



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile

Stellenbosch Municipality



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Stellenbosch Municipality: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2021



Population

199 325



Households

50 792

Education

2021



Matric Pass Rate 87.9%

Learner Retention Rate 79.1%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 27.2

Poverty

2021



Gini Coefficient 0.63

Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) 58.91

Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities

8

Immunisation Rate

55.8%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

61.1

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

13.2%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential Burglaries

958

DUI

252

Drug-related Crimes

1 125

Murder

87

Sexual Offences

226

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021



Water

99.3%

Refuse Removal

82.1%



Electricity

96.8%



Sanitation

96.4%



Housing

74.5%



Road Safety

2021/22

Fatal Crashes 31

Road User Fatalities 39

Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

16.1%



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Job losses

Risk 2 Low learner retention

Risk 3 Low skills base (Labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

26.5%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

17.5%

Manufacturing

16.3%

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 Stellenbosch Municipality in relation to the broader Cape Winelands District.

GDPR PERFORMANCE

| R million (2020) | Trend (2016 – 2020) | Real GDPR growth 2021e |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|
| Primary Sector R1 059.7 (5.7%) | 0.5 | 6.7 |
| R1 022.6 million (5.5%) Agriculture, forestry & fishing  | 0.5 | 7.2 |
| R37.1 million (0.2%) Mining & quarrying  | 1.6 | -14.2 |
| Secondary Sector R3 948.9 (21.2%) | -3.7 | 3.8 |
| R3 039.7 million (16.3%) Manufacturing  | -3.4 | 5.0 |
| R222.1 million (1.2%) Electricity, gas & water  | -2.0 | 3.3 |
| R687.2 million (3.7%) Construction  | -5.0 | -1.0 |
| Tertiary Sector R13 616.9 (73.1%) | 0.1 | 4.7 |
| R3 257.3 million (17.5%) Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation  | -1.5 | 7.8 |
| R1 522.3 million (8.2%) Transport, storage & communication  | -0.8 | 6.9 |
| R4 943.2 million (26.5%) Finance, insurance, real estate & business services  | 1.9 | 3.5 |
| R1 849.5 million (9.9%) General government  | 0.7 | -0.9 |
| R2 044.7 million (11.0%) Community, social & personal services  | -0.9 | 6.2 |
| R18 625.6 (100%) Total Stellenbosch | -0.7 | 4.6 |

Sectoral Overview

In 2020, the economy of Stellenbosch was valued at R18 625.6 billion (current prices) and employed 71 911 people. Historical trends between 2016 and 2020 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of -0.7 per cent. The 2020 recession made a substantial dent in the average growth rate over the period, but load shedding and the drought within the Province also played a major role in prior years.

Estimates for 2021 however indicate a marked recovery in growth (4.6 per cent) from the effects of the COVID-19 related restrictions to economic activity in 2020. It was largely driven by growth in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (7.8 per cent) as tourism activity resumed; as well as the finance, insurance, real estate & business services (3.5 per cent); and manufacturing (5.0 per cent) sectors. The mining and quarrying (-14.2 per cent), construction (-1.0 per cent) and general government (-0.9 per cent) sectors were the only sectors that experienced further economic decline after the easing of restrictions.

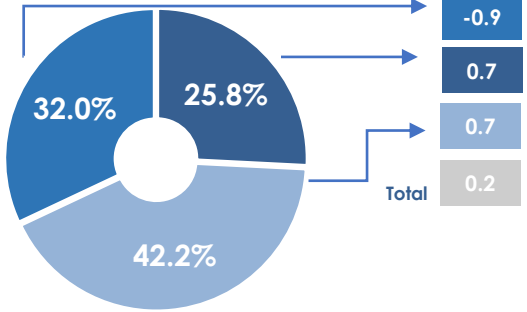
Despite the economic recovery experienced in 2021, the economy continued to shed jobs, with an estimated 2 435 net jobs lost. This was largely driven by job losses in the wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (-945 jobs); manufacturing (-338 jobs); and agriculture, forestry & fishing (-328) sectors, reflecting that employment creation is lagging the improved GDP. Only the general government sector was able to create jobs during the year.

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



Formal employment 2020

Skill Level Contribution 2020



■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

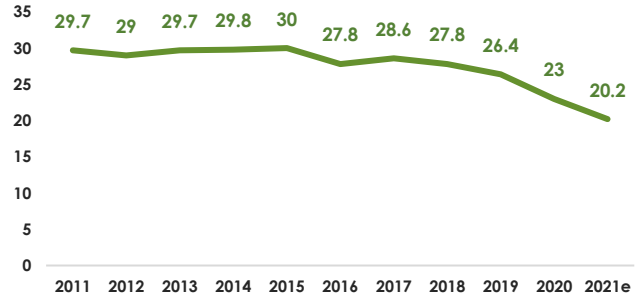
Average growth (%) 2016-2020

| | |
|--------------|------|
| Skilled | -0.9 |
| Semi-skilled | 0.7 |
| Low-skilled | 0.7 |
| Total | 0.2 |

| | Number of jobs 2020 | Number of jobs 2021 |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Skilled | 14 305 | 14 433 |
| Semi-skilled | 23 353 | 23 327 |
| Low-skilled | 17 688 | 17 675 |
| Total | 55 346 | 55 435 |

