



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

Census 2022

Police Precinct: Wynberg

Policy and Strategy Department

Research Analytics

City Of Cape Town

3. 2022 Census Wynberg police precinct overview²

- Population: 27 336
- Households³: 12 027
- Average Household size⁴: 2.3
- Number of sub-places⁵: Approximately 10 sub-places.

4. Summary of key Wynberg police precinct statistics



Population

- The population is predominantly White (50%).
- The median age is 38 years old.



Education

- 69.9% of those aged 20 years and older have completed Grade 12 or higher.



Housing

- 98.8% of households live in formal dwellings.



Basic services

- 99.8% of households have access to piped water, either on the property or within 200m.
- 98.9% of households use electricity from the mains supply for lighting.
- 99.8% of households have access to a flush toilet, chemical toilet or a pit toilet with ventilation.
- 98.5% of households have refuse removed at least once a week.

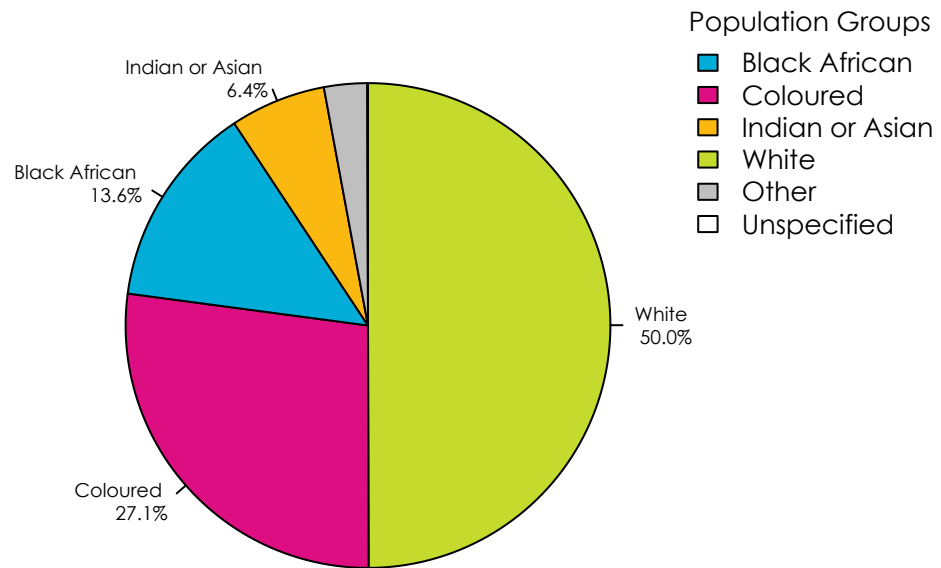
²There are small variations in the total population and the number of households in the tables which follow. These occur as Statistics South Africa had to calculate the true population to correct omissions and double counts in the enumeration process. In addition when the data is extracted using the Statistics South Africa software, it randomly rounds off all cells to a base number 3, including the totals. These variations are not significant.

³A household is defined as a group of persons who live together, and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone (Statistics South Africa).

⁴The Census districts where the population is categorised as living mainly in collective living quarters or is an industrial or commercial area, the average household size has been excluded as it is not applicable. There are some Census districts with an average household size that have a small percentage of the population living in collective living quarters within that Census districts, and this could artificially inflate the average household size.

⁵Sub-places are the second, lowest-level geographical units, representing suburbs, townships, wards, or villages used by Statistics South Africa for data collection. Some sub-places do not align perfectly with police precinct boundaries. This figure is based on the sub-places's centroid falling within a precinct.

