districts of the Western Cape. There were 236 006 households within the Cape Winelands District in 2016 of which 81.0 per cent enjoyed access to formal housing. This is lower than the Western Cape average and the lowest in the Province.

Community Survey 2016	City of Cape Town	West Coast District	Cape Winelands District	Overberg District	Garden Route District	Cape Winelands District	Western Cape
Total number of households	1 264 849	129 862	236 006	91 835	189 345	21 980	1 933 876
Formal main dwelling	1 032 497	111 389	191 077	75 105	162 325	21 498	1 593 891
	81.6%	85.8%	81.0%	81.8%	85.7%	97.8%	82.4%
Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)	1 261 875	125 336	232 605	89 905	183 441	20 893	1 914 055
	99.8%	96.5%	98.6%	97.9%	96.9%	95.1%	99.0%
Electricity (primary source of lighting)	1 193 110	120 155	228 650	87 910	178 646	21 345	1 829 816
	94.3%	92.5%	96.9%	95.7%	94.3%	97.1%	94.6%
Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)	1 236 000	122 205	218 483	86 890	181 973	20 979	1 866 531
	97.7%	94.1%	92.6%	94.6%	96.1%	95.4%	96.5%
Refuse removal (at least weekly)	1 110 231	108 311	192 974	79 961	168 079	19 964	1 679 520
	87.8%	83.4%	81.8%	87.1%	88.8%	90.8%	86.8%

In 2016, access to electricity in the Cape Winelands was higher than the Western Cape average. Access to all other services in 2016, was lower in the Cape Winelands when compared to the provincial average.

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.

Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services recorded average year on year growth of 4.4 per cent over the 2007 – 2017 period. This equates to a substantial increase of 50 640 consumer units over the 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	103 601	154 241	50 640	4.4%
Indigent support for water services	33 094	41 382	8 288	2.3%

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services only increased by 8 288 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 2.3 per cent. Growth in revenue generating consumer units across the District is therefore outpacing the increase in indigent services (the provision of free services at a cost to local municipalities) which bodes well to improve financial sustainability amongst the various local municipalities.

Sanitation Services

Similar to the sizable increase in water services consumer units, the number of domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services increased by 39 449 (3.0 per cent) between 2007 and 2017.

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	116 826	156 275	39 449	3.0%
Indigent support for sanitation services	33 100	41 402	8 302	2.3%

The number of indigent households registered for sanitation services also increased by 2.3 per cent in 2017. Local municipalities across the Cape Winelands District was therefore able to significantly bolster its revenue streams from the provision of sanitation services across the reference period.

Electricity Services

As mentioned above, access to electricity is higher in the Cape Winelands than in any other District of the Western Cape, implying that great progress has been made to roll-out electricity services. The sizable increase in domestic and non-domestic electricity services consumer units reflect this progress as more households are being connected to the grid.

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	116 840	165 944	49 104	3.6%
Indigent support for electricity services	29 425	41 572	12 147	3.5%

The percentage growth in indigent households receiving free services increased by 3.5 per cent from 2007 - 2017. Similarly, growth in domestic and non-domestic electricity services consumer units grew at 3.6 per cent. This indicates overall growth in revenue generating consumer units.

Refuse Removal Services

The number of domestic and non-domestic electricity services consumer units increased from 112 714 in 2007 to 140 784 in 2017, recording an average annual growth of 2.2 per cent.

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	112 714	140 784	28 070	2.2%
Indigent support for refuse removal services	33 337	41 438	8 101	2.2%

Services to indigent households grew at the same pace, from 33 337 in 2007 to 41 438 in 2017 (2.2 per cent).

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 statistics show 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, the most reliable of all crime statistics 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 total crashes and crash fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.



MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cape Winelands	273	345	353
	Western Cape	3 224	3 311	3 729
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands	32	38	38
	Western Cape	51	51	56

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 7.0 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100 000 population (the murder rate). Within the Western Cape Province, the murder rate increases by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost double the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18.

Within the Cape Winelands District, the actual number of murders increased from 345 in 2017 to 353 in 2018, a 2.3 per cent increase. The murder rate in the Cape Winelands is still considerably lower than the Western Cape average and the National figure.

SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cape Winelands	997	954	970
	Western Cape	7 130	7 115	7 075
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands	115	106	105
	Western Cape	114	110	107

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). It is evident from above that the number of sexual offences in the Western Cape as a whole has gradually been declining since 2016. At 970 in 2018, the Cape Winelands has the second largest number of actual recorded offences after the Garden Route however, it has the lowest sexual offences rate (per 100 000) amongst all Districts in the Western Cape.

DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cape Winelands	11 743	13 882	16 008
	Western Cape	93 996	107 379	117 157
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands	1 356	1 538	1 727
	Western Cape	1 497	1 657	1 769

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 indicates 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 within the Cape Winelands District is a serious concern in 2018, increasing year on year. Even though the actual numbers reflected are quite high, The Cape Winelands District has the lowest drug rate amongst all the districts (1 727 per 100 000 people).

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cape Winelands	838	814	875
	Western Cape	11 725	12 895	12 776
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands	97	90	94
	Western Cape	187	199	193

Definition: Driving Under 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 actual number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI) in the Cape Winelands District increased by 38.6 per cent, whereas the number of cases across the Province slightly decreased by 0.9 per cent. In 2018, the DUI rate for the Cape Winelands (94) was significantly lower than the Western Cape average (193).

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Cape Winelands	6 274	6 278	5 820
	Western Cape	47 569	46 043	42 662
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands	724	696	628
	Western Cape	758	710	644

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 SAPS crime statistics indicate that the number of residential burglaries in the Western Cape decreased by 7.3 per cent between 2017 and 2018. The burglary rate (per 100 000) in the Cape Winelands (628) is slightly lower than the Western Cape figure of 644. The actual amount of burglaries is also on the decline, which is positive for the District.

FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Cape Winelands	201	238	210
Western Cape	1 187	1 234	1 237

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 broader Cape Winelands District decreased from 238 crashes in 2016 to 210 in 2017, which equates to a 11.8 per cent decrease compared to the Western Capes 0.2 per cent increase.

ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
Cape Winelands	232	307	233
Western Cape	1 345	1 403	1 354

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 previous section specified that a total of 210 fatal crashes occurred within the Cape Winelands District in 2017. As per above, a total of 233 road users died in these crashes, equating to a 24.1 per cent decrease in deaths from the previous year.

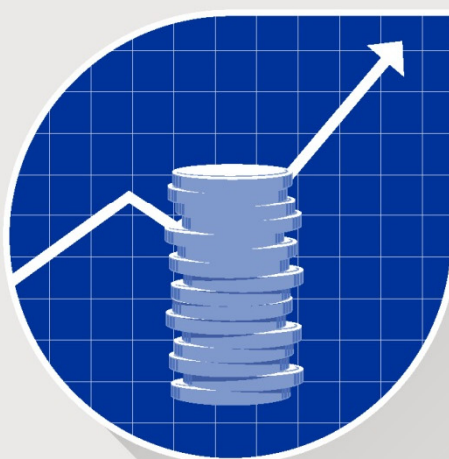
Although the number of fatal crashes across the Province remained relatively unchanged between 2016 and 2017, there was a decrease (3.5 per cent) in the number of road fatalities.

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 Cape Winelands District's total GDP amounting to R60.556 billion in 2016, the majority of which originated from contributions from the tertiary sector (65.7 per cent; R39.796 billion). The overall economy grew by 2.9 per cent between 2006 and 2016, slightly above the Provincial average of 2.6 per cent across the same period. Annual economic growth in the Cape Winelands has however dropped below the Provincial average in 2016. The District is expected to recover in 2017 (1.6 per cent) when it is estimated to surpass the Provincial average (1.0 per cent).

Cape Winelands District 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	9.7	5 871.5	1.8	0.5	2.2	7.6	-3.5	-9.5	5.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.5	5 749.7	1.8	0.5	2.2	7.6	-3.6	-9.7	5.8
Mining and quarrying	0.2	121.8	0.4	3.2	3.1	7.1	-0.3	-1.2	7.5
Secondary Sector	24.6	14 888.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1	-0.3
Manufacturing	15.7	9 498.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9
Electricity, gas and water	2.3	1 364.5	0.8	-0.2	1.0	0.4	-1.4	-2.4	1.1
Construction	6.6	4 025	6.6	4.3	7.4	5.9	4.1	3.0	1.3
Tertiary Sector	65.7	39 796.1	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.6	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	18.4	11 117.6	4.0	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.2	0.4
Transport, storage and communication	9.5	5 752.4	3.4	2.8	3.8	4.5	1.4	1.5	2.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	19.9	12 079.5	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.2
General government	10.5	6 328.7	3.0	1.6	3.9	3.0	0.7	0.8	-0.2
Community, social and personal services	7.5	4 517.8	3.0	2.5	4.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9
Total Cape Winelands	100	60 556	2.9	2.1	3.1	3.4	1.7	0.8	1.7

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

Given the relevance of agriculture in the Cape Winelands, the **primary sector** is almost exclusively supported by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector which contributed 9.7 per cent to GDP in 2016. At 1.8 per cent, the primary sector grew the second fastest in the District between 2006 and 2016, but retracted into negative territory from 2015 – 2016. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is expected to recover notably in 2017 mainly due to good national sector growth, and growth originating from a low base due to the sector contracting in 2015 and 2016.

