



Western Cape  
Government  
**FOR YOU**



**#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile**

**Cape Winelands District Municipality**



# CONTENTS

CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT: AT A GLANCE..... 3

INTRODUCTION..... 4

Economy and Labour Market Performance..... 5

Demographics..... 8

Education ..... 10

Health..... 13

Poverty..... 15

Basic Service Delivery..... 17

Safety and Security..... 19

SOURCES 21

# Cape Winelands District: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2021



Population

**968 667**



Households

**236 480**

## Education

2021



Matric Pass Rate **76.3%**

Learner Retention Rate **75.6%**

Learner-Teacher Ratio **28.0**

## Poverty

2021



Gini Coefficient

**0.62**

Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)

**57.26%**

## Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities

**45**

excl mobile/satellite

Immunisation Rate

**62.2**

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

**120.1**

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

**14%**

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential Burglaries

**4 273**

DUI

**819**

Drug-related Crimes

**5 729**

Murder

**414**

Sexual Offences

**806**

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021



Water

**99.4%**

Refuse Removal

**77.6%**



Electricity

**96.2%**



Sanitation

**96.6%**



Housing

**82.4%**



## Road Safety

2021/22

Fatal Crashes

**167**

Road User Fatalities

**211**

## Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

**15.4%**



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Increasing unemployment and job losses

Risk 2 Poverty and Income Inequality

Risk 3 Low immunisation coverage rate for children under 1

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

**25.5%**

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

**16.2%**

Manufacturing

**14.9%**

# INTRODUCTION

Provincial Treasury produces socio-economic profiles for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and analyses pertaining to their municipal area, which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels.

The indicators reflect the socio-economic reality of municipalities. As such, valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. While some developmental challenges are not within the municipality's mandate to address, these profiles also provide spatial information for other spheres of Government in order to improve the quality of lives of people within each municipal area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in infographics, followed by the relevant trend analyses.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the Cape Winelands District in relation to the broader Western Cape province.

# GDPR PERFORMANCE

R million (2020)	Trend (2016 – 2020)	Real GDP growth 2021e
<b>Primary Sector</b> R6 857.4 (8.9%)	1.0	7.5
<b>R6 696.6 million (8.7%)</b> Agriculture, forestry & fishing 	0.9	7.9
<b>R160.8 million (0.2%)</b> Mining & quarrying 	1.3	-14.1
<b>Secondary Sector</b> R16 413.6 (21.4%)	-3.3	3.8
<b>R11 410.1 million (14.9%)</b> Manufacturing 	-3.0	5.6
<b>R1 488.7 million (1.9%)</b> Electricity, gas & water 	-1.6	3.5
<b>R3 514.8 million (4.6%)</b> Construction 	-4.5	-1.2
<b>Tertiary Sector</b> R53 399.3 (69.6%)	0.8	5.4
<b>R12 434.8 million (16.2%)</b> Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation 	-1.5	8.0
<b>R5 282.7 million (6.9%)</b> Transport, storage & communication 	-2.0	6.2
<b>R19 568.4 million (25.5%)</b> Finance, insurance, real estate & business services 	3.4	4.9
<b>R7 629.9 million (10.0%)</b> General government 	1.0	0.2
<b>R8 483.4 million (11.1%)</b> Community, social & personal services 	0.2	7.2
<b>R76 670.3 (100%)</b> Total Cape Winelands District	-0.2	5.3

## Sectoral Overview

In 2020, the Cape Winelands District economy was valued at R76.7 billion (current prices) and employed 361 617 people. Historical trends between 2016 and 2020 indicate that the District realised an average annual growth rate of -0.2 per cent.

Estimates for 2021 however depict a marked recovery in growth (5.3 per cent). It was largely driven by growth in the wholesale, retail trade, catering & accommodation (8.0 per cent), agriculture, forestry & fishing (7.9 per cent) and community, social & personal services (7.2 per cent). The mining and quarrying (-14.1 per cent) and construction (-1.2 per cent) sectors were the only sectors that experienced further economic decline after the easing of restrictions.

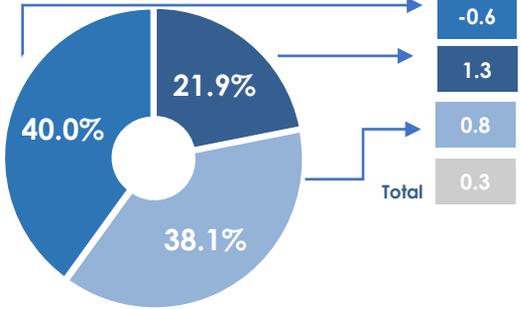
Despite the economic recovery experienced in 2021, the economy continued to shed jobs, with an estimated 10 226 net jobs lost. This was largely driven by job losses in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (-3 903 jobs) sectors and the agriculture, forestry & fishing (-2,637) reflecting that employment creation is lagging the improved GDP. Only the community, social & personal services and general government sector were able to create jobs during the year.

# LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



## Formal employment 2020

### Skill Level Contribution 2020



■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

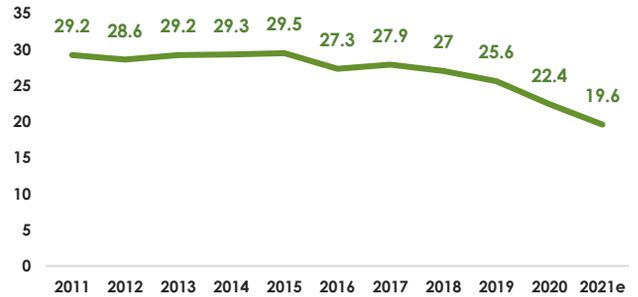
Average growth (%) 2016-2020

Skilled	-0.6
Semi-skilled	1.3
Low-skilled	0.8
Total	0.3

	Number of jobs 2020	Number of jobs 2021
Skilled	61 426	62 427
Semi-skilled	106 744	106 869
Low-skilled	112 280	113 253
Total	280 450	282 549

## Informal employment

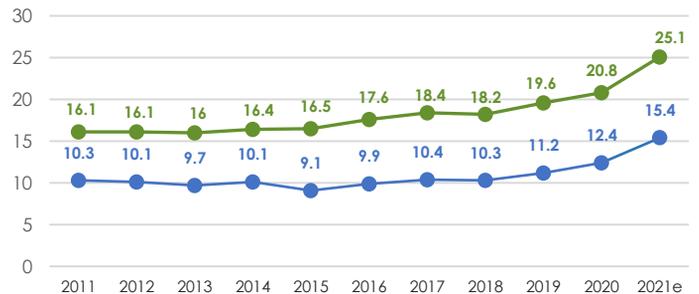
### % of Total Employment



	2019	2020	2021e
Number of jobs	100 376	81 167	68 842

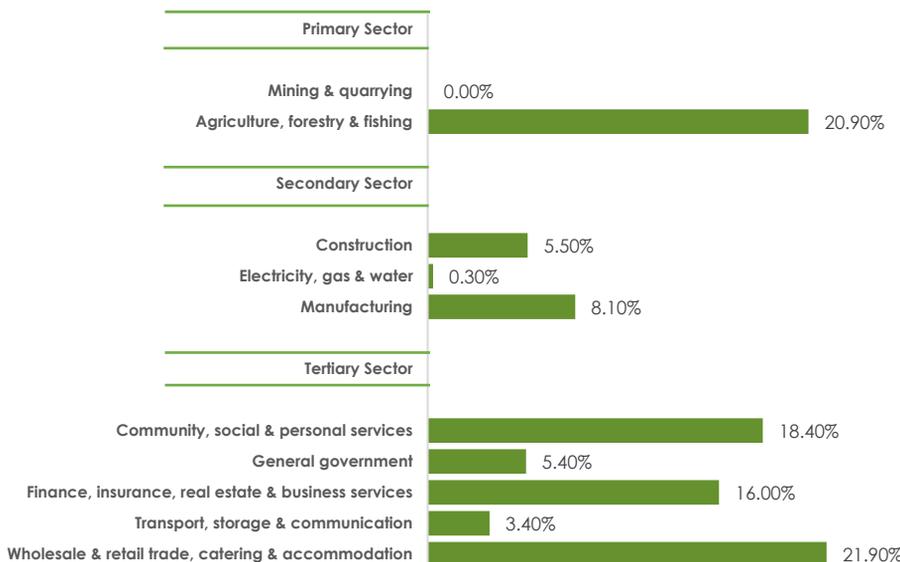


## Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



● Cape Winelands District ● Western Cape

## Sectoral employment contribution 2020



### Employment

Average annual change 2016/2020	Number of jobs 2020	Net change 2021
-9	146	-10
-3 8444	75 519	-2 637
-8	19 914	-1 032
6	985	-18
-561	29 349	-1 333
-560	66 502	427
155	19 474	241
1 237	57 925	-792
-181	12 466	-1 169
114	79 337	-3 903
Total Cape Winelands	361 617	-10 226

# Economy and Labour Market Performance

## Formal and Informal Employment

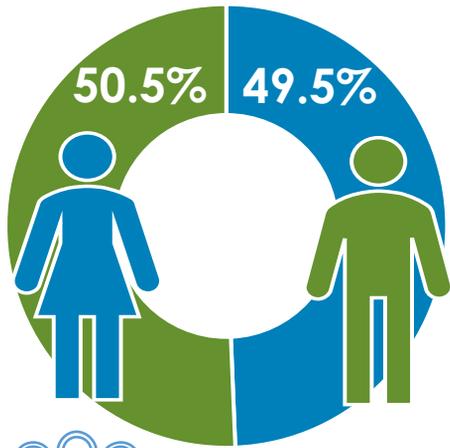
It is estimated that Cape Winelands District's total employed will in 2021 amount to 351 391 workers, of which 282 549 (80.41 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 68 842 (19.6 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of only 0.3 per cent from 2016 to 2020 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 5.93 per cent over this period. The informal economy was responsible for the majority of the job losses in 2021. This is a concern as the informal economy should be able to act as a buffer during times of economic recession.

The formally employed consisted of low-skilled (40.0 per cent) and semi-skilled (38.1 per cent) workers. The skilled category contributed 21.9 per cent to formal employment. From 2016 to 2020, the skilled category grew at a pace of 1.3 per cent per annum, followed by the semi-skilled category which grew at a pace of 0.8 per cent per annum, both of which outpaced the low-skilled employment category which experienced a contraction of 0.6 per cent over the period. The growth in the skilled and semi-skilled categories reflects the increasing market demand for skilled labour and the need for skills development initiatives.

