



Western Cape  
Government  
**FOR YOU**



**#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile**

**Witzenberg Municipality**



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# Witzenberg: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2023; Actual households, 2022



Population  
**105 840**

(Source: Department of Health)



Households  
**26 227**

(Source: Witzenberg Municipality)

## Education

2022



Matric Pass Rate **70.9%**  
Learner Retention Rate **69.5%**  
Learner-Teacher Ratio **29.0**

## Poverty

2022



Gini Coefficient **0.59**  
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL) **60.44%**

## Health

2022/23



Primary Health Care Facilities  
**8**  
(excl. mobile/satellite clinics)

Immunisation Rate  
**84.5%**

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)  
**71.3**

Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18  
**16.3%**

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23



Residential Burglaries  
**602**

DUI  
**128**

Drug-related Crimes  
**1 154**

Murder  
**79**

Sexual Offences  
**119**

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

per centage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water

**84.4%**



Refuse Removal

**75.6%**



Electricity

**95.8%**



Sanitation

**96.1%**



Housing

**87.7%**



## Labour

2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

**9.8%**



## 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

**20.0%**



Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation

**16.2%**



Manufacturing

**13.6%**



# 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 Witzenberg Municipality in relation to the broader Cape Winelands District.

# DEMOGRAPHICS



## Population 2022

103 765

## Estimated Population

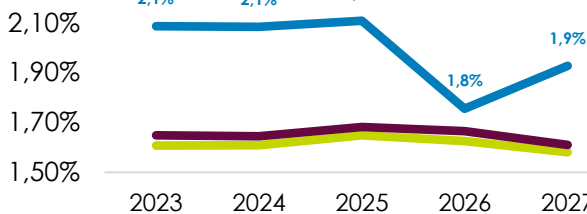
114 140 2027

Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027

2.0%



## Estimated Population Growth



Western Cape  
Cape Winelands District  
Witzenberg

## Gender and Age Dynamics



Female  
49,4%

Male  
50,1%

301 2023

296 2024

Fertility Index

39 2023

38 2024

Dependency Ratio

19 2023

20 2024

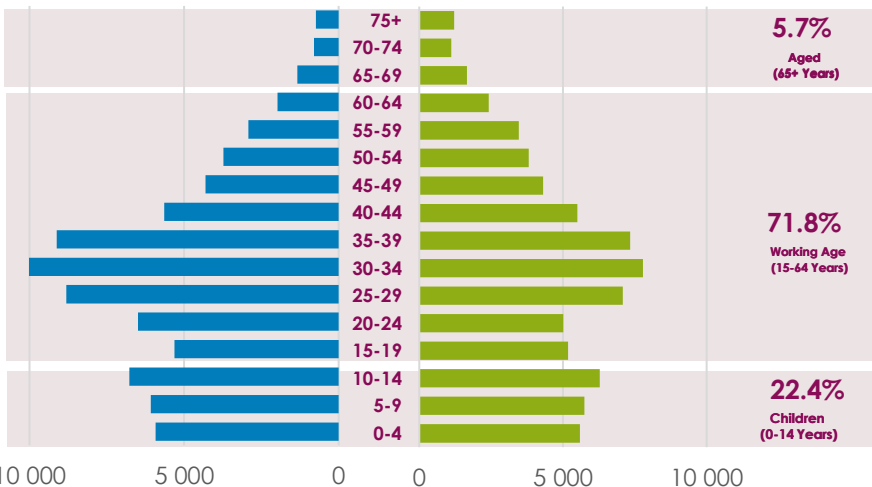
Ageing Index

## Population by Age 2022

MALES

FEMALES

Total

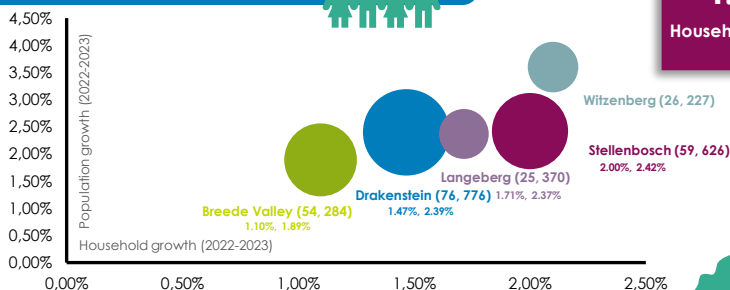


## Population and Household Growth 2022

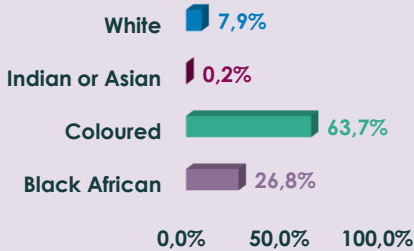


4.0

Household Size



## Racial Split



## Level of Urbanisation 2021



14.6 people/km<sup>2</sup>

2023

14.9 people/km<sup>2</sup>

2024

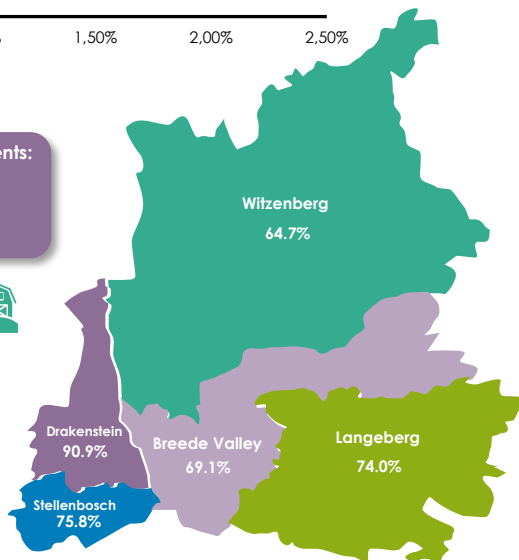
15.2 people/km<sup>2</sup>

2023

### Largest Urban Settlements:

Tulbagh (12.1%)  
Bella Vista (11.8%)  
& eNdlui (10.7%)

Urban/Rural change:  
13% Rural decrease  
Largest urban increase in Pine Valley (5.4%)  
  
Density change:  
Largest in eNdlui and Pine Valley



## Population and Household Growth

In 2022, the Witzenberg municipal area accommodates 16 per cent of the Cape Winelands' populace, with a current population of 101 765 individuals. Projections indicate an anticipated rise to 114 140 persons by 2027, reflecting an estimated average annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent during this period. Notably, Witzenberg's projected population growth rate surpasses that of the broader Cape Winelands District, standing at 0.5 per centage points higher with a rate of 1.7 per cent. This demographic trend holds significant socio-economic implications for the region, influencing resource allocation, infrastructure development, and overall economic planning in the Cape Winelands. The mean household size is anticipated to persist at 4.0 individuals per household from 2022 to 2023, subsequently experiencing a marginal reduction to 2.9 by 2027. This constancy in average household size is influenced by various contributing factors, encompassing lower fertility rates, an aging demographic, divorce rates, cultural norms pertaining to intergenerational co-residence, and socioeconomic variables influencing patterns in employment, education, and the housing market.

## Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

The aggregate sex ratio (SR), denoting the number of males per 100 females within the population, reveals a male majority in the Witzenberg municipal area, standing at 49.4 per cent for males and 50.6 per cent for females as of 2022. This translates to a sex ratio of 97.7, signifying that for every 100 women, there are 97.7 men. The ratio exhibits an upward trajectory leading up to 2025, followed by a marginal decline in 2026. This observed increase may be ascribed to factors such as a reduction in male mortality rates and a potential influx of economically active males into the region.

The graphical representation also illustrates the demographic composition of the municipal area across distinct age cohorts. These categorizations are elucidated through a dependency ratio, elucidating the division between the workforce segment (age 15-64) and those reliant on them, encompassing children and senior citizens. Over the period from 2022 to 2026, the most substantial population growth is evident in both the working-age cohort (15-64) and the 65 and above age category, registering a growth rate of 2.4 per cent. These projected growth rates contribute to a reduction in the dependency ratio from 39.0 in 2022 to 37.9 in 2026. The diminishing dependency ratio holds economic advantages, indicating a diminished burden on social systems and municipal services. This implies a smaller proportion of the Witzenberg populace is non-working, thereby alleviating pressure on governmental support and the working demographic in sustaining the non-working segment of the population.