Informal employment

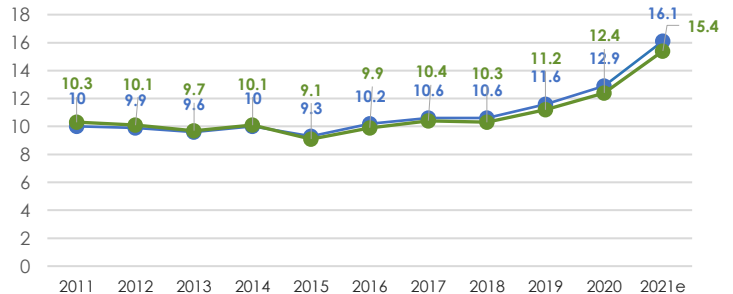
% of Total Employment



| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021e |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of jobs | 20 693 | 16 565 | 14 041 |

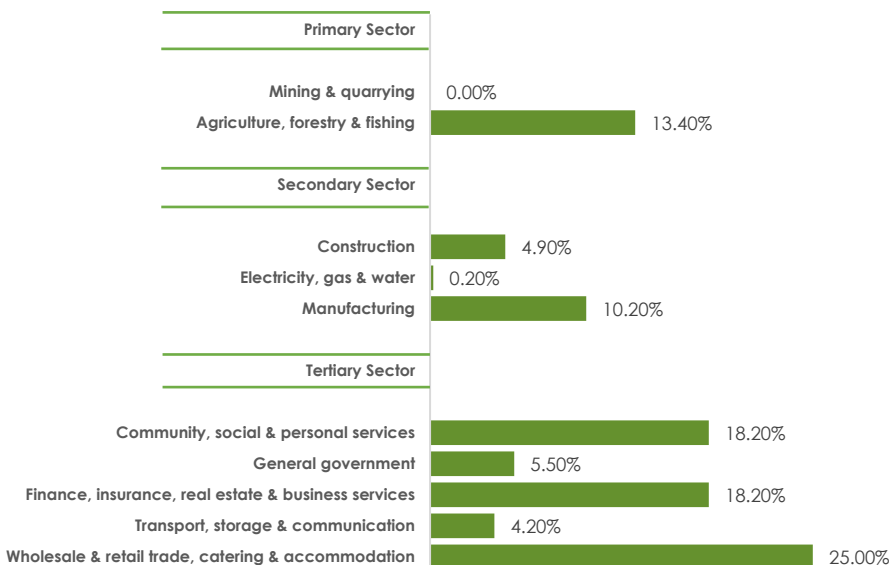


Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



● Stellenbosch ● Cape Winelands District

Sectoral employment contribution 2020



Employment

| Average annual change 2016/2020 | Number of jobs 2020 | Net change 2021 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| -1 | 27 | -3 |
| -487 | 9 698 | -331 |

| | | |
|------|-------|------|
| -32 | 3 536 | -210 |
| 1 | 149 | -3 |
| -140 | 7 309 | -338 |

| | | |
|------|--------|--------|
| -298 | 13 114 | -100 |
| 14 | 3 983 | 36 |
| 189 | 13 102 | -275 |
| -31 | 3 038 | -269 |
| -80 | 17 982 | -945 |
| -865 | 71 911 | -2 435 |

Total Stellenbosch

Economy and Labour Market Performance

Formal and Informal Employment

It is estimated that Stellenbosch's total employed will in 2021 amount to 69 476 workers, of which 55 435 (79.8 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 14 041 (20.2 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of only 0.2 per cent from 2016 to 2020 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 5.9 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.

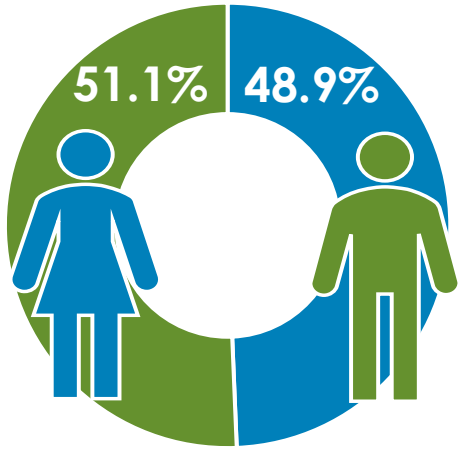
Most of the formally employed consisted of semi-skilled (42 per cent) and low-skilled (32 per cent) workers. The skilled category only contributed 25.8 per cent to total formal employment. The skilled and semi-skilled categories grew at a pace of 0.7 per cent per annum from 2016 to 2020 and notably outpaced low-skilled employment which shed 0.9 per cent of jobs per annum. The growth in the skilled categories reflects the increasing market demand for skilled labour and the need for skills development initiatives, especially with the growing tertiary sector in the Stellenbosch municipal area.

