



Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury

Socio-economic Profile
Drakenstein Municipality

2015

Working Paper

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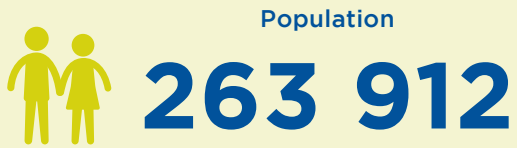
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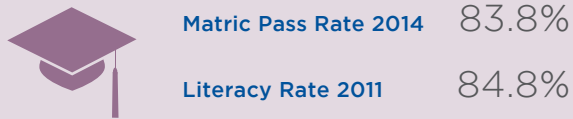
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Drakenstein: At a Glance

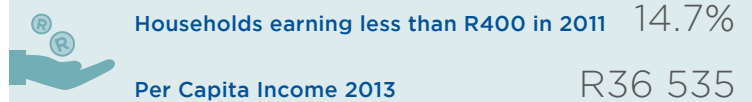
Demographics, 2015



Education



Poverty



Health, 2015



Primary Health Care Facilities

17

Immunisation Rate

78.3%

Maternal Mortality Ratio
(per 100 000 live births)

35.8

Teenage Pregnancies -
Delivery rate to women U/18

6.7%

Safety and Security Actual number of crimes in 2014/15 year



Residential Burglaries

2 125

DUI

234

Drug-related

3 281

Murder

96

Sexual Crimes

391

Access to Basic Service Delivery, 2014 Minimum service level



Water

98.6%

Refuse Removal

86.2%



Electricity

94.9%



Sanitation

93.6%



Economy

GDP Growth
2005 - 2013

3.0%

Labour

Employment Growth
2005 - 2013

-1.0%



Broadband



Percentage of HH with access
to Internet 2011

38.9%

Wi-Fi Hotspots by 2017

31

Largest 3 Sectors, 2013

Finance, Insurance and
Business Services

30.0%

Manufacturing

22.7%

Wholesale and Retail Trade, Catering
and Accommodation Services

12.2%

Introduction

Regional profiles provide the Western Cape municipalities with valuable data and information which 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.

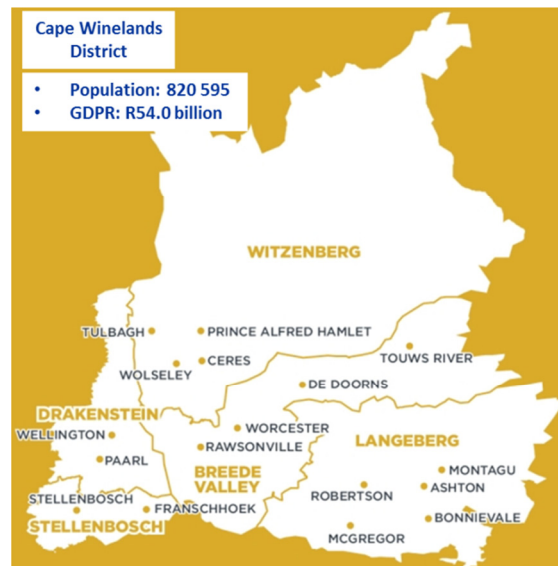
The 2015 Socio-economic Profiles builds upon the success of previous editions by providing updated information relating to demographics, education, health, poverty, safety and security, basic service delivery, economy, labour market and environmental management. New information has also been added in the form of ward specific basic service delivery statistics, broadband penetration rates as well as municipal specific Wi-Fi roll-out data.

The profile furthermore complements the socio-economic performance analysis of the Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) 2015 which was published in October 2015.

In all, the profile reflects 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 primarily uses data sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the 2015 MERO 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 includes the 2011 Census. The updated population forecasts by the Department of Social Development will assist municipalities with future planning.

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



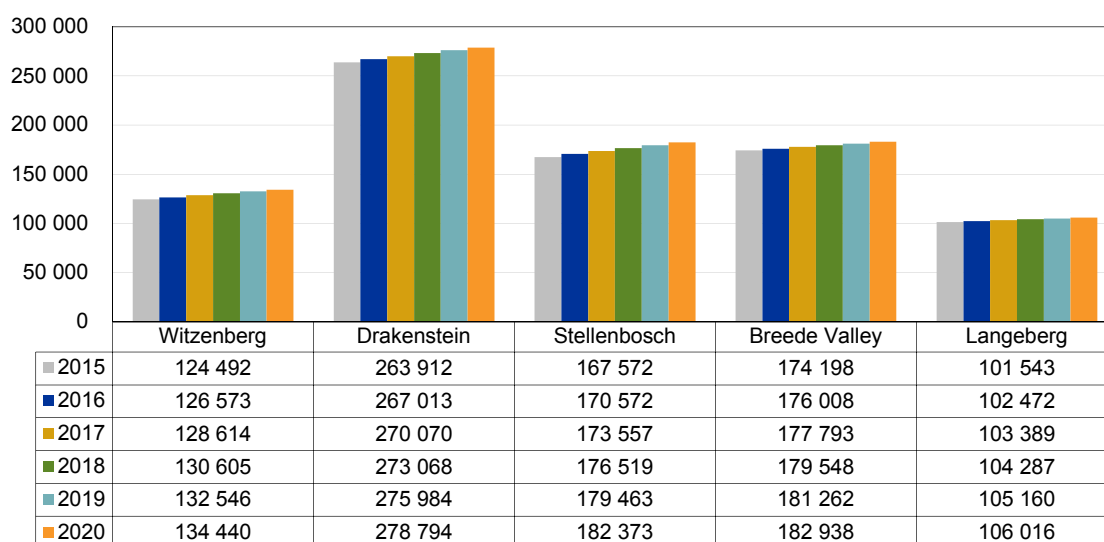
1. Demographics

1.1 Population

According to Census 2011 data, the Western Cape population grew at a rate of 2.6 per cent per annum between 2001 and 2011. This rate, which was higher than the national population growth rate of 1.5 per cent, can largely be attributed to an influx of individuals from other provinces that move to the Western Cape in search of job opportunities.

From this strong growth base, the Western Cape Department of Social Development was able to make accurate population growth projections for each municipality for the period 2015 - 2020. These projections will assist municipalities to align their budget allocations with basic service delivery priorities.

