Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU

#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile

Stellenbosch Municipality

CONTENTS

Stellenbosch: At a Glance

Demographics

Population
178 919
(Source: Department of Health)

Households
59 626
(Source: Stellenbosch Municipality)

Education — 2022

Matric Pass Rate	**84.7%**
Learner Retention Rate	**82.0%**
Learner-Teacher Ratio	**26.7**

Poverty — 2022

Gini Coefficient	**0.61**
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)	**66.68%**

Health — 2022/23

Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18
8 (excl. mobile/satellite clinics)	**64.5%**	**60.2**	**12.5%**

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23

Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
869	**251**	**1 463**	**77**	**207**

Access to Basic Service Delivery

per centage of households with access to basic services, 2022/23

Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Housing
86.4%	**87.3%t**	**96.9%**	**96.8%**	**87.3%**

Labour — 2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)
15.2%

Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1	Job losses
Risk 2	Low learner retention
Risk 3	Low skills base (Labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2021

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation	Manufacturing
25.7%	**18.1%**	**17.2%**

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 2022 Census 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 Stellenbosch Municipality in relation to the broader Cape Winelands District.
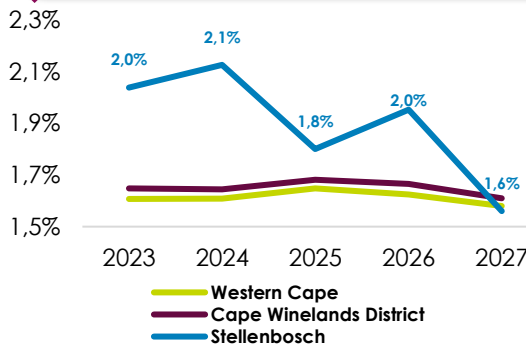
DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 2022
175 411

Estimated Population 2027
192 951

Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027
2.0%

Estimated Population Growth

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Stellenbosch	2,0%	2,1%	1,8%	2,0%	1,6%

- Western Cape
- Cape Winelands District
- Stellenbosch

Gender and Age Dynamics

Female 51.5% | **Male 48.5%**

Fertility Index: 292 (2023), 289 (2024)

Dependency Ratio: 38 (2023), 38 (2024)

Ageing Index: 26 (2023), 27 (2024)

Population by Age 2022

- MALES
- FEMALES
- Total

Age	
75+	
70-74	
65-69	6,3% Aged (65+ Years)
60-64	
55-59	
50-54	
45-49	
40-44	
35-39	73,1% Working Age (15-64 Years)
30-34	
25-29	
20-24	
15-19	
10-14	
5-9	20,6% Children (0-14 Years)
0-4	

Axis: 15 000 10 000 5 000 0 0 5 000 10 000 15 000

Racial Split

White	23,3%
Indian or Asian	0,5%
Coloured	37,8%
Black African	37,0%

0,00% — 50,00%

Population and Household Growth 2022

2.9 Household Size

Population growth (2022-2023) vs Household growth (2022-2023)

- Witzenberg (26, 227)
- Stellenbosch (59, 626) 2.00%, 2.42%
- Langeberg (25, 370) 1.71%, 2.37%
- Drakenstein (76, 776) 1.47%, 2.39%
- Breede Valley (54, 284) 1.10 % 1.89%

Axis: 0,00% 0,50% 1,00% 1,50% 2,00% 2,50%

Level of Urbanisation 2021

- 244.7 people/km² — 2023
- 249.7 people/km² — 2024
- 255.0 people/km² — 2023

Largest Urban Settlements:
Khayamandi (21.5%)
Stellenbosch (11%) &
Franschhoek (x%)

Urban/Rural change:
Largest increase in Klapmuts and Idasvalley

Density change:
Largest increase in Khayamandi, Klapmuts Koelenhof & Cloetesville

Map

- Witzenberg 64.7%
- Drakenstein 90.9%
- Stellenbosch 75.8%
- Breede Valley 69.1%
- Langeberg 74.0%
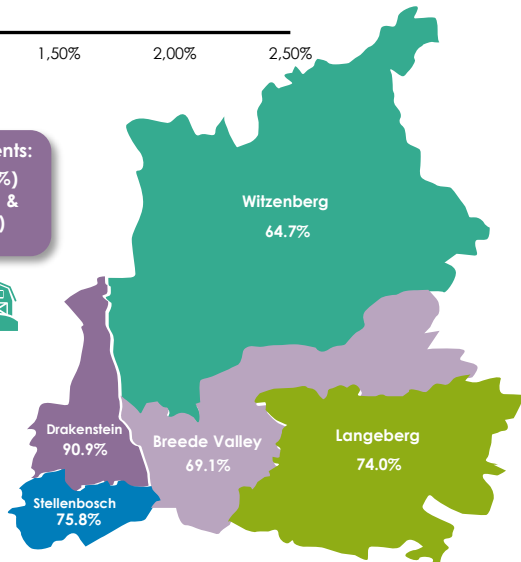
Population and Household Growth

In 2022, the Stellenbosch municipal area, a prominent region within the Cape Winelands, accommodated 21 per cent of the area's population, totaling 175 411 individuals. Projections indicate a steady rise, estimating a population of 192 951 residents by 2027, marking an average annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent during this period. This growth rate surpasses the Cape Winelands District's average annual population growth rate of 1.7 per cent by 0.3 percentage points. The socio-economic implications of this demographic shift are multifaceted, impacting various sectors including housing, employment, and education within the region.

Furthermore, the consistent average household size of 2.9 individuals from 2022 to 2026 is indicative of several underlying socio-economic factors. Lower fertility rates, an aging population, increased divorce rates, and cultural norms related to intergenerational co-residence contribute to this stability. Additionally, socio-economic elements such as patterns in employment opportunities, educational access, and housing market dynamics shape this trend. This constancy in household size reflects the intricate interplay of social and economic forces, illuminating the evolving landscape of the Stellenbosch municipal area and its broader implications for the socio-economic fabric of the Cape Winelands District.

Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

As of 2022, the Stellenbosch municipal area exhibits a sex ratio of 94.2, indicating that there are 94.2 men for every 100 women in the population. This ratio translates to 48.5 per cent males and 51.5 per cent females. The slight increase in the ratio observed towards 2023 suggests a potential influx of working males to the area or a rise in female mortality rates. This demographic shift carries significant socio-economic implications, as it impacts workforce dynamics and social structures within the municipal area. Additionally, the age composition of the population is analysed through dependency ratios, which highlight the proportion of individuals within the working age group (15 – 64) supporting dependents, including children and senior citizens. A higher dependency ratio places increased strain on social systems and essential service delivery. Between 2022 and 2026, notable population growth is observed in the 65+ age category, indicating a possible improvement in life expectancy or an increasing number of individuals choosing Stellenbosch as a retirement destination. Simultaneously, growth in the working age cohort is anticipated, leading to an overall decrease in the dependency ratio by 2026. This demographic trend showcases the evolving socio-economic landscape, posing challenges and opportunities for social support systems and economic development strategies in the Stellenbosch municipal area.

The race dynamics in the Stellenbosch municipal area present a diverse demographic landscape. The majority of the population comprises Black African individuals, accounting for 37.0 per cent of the total, followed closely by the Coloured community, constituting 37.8 per cent. White residents make up 23.3 per cent of the population, while individuals categorized as Indian/Asian represent a smaller proportion at 0.5 per cent. Additionally, there is a distinct category of 'Other,' making up 1.4 per cent of the population. This cross-analysis highlights the intricate racial composition within the Stellenbosch community, underscoring the significance of cultural diversity and its potential impact on economic and social interactions. Understanding these dynamics is essential for policymakers and businesses to formulate inclusive strategies that cater to the needs and aspirations of this heterogeneous population, fostering social cohesion and sustainable economic development in the region.

Level of Urbanisation

The Stellenbosch Local Municipality displays a significant urbanisation trend, with approximately 75.8 per cent of its population residing in urban areas. Out of a total population of around 200 000, roughly 50 000 individuals inhabit rural classified regions, representing a quarter of the total populace. Within the urban landscape, the greater Stellenbosch area accommodates approximately 100 000 residents, distributed across various suburbs, including Khayamandi (40 000 inhabitants), Stellenbosch town (over 22 000 residents), Cloetesville, Idasvallei, and others. Noteworthy urbanisation growth has been observed in specific areas such as Klapmuts, Idasvallei, Koelenhof, Cloetesville, Paradyskloof, and Franschhoek, while a decline in population has been noted in Dalsig.

The relatively modest change in urbanisation percentage between 2001 and 2021 can be attributed to several factors. Despite a population increase from 30 000 to 50 000 in rural regions, the proportion it represented remained relatively stable during this period. Although Kayamandi contributes significantly to the urban population, its relative share has diminished due to the substantial growth in smaller suburbs and locations, including Klapmuts, Idasvallei, Paradyskloof, among others. The urban edge surrounding Khayamandi is under pressure, raising concerns about potential population overflow into rural areas, necessitating further verification and quantification. It is important to note that the demarcation of suburb boundaries in Stellenbosch complicates the comparison of urbanisation trends, requiring possible regrouping for accurate analysis. This nuanced understanding of urban and rural dynamics is crucial for informed socio-economic planning and development initiatives within the Stellenbosch municipality.

