



Western Cape  
Government

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

# SEP

SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
PROFILE

**Cape Winelands District Municipality**

2021



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# Cape Winelands District: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2021; Actual households, 2020



### Population

**955 473**



### Households

**234 696**

## Education

2020



Matric Pass Rate 78.4%

Learner Retention Rate 67.2%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 27.8

## Poverty

2020



Gini Coefficient 0.62

Human Development Index 0.74

## Health

2020/21



Primary Health Care Facilities

62

Immunisation Rate

60.6%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

118.3

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.6%

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2020/21



Residential Burglaries

4 537

DUI

427

Drug-related Crimes

5 337

Murder

365

Sexual Offences

752

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2020



Water

97.0%

Refuse Removal

79.4%



Electricity

92.3%



Sanitation

91.0%



Housing

80.8%



## Road Safety

2020/21

Fatal Crashes 167

Road User Fatalities 211

## Labour

2020

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

10.8%



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses

Risk 2 Low learner retention

Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2019

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

**20.2%**

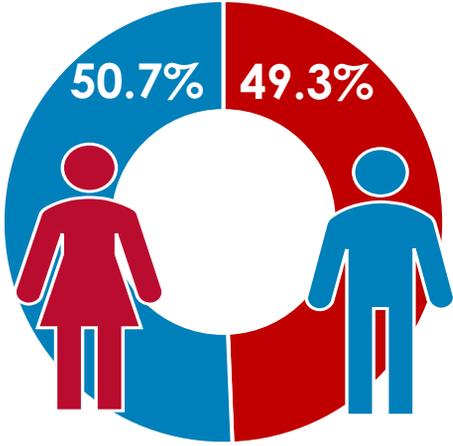
Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

**19.44%**

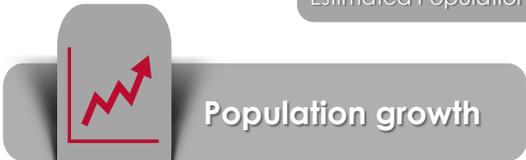
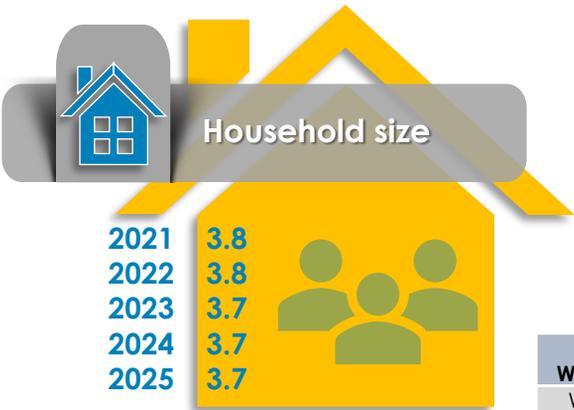
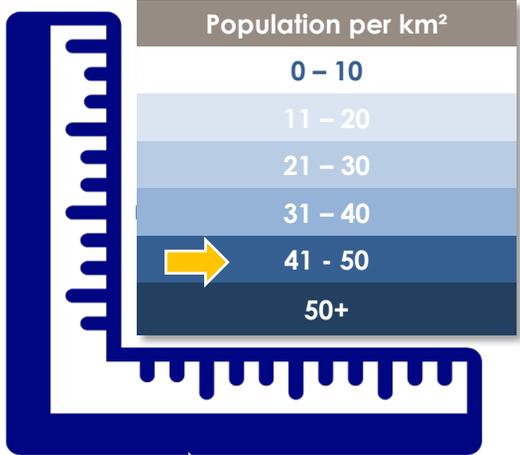
Manufacturing

**15.6%**

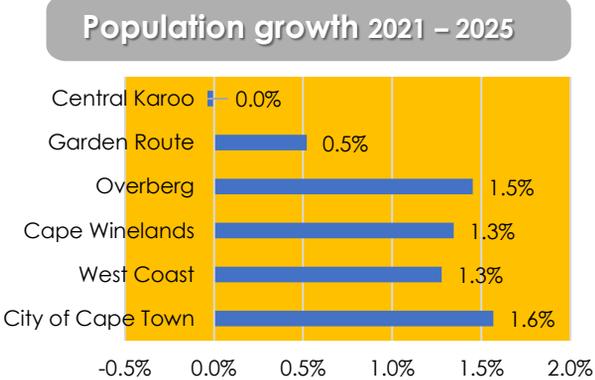
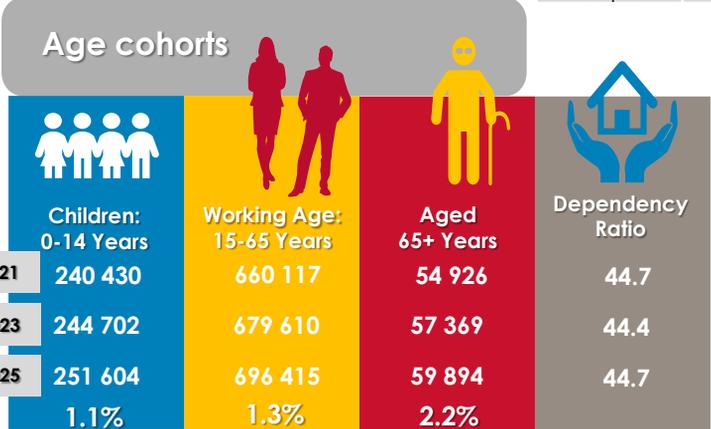
## DEMOGRAPHICS