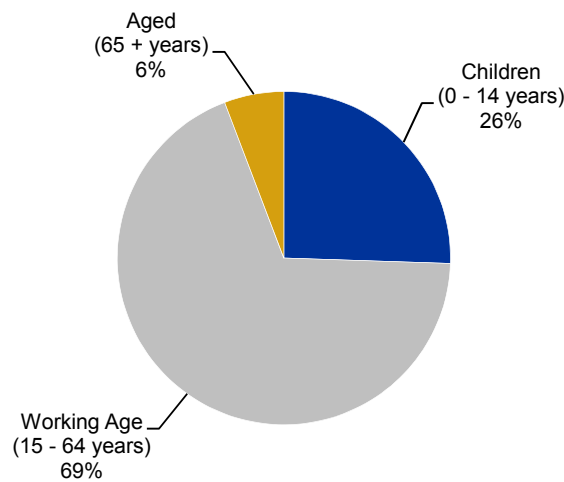
Figure 1 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Population projections, 2015 - 2020



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

The Drakenstein Municipality has the largest population in the Cape Winelands District with an estimated 263 912 people in 2015. This total gradually increases across the 2015/16 MTREF years and is projected to reach 278 794 by 2020. This total equates to an approximate 5.6 per cent growth off the 2015 base estimate.

Figure 2 Drakenstein: Population age cohort, 2015

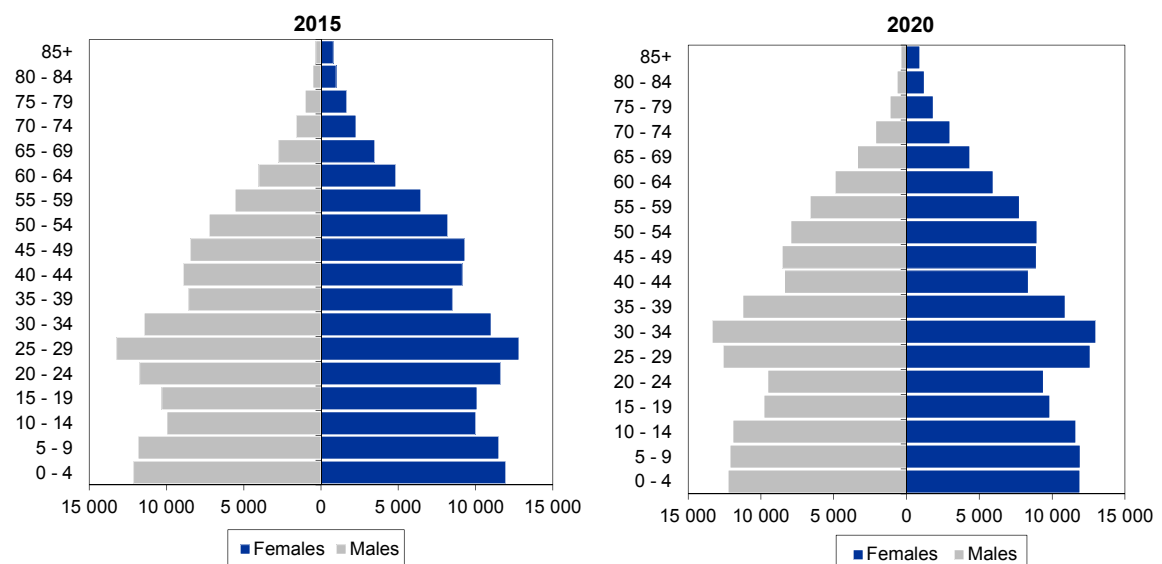


Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

Figure 2 reflects Drakenstein's population age distribution for 2015 and reveals that approximately 69 per cent of the 263 912 inhabitants of the Municipality are currently considered to be within the working age category.

These figures further reveal that Drakenstein currently has a total dependency ratio of 45.6 which is slightly higher than the 2013 total of 45 per cent. As higher dependency ratios imply greater strain on the working age to support their economic dependants (children and aged), this increase does not bode well for improved social security and enhanced economic growth.

Figure 3 Drakenstein: Population age distribution, 2015 and 2020



Source: Western Cape Department of Social Development, 2015

A population pyramid is a visual representation of a society's age and gender distribution and provides policymakers and scholars alike with valuable insight as to fertility, mortality and immigration rates.

A comparison of the 2015 and 2020 pyramids reveal a notable increase in the number of males and females within the 0 - 4 age cohort. This is an indication of increase birth rates across the period 2015 - 2010.

It is also observed that there is a sharp population spike between the 15 - 19 and 30 - 34 cohorts. This increase is indicative of an increase in new entrants to the labour market who potentially move to the area in search of employment opportunities when they reach working age.

There is also a notable increase in the female population from 2015 to 2020, especially in the higher age groups which indicates that there is a higher life expectancy amongst women.

1.2 Households

In addition to population estimates, household projections form the basis of municipal service delivery planning and essentially inform budget allocations towards basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal. It is therefore vital that for budget planning and implementation purposes a municipality rely on credible and accurate household estimates.

Table 1 Cape Winelands District: Household estimates, 2011 - 2015

Municipality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cape Winelands District	204 909	208 265	211 646	215 104	218 620
Witzenberg	28 262	28 766	29 268	29 785	30 305
Drakenstein	61 859	62 818	63 785	64 768	65 778
Stellenbosch	44 953	45 695	46 446	47 219	48 008
Breede Valley	43 832	44 599	45 374	46 163	46 963
Langeberg	26 003	26 387	26 773	27 169	27 566

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 1, the total number of households in the Drakenstein Municipality was estimated to be 65 778 in 2015 which equates to a 1.6 per cent growth from 2014.

2. Education

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

2.1 Literacy

A literacy rate indicates a minimum education level attained. In laymen's terms, it is defined as the ability to read and write, but from a more theoretical perspective, literacy refers to 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.

As per Census 2011 data, the literacy rate for Drakenstein was recorded at 84.8 per cent in 2011. This rate is lower than the Western Cape average of 87.2 per cent for the same year.

2.2 Learner enrolment, the learner-teacher ratio and learner dropout rate

Population dynamics, which include knowledge of the current population profile and projected learner growth, provide a basis for sound education planning. By knowing the learner enrolment numbers of a municipality, the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) is not only able to determine current and future the demand levels for a particular school.

School exit-level statistics equip the WCED to plan more effectively in their effort to provide Further Education and Training (FET) opportunities.

In addition, learner-teacher ratios provide a good indication of how educational resources are allocated i.e. the amount of money spent to provide a child with formal education. Learner-teacher ratios are therefore also closely related to educational outcomes.

