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SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS ANALYSIS OF THE WESTERN CAPE 2015/16

**Compiled by the Directorate Research, Population and Knowledge
Management**

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report contains an analysis of key social and demographic trends in the Western Cape that will have an impact on the broader service delivery environment of the Department as well as the social issues reflected in its sub-programmes. It was compiled in March 2016 to inform the planning processes for the 2017/18 Annual Performance Plan of the Western Cape Department of Social Development.

The analysis was informed by an eco-systems perspective that explores the trends and challenges described in the report at the provincial as well as community, household and individual levels. The report is structured in accordance with the sub-programmes contained in the Department's budget structure.

2. PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENT

According to Statistics South Africa, the Western Cape in 2015 had a mid-year population of 6,2 million.¹ At the same time, the provincial population constituted 11,3% of the country's population. Since 2011 when the last Census was held, the population of the Western Cape has increased by 300,781 people at an average annual growth rate of 1,3%.

The distribution of the population between the Metro and District Municipalities remains constant. According to Census 2011, the majority (64,2%) of the provincial population reside in the Cape Metro. This is followed by the Cape Winelands (13,5%), Eden (9,9%), West Coast (6,7%), Overberg (4,4%) and the Central Karoo(1,2%).

In terms of migration trends, it is estimated that the Western Cape will lose 193,605 people through out-migration but gain 350,569 people through in-migration in the period 2011 to 2016. Net migration for this period is projected to increase by 9, 7% compared to the period 2006 to 2011. It furthermore accounts for 42,2% of the observed population growth over the period. It is noteworthy that the majority of Western Cape in-migrants (56, 9%) are in the age category of 15 to 34 years²

Life expectancy for both males and females has been projected to increase to 63, 7 years between 2011 and 2016. On average females live longer than males while

¹ Statistics South Africa. 2015. Mid-year population estimates 2015. Statistical release P0302. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

² PwC Western Cape Population Projections: 2011 to 2040

female life expectancy at birth is expected to increase to 66 years in the period 2011 to 2016³.

An age breakdown of the provincial population, highlights the following trends that should be considered in the planning of services.

- The Western Cape has 1,739,425 children in the age category of 0 to 17 years in the province. Children constitute 29, 9% of the provincial population.
- The province has 2,137,820 youth between the ages of 15 and 34 years. Youth account for 36, 7% of the population.
- 69, 4% of the province's population is under the age of 40 years.

Trends in both the older persons as well as the youth population, require attention. In terms of older persons, it is evident that services for this group will have to grow faster than the average growth rate of the general population. Regarding youth, growth in the population aged 20-29 years between the two Censuses was 151,6 per cent and highlights the importance of expanding youth developmental services.

Population growth furthermore requires the allocation of additional resources in order to meet the needs of an increasing number of people who could make use of the Department's services. An example is the number of social work posts required in the province in order to maintain the norm⁴ of one social worker for every 4 500 persons for community-based and residential services. This is further illustrated by an analysis of the 2015 mid-year population estimate that indicates that an additional 22 social worker posts should be created per annum in order to maintain the prescribed norm.

At a household level, the General Household Survey of 2014 found that the number of households in the province had increased to 1,720,000 compared to 1,634,001 in Census 2011. Of concern is that many of these households lack the resources required to provide adequately for their members.

A key indicator of the economic vulnerability of households, is the employment rate. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the employment rate in the Western Cape was 68,4 %⁵.

³ Statistics South Africa. 2015. Mid-year population estimates 2015. Statistical release P0302. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

⁴ Department of Social Development (undated). Integrated Service Delivery Model.

⁵ Statistics South Africa. 2016. Quarterly labour force survey: quarter 4: 2015. Statistics release P0211. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

The unemployment rate for this quarter was 19,4% and the expanded unemployment rate 22%. Differences in the pattern of employment across the province should be noted. The expanded unemployment rate in the City of Cape Town for the fourth quarter of 2015 was 21,8% compared to the non-Metro rate of 22,4%.

