



**Western Cape Government**  
**Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile**  
**Stellenbosch Municipality**

**2014**

Working paper

To obtain additional information of this document, please contact:

Western Cape Provincial Treasury  
Local Government Budget Office  
Private Bag X9165  
7 Wale Street  
Cape Town  
**tel:** +27 21 483 3386 **fax:** +27 21 483 4680

This publication is available online at [www.westerncape.gov.za](http://www.westerncape.gov.za)

# Contents

Stellenbosch Municipality at a glance	1
Introduction	3
1. Demographics	4
2. Education	4
3. Health	5
4. Poverty	8
5. Safety and security	9
6. Basic services	10
7. Economy	11
8. Employment	12
9. Environment	13
10. Concluding remarks	13
Annexure A: Socio-economic snapshot	15
Annexure B: Access to basic services in municipalities across the Western Cape	17
Annexure C: Crime in municipalities across the Cape Winelands District	18

## Tables

Table 1	Education indicators for the Cape Winelands District	5
Table 2	Healthcare facilities in the Cape Winelands District	6
Table 3	HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care in the Cape Winelands District	6
Table 4	Child and maternal health in the Cape Winelands District	7
Table 5	Household income, 2011	9
Table 6	Access to basic services in the Cape Winelands District	10
Table 7	Stellenbosch Municipality sectoral growth, 2000 - 2013	12
Table 8	Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services employment trends, 2000 - 2013	13
Table 9	Environmental indicators in Stellenbosch Municipality, 2014	13

## Figures

Figure 1	Population projections	4
Figure 2	Percentage of households living in poverty 2001, 2007 and 2010	8
Figure 3	Crime in Stellenbosch Municipality: April 2003/04 to March 2013/14	9
Figure 4	Non-metropolitan municipalities percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size of the region	11
Figure 5	Unemployment rates, 2001 and 2011	12



# Stellenbosch Municipality

## Stellenbosch Municipality at a glance

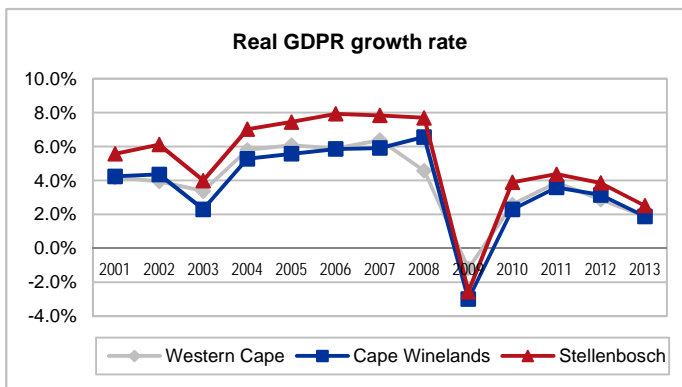
### POPULATION

Population size (2013)	163 043
Share of District population (2013)	20.1 per cent
Average annual population growth 2001 - 2013	2.8 per cent

### ECONOMY

Regional Gross Domestic Product 2013 (2005 constant prices)  
R10 117 million

Share of District economy  
33.55 per cent



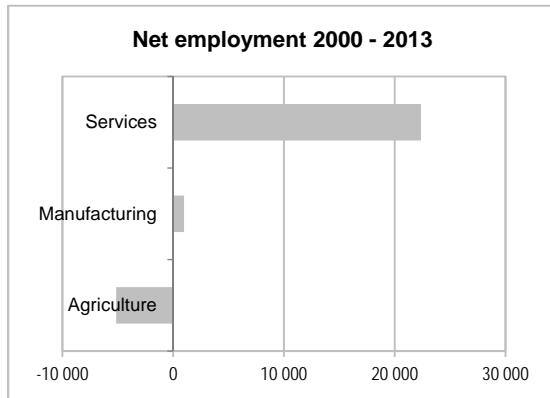
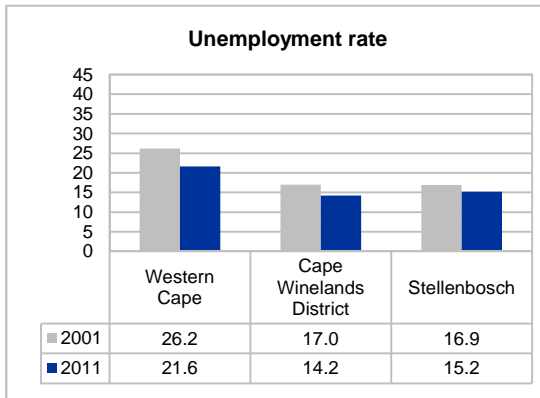
### Top 3 contributing detailed sectors, 2011 (GVA)

- Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (25.8%)
- Manufacturing (25.5%)
- Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (16.4%)

### Real GDP growth yoy % per sector

Sector	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	2.5	1.2
Services	6.7	5.0

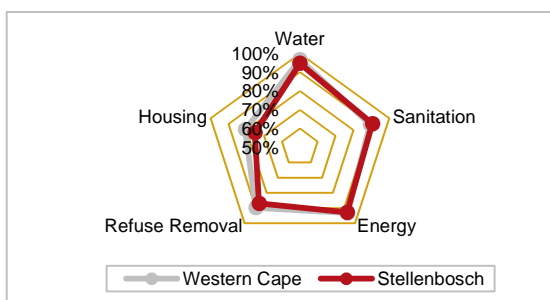
### LABOUR MARKET



### DEVELOPMENT

Indicator	Stellenbosch	Western Cape
Literacy rate (2011)	80.0%	87.2%
Poverty rate (2010)	34.6%	22.1%
Human Development Index (2012)	0.71	0.71
Gini coefficient (2012)	0.60	0.60

### ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, 2013





## Introduction

Regional profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with data and information which may assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services. It is acknowledged that municipalities across the Western Cape have different capacities and therefore will use the information in this publication to suit their own needs.

The areas covered in this profile include information on demographics, education, health, crime, poverty, housing, municipal services, labour force, economy and environmental management. Furthermore, the population projections 2013 - 2017, updated administrative data relating to health, education and South African Police Service Crime Statistics are updates from the Socio-economic Profile (SEP-LG) 2013. These updates complement Chapter 7: Socio-economic analysis and economic performance of the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2014 which was published in October 2014.

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.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the MERO, Global Insight Regional Explorer and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa include the 2011 Census; whilst comparisons are also made with the 2001 Census.

