



Western Cape
Government
FOR YOU



#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2022 Socio-Economic Profile

Witzenberg Municipality



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Witzenberg: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2022; Actual households, 2021



Population

153 475



Households

33 005

Education

2021



Matric Pass Rate **64.7%**

Learner Retention Rate **67.4%**

Learner-Teacher Ratio **28.6**

Poverty

2021



Gini Coefficient **0.61**

Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **47.5%**

Health

2021/22



Primary Health Care Facilities

8

excl. mobile/satellite

Immunisation Rate

79.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

68.5

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women U/18

17.0%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2021/22



Residential Burglaries

606

DUI

324

Drug-related Crimes

969

Murder

74

Sexual Offences

92

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2021



Water

99.6%

Refuse Removal

62.9%



Electricity

95.5%



Sanitation

97.3%



Housing

86.9%



Road Safety

2021/22

Fatal Crashes **21**

Road User Fatalities **25**

Labour

2021

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

10.1



Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Low learner retention and poor educational outcomes

Risk 2 Rising unemployment

Risk 3 Low skills base (labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

20.8%

Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

15.4%

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing

14.5%

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 Witzenberg Municipality in relation to the broader Cape Winelands District.











GDPR PERFORMANCE

Sectoral Overview

In 2020, the economy of Witzenberg was valued at R10 361 billion (current prices) and employed 59 731 people. Historical trends between 2016 and 2020 indicate that the municipal area realised an average annual growth rate of 1.3 per cent. Witzenberg is the only municipal area within the District to record growth during this period. All other municipal areas within the District recorded contractions during 2020, with growth negatively affected by restrictions to economic activity.

Estimates for 2021 however depict a marked recovery in growth (7.3 per cent) for the Witzenberg municipal area. This is also the highest GDPR growth recorded in the District for 2021. It was largely driven by growth in the transport, storage, and communication sector (12.2 per cent); as well as the wholesale, retail trade, catering & accommodation (8.9 per cent) and community, social & personal services (8.7 per cent). The mining and quarrying (-10.6 per cent) and construction (-0.2 per cent) sectors were the only sectors that experienced further economic decline after the easing of restrictions.

Despite the economic recovery experienced in 2021, the economy continued to shed jobs, with an estimated 807 net jobs lost. This was largely driven by job losses in the agriculture, forestry & fishing (-617) and wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation (-346 jobs) sectors, reflecting that employment creation is lagging the improved GDP. Only the community, social & personal services; general government sector, and the finance, insurance, real estate & business services sector was able to create jobs during the year.

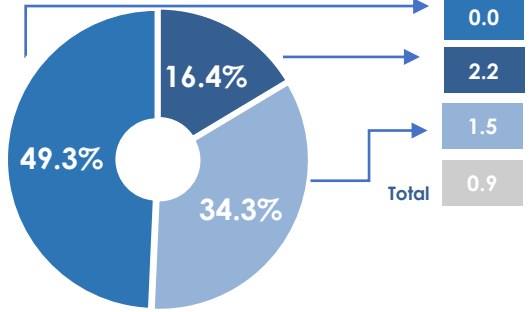
R million (2020)		Trend (2016 – 2020)	Real GDPR growth 2021e
Primary Sector R1 510.1 (14.6%)		1.5	8.4
R1 506.8 million (14.5%) Agriculture, forestry & fishing		1.5	8.4
R3.2 million (0.0%) Mining & quarrying		6.2	-10.6
Secondary Sector R2 322.7 (22.4%)		-0.9	5.5
R1 385.9 million (13.4%) Manufacturing		0.3	8.5
R316.5 million (3.1%) Electricity, gas & water		-0.2	4.8
R620.3 million (6.0%) Construction		-3.2	-0.2
Tertiary Sector R6 528.4 (63.0%)		2.2	7.7
R1 598.0 million (15.4%) Wholesale & retail trade, catering & accommodation		-0.7	8.9
R506.7 million (4.9%) Transport, storage & communication		-2.2	12.2
R2 155.8 million (20.8%) Finance, insurance, real estate & business services		5.6	6.8
R1 212.0 million (11.7%) General government		3.3	5.2
R1 056.0 million (10.2%) Community, social & personal services		1.9	8.7
R10 361.2 (100%) Total Witzenberg		1.3	7.3

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE



Formal employment 2020

Skill Level Contribution 2020



Average growth (%) 2016-2020

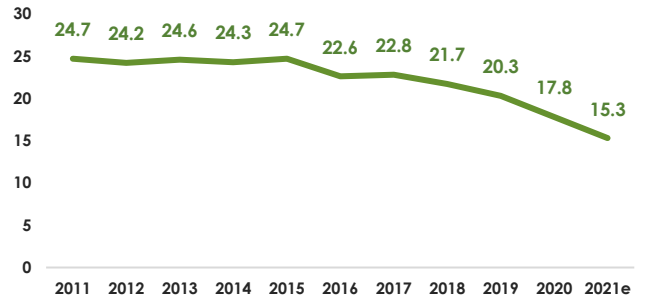
0.0
2.2
1.5
Total 0.9

■ Skilled ■ Semi-skilled ■ Low-skilled

	Number of jobs 2020	Number of jobs 2021
Skilled	8 056	8 273
Semi-skilled	16 818	16 990
Low-skilled	24 211	24 625
Total	49 085	49 888