## Unemployment

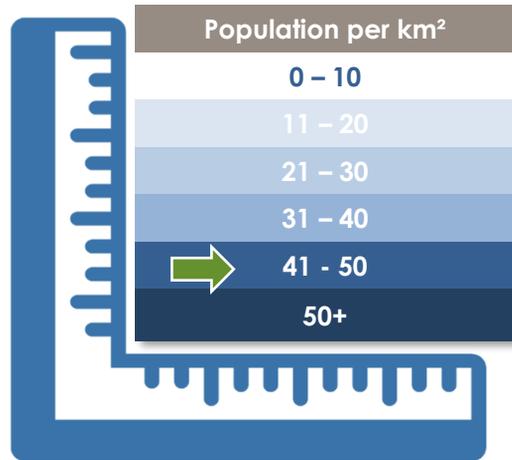
The unemployment rate in the District was at 15.4 per cent in 2021 which is significantly below the Provincial rate of 25.1 per cent. Despite this, unemployment has been on an upward trajectory since 2015, and is largely driven by job losses as a result of the drought, loadshedding and economic recession over this period. The not economically active population has also increased from 2020 to 2021, as job losses and an insufficient supply of jobs have led to an increasing number of discouraged work-seekers. Unfortunately, most job losses affected low skilled and informal workers who are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

# DEMOGRAPHICS



## Population 2022 - 2026

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Witzenberg	153 475	157 284	160 816	164 417	167 536
Drakenstein	297 970	302 625	307 010	311 494	316 637
Stellenbosch	199 325	203 925	207 920	212 019	215 456
Breede Valley	196 193	198 610	200 834	203 079	205 970
Langeberg	121 704	123 698	125 767	127 872	129 907
Cape Winelands District	968 667	986 143	1 002 346	1 018 882	1 035 507



## Number of males per 100 females



## Household size

Year	Household Size
2022	3.7
2023	3.7
2024	3.6
2025	3.6
2026	3.6

## Population growth

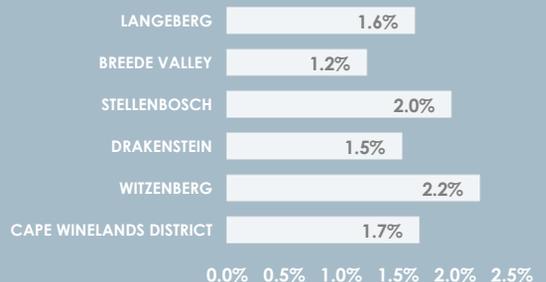


	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Cape Winelands	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Western Cape	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6

## Age cohorts

	Children: 0-14 Years	Working Age: 15-64 Years	Aged 65+ Years	Dependency Ratio
2022	240 328	670 812	74 123	46.9
2024	246 286	695 762	77 528	46.5
2026	253 622	718 399	81 766	46.7
	1.4%	1.7%	2.5%	

## Population growth 2022 - 2026



# Demographics

## Population

As of 2022, 13.4 per cent of the Western Cape's population resides in the Cape Winelands District. The population totals 968 667 persons in 2022 and is estimated to be 1 035 507 persons by 2026. This equates to an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.7 per cent for the period. The estimated population growth rate the Cape Winelands District is the same as that of the Province (1.7 per cent).

## Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio (SR) depicts the number of males per 100 females in the population. The data indicates that as of 2022, there are less males than females in the Cape Winelands District with a ratio of 49.5 per cent (males) to 50.5 per cent (females). The sex ratio is therefore 98, meaning that for every 100 women there are 98 men. The ratio increases towards 2023, before remaining relatively constant at 99 towards 2026. The increase could be attributed to various factors such as the potential inflow of working males to the municipal area or an increase in female mortality rates.

## Age Cohorts

The infographic also depicts the population composition of the municipal area per age cohort. These groupings are expressed as a dependency ratio which indicates those who are part of the workforce (Age 15 – 64) and those who are dependent on them (children or senior citizens). An increase in the dependency ratio could potentially slowdown economic growth and could imply that the working-age population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide social services for the child and aged populations, who are often economically dependent. Between 2022 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the aged population (65+ years) at 2.5 per cent. The working age population has an expected population growth rate of 1.7 per cent over the period, rendering the dependency ratio relatively unchanged despite the population growth in the elderly population. The increase in the aged population could indicate possible improvements in life expectancy (an ageing population) or that more people are choosing the Cape Winelands District as a retirement destination.

## Household sizes

The average size of households is expected to drop marginally from 3.7 people per household in 2022 to 3.6 in 2026. Contributing factors include, but are not limited to, cultural patterns surrounding intergenerational co-residence as well as socioeconomic factors that shape trends in employment, education, and housing markets.