Table 2 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Education indicators

Municipality	Learner enrolment		Dropout rate		Learner-teacher ratio	
	2013 (Gr 1 - 12 + LSEN)	ASS 2014	Average dropout rate 2012	Crude dropout rate using Yr 2013 - Gr 10 and Yr 2015 - Gr 12	Average learner-teacher ratio 2012	ASS 2014: ALL state+sgb+ substitutes teachers excl. practitioners and other
Witzenberg	17 922	18 038	38.00%	29.00%	27.3	29.3
Drakenstein	46 821	46 474	28.60%	27.00%	26.6	28.8
Stellenbosch	26 657	25 274	31.90%	21.80%	21.5	26.3
Breede Valley	32 004	32 076	40.90%	32.20%	27.3	29.3
Langeberg	17 415	17 226	48.30%	38.70%	26.8	29.4

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent Schools (ASS) 2014

According to the Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS) conducted by the WCED in 2014, **learner enrolment** in Drakenstein slightly decreased from 46 821 students in 2013 to 46 474 in 2014. This can be attributed to the fact that the 2013 enrolment figures included children with special educational needs.

The average 2012 **learner dropout rate** for Drakenstein learners was recorded at 28.6 per cent - the lowest rate in the Cape Winelands District. WCED records further indicate that 27 per cent of students that were in Grade 10 in 2013 dropped out of school by the time they reached Grade 12 in 2015. This is a particularly concerning trend given the decrease in job opportunities for semi- and unskilled labour within the District (elaborated upon within section 8).

The average **learner-teacher ratio** for Drakenstein is relatively low, but increased from 26.6 in 2012 to 28.8 in 2014. This is a cause of concern as it is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to educational outcomes.

2.3 Education facilities

The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and learning facilities equipped with libraries and media centres will have a positive effect on academic outcomes.

By 2014, there was a total of 68 schools within the Drakenstein Municipality that had to accommodate 46 474 children. Given the current extent of economic hardship, increasing living costs are putting additional strain on parents to afford school fees. In an effort to alleviate some of the funding challenges and to grant children access to their fundamental right to basic education, the Western Cape Department of Education offered certain fee-paying schools to become no fee schools. To this extent, 67.7 per cent of schools within Drakenstein were in 2014 classified as no fee schools which bode well to improve access to quality education.

It is furthermore encouraging to note that there were 17 FET colleges (main plus satellite locations) in Drakenstein in 2014. These colleges offer career-orientated education and training to address the growing demand for intermediate to higher-level skills to support lower levels of unemployment as well as enhanced economic growth and development.

It is also important to note that these colleges provide further training and education to children in Grades 10 - 12 and therefore offers alternative education options to the high number of children in Drakenstein (27 per cent) that drops out of school between Grade 10 and 12.

As it has been well documented that there is a strong relationship between access to media centres and academic achievement, the fact that 48 out of 68 schools in Drakenstein had a media/library centre in 2014, bodes considerably well for future improved educational outcomes.

Table 3 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Education facilities, 2012 and 2014

Municipality	Total number of schools	Number/proportion of no fee schools		Public FET colleges - main + sat	Education facilities: Number of schools with libraries/media centres	
	2014 Dec	2012	2014 Dec	ASS 2014 Lib	2012	2014
Witzenberg	53	67.90%	84.90%	9	16	16
Drakenstein	68	58.80%	67.70%	17	45	48
Stellenbosch	40	67.50%	65.00%	9	32	29
Breede Valley	56	66.07%	80.40%	15	31	33
Langeberg	55	90.90%	87.30%	9	19	17

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent Schools (ASS) 2014

2.4 Educational Outcomes (Matric pass rate)

The matric pass rate for Drakenstein decreased from 89.4 per cent in 2013 to 83.8 per cent in 2014. This can be attributed to several socio-economic factors such as increased teenage pregnancies, extent of substance abuse, learner-teacher ratios etc. Breede Valley is the only region within the Cape Winelands that showed an improvement in matric results over this period.

Table 4 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Education outcomes, 2013 - 2014

Municipality	Education outcomes: Matric pass rate	
	2013	2014
Witzenberg	84.7%	75.1%
Drakenstein	89.4%	83.8%
Stellenbosch	88.1%	87.2%
Breede Valley	81.7%	82.1%
Langeberg	88.9%	84.2%

Source: Western Cape Department of Education, Annual Survey of public and independent Schools (ASS) 2014

It should however be noted that despite these negative figures and despite the fact that matric pass rates are an important education indicator, it is not the sole measure of quality education.

3. Health¹

Good health is vital to achieve and maintain a quality of life. A diverse range of factors play a role in ensuring the good health of communities and that disease (especially preventable and contagious/communicable diseases) are kept at bay. Some of the factors include lifestyle features that also depend on the provision of high quality municipal services, such as clean water, sanitation and the removal of solid waste.

¹ Information received from the Western Cape Department of Health including information from the Department's 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and the Department's website.

It should be noted that the information provided by the Department in this section, only relates to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected below.

3.1 Healthcare services: Facilities and personnel

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is based on a three-tier system where patients must move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

The Cape Winelands District has a range of primary healthcare facilities which includes 44 fixed clinics, 34 mobile/satellite clinics, 6 community day centres, 4 district and 2 regional hospitals.

Table 5 Cape Winelands District: Healthcare facilities, 2015

Municipality	Number of PHC clinics - fixed	Number of PHC clinics - non-fixed (mobile/satellite)	Community Health centres	Community Day centres	Total number of PHC facilities (fixed clinics, CHCs and CDCs, excluding non-fixed)	Number of district hospitals	Number of regional hospitals	Emergency medical services: Number of operational ambulances per 100 000 population
Cape Winelands District	44	34	0	6	84	4	2	0.47
Witzenberg	8	6	0	1	15	1	0	0.57
Drakenstein	14	6	0	3	23	0	1	0.23
Stellenbosch	8	7	0	1	16	1	0	0.31
Breede Valley	6	9	0	1	16	0	1	0.74
Langeberg	8	6	0	0	14	2	0	0.78

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

Of these facilities, 14 fixed clinics, 3 community day centres, 6 mobile/satellite clinics and 1 regional hospital are situated within Drakenstein. There are no district hospitals within the municipal area.

Emergency medical services (EMS) provide essential medical care, basic pre-hospital assistance and transport to healthcare facilities for injured individuals. There are in general more emergency medical service vehicles in rural areas to ensure the availability of such services and rapid response times within communities where distances between towns are greater. There are therefore fewer vehicles in areas with increased population densities as response times are in general shorter. To this extent, there are on average 0.47 ambulances per 100 000 population within the greater Cape Winelands Area. Drakenstein has the lowest number of ambulances (0.23) per 100 000 people. In comparison, there are on average 2.08 ambulances per 100 000 people within the Central Karoo.

In comparison to the other districts of the Western Cape (including the City of Cape Town), the Cape Winelands District has a relatively above average healthcare personnel dispensation. For example, there are 22.3 medical officers per 100 000 people in the municipal area (highest total of all non-metro regions). Similarly, there

are 41.4 staff nurses per 100 000 people (second highest). Cape Winelands does however have a relatively low number of professional nurses (84.8).