Population density

Population density serves as a vital metric, quantifying the number of individuals residing in a specific area. It is influenced by various factors such as economic conditions, social dynamics, connectivity, and accessibility, shaping the concentration of people within a defined region. These factors are pivotal in responding to the challenges posed by rapid urbanization, enabling municipalities to plan effectively and allocate budgets efficiently for service delivery. Additionally, understanding population density is crucial for municipalities to combat environmental risks and ensure sustainable urban development.
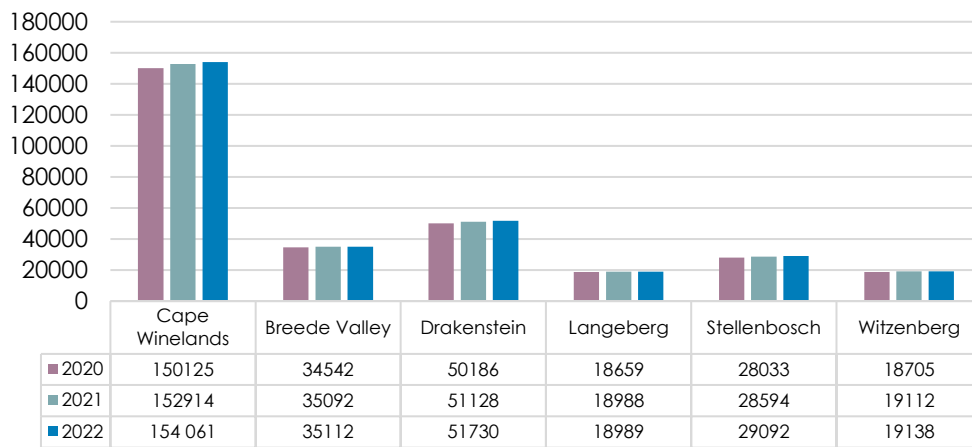
In the context of the Cape Winelands District, the population density for Stellenbosch was recorded at 245 persons per square kilometre in 2022. When ranked from highest to lowest, the different local municipal areas within the district exhibit varying population densities. Analysing these figures provides valuable insights for policymakers and urban planners, enabling them to prioritise areas for targeted interventions, allocate resources effectively, and implement socio-economic initiatives tailored to the specific needs of each locality, thereby fostering balanced regional development.

- **Stellenbosch**   **245 people/km^2**
- Drakenstein   194 people/km^2
- Breede Valley   51 people/km^2
- Langeberg   27 people/km^2
- Witzenberg   14 people/km^2

EDUCATION

Learner enrolment

	Cape Winelands	Breede Valley	Drakenstein	Langeberg	Stellenbosch	Witzenberg
2020	150125	34542	50186	18659	28033	18705
2021	152914	35092	51128	18988	28594	19112
2022	154 061	35112	51730	18989	29092	19138

Educational facilities 2022

42
Number of schools

66.7%
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries **30**

Education outcomes
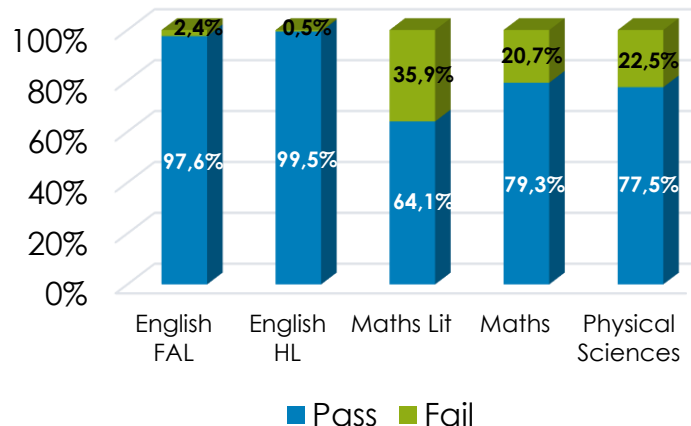
	2020	2021	2022
Witzenberg	65,0%	64,7%	70,9%
Stellenbosch	85,1%	87,9%	84,7%
Langeberg	73,8%	73,6%	79,2%
Drakenstein	83,7%	80,1%	81,9%
Breede Valley	72,5%	66,9%	67,0%
Cape Winelands District	78,4%	76,3%	77,4%
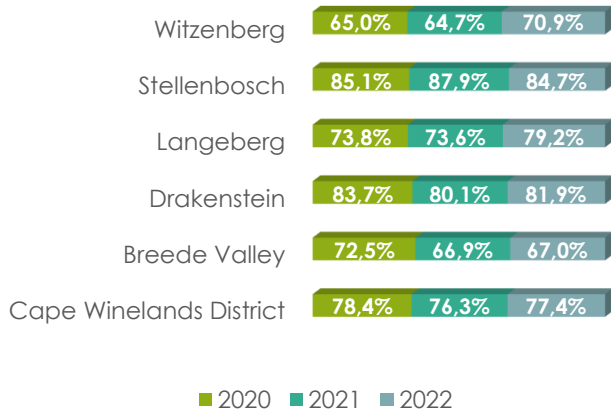
Learner retention 2020 - 2022

	2020	2021	2022
CAPE WINELANDS	67,2%	75,6%	76,0%
BREEDE VALLEY	68,9%	80,8%	78,3%
DRAKENSTEIN	66,4%	76,3%	77,0%
LANGEBERG	58,3%	66,6%	65,7%
STELLENBOSCH	73,1%	79,1%	82,0%
WITZENBERG	65,4%	67,4%	69,5%
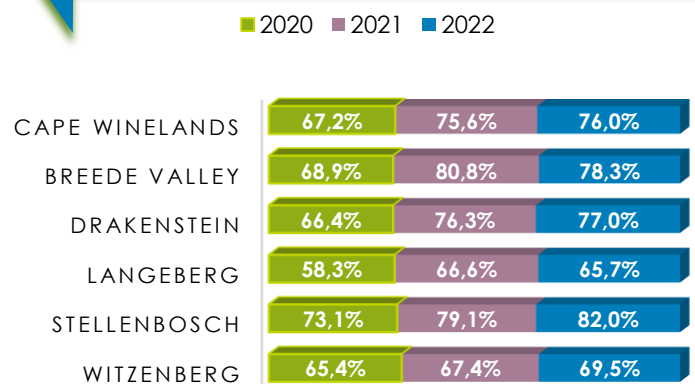
Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020 - 2022

Cape Winelands	27.8	28.0	27.7
Langeberg	28.4	28.4	27.7
Witzenberg	27.8	28.6	29.0
Drakeinstein	27.7	28.0	27.6
Stellenbosch	26.8	27.2	26.7
Breede Valley	28.3	28.0	27.8

Subject Outcomes

	English FAL	English HL	Maths Lit	Maths	Physical Sciences
Fail	2,4%	0,5%	35,9%	20,7%	22,5%
Pass	97,6%	99,5%	64,1%	79,3%	77,5%

Pass ■ Fail ■

Introduction

The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and multifaceted, touching various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Quality education equips individuals with essential skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities, empowering them to participate meaningfully in the local economy. As the educational attainment level rises within a municipality, there is a corresponding increase in employment opportunities and higher earning potential for residents. Additionally, an educated workforce attracts investments and industries, fostering economic growth and stability. Education also plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and promoting social equity by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Learner enrolment

In 2020, the municipal area witnessed an enrollment of 28 033 learners, a number that experienced a notable surge, reaching 29 092 in 2022. This uptick reflects an increase of 1 059 learners compared to the figures observed in 2020. Such growth in educational enrollment indicates a positive socio-economic trend within the region, showcasing an enhanced emphasis on education and potentially indicating improved access to educational facilities. This rise in enrollment suggests a burgeoning demand for education, which in turn could lead to increased investments in the education sector, positively impacting the local economy by fostering a skilled workforce for future economic endeavours.

Education infrastructure and facilities

In 2022, the Stellenbosch municipal area boasted a total of 42 schools. Over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), a substantial budget has been allocated for vital upgrades, additions, and the construction of new facilities in specific schools. This allocation is slated for use in enhancing the infrastructure of key educational institutions, including Aviation, Elsenburg Agri School, New Klapmuts Primary and High Schools, and New Stellenbosch Primary School. Such investments signify a proactive approach to bolstering the educational landscape, fostering an environment conducive to quality learning.

Furthermore, the national No-fee Schools policy plays a pivotal role in socio-economic development. Under this policy, schools catering to the most economically challenged 40 per cent of learners nationally, from Grade R to Grade 9, are exempt from charging fees. Consequently, these schools receive augmented funding from the national budget per learner, compensating for the waived fees. In the Stellenbosch municipal area, 66.7 per cent of schools adhere to this no-fee structure in 2022. Notably, out of the 42 schools in the area, 30 of them (71.4 per cent) are equipped with libraries. The provision of library facilities within schools emerges as a crucial factor in narrowing the academic achievement gap, granting students access to valuable information and directly correlating with improved educational outcomes.

Education outcomes

Education continues to stand as a pivotal channel through which the state influences the economy. Policy decisions in the realm of education are instrumental in shaping individuals for future participation in the labour market. These choices hold a significant role in determining the feasibility of future economic initiatives and poverty reduction plans. Notably, Stellenbosch's matric pass rate remained relatively stable with a slight decrease from 87.9 per cent in 2021 to 84.7per cent in 2022. This achievement marked the district's highest matric pass rate for both years, establishing a notable educational milestone within the Cape Winelands District and indicating a positive trajectory for the local socio-economic landscape.