## Population density

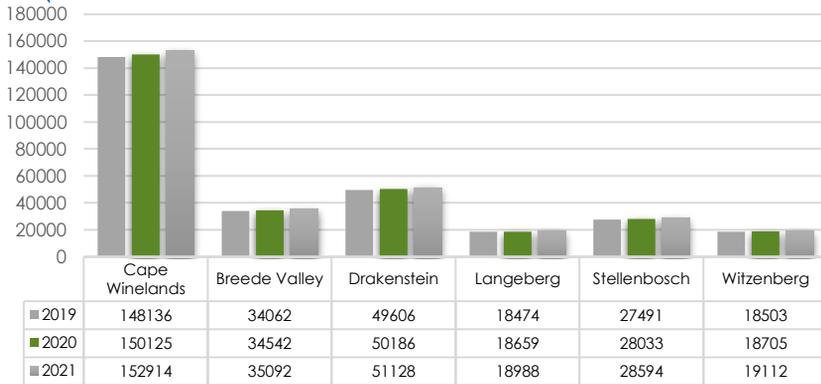
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness to rapid urbanization and assists municipalities with planning and budgeting for effective service delivery and combatting environmental risks. In 2022, the population density of the District was at 45 people per square kilometre. Within the Cape Winelands, Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, and Breede Valley's population density is far greater than the average for the District. In order of highest to lowest, the various local municipal areas compare as follows:

- Stellenbosch 240 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Drakenstein 194 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Breede Valley 51 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Langeberg 27 people/km<sup>2</sup>
- Witzenberg 14 people/km<sup>2</sup>

# EDUCATION



## Learner enrolment



## Educational facilities 2021

**268**

Number of schools

**76.1%**

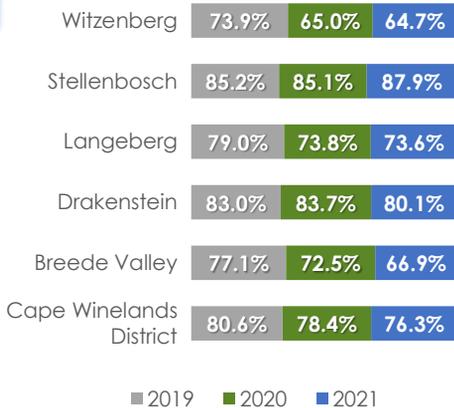
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

**122**



## Education outcomes



## Learner retention 2019 - 2021

	2019	2020	2021
Cape Winelands District	69.4%	67.2%	75.6%
Witzenberg	59.4%	65.4%	67.4%
Drakenstein	72.4%	66.4%	76.3%
Stellenbosch	75.5%	73.1%	79.1%
Breede Valley	69.8%	68.9%	80.8%
Langeberg	60.3%	58.3%	66.6%



## Learner-Teacher Ratio 2019 - 2021

Cape Winelands	28.1	27.8	28.0
Langeberg	28.9	28.4	28.4
Witzenberg	28.0	27.8	28.6
Drakeinstein	26.7	26.8	27.20
Stellenbosch	28.2	27.7	28.0
Breede Valley	28.8	28.3	28.0



# Education

## Access to education

Education is a powerful change agent that can uplift a nation and establish a healthy and efficient economy. Improved educational outcomes raises productivity, helps individuals acquire jobs, and plays a crucial role in securing economic and social progress. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a municipal area also influences its welfare.

## Learner enrolment

Learner enrolment in the Cape Winelands District increased from 148 136 in 2019 to 152 914 in 2021 (an enrolment of 4 778 more learners compared to 2019).

## Learner-teacher ratio

Class sizes in South African public schools are often large even by developing country standards (Gustafsson & Mabogoane, 2012), and while mixed evidence exists relating to the causal effect of class size, smaller class sizes are often seen as an effective tool for improving learner outcomes (Altinok & Kingdon, 2012). Learner teacher ratios are indicative of the capacity of schools to accommodate more learners. The Department of Education sets learner-teacher ratio upper limits of 40:1 in ordinary primary schools and 35:1 in ordinary high schools.

Low learner-teacher ratios are associated with more interaction between teachers and learners which could contribute to better quality education. According to the 2021 School Realities publication, when counting only state-paid educators in the Western Cape, the average learner-teacher ratio was 39.8, a much higher ratio than the average ratio of 31.9 for schools with both state-paid and SGB-paid educators. This reflects the potential challenges faced by state-funded public schools.

According to the 2021 General Household Survey (GHS), 7.1 per cent of learners in the Province felt that classes were too large (2019 figures). In the Cape Winelands District, the average learner-teacher ratio is 28, the lowest out of all Districts in the Province. It is also much lower than the recommended range of 35:1-40:1, enabling the possibility of higher-quality learning opportunities and more individualized teaching.

## Learner Retention Rate

Learner retention is the complement of dropout and is defined as the continued participation of learners in the schooling system until the completion of the compulsory schooling phase (Department of Education, 2008). The data reflects the learner retention rate as the proportion of learners in Grade 12 who were in Grade 10 two years prior. The 2021 GHS reveals that the main reasons for dropping out of school for youths aged 16-18 years old included a lack of funding for school fees, satisfaction with the level of education attained, an inability to perform well in school, and feeling that education is useless. It is therefore important to consider the socio-economic conditions of learners and implement retention strategies so that learners gain the necessary skills to contribute to the country's economy.

The learner retention rate is influenced by a wide array of factors, including economic influences such as unemployment, poverty/very low household income/indigent households, as well as social concerns such as teenage pregnancies, overcrowded classrooms, student attitudes towards education, as well as other personal circumstances which can make it difficult for learners to focus on education.