5. Population



Population groups which constitute less than 5% excluded from labels

Figure 1: Population group composition (%)

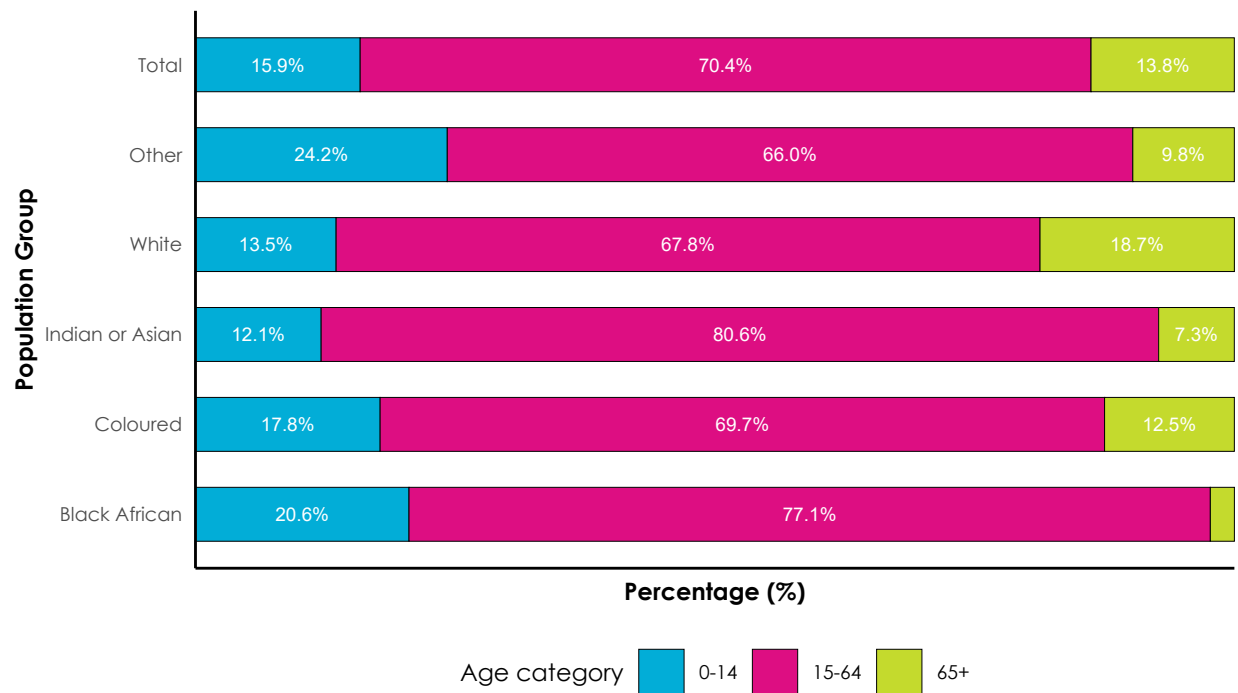


Figure 2: Age and population group (%)