Table 6 Western Cape: Healthcare personnel, 2015

Regional area	Number of medical officers*	Number of professional nurses*	Number of staff nurses*	Number of nursing assistants*
Western Cape	33.4	99.2	40.3	66.5
City of Cape Town	42.1	107.8	42.4	79.1
West Coast District	9.3	63.8	31.8	34.8
Cape Winelands District	22.3	84.8	41.4	49.2
Overberg District	11.5	70.6	24.7	31.9
Eden District	20.7	97.1	39.0	45.8
Central Karoo District	19.4	132.8	38.7	74.7

* Per 100 000 people

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

3.2 HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis treatment and care

Considering that there is no known cure for HIV and AIDS, preventative care is equally as important as symptomatic treatment in managing this disease.

Table 7 Cape Winelands District: HIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis prevalence, 2015

Municipality	HIV - Antiretroviral treatment					Tuberculosis			
	ART patient load March 2013	ART patient load March 2014	ART patient load March 2015	Mother-to-child transmission rate	Number of ART clinics/ treatment sites 2015	Number of TB patients 2012/13	Number of TB patients 2013/14	Number of TB patients 2014/15	Number of TB clinics/ treatment sites 2015
Cape Winelands District	14 170	17 463	19 615	1.7%	44	7 213	7 327	7 382	94
Witzenberg	2 008	2 786	3 250	3.2%	5	1 066	1 112	1 035	19
Drakenstein	4 627	5 276	5 902	1.1%	15	2 208	2 137	2 067	27
Stellenbosch	2 940	3 574	4 021	2.6%	9	1 100	1 215	1 191	15
Breede Valley	3 358	4 248	4 584	1.2%	8	1 833	1 865	2 050	17
Langeberg	1 237	1 579	1 858	0.0%	7	1 006	998	1 039	16

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

As at March 2013, anti-retroviral treatment (ART) was provided to over 130 000 persons in the Western Cape of whom 14 170 were located in the Cape Winelands District. By March 2015, the Cape Winelands District's share of ART patients increased to 19 615. At the local level, 4 627 people received ARV treatment in Drakenstein in 2013, which increased to 5 276 in 2014 and 5 902 in 2015. Treatment to these patients was administered from 15 treatment sites within the broader Drakenstein area in 2015.

In addition to improving the quality of life of the patient, anti-retroviral treatment to mothers both before and during birth, also significantly decreases the chances of infants contracting HIV from their infected mothers. Recent data obtained from the Western Cape Department of Health reveals that for the 2014/15 year, Drakenstein had a 1.1 per cent mother-to-child transmission rate. This is lower than the average rate for the District (1.7 per cent) and Province (1.4 per cent). It is furthermore also lower than the Provincial medium-term annual target of 1.4 per cent for 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Tuberculosis (TB), a highly infectious yet curable bacterial disease, poses a significant threat to the long-term health of South African citizens, especially those in the Western Cape. It is estimated that approximately one out of ten people contract this disease and if not treated, the infectious person can affect 20 other people or more in a year. TB can only be cured if the full course of treatment, which can be from six to eight months, is completed. People who stop treatment are likely to develop multi-drug resistance, making the TB more difficult to cure. These cases are treated at TB specialist clinics. TB can be fatal if not treated.

The HIV epidemic has led to an enormous increase in the number of TB cases as people living with HIV are far more susceptible to TB infection, and are less able to fight it off. TB is responsible for a third of all deaths in HIV-infected people.

The number of registered TB patients in the Cape Winelands District increased slightly throughout the period 2012/13 (7 213), 2013/14 (7 327) and 2014/15 (7 382). In contrast to the District trend, the number of TB patients in the Drakenstein area decreased across the same period. There were 94 TB treatment centres in the Cape Winelands District in 2015 of which 27 were located within Drakenstein.

3.3 Child health: Immunisation², malnutrition, neonatal mortality, low birth weight

Immunisation: Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised. In the 2014/15 financial year, the full child immunisation coverage rate for the Cape Winelands District was 79 per cent. At 78 per cent, the Drakenstein rate was relatively similar.

Malnutrition: Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts, or receives excessive amounts, of nutrients. The number of malnourished children under five years of age in the Cape Winelands District were 2.94 per 100 000 in 2014/15. Drakenstein had a higher rate of 3.65 for every 100 000 children - the highest rate amongst all other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands.

² 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.

Table 8 Cape Winelands District: Child and maternal health, 2014/15

Municipality	Child health				Maternal health		
	Full immunisation coverage under 1 year	Severely malnutrition rate under 5 years	Neonatal mortality rate	Low birth weight	Maternal mortality ratio	Delivery rate to women under 18 years	Termination of pregnancy rate
Cape Winelands District	79%	2.94	4.9	15%	20.8	7.3%	9.4%
Witzenberg	69%	3.64	11.6	16%	0.0	9.6%	1.1%
Drakenstein	78%	3.65	0.7	14%	35.8	6.7%	15.4%
Stellenbosch	86%	1.76	4.0	10%	0.0	4.8%	8.0%
Breede Valley	86%	2.60	6.8	19%	27.0	7.9%	10.7%
Langeberg	73%	2.62	10.8	16%	0.0	9.8%	2.9%

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

Neonatal mortality rate: The first 28 days after birth - the neonatal period - is the most vulnerable time for a child's life. The neonatal mortality rate reflects the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The neonatal mortality rate for Drakenstein was 0.7 in 2014/15. This is substantially lower than the District average of 4.9 per cent and also the lowest amongst all other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands. The Municipality is therefore well within the Provincial target of limiting deaths to 6 per 1 000 live births by 2019.

Low birth weight: Low birth weight is defined as weight at birth of less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short and long term consequences. In the Cape Winelands District, 15 per cent of babies had a low birth weight. At 14 per cent, Drakenstein had the second lowest percentage of babies with a low birth weight in the District.

3.4 Maternal health: Maternal mortality, births to teenage mothers, termination of pregnancy

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

Maternal mortality³: Maternal death refers to the occurrence where mothers die during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium⁴ of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric). Statistics for Drakenstein reveal a maternal mortality ratio of 35.8 per 100 000 live births. This total is significantly higher than the Cape Winelands average of 20.8 per cent and also the highest amongst all other local municipalities in the District. This rate is however well within the Province's target of limiting maternal mortality deaths to 65 per 100 000 live births by 2019.

³ Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities.

⁴ Puerperium is defined as the time from the delivery of the placenta through the first few weeks after the delivery. This period is usually considered to be 6 weeks in duration.