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<b>Western Cape</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>99.1</b>
City of Cape Town	98.1	98.9	99.3	99.6	100.0
West Coast	98.0	98.6	98.9	99.1	99.3
<b>Cape Winelands</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.4</b>
Overberg	102.0	102.6	102.7	102.8	102.8
Garden Route	91.6	92.2	92.4	92.5	92.7
Central Karoo	89.4	89.8	89.8	89.8	89.8



<b>Cape Winelands</b>	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Western Cape	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4



# Demographics

## Population

The population of Cape Winelands District (CWD) is at 955 473 people in 2021, the most populated district in the Western Cape. This total is expected to grow to 1 007 913 by 2025, equating to an average annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent.

## Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that there are less males than females in the CWD with a ratio of 49.3 per cent (males) to 50.7 per cent (females). The SR for CWD increases slightly year on year towards 2025 which could be attributed to a wide range of factors such as an increase female mortality rates as well as the potential inflow of working males to the area.

## Age Cohorts

Between 2021 and 2025, the largest population growth projection was recorded in the 65+ aged cohort which grew at an annual average rate of 2.2 per cent. This reflects possible improvements in life expectancy (an aging population) or that people are choosing the Cape Winelands as a retirement destination. The dependency ratio remains stagnant at 44.7 towards 2025.

## Household sizes

Household size refers to the number of people per household. The average size of households decreases from 3.8 in 2021 to 3.7 in 2025. Contributing factors to a decline in household size could include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, occurrences of divorce, ageing population, etc.

## Population density

Amidst rapid urbanisation across the Western Cape, population density figures will aid public sector decision makers to mitigate environmental, individual health and service delivery risks. In 2021, the population density of the CWD was 44 persons per square kilometre. In order of highest to lowest, the metro and the various districts in the Western Cape compare as follows:

● City of Cape Town	1 915 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● <b>Cape Winelands</b>	<b>44 people/km<sup>2</sup></b>
● Garden Route	27 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● Overberg	25 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● West Coast	15 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● Central Karoo	2 people/km <sup>2</sup>
● Western Cape	55 people/km <sup>2</sup>

# EDUCATION

## Educational facilities

269

Number of schools

205

Number of no-fee schools

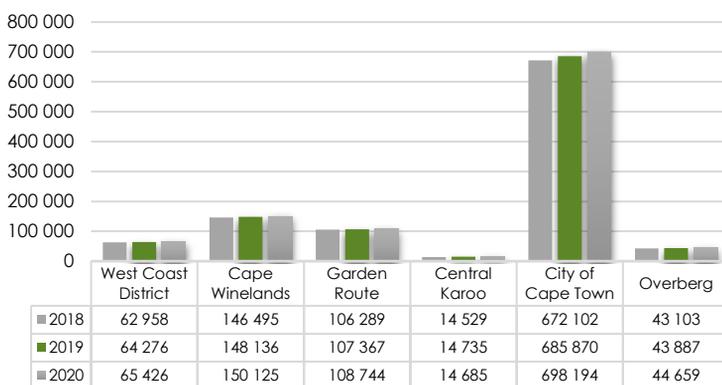
109

Number of schools with libraries

## Education outcomes

	2018	2019	2020
City of Cape Town	80.9%	81.2%	79.2%
Central Karoo	78.5%	76.4%	71.7%
Garden Route	81.3%	85.1%	80.1%
Overberg	82.2%	85.9%	80.4%
Cape Winelands	80.6%	80.6%	78.4%
West Coast District	82.0%	83.9%	82.2%

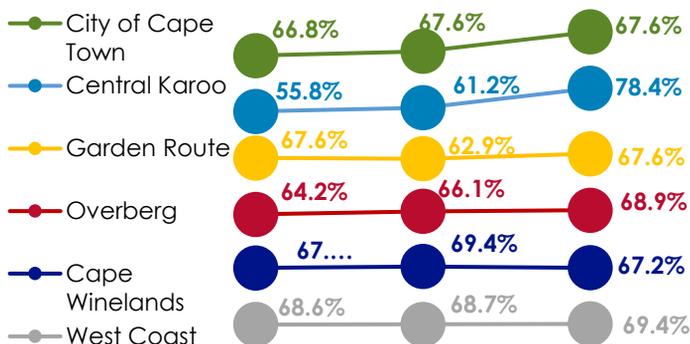
## Learner enrolment



## Learner-Teacher Ratio 2018 - 2020

West Coast District	30.7	30.9	31.0
Cape Winelands	27.9	28.1	27.8
Overberg	30.7	30.1	30.1
Garden Route	30.1	30.2	30.1
Central Karoo	32.8	32.7	33.0
City of Cape Town	30.7	30.8	30.8

## Learner retention 2018 - 2020



# Education

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

Learner enrolment in the CWD increased from 146 495 enrollments in 2018 to 150 125 in 2020, equating to an average annual increase of 1.2 per cent. The learner-teacher ratio reflected a slight decrease from 27.9 in 2018 to 27.8 in 2020. This is below the National guideline of no more than 40 learners per class. Smaller classes can lead to greater individual attention offered to the learners and therefore better learner outcomes. The learner retention rate declined from 69.4 per cent in 2019 to 67.2 per cent in 2020. The CWD has the lowest learner retention in the Province.