The race data for Witzenberg, juxtaposed against the broader Cape Winelands District, defines distinct demographic patterns with significant socio-economic implications. Witzenberg's total population of 103 765 is a noteworthy subset of the Cape Winelands' aggregate population of 862 703. The racial composition underscores a predominant presence of Coloured individuals, numbering 66 033, followed by Black Africans at 27 794. This demographic distribution is notable in comparison to the Cape Winelands, where Coloured individuals also constitute the majority, but the Black African population is comparatively larger. This racial distribution holds implications for the socio-economic landscape, as Coloured and Black African populations often face higher representation in lower socio-economic strata. Consequently, policy considerations and economic development initiatives in Witzenberg should address the specific needs and challenges associated with these predominant racial groups, aiming for inclusive growth and equitable resource distribution. The relatively smaller Indian or Asian and White populations in Witzenberg, in contrast to the broader Cape Winelands, introduce additional dimensions to the socio-economic analysis. With 158 individuals of Indian or Asian descent and 8 207 White individuals, considerations of cultural diversity, economic contributions, and potential challenges related to representation and inclusion come to the forefront. The economic impact of these minority populations, while numerically smaller, may be significant in specific sectors, necessitating targeted policies that promote their participation and contribution to the local economy. Moreover, the racial distribution within Witzenberg prompts the need for nuanced strategies that address the unique economic dynamics associated with each racial group, fostering an environment conducive to shared prosperity and sustainable development.

## Level of Urbanisation

A large share of the population 34per cent live in the rural area of Witzenberg constituting around 50,000 and making up a third of the population in this municipality. The next 30per cent of the population also around 50,000 persons are in greater urban areas of Ceres that include: Bella Vista (12per cent), eNduli (11per cent), Ceres (9per cent). Tulbagh represent about 12per cent of the population followed by greater Wolseley that include Pine Valley (7per cent), Montana (5per cent). Finally, Prince Alfred Hamlet contributes 7per cent to the urban classified population. The largest urbanization was estimated to taken place between 2001-2021 in Pine Valley (Wolseley) and Tulbagh, eNduli (Ceres) and Prince Alfred Hamlet. eNduli experiences high population density in 2021 and this possibly doubled from 2001 up to now. Pine Valley also shows high population density.

## Population density

Population density, denoting the concentration of individuals within a specified area, is a pivotal metric influenced by economic, social, connectivity/location, and accessibility factors. These determinants play a crucial role in shaping the spatial distribution of populations. The ramifications of population density extend beyond demographic metrics, profoundly impacting economic activities, social infrastructure, and environmental sustainability. In the context of rapid urbanization, understanding and strategically managing population density become imperative for municipalities. The data pertaining to population density serves as a valuable tool for municipalities, facilitating proactive planning, precise budgeting, and effective service delivery. Moreover, it aids in mitigating environmental risks associated with concentrated human habitation.

As of 2022, the Witzenberg municipal area exhibits the lowest population density within the Cape Winelands District, standing at 14 persons per square kilometre. This positioning within the district's hierarchy of population density suggests specific socio-economic and spatial characteristics unique to Witzenberg. The lower population density implies a dispersed settlement pattern, potentially correlating with rural or less densely developed areas. The strategic significance of this information lies in its utility for municipal planning and resource allocation. Municipalities with lower population density may face challenges in achieving economies of scale for service provision but may also benefit from a more sustainable environmental footprint. Understanding and leveraging these nuances in population density are instrumental for formulating targeted policies that align with the socio-economic realities of Witzenberg and contribute to its overall development.

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

# EDUCATION : Witzenberg



## Learner enrolment



## Educational facilities 2022

**53**

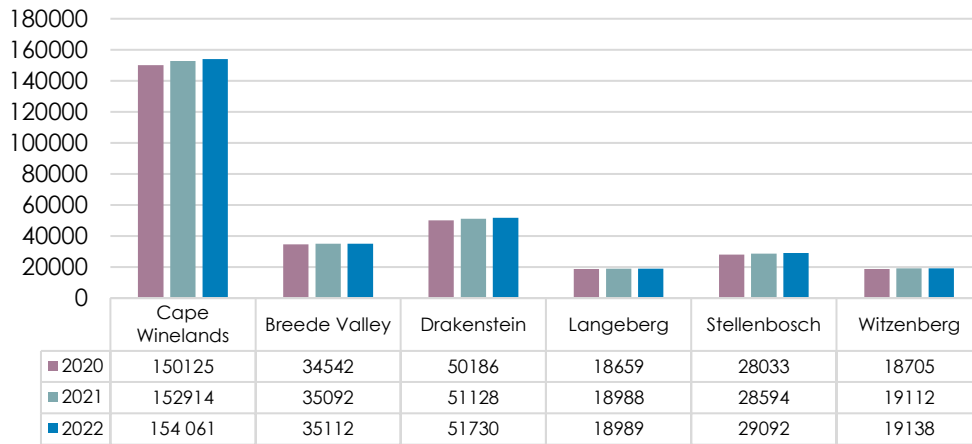
Number of schools

**83.0%**

Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries

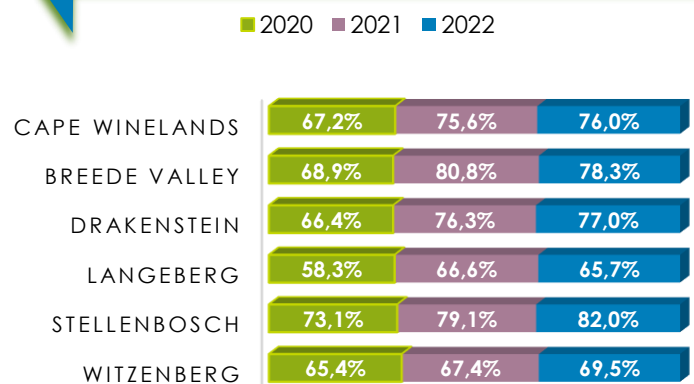
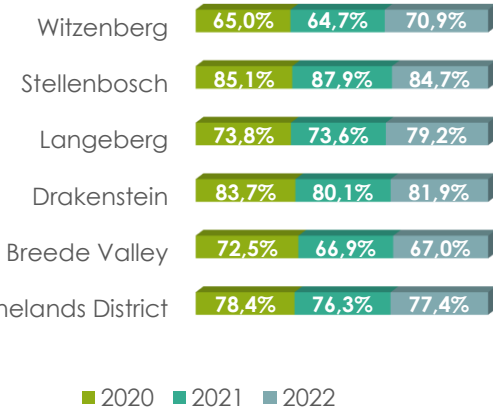
**16**



## Education outcomes



## Learner retention 2020 - 2022

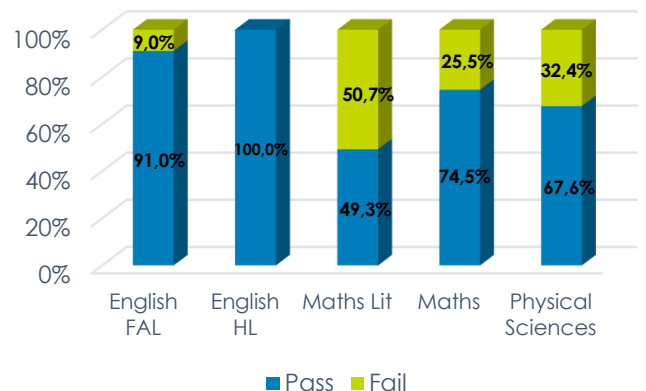


## Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020 - 2022



## Subject Outcomes

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





## Introduction

Education serves as a transformative force capable of elevating a nation and cultivating a robust and efficient economy. Enhanced educational outcomes contribute to heightened productivity, facilitate employment acquisition, and play a pivotal role in fostering economic and social advancement. Beyond these direct impacts, education exerts indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, thereby influencing the overall well-being of a municipal area.

## Learner enrolment

In the Witzenberg municipal area, learner enrolment witnessed an increase from 18 705 in 2020 to 19 138 in 2022, reflecting a growth of 433 learners compared to the preceding year. This rise in enrolment underscores the importance of accommodating the educational needs of an expanding population, necessitating strategic planning and resource allocation to ensure continued access to quality education.

## Learner Retention Rate

Learner retention, a key metric reflecting continued participation in the schooling system, has shown a positive trend in Witzenberg. The retention rate increased from 65.4 per cent in 2020 to 69.5 per cent in 2022. This upward trajectory signifies improved efficiency and quality within the schooling system. However, it is crucial to address the socio-economic conditions of learners and implement targeted retention strategies to equip them with essential skills for meaningful contributions to the country's economy.

## Learner teacher ratio

The learner-teacher ratio is a critical indicator of a school's capacity to accommodate students effectively. In South African public schools, class sizes, though large by international standards, play a role in shaping learner outcomes. The Witzenberg municipal area exhibits a favorable learner-teacher ratio, standing at 29:1 in 2022, below the prescribed upper limits of 35:1-40:1. This lower ratio suggests the potential for higher-quality learning experiences and more personalized teaching, contributing to improved educational outcomes.