Births to teenage mothers: Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned. As a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support. In the 2014/15 financial year, the delivery rate to women under 18 years in the Cape Winelands District was 7.3 per cent. Drakenstein had a rate of 6.7 per cent - the second lowest amongst the local municipalities in the District.

Termination of pregnancy: Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists as well as non-profit service providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy procedures. To have an abortion done without any costs to the patient, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.

Drakenstein had a 15.4 per cent termination of pregnancy rate⁵ for 2014/15 which is considerably higher than the District average of 9.4 per cent.

3.5 Community based services

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Western Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs). Home CBS does not replace the family as the primary caregiver; it is meant to be a complementary and supportive service to the family to prevent 'burn-out' for family caregivers who care for sick relatives.

Table 9 Cape Winelands District: Community based services, 2015

Municipality	Community based services		
	Total number of non-profit organisation appointed home carers	Total number of visits	Average number of monthly visits per carer
Cape Winelands District	325	1 656 602	425
Witzenberg	43	225 827	438
Drakenstein	95	492 333	432
Stellenbosch	68	376 007	461
Breede Valley	63	375 992	497
Langeberg	56	186 443	277

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2015

The total number of NPO appointed carers in the Cape Winelands District during 2014/15 was 325, each carrying out 425 monthly visits. Within Drakenstein, the average number of monthly visits between the 95 carers was slightly higher at 432.

⁵ Termination of pregnancy rate is calculated as the percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years.

4. Poverty

In an effort to alleviate poverty and reduce inequality, the National Development Plan has set the objective of having zero households earn less than R418 per month by 2030.

As per Table 10, the Drakenstein Municipality was in 2011 still behind this target with approximately 14.7 per cent of its 61 859 households earning less than R400 a month. Lower levels of household income increases indigent dependency on municipal support. Municipal resources are therefore strained in an effort to provide free basic services.

Table 10 Cape Winelands District: Household income, 2011

Municipality	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 or more
Cape Winelands District	13.1	1.9	3.4	13.2	20.3	18.4	12.3	8.9	5.7	1.9	0.5	0.4
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	14.0	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

Measuring levels of poverty and inequality for the period 2006 to 2011, Statistics South Africa's 2014 Poverty Trends Report specified that the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) for March 2011 was set at R443 (per capita, inflation adjusted poverty line) meaning that any individual earning less than R443 a month would have to sacrifice essential food items in order to obtain non-food goods. Compared to the above specified average household income data, it is concerning to note that approximately 9 093 households (14.7 per cent) in the Drakenstein Municipality earned less than R400 a month in 2011 therefore had to survive on less than what an individual persons requires as per the LBPL measure.

Table 11 Cape Winelands District: Per capita income, 2011 - 2013

Regional area	Per capita income (R)		
	2011	2012	2013
Western Cape	43 614	44 291	44 553
Cape Winelands District	36 441	37 071	37 252
Witzenberg	21 243	21 640	21 787
Drakenstein	35 655	36 427	36 535
Stellenbosch	61 012	62 120	62 437
Breede Valley	25 807	25 969	25 923
Langeberg	33 872	34 204	34 592

Source: Own calculations, Department of Social Development, 2015 and Quantec, 2015

Per capita income offers a general indication of the standards of living and general well-being of citizens. As per Table 11, per capita for the Cape Winelands District was estimated to be R37 252 per annum in 2013. Drakenstein's total was slightly lower at R36 535. Although Drakenstein has the second highest per capita income in the Cape Winelands District (second behind Stellenbosch), the Municipality must make significant progress in order to improve general levels of wealth and prosperity and to achieve the 2030 NDP target of R110 000 per person, per annum.

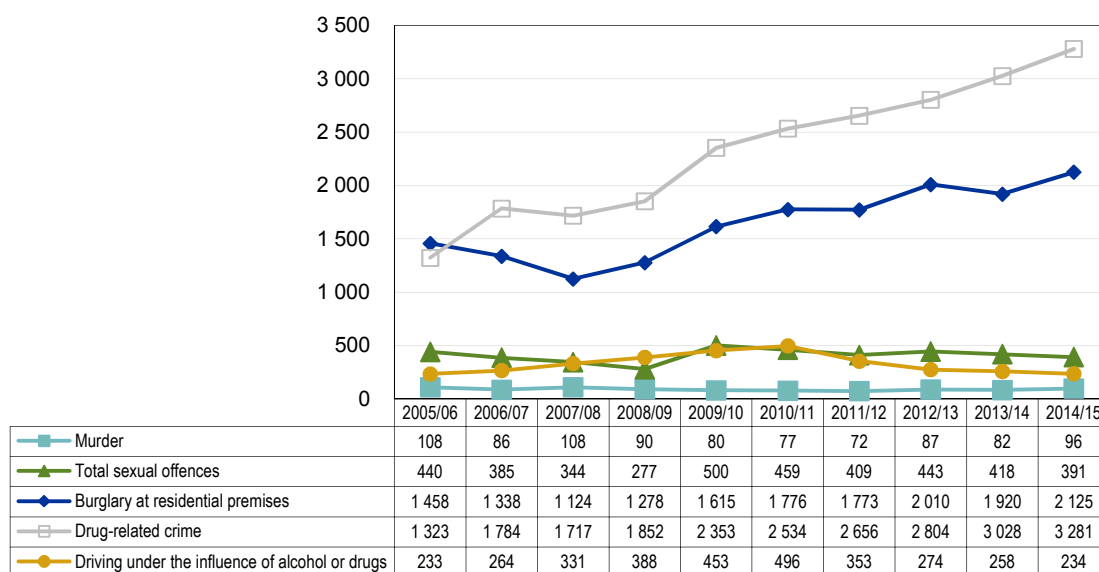
5. Safety and security

The Constitution upholds the notion that everybody has the right to freedom and security of the person. The safety of persons and property is therefore vitally important to the physical and emotional well-being of people and business. Without the respect of person and property, it would be impossible for people to live peacefully, without fear of attack and for businesses to flourish.

The extent of crime in South Africa does however not only have a significant impact on the livelihood of citizens, but also affects the general economy. Crime hampers growth and discourages investment and capital accumulation. If not addressed with seriousness, it has the potential to derail both social and economic prosperity.

People's general impressions, as well as official statistics on safety and crime issues, mould perceptions of areas as living spaces or place in which to establish businesses. The discussion in this section that follows is limited to the reported contact and property-related crime such as murder and sexual crimes, as well as crime heavily dependent on police action for detecting drug-related crimes and driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs.