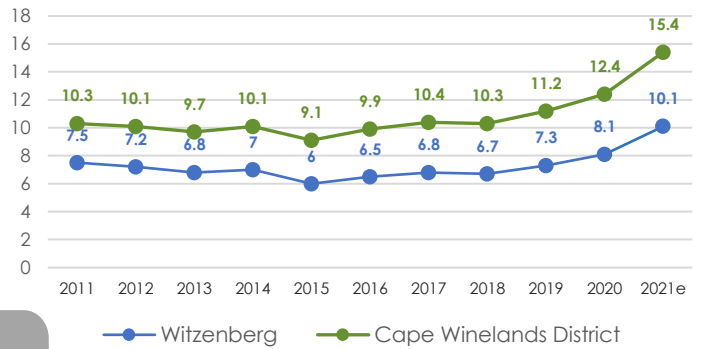
Informal employment

% of Total Employment

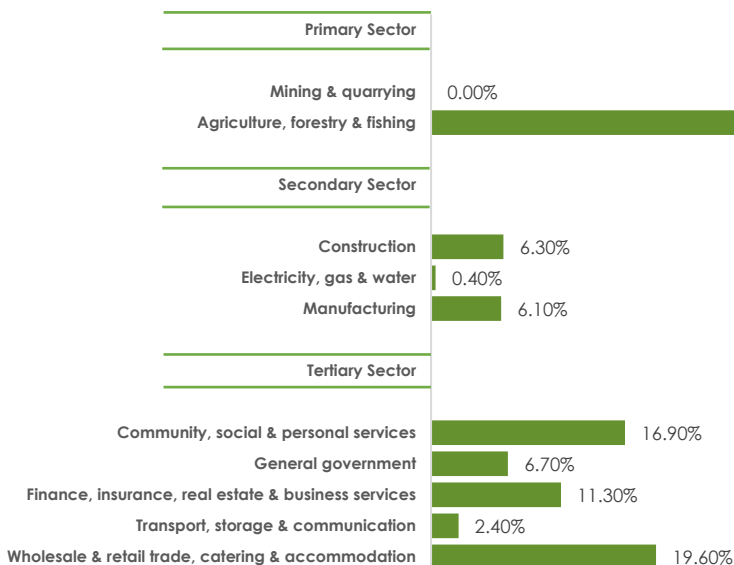


	2019	2020	2021e
Number of jobs	12 964	10 646	9 036

Unemployment rate 2011 - 2021



Sectoral employment contribution 2020



Employment

Average annual change 2016/2020	Number of jobs 2020	Net change 2021
0	5	-
-866	18 155	-617

71	3 734	-94
6	224	-
9	3 643	-83

128	10 108	282
114	3998	106
244	6 771	49
2	1409	-104
223	11 684	-346

Total Witzenberg	-69	59 731	-807
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Economy and Labour Market Performance

Formal and Informal Employment

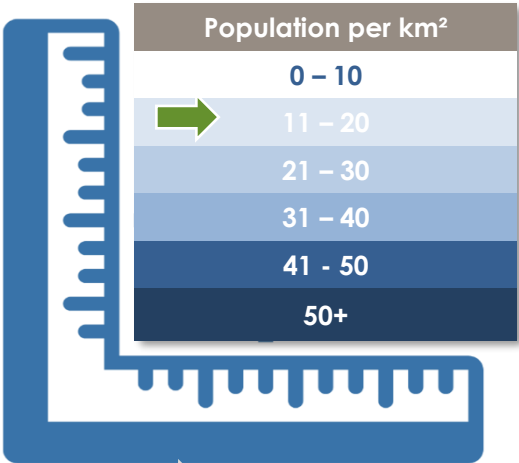
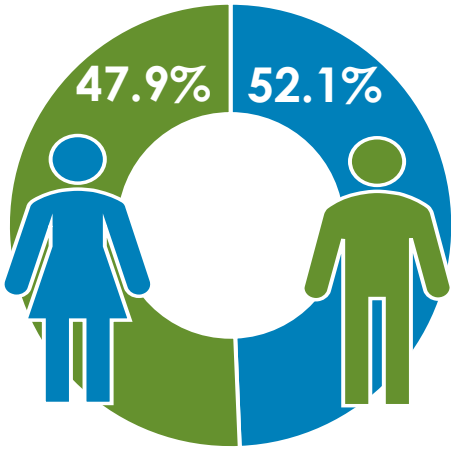
It is estimated that Witzenberg's total employed will in 2021 amount to 58 924 workers, of which 49 888 (84.7 per cent) are employed in the formal sector and 9 036 (15.3 per cent) are informally employed. Employment in the formal sector had an annual average increase of only 0.9 per cent from 2016 to 2020 while the informal sector suffered an annual average decline of 6.19 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 low-skilled (49.3 per cent) and semi-skilled (34.3 per cent) workers. The skilled category only contributed 16.4 per cent to total formal employment. From 2016 to 2020, the skilled category grew at a pace of 2.2 per cent per annum, followed by the semi-skilled category which grew at a pace of 1.5 per cent per annum, both of which outpaced the low-skilled employment category which experienced no growth over the period. The growth in the skilled and semi-skilled categories reflects the increasing market demand for skilled labour and the need for skills development initiatives, particularly considering the growing tertiary sector in the Witzenberg municipal area.