The learner retention rate in the Cape Winelands District is on an upward trajectory, increasing from 69.4 per cent in 2019 to 75.6 per cent in 2021. The District has the highest retention rate when compared to all other Districts in the Province, which is a positive indication of an improvement in the efficiency and quality of the schooling system. It is also marginally above the overall Provincial figure of 74.6 per cent. Within the District, Breede Valley followed by Stellenbosch and Drakenstein had the highest learner retention rates.

Being able to retain learners is essential for overall positive education outcomes. It is therefore worth noting that although the learner retention rate improved, more than 20 per cent of learners within the District dropped out. This requires targeted intervention.

# Education

## 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 District's matric pass rate is on a declining trajectory, from 80.6 per cent in 2019 to 76.3 per cent in 2021, making it the lowest out of all Districts in the Province.

Matric pass rates were high in Stellenbosch and Drakenstein; although the Drakenstein average regressed from 2020 to 2021. Witzenberg and Breede Valley have the lowest pass rates and have experienced a decline over the past three years.

## Number of schools and education infrastructure

The number of public ordinary schools within the District is recorded at 268 in 2021, which has remained unchanged over the past few years. The Department of Education has over the 2022/23 MTEF indicated seven infrastructure projects within the Cape Winelands District region. Spending in the District include Waveren Secondary School in Witzenberg and Dal Josaphat Primary School in Drakenstein, each with R25 million respectively. It also includes Dagbreek LS in Langeberg (R6 million) New Ashton High School in Langeberg (R5 million), as well as New Klapmuts Primary and High School (Stellenbosch) and Roodewal Primary School (Breede Valley), each with an allocation of R2 million each.

## Number of no-fee schools

The No-fee Schools policy abolishes school fees in the poorest 40% of schools nationally for learners from Grade R to Grade 9. As per the policy, schools that do not charge fees will be allocated a larger portion of funding from the national budget per learner, to make up for the fees that would have been charged. The proportion of no-fee schools in the Cape Winelands District remains at 76.1 per cent in 2021, a total of 204 schools. This is positive to note as 24.7 per cent of learners in South Africa indicated that they dropped out of school in 2021 because they could not afford it (GHS, 2021).

## Schools with libraries and media centres

Of the 268 schools in the Cape Winelands District, 122 are equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information, this in turn is directly linked to improved educational outcomes.

# HEALTH

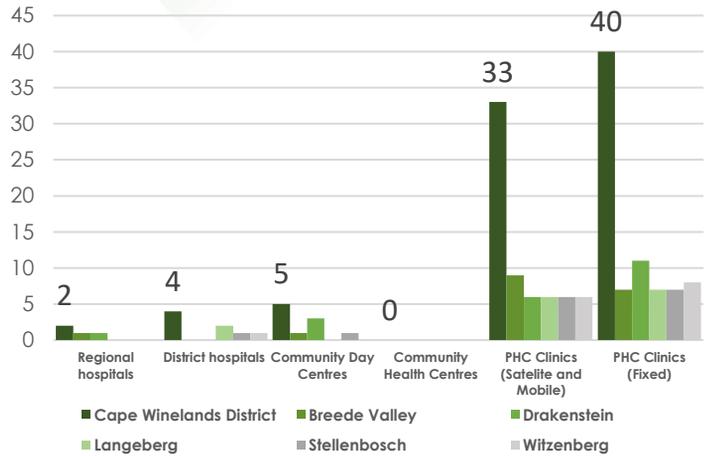


## Tuberculosis

### Number of patients



## Healthcare facilities



## Maternal health

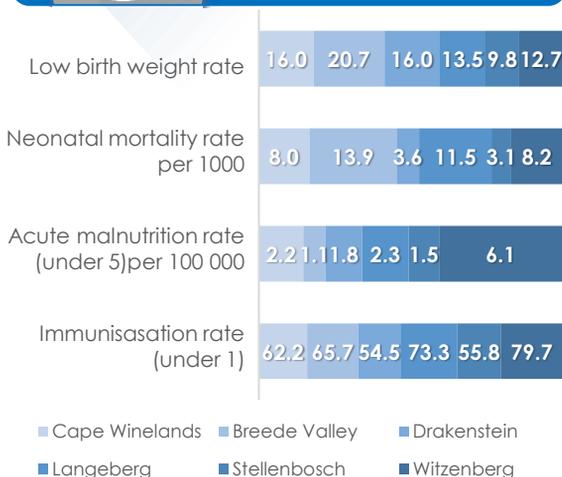
	Maternal Mortality Ratio		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Breede Valley	184.7	151.5	13.1	13.5	1.1	1.1
Drakenstein	69.6	170.1	13.5	13.0	0.8	0.8
Langeberg	123.2	0.0	15.3	16.1	0.4	0.4
Stellenbosch	57.3	61.1	11.4	13.2	0.6	0.6
Witzenberg	204.4	68.5	15.9	17.0	0.3	0.3
Cape Winelands District	118.3	120.1	13.6	14.0	0.7	0.7

## Emergency medical services

2021

Health Indicator	Breede Valley	Drakenstein	Langeberg	Stellenbosch	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands District
EMS Operational Ambulances	11	6	9	6	5	37
No of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4