Figure 4 Drakenstein: Crime statistics, 2005/06 - 2014/15



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

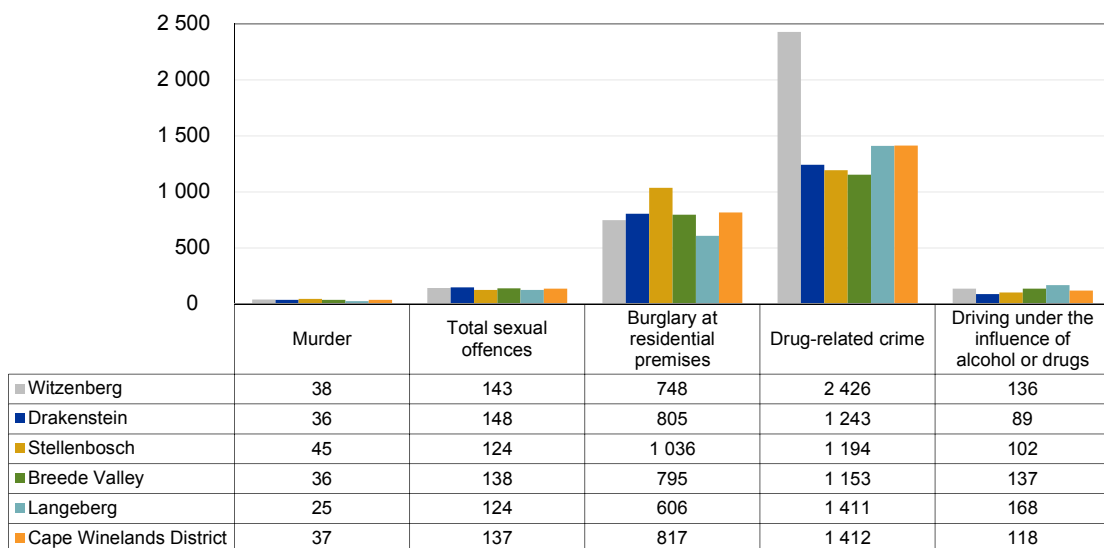
Figure 4 indicates that drug-related offences have without exception been the most frequently occurring criminal activity within the Drakenstein area and has since 2008/09 continuously been on the rise.

Although residential burglaries gradually increased within the last few years, there was a sharp spike between 2011/12 and 2012/13. The number of reported cases decreased in 2013/14, before again rising sharply in 2014/15.

Figure 4 further reveals an erratic murder trend that fluctuates annually. There has been a notable increase in the number of murders between 2013/14 and 2014/15, albeit not again reaching the record number of murders that occurred in 2005/06 and 2007/08.

There has been a steady decline in the number of sexual-related offences since 2012/13.

Figure 5 Cape Winelands District: Crime statistics per 100 000, 2014/15



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

It is customary to express occurrences of crime per 100 000 as to allow for an easy comparison between areas with different population densities.

In comparison to the Cape Winelands District averages, crime per 100 000 population has been relatively low in Drakenstein in 2014/15.

Drug-related crimes - possession, manufacturing, distribution of illegal substances (including alcohol related transgressions) - does however remain a major concern throughout the Cape Winelands District with an average of 1 412 crimes per 100 000. Drug-related crimes has a severe negative impact on human development by degrading the quality of life as it infiltrates all aspects of society including families, health, the work environment and the economy. Drug-related crimes were recorded at 1 243 in the Drakenstein Municipality in 2014/15.

Given its regular occurrence and the psychological impact on victims, residential burglaries are an obstinate concern in South Africa. The Cape Winelands District is no exception, with residential burglaries being the second most prominent criminal offence among all local municipalities at an average of 817 occurrences per 100 000. Such crimes were particularly high in the Drakenstein Municipality at 805 per 100 000 - the second highest rate in the District.

Drakenstein recorded the lowest number of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs cases (89 per 100 000) in the District, but the highest incidents of sexual offences. The number of murders recorded were 36 per 100 000.

6. Basic services

Access to basic services within South Africa is a fundamental human right. It is also an indication of the quality of life of the inhabitants in the country. Access to basic services has a wider impact on education and health and therefore also on the economy. The 2015 Municipal Economic Review and Outlook further highlight the positive economic impact of basic infrastructure spending on the overall economy.

The levels of access to basic services will be discussed below in terms of access to water, sanitation, energy, refuse removal and housing.

The 2015 Socio-economic Profile also contains a breakdown of access to basic services for each ward within the Drakenstein Municipality as recorded by Census 2011 (hereto attached as an Annexure). This information provides the Municipality with a detailed overview of ground-level access to basic services that will assist in the allocation of resources towards the areas of most need. This data will also in future inform the Municipality's service delivery budget and implementation plan which, as per MFMA Circular 13, must contain a ward-specific capital works plan.

6.1 Access to water

According to the National Development Plan (NDP) all households must by 2030 have access to potable water above the minimum service level. This minimum service level is defined as any household with access to piped water less than 200 meters from their dwelling.

The following figure reflects household access to potable water amongst the local municipalities of the Cape Winelands District in 2014.

Table 12 Cape Winelands District: Access to water, 2014

Regional area	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped water less than 200 m from dwelling	Piped water more than 200 m from dwelling	Borehole/ rain-water tank/well	Dam/river stream/spring	Water-carrier tanker/water vendor	Other/ Unspecified
Western Cape	74.1	13.8	8.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
Cape Winelands District	75.6	13.7	8.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
Witzenberg	78.0	12.4	8.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Drakenstein	79.3	13.9	5.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Stellenbosch	73.9	8.6	12.9	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8
Breede Valley	68.2	18.7	9.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2
Langeberg	79.9	14.2	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

As per Table 12, 79.3 per cent of households within the Drakenstein Municipality had access to piped water inside their dwelling with an additional 13.9 per cent of households having access to piped water within the parameters of their yard. In turn, a total of 5.4 per cent of households had access to piped water less than 200 meters from their dwelling. A total of 98.6 per cent of the 64 798 households in the Drakenstein Municipality therefore had access to potable water above the minimum service level in 2014. This figure is slightly above the District's 97.3 per cent and also higher than the provincial total of 96.6 per cent.

The Municipality is therefore well on track to achieve the minimum service level target as envisaged by the NDP.

Blue Drop Certification reflects on the actual quality of tap water within a municipality. It further acknowledges a municipality's ability to sustain this quality and provides an indication of preparedness to deal with any incident that may pose a water related health risk to the public. The certification process attributes a weighted score according to a municipality's performance measured against a specific set of water management criteria such as water safety planning, drinking water quality process management and control, drinking water quality compliance etc. Municipalities that overall scores above 95 per cent are officially awarded the prestigious Blue Drop Status.