Projected changes in dependency ratios in the province could further impact negatively on the ability of households to provide for their members. Young dependency, total dependency, and old age dependency ratios⁶ are all predicted to increase in the period from 2016 to 2020. These changes are due to the working age population increasing at a slower rate relative to the young population (0-14 years) and the old age population (65 years and older). An internal analysis utilising population projections compiled for the Department indicate that the total dependency ratio will increase from 47,3 in 2016 to 49,0 in 2020. Over the same period, the young dependency rate will increase from 37,7 to 38,3 and the old age dependency rate from 9,6 to 10,7.

Gender inequality also contributes to household vulnerability in the province. Slightly more females (3,054,841) reside in the Western Cape compared to males (3,145,256)⁷. Although this distribution appears to be almost equal, a deeper analysis of Census data highlights critical areas of socio-economic inequality between males and females. These include differences in employment status. More males (54,36%) than females (45,64%) are employed in the province and male heads of household earn higher annual incomes than females. Male headed households earn on average 98,3 per cent more than female headed households. Inequality in terms of the resources and opportunities available to males and females, contribute to the

⁶ Dependency ratios are indicators of the potential pressures an economy faces in supporting dependents.

$$\text{young dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population 0 to 14 years}}{\text{population 15 to 64 years}}$$

$$\text{dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population 0 to 14 years} + \text{population} > 65 \text{ years}}{\text{population 15 to 64 years}}$$

$$\text{old age dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{population} > 65 \text{ years}}{\text{population 15 to 64 years}}$$

⁷ Statistics South Africa. 2015. Mid-year population estimates 2015. Statistical release P0302. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

burden of care on women, many of whom are heads of households or single parents.

The vulnerability of children in the province is of particular concern. According to the General Household Survey of 2013 as cited in the Child Gauge 2015, 21,000 children in the province⁸ have lost both their mother and father. At the same time, 776,000, children in the Western Cape were living in income⁹ poverty, constituting 26% of children in the age category of 0 to 19 years. Furthermore, 8,2% of children in the province were living in households without an employed adult. These trends highlight the importance of providing support services to vulnerable households and caregivers in order to prevent child neglect and promote the optimal development and wellbeing of young children.

Escalating trends in respect of social crime and violence in the province, is of particular concern as it places the safety and security of communities, households and individuals, at risk and threaten the wellbeing of vulnerable groups and communities who are the focus of the Department's services. As described in section 5 of this report, most forms of contact crime in the Western Cape have increased in the period between April 2010 and March 2015. In order to address and mitigate these trends, it is of the utmost importance that the appropriateness and effectiveness of strategies and interventions that have been formulated to deal with underlying social risk factors such as gangsterism, substance abuse as well as high risk youth, are reviewed and modified.

⁸ Children's Institute, University of Cape Town (2015). South African Child Gauge. Analysis of data from the General Household Survey of 2013.

⁹ In 2013, the poverty line was R671.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME 2: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

3.1 CARE AND SERVICES TO OLDER PERSONS

According to Census 2011, the Western Cape has 520,785 persons aged 60 years and older. Most of the elderly (60,9%) reside in the Cape Metro, followed by Eden (12,7%) and the Cape Winelands (12,1%). The Central Karoo (1,3%) has the lowest percentage of older persons in the province, while the Overberg and West Coast have 6,1% and 6,9% of the population of older persons.

Census 2011 furthermore indicates that 44,4% of older persons have an income between R801 - R1 600 while 15% reported not having any income. These trends support the Programme's focus on socio-economically vulnerable and poor older persons.

In the planning of services, the Programme should take account of growth in the older person's population between the two Census periods as well as projections regarding population ageing. The number of persons aged 60 years and older has grown by 48% between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses whereas the total population grew by 29% in the same period. The fastest growing population of older persons is in areas that traditionally did not have a large proportion of older persons. There is therefore a mismatch between where services for older persons are located and where the growing need is. The 73% growth in the older persons aged 85 years and older has significant implications for the provisioning and support of frail care services for older persons.