Learner Retention Rate

The learner retention rate, a metric gauging the proportion of Grade 12 students who remained in the educational system from Grade 10, reflects essential socio-economic factors and personal circumstances that impact education. These include low socio-economic backgrounds, student attitudes toward education, critical thinking skills, study habits, and various personal challenges that may hinder focus on education. Overcrowded classrooms have also been identified as a significant factor contributing to high dropout rates among learners.

In the Stellenbosch municipal area, there has been a noticeable improvement in the learner retention rate, rising from 79.1 per cent in 2021 to 82 per cent in 2022. Despite this progress, it is concerning that 18 per cent of learners did not successfully complete their studies. This statistic underscores the persisting challenges within the educational system, indicating the need for targeted interventions and socio-economic support mechanisms to address the underlying issues contributing to student attrition. Addressing these factors is crucial for fostering a more conducive learning environment, ensuring higher retention rates, and ultimately enhancing the region's overall socio-economic landscape.

Learner teacher ratio

Learner-teacher ratios serve as a crucial indicator of schools' capacity to accommodate students. The Department of Education has established upper limits, with ordinary primary schools aiming for a maximum of 40 students per teacher and ordinary high schools aiming for 35 students per teacher. Lower learner-teacher ratios are associated with enhanced teacher-student interaction, fostering better-quality education. The 2022 Schools Realities Publications highlight that government-paid teachers face high learner-teacher ratios, indicating larger class sizes. Despite a minor decrease from 26.8 students per teacher in 2020 to 26.6 in 2022, the ratio remains within the recommended range of 35:1 to 40:1. This suggests relatively uncrowded classrooms, aligning with established standards and ensuring a conducive learning environment, ultimately impacting the socio-economic landscape positively.

Subject outcomes

The subject outcomes in Stellenbosch Municipality reveal a mixed landscape with crucial economic implications. High pass rates in English First Additional Language (97.6 per cent) and English Home Language (99.5 per cent) signify strong communication skills, crucial for employability and global market participation. However, concerning gaps exist, particularly in Mathematics Literacy (64.1per cent) and Mathematics (79.3per cent), indicating challenges in quantitative abilities that are vital for various professions and technological fields, influencing innovation and economic advancement. The pass rate in Physical Sciences (77.5 per cent) reflects a moderate proficiency level, yet the notable 0.5% per cent failure rate in English Home Language and 35.9 per cent failure rate in Mathematics Literacy signal potential obstacles in workforce readiness. Addressing these disparities is essential, as it directly impacts the municipality's capacity to foster a skilled workforce, innovate, and attract investments, all of which are fundamental for sustained economic growth and competitiveness.

HEALTH

Healthcare Facilities

8 Fixed PHC Facilities

6 Mobile Clinics

9 ART Clinics/ Treatment Sites

13 TB Clinics/ Treatment Sites

1 District Hospital

Emergency Medical Services

Number of ambulances: 6

EMS per 10 000 people

CWD	0,4
Witzenberg	0,4
Drakenstein	**0,2**
Stellenbosch	**0,3**
Breede Valley	0,6
Langeberg	0,8

Maternal Health

STELLENBOSCH 2023: Maternal Health Indicators

- Maternal deaths in facility : 1
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 211
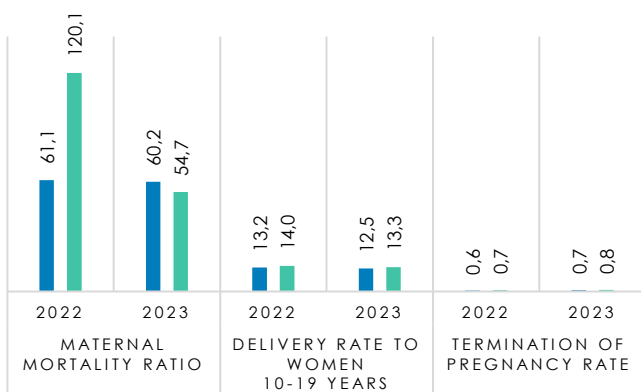- Termination of pregnancy : 394

Legend: ■ Stellenbosch ■ Cape Winelands District

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO
- 2022: 61,1 / 120,1
- 2023: 60,2 / 54,7

DELIVERY RATE TO WOMEN 10-19 YEARS
- 2022: 13,2 / 14,0
- 2023: 12,5 / 13,3

TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY RATE
- 2022: 0,6 / 0,7
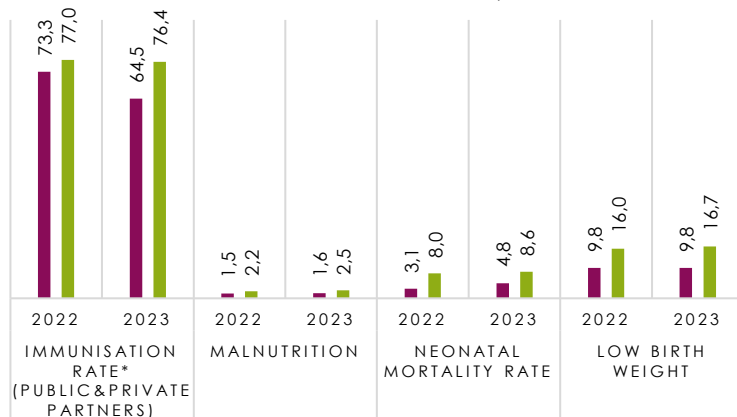- 2023: 0,7 / 0,8

Child Health

STELLENBOSCH 2023: Child Health Indicators

- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 162
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 8
- Immunisation u1 year : 2 108
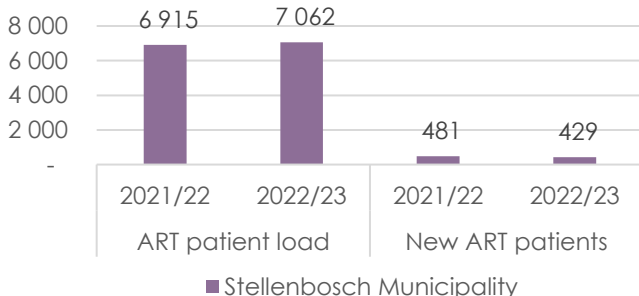- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 27

Legend: ■ Stellenbosch ■ Cape Winelands District

IMMUNISATION RATE* (PUBLIC & PRIVATE PARTNERS)
- 2022: 73,3 / 77,0
- 2023: 64,5 / 76,4

MALNUTRITION
- 2022: 1,5 / 2,2
- 2023: 1,6 / 2,5

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE
- 2022: 3,1 / 8,0
- 2023: 4,8 / 8,6

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
- 2022: 9,8 / 16,0
- 2023: 9,8 / 16,7

HIV/AIDS

ART patient load
- 2021/22: 6 915
- 2022/23: 7 062

New ART patients
- 2021/22: 481
- 2022/23: 429

Legend: ■ Stellenbosch Municipality

Tuberculosis

Number of TB patients registered on treament
- 2021/22: 1 176
- 2022/23: 1 062

Legend: ■ Stellenbosch Municipality
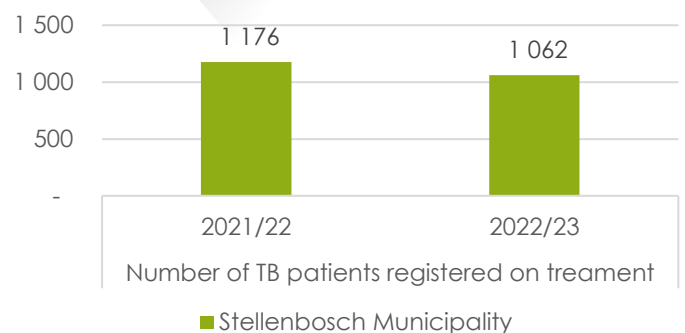
Healthcare facilities

In 2022, the Stellenbosch municipal area boasted a network of 8 fixed primary healthcare facilities, encompassing 6 fixed clinics, 1 community day centre, and 6 mobile/satellite clinics. Complementing these primary healthcare facilities, the region also hosted one district hospital, 9 antiretroviral treatment (ART) sites, and 13 tuberculosis (TB) clinics. Impressively, Stellenbosch accounted for 14 out of the total 78 primary healthcare facilities in the Cape Winelands district, signifying its significant healthcare infrastructure within the region.

Emergency medical services

Finally, in terms of emergency medical services, the Stellenbosch municipal area possessed 6 operational ambulances in 2022, translating to 0,3 ambulances per 10 000 people. It's essential to note that this number pertains to Provincial ambulances and does not encompass private service providers, and it remained unchanged between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Maternal health

Concerning maternal health, in 2021/22, Stellenbosch reported the second lowest number of maternal deaths (61.1 per cent) and lowest teenage pregnancies (13.2 per cent) in the Cape Winelands District. However, these numbers decreased to 60.2 per cent for maternal deaths and 12.5 per cent for teenage pregnancies in 2022/23. Meanwhile, the termination of pregnancy rate remained steady at 0.7 per cent during this period.