## **Number of schools and no-fee schools**

In 2019, the CWD had a total of 269 public ordinary schools. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges the Western Cape Department of Education (WCED) offered certain fee-paying schools to become no-fee schools. As such 205 schools (76.2 per cent) within the CWD are registered with the WCED as no-fee schools.

## **Schools with libraries and media centres**

Access to libraries and media centers can have a positive impact on the overall quality of education. Schools with libraries and media centers have however declined from 141 in 2019 to 109 in 2020 within the region.

## **Education Outcomes (Matric Pass Rates)**

Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagement in the labour market, policy choices and decisions in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economic and poverty reduction plans can be realised. The CWD's matric outcomes has deteriorated slightly from 80.6 per cent in 2019 to 78.4 per cent in 2020. This could be attributed to COVID-19 related disruptions to schooling.

# HEALTH



## Tuberculosis



## Healthcare facilities

Regional hospitals	2
District hospitals	4
Community Day Centres	5
Community Health Centres	0
PHC Clinics (Satellite and Mobile)	33
PHC Clinics (Fixed)	39

■ Cape Winelands



## Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Breede Valley	84.2	184.7	14.5	13.1	1.2	1.1
Drakenstein	50.4	69.6	14.4	13.5	1.2	0.8
Langeberg	0	123.2	17.2	15.3	0.5	0.4
Stellenbosch	0	57.3	13.5	11.4	0.6	0.6
Witzenberg	0	204.4	18.8	15.9	0.2	0.3
Cape Winelands District	42.7	118.3	15.1	13.6	0.8	0.7

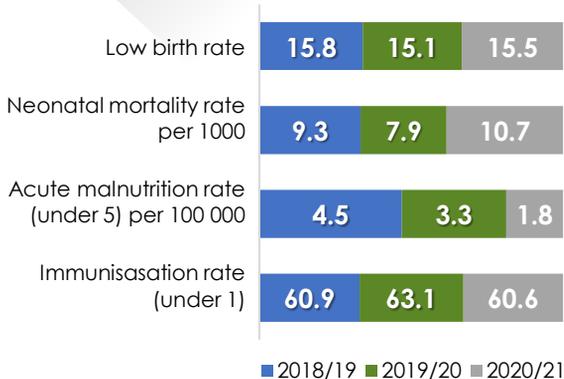


## Emergency medical services

Health Indicator	Cape Winelands	Breede Valley	Drakeinstein	Langeberg	Stellenbosch	Witzenberg
EMS Operational Ambulances	38	11	6	9	6	6
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	2	2	5	1	3	2



## Child health



■ 2018/19 ■ 2019/20 ■ 2020/21



## HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2019/20	2020/21	2019/20	2020/21
Breede Valley	5 890	6 346	846	781
Drakenstein	9 042	9 150	898	675
Langeberg	3 479	3 729	422	315
Stellenbosch	6 960	6 914	538	460
Witzenberg	6 995	6 810	730	594
Cape Winelands District	32 366	32 949	3 434	2 825

# Health

## Healthcare facilities

According to the 2019 Inequality Trend Report by Statistics South Africa, in 2017, 75.1 per cent of households in South Africa usually use public healthcare facilities when a household member gets ill, compared to 24.9 per cent who use private healthcare facilities. This is associated with the low proportion of households with access to medical aid, which in 2017 was approximately 17 per cent for South Africa and 25 per cent for the Western Cape.

In 2020/21, the CWD area had 72 primary healthcare clinics, which comprised of 39 fixed clinics and 33 satellite and mobile clinics. In addition, there were 5 community day centres; 4 district hospitals and 2 regional hospitals.

## Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The CWD area has 2 ambulances per 10 000 people in 2020/21. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

## HIV/AIDS

The Cape Winelands total registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment increased by 2 825 between 2019/20 and 2020/21 bringing it to a total of 32 949 patients. The number of new antiretroviral patients declined from 3 434 in 2019/20. This could be an indication that the prevalence of HIV is declining or an indication that less people are being tested and receiving access to HIV treatment. The age group which is most susceptible to infection (those between the ages of 15 and 50) is also the most economically and socially active. The economic impacts of HIV/AIDS include reduced labour supply, reduced labour productivity, reduced exports and increased imports. Given the current economic challenges in the regional economy, increasing ART treatment is essential.