Unemployment

Witzenberg (estimated at 10.1 per cent in 2021) had the lowest unemployment rate in the Cape Winelands District. The unemployment rate in the municipal area is below the District average of 15.4 per cent and significantly below the Provincial rate of 25.1 per cent. Despite this, unemployment has been on an upward trajectory since 2015, and is largely driven by job losses as a result of the drought, loadshedding and economic recession over this period. The not economically active population has also increased from 2020 to 2021, as job losses and an insufficient supply of jobs have led to an increasing number of discouraged work-seekers. Unfortunately, most job losses affected low skilled and informal workers who are more vulnerable to living in poverty during times of economic decline.

DEMOGRAPHICS

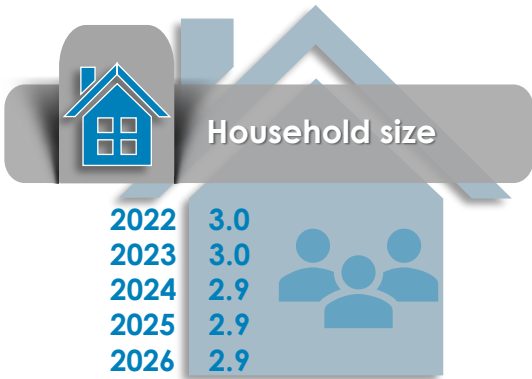


Number of males per 100 females

	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

Current Population 2022
153 475

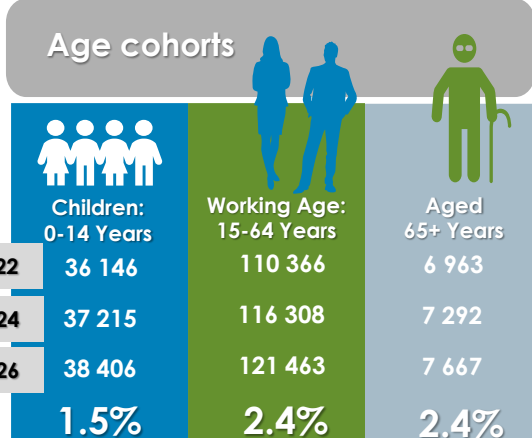
Estimated Population 2026
167 536



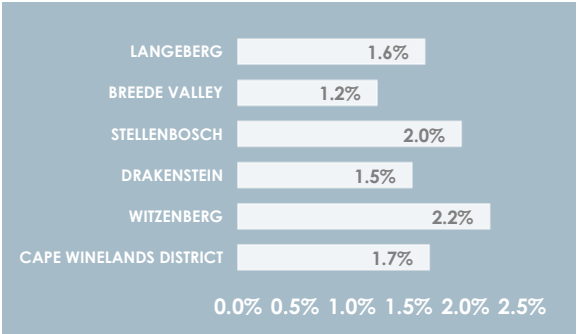
Population growth



	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Witzenberg	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.9
Cape Winelands	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Western Cape	2.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6



Population growth 2022 – 2026



Demographics

Population

As of 2022, 16 per cent of the Cape Winelands' population resides in the Witzenberg municipal area. The population totals 153 475 persons in 2022 and is estimated to be 167 536 persons by 2026. This equates to an estimated average annual growth rate of 2.2 per cent for the period. The estimated population growth rate of Witzenberg is therefore 0.5 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 males than females in the Witzenberg municipal area with a ratio of 52.1 per cent (males) to 47.9 per cent (females). The sex ratio is therefore 109, meaning that for every 100 women there are 109 men. The ratio increases towards 2025, before declining slightly 2026. The increase could be attributed to various factors such as a decrease in male mortality rates and the potential inflow of working males.