Child health

Regarding child health, immunisation coverage for infants under one year worsen from 73.3 per cent to 64.5 per cent between 2021/22 and 2022/23. The overall Child Welfare and Development (CWD) rate also showed improvement, rising from 60.6 per cent to 62.2 per cent. However, there was a notable increase in malnourished children under five years of age, with severe acute malnutrition rising from 1.5 to 1.6 per 100 000 people between 2021/22 and 2022/23. The CWD rate also increased from 2.2 per cent to 2.5 per cent, while the provincial average rose from 1.3 to 1.5 per cent. The neonatal mortality rate in the municipal area slightly increased from 3.1 per cent to 4.8 per cent in the same period, still notably below the CWD average of 8.6 per cent. However, 9.8 per cent of all babies born in facilities in the municipal area in 2022/23 weighed less than 2 500 grams, possibly indicating long-term maternal malnutrition and insufficient healthcare during pregnancy.
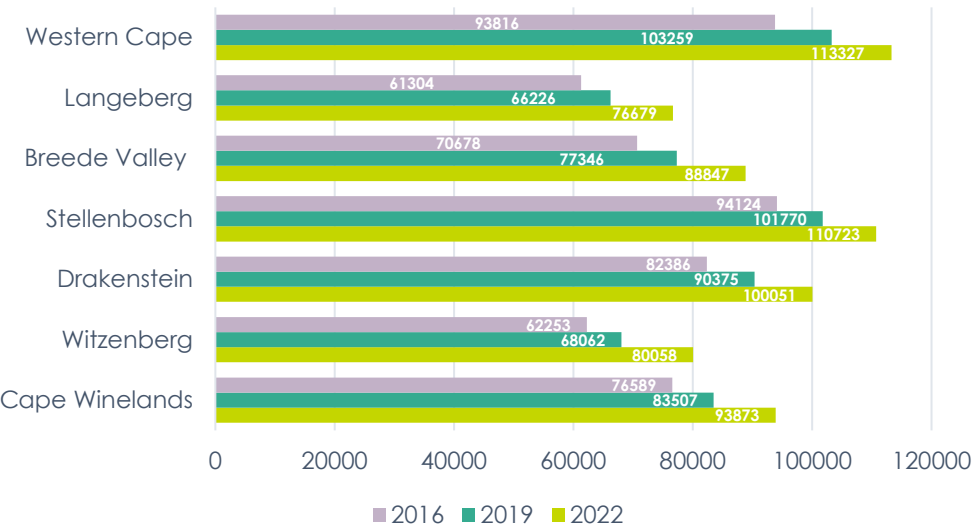
HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The number of patients adhering to their ART treatment plans in the municipal area showed a slight increase, from 6 915 registered patients in 2021/22 to 7 062 in 2022/23, while the number of new patients receiving ART declined from 481 to 429 during the same period. Similarly, the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment exhibited an average annual decrease of 9.7 per cent between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

These healthcare dynamics bear significant socio-economic implications as they underscore the region's healthcare infrastructure, maternal and child health, and emergency medical services capacity, all of which are essential factors for the overall well-being and economic prosperity of the municipality.
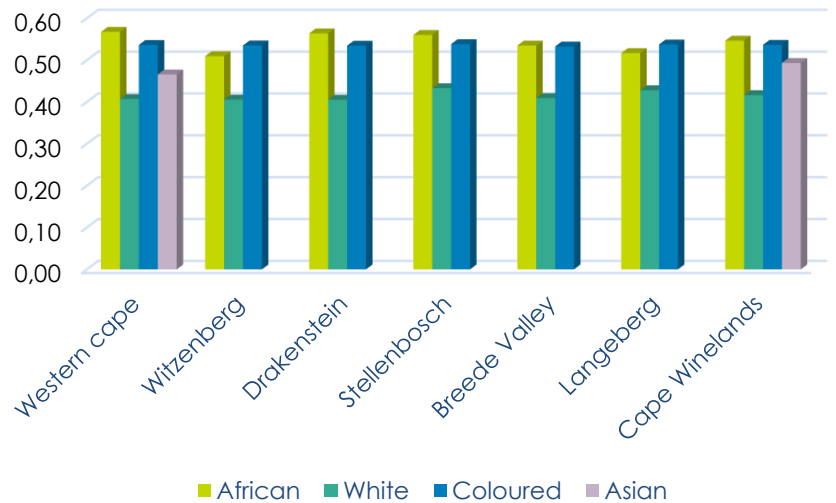
POVERTY

GDP per capita

	2016	2019	2022
Western Cape	93816	103259	113327
Langeberg	61304	66226	76679
Breede Valley	70678	77346	88847
Stellenbosch	94124	101770	110723
Drakenstein	82386	90375	100051
Witzenberg	62253	68062	80058
Cape Winelands	76589	83507	93873

■ 2016 ■ 2019 ■ 2022

Income Inequality

■ African ■ White ■ Coloured ■ Asian

Poverty Line

	western cape	Cape Winelands	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg
■ 2016	63,42	63,84	60,56	65,05	66,41	61,80	64,22
■ 2019	63,91	64,10	60,25	65,05	66,59	63,15	64,03
■ 2022	64,05	64,83	60,44	65,86	66,68	65,37	63,63

GDPR Per Capita

In terms of Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPR), an increase is only witnessed when economic growth surpasses population growth. The Cape Winelands District had a real GDPR per capita of R93 873 in 2022, falling below the Western Cape's R113 327. Notably, Stellenbosch outperformed the District, with a per capita income of R110 723 marking the highest figure in the Cape Winelands District for 2022. Despite a moderate regression in the period 2016-2022, this highlights the municipality's robust economic potential, particularly noteworthy considering the recent economic challenges posed by the recession and the global COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted economic activities regionally and globally.

Income Inequality

Income inequality in South Africa, as measured by the Gini index, showcases significant disparities in income distribution, access to opportunities, and regional imbalances. The National Development Plan (NDP) aims to reduce the Gini coefficient from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. In the Cape Winelands District, income inequality worsened to 0.69 in 2022, a trend expected to exacerbate due to the potential aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Stellenbosch improved its income inequality, with inequality levels declining from 0.63 in 2021 to 0.61 in 2022, aligning below the District's trajectory.

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. Additionally, poverty, indicated by the Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL), affects communities profoundly, leading to lower life expectancy, malnutrition, higher crime exposure, limited educational attainment, and subpar living conditions. In 2022, 66.7 per cent of Stellenbosch's population fell below the UBPL, a slight improvement from 2016 and 2019. Stellenbosch and Drakenstein had the highest poverty rates in the Cape Winelands District, with Stellenbosch's 66.7 per cent slightly below the District's 64.8 per cent in 2022. Addressing these socio-economic challenges is essential for ensuring sustainable growth and development within the municipality.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

59 626
Stellenbosch

242 283
Cape Winelands District

Total number of households

Formal main dwelling

87,3 per cent

52 063
Stellenbosch

215 031
Cape Winelands District

88,8 per cent

| 87,3% Stellenbosch 88,8% Cape Winelands **Formal Dwelling** | 0,7% Stellenbosch 0,7% Cape Winelands **Traditional dwelling** | 11,8% Stellenbosch 10,3% Cape Winelands **Informal Dwelling** | 0,2% Stellenbosch 0,2% Cape Winelands **Other/Unspecified** |

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

| Stellenbosch | 86,4% |
| Cape Winelands | 87,1% |

Flush/chemical toilet

| Stellenbosch | 96,8% |
| Cape Winelands | 96,2% |

Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

| Stellenbosch | 96,9% |
| Cape Winelands | 97,1% |

Refuse removal at least once a week

| Stellenbosch | 87,3% |
| Cape Winelands | 85,6% |

Indigent Households Cape Winelands Municipalities

Legend: Drakenstein · Langeberg · Stellenbosch · Witzenberg · Breede Valley

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY
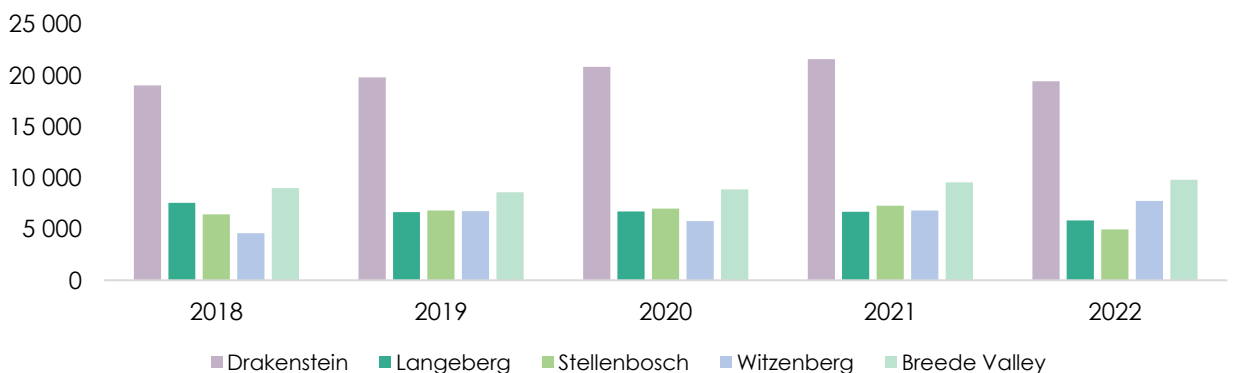
According to the Constitution, all citizens have the right to access adequate housing, and the state is obligated to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to progressively realize this right. Access to housing extends to essential services like clean water, basic sanitation, safe energy, and waste removal, ensuring a decent standard of living for households.