Unemployment

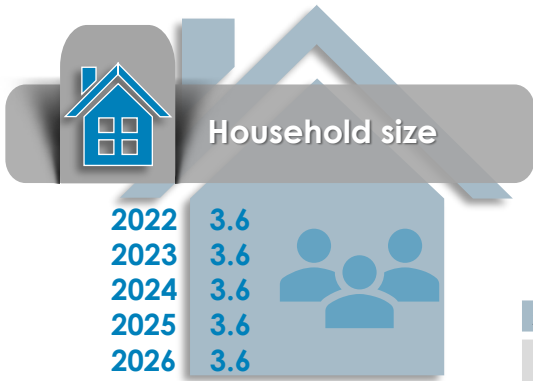
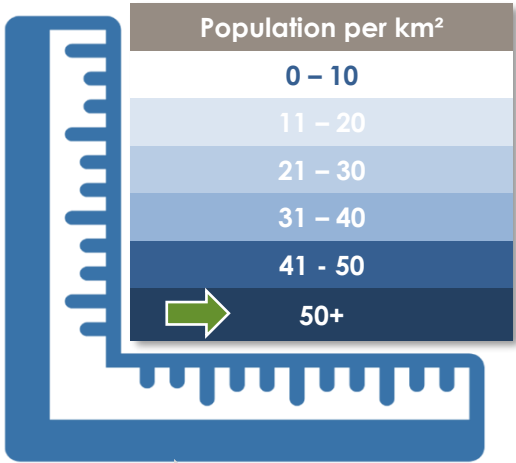
Stellenbosch (estimated at 16.1 per cent in 2021) had the second highest unemployment rate in the Cape Winelands District and is above the District (15.4 per cent) rate, but significantly below the Western Cape (25.1 per cent) unemployment rate. Unemployment has been on an upward trend from 2015 (9.3 per cent) to 2021 largely driven by the 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.

Stellenbosch

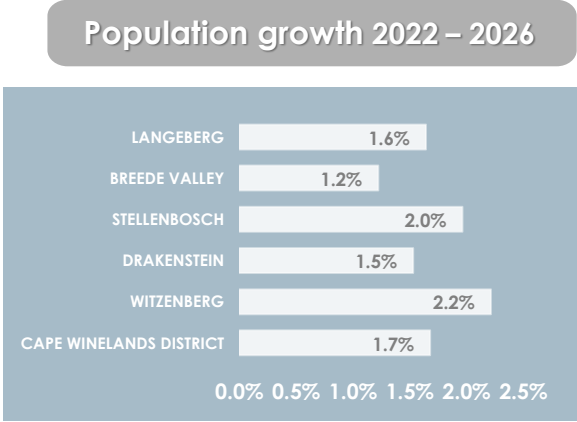
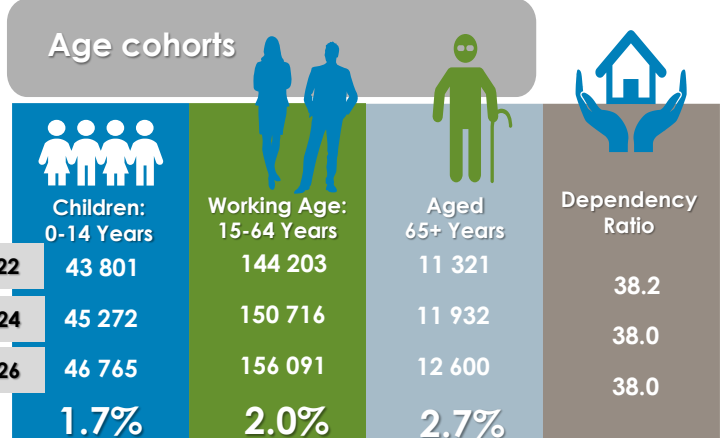
DEMOGRAPHICS



| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cape Winelands | 98.0 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 98.9 | 99.0 |
| Witzenberg | 108.9 | 110.0 | 110.3 | 110.6 | 110.3 |
| Drakenstein | 97.6 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 98.6 | 98.9 |
| Stellenbosch | 95.7 | 96.2 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.3 |
| Breede Valley | 93.9 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 94.3 | 94.3 |
| Langeberg | 96.1 | 96.9 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.4 |



| | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Stellenbosch | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Cape Winelands | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Western Cape | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |