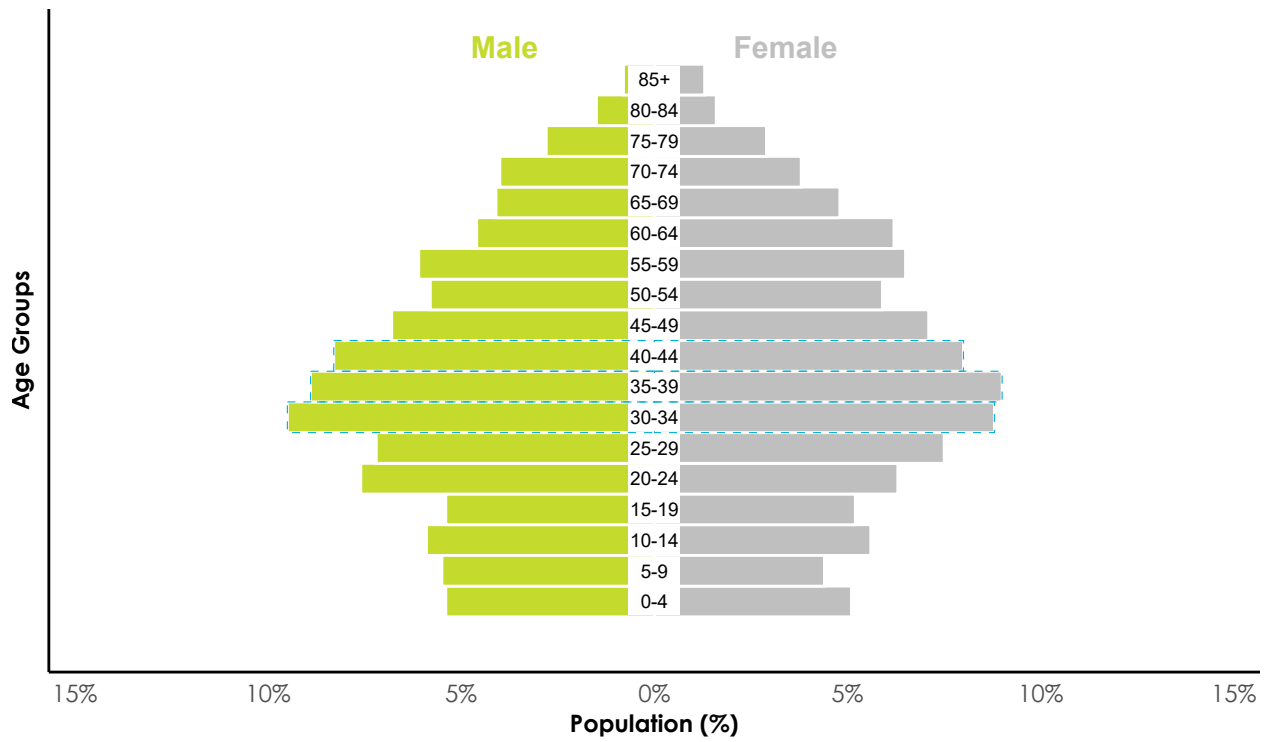


Figure 3: Population pyramid (%)