## Education outcomes

Education remains a vital avenue through which the state influences the economy. Policy decisions in the realm of education play a pivotal role in shaping individuals for future labor market engagement, directly impacting economic and poverty reduction endeavors. Coupled with a positive trend in learner retention, Witzenberg's matric pass rate is progressing, falling from 65.0 per cent in 2020 to 70.9 per cent in 2022. However, this trajectory is counter-sunked by a regressing dropout rate exceeding 29.1 per cent, which necessitates focused intervention strategies to address the challenges impeding educational success in the municipal area.

## Education infrastructure and facilities

As of 2022, the Witzenberg municipal area hosts a stable count of 53 public ordinary schools, a figure that has remained consistent in recent years. The Western Cape Education Department has delineated a budget of R25 million for the 2022/23 fiscal year specifically allocated to education infrastructure. This financial allocation is earmarked for the development of new structures and the replacement of existing facilities, with a primary focus on Waveren Secondary School. This strategic investment in education infrastructure reflects a commitment to enhancing the learning environment and ensuring that educational facilities are equipped to meet evolving pedagogical needs, thereby contributing to the overall development of the municipal area.

In adherence to the No-Fee Schools policy, which eliminates school fees in the poorest 40 per cent of schools nationally for Grade R to Grade 9 learners, the Witzenberg municipal area maintains a substantial proportion of no-fee schools. In 2022, this policy encompasses 83 per cent of schools within the municipal area, totaling 44 schools. This demonstrates a concerted effort to alleviate financial barriers to education, as no-fee schools receive a greater portion of funding per learner from the national budget. This approach is instrumental in fostering inclusivity and ensuring that economic constraints do not hinder access to quality education, thereby promoting a more equitable and accessible educational landscape.

Out of the 53 schools in the Witzenberg municipal area, 16 are currently equipped with libraries, with an additional library under construction at Tulbagh High School. The provision of library facilities in schools is instrumental in bridging academic disparities by affording students access to diverse sources of information. This accessibility is directly correlated with enhanced educational outcomes. The ongoing efforts to expand library infrastructure signify a commitment to fostering a knowledge-rich environment, contributing to the intellectual development of students and promoting educational excellence within the municipal area.

## Subject outcomes

The examination outcomes across various subjects in the Witzenberg municipal area present a nuanced picture of academic performance with potential socio-economic implications. In English, both First Additional Language (FAL) and Home Language (HL) exhibit high pass rates of 91.0 per cent and 100.0 per cent, respectively. This proficiency in language skills is advantageous for socio-economic participation, as effective communication is fundamental to success in diverse sectors. A populace well-versed in English is better positioned to access employment opportunities, contribute to economic activities, and engage in educational pursuits, fostering a more economically inclusive community.

However, the disparities become more pronounced in Mathematics Literacy, where the pass rate is 49.3 per cent, highlighting a substantial challenge. The 50.7 per cent failure rate in this subject may impact the ability of students to navigate everyday mathematical challenges, potentially limiting their prospects in certain vocations. This has socio-economic implications as it may hinder individuals from entering professions that demand quantitative reasoning skills. Conversely, in Mathematics and Physical Sciences, the pass rates of 74.5 per cent and 67.6 per cent, respectively, suggest a relatively higher proficiency. This is promising for the development of a skilled workforce in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, contributing to innovation and economic growth.

In summary, the subject-wise analysis underscores the importance of addressing disparities in academic performance, particularly in Mathematics Literacy, to ensure a more inclusive and adept workforce. Strengthening proficiency in key subjects can enhance overall educational outcomes, thereby positively influencing socio-economic development by equipping individuals with the skills necessary for diverse economic contributions.



## Healthcare Facilities



8 Fixed PHC Facilities  
6 Mobile Clinics



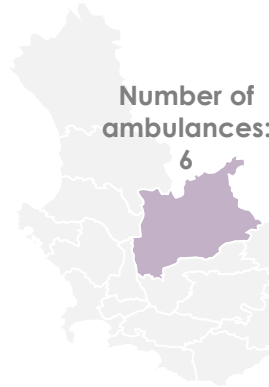
8 ART Clinics/  
Treatment Sites  
17 TB Clinics/  
Treatment Sites



1 District Hospital



## Emergency Medical Services



### EMS per 10 000 people

CWD	2.5
<b>Witzenberg</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Drakenstein	5.1
Stellenbosch	3.2
Breede Valley	1.7
Langeberg	1.3



## Maternal Health

### WITZENBERG2023: Maternal Health Indicators

- Maternal deaths in facility : 1
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 232
- Termination of pregnancy : 173

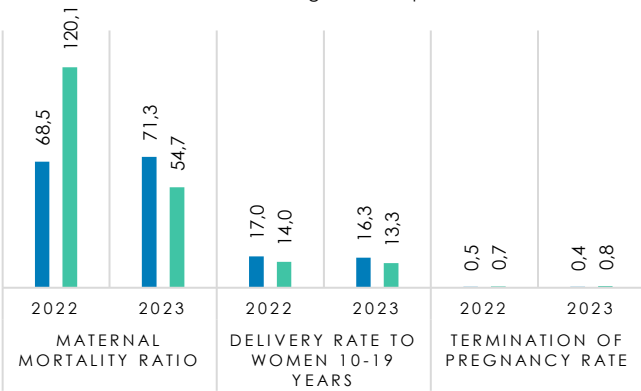


## Child Health

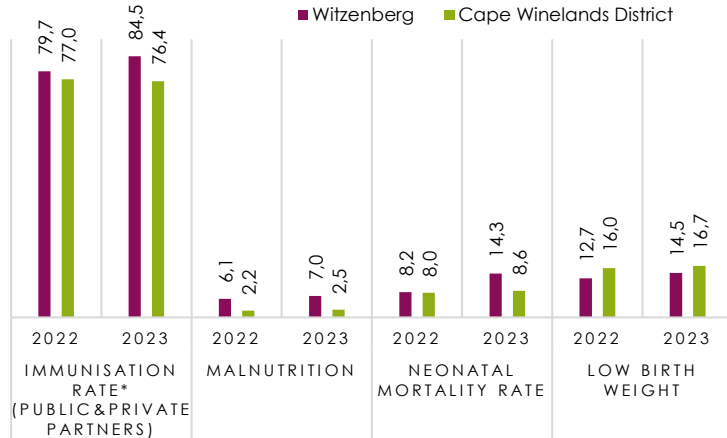
### WITZENBERG 2023: Child Health Indicators

- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 203
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 20
- Immunisation u1 year : 1 608
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 71

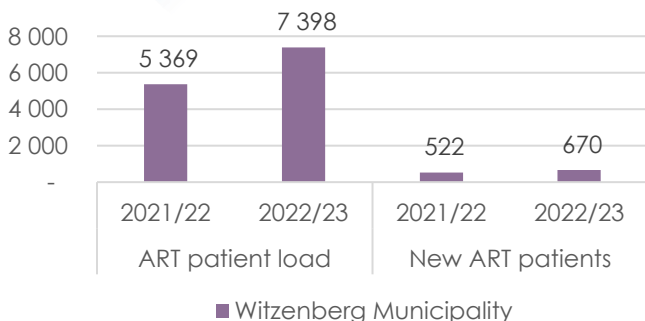
■ Witzenberg ■ Cape Winelands District



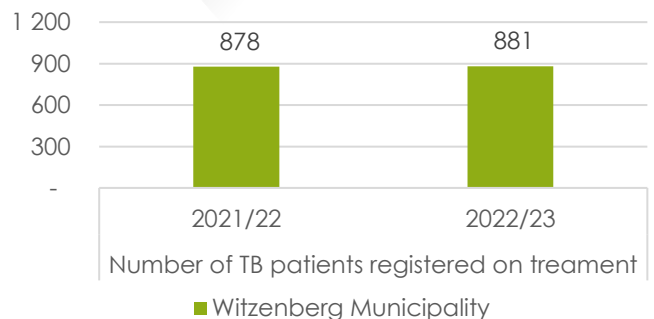
■ Witzenberg ■ Cape Winelands District



## HIV/AIDS



## Tuberculosis



## Healthcare facilities

In 2022, the Witzenberg municipal area boasted 8 fixed primary healthcare clinics and 6 mobile/satellite clinics. Additionally, it houses 1 district hospital, 8 Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) sites, and 17 Tuberculosis (TB) clinics. This signifies a comprehensive healthcare infrastructure within the municipal area, constituting 17.9 per cent of the total healthcare facilities in the Cape Winelands District. The allocation of resources to health facilities underscores the commitment to public health, contributing to the overall well-being of the population. However, a decrease in the number of patients receiving ART treatment raises concerns about sustained viral suppression, emphasizing the importance of continuous care in mitigating the transmission of HIV and managing healthcare costs.

## Emergency medical services

With 2.4 ambulances per 10 000 people, the provision of operational ambulances in Witzenberg reflects a foundational aspect of emergency medical services. However, comprehensive coverage may require further consideration, and the inclusion of private service providers is a factor to be weighed in optimizing emergency medical services within the municipal area.