Secondary sector activities collectively contributed R14.888 billion to GDP in 2016 (24.6 per cent). The secondary sector maintained a 0.7 per cent growth rate between 2006 and 2016.

Despite strong growth within the construction sector (6.6 per cent), the secondary sector growth was dampened by the manufacturing sector which contracted during this period. Construction was the fastest growing sector within the Cape Winelands across 2006 to 2016. Manufacturing however contributed the largest share (R9.498 billion) to the secondary sector in 2016.

Economic activities within the **tertiary sector** have been dominated by the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (4.9 per cent; R12.079 billion), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (4.0 per cent; R11.117 billion) and general government (3.0 per cent; R6.328 billion) sectors. The tertiary sector as a whole grew by 4.0 per cent between 2006 and 2016, but growth within this sector slowed in recent years (3.0 per cent between 2013 and 2017). The tertiary sector is expected to grow at 1.8 per cent in 2017.

LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Cape Winelands District municipal area, beginning with employment numbers per sector, followed by a breakdown of skills of the labour force as well as the unemployment levels.

The Cape Winelands District contributed 376 381 jobs to formal and informal employment in the Western Cape in 2016.

Cape Winelands District employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017									
Sector	Contribution to employment 2016	Number of jobs 2016	Trend		Employment (net change)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
Primary Sector	22.7	85 278	-44 948	10 707	4 269	-4 960	17 874	-4 171	-2 305
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22.6	85 096	-44 941	10 695	4 269	-4 962	17 865	-4 169	-2 308
Mining and quarrying	0.0	182	-7	12	0	2	9	-2	3
Secondary Sector	14.2	53 379	3 793	5 779	1 588	1 347	964	1028	852
Manufacturing	8.2	30 965	-2 946	1 169	774	-11	427	-441	420
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	1 018	353	163	16	38	37	41	31
Construction	5.7	21 396	6 386	4 447	798	1 320	500	1 428	401
Tertiary Sector	63.2	237 724	73 383	38 468	8 254	7 828	9 562	2906	9 918
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	21.2	79 700	24 553	15 663	2 516	2 070	4 266	1 465	5 346
Transport, storage and communication	3.4	12 791	5 154	2 078	795	268	970	-641	686
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	14.5	54 463	19 708	10 201	2 214	2 084	2 772	1 197	1 934
General government	9.8	36 736	9 275	852	-171	1 936	-564	733	-1 082
Community, social and personal services	14.4	54 034	14 693	9 674	2 900	1 470	2 118	152	3 034
Total Cape Winelands	100.0	376 381	32 228	54 954	14 111	4 215	28 400	-237	8 465

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The Cape Winelands District created a net total of 32 228 jobs between 2006 and 2016, and increased to 54 954 between 2013 and 2017. The majority of these job opportunities were created within the tertiary sector, however, agriculture, forestry and fishing contributed the most jobs (85 096) in 2016. The impact of the recent drought on overall employment creation is evident upon noting that the District shed 237 net jobs in 2016. Despite continued job losses in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in 2017 (-2 308), net employment creation for the District as a whole is estimated to be 8 465.

Cape Winelands District 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	19.9	3.1%	3.3%	255 240	55 777
Semi-skilled	38.6	1.9%	3.2%	107 275	108 264
Low skilled	41.5	-0.9%	2.9%	115 485	114 762
Total Cape Winelands District	100.0	0.8%	3.1%	278 000	278 803

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The labour force of the Cape Winelands was in 2016 mostly made up of low-skilled (41.5 per cent) and semi-skilled workers (38.6 per cent). 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.

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)											
Area	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
City of Cape Town	16.2	15.2	16.5	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.1	18.5	19.1	20.3	21.1
West Coast	4.7	6.5	7.9	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.2	10.0	9.0	10.1	11.1
Cape Winelands	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.7
Overberg	6.2	6.9	8.0	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.8	10.5	9.8	11.1	11.8
Garden Route	13.2	12.7	13.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.8	15.1	15.0	16.3	17.0
Central Karoo	20.5	21.0	22.0	22.9	22.6	22.4	22.1	22.6	21.7	23.0	24.0
Western Cape	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 Cape Winelands District remained stable between 2010 and 2015, but increased notably towards 2017. The unemployment rate for the District is estimated to be 10.7 per cent in 2017 (narrow definition), significantly lower than the Western Cape average of 18.2 per cent.

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, 2018*

SOURCES

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*
- 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*