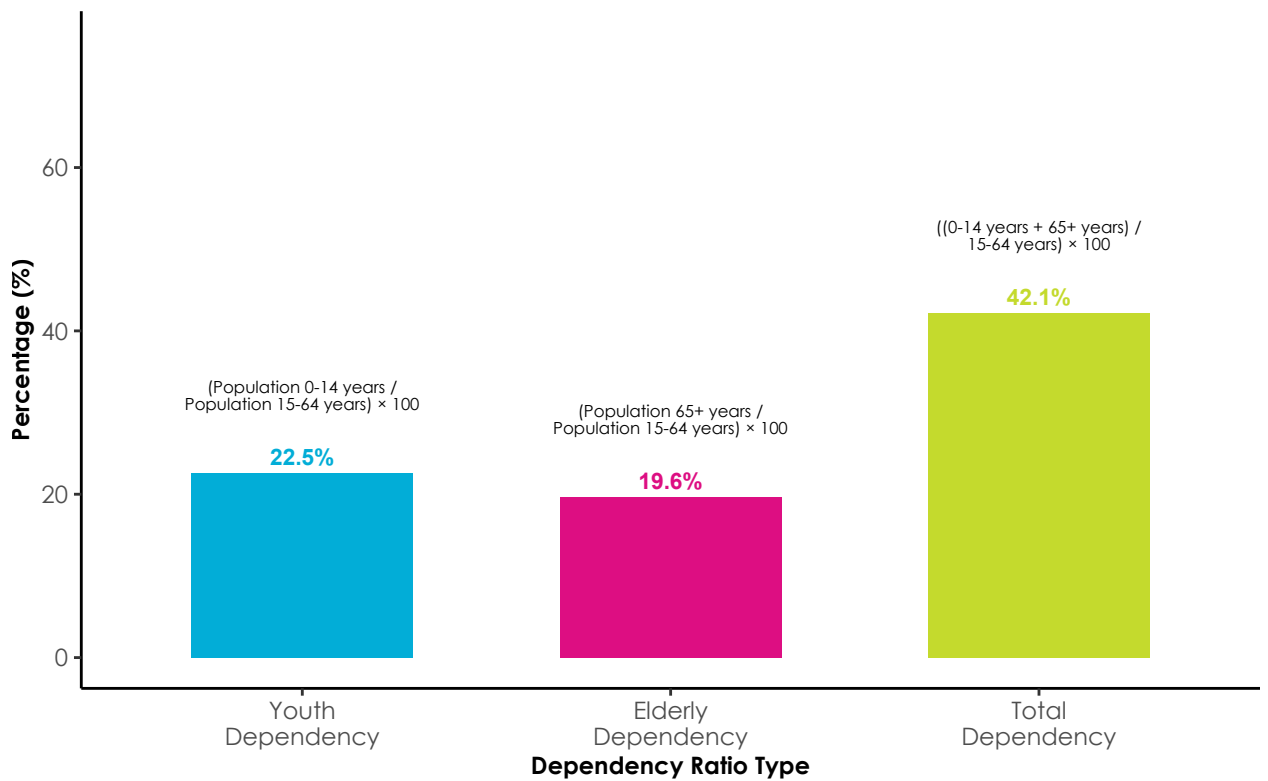


Figure 4: Dependency ratios (%)

6. Education

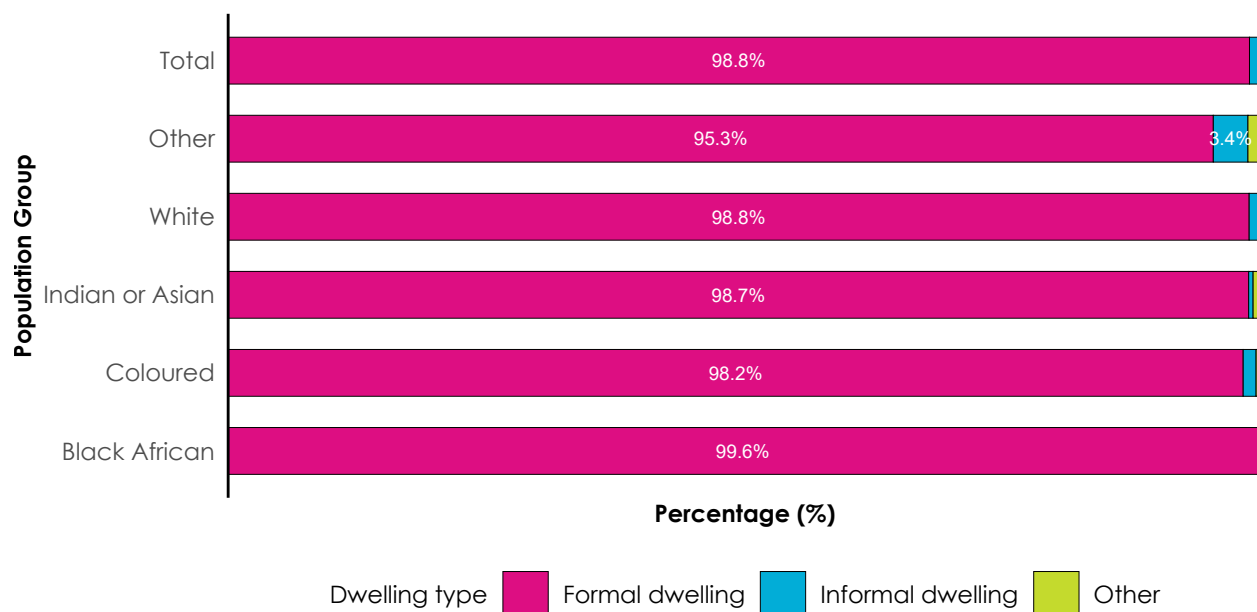
Table 1: Highest education level of the adult population aged 20 years and older