## Child health



## HIV/AIDS

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Breede Valley	6 346	7 792	781	1 866
Drakenstein	9 150	8 821	675	605
Langeberg	3 729	3 822	315	306
Stellenbosch	6 914	6 915	460	481
Witzenberg	6 810	5 369	594	522
Cape Winelands District	32 949	32 719	2 825	3 780

# Health

## Healthcare facilities

According to the GHS of 2021, the Western Cape has the second largest proportion of individuals with medical aid coverage at 23.7 per cent. Despite this, government healthcare facilities are still crucial to provide primary healthcare to a large majority of persons in the Province. In 2021 the Cape Winelands District had 45 primary healthcare clinics comprising 40 fixed clinics and 5 community day centres. In addition to these the District had 33 mobile/satellite clinics, 4 district hospitals, as well as 57 ART treatment sites and 66 TB clinics.

## HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The Cape Winelands's total registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) decreased by 230 patients, from 32 949 in 2020/21 to 32 719 in 2021/22. In turn, the number of new patients receiving ART increased from 2 825 in 2020/21 to 3 780 in 2021/22. There has been an average annual decrease of 9.38 per cent between 2019/20 (7 285) and 2021/22 (5 983) in the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the District. Continuous ART is important for maintaining viral suppression. When ART is discontinued, it could lead to an increase in the transmission of HIV to others, as well as high care costs.

## Child health

Immunisation rates within the District improved from 60.6 per cent in 2020 to 62.2 per cent in 2021. However, the Cape Winelands District has the lowest immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one when compared to all other Districts in the Province; it was particularly low in the Drakenstein (54.5 per cent) and Stellenbosch (55.8 per cent) municipal areas. There is a need to raise awareness among parents so that they understand the critical importance of immunization in protecting their children against preventable infectious diseases. The number of malnourished children under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people increased from 1.8 in 2020/21 to 2.2 in 2021/22. The neonatal period is the most vulnerable time for a child's survival as children face the greatest risk of dying in their first month of life. In the Cape Winelands District municipal area, the neonatal mortality rate declined from 10.7 in 2020/21 to 8.0 in 2021/22. Despite the decline, the District has the second highest neonatal mortality rate in the Province. A total of 16 per cent of all babies born in a facility in the District in 2021/22 weighed less than 2 500 grams, increasing from 15.5 per cent in 2020/21. The District's rate is the third highest in the Province when compared to other Districts. Within the District, Breede Valley had the highest low birth weight rate in 2021, at 20.7 per cent. This indicates possible challenges with long-term maternal malnutrition and poor health care in pregnancy.

## Maternal health

The maternal mortality in facility ratio (MMFR) is the number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. It is an important measure of human and social development and provides an indication of access to health care and the responsiveness of the health care system to women's needs. In the Cape Winelands District, the ratio increased from 118.3 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020/21 to 120.1 in 2021/22, indicating that the District is experiencing an increase in MMFR. This is contrary to the Provincial rate which decreased from 92.6 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020/21 to 80.3 in 2021/22. During 2021, the maternal mortality ratio was highest in Drakenstein and Breede Valley at 170.1 and 151.5, respectively. However, Breede Valley shows an improvement since 2020. The delivery rate to women under 19 years of age in the District increased slightly from 13.6 per cent in 2020/21 to 14.0 per cent in 2021/22. The termination of pregnancy rate remained unchanged at 0.7 per cent between 2020/21 and 2021/22.

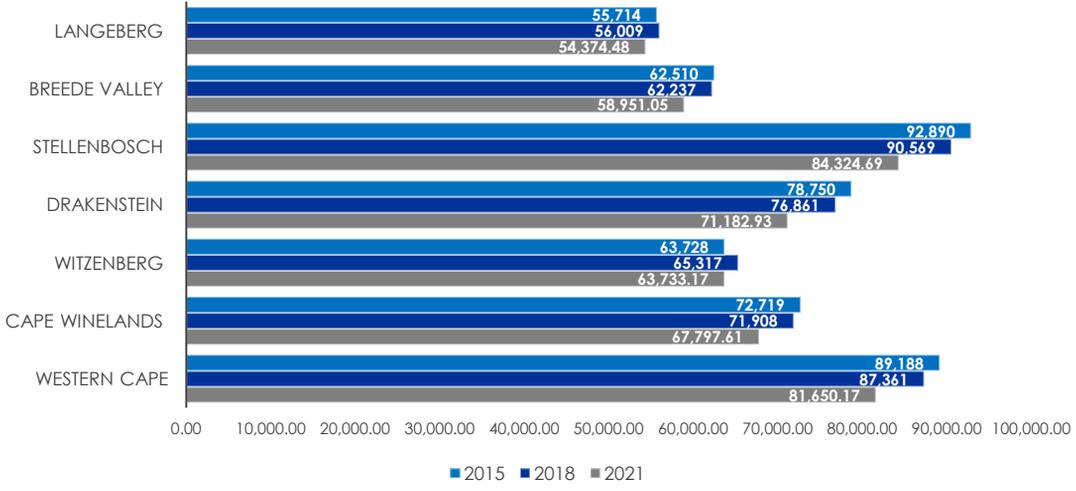
## Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. In 2021, the District had a total of 11 ambulances which translates to 0.4 ambulances per 10 000 people servicing the municipal area. This number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