In terms of population ageing, recent population projections indicate that the population of persons older than 60 will grow by 35% between 2011 and 2020. The population of persons older than 85 is expected to grow by 15,5% over the same period. The anticipated need for an expansion in services in the context of limited resources, supports the Programme's focus on the development of alternative care and support models. Older persons face various socio-economic challenges, including poverty, social isolation and marginalisation as well as a burden of care when acting as caregivers for grandchildren. A recent evaluation commissioned by

the Department of Social Development¹⁰, indicated that older persons in the province were most concerned about access to healthcare and transport to caring facilities. They felt that communities need to be more aware of their needs, and they would like more opportunities to exercise for better health. This evaluation of service centres, supports the Older Person's Programme's focus on a keeping older persons in their communities for as long as possible and proposes models of community care that can be further developed to achieve this objective.

3.2 SERVICES TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

According to Census 2011, 1,041,553¹¹ persons were reported to be living with various forms of disability in the Western Cape, excluding self-care. The majority or 62,2% of persons living with a disability reside in the Cape Metro. This is followed by the Cape Winelands (12,7%) and Eden District Municipalities (11,3%). In the West Coast and Overberg District Municipalities, the percentage of individuals with a disability increased between the two Census periods. These trends support the Programme's focus on the strengthening of service provision by NPOs in rural areas.

In terms of the type of disability considered by the Programme, Census 2011 indicated that sight is the most frequently occurring disability reported (477,510), followed by mobility disability (169,983), remembering disability (161,266), hearing disability (135,880) and communication disability (96,838)¹². There were 190,929 persons reporting that they were unable to care for themselves. Older persons are more likely to be classified as having a disability. The percentage of people 60 and older that are classified as being disabled has fallen from 19,7 % in 2009 to 16,4% in 2013 while the number of people older than 60 who are classified as being severely disabled has increased slightly from (11,4%) in 2009 to (11,9%) in 2013.

Persons with disabilities face significant challenges. An impact assessment of services undertaken for the Department in 2013¹³ highlighted both the vulnerability of persons with disabilities as well as the lack of information about the need for services. High

¹⁰ An Evaluation of Service Centres for Older Persons in the Western Cape 2015, conducted by Creative Consulting and Development Works for the Western Cape Department of Social Development

¹¹ This number is less than the sum total of all the types of disability mentioned because some people have multiple disabilities and are included in more than one category.

¹² These categories are defined by Statistics SA and used during the enumeration of Census 2011.

¹³ Western Cape Department of Social Development (2013). Impact Assessment of Disability Programmes provided by non-governmental organisations funded by the Western Cape Department of Social Development. Undertaken by Creative Consulting and Development Works.

levels of stigma continue to be a social barrier in particular for person with severe forms of disability.

The findings of the impact assessment clearly support the Programme's focus on promoting the rights, wellbeing and socio-economic empowerment of persons with disabilities, their families and communities. The Programme's increased focus on children with severe and profound intellectual disabilities will provide much needed support to affected caregivers who face a significant burden of care.

4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME 3: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

4.1 CARE AND SUPPORT SERVICES TO FAMILIES

According to the General Household Survey of 2014, there are 1,720,000 households in the Western Cape. Many of these families and households are facing significant socio-economic challenges in providing for the needs of its members. Risk factors such as unemployment, crime and substance abuse, threaten the wellbeing of families in the province. The Programme consequently focuses on the development of resilience through the provision of family preservation and strengthening services.

In terms of socio-economic resources available to households, 0,5% of households in the province reported not having any income in the General Household Survey of 2014. With respect to employment status, Census 2011 shows that more males (54.36%) than females (45.64%) are employed.

The socio-economic vulnerability of female headed households requires specific attention due to the associated vulnerability of children in these households. It is of concern that the proportion of female headed households has increased from 33,2% to 36,3% between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. On average, female headed household income is less than the income of male headed households. The burden of care is therefore clearly greater in female headed households. Due to the breakdown of families, many women are primary caregivers and heads of household, often without the required material resources to meet the needs of children and household members. These trends support the Programme's focus on services for single parents, in particular mothers.