The District experienced a significant decline in tuberculosis (TB) cases from 2019/20 to 2020/21. A total of 5 409 TB patients were registered in 2020/21 compared to 7 285 in 2019/20.

## Child health

The immunization rate is low within the District, having declined from 63.1 per cent in 2019/20 to 60.6 per cent in 2020/21 and is particularly a challenge within the Stellenbosch municipal area (55.1 per cent). The neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) in the Cape Winelands area also deteriorated from 9.3 in 2019/20 to 10.7 in 2020/21. The number of malnourished children under five years (per 100 000) in District in 2020/21 was 1.8, a slight improvement from the 3.3 in 2019/20. The low birth weight rate however saw a slight increase from 15.1 per cent to 15.5 per cent.

## Maternal health

The maternal mortality rate in the CWD recorded 42.7 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2019/20 and increased to 118.3 by 2020/21. The increase in maternal and neonatal fatalities does not bode well.

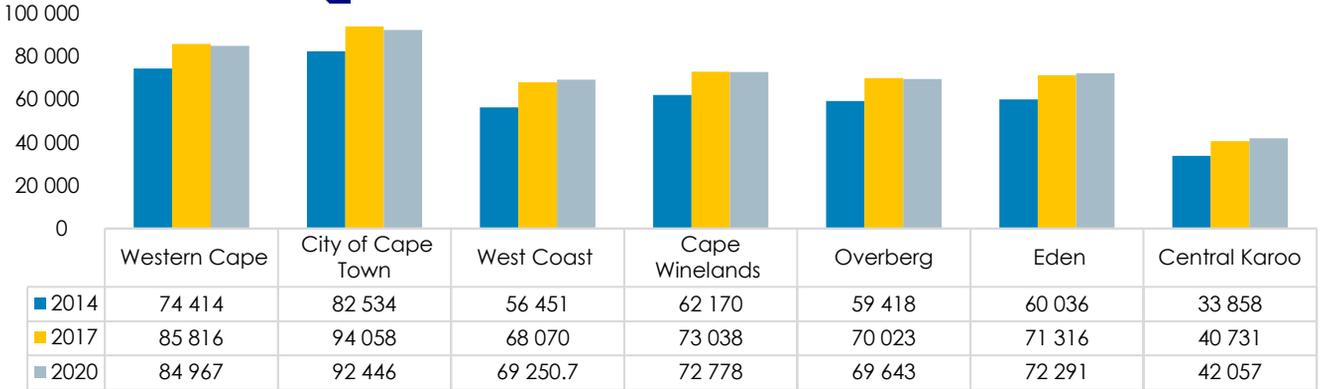
The delivery rate to women under 20 years in the CWD municipal area improved from 15.1 per cent in 2019/20 to 13.6 per cent in 2020/21. The termination of pregnancy rate also declined from 0.8 per cent in 2019/20 to 0.7 per cent in 2020/21. This is an indication of improved family planning within the District area.

*A review of the COVID-19 related health information for the District has been included in the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook of 2021. This includes an analysis of the number of recorded cases, hospital admissions and recorded deaths for the period March 2020 to October 2021.*