In evaluating the extent to which these rights have been realised, this analysis relies on the latest available information from Quantec Research for 2022, as the most recent official statistics from Statistics South Africa date back to the 2016 Community Survey; updated figures are anticipated from the 2022 Census. The data on free basic services is sourced from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

Housing and Household Services

Within the Stellenbosch municipal area, which comprises 59 629 households, 87.3 per cent had access to formal housing, lower than the Cape Winelands District average of 88.8 per cent. The area also exhibited a significantly higher proportion of informal dwellings, totaling 11.8 per cent, in contrast to the District's 10.3 per cent.

Regarding service access levels, the Stellenbosch municipal area outperformed formal housing access. Specifically, piped water access (86.4 per cent), flush or chemical toilet access (96.8 per cent), electricity access (including generators) for lighting (96.9 per cent), and regular refuse removal by local authorities (87.3 per cent) were considerably higher than District figures for sanitation and refuse removal services.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities offer free basic services to financially vulnerable households, and the number of households receiving these services in the Stellenbosch municipal area sharply declined in 2020. The strained economic conditions are anticipated to increase demand for these services, leading to a rise in the number of indigent households. However, this trend is area-specific and contingent on the qualifying criteria applied. These findings underscore the persistent challenges and socio-economic factors influencing housing and essential service access within the Stellenbosch municipal area, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to uphold citizens' constitutional rights and enhance overall living standards.
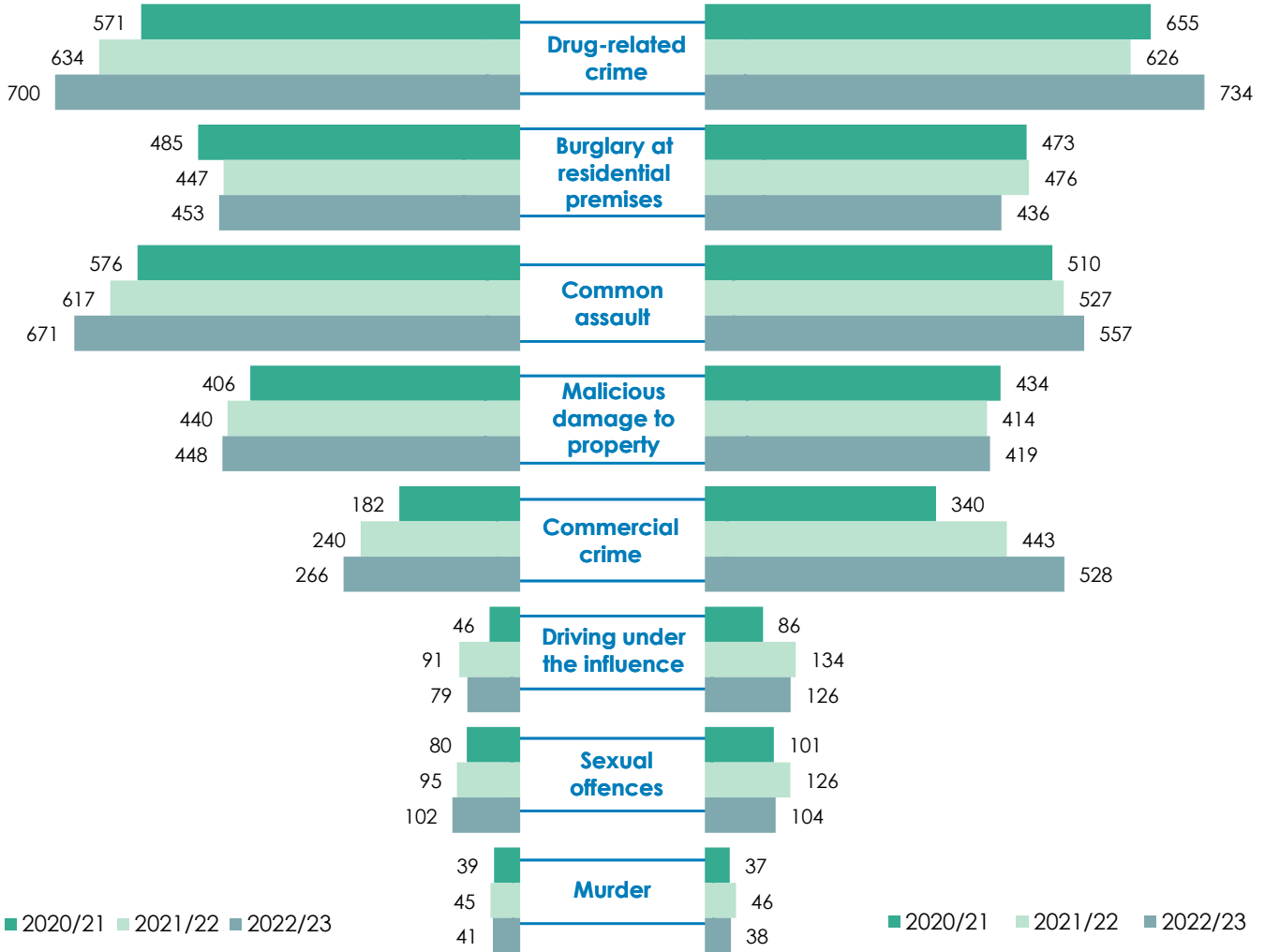
2023 Socio-Economic Profile: Stellenbosch Municipality

16

SAFETY AND SECURITY

CAPE WINELANDS
5 648 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in the Cape Winelands District in 2022/23

STELLENBOSCH
6 605 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in Stellenbosch in 2022/23

Drug-related crime
- Cape Winelands: 571 (2020/21), 634 (2021/22), 700 (2022/23)
- Stellenbosch: 655 (2020/21), 626 (2021/22), 734 (2022/23)

Burglary at residential premises
- Cape Winelands: 485 (2020/21), 447 (2021/22), 453 (2022/23)
- Stellenbosch: 473 (2020/21), 476 (2021/22), 436 (2022/23)

Common assault
- Cape Winelands: 576 (2020/21), 617 (2021/22), 671 (2022/23)
- Stellenbosch: 510 (2020/21), 527 (2021/22), 557 (2022/23)

Malicious damage to property
- Cape Winelands: 406 (2020/21), 440 (2021/22), 448 (2022/23)
- Stellenbosch: 434 (2020/21), 414 (2021/22), 419 (2022/23)

Commercial crime
- Cape Winelands: 182 (2020/21), 240 (2021/22), 266 (2022/23)
- Stellenbosch: 340 (2020/21), 443 (2021/22), 528 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence
- Cape Winelands: 46 (2020/21), 91 (2021/22), 79 (2022/23)
- Stellenbosch: 86 (2020/21), 134 (2021/22), 126 (2022/23)

Sexual offences
- Cape Winelands: 80 (2020/21), 95 (2021/22), 102 (2022/23)
- Stellenbosch: 101 (2020/21), 126 (2021/22), 104 (2022/23)

Murder
- Cape Winelands: 39 (2020/21), 45 (2021/22), 41 (2022/23)
- Stellenbosch: 37 (2020/21), 46 (2021/22), 38 (2022/23)

■ 2020/21 ■ 2021/22 ■ 2022/23

Actual numbers of reported crime

Drug-related crime
1224 (2021/22)
1463 (2022/23)

Murder
90 (2021/22)
77 (2022/23)

Sexual offences
246 (2021/22)
207 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence
262 (2021/22)
251 (2022/23)

Residential burglaries
932 (2021/22)
869 (2022/23)

Common assault
1032 (2021/22)
1111 (2022/23)

Damage to property
811 (2021/22)
835 (2022/23)

Commercial crime
868 (2021/22)
1053 (2022/23)

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Murder

In the Stellenbosch area, the incidence of murder deescalated from 90 cases 2021/22, reaching 77 in 2022/23. The murder rate per 100 000 people in the Stellenbosch municipal area mirrored this downward trend from 46 in 2021/22 to 38 in 2022/23, reflecting a similar trend in the Cape Winelands District, where the rate increased from 45 to 41 for the same period.

Sexual Offences

Sexual offences, encompassing rape, sex work, pornography, public indecency, and human trafficking, totaled 207 cases in the Stellenbosch area in 2022/23, compared to 989 cases reported in the Cape Winelands District. The incidence of sexual offences per 100 000 people in Stellenbosch (104) surpassed the District average (102) in 2022/23.

Drug-related Offences

Regarding drug-related crimes, the Stellenbosch area experienced an increased from 1 224 cases in 2021/22 to 1 463 cases in 2022/23. The Cape Winelands District witnessed an uptick, increasing from 6 047 in 2021/22 to 6 783 in 2022/23. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, this could be a growing concern for the Stellenbosch municipal area giving that Stellenbosch's rate (734 drug-related offences per 100 000 people in 2022/23) was well above the District's rate of 700 per 100 000 people.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

Instances of driving under the influence (DUI) declined from 262 cases in 2021/22 to 251 in 2022/23 in the Stellenbosch area, resulting in a rate of 126 per 100 000 people in 2022/23, which is above the District's 79 per 100 000 people.

Residential Burglaries

Stellenbosch's rate of 436 residential burglaries per 100 000 people, which is well below the District's rate of 453 for 2022/23, indicating that the targeted strategies that were implicated to address these crime rates, improved the safety and security in the community.