Education Level	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
No Schooling	68 (2.1%)	47 (0.7%)	17 (1.1%)	121 (1%)	9 (1.4%)	262 (1.1%)
Some Primary	390 (12%)	676 (10.2%)	102 (6.5%)	888 (7.2%)	69 (11%)	2 125 (8.7%)
Completed Primary	55 (1.7%)	179 (2.7%)	18 (1.1%)	140 (1.1%)	2 (0.3%)	394 (1.6%)
Some Secondary	585 (18%)	1 406 (21.2%)	136 (8.7%)	1 084 (8.8%)	85 (13.6%)	3 297 (13.5%)
Grade 12	989 (30.4%)	2 168 (32.6%)	465 (29.6%)	2 626 (21.2%)	132 (21.1%)	6 380 (26.1%)
Higher	967 (29.8%)	1 885 (28.4%)	729 (46.4%)	6 843 (55.3%)	288 (46.1%)	10 712 (43.8%)
Other	34 (1%)	69 (1%)	28 (1.8%)	317 (2.6%)	5 (0.8%)	453 (1.9%)
Unspecified	36 (1.1%)	38 (0.6%)	7 (0.4%)	61 (0.5%)	2 (0.3%)	150 (0.6%)
Unknown	124 (3.8%)	174 (2.6%)	68 (4.3%)	284 (2.3%)	33 (5.3%)	683 (2.8%)
Total	3 248 (100%)	6 642 (100%)	1 570 (100%)	12 364 (100%)	625 (100%)	24 456 (100%)

Table 2: Early childhood education facilities by population group for children aged 5 years old and younger

ECD Facility Type	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Creche/educare centre	109 (42.1%)	150 (36.1%)	32 (39%)	134 (23%)	7 (8.2%)	432 (30.3%)
Pre-school/nursery school	27 (10.4%)	53 (12.7%)	21 (25.6%)	230 (39.5%)	7 (8.2%)	338 (23.7%)
Day mother/Gogo/Child minder	7 (2.7%)	39 (9.4%)	0 (0%)	25 (4.3%)	7 (8.2%)	78 (5.5%)
Home/community play group	2 (0.8%)	14 (3.4%)	0 (0%)	31 (5.3%)	4 (4.7%)	51 (3.6%)
Other (Specify)	0 (0%)	2 (0.5%)	4 (4.9%)	7 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	13 (0.9%)
None	88 (34%)	123 (29.6%)	18 (22%)	115 (19.8%)	39 (45.9%)	383 (26.9%)
Do not know	9 (3.5%)	4 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	13 (0.9%)
Unspecified	17 (6.6%)	31 (7.5%)	7 (8.5%)	40 (6.9%)	21 (24.7%)	116 (8.1%)
Total	259 (100%)	416 (100%)	82 (100%)	582 (100%)	85 (100%)	1 424 (100%)

7. Housing



Data Note: Informal dwellings include informal additional dwellings (IAD)

Figure 5: Main dwelling type (%)

Table 3: Housing tenure by population group (%)

Tenure Type	Black African		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned and fully paid off	81	2.6%	706	26.6%	140	19.9%	2126	39.0%	48	32.7%	3101	25.8%
Owned but not yet paid off	101	3.3%	418	15.8%	115	16.3%	1178	21.6%	36	24.5%	1848	15.4%
Rented from private individual	461	15.0%	520	19.6%	72	10.2%	901	16.5%	34	23.1%	1988	16.5%
Rented from other (including municipality and social housing)	83	2.7%	81	3.1%	5	0.7%	78	1.4%	3	2.0%	250	2.1%
Occupied rent-free	51	1.7%	72	2.7%	26	3.7%	109	2.0%	0	0.0%	258	2.1%
Do not know	11	0.4%	17	0.6%	3	0.4%	26	0.5%	3	2.0%	60	0.5%
Other	8	0.3%	20	0.8%	3	0.4%	51	0.9%	3	2.0%	85	0.7%
Unspecified	2273	74.1%	818	30.8%	340	48.3%	986	18.1%	20	13.6%	4437	36.9%
Total	3069	100.0%	2652	100.0%	704	100.0%	5455	100.0%	147	100.0%	12027	100.0%

If the unspecified category under tenure type exceeds 20%, the data in the table should be interpreted and used with caution.