The 2012 Blue Drop Report states that the Drakenstein Municipality in 2011 achieved a score of 96.92 and therefore officially received Blue Drop Status.

6.2 Access to refuse removal

Inadequate waste services lead to unpleasant living conditions and a contaminated, unhealthy physical environment. For this reason municipalities across the country provide their inhabitants with waste removal services.

Table 13 Cape Winelands District: Access to refuse removal, 2014

Regional area	Removed at least once a week	Removed less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Unspecified/other
Western Cape	89.8	1.2	2.8	4.6	1.0	0.6
Cape Winelands District	79.8	4.1	3.7	9.3	1.6	1.4
Witzenberg	69.7	8.7	6.9	11.4	1	2.3
Drakenstein	86.2	2.8	3.3	5.3	1	1.4
Stellenbosch	87.3	2.6	2.4	4.7	1	1.9
Breede Valley	75.1	5.2	5.1	11.3	2.9	0.4
Langeberg	72.0	2.7	1	20.8	2.1	1.4

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

From a refuse removal perspective, the minimum service level is considered to be the removal of refuse at least once a week. Table 13 indicates that 86.2 per cent of the households within Drakenstein Municipality had their refuse removed at least once a week.

Although this service level is much higher than that of the Cape Winelands (79.8), it is slightly lower than the Western Cape average of 89.8 per cent. There was however still a large number of households (5.3 per cent) that made use of their own refuse dumps. It is possible that these figures are influenced by households residing on outlying privately-owned farms that are not serviced by the Municipality.

6.3 Access to electricity

Table 14 reflects the different sources of energy used for lighting by households in the Cape Winelands District during 2014.

Table 14 Cape Winelands District: Access to electricity, 2014

Municipality	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles	Solar/other/unspecified
Cape Winelands District	93.1	0.2	3.1	2.9	0.6
Witzenberg	93.4	0.2	1.8	3.9	0.8
Drakenstein	94.9	0.2	2.5	1.9	0.5
Stellenbosch	95.3	0.3	1.8	2.0	0.7
Breede Valley	87.8	0.2	7.2	4.3	0.5
Langeberg	94.3	0.1	1.0	3.5	1.1

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

Table 14 indicates that 94.9 per cent of households in Drakenstein Municipality relied on electricity as their main source of energy in 2014. This was the second highest electricity usage rate in the District after Stellenbosch on 95.3 per cent. Drakenstein's total was also higher than the District average of 93.1 per cent.

There is however a concerning trend throughout the District where several households' only source of lighting is candles. In Drakenstein Municipality, 2 per cent of households in 2014 still relied on candles as their primary source of lighting.

Although this percentage seems minute, it equates approximately 1 295 households that utilise this type of energy.

6.4 Access to sanitation

Access to sanitation is one of the most essential basic services as it concerns the health and dignity of human beings. Table 15 shows the type of sanitation facilities available to households in the Cape Winelands District in 2014.

Table 15 Cape Winelands District: Access to sanitation, 2014

Municipality	Flush or chemical toilet	Pit latrine	Bucket latrine	Not listed elsewhere
Cape Winelands District	90.8	0.7	2.6	5.9
Witzenberg	91.3	0.9	2.0	5.9
Drakenstein	93.6	0.5	2.9	2.9
Stellenbosch	90.4	0.9	3.0	5.7
Breede Valley	87.9	0.7	2.6	8.9
Langeberg	89.2	0.6	2.3	7.9

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

In 2014, 93.6 per cent of households in Drakenstein Municipality had access to flush toilets (connected to sewerage/septic tank). Drakenstein's access level was higher than any other local municipality in the Cape Winelands as well as the District average of 90.8 per cent.

The Municipality does however face a challenge to eradicate the presence of the bucket/pit latrine system. Table 15 indicates that there were in 2014 still 3.4 per cent of all households in the municipal area that relied on a bucket/pit latrine.

6.5 Housing

Decent housing with the relevant basic services is essential for human security, dignity and well-being.

Table 16 Cape Winelands District: Types of housing structures, 2014

Municipality	House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	Traditional dwelling	Flat in a block of flats	Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	House/flat/room in backyard	Informal dwelling/s hack in backyard	Informal dwelling/shack NOT in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement	Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	Other
Cape Winelands District	68.9	0.6	5.6	5.9	1.2	6.1	9.8	0.7	1.2
Witzenberg	77.5	0.8	1.2	5.6	0.6	3.6	8.6	0.6	1.4
Drakenstein	70.0	0.5	6.4	5.9	1.4	8.0	5.9	0.9	1.0
Stellenbosch	59.8	0.6	9.9	5.6	1.1	5.6	15.2	0.7	1.5
Breede Valley	61.0	0.7	5.7	8.0	1.6	5.6	15.4	0.6	1.4
Langeberg	84.7	0.4	1.4	3.2	0.9	6.0	2.3	0.2	0.8

Source: Quantec Research, 2015

General levels of access to adequate housing are relatively low in the Cape Winelands District.

A total of 70 per cent of households within the Drakenstein Municipality had access to a house or brick structure on a separate stand or yard whilst 5.9 per cent of households occupied a town/cluster/semi-detached house. In addition, 6.4 per cent of households occupy a flat in a block of flats whilst 1.4 per cent of households stay in a house, flat or room in a backyard.

A total of 83.7 per cent of households therefore has access to adequate housing within Drakenstein Municipality.

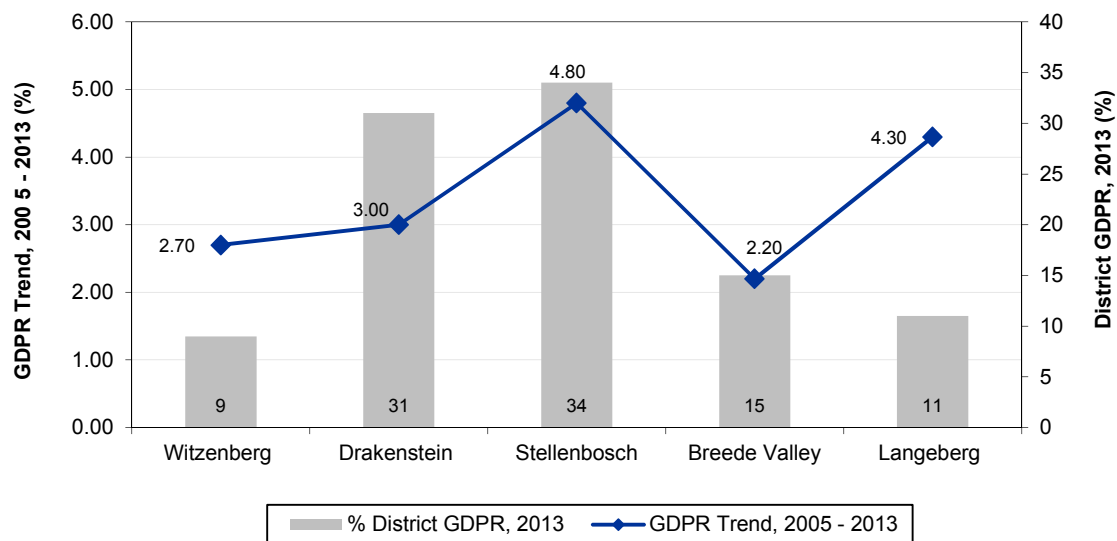
There is however a concern that a total of 13.9 per cent of households occupied an informal dwelling or shack in an informal/squatter settlement or backyard.