The teenage birth rate (overall the number of births to under 18 year olds as a percentage of all deliveries) have declined from 6,6% in 2010/11 to 5,7% in 2014/15¹⁴. Although a decline was observed for the province as a whole, increases were observed in the Eden and West Coast District Municipalities. The slight decrease in the Central Karoo should be regarded as marginal as it remains the District Municipality with the highest birth rate to under 18 year olds at over 8% of all live births. Data from the 2014 General Household Survey provide further support for the concern regarding early parenthood in the province. In the Survey, 5,6%

¹⁴ Internal analysis of data received from the Western Cape Department of Health.

of females in the age group 14 to 19 years, confirmed that they were pregnant during the 12 months before the survey. The survey data furthermore indicates that the prevalence of pregnancy increased from 0,8% for females aged 14 years to 11,9% for females aged 19 years.

Long term outcomes for the teenage mother and her child can be bleak. These include the increased likelihood of having pre-term or low birth-weight babies, higher rates of neonatal mortality, interference with educational attainment of the mother¹⁵, and health and educational outcomes of the child not excluding further vulnerability for the baby¹⁶. Concern regarding teen births supports the Programme's focus on the provision of specialist, support and prevention programmes in respect of very young or teenage mothers and young fathers.

Ongoing analysis of risk factors for child maltreatment in the Western Cape, highlight the risk presented to children by dysfunctional parents and family pathology. This provides support for the Programme's focus on at risk parents and fathers.

4.2 Child Care and Protection

In terms of the child population, Census 2011 reports that there are 1,739,425 children between the ages of 0 and 17 years in the Western Cape and 564,801 children in the age category of 0 to 4 years. The vulnerability of children growing up without their parents is highlighted by the finding that 10,4% of household members are grandchildren.

Geographically, 63% of children reside in the Cape Metro followed by 14% in the Cape Winelands; 10% in Eden, 7% in the West Coast, 4% in the Overberg and 1% in the Central Karoo. In terms of gender, there are 877,084 male and 862,342 female children between the ages of 0 to 17 years.

The province has a high incidence of child maltreatment that supports the Programme's focus on the provision of programmes aimed at the prevention of child abuse, neglect and exploitation. The Department's Research Unit undertook an analysis of reported cases of alleged child maltreatment in the province¹⁷ in

¹⁵ WHO. 2015. Family planning/contraception fact sheet 351

¹⁶ SALDRU (Undated). Revisiting the 'crisis' in teen births: What is the impact of teen births on young mothers and their children? Policy brief.

¹⁷ Western Cape Department of Social Development (2015). An Evaluation of Child Maltreatment Data. Internal research report compiled by Victoria Tully and Faheemah Esau.

order to obtain a clearer understanding of trends in this regard. Based on figures for the reporting period (April 2013-March 2014) there were 3,482 cases of alleged child maltreatment reported to the Department and their supporting organisations, this indicates an incident rate of 200 cases per 100,000 children¹⁸.

Of the alleged child victims of maltreatment in the Western Cape, 65,1% (2,267) were female and 32,8% (1,142) were male. The single age group most at risk of maltreatment in the Western Cape were children under one year old, namely (9%) or 313 reported cases. The most prevalent type of child maltreatment in the Western Cape is sexual abuse with 1,412 cases, making up 40,1% of all reported cases. Cases involving neglect were second with 1,125 cases or 32,3% of the total. This is followed by physical abuse (343 cases) accounting for 9,9% of the total. Of concern is the number of cases that are attributed to children suffering multiple forms of abuse, namely 253 (7,1%). Emotional abuse was reported in 4,5% of cases and abandonment in 2,8% of all reported cases. Female children make up the majority of maltreatment cases and within this they are also more at risk for each type of abuse, predominately 81.1% (1145) of all sexual abuse cases, 60.9% (95) of all emotional abuse cases and 60% (60) of all cases of abandonment.

The vast majority of cases of neglect were found in the youngest age group (under one year old) 18.3% (200) and incidences of neglect appear to decrease as the child gets older¹⁹. Most cases of sexual abuse can be found in the 14 year old age group²⁰ 8.5% (117) there is also a peak of prevalence in the seven year old age group (116). Physical abuse is predominant in the under one year age category 10.2% (34) as is abandonment 29.8% (28). Similar to neglect, incidences of abandonment appear to reduce as the child gets older. The youngest and female children in the province are therefore most at risk of maltreatment. It is evident that child protection strategies should be intensified in areas of the province that have a high rate of gang related violence, drug related crime and domestic violence.