## Maternal health

The decrease in the Maternal Mortality in Facility Ratio (MMFR) in Witzenberg contrasts with the district's trend. This reduction signifies improved access to maternal healthcare, contributing to human and social development. The rise in the delivery rate to women under 19 underscores the need for targeted interventions to address teenage pregnancies. Although the termination of pregnancy rate remained stable, ongoing efforts are essential to provide comprehensive reproductive health services.

## Child health

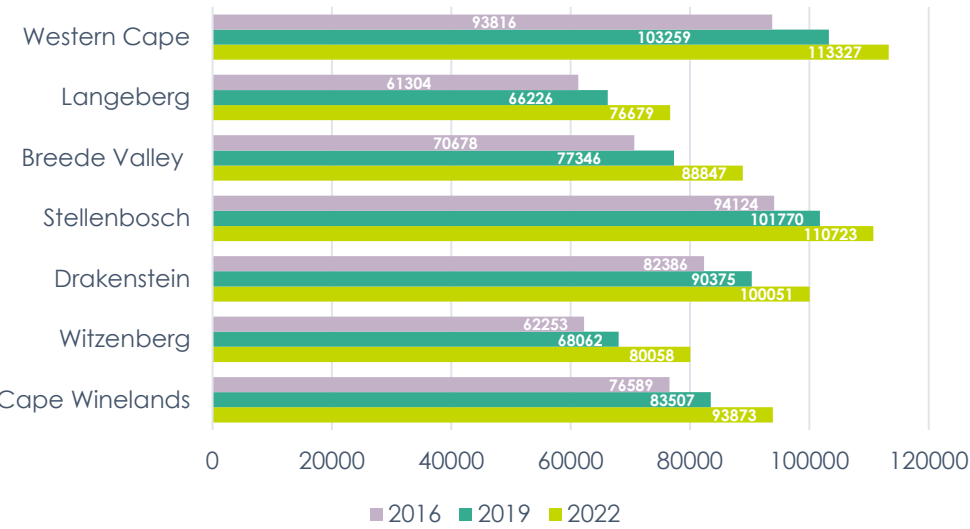
While the municipal area demonstrates commendable immunization coverage for children under one, the increase in malnourished children raises concerns about nutritional well-being. A decline in neonatal mortality is promising, aligning with provincial and district rates. However, challenges persist, particularly with a notable teenage pregnancy rate, necessitating focused efforts on reproductive health education. Despite the marginal increase in low birth weight rates indicates progress, but sustained efforts are required to address maternal malnutrition and enhance maternal healthcare during pregnancy.

## HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

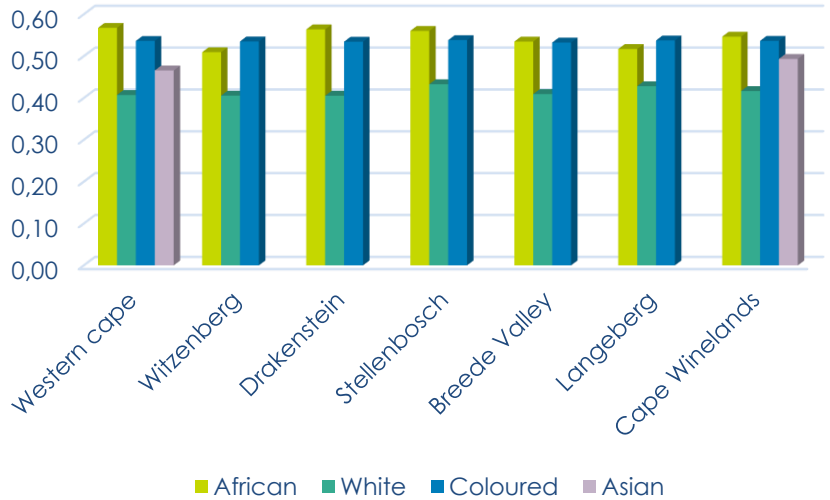
The Witzenberg municipal area exhibits a decline in registered patients receiving ART, signaling potential challenges in sustaining consistent treatment. The average annual decrease in registered patients receiving TB treatment from 2020/21 to 2022/23 adds complexity to the healthcare landscape. Continuous ART is vital not only for individual health but also for broader public health goals. The decrease in new patients receiving ART emphasizes the need for targeted interventions to ensure ongoing access to essential healthcare services.

# POVERTY

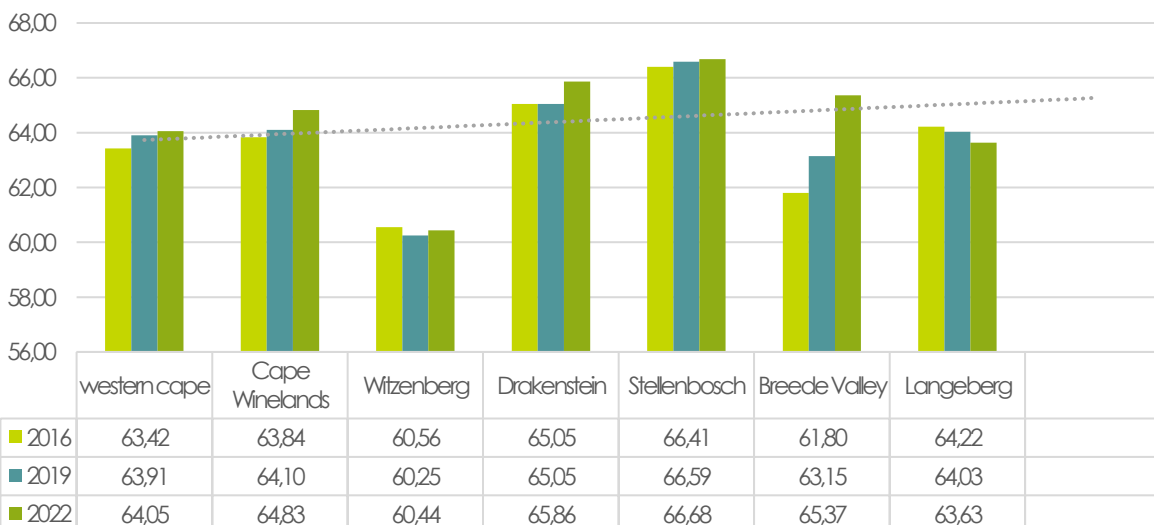
## GDP per capita



## Income Inequality



## Poverty Line



## GDPR Per Capita

The GDPR per capita serves as a key metric in gauging economic output per individual, calculated by dividing the municipal area's total GDP by its population. An upturn in GDPR per capita occurs only when economic growth surpasses population growth. Witzenberg's GDPR per capita, standing at R80 058 in 2022 (current prices), positions below the Cape Winelands District (R93 873) and notably trails the Western Cape (R113 327). This discrepancy underscores the need for targeted strategies to foster economic growth that outpaces demographic trends, thereby enhancing individual economic contributions within the municipal area.

## Income Inequality

South Africa contends with one of the world's highest levels of inequality, as measured by the Gini index, reflecting skewed income distribution and regional disparities. The Gini coefficient, ranging from 0 to 1, with 0 denoting complete equality and 1 indicating complete inequality, is a crucial measure of income disparity. The National Development Plan (NDP) seeks to reduce South Africa's Gini coefficient from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. However, in the Cape Winelands District, income inequality has improved with 0.02 point to 0.59 in 2022. Witzenberg mirrors this trend, with its Gini coefficient improving in 2022 by 0.02 points (0.59), accentuating the imperative to address disparities and foster more inclusive economic growth.

## Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio gauges the percentage of the population unable to afford sufficient food and non-food items, underscoring the social ramifications of poverty. Poverty detrimentally impacts life expectancy, nutrition, educational attainment, and overall living conditions. The NDP aspires to eradicate poverty by 2030. In 2022, 60.44per cent of Witzenberg's population fell below the UBPL, showcasing an improvement from 2016 (60.56per cent) and 2019 (60.25 per cent). Witzenberg stands out with the lowest proportion of individuals living in poverty compared to other municipalities in the District and falls below the District figure of 60.44per cent recorded in 2022. This improvement highlights progress in addressing poverty within the municipal area and suggests the efficacy of targeted poverty alleviation efforts.

# BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

26 227  
Witzenberg

242 283  
Cape Winelands District

## Total number of households

87.7%

### Formal main dwelling

22 998  
Witzenberg

215 031  
Cape Winelands District

88,8%

87.7% Witzenberg  
88,8% Cape Winelands

Formal Dwelling



0.8% Witzenberg  
0,7% Cape Winelands

Traditional dwelling



11.2% Witzenberg  
10,3% Cape Winelands

Informal Dwelling

0,3% Witzenberg  
0,2% Cape Winelands

Other/Unspecified



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

Witzenberg 84.4%  
Cape Winelands 87,1%



Flush/chemical toilet

Witzenberg 96.1%  
Cape Winelands 96,2%



Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

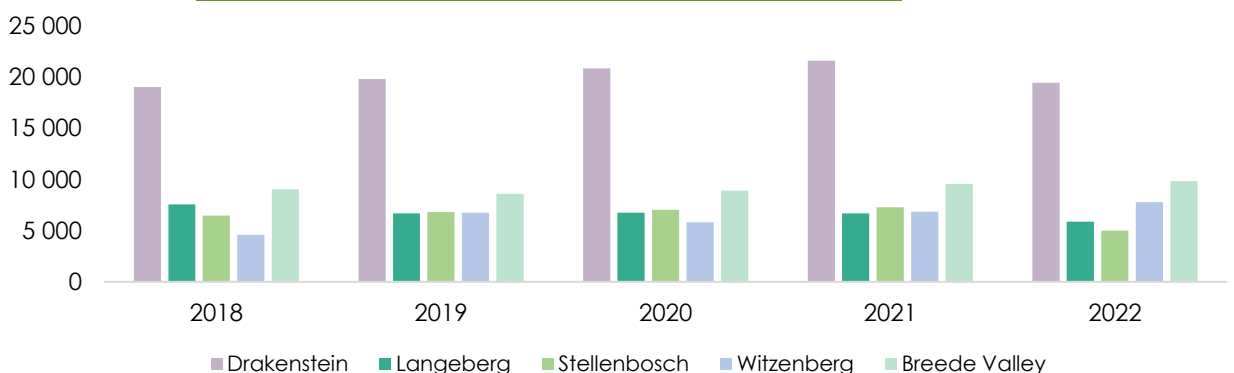
Witzenberg 95.8%  
Cape Winelands 97,1%



Refuse removal at least once a week

Witzenberg 75.6%  
Cape Winelands 85,6%

### Indigent Households Cape Winelands Municipalities



The Constitution enshrines the right of every citizen to access adequate housing, necessitating the state's commitment to progressive realization through reasonable legislative and resource-based measures. This right extends beyond mere shelter to encompass essential services like potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy, and refuse removal, ensuring a decent standard of living. This assessment examines the extent of fulfillment of this constitutional mandate, drawing on the latest information from Quantec Research for 2021, as well as Statistics South Africa's 2016 Community Survey, pending updated data from the 2021 Census. Information on free basic services is gleaned from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings.

## Housing and Household Services

In the Witzenberg municipal area, encompassing 26 998 households, 87.7 per cent have access to formal housing, marking the second-lowest rate (surpassing Stellenbosch) among District municipalities and falling below the District average of 88.8 per cent. The prevalence of informal dwellings in the municipal area, at 11.2 per cent, aligns closely with the District's rate of 10.3 per cent. Access to critical services exhibits notable levels, with piped water inside/within 200m of the dwelling at 84.4 per cent, electricity access (for lighting) at 95.8 per cent, flush or chemical toilet access at 96.1 per cent, and regular refuse removal by the local authority at 75.6 per cent of households. These access levels surpass District averages for water and sanitation services, while falling below District averages for electricity and refuse removal.

## Free Basic Services

Municipalities extend a package of free basic services to financially vulnerable households grappling with service payment challenges. In the Witzenberg municipal area, the number of households receiving free basic services has seen a decline from 2021 to 2022. Economic strain is anticipated to augment the demand for free basic services, given increased financial pressures on households. The specificities of this trend depend on area-specific criteria and qualifying conditions. As economic conditions continue to evolve, monitoring and adapting policies for indigent households become imperative to ensure continued access to essential services.



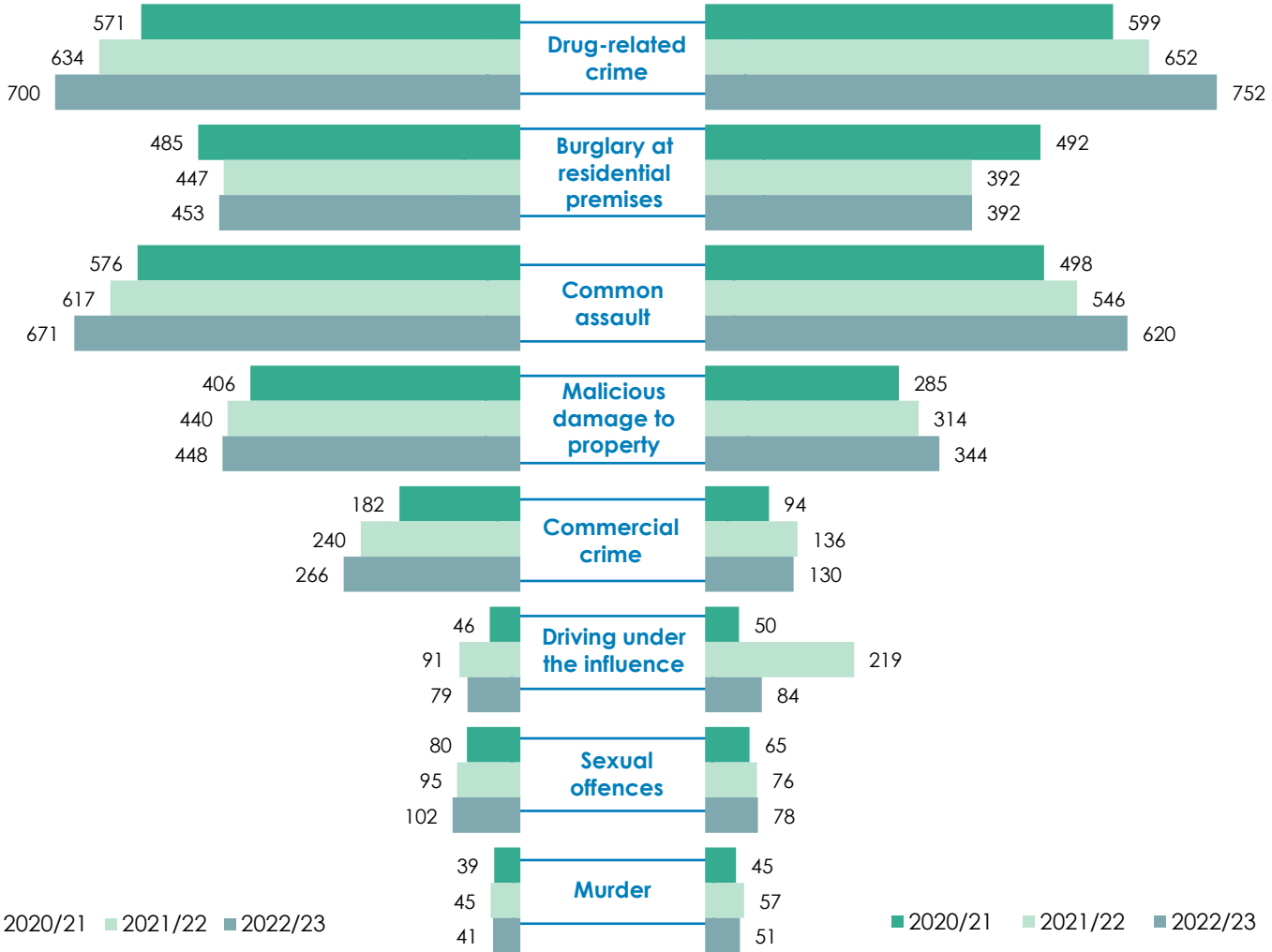
# SAFETY AND SECURITY

## CAPE WINELANDS

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

## WITZENBERG

**4 552** Total reported crime per 100 000 people in Witzenberg in 2022/23



Drug-related crime  
981 (2021/22)  
1154 (2022/23)

Murder  
86 (2021/22)  
79 (2022/23)

Sexual offences  
115 (2021/22)  
119 (2022/23)

Driving under the influence  
329 (2021/22)  
128 (2022/23)



Residential burglaries  
589 (2021/22)  
602 (2022/23)

Common assault  
822 (2021/22)  
952 (2022/23)

Damage to property  
472 (2021/22)  
528 (2022/23)

Commercial crime  
204 (2021/22)  
199 (2022/23)

## **Murder**

The count of actual murders in the Witzenberg municipal area declined from 86 reported cases in 2021/22 to 79 in 2022/23, resulting in a downward momentum in the murder rate from 57 incidents per 100 000 people to 51 (9.8 per cent decrease). Despite surpassing the District average of 41, the municipal area's murder rate in 2022/23 remains below the provincial figure (57).

## **Sexual Offences**

Sexual offences, encompassing various acts such as rape, sex work, pornography, public indecency, and human trafficking, witnessed an increase of 119 cases from 2021/22 to 2022/23. However, in 2022/23, there were 119 reported sexual offences in the Witzenberg area, slightly exceeding the 115 cases recorded in the previous year. The rate per 100 000 people in Witzenberg (78) is under the District rate of 102, emphasizing the local context within the broader South African context, where the issue of rape remains a significant concern globally.