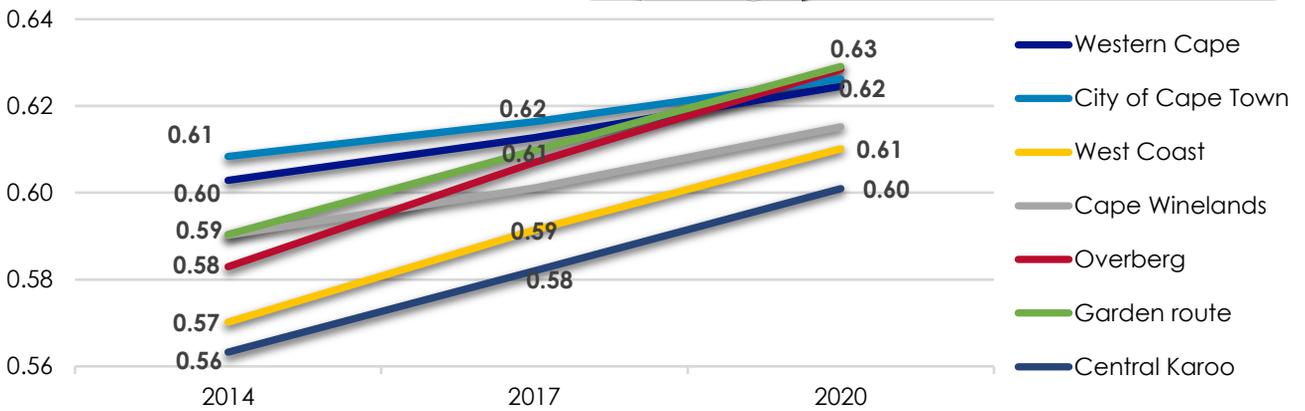
# POVERTY



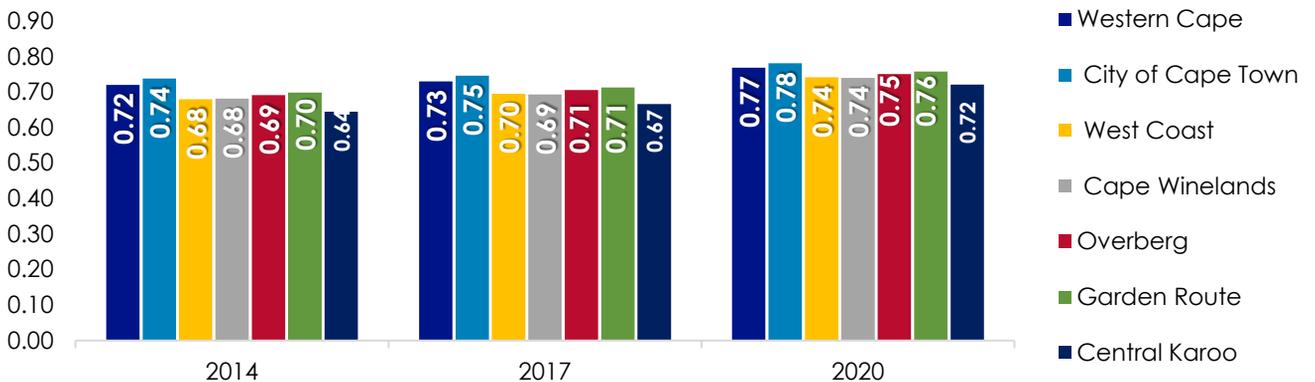
## GDP per capita



## Income inequality



## Human development



# Poverty

## GDPR Per Capita

An increase in GDPR per capita, i.e., GDPR per person, is experienced only if the economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. At R50 000 in 2018, CWD's GDPR per capita is below that of the Western Cape's figure of R59 000.

## Income Inequality

Even though 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 GDPR per capita indicator.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in CWD between 2014 (0.59) and 2020 (0.62). These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Human Development

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

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

There has been a general increase in the HDI in CWD from 0.68 in 2014 to 0.74 in 2020. The trend for the District and the Western Cape in general has been similar between 2014 and 2017, although the Western Cape has an HDI of 0.77 recorded for 2020. The increase in HDI is attributed to increasing GDP per capita, life expectancy and literacy rates over the period.

# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY



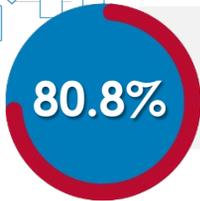
## Total number of households

234 696

Cape Winelands District (CWD)

1 945 891

Western Cape



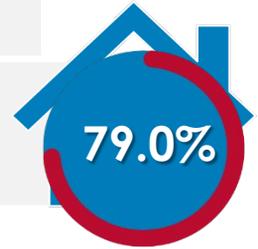
## Formal main dwelling

189 559

Cape Winelands District

1 537 538

Western Cape



67.6% Cape Winelands  
61.3% Western Cape

House/brick structure on separate stand/yard



0.6% Cape Winelands  
0.5% Western Cape

Traditional dwelling



12.0% Cape Winelands  
16.3% Western Cape

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

1.2% Cape Winelands  
1.0% Western Cape



1.2% Cape Winelands  
1.5% Western Cape

House/flat/room in backyard



6.4% Cape Winelands  
6.8% Western Cape

Informal dwelling in backyard



11.0% Cape Winelands  
12.7% Western Cape

Informal dwelling not in backyard

Other/Unspecified



## Piped water inside dwelling/within 200m

Cape Winelands 97.0%

Western Cape 96.6%



## Electricity as primary source of lighting

Cape Winelands 92.3%

Western Cape 93.0%



## Flush/chemical toilet

Cape Winelands 91.0%

Western Cape 90.0%



## Refuse removed at least once a week

Cape Winelands 79.4%

Western Cape 89.8%

## Free basic water



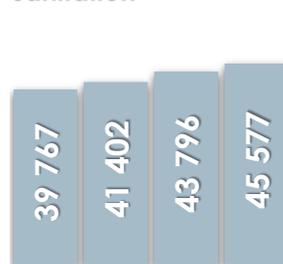
2016 2017 2018 2019

## Free basic electricity



2016 2017 2018 2019

## Free basic sanitation



2016 2017 2018 2019

## Free basic refuse removal



2016 2017 2018 2019

# Basic Service Delivery

The Constitution stipulates that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section considers to what extent this has been achieved by reflecting on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2020. The latest official statistics was collected by Statistics South Africa for the 2016 Community Survey; the 2021 Census will provide the updated official statistics. The information on free basic services is obtained from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

## Housing and Household Services

With a total of 234 696 households in the CWD municipal area, 80.8 per cent had access to formal housing. This is higher than the Western Cape average of 79.0 per cent. The area also had a lower proportion of informal households, a total of 18.0 per cent compared with the Western Cape average of 20.0 per cent.

Service access levels within the municipal area were higher than the access to formal housing, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 97.0 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 91.0 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 92.3 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 79.4 per cent of households. Access to water and sanitation outperforms the Province, although there is room for improvement in terms of access to electricity and refuse removal, where it lags the Provincial average.