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). Between 2022 and 2026, the largest population growth was recorded in both the working age (15-64) and 65+ age category at 2.4 per cent. These predicted growth rates decrease the dependency ratio from 39.1 in 2022 to 37.9 in 2026. The decreasing dependency ratio is beneficial as it implies less pressure on social systems and municipal services. It indicates that a smaller proportion of the Witzenberg population is not working, and, as a result, there is less strain placed on the government for support and the working population to support the non-working population.

Household sizes

The average size of households is expected to remain constant at 3 people per household from 2022 to 2023 the decline slightly to 2.9 towards 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

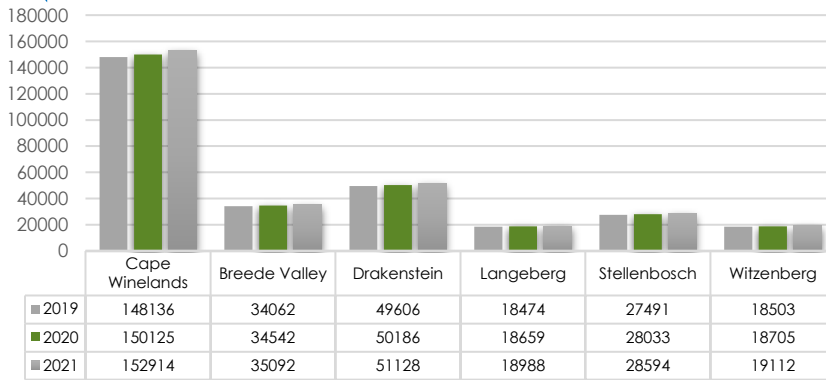
Population density is the measurement of the number of people that make up a population in a defined area. Factors affecting population density include economic, social, connectivity/location and accessibility factors. These figures improve responsiveness to rapid urbanization and assists municipalities with planning and budgeting for effective service delivery and combatting environmental risks. In 2022, the population density of the Witzenberg municipal area was the lowest in the District, at 14 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

53

Number of schools

83%

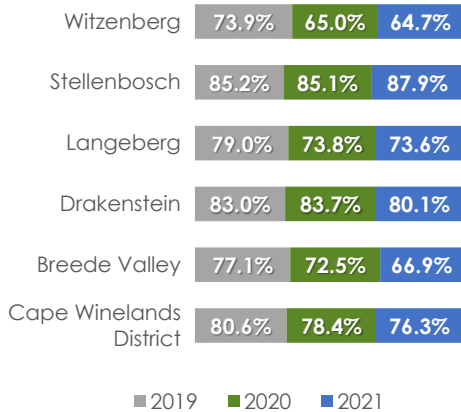
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

15



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

Learner enrolment

Learner enrolment in the Witzenberg municipal area increased from 18 503 in 2019 to 19 112 in 2021 (an enrolment of 609 more learners compared to 2019).

Learner teacher ratio

Class sizes in South African public schools are often large even by developing country standards (Gustafsson & Mabogoane, 2012), and while mixed evidence exists relating to the causal effect of class size, smaller class sizes are often seen as an effective tool for improving learner outcomes (Altinok & Kingdon, 2012). Low learner-teacher ratios are associated with more interaction between teachers and learners which could contribute to better quality education.

Learner teacher ratios are indicative of the capacity of schools to accommodate more learners. The Department of Education sets learner-teacher ratio upper limits of 40:1 in ordinary primary schools and 35:1 in ordinary high schools. According to the 2021 School Realities publication, when counting only state-paid educators in the Western Cape, the average learner-teacher ratio was 39.8, a much higher ratio than the average ratio of 31.9 for schools with both state-paid and school-governing-body-paid educators. This reflects the potential challenges faced by state-funded public schools. In the Witzenberg municipal area, the average learner-teacher ratio for 2021 is 29:1 which is lower than the recommended upper limits of 35:1-40:1, enabling the possibility of higher-quality learning opportunities and more individualized teaching.

Learner Retention Rate

Learner retention is the complement of dropout and is defined as the continued participation of learners in the schooling system until the completion of the compulsory schooling phase (Department of Education, 2008). The data reflects the learner retention rate as the proportion of learners in Grade 12 who were in Grade 10 two years prior.

The learner retention in the Witzenberg municipal area is on an upward trajectory, increasing from 59.4 per cent in 2019 to 67.4 per cent in 2021. This is a positive indication of an improvement in the efficiency and quality of the schooling system. It is important to consider the socio-economic conditions of learners and implement retention strategies so learners may gain the necessary skills to contribute to the country's economy. The Province has a 'Perform to Transform' strategy that includes a 'Growth Mindset' programme directed at learners. The aim of the programme is to transform the mindset of learners and improve learner results. The Witzenberg municipal area has many identified schools for the Growth Mindset programme for 2019-2021, including Bella Vista PS, Bella Vista Hoërskool, Skurweberg Sekondêre Skool, Charlie Hofmeyr Hoërskool, Tulbagh Hoërskool and Wolseley Sekondêr.