Common Assault

In Stellenbosch, the crime rate per 100 000 people for common assault showed a concerning upward trend. In 2020/21, there were 510 reported incidents per 100 000 people, which increased to 527 in 2021/22 and further rose to 557 in 2022/23. This escalation in common assault cases per capita suggests a challenging security environment, which could potentially have socio-economic implications. Addressing this rising trend is vital to ensuring the safety and well-being of the community, fostering a secure environment for residents, businesses, and investors. Implementing effective crime prevention measures and community outreach initiatives may be essential to reversing this trend and creating a safer atmosphere conducive to economic growth and development.

Damage to Property

 A stable atmosphere conducive to economic growth and development in Stellenbosch. In Stellenbosch, the crime rate per 100 000 people for malicious damage to property demonstrated a consistent downward trend over the analysed period. In 2020/21, there were 434 reported incidents per 100 000 people, which decreased to 414 in 2021/22 and slightly increased to 419 in 2022/23. This fluctuation indicates a positive development in addressing property damage-related crimes in the area. Lower incidents of malicious damage to property contribute to a more secure environment, instilling confidence in residents and potential investors, which can positively impact the socio-economic landscape. This trend reflects efforts to maintain public safety, enhance security measures, and promote business confidence across the municipality.
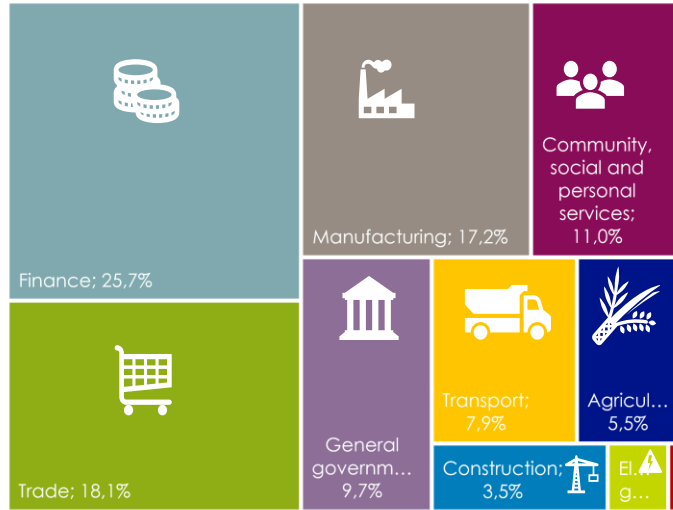
Commercial Crime

In Stellenbosch, the crime rate per 100 000 people for commercial crime showed a steady upward trend over the analysed period. In 2020/21, there were 340 reported incidents per 100 000 people, which increased slightly to 443 in 2021/22 but then increased significantly to 528 in 2022/23. This fluctuation in commercial crime rates could indicate varying challenges faced by local businesses and law enforcement in combating economic offenses. Addressing this issue is crucial as it directly impacts the business environment, investor confidence, and the overall economic stability of the municipality. Implementing robust measures to combat commercial crimes, such as fraud and embezzlement, is essential for fostering a secure and trustworthy business environment, supporting economic growth, and attracting investments in Stellenbosch municipal area..
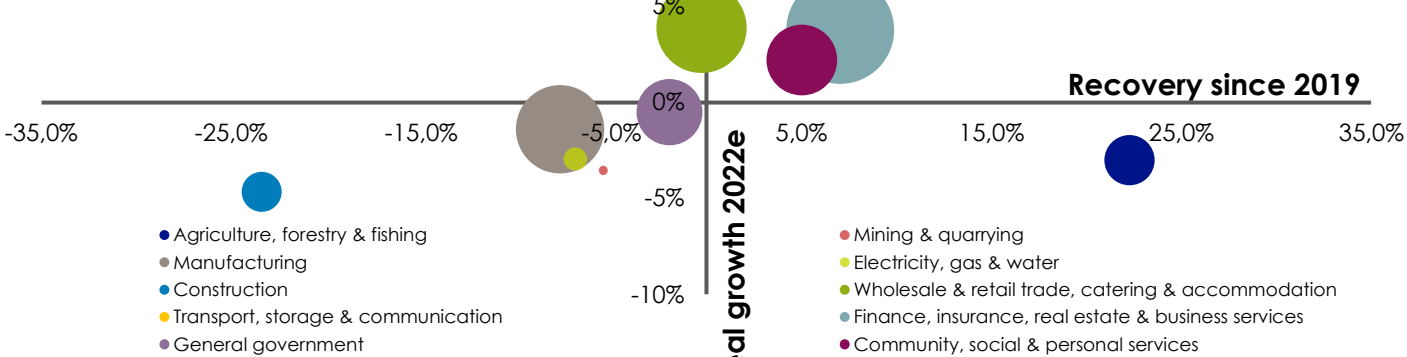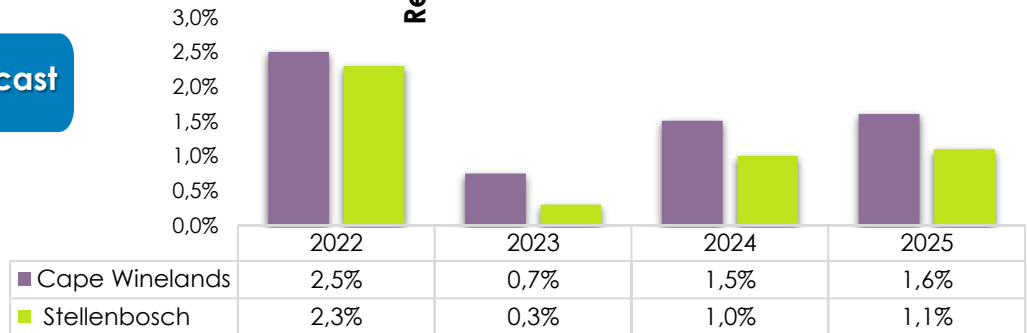
GDPR PERFORMANCE

GDPR Contribution 2021

Witzenberg
R11.310 bn
13.3per cent

Breede Valley
R16.249 bn
19.2per cent

Drakenstein
R27.980 bn
33.0per cent

Langeberg
R8.601bn
10.1per cent

Stellenbosch
R20.646 bn
24.4per cent
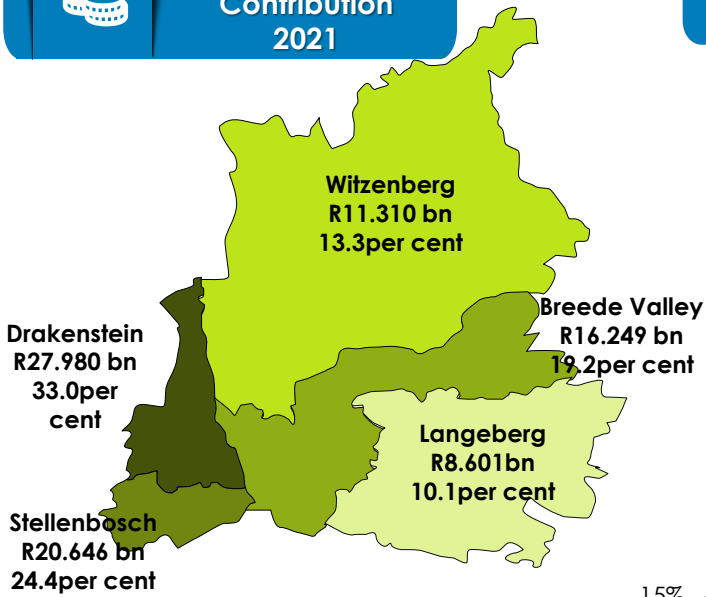
Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021

Finance; 25,7%

Manufacturing; 17,2%

Community, social and personal services; 11,0%

Trade; 18,1%

General governm...; 9,7%

Transport; 7,9%

Agricul... 5,5%

Construction; 3,5%

El... g...

GDPR Growth 2019-2022e

Recovery since 2019

Real growth 2022e

- Agriculture, forestry & fishing
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Transport, storage & communication
- General government
- Mining & quarrying
- Electricity, gas & water
- Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation
- Finance, insurance, real estate & business services
- Community, social & personal services

GDPR forecast

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cape Winelands	2,5%	0,7%	1,5%	1,6%
Stellenbosch	2,3%	0,3%	1,0%	1,1%

International Trade, 2022

Imports
R6.9 billion

Exports
R22.0 billion

Top exported products

Top imported products

Tourism spend per cent of GDP

2020	2021	2022
6,4%	7,1%	7,7%
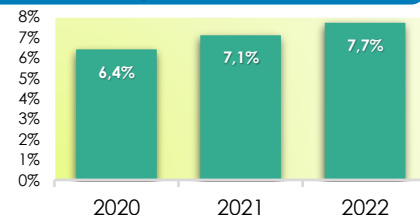
GDPR Performance

In 2021, the economic landscape of the Stellenbosch municipal area boasted a Gross Domestic Product at regional level (GDPR) totaling R20.6 billion and provided gainful employment to 69 012 individuals. The municipality's economy thrives on a robust agriculture sector, primarily specializing in grape cultivation for its globally acclaimed wineries, serving as a pivotal driver for trade and tourism. Additionally, Stellenbosch houses the corporate headquarters of influential entities such as Capitec, Remgro, and PSG, along with local branches of financial service providers including Citadel Wealth Management, Brenthurst, and Adviceworx. Notably, the finance sector emerged as the primary contributor to the local economy, generating R5.3 billion in 2021 and constituting 25.7 per cent of the total GDPR, further solidifying the area's economic significance. The sectors that contributed to GDPR growth in 2022 were finance and transport, both accounting for 1.0 per centage point, followed by trade, which contributed 0.6 of a percentage point.