## **Drug-related Offences**

Incidents related to illegal drugs in the Witzenberg area increased from 883 cases in 2020/21 to 981 in 2021/22, followed by a subsequent increase to 1 154 in 2022/23. With a rate of 752 cases per 100 000 people in 2022/23, Witzenberg's rate surpasses that of the District (700), indicating a localized challenge that necessitates attention.

## **Driving under the influence (DUI)**

Instances of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs exhibited a substantial rise from 329 cases in 2021/22 to 128 in 2022/23 in the Witzenberg area. These statistics underscore the importance of addressing impaired driving for public safety.

## **Residential Burglaries**

The Witzenberg area witnessed an increased from 589 cases in 2021/22 to 602 in 2022/23. The municipal area's rate of 392 per 100 000 population is lower than the District rate (453 per 100 000 population), reflecting a positive trend in residential security within Witzenberg.

## Common Assault

The common assault rate in Witzenberg increased from 498 per 100 000 people in 2020/21 to 546 in 2021/22 and is projected to further rise to 620 in 2022/23. This escalation suggests a potential increase in interpersonal conflicts or challenges in community safety. The socio-economic implications may include a heightened demand for law enforcement resources and social services to address the underlying factors contributing to common assaults, such as socio-economic disparities or substance abuse.

## Damage to Property

The rate of malicious damage to property in Witzenberg rose from 285 per 100 000 people in 2020/21 to 314 in 2021/22, with a projected further increase to 344 in 2022/23. This trend implies a potential rise in vandalism or property-related offenses. The socio-economic implications may involve increased costs for property owners, potential impacts on property values, and the need for community initiatives or law enforcement strategies to address this issue.

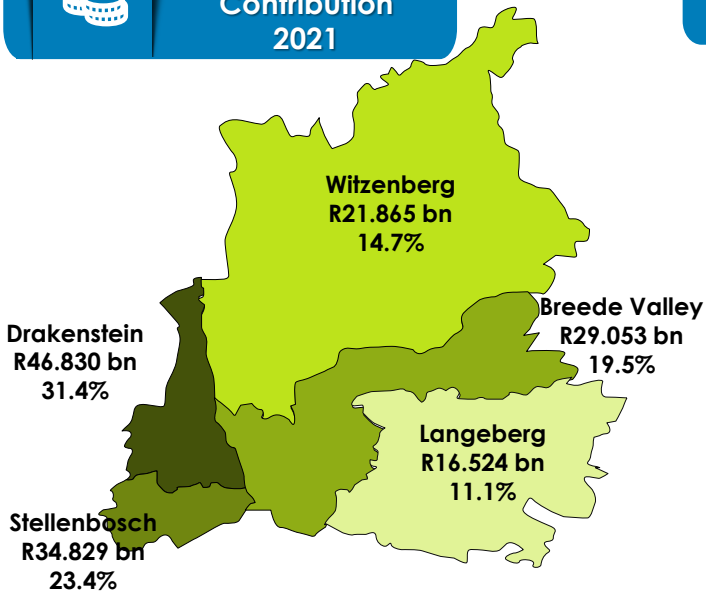
## Commercial Crime

The rate of commercial crime in Witzenberg increased from 94 per 100 000 people in 2020/21 to 136 in 2021/22, with a slight projected decrease to 130 in 2022/23. This indicates a fluctuating trend in white-collar crimes within the local economy. The socio-economic implications may encompass potential impacts on business operations, the need for enhanced corporate security measures, and efforts to promote ethical business practices within the community.

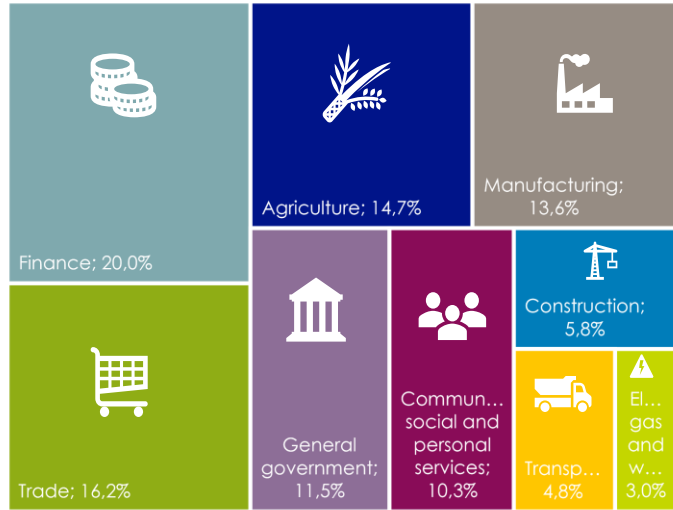
In conclusion, the observed crime rate trends in Witzenberg highlight the importance of addressing underlying socio-economic factors, investing in community safety initiatives, and implementing strategies to mitigate the potential impacts on the local economy and residents.

# GDPR PERFORMANCE

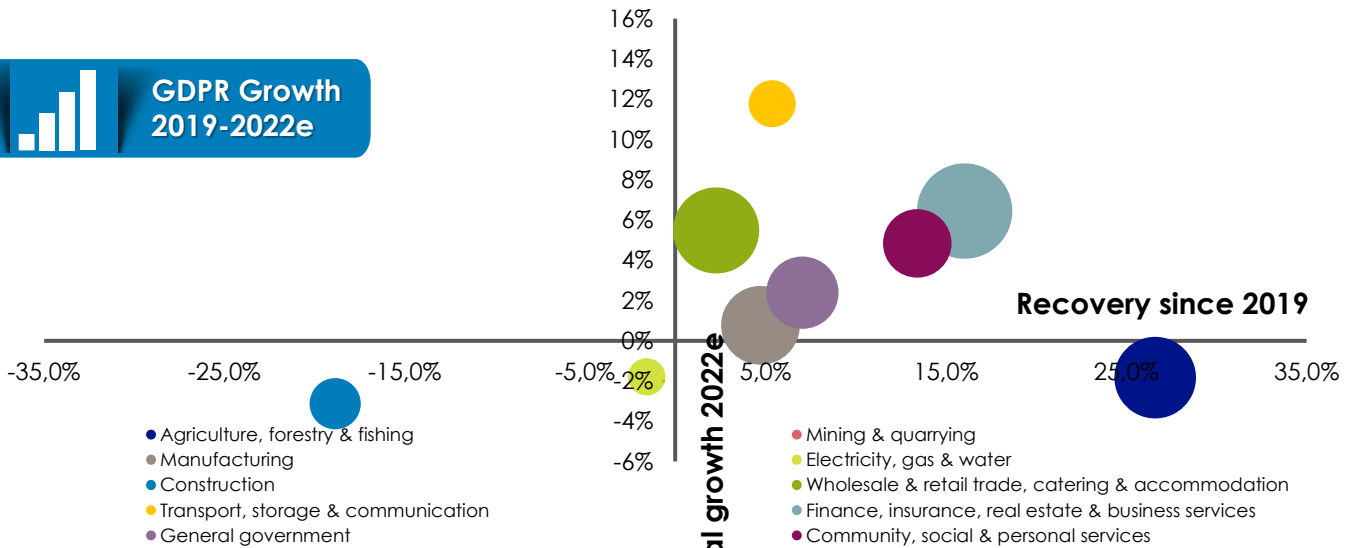
## GDPR Contribution 2021



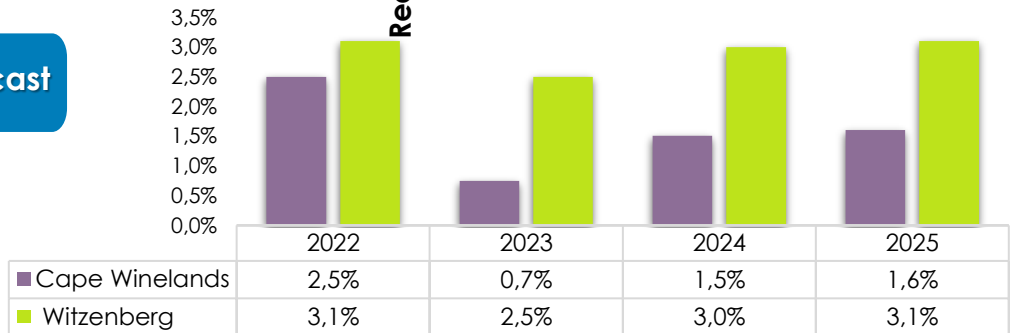
## Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021



## GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



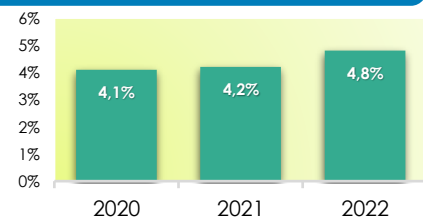
## GDPR forecast



## International Trade, 2022



## Tourism spend % of GDP



## GDPR Performance

With a monetary contribution amounting to R11.3 billion in 2021, the economic stature of Witzenberg ranks as the second smallest within the Cape Winelands District (CWD), surpassed only by Langeberg. Notably resilient, the municipal economy experienced a minimal contraction of 0.8 per cent in 2020, a figure markedly lower than the broader CWD contraction rate of 3.3 per cent. This resilience can be attributed to the robust local agriculture sector, which, due to its essential status, continued operations during stringent level 5 lockdown conditions. Additionally, producers within the region benefited from elevated commodity prices during this period.