Demographics

Population

As of 2022, 21 per cent of the Cape Winelands' population resides in the Stellenbosch municipal area. The population of the municipal area totals 199 325 persons in 2022 and is estimated to be 215 456 persons by 2026. This equates to an estimated average annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent for the period. The estimated population growth rate of Stellenbosch is therefore 0.3 percentage points higher than the estimated average annual population growth rate of the Cape Winelands District which is 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 more females than males in the Stellenbosch municipal area with a ratio of 51.1 per cent (females) to 48.9 per cent (males). The sex ratio is therefore 96, meaning that for every 100 women there are 96 men. The ratio increases slightly towards 2023 and remains unchanged from 2023 to 2026. This 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). A higher dependency ratio implies greater pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services. Between 2022 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in the 65+ age category of 2.7 per cent. This reflects possible improvements in life expectancy (an ageing population) or that more people are choosing the Stellenbosch municipal area as a retirement destination. Notable growth is also expected in the working age cohort, which results in an overall decrease in the dependency ratio towards 2026.

Household sizes

The average size of households is expected to remain constant at 3.6 people per household from 2022 to 2026. Contributing factors to the trend of a constant average household size include, but are not limited to, lower fertility rates, ageing population, divorce, cultural patterns surrounding intergenerational co-residence, as well as socioeconomic factors that shape trends in employment, education, and housing markets.

Population density

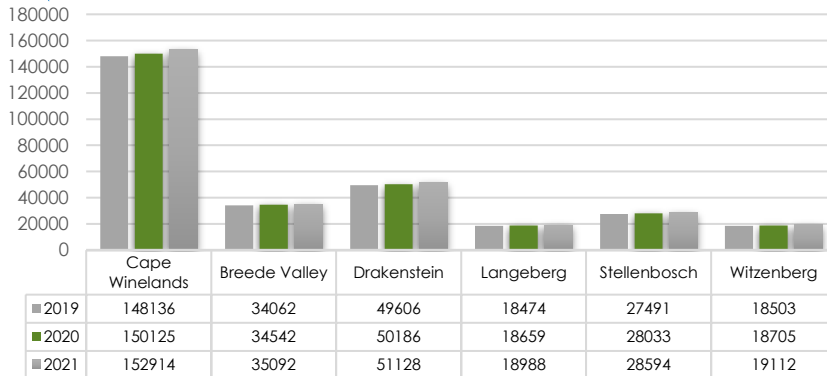
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness to rapid urbanization and assists municipalities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

- **Stellenbosch** **240 people/km²**
- Drakenstein 194 people/km²
- Breede Valley 51 people/km²
- Langeberg 27 people/km²
- Witzenberg 14 people/km²

Education



Learner enrolment



Educational facilities 2021

39

Number of schools

64.1%

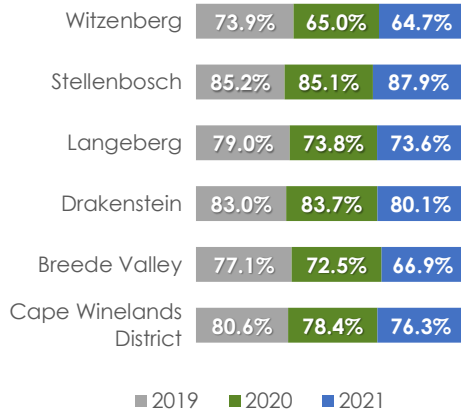
Number of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

27



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 | 28.2 | 27.7 | 28.0 |
| Stellenbosch | 26.7 | 26.8 | 27.2 |
| Breede Valley | 28.8 | 28.3 | 28.0 |



Education

Access to education

Education is one of the primary resources of change, its role is to help people acquire knowledge and skills, which can, in turn be used to acquire jobs.

Learner enrolment

A total of 27 491 learners were enrolled in 2019 in the municipal area and this number increased to 28 594 in 2021 (more than 1104 learners were enrolled compared to 2019).

Learner teacher ratio

Learner teacher ratios are indicative of the capacity of schools to accommodate more learners. Learner-teacher ratio upper limits of 40:1 in ordinary primary schools and 35:1 in ordinary high schools are set by the Department of Education. Low learner-teacher ratios are associated with more interaction between teachers and learners which could contribute to better quality education. According to the 2021 Schools Realities Publications, the learner teacher ratio is high for government only paid teachers meaning that teachers paid by government are faced with larger numbers of learners per teacher.

Although the learner teacher ratio increased from 26.7 in 2019 to 27.2 learners per teacher in 2021, it is still within the recommended range for learner-teacher ratios of 35:1-40:1, indicating least populated classrooms.

Learner Retention

The learner retention rate measures the proportion of learners in Grade 12 who were in Grade 10 two years prior. Learner retention rates can be affected by low socio- economic background, student attitudes towards education, critical thinking skills, study skills and other personal circumstances which can make it difficult for the learner to focus on education. Overcrowded classrooms are also blamed as being the corresponding reason behind learner drop out rates.

Although the learner retention rate in the Stellenbosch municipal area improved from 75.5 per cent in 2020 to 79.1 per cent in 2021, more than 20 per cent of the learners did not successfully complete their studies.