The format of the profiles has been adjusted to focus the analysis at regional/district level whilst municipal specific profiles will also be made available separately.

The information contained in this profile therefore highlights information for the Stellenbosch Municipality in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.

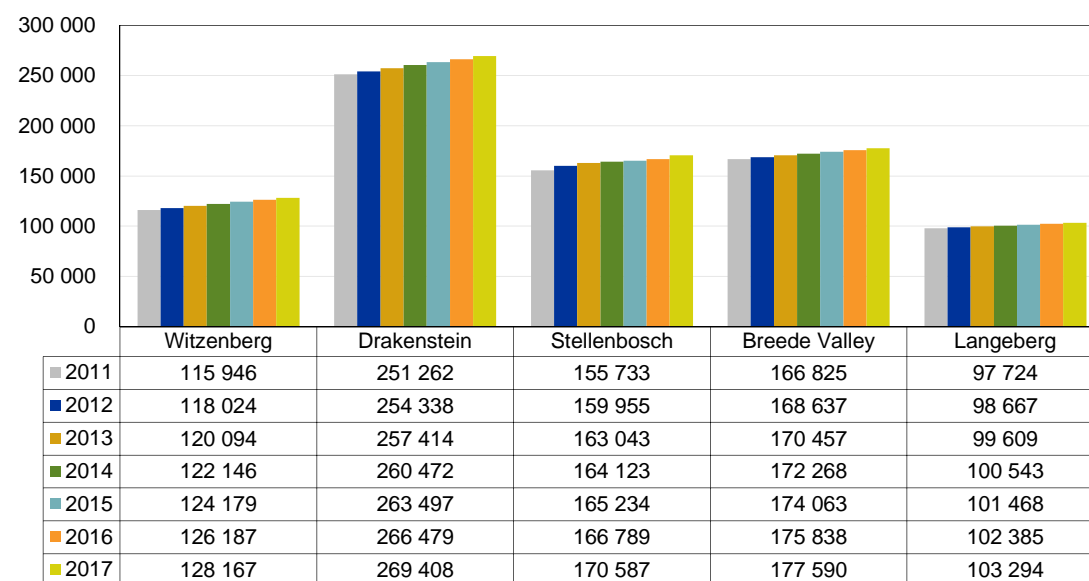


## 1. Demographics

### 1.1 Population

As per Census 2011, the Western Cape population composes of 11.25 per cent of the total population of the country with 5.8 million persons, having increased from 4.5 million in 2001. Thus the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This is faster than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent and is largely due to immigration to the Western Cape, where individuals believe they can obtain jobs and better standards of living.

**Figure 1 Population projections**



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2014

In 2013 Stellenbosch had the third largest population size in the Cape Winelands District consisting of 163 043 persons. According to population estimates by the Department of Social Development Stellenbosch's population is expected to grow by 0.4 per cent on average per annum from 163 043 in 2013 to 170 587 in 2017.

## 2. Education

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options available from which a person can choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. Through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy, the level of education of a population also influences its welfare.

Literacy is used to indicate a minimum education level attained. A simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, but it is more strictly defined as the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal



education. Stellenbosch Municipality had a literacy rate of 84.9 per cent. This is the highest compared to other local municipalities within the District.

Learner enrolment in Stellenbosch has increased from 26 657 in 2013 to 27 240 in 2014. For the same period, the average learner-teacher ratio increased from 21.5 per cent to 22.7 per cent in 2014.

In terms of Table 1, the dropout rate for Stellenbosch Municipality has decreased from 31.9 per cent in 2012 to 27.5 per cent in 2013. This is the lowest compared to the other local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District municipal area. The highest dropout rates appear within Langeberg and Witzenberg municipal area at 40.8 and 38.6 per cent respectively. The lowest learner-teacher ratio is in the Stellenbosch and Langeberg at 22.7 per cent and 27.8 respectively.

**Table 1 Education indicators for the Cape Winelands District**

Cape Winelands District	Learner enrolment (Gr 1-12 + LSEN)		Average Learner-teacher ratio		Average Dropout rate	Drop in FET phase	% Matric pass rate			% Literacy rate	No. of schools with libraries		No. of no fee schools	
	2013	2014	2012	2014	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2014	2012	2014
Breede Valley	32 004	32 141	27.3	28.2	40.9%	36.9%	85.0	86.0	81.7	82.1	31	31	37	37
Drakenstein	46 821	47 625	26.6	28.0	28.6%	35.3%	84.0	83.0	89.4	84.8	45	45	40	40
Langeberg	17 415	17 539	26.8	27.8	48.3%	40.8%	89.0	90.0	88.9	75.3	19	19	50	48
Stellenbosch	26 657	27 240	21.5	22.7	31.9%	27.5%	88.0	86.0	88.1	84.9	32	32	27	26
Witzenberg	17 922	18 158	27.3	28.7	38.0%	38.6%	81.0	79.0	84.7	75.5	16	16	36	36

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, 2014

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. In the 2013 matric examinations, 88.1 per cent of Stellenbosch Municipality's matriculants passed, up from 86 per cent the previous year. This is the third highest within the Cape Winelands District municipal area.

The number of no fee schools gives a sense of the extent to which the Department of Education has identified and prioritised support to households who are unable to contribute towards the cost of education. The Municipality's share of no fee schools within the District was at 13.9 per cent in 2014. This share is relatively low in comparison to Stellenbosch's share of total enrolment numbers (19.1 per cent).

### 3. Health<sup>1</sup>

#### 3.1 Healthcare facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in

<sup>1</sup> Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, information provided by the Department of Health pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system to secondary and tertiary levels; the first point of contact is at the primary healthcare level.

**Table 2 Healthcare facilities in the Cape Winelands District**

Regional area	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (Satellites)	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobiles)	Total number of PHC facilities (Fixed Clinics, CHCs and CDCs)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals
Witzenberg	0	1	8	0	6	9	1	0
Drakenstein	0	3	13	0	6	16	0	1
Stellenbosch	0	1	8	2	5	9	1	0
Breede Valley	0	1	6	4	5	7	0	1
Langeberg	0	0	7	0	5	7	2	0
Cape Winelands	0	6	42	6	27	48	4	2

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

Of the total number of 87 facilities that are situated in the Cape Winelands municipal area, 17 are situated in Stellenbosch, including 1 community day centre, 2 satellite, 5 mobile clinics, 8 fixed clinics and 1 district hospital, thus hosting a wide spectrum of healthcare facilities.