The socio-economic vulnerability of children who have lost their parents supports the provision of services for children found to be in need of care and protection. In Census 2011, 19,645 children were reported to have lost both their mother and father while 3,482 child headed households were enumerated in the province.

¹⁸ 0.2% of all children

¹⁹ Most likely due to the amount of care a younger child/ baby requires

²⁰ Onset of sexual maturation

In 2012²¹, 27,4% (512,000) children in the province were living in income poverty²² while 10% were living in households without an employed adult. The risks faced by children in poor households should be addressed in order to prevent neglect and promote their optimal development.

The Department's Research Unit has recently evaluated various services and interventions provided for or funded by the Children's Programme in support of the Programme's focus on the full implementation of the basic requirements of the Children's Act for all statutory services. These evaluations, in particular the evaluation of the child maltreatment reporting process²³ highlight the challenges experienced by social workers in complying with the requirements of legislation as well as the contextual challenges presented to social workers in the social environments in which the Children's Act has to be implemented.

4.3 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND PARTIAL CARE

According to Census 2011, the Western Cape has approximately 570,000 children aged 0 to 4 years. This number is not expected to grow much over the next five years and will in all likelihood start to decrease in about 5 years' time due to the decreasing fertility rate in the province²⁴. The demand for ECD services will therefore be specific to areas that are currently underserved.

International research shows a very strong link between ECD and school outcomes. This link has not been as clearly established in South Africa. Research recently conducted by the Directorate Research, Population and Knowledge Management²⁵ as well as the University of Stellenbosch²⁶ show that quality ECD services do have a big impact on school outcomes. These research findings support the focus of the ECD programme on improving the quality of ECD programmes in the province rather

²¹ South African Child Gauge: 2012 General Household Survey figures by Statistics SA. (2014). University of Cape Town.

²² Households with a monthly per capita income of less than R604.

²³ Western Cape Department of Social Development (2016). An evaluation of child maltreatment reporting processes in the Western Cape. Internal research report compiled by Victoria Tully.

²⁴ Western Cape Population Projections: 2011 – 2014, Price WaterHouse Coopers, March 2014, commissioned by the Department of Social Development.

²⁵ Western Cape Department of Social Development (2014). Early childhood development retrospective tracker- Exploring the impact of Grade R attendance on later primary school performance in the Western Cape, March 2014. Internal research report compiled by Johnnie Tolken.

²⁶ Van der Berg, S. (2014). University of Stellenbosch. The impact of the introduction of grade R on learning outcomes.

than increasing the intake of children. In 2014, 35,6% of children in the age category of 0 to years, were attending the following ECD facilities: Grade R, Pre-school, nursery school, crèche and edu-care centre²⁷.

5. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME 4: RESTORATIVE SERVICES

5.1 CRIME PREVENTION AND SUPPORT

The incidence of social crime in the Western Cape remains of concern due to its harmful effects on the province's social and economic wellbeing. Key indicators of crime as reported in the 2014/15 statistical release of the South African Police Services, raise concern regarding the entrenched and escalating nature of violent crime in the province. These trends highlight the importance of the Programme's focus on the provision of crime prevention services.

According to the 2014/15 statistical release of the South African Police Services, most forms of contact crime in the Western Cape have increased in the period between April 2005 and March 2015. The following is of concern:

5 Year Comparison in Contact Crime in the Western Cape: April 2010 to March 2015²⁸

Crime Category	No of Reported Cases April 2010 to March 2011	No of Reported Cases April 2014 to March 2015	Case Difference	% Difference
Murder	2308	3186	878	38%
Attempted murder	2152	3727	1575	73,2%
Common assault	33122	39150	6028	18,2%

In terms of sexual offences, a decrease of 19,7% over the 2010-1015 period was observed – from 9179 in 2010/11 to 7369 in 2014/15.