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. Stellenbosch's matric pass rate improved from 85.1 per cent in 2020 to 87.9 per cent in 2021; recording the highest matric pass rate in the district in both 2020 and 2021 in the Cape Winelands District.

Education

Education Infrastructure/ Number of schools

The number of schools within Stellenbosch municipal area is recorded at 39 in 2021. A total of R90 million will be spent in the Stellenbosch municipal area across the MTEF. This allocation will be used for upgrading and additions as well as new and replacement infrastructure in the following schools; Aviation, Elsenburg Agri School, New Klapmuts PS and HS, and New Stellenbosch PS.

Number of no-fee schools

The No-fee Schools policy abolishes school fees in the poorest 40 per cent 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 amount 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 Stellenbosch municipal area remains at 64.1 per cent in 2021.

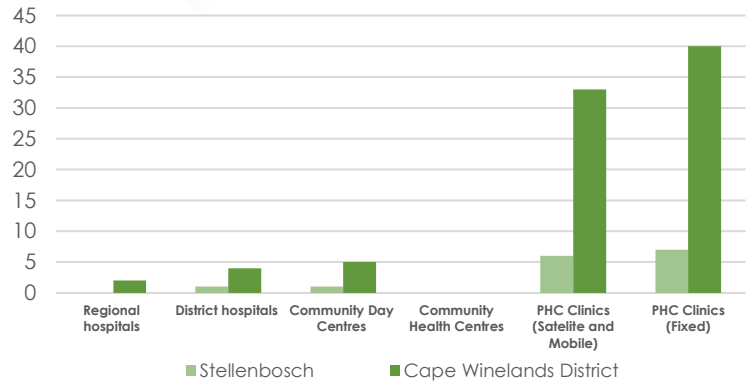
Schools with libraries and media centres

As mentioned earlier, there were 39 schools in the Stellenbosch area in 2021 of which 27 (69 per cent) were equipped with libraries. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information which is in turn directly linked to improved education outcomes.

HEALTH



Healthcare facilities



Emergency medical services

2021

| Health Indicator | Stellenbosch | Cape Winelands District |
|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| EMS Operational Ambulances | 6 | 37 |
| No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people | 0.3 | 0.4 |

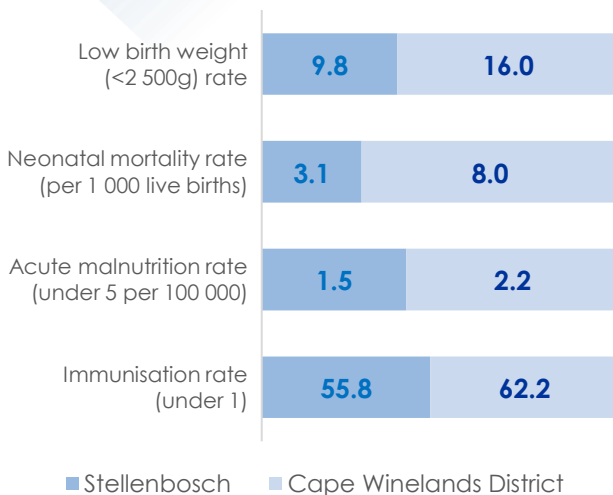
HIV/AIDS

| Area | Total Registered patients receiving ART | | Number of new ART patients | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
| Stellenbosch | 6 914 | 6 915 | 460 | 481 |
| Cape Winelands District | 32 949 | 32 719 | 2 825 | 3 780 |

Maternal health

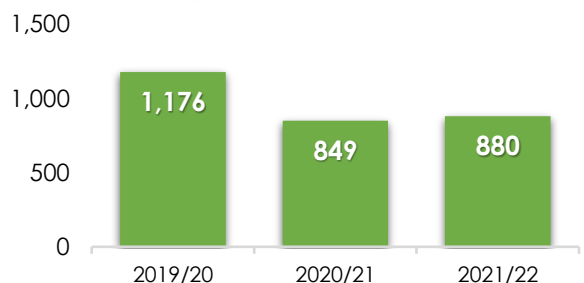
| | Maternal Mortality Ratio | | Delivery rate to women under 20 years | | Termination of pregnancy rate | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
| Stellenbosch | 57.3 | 61.1 | 11.4 | 13.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Cape Winelands District | 118.3 | 120.1 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |

Child health



Tuberculosis

Number of patients



Health

Healthcare facilities

In 2021, the Stellenbosch municipal area had 8 fixed primary healthcare facilities, comprising of 7 fixed clinics, 1 community day centre as well as 6 mobile/satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is one district hospital, 9 ART treatment sites and 10 TB clinics. The municipal area has 14 out of the (17.9 per cent) of the 78 primary healthcare facilities within the Cape Winelands district.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

The number of clients (patients) that remain committed to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) plan in the Stellenbosch municipal area increased by one patient between 2020/21 and 2021/22. In total, 6 915 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Stellenbosch municipal area in 2021/22. In turn, the number of new patients receiving ART also increased from 460 in 2020/21 to 481 in 2021/22. There has been an average annual increase of 3.65 per cent between 2020/21 (849) and 2021/22 (880) in the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the Stellenbosch municipal area.