## Free Basic Services

Municipalities also provide a package of free basic services to households who are financially vulnerable and struggle to pay for services. The number of households receiving free basic services in the CWD has shown a generally increasing trend up to 2019. Approximately 19.5 per cent of households have access to free basic services within the District. The stressed economic conditions have exerted additional pressure on household income levels, which has likely increased the demand for free basic services and in turn the number of indigent households.

# SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	356	398	365
	Western Cape	3 959	3 962	3 803
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	38	42	38
	Western Cape	57	56	53

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	885	969	752
	Western Cape	7 082	7 325	6 430
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	96	103	79
	Western Cape	103	104	90



DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	11 181	7 864	5 337
	Western Cape	81 015	62 453	44 441
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	1 208	834	559
	Western Cape	1 176	890	625

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	953	944	427
	Western Cape	12 510	12 290	3 746
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	103	100	45
	Western Cape	182	175	53



Fatal Crashes	Cape Winelands District	172	165	167
Road User Fatalities	Cape Winelands District	237	206	211



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	5 776	5 518	4 537
	Western Cape	39 294	35 935	27 172
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	624	586	475
	Western Cape	571	512	382

# Safety and Security

## Murder

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

Within the CWD area, the actual number of murders decreased from 398 in 2019/20 to 365 in 2020/21. The murder rate (per 100 000 people) at 38 in 2020/21 is below the Western Cape rate of 57, but when compared to the 2017 global murder rate of 6.1 (per 100 000 people), it indicates that it is still a concern

## Sexual Offences

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

In 2020/21, there were 752 reported sexual offences in the CWD area compared to 969 in 2019/20. The rate per 100 000 people in the CWD (79) is below the Provincial rate of 90. South Africa is amongst the top 5 countries in the world with respect to reports of rape, therefore it is a huge problem that needs to be addressed.

## Drug-related Offences

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

Drug-related incidences within the CWD area decreased sharply from 11 181 cases in 2018/19 to 5 337 cases in 2020/21. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, at 559 cases per 100 000 people in 2020/21, the CWD area rate is below that of the Province (625).

## Driving under the influence (DUI)

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

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the CWD area shows a significant decline from 944 in 2019/20 to 427 in 2020. This is largely attributed to COVID-19 related restrictions to movement and the sale of alcohol. The CWD crime rate here also falls below that of the Western Cape.

Despite the decline in DUI cases, the number of road user fatalities increased from 206 in 2019/20 to 211 in 2020/21. This was resultant from 167 fatal crashes.

## Residential Burglaries

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

The 2020/21 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries increased by 6.7 per cent in South Africa from April 2020 to April 2021. The number of residential burglaries in the CWD area decreased by 17.8 per cent from 5 518 in 2019/20 to 4 537 in 2020/21. The District's rate of 475 per 100 000 population was markedly higher than that of the Province (382 per 100 000 population).

It is positive to note that all the above-mentioned categories of crime have declined in 2020/21 and is largely a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions implemented during this period.

# Economy and Labour Market Performance

SECTOR	GDP			Employment		
	R Million value 2019	Trend 2015 – 2019	Real GDP growth 2020e	Number of jobs 2019	Average annual change 2015 – 2019	Net change 2020e
<b>PS</b> Primary Sector	<b>5 350.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>83 341</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>-3 458</b>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	5 211.6	-3.6	11.5	83 178	1 536	-3 443
Mining & quarrying	138.7	-0.5	-18.5	163	-4	-15
<b>SS</b> Secondary sector	<b>16 983.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>53 985</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>-4 966</b>
Manufacturing	10 829.4	-0.6	-10.9	31 524	-22	-2 309
Electricity, gas & water	1 643.3	0.0	-6.1	1 023	19	-23
Construction	4 510.3	1.5	-19.8	21 438	362	-2 634
<b>TS</b> Tertiary sector	<b>47 242.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>257 908</b>	<b>6 762</b>	<b>-3 126</b>
Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation	13 501.5	2.1	-9.5	90 980	3 172	-5 501
Transport, storage & communication	6 709.9	1.8	-14.3	14 546	405	-511
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	14 075.0	3.6	-2.7	59 560	2 003	-2 495
General government	7 521.2	0.2	0.4	36 787	73	423
Community, social & personal services	5 435.3	1.9	-1.9	56 035	1 108	-5 042
<b>Cape Winelands</b>	<b>69 576.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>395 234</b>	<b>8 653</b>	<b>-21 550</b>

Skill Levels Formal employment	Skill Level Contribution 2020 (%)	Average growth (%) 2016 - 2020	Number of jobs	
			2019	2020
Skilled	20.6	1.1	59 282	57 228
Semi-skilled	39.1	0.5	114 432	108 562
Low-skilled	40.4	-0.9	118 828	112 158
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>292 542</b>	<b>277 948</b>

Informal Employment	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of informal jobs	94 662	93 832	95 193	101 550	103 240	112 509	104 070	108 323	106 178	102 692	95 736
% of Total Employment	29.9	29.2	28.6	29.2	29.3	29.5	27.3	27.9	27.0	26.0	25.6