### 3.2 HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

The information presented in Table 3 shows the patient load and number of treatment facilities for HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB). In the 2013/14 financial year, Stellenbosch with 3 574 cases has the third highest Antiretroviral treatment (ART) patient load in Cape Winelands District.

**Table 3 HIV/AIDS and TB treatment and care in the Cape Winelands District**

Regional area	HIV - Anti-retroviral treatment			Tuberculosis		
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2014	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2014
Witzenberg	2 008	2 786	6	1 066	1 112	17
Drakenstein	4 627	5 276	13	2 208	2 137	23
Stellenbosch	2 940	3 574	9	1 100	1 215	17
Breede Valley	3 358	4 248	6	1 833	1 865	17
Langeberg	1 237	1 579	7	1 006	998	14
Cape Winelands	14 170	17 463	41	7 213	7 327	88

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

Cape Winelands Region has a total of 41 antiretroviral sites spread as follows: 13 in Drakenstein, 9 in Stellenbosch, 7 in Langeberg, 6 each in Breede Valley and Witzenberg Municipalities.

The number of patients with TB increased by 10.5 per cent year-on-year in Stellenbosch; the highest increase in the Cape Winelands District.

### 3.3 Child health

#### Immunisation<sup>2</sup> and malnutrition

In 2014, the full immunisation rate for the Stellenbosch municipal area was at 93.3 per cent; the third highest within the Cape Winelands municipal area. The immunisation rate in Stellenbosch is however lower than of the average for Cape Winelands District (100.2 per cent).

The number of malnourished children under five years in Stellenbosch municipal area was 36. This is the lowest compared to other local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District. The number of severe malnourished children under five years per 100 000 is also the lowest within the Cape Winelands municipal area.

**Table 4 Child and maternal health in the Cape Winelands District**

Regional area	Child health			Maternal health				
	Full immunisation coverage rate	Number of severely malnourished children under 5 years	Severe malnutrition for children < 5 years per 100 000 population	Maternal mortality per 100 000 live births	Number of deliveries to women under 18 years	Delivery rate woman under 18 years	Number of termination of pregnancies performed	Termination of pregnancy per 100 000 population
Witzenberg	66.7	45	396	73	134	9.8	96	338
Drakenstein	105.5	63	338	19	387	7.4	775	1 469
Stellenbosch	93.3	36	251	0	125	5.7	301	606
Breede Valley	109.3	41	264	103	285	7.3	394	1 037
Langeberg	63.4	33	271	0	156	11.4	84	301
Cape Winelands	100.2	218	300	43	1 087	7.7	1 650	839

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2014

### 3.4 Maternal health

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Even though it may not strictly fit the definition, information on births to teenage mothers and termination of pregnancies is also included here.

#### Maternal mortality

In 2013/14, there were no incidences of maternal mortality recorded in Stellenbosch Municipality. Breede Valley and Witzenberg however recorded very high levels of maternal mortality.

#### Births to teenage mothers

Of the 1 087 deliveries to women under 18 years in the District, 125 deliveries occurred in Stellenbosch, translating to the lowest delivery rate (5.7) within the District, which averaged 7.7.

<sup>2</sup> The immunisation rate is calculated as the number of children immunised as a percentage of the total number of children less than one year of age. If children who are one year or older are immunised, the immunisation rate for that year could be greater than 100 per cent because more than 100 per cent of children aged less than one year would have been immunised in that particular year.

## Termination of pregnancy

Stellenbosch Municipality's termination of pregnancy rate was the third lowest compared with other local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District; as a total of 301 termination of pregnancies were performed in Stellenbosch at a rate of 606 per 100 000 population.

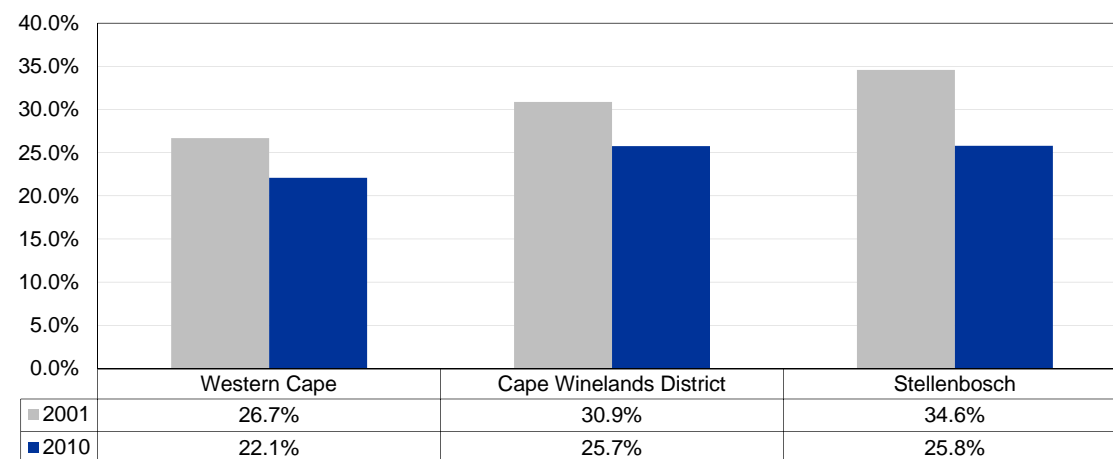
## 4. Poverty

### 4.1 People living in poverty

The poverty rate represents the percentage of people living in households with an income less than the poverty income. The poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to household size; the larger the household the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report No. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated<sup>3</sup> to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

**Figure 2 Percentage of households living in poverty 2001, 2007 and 2010**



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2010

As seen in Figure 2, the percentage of people living in poverty has declined since 2001. In 2010, the proportion of people in Stellenbosch living in poverty in 2010 was 25.8 per cent, down from 34.6 per cent in 2001, which is the most significant reduction in the District.

<sup>3</sup> Global Insight estimates. The City uses a different poverty measure - households with a monthly income of less than R3 500 are said to be living in poverty. In 2009, this percentage was 34.9 per cent.