Child health

The immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the municipal area improved slightly from 52.7 per cent in 2020/21 to 55.8 per cent in 2021/22. The overall CWD rate also improved from 60.6 per cent to 62.2 per cent across the same period. The number of malnourished children under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the municipal area increased notably from 0.9 in 2020/21 to 1.5 in 2021/22. The CWD also increased from 1.8 per cent to 2.2 per cent while the Provincial average changed from 0.9 to 1.3 per cent. The neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1 000 live births before 28 days of life) for the municipal area declined from 6.3 in 2020/21 to 3.1 in 2021/22. The rate was still notably below the CWD average of 8.0. A total of 9.8 per cent of all babies born in facility in the municipal area in 2021/22 weighed less than 2 500 grams, indicating possible challenges with long-term maternal malnutrition and poor health care in pregnancy.

Maternal health

In 2020/21, the Stellenbosch municipal area recorded the lowest number of maternal deaths (57.3) and teenage pregnancies (11.4 per cent) in the CWD, however this increased to 61.1 per cent (maternal deaths) and 13.2 per cent (teenage pregnancies) in 2021/22. However, the termination of pregnancy rate (0.6 per cent) remained unchanged across this period.

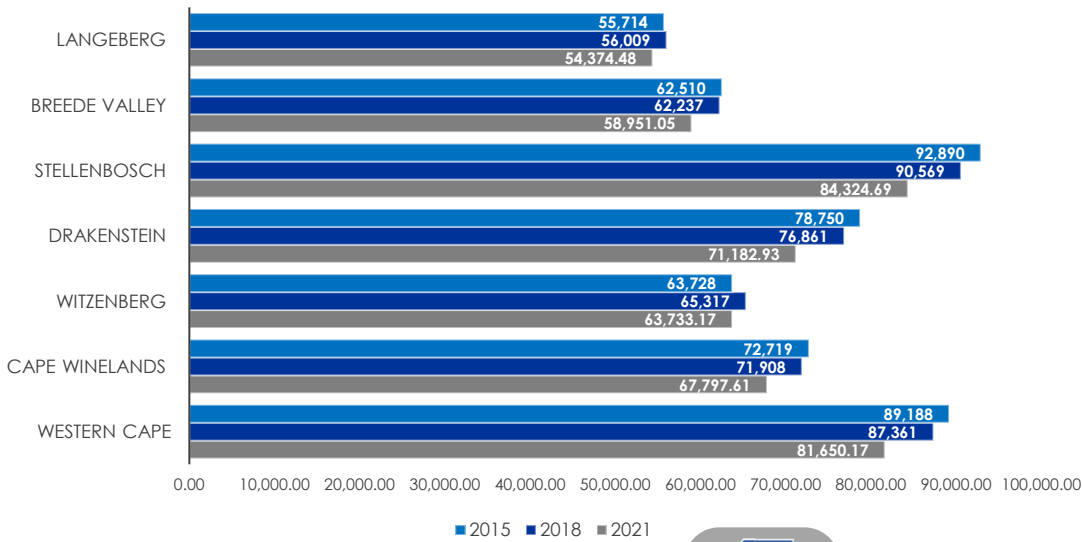
Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. The Stellenbosch municipal area had a total of 6 ambulances servicing the region, which translates to 0.3 ambulances per 10 000 people in 2021. This number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers and remained unchanged between 2020/21 and 2021/22.