Despite the modest contraction in the municipal economy, the impact on employment was substantial. Key pillars supporting the Witzenberg economy include the finance, trade, agriculture, and manufacturing sectors, collectively constituting 64.5 per cent of the Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDPR) in 2021. The finance sector's dynamism predominantly stems from business services, while the trade sector relies heavily on wholesale activities and tourism. Manufacturing activities in Witzenberg revolve around the processing and preservation of fruits and vegetables, as well as the production of wines. The socio-economic implications encompass the reliance on these sectors for economic sustenance and the need for strategic measures to address challenges, such as job losses, within this economic landscape.

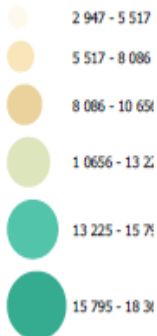
## GDPR Forecast

Anticipated to witness a growth trajectory, the Witzenberg economy is projected to expand by 2.5 per cent in 2023, followed by an additional 3.0 per cent in 2024. This growth closely aligns with the average Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDPR) performance observed between 2015 and 2019, characterized by an average annual expansion rate of 3.1 per cent. Forecasts indicate a potential contraction in the agriculture sector during this period as international prices normalize. Contrastingly, robust growth is anticipated in the finance and trade sectors, holding promise for overall economic development.

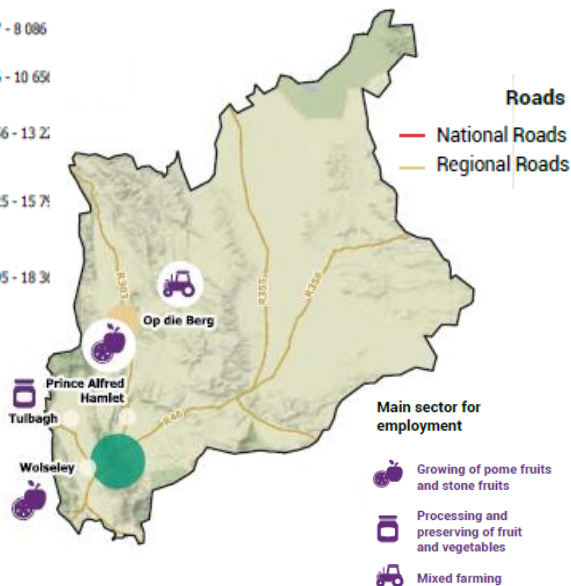
The projected momentum, particularly in the finance and trade sectors, has the potential to positively impact the well-being of local communities, provided that job creation aligns with this economic upswing. It is crucial to acknowledge the socio-economic implications, emphasizing the necessity for sustained public sector infrastructure and efficient service delivery. The continuation of such support is vital to foster an enabling environment for businesses, ensuring their growth and, subsequently, contributing to the overall prosperity of the Witzenberg community.

# LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

## FTE numbers

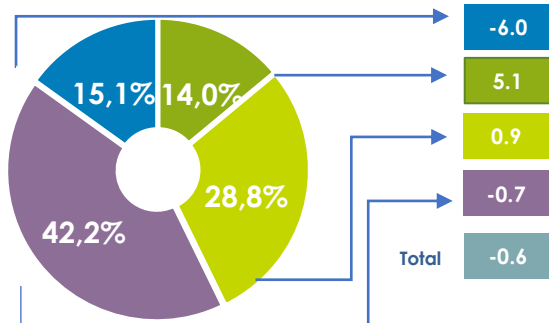


## Formal Employment by Town, 2022



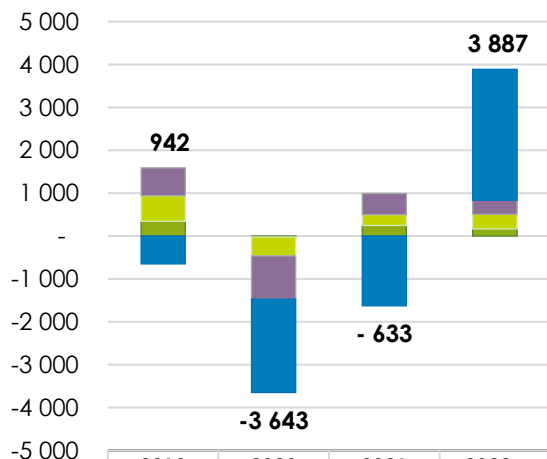
## Skill Level % Contribution, 2022

Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022



Total Persons Employed 2022	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
	8 196	16 848	24 528	11 717

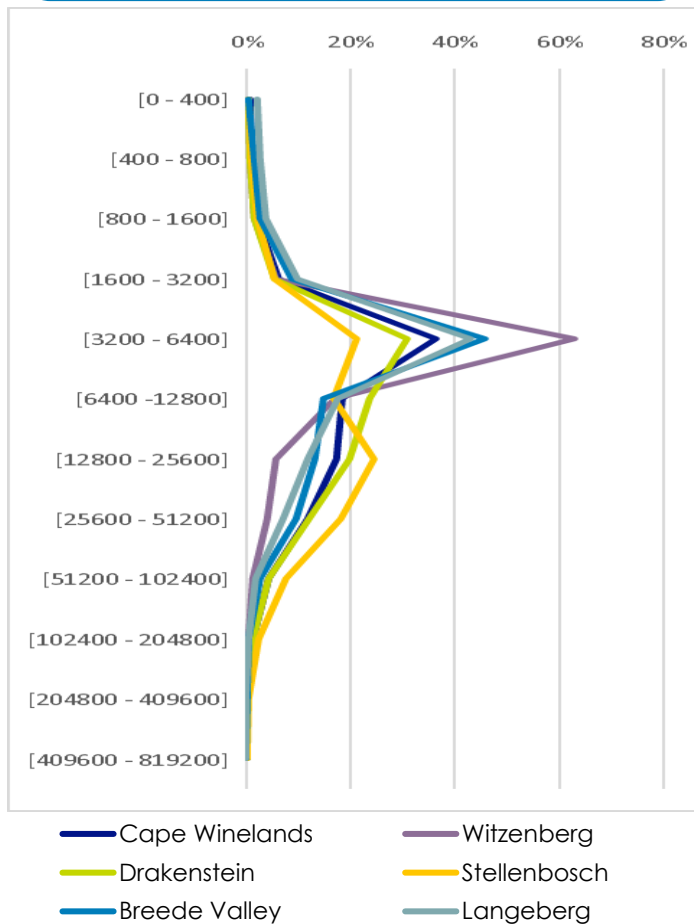
## Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	942	-3 643	-633	3 887
Informal	-648	-2 175	-1 627	3 048
Low skilled	650	-1 005	489	331
Semi-skilled	593	-441	255	339
Skilled	347	-22	250	169



## Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022



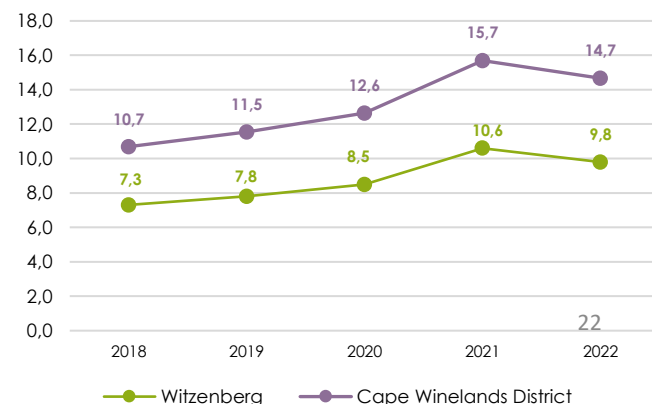
## Top 5 Sectors



### Sector

Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Growing of perennial crops	18 319
Mixed farming	9 245
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	3 379
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	1 782
Growing of non-perennial crops	1 669

## Unemployment rate 2018-2022



## Labour Market Performance

Despite a marginal contraction in the municipal economy, the repercussions were profound, resulting in substantial job losses that persisted into 2021. Over the two-year period, a total of 4 276 formal and informal jobs were lost, contributing to a notable surge in the unemployment rate. Despite a slowdown in the Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDRP) to an estimated 3.1 per cent in 2022, there was a general upswing in the workforce and employment opportunities, particularly evident in a rise of 2,443 formal jobs.