**Table 5 Household income, 2011**

Cape Winelands District	None income	R1 - R4 800	R4 801 - R9 600	R9 601 - R19 600	R19 601 - R38 200	R38 201 - R76 400	R76 401 - R153 800	R153 801 - R307 600	R307 601 - R614 400	R614 001 - R1 228 800	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601+
Witzenberg	6.4%	1.9%	4.0%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Drakenstein	13.0%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11.0%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Stellenbosch	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1.0%	0.7%
Breede Valley	12.0%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19.0%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Langeberg	9.7%	2.3%	4.4%	15.5%	24.9%	20.0%	11.0%	7.3%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

According to Census 2011, 20.6 per cent of households in Stellenbosch had no income indicating that a large portion of Stellenbosch’s population lives in absolute poverty. This implies a great strain on municipal resources to provide free basic services. Table 5 indicates that in 2011, the largest proportion of households in Stellenbosch earned between R9 601 and R307 600 per annum.

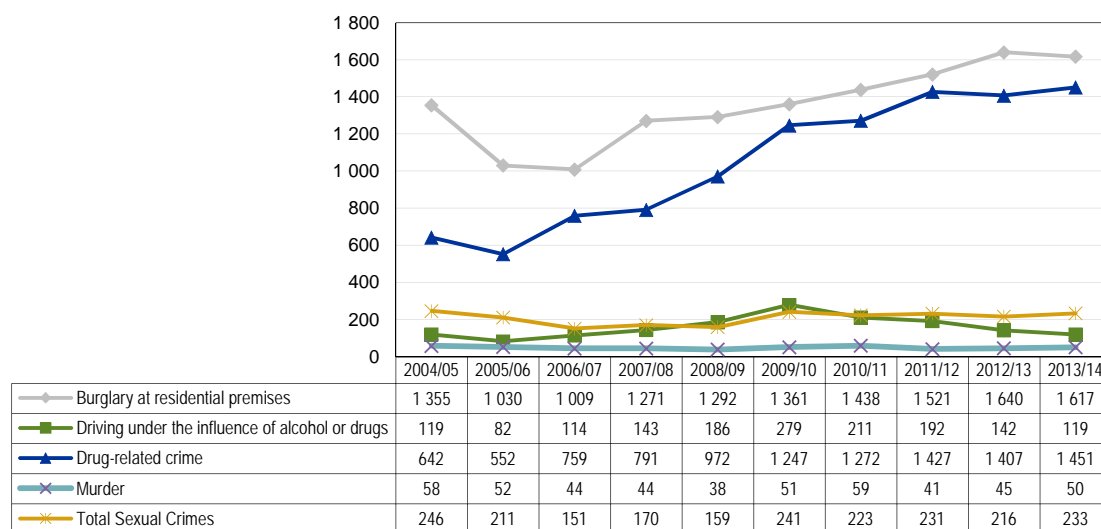
### 5. Safety and security

The safety of persons and property is vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it is impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack. Peoples’ general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues mould perceptions of areas as living spaces as well as places in which to establish businesses.

In this way, crime can also have a significant impact on the economy. It can hamper growth and discourage investment and capital accumulation. If it is not tackled with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

The discussion on recorded crimes in this section is limited to contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detection such as drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs; these are detailed in Figure 3.

**Figure 3 Crime in Stellenbosch Municipality: April 2004/05 to March 2013/14**



Source: South African Police Service, 2013/14

Of great concern is that Stellenbosch continued to see a steady increase in burglaries at residential premises and drug-related crime. Murder and sexual crimes have been fluctuating over the reporting period; but both categories have been trending upwards in the latter years.

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs peaked at 279 cases in 2009/10 but declined continuously since then.

## 6. Basic services

All South Africans have a right to access basic services such as housing, water, electricity, sanitation, and waste removal in line with the Bill of Rights. Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

**Table 6 Access to basic services in the Cape Winelands District**

Regional area	Water		Sanitation		Energy		Refuse Removal		Housing	
	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013	2011	2013
Cape Winelands	97.2%	97.1%	90.9%	90.8%	92.8%	92.6%	80.0%	79.9%	82.9%	82.6%
Witzenberg	98.5%	98.4%	91.6%	91.6%	93.3%	92.6%	69.8%	69.9%	87.0%	86.7%
Drakenstein	98.6%	98.6%	93.6%	93.5%	95.0%	94.9%	69.8%	69.9%	85.8%	85.5%
Stellenbosch	94.8%	94.7%	90.7%	90.6%	92.9%	92.8%	87.0%	87.0%	75.6%	75.2%
Breede Valley	96.5%	96.4%	88.2%	88.1%	88.4%	88.2%	75.2%	75.2%	78.7%	78.3%
Langeberg	97.8%	97.8%	89.0%	88.8%	88.4%	94.0%	71.6%	71.7%	91.2%	91.0%

Source: Quantec 2014

### 6.1 Water

Access to potable water is essential to maintaining a healthy life. The water supplied and made available to communities should be safe so as to prevent the contraction and spread of diseases.

From Table 7 it can be seen that access to potable water in Stellenbosch equal 94.7 per cent, the lowest in Cape Winelands District even below the District average of 97.1 per cent in 2013.

### 6.2 Sanitation

In 2013, an estimated 90.6 per cent of households in Stellenbosch had access to basic sanitation services. This was close to the District average of 90.8 per cent.

### 6.3 Energy

Household electricity access levels are generally good across the District, with Stellenbosch Municipality's 2013 household access level at 92.8 per cent, which is marginally above the District average of 92.6.

## 6.4 Refuse removal

Household access level to refuse removal at Stellenbosch municipal area is at 87.0 per cent in 2013. This is the highest compare to other municipalities within the Cape Winelands region and also above the District average of 79.9 per cent in 2013.