Although learner retention is improving, it is worth noting that more than 30 per cent of learners in Grade 10 – 12 are dropping out of school. This requires targeted intervention.

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. Witzenberg's matric pass rate is on a declining trajectory, from 73.9 per cent in 2019 to 64.7 per cent in 2021. This is the lowest rate when compared to other municipalities within the District. These results also do not take into consideration the drop-out rate which as stated above, is more than 30 per cent of learners.

Education

Number of schools and education infrastructure

The number of public ordinary schools within the Witzenberg municipal area is recorded at 53 in 2021, which has remained unchanged over the past few years. The Western Cape Education Department has outlined the budget for education infrastructure which amounts to R25 million for the 2022/23 financial year. This allocation will be used for new and replacement infrastructure for Waveren Secondary School.

Number of no-fee schools

The No-fee Schools policy abolishes school fees in the poorest 40% of schools nationally for learners from Grade R to Grade 9. As per the policy, schools that do not charge fees will be allocated a larger portion of funding from the national budget per learner, to make up for the fees that would have been charged. The proportion of no-fee schools in the Witzenberg municipal area remains at 83 per cent in 2021, a total of 44 schools.

Schools with libraries and media centres

Of the 53 schools in the Witzenberg municipal area, 15 are equipped with libraries, and 1 under construction at Tulbagh High School. The availability of library facilities within schools contribute towards narrowing the academic attainment gap by allowing students access to information, this in turn is directly linked to improved educational outcomes.

HEALTH

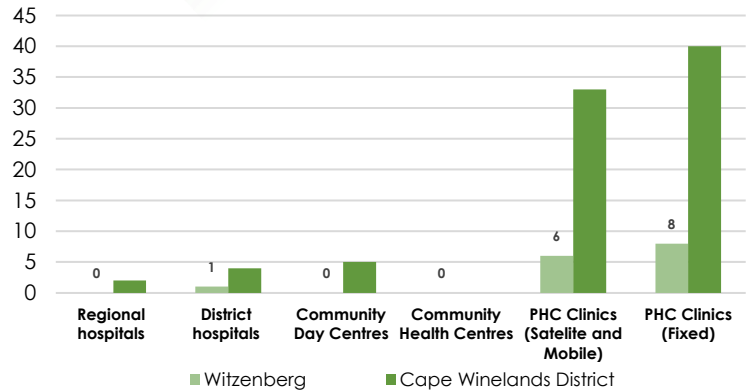


HIV/AIDS

Area	Total Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Witzenberg	6 810	5 369	594	522
Cape Winelands District	32 949	32 719	2 825	3 780



Healthcare facilities



Maternal health

	Maternal Mortality Ratio		Delivery rate to women under 20 years		Termination of pregnancy rate	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Witzenberg	204.4	68.5	15.9	17.0	0.3	0.3
Cape Winelands District	118.3	120.1	13.6	14.0	0.7	0.7



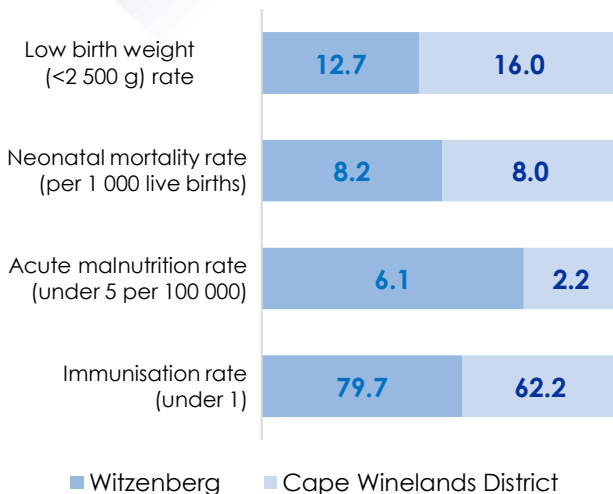
Emergency medical services

2021

Health Indicator	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands District
EMS Operational Ambulances	5	37
No. of operational ambulances per 10 000 people	0.3	0.4

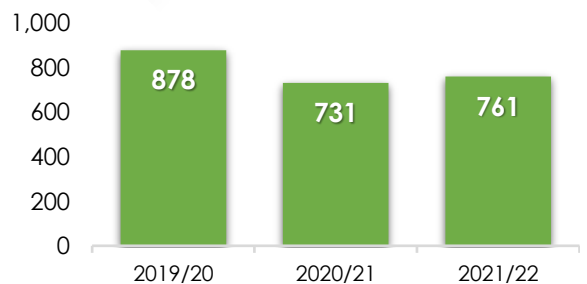


Child health



Tuberculosis

Number of patients



Healthcare facilities

In 2021 the Witzenberg municipal area had 8 fixed primary healthcare clinics and 6 mobile/satellite clinics. In addition to these primary healthcare facilities, there is 1 district hospital, as well as 9 ART treatment sites and 10 TB clinics. The municipal area has 34 out of 207 (16.4 per cent) healthcare facilities within the Cape Winelands District.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