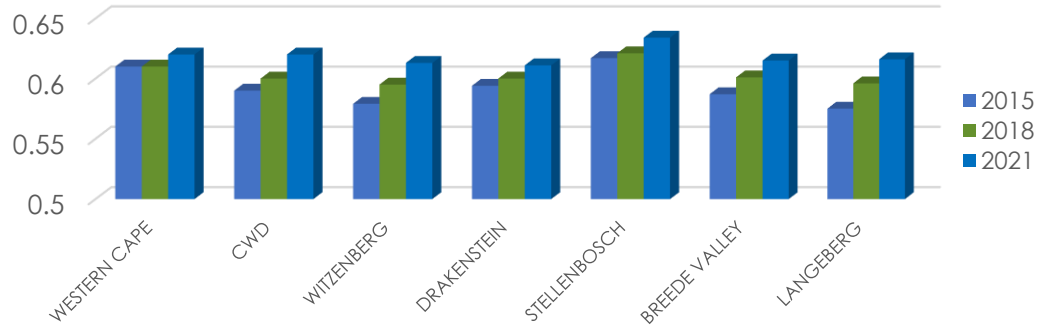
POVERTY



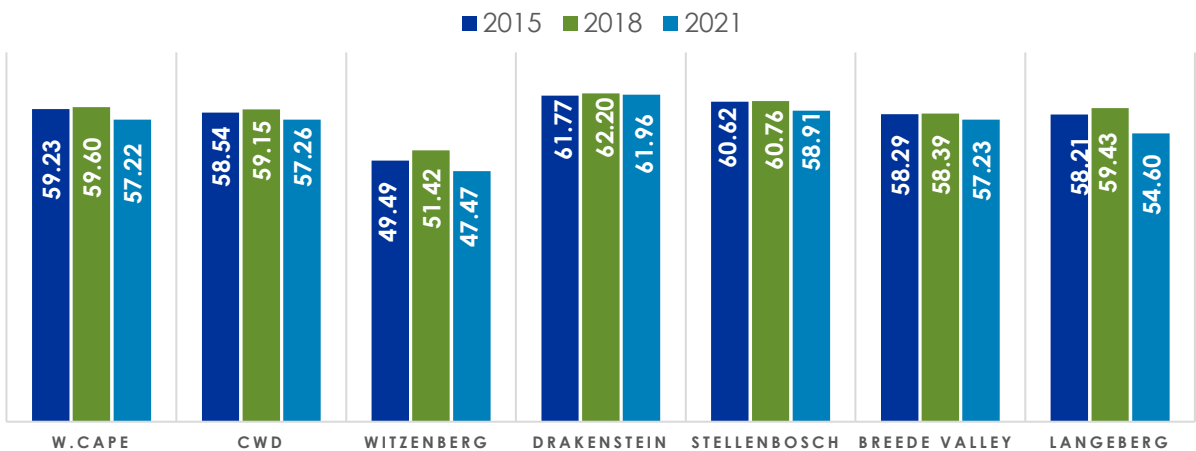
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Poverty Line



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

An increase in GDPR per capita, i.e., GDPR per person, is experienced only if the economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. At R67 798 in 2021, the Cape Winelands District's real GDPR per capita is below that of the Western Cape's figure of R81 650 for the same period. However, Stellenbosch has outperformed both the District and the Province by recording a per capita income figure of R84 325 in 2021.

This figure is the highest recorded across the Cape Winelands District in 2021. While the 2021 figure has regressed moderately for the period 2015 – 2021, the robust economic potential of the municipality is highlighted by its persistent high level of per capita incomes recorded, despite the recent recessionary economic environment coupled with COVID-19 which restricted economic activity both regionally and globally.

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.

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has increased in Cape Winelands District between 2015 (0.59) and 2021 (0.62). These disparities in income are certain to worsen across the ensuing MTREF given the potential aftereffects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Stellenbosch has displayed a similar trend to that of the District's trajectory with inequality levels worsening from 0.62 in 2015 to 0.63 in 2021.

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, 58.91 per cent of Stellenbosch's population fell below the UBPL. This figure improved marginally from the 60.62 per cent and 60.76 per cent recorded for the periods 2015 and 2018, respectively. Stellenbosch along with Drakenstein (61.96 per cent in 2021) represent the highest proportion of people living in poverty across the Cape Winelands District, while the Stellenbosch figure of 58.91 per cent is marginally above that of the District figure (57.26 per cent) recorded in 2021.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Total number of households

50 792

Stellenbosch

236 480

Cape Winelands District

Formal main dwelling

37 826

Stellenbosch

194 858

Cape Winelands District

74.5%

82.4%

57.5% Stellenbosch
68.9% Cape Winelands

House/brick structure
on separate stand/yard

0.1% Stellenbosch
0.1% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling

15.9% Stellenbosch
12.3% Cape Winelands

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

0.7% Stellenbosch
0.6% Cape Winelands

Other/Unspecified

1.0% Stellenbosch
1.2% Cape Winelands

House/flat/room in
backyard

5.9% Stellenbosch
6.1% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling in
backyard