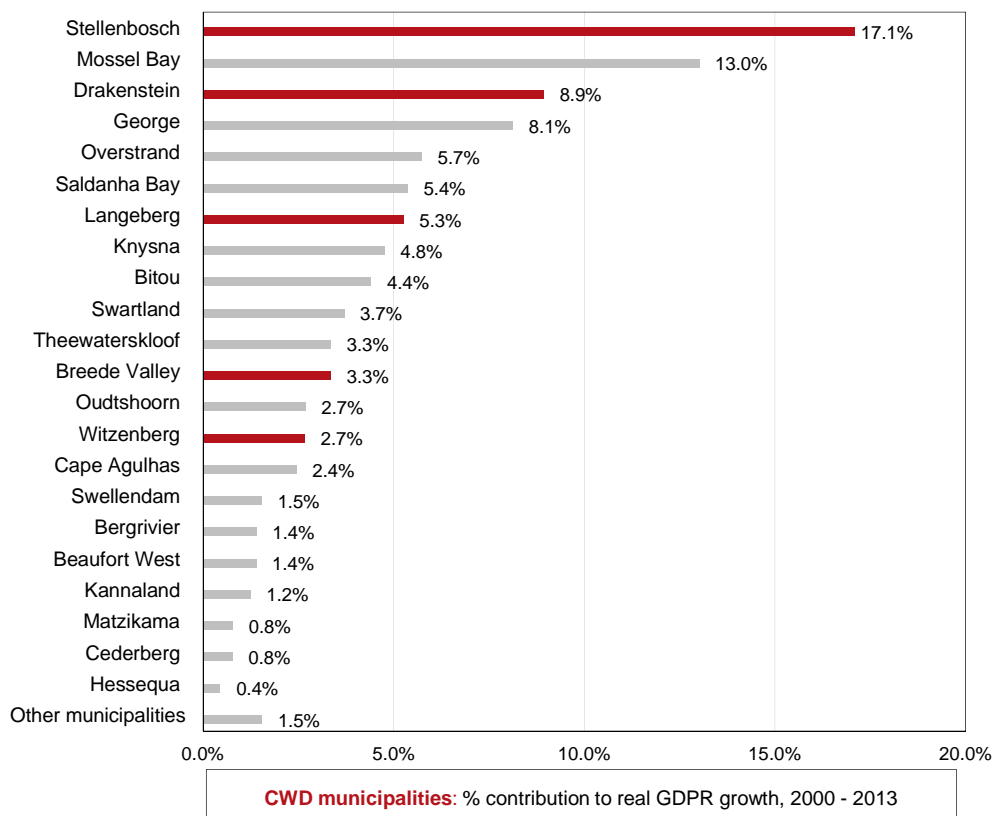
## 6.5 Housing

In 2013, 75.2 per cent of households in Stellenbosch had access to formal housing. This is the lowest in Cape Winelands District. The performance must however be viewed in light of the high levels of migration into the Stellenbosch municipal area.

## 7. Economy<sup>4</sup>

The Cape Winelands District regional economy generated 11.6 per cent of the Western Cape GDP during 2013, i.e. R50 billion of the total R431 billion. According to the Growth Potential of Towns Study, Stellenbosch is classified as having very high growth potential as well as very high socio-economic needs.

**Figure 4 Non-metropolitan municipalities percentage contribution to real GDP growth and size of the region**



Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

<sup>4</sup> This section is taken from MERO 2014.

When non-metropolitan municipalities in the Province are ranked in terms of their contribution to real GDP growth and size in the Western Cape, Stellenbosch is ranked first; contributing 17.1 per cent to the real GDP of the non-metropolitan municipalities; ahead of Mossel Bay, Drakenstein and George.

**Table 7 Stellenbosch Municipality sectoral growth, 2000 - 2013**

Sector	Real GDP growth yoy % per sector	
	Trend 2000 - 2013	Recovery 2010 - 2013
Agriculture	0.5	0.2
Manufacturing	2.5	1.2
Services	6.7	5.0

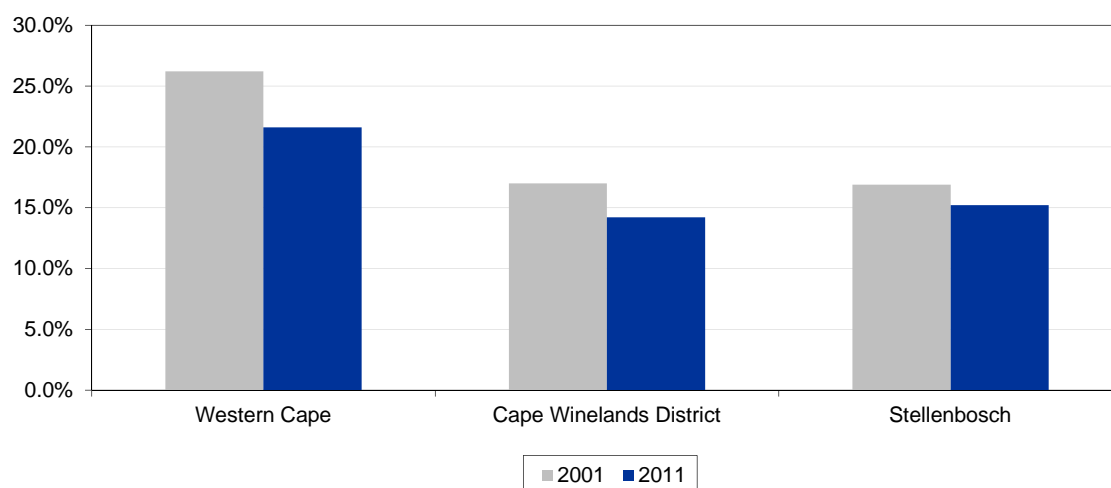
Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

The Services, Manufacturing and Agriculture sector expanded by 6.7, 2.5 and 0.5 per cent respectively, during the trend period (2010 - 2013). The growth in these sectors tapered down during the recovery period (2010 - 2013), as the Services, Manufacturing and Agriculture sector expanded by 5.0, 1.2 and 6.5 per cent respectively. This is commendable considering that most municipal economies experienced contractions in at least one of these sectors.

## 8. Employment

In 2011, Stellenbosch's unemployment rate was 15.2 per cent, well below Western Cape's unemployment rate of 21.6 per cent.

**Figure 5 Unemployment rates, 2001 and 2011**



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2001 and 2011

However, compared with other local municipalities, Stellenbosch had the third highest unemployment rate in the District, after Witzenberg (7.6 per cent) and Langeberg (12.2 per cent).



**Table 8 Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services employment trends, 2000 - 2013**

Regional area	Net employment (number)		
	Agricultural trend	Manufacturing trend	Services trend
	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013	2000 - 2013
Witzenberg	-5 590	-800	2 060
Drakenstein	-7 350	-4 660	7 980
Stellenbosch	-5 140	990	22 380
Breede Valley	-9 330	-1 010	2 450
Langeberg	-5 680	880	6 420
Former Cape Winelands DMA	-680	80	720
<b>Total Cape Winelands</b>	<b>-33 770</b>	<b>-4 520</b>	<b>42 000</b>

Source: Quantec Research 2014 (MERO 2014)

In the Stellenbosch municipal area, the overall job losses over the 2000 - 2013 period can be seen in Agriculture (5 140), while the positive trend in terms of additional number of jobs can also be seen in the Services industries (22 380) and Manufacturing (990). Overall, for the Stellenbosch area, the net job growth in the Services sector and Manufacturing was higher than the retrenchments in Agriculture.