Witzenberg's total registered patients receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) decreased by 1 441 patients, from 6 810 in 2020/21 to 5 369 in 2021/22. In turn, the number of new patients receiving ART also decreased from 594 in 2020/21 to 522 in 2021/22. A total of 32 719 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Cape Winelands District, with the Witzenberg municipal area representing 16.4 per cent of these patients. There has been an average annual decrease of 7.1 per cent between 2016/17 (1 100) and 2021/22 (761) in the number of registered patients receiving TB treatment in the Witzenberg municipal area. Continuous ART is important for maintaining viral suppression. When ART is discontinued, it could lead to an increase in the transmission of HIV to others, as well as high care costs.

Child health

The Witzenberg municipal area has the largest immunisation coverage rate for children under the age of one in the Cape Winelands District. Immunisation rates improved from 77.2 per cent in 2020/21 to 79.7 per cent in 2021/22. These immunization rates show that parents understand the critical importance of immunization in protecting their children against preventable infectious diseases. The overall CWD rate also improved from 60.6 per cent to 62.2 per cent across the same period. In terms of the CWD immunization rates, there is a need for awareness campaigns to improve immunization rates in the District. The number of malnourished children under five years of age (severe acute malnutrition) per 100 000 people in the municipal area increased from 4.1 in 2020/21 to 6.1 in 2021/22. The malnutrition rate in fact increased for all municipal areas within the District, apart from Breede Valley.

Between 2016/17 and 2021/22, the neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births before 28 days of life) for the municipal area declined at a moderating rate from 15.0 in 2016/17, to 8.2 in 2021/22. The 2021/22 neonatal mortality rate is in line with the Province and CWD rate of 8.0. A total of 12.7 per cent of all babies born in a 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. It is however an improvement from the 15.7 per cent recorded in 2020/21 and is also below the District rate of 16 per cent. Witzenberg's total also compares favourably to the Provincial average of 14.7 per cent.

Maternal health

The maternal mortality in facility ratio (MMFR) is the number of maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. The MMFR refers to death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. It is an important measure of human and social development and provides an indication of access to health care and the responsiveness of the health care system to women's needs. In the Witzenberg area, the ratio decreased from 204.4 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020/21 to 68.5 in 2021/22, indicating that Witzenberg is experiencing a decrease in MMFR. This is contrary to the District rate which increased from 118.3 deaths per 100 000 live births in 2020/21 to 120.1 in 2021/22. The delivery rate to women under 19 years of age in the Witzenberg municipal area increased from 15.9 per cent in 2020/21 to 17.0 per cent in 2021/22. This is the highest teenage pregnancy rate within the Cape Winelands District. The termination of pregnancy rate remained unchanged at 0.3 per cent between 2020/21 and 2021/22.

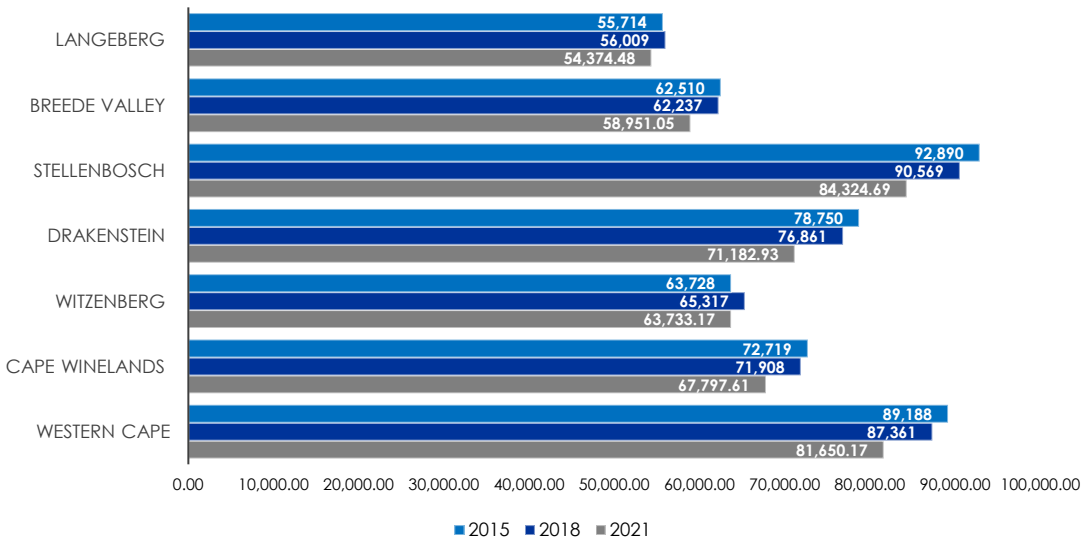
Emergency medical services

The provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. In 2021, the Witzenberg municipal area had a total 0.3 ambulances per 10 000 people servicing the municipal area. This number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