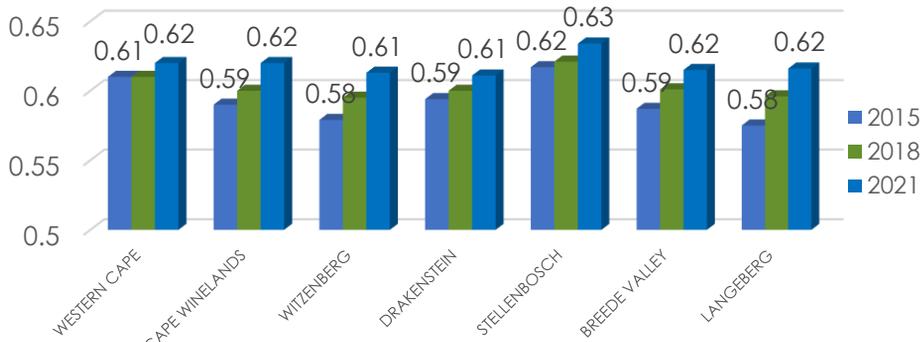
# POVERTY



## GDP per capita

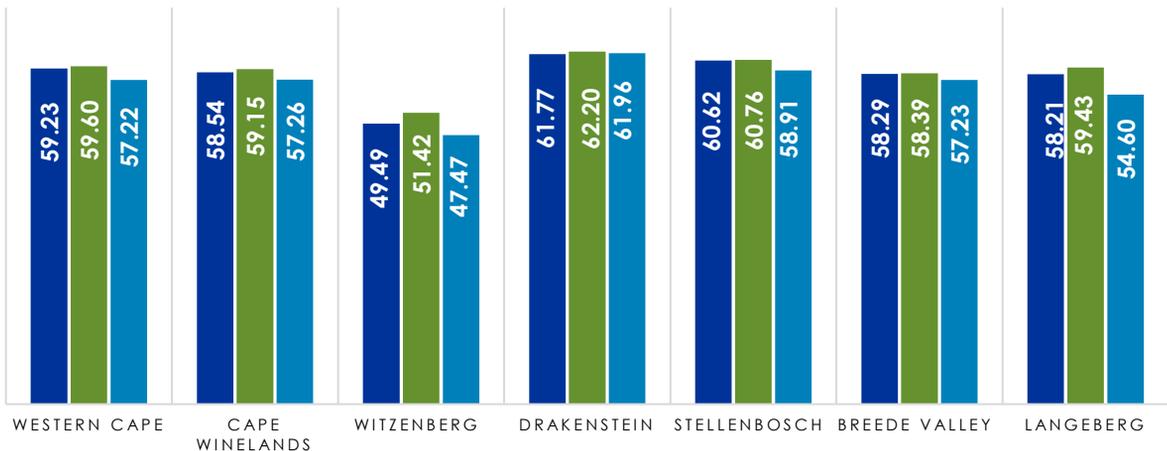


## Income inequality



## Poverty Line

■ 2015 ■ 2018 ■ 2021



# Poverty

## GDPR Per Capita

GDPR per capita is the measure of economic output that accounts for the total number of people. It is achieved by dividing the municipal area's total GDP by its total population in a particular year. 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 R67 798 in 2021 (current prices), the Cape Winelands District's GDPR per capita is significantly below that of the Western Cape (R81 650). Within the region, the Stellenbosch municipal area stands out with a relatively high per capita GDPR of R84 325 which exceeds the GDPR per capita of the Province. Langeberg is at the lower end, with a per capita GDPR of R54 374.

## Income Inequality

South Africa suffers among the highest levels of inequality in the world when measured by the commonly used Gini index. Inequality manifests itself through a skewed income distribution, unequal access to opportunities, and regional disparities. Low growth and rising unemployment have contributed to the persistence of inequality. The Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality and ranges between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating complete equality and 1 indicating complete inequality.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. In the Cape Winelands District, income inequality has increased by 0.59 in 2015 to 0.62 in 2021. These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Worsening income inequality could also be seen across the Province (0.61 in 2015 and 0.62 in 2021) over the same period.

## Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio is the proportion of the population living below the UBPL i.e., that cannot afford to purchase adequate levels of food and non-food items. The UBPL in South Africa is R1 227 (in April 2019 prices) per person per month.

Poverty affects the social development of communities through lower life expectancy, malnutrition and food insecurity, higher exposure to crime and substance abuse, lower educational attainment and poor living conditions. The NDP aims to eliminate poverty by 2030.

In 2021, 57.3 per cent of District's population fell below the UBPL. This figure improved from the 58.54 per cent and 59.15 per cent recorded for the periods 2015 and 2018, respectively. Within the Cape Winelands region, Drakenstein (61.96 per cent in 2021) represents the highest proportion of people living in poverty while the Witzenberg municipal area represents the lowest proportion of people living in poverty (47.47 per cent in 2021).

# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

## Total number of households

236 480

Cape Winelands District (CWD)

1 962 092

Western Cape

## Formal main dwelling

82.4%

194 858

Cape Winelands District

1 576 424

Western Cape

80.3%

68.9% Cape Winelands  
62.4% Western Cape

House/brick structure  
on separate stand/yard

0.1% Cape Winelands  
0.1% Western Cape

Traditional dwelling

12.3% Cape Winelands  
16.5% Western Cape

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

0.6% Cape Winelands  
0.5% Western Cape

Other/Unspecified

1.2% Cape Winelands  
1.5% Western Cape

House/flat/room in  
backyard

6.1% Cape Winelands  
6.6% Western Cape

Informal dwelling in  
backyard

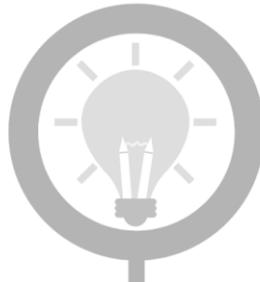
10.8% Cape Winelands  
12.5% Western Cape

Informal dwelling not  
in backyard



Piped water inside  
dwelling/yard or  
communal/neighbor's tap

Cape Winelands 99.4%  
Western Cape 99.4%



Electricity (incl. generator)  
as primary source of  
lighting

Cape Winelands 96.2%  
Western Cape 96.6%



Flush/chemical toilet

Cape Winelands 96.6%  
Western Cape 95.2%



Refuse removal at least  
once a week

Cape Winelands 77.6%  
Western Cape 87.0%

Free basic  
water



2017 2018 2019 2020

Free basic  
electricity



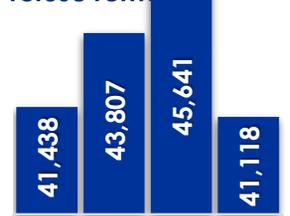
2017 2018 2019 2020

Free basic  
sanitation



2017 2018 2019 2020

Free basic  
refuse removal



2017 2018 2019 2020

# 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 2021. 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 236 480 households in the Cape Winelands District, 82.4 per cent had access to formal housing. This is higher than the Provincial average of 80.3 per cent. The proportion of informal dwellings is generally high in the Cape Winelands District (16.9 per cent), with particular challenges in the Stellenbosch (24.7 per cent) and Breede Valley (21.2 per cent) municipal areas. However, the District's proportion of informal dwellings is still lower than the Provincial rate of 19.1 per cent.

Basic services are crucial to 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. Apart from refuse removal services, access levels to all other basic services in the District were at better levels than access to formal dwellings in 2021/22. Access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling was recorded at 99.4 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 96.2 per cent, access to flush or chemical toilet at 96.6 per cent and the removal for refuse at least weekly by local authority at 77.6 per cent of households.

## 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 District has declined from 2019 to 2020. The stressed economic conditions is expected to exert additional pressure on household income, which will likely increase the demand for free basic services and in turn the number of indigent households. However, this is area specific and dependent on the qualifying criteria used.

# SAFETY AND SECURITY



MURDER		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	381	394	414
	Western Cape	3 974	3 794	3 963
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	41	42	43
	Western Cape	58	54	56

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	1 012	790	806
	Western Cape	7 472	6 588	6 765
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	110	84	84
	Western Cape	109	94	95



DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	7 933	5 903	5 729
	Western Cape	62 288	47 811	56 240
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	859	628	600
	Western Cape	907	683	792



DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	980	495	819
	Western Cape	12 428	5 220	5 209
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	106	53	86
	Western Cape	181	75	73
Fatal Crashes	Cape Winelands District	172	165	167
Road user Fatalities	Cape Winelands District	237	206	211



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Cape Winelands District	5 529	4 884	4 273
	Western Cape	37 003	29 368	26 107
Per 100 000	Cape Winelands District	599	519	448
	Western Cape	539	420	368



# Safety and Security

Crime generally reduces safety, disrupts social order, creates chaos and confusion, hinders community collaboration and trust and creates serious economic cost to both the people and the nation at large (Ralph, 2006). Factors affecting crime and violence include extreme inequality, unemployment, inadequate services and health provisions, social exclusion and overcrowding.

## Murder

The number of actual murders in the Cape Winelands District increased from 394 reported cases in 2020/21 to 414 in 2021/22. This amounted to a slight increase in the murder rate from 42 occurrences per 100 000 people to 43. The District's murder rate in 2021/22 was notably below the Province as a whole (56).

## 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.*

The reported sexual offences increased by cases from 2019/20 to 2020/2. In 2021/22, there were 806 reported sexual offences in the Cape Winelands District compared to 790 in 2020/21. 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 District decreased from 7 933 cases in 2019/20 to 5 729 cases in 2021/22. The rate per 100 000 people in 2021 amounted to 600.

## 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 shows a significant increase from 495 in 2020/21 to 819 in 2021/22. In line with the increase in DUI's, the District also an increase in the number of road user fatalities (from 206 in 2020/21 to 211 in 2021/22). In addition to this, the municipal area experienced 167 fatal crashes in 2021/22.

## 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 6.3 per cent in South Africa from April 2020 to April 2021. The number of residential burglaries in the District decreased by 611, from 4 884 in 2020/21 to 4 273 in 2021/22.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

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- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2022*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2022; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2022*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2022*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2022*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2022*

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2022*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL): *Quantec Research, 2022*

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## 5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to water: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, 2022
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, 2022
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2022*

## 6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2022, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2022 calculations*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2022*

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Employment growth per sector: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2022*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2022*