## 9. Environment

**Table 9 Environmental indicators in Stellenbosch Municipality, 2014**

Environmental category	Status
Spatial Development Framework	Stellenbosch Municipality has an approved Spatial Development Framework.
Housing	The Human Settlement Plan (HSP) is outdated and needs to be reviewed.
Water	Stellenbosch Municipality has a blue drop score of 95.6.
Sanitation	The declining state of wastewater treatment quality in the Municipality requires prioritisation.
Waste disposal	Stellenbosch is in dire need of waste disposal airspace and requires an urgent strategy to achieve its waste disposal needs, and the level of technical and planning proficiency in the manner in which waste management is dealt with needs priority attention.
Air quality	Stellenbosch Municipality does not have an Air Quality Management Plan. The AQMP is in draft form.

Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, 2014

## 10. Concluding remarks

Stellenbosch Municipality has shown a lot of improvement over the years with regard to its socio-economic environment as discussed above. The municipality has a strong economic resource base including human capital that could contribute to economic growth and development. The favourable economic climate in Stellenbosch has led to decreasing unemployment rates and poverty levels.

Despite the progress, poverty levels are still relatively high, in relation to other municipalities. According to Census information, in 2011, 20.6 per cent of households had no income, which place increase reliance on indigent support from the Municipality and other social services being provided by the Province. This is evident in the large percentage of households without access to formal housing. The municipality has made significant progress in addressing service delivery backlogs from 2001 to 2011, but from 2011 and 2013 access levels to basic services have remained the same.

Annexure A

Socio-economic snapshot

Regional area	Population size			Unemployment rate		Youth unemployment		GDP (2013)		Growth Potential of Towns Study: Infrastructure Index 2013	Average household Income 2011 Stats SA												
	2001	2011	Average annual growth (2000-2011)	2001	2011	2001	2011	GDP (R'000)	Real GDP growth (2000-2013)		None income	R1 - R4 800	R1 - R4 801 - R9 600	R19 600 - R38 200	R19 601 - R38 201	R38 201 - R76 400	R76 401 - R153 800	R153 801 - R307 600	R307 601 - R614 400	R614 401 - R1 228 801	R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	R2 457 601 - R4 915 201	
City of Cape Town	2 893 247	3 740 026	2.6%	29.2	23.9	36.8	31.9	185 662	49 647	4.1%	High	13.7%	2.7%	4%	10.6%	16%	14.5%	13%	11.9%	8.7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.5%
West Coast District	282 673	391 766	3.3%	13.2	14.6	17.3	18.2	11 382	28 173	3.3%	Low	8.2%	1.9%	3.3%	17.6%	24.7%	17.8%	11.8%	8.6%	4.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Matzikama	50 207	67 147	2.9%	16.5	14.0	22.7	19.3	1 738	25 291	1.4%	Low	9.5%	1.9%	3.2%	17.8%	25.4%	21.1%	10.6%	6.4%	3%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Cederberg	39 320	49 768	2.4%	10.2	10.5	13.3	13.8	1 013	19 858	2.2%	Medium	9.3%	1.4%	1.9%	13.5%	22.3%	22.4%	14%	9.1%	4.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Bergvliet	46 330	61 897	2.9%	7.6	6.8	10.0	9.6	1 505	23 555	2.7%	High	13.9%	2.4%	4%	10.7%	17.4%	16.7%	15.2%	11.5%	6.1%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%
Saldanha Bay	70 439	99 193	3.5%	21.5	23.4	26.8	30.4	3 655	35 382	4.4%	High	10.5%	1.7%	2.6%	13.4%	21.7%	20.1%	13%	9.5%	5.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.2%
Swartland	72 118	113 762	4.7%	10.2	12.7	13.6	17.9	3 314	29 307	3.5%	High												
Cape Winelands District	629 490	787 490	2.3%	17.0	14.2	22.2	17.1	30 160	37 252	3.9%	Low	6.4%	1.9%	4%	18.5%	25.8%	20.9%	10.4%	6.8%	3.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Witzenberg	83 570	115 946	3.3%	13.6	7.6	17.3	9.9	2 616	21 787	3.0%	Medium	13%	1.7%	3.1%	10.7%	17.2%	18.4%	13.9%	11%	7.4%	2.5%	0.7%	0.4%
Drakenstein	194 416	251 262	2.6%	22.8	17.6	29.5	24.6	9 405	36 535	2.9%	High	20.6%	2.1%	3.5%	10.2%	16.5%	15.5%	11.5%	8.5%	6.6%	3.3%	1%	0.7%
Stellenbosch	117 715	155 733	2.8%	16.9	15.2	23.1	21.5	10 117	5 111	5.1%	Medium	12%	1.7%	2.9%	14.9%	22.2%	19%	12.6%	8.5%	4.7%	1%	0.3%	0.2%
Brede Valley	146 034	166 825	1.3%	19.7	14.4	25.0	14.4	4 419	25 923	2.3%	Medium	9.7%	2.3%	4.4%	15.5%	24.9%	20%	11%	7.3%	3.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Langeberg	81 274	97 724	1.9%	12.2	11.3	16.0	15.1	3 446	34 592	4.6%	Medium												
Overberg District	203 520	258 176	2.4%	17.5	17.0	22.4	21.4	8 083	30 403	5.2%	Medium	11.8%	1.8%	3.4%	17.7%	22.9%	19.1%	11.4%	7%	3.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Theewaterskloof	93 276	108 790	1.6%	18.6	14.9	18.6	19.8	2 873	25 692	3.6%	High	16.4%	2.9%	4.1%	12%	17.4%	15.6%	13.7%	10.3%	5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%
Overstrand	55 735	80 432	3.7%	22.0	23.3	29.3	31.1	2 766	33 082	6.3%	High	9.6%	1.3%	2.5%	12.7%	22.8%	19.9%	14.2%	10.6%	4.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Cape Agulhas	26 183	33 038	2.4%	13.6	13.8	19.5	19.5	1 400	41 536	5.3%	High	7.9%	1.3%	3.1%	14.3%	25.3%	20.5%	13.4%	8.2%	4.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Swellendam	28 077	35 916	2.5%	15.7	11.4	22.1	15.0	1 021	27 785	4.6%	Medium												
Eden District	454 919	574 265	2.4%	23.4	22.5	31.2	29.3	20 362	34 655	5.2%	Low	8%	2.4%	4.7%	20.1%	28.1%	18.6%	9.3%	5.8%	2.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Kannaland	23 975	24 767	0.3%	13.9	17.3	19.6	22.7	716	28 703	5.1%	High	7.9%	1.7%	3%	14.1%	22.5%	22.5%	14.3%	9%	3.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Hessesqua	44 108	52 642	1.8%	14.0	14.1	19.8	18.5	1 057	19 749	1.3%	High	17.4%	2.8%	4.1%	12.5%	16%	15.4%	13.2%	10.5%	5.5%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%
Mossel Bay	71 498	89 430	2.3%	24.7	22.9	32.5	29.9	5 651	61 186	7.5%	High	12.1%	2.6%	4.4%	13.2%	19.4%	17.3%	12.7%	9.8%	6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%
George	135 402	193 672	3.6%	27.8	20.7	34.5	27.6	6 149	30 889	4.0%	High	9%	2.3%	4.5%	16.3%	23.7%	18.9%	11.5%	8.4%	4.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Oudtshoorn	84 691	95 933	1.3%	33.7	25.3	43.4	35.9	2 297	23 940	3.5%	Medium	18.1%	4.4%	5.5%	16.4%	19.7%	13.8%	9%	6.7%	4%	1.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Blou	29 180	49 162	5.4%	26.3	30.1	33.4	37.9	1 662	32 411	7.7%	Low	16.4%	3.3%	4.3%	13.8%	18.8%	15%	11.1%	8.8%	5.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.4%
Knysna	51 475	68 659	2.9%	28.3	24.8	35.1	32.3	2 507	35 593	5.6%	Medium												
Central Karoo District	60 482	71 011	1.6%	33.2	22.7	43.7	27.3	1 586	21 917	4.0%	Low	5.3%	2%	2.9%	20.9%	25.4%	21.8%	11%	6.6%	2.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0%
Langsburg	6 679	8 289	2.2%	26.3	17.9	37.0	22.0	145	17 364	2.3%	Low	6.3%	3.3%	6.1%	19.6%	26.7%	17.1%	9.4%	6.5%	3.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Prince Albert	10 518	13 136	2.2%	35.0	19.4	44.5	25.4	225	16 786	4.0%	Low	9.5%	3.3%	5.8%	21.7%	23.8%	15.3%	9.5%	6.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Beaufort West	37 110	49 586	2.9%	38.2	25.5	49.7	34.5	1 087	21 485	3.8%	Medium												