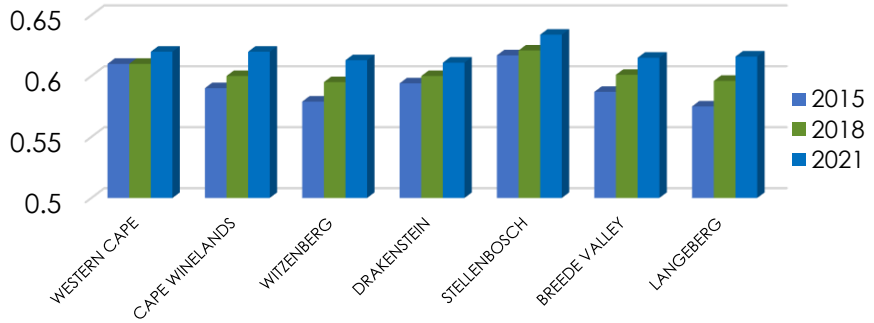
POVERTY



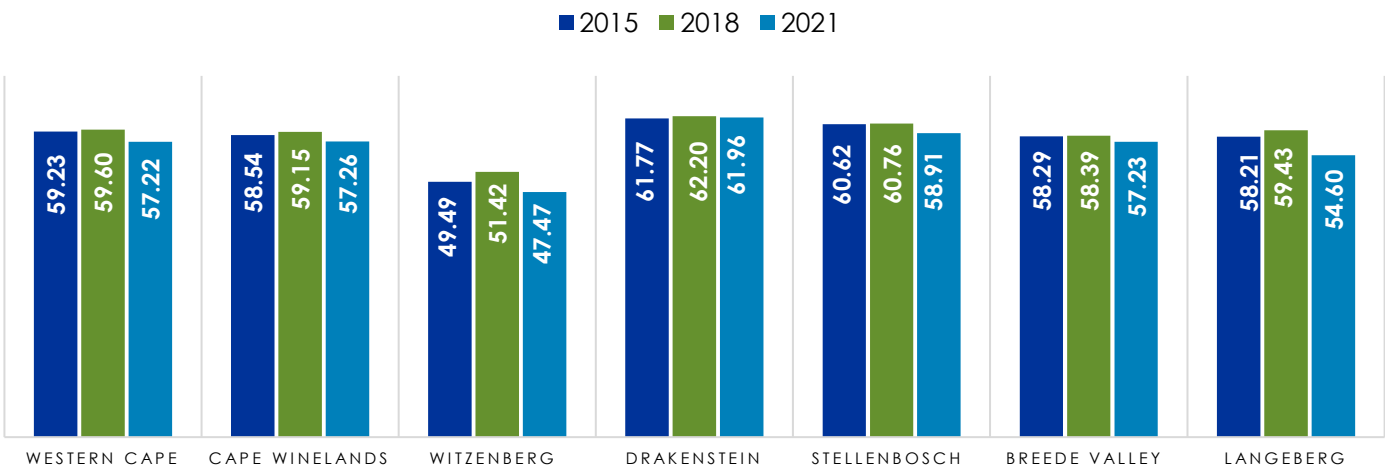
GDP per capita



Income inequality



Poverty Line



Poverty

GDPR Per Capita

GDPR per capita is the measure of economic output that accounts for the total number of people. It is achieved by dividing the municipal area's total GDP by its total population in a particular year. An increase in GDPR per capita, i.e., GDPR per person, is experienced only if the economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. At R63 733 in 2021 (current prices), Witzenberg's GDPR per capita is below that of the CWD (R67 798) and significantly below that of the Western Cape (R81 650).

Income Inequality

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

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. 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. The Witzenberg municipal area has displayed a similar trend to that of the District's trajectory with inequality levels worsening from 0.58 in 2015 to 0.61 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, 47.5 per cent of Witzenberg's population fell below the UBPL. This figure improved from the 49.5 per cent and 51.4 per cent recorded for the periods 2015 and 2018, respectively. The Witzenberg municipal area represents the lowest proportion of people living in poverty when compared to other municipalities in the District and is below that of the District figure (57.3 per cent) recorded in 2021.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