8. Basic Services

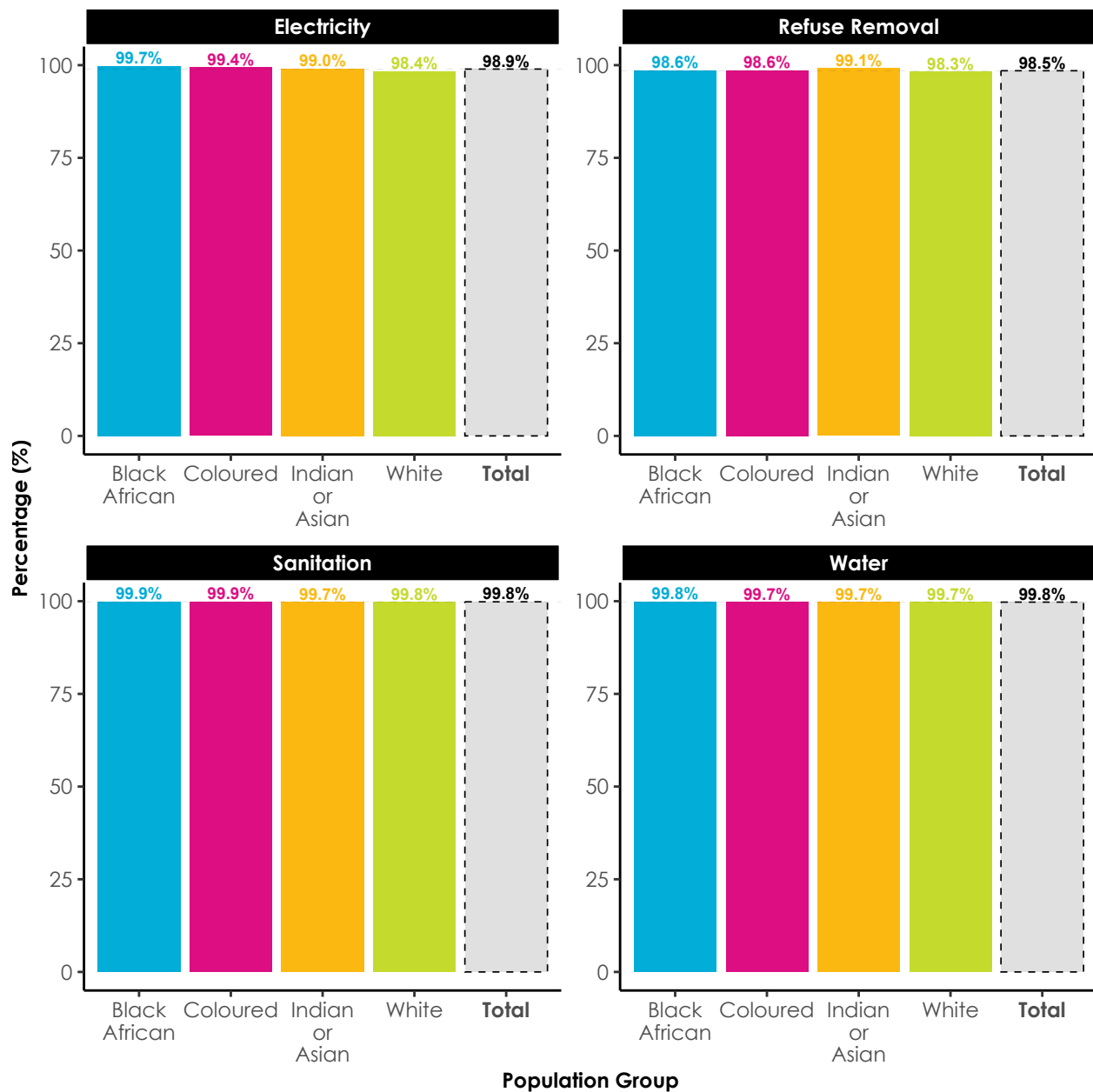


Figure 6: Summary of access to basic services by population group (%)

Definitions:

- **Access to energy** is the use of electricity from mains supply for lighting.
- **Access to water** is piped water, either on the property or within 200 m.
- **Access to sanitation** is a flush toilet, a chemical toilet or a pit toilet with ventilation.
- **Access to refuse removal** is a removal service at least once a week.