Unemployment rates	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
West Coast	10.0	10.4	10.1	9.6	10.2	9.1	10.1	10.9	11.1	12.0	11.7
<b>Cape Winelands</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Overberg	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.3	8.3	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.8	10.9
Garden Route	15.0	15.0	14.7	14.3	14.3	13.9	14.8	15.2	14.9	15.9	15.4
Central Karoo	23.0	22.7	22.3	21.6	21.7	20.4	21.3	22.0	21.5	22.3	20.3
City of Cape Town	18.2	18.3	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.8	21.1	21.9	21.7	23.2	22.4
Western Cape	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.4	16.5	17.7	18.4	18.3	19.6	18.9

# Economy and Labour Market Performance

## Sectoral Overview

In 2019, the economy of CWD was valued at R69.576 billion (current prices) and employed 395 234 people. Historical trends between 2015 and 2019 indicate that the District realised an average annual growth rate of 1.1 per cent which can mostly be attributed to the tertiary sector that registered a positive annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent. Both the primary sector (-3.6 per cent) and secondary sector (-0.1 per cent) registered an average annual contraction over the reference period.

In terms of sectoral contribution, the finance, insurance, real estate and business services (valued at R14.075 billion, with an average annual growth rate of 3.6 per cent) and the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (valued at R13.502 billion with an average annual growth rate of 2.1%) were the main drivers of growth from 2015 to 2019.

These sectors were however unable to maintain their positive growth during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic and related restrictions to economic activity. The CWD economy suffered a 5.5 per cent contraction with 21 550 net jobs lost as a result. The secondary sector was hit hardest with a contraction of 12.6 per cent and 4 966 job losses; followed by the tertiary sector with a contraction of 5.4 per cent and 13 126 job losses. The majority of job losses occurred in the wholesale & retail trade catering and accommodation sector (5 501) as restrictions to movement placed strain on the tourism sector. The only sector that was able to maintain positive growth was the agriculture, fishing and forestry sector that grew by 10.9 per cent due to favourable commodity prices and little restrictions placed on the sector. The sector however experienced jobless growth as it still lost 3 443 jobs.

## Formal and Informal Employment

It is estimated that CWD's total labour force amounted to 373 684 workers in 2020 of which 277 948 (74.4 per cent) are in the formal sector while 95 736 (25.6 per cent) are informally employed. Formal jobs declined by 5.0 per cent from 2019 to 2020 while informal jobs declined by 6.8 per cent. This indicates that formal employment was more resilient against the economic shock brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Most of the formal labour force consisted of low-skilled (40.4 per cent) and semi-skilled (39.1 per cent) workers. The skilled category contributed 20.6 per cent to total formal employment and grew at an annual average rate of 1.1 per cent, while the semi-skilled and low-skilled categories grew at 0.5 and -0.9 per cent respectively from 2015 to 2019. Evidently, the demand for skilled labour is on the rise and more resilient to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic due to these workers ability to work from home. This implies the need to capacitate and empower low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

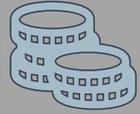
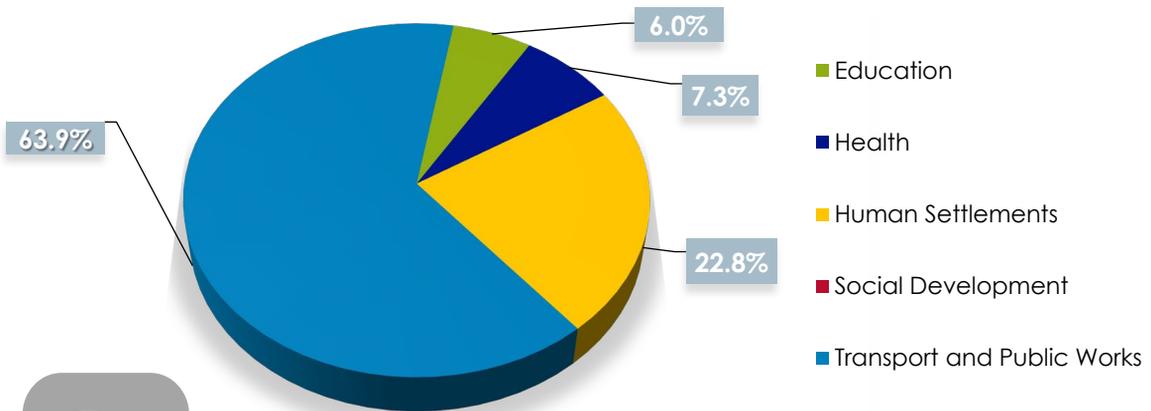
## Unemployment

The CWD (10.8 per cent) has the lowest unemployment rate in the Western Cape. It is also much lower than the Western Cape rate of 18.9 per cent. The District's unemployment rate is based on the narrow definition of unemployment i.e., the percentage of people that are able to work, but unable to find employment. The broad definition generally refers to people that are able to work, but not actively seeking employment. As such the narrow unemployment rate declined from 11.1 per cent in 2019, despite the job losses experienced in the area. This is largely as a result of an increase in discouraged work seekers and declines in the labour force participation due to an inability to find work.