Total number of households

33 005

Witzenberg

236 480

Cape Winelands District

Formal main dwelling

28 665

Witzenberg

194 858

Cape Winelands District

86.9%

82.4%

78.5% Witzenberg
68.9% Cape Winelands

House/brick structure
on separate stand/yard

0.1% Witzenberg
0.1% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling

7.7% Witzenberg
12.3% Cape Winelands

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

0.7% Witzenberg
0.6% Cape Winelands

Other/Unspecified

0.6% Witzenberg
1.2% Cape Winelands

House/flat/room in
backyard

3.6% Witzenberg
6.1% Cape Winelands

Informal dwelling in
backyard

8.7% Witzenberg
10.8% Cape Winelands

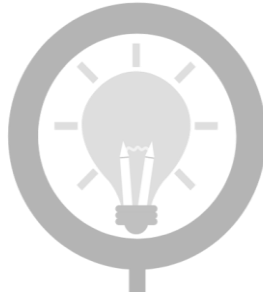
Informal dwelling not
in backyard



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

Witzenberg 99.6%
Cape Winelands 99.4%

Free basic water



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

Witzenberg 95.5%
Cape Winelands 96.2%

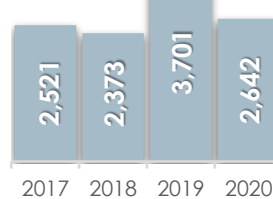
Free basic electricity



Flush/chemical toilet

Witzenberg 97.3%
Cape Winelands 96.6%

Free basic sanitation



Refuse removal at least once a week

Witzenberg 62.9%
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 33 005 households in the Witzenberg municipal area, 86.9 per cent had access to formal housing. This is the second highest (after Langeberg) when compared to other municipalities within the District and higher than the District average of 82.4 per cent. The proportion of informal dwellings in the municipal area (12.3 per cent) is similar to the District's rate of 12.4 per cent.

With the exception of refuse removal services, access levels in the Witzenberg municipal area were at better levels than access to formal dwellings, with access to piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 99.6 per cent, access to electricity (for lighting) at 95.5 per cent, access to flush or chemical toilet at 97.3 per cent and the removal for refuse at least weekly by local authority at 62.9 per cent of households. These access levels were above the District averages for water and sanitation services, and below District averages for electricity services and refuse removal.

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

SAFETY AND SECURITY



		MURDER	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Witzenberg		71	69	74
	Cape Winelands District		381	394	414
Per 100 000	Witzenberg		49	46	49
	Cape Winelands District		41	42	43

SEXUAL OFFENCES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Witzenberg	136	90	92
	Cape Winelands District	1 012	790	806
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	94	61	61
	Cape Winelands District	110	84	84



DRUG – RELATED OFFENCES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Witzenberg	1 150	881	969
	Cape Winelands District	7 933	5 903	5 729
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	799	597	644
	Cape Winelands District	859	628	600



DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Witzenberg	166	80	324
	Cape Winelands District	980	495	819
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	115	54	216
	Cape Winelands District	106	53	86



Fatal Crashes	Witzenberg	26	13	21
Road user Fatalities	Witzenberg	33	15	25



RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Actual Number	Witzenberg	774	782	606
	Cape Winelands District	5 529	4 884	4 273
Per 100 000	Witzenberg	537	530	403
	Cape Winelands District	599	519	448

Safety and Security

Murder

The number of actual murders in the Witzenberg municipal area increased from 69 reported cases in 2020/21 to 74 in 2021/22. This amounted to an increase in the murder rate from 46 occurrences per 100 000 people to 49 (6.52 per cent). The municipal area's murder rate in 2021/22 was higher than the District average of 43 but notably below the Province as a whole (56).

Sexual Offences

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

The reported sexual offences declined by 46 cases from 2019/20 to 2020/2. In 2021/22, there were 92 reported sexual offences in the Witzenberg area compared to 90 in 2020/21. The rate per 100 000 people in Witzenberg (61) is below the District rate of 84. South Africa is amongst the top 5 countries in the world with respect to reports of rape, therefore it is a huge problem that needs to be addressed.

Drug-related Offences

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

Drug-related incidences within the Witzenberg area decreased from 799 cases in 2019/20 to 597 cases in 2020/21. Thereafter, the number of incidences increased between 2020/21 and 2021/22, from 597 to 644. When considering the rate per 100 000 people, at 644 cases per 100 000 people in 2021/22, the Witzenberg area rate is above that of the District (600).

Driving under the influence (DUI)

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

The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Witzenberg area shows a significant increase from 80 in 2020/21 to 324 in 2021/22. In line with the increase in DUI's, the Witzenberg area experienced an increase in the number of road user fatalities (from 15 in 2020/21 to 25 in 2021/22). In addition to this, the municipal area experienced 21 fatal crashes in 2021/22.

Residential Burglaries

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

The 2020/21 crime statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA indicate that the number of residential burglaries increased by 6.3 per cent in South Africa from April 2020 to April 2021. The number of residential burglaries in the Witzenberg area decreased by 176 from 782 in 2020/21 to 606 in 2021/22. The municipal area's rate of 403 per 100 000 population was lower than that of the District (448 per 100 000 population).

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 2020*

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*