Table 4: Main source of energy for lighting

Lighting Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Electricity from mains	3 062 (99.7%)	2 637 (99.4%)	698 (99%)	5 367 (98.4%)	143 (96.6%)	11 907 (98.9%)
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	3 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	19 (0.3%)	3 (2%)	27 (0.2%)
Gas	2 (0.1%)	6 (0.2%)	5 (0.7%)	11 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	24 (0.2%)
Paraffin	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Candles	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Solar	0 (0%)	8 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)	56 (1%)	2 (1.4%)	68 (0.6%)
Other	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
None	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Total	3 071 (100%)	2 653 (100%)	705 (100%)	5 457 (100%)	148 (100%)	12 034 (100%)

Table 5: Main source of energy for cooking

Cooking Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Electricity from mains	782 (25.5%)	1 641 (61.9%)	313 (44.4%)	3 780 (69.3%)	104 (70.3%)	6 620 (55%)
Solar	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.3%)	20 (0.4%)	0 (0%)	22 (0.2%)
Gas	2 280 (74.2%)	1 000 (37.7%)	385 (54.6%)	1 627 (29.8%)	44 (29.7%)	5 336 (44.3%)
Paraffin	5 (0.2%)	5 (0.2%)	0 (0%)	8 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	18 (0.1%)
Coal	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Other source of electricity (e.g. generator etc.)	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	3 (0.4%)	19 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	27 (0.2%)
Other	2 (0.1%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0%)
None	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)
Total	3 071 (100%)	2 652 (100%)	705 (100%)	5 456 (100%)	148 (100%)	12 032 (100%)

Table 6: Main method of refuse removal for households

Refuse Removal Method	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Removed weekly	3 025 (98.5%)	2 612 (98.5%)	697 (98.9%)	5 356 (98.2%)	146 (98.6%)	11 836 (98.4%)
Removed less often than once week	11 (0.4%)	11 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)	64 (1.2%)	2 (1.4%)	91 (0.8%)
Communal refuse dump	3 (0.1%)	5 (0.2%)	2 (0.3%)	6 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	16 (0.1%)
Communal container/central collection point	27 (0.9%)	23 (0.9%)	3 (0.4%)	16 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	69 (0.6%)
Own refuse dump	3 (0.1%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	8 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	13 (0.1%)
Other	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	8 (0.1%)
Total	3 071 (100%)	2 653 (100%)	705 (100%)	5 456 (100%)	148 (100%)	12 033 (100%)

Table 7: Main source of water for households

Water Source	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	3 028 (98.6%)	2 596 (97.9%)	686 (97.3%)	5 359 (98.2%)	139 (93.9%)	11 808 (98.1%)
Piped (tap) water inside the yard	34 (1.1%)	50 (1.9%)	17 (2.4%)	65 (1.2%)	9 (6.1%)	175 (1.5%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: <200m from dwelling	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (0.3%)	0 (0%)	19 (0.2%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: 200-500m from dwelling	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	6 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	9 (0.1%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: 500-1000m from dwelling	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	5 (0%)
Piped (tap) water on community stand: >1000m from dwelling	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (0%)
No access to piped (tap) water	5 (0.2%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	10 (0.1%)
Total	3 070 (100%)	2 653 (100%)	705 (100%)	5 456 (100%)	148 (100%)	12 032 (100%)

Table 8: Type of toilet facility used by households

Toilet Facility	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Other	Total
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage	3 045 (99.2%)	2 627 (99.1%)	698 (99%)	5 261 (96.4%)	145 (98%)	11 776 (97.9%)
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	20 (0.7%)	20 (0.8%)	5 (0.7%)	175 (3.2%)	3 (2%)	223 (1.9%)
Chemical toilet	0 (0%)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.1%)
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe (VIP)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.1%)
Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion, enviroloo, etc)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	3 (0%)
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (0.3%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	7 (0.1%)
Other	2 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (0%)
None	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	3 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	6 (0%)
Total	3 071 (100%)	2 652 (100%)	705 (100%)	5 457 (100%)	148 (100%)	12 033 (100%)