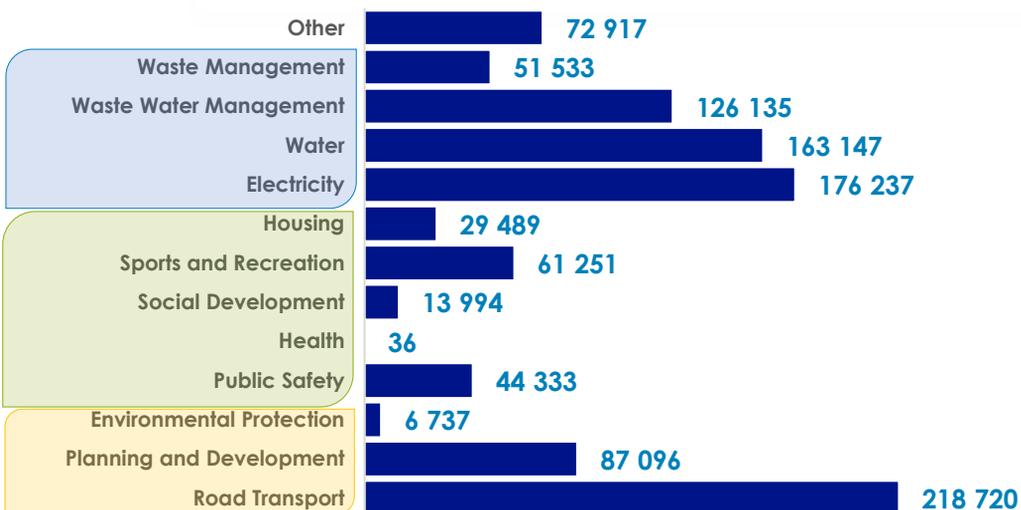
# PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE SPEND



## Provincial infrastructure spend



## Municipal infrastructure spend (R'000)



# Public Infrastructure Spend (2021/22)

## Spending on social infrastructure

Spending on social infrastructure aids in social development and has the spill-over effect of enabling economic growth. The Western Cape Government (WCG) will spend 36.1 per cent of its 2021/22 infrastructure budget (R427.395 million) for the CWD area on social infrastructure.

As displayed in the pie chart the WCG will be allocating 6.0 per cent of the budget (R71 million) towards Education within the District area. Spending on education is crucial as it can serve to improve education outcomes and skills levels within a community, and more importantly alleviate poverty through increased long-term income for individuals.

A healthy and resilient community increases productivity and reduces pressures on government resources, especially with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic. As such 7.3 per cent (R86.671 million) has been allocated by the Department of Health for health infrastructure spending in the Cape Winelands region. The remainder of WCG social infrastructure spending (22.8 per cent or R269.724 million) has been allocated towards Human Settlements which will go a long way towards reducing housing backlogs in the District.

In addition to Provincial spend, the CWD municipalities have collectively allocated 14.2 per cent (R149.101 million of their 2021/22 capital budgets) towards social infrastructure. This consists of R29.489 million towards housing, R61.251 million towards sports and recreation, R13 994 million towards social development, and R36 000 towards health, each serving to improve the quality of life of individuals within the region. Community safety has been prioritized by the WCG due to high levels of crime in the Western Cape. Crime has a negative impact on the quality of lives of individuals, but also on the economy by deterring private investment and causing business losses. It further creates a burden on government resources in terms of justice system costs, victim assistance and replacement of assets. The CWD municipalities have as such allocated R44.33 million of the collective capital budget to public safety.

## Spending on economic infrastructure

Economic infrastructure is defined as infrastructure that promotes economic activity. Considering the current economic recession, spending on economic infrastructure is crucial for stimulating economic activity.

The WCG allocated R755.148 million (63.9 per cent in 2021/22) towards economic infrastructure, more specifically towards transport and public works. This was met with a R218.720 million allocation from the Cape Winelands municipalities towards road transport. Collectively, this would go a long way towards unlocking the region's economic potential, especially with the District area being an attractive tourist destination. The municipalities have also allocated R6.737 million towards environmental protection and R87.096 million towards planning and development.

## Spending on trading services

Basic services are crucial for improving the living conditions of citizens within the municipal area and enabling economic activity for businesses via access to water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal. The majority of the Municipalities' infrastructure budget i.e., 49.2 per cent or R517.052 million is allocated towards the provision of basic services. The majority of spending on trading services have been allocated towards electricity (R176.237 million), which is positive to note in light of Eskom's electricity supply challenges. Water management (R163.147 million) and waste-water management (R126.135 million) also received significant allocations due to the recent droughts and aging infrastructure. Waste management was allocated the remaining R51.533 million.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

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

## 2. Education

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

## 3. Health

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

## 4. Poverty

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

# SOURCES

## 5. Basic services

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

## 6. Safety and security

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

## 7. Economy

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

## 8. Public infrastructure spend

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