18.8% Stellenbosch
10.8% Cape Winelands

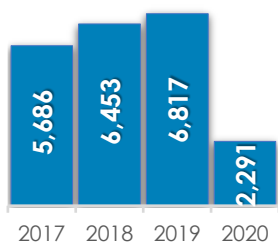
Informal dwelling not
in backyard



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

Stellenbosch 99.3%
Cape Winelands 99.4%

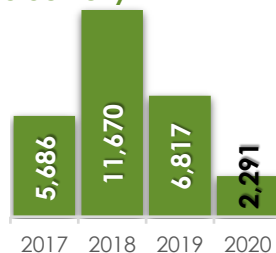
Free basic
water



Electricity (incl. generator)
as primary source of
lighting

Stellenbosch 96.8%
Cape Winelands 96.2%

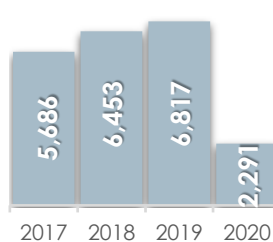
Free basic
electricity



Flush/chemical toilet

Stellenbosch 96.4%
Cape Winelands 96.6%

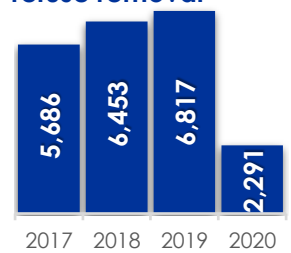
Free basic
sanitation



Refuse removal at least
once a week

Stellenbosch 82.1%
Cape Winelands 77.6%

Free basic
refuse removal



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 50 792 households in the Stellenbosch municipal area, 74.5 per cent had access to formal housing. This is lower than the Cape Winelands District average of 82.4 per cent. The area also had a substantially higher proportion of informal dwellings, a total of 24.7 per cent compared with the District's total of 16.9 per cent.

Service access levels within the municipal area were considerably higher than the access to formal housing, with access to piped water inside dwelling/yard or communal/neighbor's tap at 99.3 per cent, access to a flush or chemical toilet at 96.4 per cent, access to electricity (including a generator) for lighting at 96.8 per cent and the removal of refuse at least weekly by local authority at 82.1 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District figures for electricity and refuse removal services.

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 Stellenbosch municipal area has declined sharply in 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 which is used.

SAFETY AND SECURITY



| | | MURDER | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Actual Number | Stellenbosch | | 67 | 70 | 87 |
| | Cape Winelands District | | 381 | 394 | 414 |
| Per 100 000 | Stellenbosch | | 36 | 36 | 44 |
| | Cape Winelands District | | 41 | 42 | 43 |

SEXUAL OFFENCES

2019/20

2020/22

2021/22

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Actual Number | Stellenbosch | 238 | 202 | 226 |
| | Cape Winelands District | 1 012 | 790 | 806 |
| Per 100 000 | Stellenbosch | 126 | 105 | 115 |
| | Cape Winelands District | 110 | 84 | 84 |



DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES

2019/20

2020/21

2021/22

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Actual Number | Stellenbosch | 2 188 | 1 589 | 1 125 |
| | Cape Winelands District | 7 933 | 5 903 | 5 729 |
| Per 100 000 | Stellenbosch | 1 163 | 826 | 575 |
| | Cape Winelands District | 859 | 628 | 600 |



Actual Number

Stellenbosch

2019/20

2020/21

2021/22

Cape Winelands District

980

495

819

Per 100 000

Stellenbosch

136

80

128

Cape Winelands District

106

53

86

Fatal Crashes

Stellenbosch

34

34

31

Road user Fatalities

Stellenbosch

37

35

39



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

2019/20

2020/21

2021/22

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Actual Number | Stellenbosch | 1 273 | 971 | 958 |
| | Cape Winelands District | 5 529 | 4 884 | 4 273 |
| Per 100 000 | Stellenbosch | 677 | 505 | 489 |
| | Cape Winelands District | 599 | 519 | 448 |



Safety and Security

Murder

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

Within the Stellenbosch area, the number of murders increased from 67 in 2019/20 to 70 in 2020/21, increasing further to 87 in 2021/22. The Stellenbosch municipal area's murder rate (per 100 000 people) increased from 36 in 2020/21 to 44 in 2021/22, the murder rate (per 100 000 people) for the Cape Winelands District also increased from 42 to 43 for the same period.

Sexual Offences

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

In 2022, there were 226 sexual offences in the Stellenbosch area compared to 806 reported cases in the Cape Winelands District. The incidence of sexual offences (per 100 000 people) in Stellenbosch municipal area (115) was higher than that of the District (84) in 2021/22.

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 crime within the Stellenbosch area decreased from 1 589 cases in 2020/21 to 1 125 cases in 2021/22. The Cape Winelands District's drug-related offences decreased sharply from 5 903 in 2020/21 to 5 729 in 2021/22. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, with 575 drug-related offences per 100 000 people in 2021/22, the Stellenbosch area's rate is below the District's 600 per 100 000 population.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

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

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Stellenbosch area increased from 153 in 2020/21 to 252 in 2021/22. This translates into a rate of 128 per 100 000 people in 2021/22, which is above the District's 86 per 100 000 people.

Road user fatalities

Road users that died in or during a crash i.e. drivers, cyclists, passengers, pedestrians.

The number of road user fatalities in the Stellenbosch area increased from 35 in 2020/21 to 39 in 2021/22. While the number of fatal crashes decreased from 34 to 31 for the same reference period.

Residential Burglaries

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

The number of residential burglaries in the Stellenbosch area decreased from 971 in 2020/21 to 958 in 2021/22. Stellenbosch municipal area's rate of 489 per 100 000 population is above the District's 448 for 2021/22.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2022*
- 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*

SOURCES

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*