²⁷ Statistics South Africa (2014). General Household Survey 2014.

²⁸ South African Police Services (2015). Statistical release for the reporting period 2014/15.

Caution should however be exercised in regarding these trends as an actual decrease in sexual violence in the province could be due to underreporting of offences of this nature.

The most significant increase in reported crime in the province occurred in the category of drug related crime, with an increase of 156,3% in the period between 2005 and 2015. In the period April 2010 to March 2015, drug related crime increased by 25,8% or from 70,554 to 88,731 cases.

At 1,431 incidences per 100,000 ²⁹the province had the highest rate of drug related crime in the country. A clearer picture of the incidence of drug related crimes in the Western Cape emerges when it is examined by ratio of the population. The national average is 491 drug related crimes reported per 100,000 of the population. In the Western Cape this figure jumps to 1,431 per 100,000 or 191,4% higher than the national figure. Serious consideration has to be given to the association between substance abuse in the province and various forms of violent crime.

It is evident that the effectiveness of current crime prevention strategies has to be critically evaluated due to the disturbing increase in various categories of crime in the province. The Programme's focus on enhancing protective factors for children and youth in high risk communities is of particular importance due to an increase in violent crime committed by children in the province. The Department's Research Unit is currently undertaking an evaluation of the diversion programme for child offenders. The evaluation that is undertaken in two phases, will assist in exploring the effectiveness of the diversion programme in reducing reoffending and recidivism.

A holistic approach to crime prevention is encouraged that focuses on addressing the broader social factors that contribute to susceptibility to re-offending.

5.2 VICTIM EMPOWERMENT

In view of high levels of violent crime in the Western Cape (as described in the preceding section) and its related psycho-social impact, the Victim Empowerment

²⁹ Internal analysis based on SAPS(2015) - Statistical release for the reporting period 2014/15 and the mid- year population projections from Statistics South Africa (2015).

Programme should continue raising awareness of the support services that are available to victims of crime and violence in the province. Findings of the 2014/15 Victims of Crime Survey³⁰ regarding perceptions of victim support services indicated that only 53,2% of households were aware of counselling services. This was the lowest of all provinces. In terms of awareness of a shelter or place of safety, only 21,6% of households responded positively.

Victims that require prioritisation by the Victim Empowerment Programme include victims of sexual violence in the province. Although sexual offences decreased³¹ by 19,7% over the period April 2010 (9,179 cases) to March 2015 (7,369 cases), the incidence rate of 118 per 100,000 in 2014/15³², remain of concern. Furthermore, the devastating and long term psycho-social impact of sexual violence, require the prioritisation of support services available to victims. Due to concern about the underreporting of sexual offences, advocacy regarding services for victims of sexual assault should be intensified to ensure that these offences are reported. The Department's Research Unit is currently planning an evaluation of psycho-social services for victims of sexual offences provided at Thuthuzela Centres, in order to support this important area of work.

Trends in respect of domestic violence support the Programme's focus on victims of domestic violence and the provision of shelter services. Research undertaken by the Department in respect of domestic violence cases reported to the South African Police Services in the province, indicated that domestic violence increased by 18% in the period 2007 to 2010. In 2010, 21,383 cases were reported to SAPS in the Western Cape.³³

The findings of a recent evaluation of shelter services for victims of crime and violence in the Western Cape³⁴ clearly support the Programme's focus on the rendering of services to victims of domestic violence, specifically its focus on the

³⁰ Statistics South Africa (2015). Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15.

³¹ South African Police Service (2015). Statistical release for the reporting period 2014/15.

³² Internal analysis based on SAPS (2015) - Statistical release for the reporting period 2014/15 and the mid- year population projections from Statistics South Africa (2015).

³³ Department of Social Development (2013). Trends in Domestic Violence in the Western Cape. Internal research report compiled by Directorate Research, Population and Knowledge Management.