Regional area	Literacy rate		Poverty rate		Human Development Index		Gini coefficient		ART patient load			Population <1 year fully immunised			
	2001	2011	2001	2010	2001	2011	2012	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	85.0%	90.5%	23.9%	19.7%	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.60	0.59	85 791	99 233	116 421	87.5%	89.5%	76.6%
<b>West Coast District</b>	71.0%	79.1%	32.0%	30.4%	0.63	0.67	0.67	0.59	0.58	3 547	4 561	5 553	97.1%	96.3%	96.7%
Matielkama	69.0%	76.4%	35.3%	31.7%	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.60	0.59	462	569	812	103.2%	105.4%	90.2%
Cederberg	66.0%	73.2%	41.2%	42.7%	0.59	0.64	0.65	0.62	0.61	666	880	1 063	91.0%	93.5%	101.1%
Bergvliet	70.0%	76.4%	34.2%	33.8%	0.61	0.66	0.66	0.56	0.58	343	466	601	93.1%	97.9%	93.7%
Saldanha Bay	79.0%	86.7%	22.3%	23.9%	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.57	0.55	1 127	1 435	1 779	85.1%	88.4%	95.4%
Swartland	69.0%	78.0%	32.8%	26.8%	0.62	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.59	929	1 211	1 298	118.2%	104.2%	102.9%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	72.0%	81.7%	30.9%	25.7%	0.63	0.69	0.68	0.60	0.58	11 830	14 170	17 463	90.0%	91.8%	100.2%
Witzenberg	65.0%	75.5%	29.8%	27.4%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.59	1 678	2 008	2 786	73.2%	79.1%	66.7%
Drakenstein	77.0%	84.8%	27.2%	20.7%	0.65	0.70	0.70	0.59	0.56	4 103	4 627	5 276	99.8%	170.9%	105.5%
Stellenbosch	80.0%	84.9%	34.6%	25.8%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.62	0.60	2 360	2 940	3 574	95.0%	94.0%	93.3%
Brede Valley	71.0%	82.1%	31.5%	27.0%	0.62	0.68	0.68	0.59	0.58	2 697	3 358	4 248	137.5%	100.6%	109.3%
Langeberg	62.0%	75.3%	34.1%	32.0%	0.58	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.57	992	1 237	1 579	49.7%	40.8%	63.4%
<b>Overberg District</b>	73.0%	81.1%	31.0%	29.6%	0.63	0.69	0.69	0.58	0.58	4 253	4 907	6 182	74.4%	75.8%	81.6%
Theewaterskloof	68.0%	78.4%	35.3%	35.0%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.58	0.58	1 802	2 150	2 757	72.9%	82.7%	79.9%
Overstrand	81.0%	87.5%	25.6%	25.5%	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.56	0.58	1 614	2 034	2 506	75.5%	78.5%	80.3%
Cape Agulhas	76.0%	81.1%	25.1%	19.1%	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.57	228	299	372	76.8%	77.5%	85.3%
Swellendam	65.0%	74.2%	33.6%	30.7%	0.61	0.67	0.68	0.60	0.58	582	424	547	74.9%	74.4%	78.2%
<b>Eden District</b>	74.0%	82.6%	31.6%	21.7%	0.64	0.71	0.71	0.59	0.57	9 397	10 402	12 788	88.6%	102.8%	86.3%
Kannaland	60.0%	72.5%	43.8%	29.9%	0.56	0.66	0.65	0.59	0.57	32	100	273	70.1%	68.4%	74.3%
Hessesqua	70.0%	78.5%	28.9%	16.0%	0.63	0.70	0.70	0.56	0.54	235	364	482	85.4%	85.1%	86.4%
Mossel Bay	79.0%	85.7%	27.3%	12.4%	0.68	0.75	0.74	0.58	0.55	1 758	2 117	2 490	85.7%	88.9%	77.0%
George	76.0%	83.4%	26.2%	20.4%	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.58	0.56	3 377	3 886	4 534	89.2%	91.9%	87.6%
Oudtshoorn	71.0%	79.4%	43.8%	34.1%	0.59	0.66	0.66	0.59	0.57	867	740	1 109	86.6%	79.5%	90.3%
Blou	76.0%	85.8%	33.5%	27.2%	0.65	0.71	0.71	0.61	0.63	1 383	1 578	1 640	84.7%	85.5%	78.5%
Knysna	78.0%	85.1%	24.2%	15.0%	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.58	0.57	1 729	1 617	2 260	111.0%	116.4%	102.5%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	63.0%	73.4%	38.7%	32.5%	0.57	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.57	715	949	1 174	80.3%	77.0%	79.2%
Laingsburg	58.0%	70.0%	37.6%	36.1%	0.56	0.65	0.64	0.59	0.57	62	78	119	94.7%	75.0%	89.4%
Prince Albert	59.0%	69.9%	44.1%	43.3%	0.55	0.63	0.63	0.61	0.57	61	131	151	53.0%	94.1%	82.4%
Beaufort West	68.0%	74.9%	37.5%	29.1%	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.59	0.56	592	740	904	89.0%	77.0%	77.2%