In 2022, the Witzenberg municipal area demonstrated resilience, recording the highest labor force participation rate at 68.1 per cent, surpassing the provincial average of 64.8 per cent. Moreover, the labor force participation rate experienced a notable increase of 2.5 per centage points in 2022, outpacing the 1.8 per centage point increase reported for the Western Cape. The return of workers to the labor market was reflected in a 2.8 per centage point rise in the labor absorption rate, reaching 61.4 per cent in 2022. These favorable labor market conditions contributed to a reduction in the unemployment rate.

The Witzenberg municipal area boasts the lowest unemployment rate in the District and ranks among the lowest in the Province. The agriculture sector, particularly perennial crop production, serves as the primary source of employment, providing 18 319 jobs. Mixed farming constitutes the second-largest share, offering formal employment to 9 245 individuals in 2022. This employment distribution significantly influences the income levels of local communities, with the median monthly income averaging approximately R4 736 for these subsectors. Additionally, the prevalence of agricultural sector jobs has implications for skill levels, with 42.2 per cent of workers classified as low-skilled and 28.8 per cent as semi-skilled. Fortunately, the past decade has seen job creation that disproportionately favors low-skilled and semi-skilled workers.

## Skills Distribution

In 2022, the employment landscape in the Witzenberg municipal area, as compared to the broader Cape Winelands District (CWD), reflects distinct socio-economic implications, particularly concerning the distribution of skilled and unskilled labor. The Witzenberg municipal area contributed 61 289 jobs to the total employment figure, with 49 572 jobs in the formal sector. Notably, this represents a concentration of approximately 13.3 per cent of the total employment within the CWD, signifying the area's significance in terms of economic activity.

Examining the skills distribution, the Witzenberg area employs 8,196 skilled workers, 16 848 semi-skilled workers, and 24 528 low-skilled workers in the formal sector. These figures indicate a considerable reliance on low-skilled labor, accounting for 49.4 per cent of formal employment. This could suggest that the local economy is driven by sectors that demand a significant workforce but may not require advanced skills. Furthermore, the presence of 11 717 jobs in the informal sector reflects a substantial informal employment sector in the Witzenberg area. This informal sector employment can be both a source of livelihood for many individuals and a reflection of the challenges in providing formal employment opportunities.

Considering the broader implications, the concentration of low-skilled jobs may impact income levels and overall economic development. While the abundance of jobs in the informal sector might contribute to local resilience, addressing the skills gap and fostering the growth of formal employment opportunities could enhance economic stability and prosperity in the Witzenberg municipal area. It also underscores the importance of strategic planning and targeted interventions to promote skill development and diversify the employment landscape for sustained economic growth.

## Wage Distribution

The income distribution analysis for the Cape Winelands District and specifically the Witzenberg municipal area provides valuable insights into the socio-economic fabric, shedding light on the disparities and concentrations of income within different brackets.

In the Cape Winelands District, the majority of the population falls within the income brackets of [1 600 – 3 200] and [3 200 – 6 400], collectively constituting 68.7 per cent of the total income distribution. This suggests a sizable portion of the population earning moderate to relatively higher incomes, contributing significantly to the district's economic landscape. Contrastingly, in the Witzenberg municipal area, a substantial portion of the population, 63.0per cent, falls within the [3 200 – 6 400] income bracket, indicating a higher concentration of residents with moderate incomes compared to the district average. This might be indicative of the specific economic activities and employment structure prevalent in the Witzenberg area.

Moreover, the Witzenberg area has a notably higher per centage (17.1per cent) of residents in the [6400 – 12 800] income bracket compared to the district average of 18.5per cent. This could imply a relatively higher proportion of residents earning incomes in the lower-middle range.

In terms of the lower-income brackets ([0 - 400] and [400 - 800]), both the district and the Witzenberg area have relatively lower per centages, indicating that a smaller proportion of the population falls within the lowest income strata. Understanding this income distribution is crucial for policymakers and stakeholders, as it provides insights into the economic well-being of the population. The higher concentration of residents in moderate income brackets in Witzenberg may suggest a degree of economic stability, but it also calls attention to the need for strategies that address income disparities and promote economic inclusivity. Policies aimed at enhancing skills, creating diverse employment opportunities, and fostering economic growth can contribute to a more balanced income distribution, ultimately fostering greater economic resilience and sustainability in the Witzenberg municipal area.



# RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS



## 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

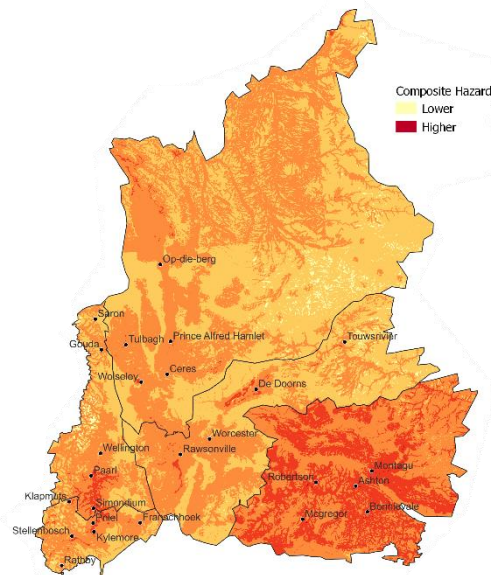


## HAZARDS \*

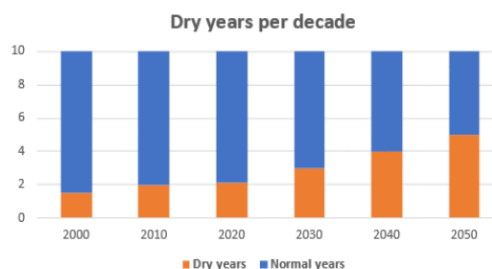
**Witzenberg Overall Population Growth Pressure: Continuous High to Extreme growth pressure experienced across the municipality**

Four of the Top 10 Risks in the Cape Winelands are environmental in nature (Provincial Disaster Risk Register)	Witzenberg'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, drought and 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 potential exposure to increase in drought and medium potential exposure to increased heat extremes
5. Wildfires	Fire danger days to increase with moderate potential increase in exposure to wildfires
6. Service Disruption: Electricity	
7. Floods	Decrease in extreme rainfall and low increase to risk of incidence 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)	

Cape Winelands No. of dry years per decade <sup>†</sup>						
	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



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 (Witzenberg)	21 days



\* 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](http://riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za)

<sup>†</sup> Jack, C., Van Aardenne, L., Wolski, P., Pinto, L., 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>

## Drought

According to the CSIR Green Book, Witzenberg has a High potential exposure of all settlements to increase in drought. 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 Witzenberg can expect an additional 21 extremely hot days per year by 2050 (the highest in the District), which will affect food security, exposure to extreme heat, health and water quality. This is of particular importance given that Witzenberg is the 5<sup>th</sup> most populated municipality in the Western Cape, excluding the City of Cape Town, and population growth pressure in all settlements remains continuously high to extremely high.

## 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.

# CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the socio-economic profile of Witzenberg Municipality paints a nuanced picture of a region with both inherent strengths and pressing challenges. The municipality, nestled in the picturesque landscape of the Western Cape, boasts a rich agricultural heritage and a close-knit community. However, it is not immune to the socio-economic challenges that define many regions. A prominent concern is the prevalence of unemployment, particularly among the youth, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to spur economic opportunities and job creation. The socio-economic well-being of the community is intricately tied to addressing this issue, requiring collaborative efforts between local government, businesses, and educational institutions to equip residents with the skills needed for a rapidly evolving job market.

Environmental sustainability and resilience are critical considerations for Witzenberg Municipality. With agriculture being a cornerstone of the local economy, climate change vulnerabilities pose a significant risk to the livelihoods of many residents. Proactive strategies to adapt to changing environmental conditions, coupled with sustainable farming practices, are imperative for the long-term prosperity of the agricultural sector. Moreover, the municipality faces infrastructural challenges that, if unaddressed, could impede economic growth and hinder residents' access to essential services. Investments in modernizing infrastructure and promoting sustainable development practices are key to overcoming these hurdles and fostering a resilient socio-economic environment.

In navigating these challenges, Witzenberg Municipality has the opportunity to leverage its unique identity and natural assets to propel economic growth. Fostering local entrepreneurship, investing in skills development, and promoting environmentally sustainable practices are vital components of a comprehensive strategy for socio-economic advancement. By embracing innovation, collaborating with the community, and addressing the identified challenges head-on, Witzenberg can chart a course towards a more resilient, inclusive, and prosperous future for all its residents.

## 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

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

## 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*