Moreover, the potential for overall Gross Domestic Product at regional level (GDPR) growth was impeded by declines in the primary and secondary sectors. Apart from agriculture, which experienced growth rates of 20.3 per cent in 2020 and 5.0 per cent in 2021, these sectors have yet to recover to their 2019 levels. The occurrence of load-shedding in 2022 had adverse effects on both farmers and manufacturers, diminishing their production capacities significantly.
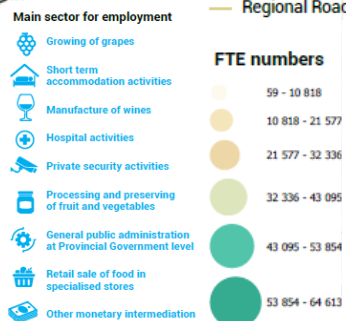
GDPR Forecast

In the current economic landscape of South Africa, marked by challenges such as load-shedding, constrained consumer spending, and diminished business confidence, the Stellenbosch municipal area is predicted to experience near-stagnant Gross Domestic Product at regional level (GDPR) growth of 0.3 per cent in 2023. Several sectors, including agriculture, manufacturing, construction, general government, and personal services, are expected to underperform due to the macroeconomic pressures dampening overall business activities. However, there is a more optimistic outlook for GDPR growth in 2024, projected at 1.0 per cent. This optimism is rooted in the anticipation of increased tourist activities and robust growth in the finance sector, which are poised to bolster the local economy.
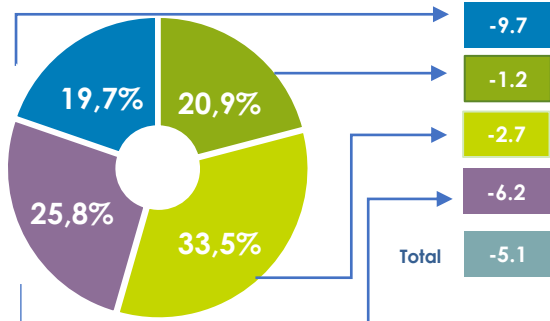
# LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

Formal Employment by Town, 2022

Roads
- National Roads
- Regional Roads

Main sector for employment
- Growing of grapes
- Short term accommodation activities
- Manufacture of wines
- Hospital activities
- Private security activities
- Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
- General public administration at Provincial Government level
- Retail sale of food in specialised stores
- Other monetary intermediation

FTE numbers
- 59 - 10 818
- 10 818 - 21 577
- 21 577 - 32 336
- 32 336 - 43 095
- 43 095 - 53 854
- 53 854 - 64 613

Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022

Legend:
- Cape Winelands
- Witzenberg
- Drakenstein
- Stellenbosch
- Breede Valley
- Langeberg

Skill Level per cent Contribution, 2022

Net formal employment (per cent) 2019-2022
- -9.7
- -1.2
- -2.7
- -6.2
- Total -5.1

Donut chart values: 19,7% | 20,9% | 25,8% | 33,5%

	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
Total Persons Employed 2022	14 500	23 325	17 717	18 238

Net employment per sector, 2019-2022

Chart labels: - 4, -6 313, -2 392, 4 768
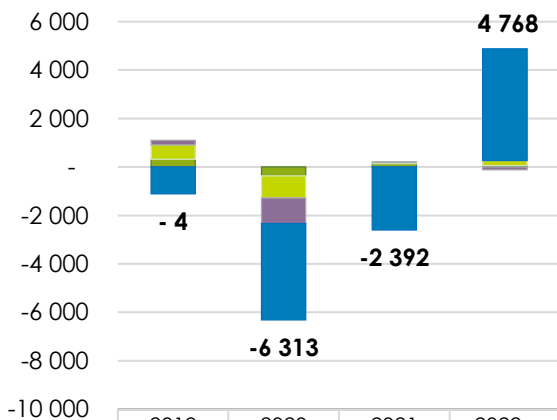
	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	- 4	-6 313	-2 392	4 768
Informal	-1 108	-3 973	-2 594	4 615
Low skilled	193	-1 065	9	- 111
Semi-skilled	589	- 907	54	211
Skilled	322	- 368	139	53

Top 5 Sectors

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Monetary intermediation	14 117
Manufacturing of beverages	7 142
Higher education	5 450
Restaurants and mobile food service activities	4 864
Growing of perennial crops	4 761

Unemployment rate 2018 - 2022

Stellenbosch: 10,8 | 11,7 | 13,0 | 16,2 | 15,2
Cape Winelands District: 10,7 | 11,5 | 12,6 | 15,7 | 14,7

Legend:
- Stellenbosch
- Cape Winelands District
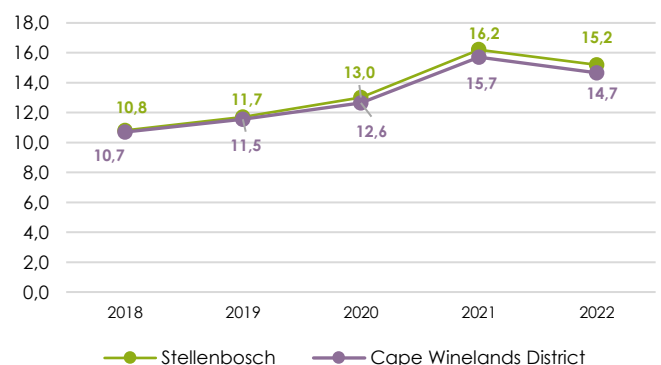
Labour Market Performance

In 2022, monetary intermediation emerged as the primary driver of formal employment in the Stellenbosch municipal area, employing 14 117 individuals. Beverage manufacturing, predominantly in the wine industry, followed closely, providing jobs for 7 142 people. The significant disparity in median monthly incomes between these sectors, with figures of R27 446 and R8 940 respectively, vividly illustrates the pervasive socioeconomic inequality within the municipality. This inequality not only poses challenges for the well-being of residents but also carries implications for municipal revenue generation. Disparities in income levels can impact local tax revenues, potentially affecting the municipality's capacity to fund essential services and infrastructure projects. Addressing this inequality is crucial not only for social equity but also for sustaining a stable and prosperous municipal economy.

Skills Distribution

The presence of Stellenbosch University and the diverse industries in the area have led to a significant workforce composition, with 20.9 per cent classified as skilled workers and 33.5 per cent as semi-skilled workers. Informal sector activities, particularly in trade, agriculture, and personal services, contribute significantly to employment, accounting for 19.7 per cent of the workforce in 2021. However, a notable challenge exists for low-skilled workers, constituting 25.8 per cent of the workforce, as recent job creation trends have favored semi-skilled and skilled workers, limiting opportunities for this demographic. To address this issue and promote social upliftment, facilitating access to education and skills development initiatives in communities with high unemployment rates is crucial. Not only does this initiative enhance the socio-economic landscape, but it also has implications for municipal revenue, as a skilled and educated workforce can contribute to a more vibrant local economy, generating higher tax revenues to support municipal projects and services.

Wage Distribution

Analyzing the income distribution data for the Stellenbosch Municipality within the Cape Winelands District provides valuable insights into the socio-economic landscape. In both areas, a significant proportion of the population falls within the lower income brackets (0-1600 and 1600-3200), accounting for 2.6 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively in Stellenbosch, and 3.8 per cent and 6.3 per cent respectively in the Cape Winelands District. This indicates a substantial portion of the population facing economic challenges, potentially leading to limited access to essential services and quality education.

The data further reveals a notable middle-income segment in Stellenbosch, particularly in the 3 200 – 6 400 and 6 400 - 12 800 income brackets, representing 21.3 per cent and 16.8 per cent, respectively. While this indicates a stable middle-income group, it also highlights a potential income disparity between this segment and the higher-income brackets. In the 12 800-25 600 and 25 600 - 51 200 categories, the percentages drop to 24.6 per cent and 18.1 per cent in Stellenbosch, indicating a smaller proportion of households in the higher-income brackets.

The presence of a substantial per centage (18.1 per cent) in the 25 600-51 200-income bracket suggests a relatively affluent segment in Stellenbosch. However, the smaller per centages in the higher-income categories (51 200-102 400, 102 400-204 800, and above) indicate a limited number of households with significantly higher incomes, potentially impacting local investment opportunities and economic growth. To address these socio-economic disparities, targeted policies and initiatives are crucial, focusing on improving access to education, vocational training, and healthcare services, especially for the lower-income segments. Additionally, efforts to promote entrepreneurship, attract investments, and enhance job opportunities in diverse sectors could contribute to a more balanced income distribution and overall economic development in Stellenbosch and the broader Cape Winelands District.

VULNERABILITY*

Local municipalities are ranked according to their vulnerability relative to all 25 municipalities in the province (Rank). A higher ranking (out of 25) indicates the municipality is comparatively worse off.