## Annexure B

## Access to basic services in municipalities across the Western Cape

Regional area	Percentage of Household with Minimal Service Level - Census 2001 - 2011									
	Water 2001	Water 2011	Sanitation 2001	Sanitation 2011	Energy 2001	Energy 2011	Refuse 2001	Refuse 2011	Housing 2001	Housing 2011
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	98.7%	99.3%	87.3%	91.1%	88.8%	94.2%	93.0%	94.0%	83.0%	89.5%
<b>West Coast District</b>	98.0%	99.2%	85.8%	92.0%	81.4%	94.8%	68.0%	76.0%	93.0%	93.0%
Matzikama	92.0%	96.0%	77.9%	83.6%	97.8%	98.7%	59.0%	68.0%	89.9%	88.4%
Cederberg	96.0%	98.0%	82.7%	89.1%	98.4%	96.4%	50.0%	58.0%	93.3%	87.1%
Bergrivier	94.0%	99.0%	88.4%	92.7%	98.8%	98.8%	57.0%	67.0%	93.4%	93.4%
Saldanha Bay	95.0%	99.0%	96.3%	97.1%	95.0%	99.3%	94.0%	97.0%	84.5%	81.7%
Swartland	93.0%	99.0%	85.7%	93.0%	96.8%	99.5%	70.0%	76.0%	93.4%	90.9%
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	98.0%	99.2%	86.5%	93.2%	88.5%	93.2%	70.0%	80.0%	82.7%	91.2%
Witzenberg	94.9%	98.6%	86.3%	94.5%	95.7%	97.5%	58.0%	71.0%	89.0%	86.2%
Drakenstein	92.0%	99.0%	91.1%	95.1%	92.0%	97.3%	76.0%	86.0%	82.0%	85.0%
Stellenbosch	90.3%	94.9%	90.7%	94.0%	95.9%	95.3%	80.0%	97.0%	81.4%	75.1%
Breede Valley	93.4%	96.5%	87.6%	91.2%	95.1%	92.5%	66.0%	76.0%	87.2%	77.9%
Langeberg	92.8%	96.5%	83.5%	93.3%	97.7%	98.5%	62.0%	73.0%	92.9%	90.7%
<b>Overberg District</b>	98.8%	99.2%	84.7%	92.0%	83.9%	91.5%	77.0%	83.0%	87.9%	91.3%
Theewaterskloof	90.0%	96.9%	80.2%	87.4%	90.6%	92.8%	70.0%	79.0%	77.8%	80.3%
Overstrand	95.1%	98.6%	89.5%	96.5%	92.8%	94.8%	88.0%	92.0%	83.6%	80.1%
Cape Agulhas	97.3%	97.4%	86.9%	91.9%	99.1%	99.1%	79.0%	80.0%	91.3%	85.2%
Swellendam	93.2%	96.2%	83.2%	90.6%	99.0%	99.1%	71.0%	74.0%	88.4%	88.3%
<b>Eden District</b>	95.7%	97.8%	80.7%	87.1%	85.6%	91.4%	81.0%	86.0%	77.9%	91.1%
Kannaland	92.0%	94.0%	64.0%	78.0%	93.3%	98.1%	58.0%	66.0%	96.9%	96.3%
Hessequa	96.0%	98.0%	83.0%	92.0%	88.9%	98.4%	71.0%	79.0%	93.2%	93.8%
Mossel Bay	96.0%	96.0%	91.0%	93.0%	87.3%	97.0%	89.0%	93.0%	85.5%	85.9%
George	92.0%	96.0%	84.0%	89.0%	87.3%	94.1%	85.0%	88.0%	80.9%	83.9%
Oudtshoorn	93.0%	95.0%	82.0%	82.0%	87.6%	96.9%	81.0%	78.0%	87.0%	88.5%
Bitou	90.0%	93.0%	81.0%	84.0%	86.9%	90.6%	85.0%	88.0%	79.8%	72.2%
Knysna	84.0%	94.0%	83.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.3%	85.0%	93.0%	68.6%	73.8%
<b>Central Karoo District</b>	98.9%	99.4%	85.5%	90.0%	83.9%	89.7%	77.7%	78.7%	96.9%	96.7%
Laingsburg	98.2%	99.4%	74.4%	83.3%	73.4%	83.3%	63.1%	59.5%	96.6%	96.6%
Prince Albert	98.0%	99.3%	79.0%	84.5%	80.0%	90.1%	71.6%	73.4%	94.2%	93.9%
Beaufort West	99.0%	99.4%	90.0%	92.8%	87.2%	93.4%	85.4%	83.7%	95.8%	97.9%
Western Cape	85.2%	88.4%	86.5%	90.5%	78.8%	86.9%	88.8%	91.1%	81.3%	80.4%
South Africa	61%	73.4%	53.8%	62.6%	51.4%	73.9%	57.0%	63.6%	68.5%	77.6%