³⁴ Creative Consulting and Development Works (2015). An Evaluation of Shelter Services for Victims of Crime and Violence in the Western Cape. Commissioned by the Western Cape Department of Social Development.

expansion of shelter services as well as enhancing the quality of services. It would furthermore be important for the Programme to address the following gaps in service delivery highlighted by this evaluation:

- **Increase the focus on children:** The evaluation found that children (in particular male children) were often separated from their mothers and other siblings. Limited space for children at shelters as well as shelters that do not accept boys older than 10 years, contributed to this phenomenon.
- **Introduce family-focused interventions:** Shelters should avoid separating families and attempt to accommodate mothers and their children together. Family focused interventions are critical in the healing process, and can contribute to successful exit and reintegration strategies.

5.3 SUBSTANCE ABUSE, PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION

An analysis of data from the South African Police Services regarding drug related crime in the Western Cape, raise concern regarding the extent of substance abuse in the province. In the period April 2010 to March 2015, drug related crime increased by 25,8% or from 70,554 to 88,731 cases. However, over the 10 year period from April 2005 to March 2015, drug related crime in the province increased by 156,3%.

A clearer picture of the incidence of drug related crimes in the Western Cape emerges when it is examined by ratio of the population. At 1,431 per 100,000 persons for the period 2014/15, the Western Cape was the province with the highest rate of drug related crime³⁵. In the same year, province's incidence rate was 292% higher than the national incidence rate of 490 per 100,000. An analysis of the most recent treatment data from the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU)³⁶ for January to June 2015 indicates that methamphetamine (35%) remains the primary substance of abuse in the province, identical to the previous period (July-December 2014). This is followed by cannabis at 22% and alcohol at 21%.

³⁵ Internal analysis based on SAPS (2015) - Statistical release for the reporting period 2014/15 and the mid- year population projections from Statistics South Africa (2015).

³⁶ SACENDU (November 2014). Update for the period January to June 2015.

Data regarding patients younger than 20 years for the last six months of 2014 indicate that the primary substances abused by this age group were cannabis (75%) followed by methamphetamine (15%). Cannabis abuse increased by 46% compared to the previous period while methamphetamine abuse decreased by 24%. Alcohol abuse makes up an additional 3% of patients in this age category. This constitutes a decrease from the 11% reported in the previous period.

Trends in respect of substance abuse in the province, raise concern about the effectiveness and impact of treatment services being funded by the Department. In the 2016/17 operational year, the Research Unit will design an evaluation of the impact of community based treatment services in order to explore the impact of these interventions.

6. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME 5: DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

6.1 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

According to the Social Profile of Youth, 2009 to 2014, the Western Cape is home to 2,0 million youth between the age of 15 and 34 years old. 7,3% of the country's youth population reside in the province³⁷. Youth constitute 33,9% of the provincial population. In terms of gender, 10,4% of the youth population is male and 10,8% female.

Census 2011 indicates that 20,4% of the province's youth were born in the Eastern Cape, 6,8% in the rest of South Africa and 5,4% outside of South Africa. Two thirds of youth live in the City of Cape Town and one third in the rest of the province. Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Breede Valley and George Municipalities have the largest concentration of youth outside of the City.

Migration contributes significantly to the provincial youth population. An analysis of Census 2011 data, indicate that the net migration of youth to the province was 601,887.

The socio-economic vulnerability of youth in the province is a cause of concern. In terms of economic and educational status, an internal analysis of data from Census

³⁷ Statistics South Africa (2016). The Social Profile of Youth, 2009-2014.

2011, indicated that 13% of youth in the province (approximately 277,160) can be classified as NEETS³⁸ while 23% of youth older than 20 years are unemployed. More than 60% of the unemployed youth have less than a Matric standard of education. Of those that have employment, nearly 60% earn monthly incomes of less than R3,200. According to the Social Profile of Youth, 15,1% of youth were in households that experienced hunger in 2014. Furthermore, 34,5% of youth in the province were living below the poverty line in 2010/11³⁹.

Negative trends in respect of school dropout in the province contribute to the low educational and employment status of youth. An analysis of educational data from Census 2011 indicate that the school dropout trend starts at approximately the age of 12 years. By the age of 16, almost 14% of children in the province have dropped out of school. This trend is most evident along the West Coast where more than 22% of youth have dropped out of school by the age of 16 years. Ten percent of the province's youth over the age of 14 years have less than 7 years formal education and can be considered functionally illiterate.