An additional score (out of 10) is provided for vulnerability factors relative to all 213 municipalities in the country (Score).

| Municipality	Socio-Economic		Economic		Physical		Environmental	
	The indicator shows the vulnerability of households living in the municipality with regards to the household's age composition, education and health status, access to basic services, and safety and security [2011 baseline]		Vulnerability of the municipality to external shocks is based on the economic diversity, size of the economy, labour force, GDP growth rate and the income inequality present in the municipality [2011 baseline]		Physical vulnerability addresses the physical fabric and connectedness of the settlements in the municipality. The more remote and/or structurally vulnerable, the higher the physical vulnerability score		Env. vulnerability represents the conflict between preserving natural environment & growth pressures associated with population growth, urbanisation, and econ development. It measures air quality, env. governance, & the competition between the ecology and urban encroachment	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Langeberg	16	2.10	7	2.01	17	5.80	6	4.14
Breede Valley	13	1.81	17	3.43	12	5.40	15	5.11
Stellenbosch	12	1.77	21	3.91	9	5.17	24	9.21
Drakenstein	4	1.24	14	3.25	3	4.43	22	7.26
Witzenberg	15	2.07	6	1.79	20	5.94	9	4.44

HAZARDS *

Stellenbosch Overall Population Growth Pressure:
Continuous High to Extreme growth pressure in many settlements*

Four of the Top 10 Risks in the Cape Winelands are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)	Stellenbosch's identified Hydro-meteorological Hazards to settlements as observed by the CSIR (The Greenbook *)
1. Human Health Conditions And Reportable Human Diseases	See reference to increased risk in heat extremes and in flooding in urban areas
2. Structural Fires (Formal/Informal)	See reference to increased heat extremes and increased risk to exposure to wildfires
3. Civil Unrest	
4. Severe Weather	High probability of medium potential exposure to increase in drought and medium potential exposure to increased heat extremes
5. Wildfires	Moderate to high potential increase in exposure to wildfires
6. Service Disruption: Electricity	
7. Floods	Not much change in extreme rainfall days are expected, but noting that Stellenbosch already has a high risk of flooding in urban areas
8. Transport Incidents/ Road Accidents	
9. Service Disruption: Water Supply	See reference to increased risk to drought
10. Hazmat Incidents (Road / Rail)	

Composite Hazard
- Lower
- Higher
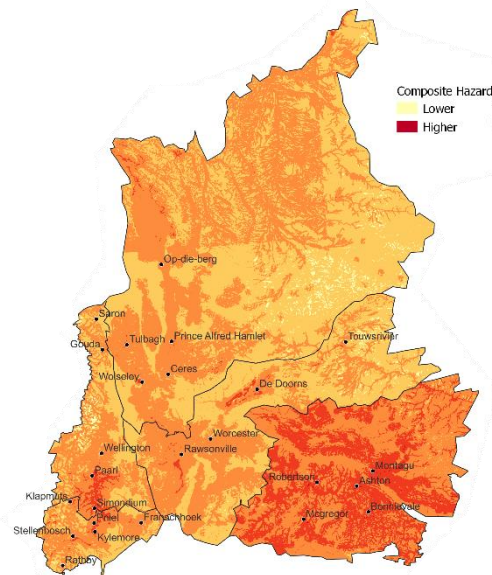
Temperature change (2050 compared to historic)†	
Mean temperature increase (District)	1.2 °C higher
Additional days per year with daily maximum temperature above 30 °C (Stellenbosch)	14 days

Dry years per decade
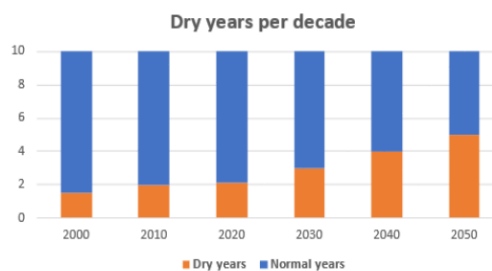
Cape Winelands No. of dry years per decade†						
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dry years	1.5	2	2.1	3	4	5
Wet years	8.5	8	7.9	7	6	5

* Le Roux, A., van Niekerk, W., Arnold, K., Pieterse, A., Ludick, C., Forsyth, G., Le Maitre, D., Lötter, D., du Plessis, P. & Mans, G. 2019. Green Book Risk Profile Tool. Pretoria: CSIR. Available at: riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za
† Jack, C., Van Aardenne, L., Wolski, P., Pinto, I., Quagraine, K. & Kloppers, P. 2022. SmartAgri: Updated Climate Change Trends and Projections for the Western Cape. Cape Town: University of Cape Town. Available at https://www.elsenburg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/SmartAgri-Climate-Change.pdf

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS

Drought

According to the CSIR Green Book, Stellenbosch has a moderate potential exposure to increase in drought, particularly in the Franschhoek valley. Currently 2 years per decade are at risk of drought, and this will increase to 5 out of every 10 years by 2050.

Water, and related sanitation services, is a key ingredient for socioeconomic development, food security and healthy ecosystems, and is vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. A deteriorating water catchment system, through ecosystem loss (transformation or land use change) and alien infestation, or watercourse and wetland modification, will lead to lower inputs into the water supply systems, and a lower overall water security due to lower natural retention and lower quality of water. The higher our dependence on groundwater, the more likely we are to suffer water security issues. During extended drought periods, even end users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low. This was the situation during the 2015 - 2019 drought in the Western Cape, when eventually the overall water supply scheme ran low due to the multi-year duration of the drought.

Temperatures

Average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. Projections indicate that Stellenbosch can expect an additional 14 extremely hot days per year by 2050, which will affect food security, exposure to extreme heat, health and water quality.

Vegetation Fires

Although critical for a healthy ecosystem, fire is a significant threat to human lives, food security, socio-economic activities and livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and other assets. This is especially true at the wildland-urban interface where vegetation fuel loads in proximity to built structures and numerous informal fires add to the likelihood and severity of fire risk. Uncontained fires will also cause damage in rural/agricultural areas where infrastructure, crops and livestock may be lost to extensive firelines.

Furthermore, in many areas land has been converted from natural vegetation to other land-cover types - some of which significantly modify the fuel loads (e.g., the establishment of forest plantations and the spread of several introduced tree species such as pines, hakea, wattles and eucalypts). Fires in vegetation with high fuel loads increase soil erosion and run-off, which negatively affects ecosystem services and increases the impact of floods, among other factors. Where severe fires have occurred due to high fuel loads, resulting soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers and dams and therefore declining water quality (and increased water treatment costs).

Floods

Floods result in millions or billions of Rands' damage to built structures or lost productivity, the loss of livelihoods and in some cases the loss of lives. A 2016 report calculated that four severe weather events between 2011 and 2014 caused more than R1.6 billion worth of damage in the Western Cape, and in the recent September 2023 severe weather event, flood-related infrastructure damage alone amounted to R2 billion. Flooding is also one of the main disaster risks affected by climate change. Changes in rainfall volume, intensity and timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures. Franschhoek saw some of the worst flood damage during the storm, recording according to various sources the highest rainfall, *circa* 300mm.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the socio-economic landscape of the Stellenbosch municipal area is confronted with a myriad of key risks that pose significant challenges to its overall well-being and the effective delivery of basic services to its residents. The intricate interplay between various factors such as economic disparities, demographic shifts, environmental vulnerabilities, and other issues creates a complex web of challenges that demand comprehensive and sustainable solutions.

One of the foremost risks lies in the widening socio-economic gap within the municipality, leading to disparities in access to basic services. This gap, if not addressed, has the potential to exacerbate existing inequalities, creating pockets of deprivation and hindering the overall development of the community. Additionally, the demographic shifts and population growth bring forth challenges related to housing, healthcare, and education, putting a strain on existing infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms.

Environmental vulnerabilities, including the impact of climate change and natural disasters, further compound the risks faced by the municipality. The potential for increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events poses a threat to infrastructure resilience and the ability to maintain consistent service delivery. Adaptation strategies and sustainable development practices must be prioritized to mitigate these environmental risks.

In light of these key risks, it is imperative for Stellenbosch Municipality to adopt a multi-faceted approach that addresses the root causes of these challenges. This involves fostering inclusive economic growth, implementing targeted social interventions, enhancing environmental sustainability measures, and promoting transparent and accountable governance practices.

Furthermore, collaboration between the municipality, local businesses, community organizations, and other stakeholders is crucial for developing resilient solutions that can withstand the complexities of the socio-economic landscape. By prioritizing proactive measures, investing in infrastructure development, and promoting community engagement, Stellenbosch Municipality can navigate these challenges and pave the way for a more sustainable and equitable future for all its residents. The effective management of these socio-economic risks is not only vital for the municipality's well-being but also for ensuring the delivery of basic services that contribute to the overall quality of life for its diverse population.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- *Urbanisation: Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Child health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

4. Poverty

- GDPR per capita: Statistics South Africa, *2023*
- Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient): Quantec Research, *2023*
- Human Development (Human Development Index): Quantec Research, *2023*

SOURCES

5. **Basic services**

- Households: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to water: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. **Safety and security**

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2023 calculations*

7. **GDPR Performance**
- GDPR Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- *GDPR Forecasts: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *International Trade: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *Tourism spend: S&P Global, 2023*

8. **Labour Market Performance**
- Wage distribution: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Formal Employment: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2023*