Social challenges such as violent crime, substance abuse and gangsterism in the Western Cape contribute to the social vulnerability of NEETS⁴⁰. These trends support the Youth Programme's focus⁴¹ on the holistic skills development of young people through the implementation of the transversal Youth Development Strategy as well as the Youth Café Programme. A recent evaluation⁴² of the implementation of the first two Youth Cafes, highlighted the potential this intervention has in impacting positively on youth development. Some of the short-term outcomes of the Youth Cafe programme reported during the evaluation included the following:

- According to Youth Café beneficiaries, the Café provided them with a space of belonging and acceptance, and created a sense of purpose in their lives.

³⁸ NEETS refer to youth who are 15 or older, have dropped out of school before completing Matric, are unemployed and do not have a skill/training.

³⁹ Statistics South Africa (2016). *The Social Profile of Youth, 2009-2014*.

⁴⁰ Sauls, Heidi (2014). *A Situational Analysis of Youth in the Western Cape*. Research report for the Western Cape Department of Social Development.

⁴¹ Western Cape Department of Social Development (2016). *2016/17 Annual Performance Plan*.

⁴² Phillips, L. (2016). *The first two pilot Youth Cafés funded by DSD: A rapid appraisal of the initial two years of operations at the Rocklands and Vangate Youth Cafés*. Internal research report for the Western Cape Department of Social Development.

The Youth Café furthermore provided an alternative to gangsterism, substance abuse and crime.

- Youth Café staff reported that participation in the Café's activities contributed to improved self-esteem and confidence.
- Young people who attended activities at the Youth Cafes, were exposed to different career pathways.
- The attendance of developmental sessions gave young people a new sense of hope and helped them to become positive about their future.
- The Youth Cafes improved the financial literacy of youth as they were taught budgeting and saving skills.

6.3 POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

A lack of food security is of concern to communities in the Western Cape. According to the General Household Survey of 2014, 16,4% of households in the province experience inadequate access to food and 9,1% severely inadequate access to food. While the proportion of households that report inadequate access to food increased by more than 2,2% from 2011, the proportion of households with severe inadequate access to food increased by 2,6% from 2011. Food insecurity is more prevalent in Non-Metro areas where 27% of the population have inadequate access to food compared to 20% in Metro areas. In absolute terms, 82% of food insecurity is reported in the urban areas.

In 2013, a total of 388,000 households had either inadequate or severely inadequate access to food while 504,000 households could be classified as poor (using a monthly expenditure of R2,500 as cut-off) and 197,000 of these households have children aged 7 to 18¹⁹.

A report released by Statistics SA⁴³ in March 2014, based primarily on its Income and Expenditure Surveys (IES) shows that the poverty headcount⁴⁴ in the province has dropped from 36,9% in 2006 to 24,7% in 2011. In the same period, the poverty gap⁴⁵

⁴³ Poverty Trends in South Africa, An examination of absolute poverty between 2006 and 2011, Statistics SA, 2014

⁴⁴ Poverty headcount – This is the share of the population whose income or consumption is below the poverty line; that is, the share of the population that cannot meet its basic needs.

⁴⁵ Poverty gap – This provides the mean distance of the population from the poverty line.

dropped from 13,8% to 8,5%. Although the number of households in the Western Cape has increased, the proportion of households classified as poor has decreased.

According to Statistics South Africa⁴⁶, the unemployment rate in the Western Cape was 19,4% in the fourth quarter of 2015 while the expanded unemployment rate was 22%. The pattern of employment varies between the Metro and non-Metro areas of the province. The expanded unemployment rate in the City of Cape Town for the fourth quarter of 2015 was 21, 8 % compared to the non-Metro rate of 22,4%.

Provincial employment and food security trends clearly support the Programme's focus on the provision of interventions aimed at addressing the challenges of unemployment and poverty.

⁴⁶ Statistics South Africa. 2016. Quarterly labour force survey: quarter 4: 2015. Statistics release P0211. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.