7. Economy

Economic growth in South Africa has been deteriorating since 2012. GDP growth of 2.5 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent was achieved in 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively.⁶ Initiatives to bolster economic growth on a national scale have been undertaken and progress has been made – talks to establish a more sustainable labour relations environment have been undertaken, and administrative reforms to reduce red tape have been implemented. Key structural issues which hinder the desired growth levels nevertheless remain in place. Given the close linkages between the municipalities in the Province and the national economy, the metro and district (and thus local) municipalities in the Western Cape are impacted by current state and fluctuations in the national economy.

Drakenstein Municipality contributed the second largest share (31 per cent, R15.4 billion) to the District's GDP of R50.2 billion in 2013. Despite its sizeable contribution towards GDP in 2013, the Municipality's growth trend was a modest 3 per cent across the period 2005 - 2013 – only the third fastest growing local municipality in the Cape Winelands District behind Stellenbosch (4.8 per cent) and Langeberg (4.3 per cent). Drakenstein's growth trend is also below the average Provincial (3.4 per cent) and District (3.5 per cent) rates.

⁶ IMF World Economic Outlook July 2015

Figure 6 Cape Winelands District municipalities: GDP growth, 2005 - 2013

Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

The global economic slowdown impacted heavily on the Drakenstein Municipality whose economy only managed to grow by 0.7 per cent during the recessionary period (2008 - 2009). As per Table 17, only the Breede Valley Municipality (0.4 per cent) maintained a lower growth rate throughout this period. Despite this weak growth, Drakenstein improved notably following the recession to the extent that it maintained a healthy 2.8 per cent growth during the recovery period - the second highest growth rate amongst all other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands for the period 2010 - 2013.

Table 17 Cape Winelands District: GDP growth, 2000 - 2013

Municipality	Real GDP growth (average yoy %)		
	Expansion	Recession	Recovery
	2000 - 2007	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2013
Cape Winelands District	4.6	1.8	2.7
Witzenberg	3.8	3.2	1.5
Drakenstein	3.5	0.7	2.8
Stellenbosch	6.4	2.6	3.7
Breede Valley	3.0	0.4	1.6
Langeberg	6.0	3.2	2.4

Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

This economic growth is underscored by significant variations in industry-specific growth rates. Growth in a particular industry depends on a number of factors (economies of scale, technological developments and demand trends among others) which often diverge among industries. Table 18 displays the industry-specific growth rates for each local municipality in the Cape Winelands District.

Table 18 Cape Winelands District: Sectoral growth, 2005 - 2013

Industry	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg	Cape Winelands District
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.3	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.6
Manufacturing	1.4	0.6	1.9	3	3.5	1.8
Construction	0.8	3.4	9.4	7.7	7.8	6.6
Commercial services	4.8	5.1	6.1	2.8	7.9	5.3
General government and Community, social and personal services	3.3	2.2	6.7	1.9	5.1	4
Other	0.5	4.1	4.3	-6	-0.4	1.8
Total	2.7	3	4.8	2.2	4.3	3.5

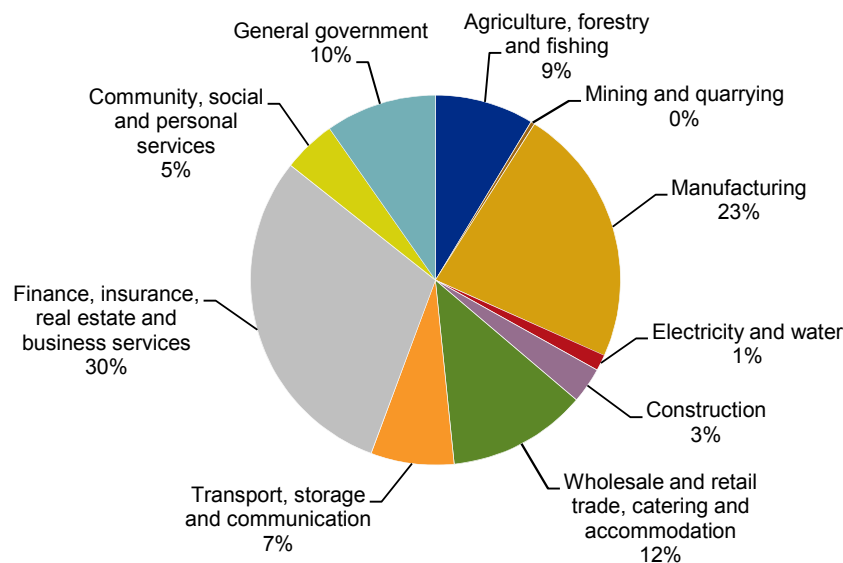
Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

As mentioned previously, Drakenstein Municipality maintained a 3 per cent growth rate for the period 2005 - 2013.

This performance was largely supported by strong growth within the construction and commercial services sectors that maintained average growth of 3.4 and 5.1 per cent respectively.

The manufacturing (0.6 per cent), general government and community, social and personal (CSP) services (2.2 per cent) and agriculture (1 per cent) industries were the worst performing sectors. That being said, although the agriculture sector performed relatively weak, it did maintain the second highest growth rate amongst local municipalities within the Cape Winelands. Drakenstein's agriculture sector also outperformed the District's average agriculture growth rate (0.6). The performance of the agriculture sector is encouraging, considering that there has been a noticeable contraction of this sector throughout the Province.

The *Other* sector also grew by more than 4 per cent. This growth can largely be attributed to the performance of fringe economic activities/industries within the region which includes mining and quarrying; transport, storage and communication as well as water and electricity services.

Figure 7 Drakenstein: Sectoral composition, 2013

Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

As per Figure 7, the three largest contributors to GDP in 2013 for Drakenstein were the finance, insurance and business services (30 per cent), manufacturing (23 per cent) as well as the wholesale, retail, trade, catering and accommodation (12 per cent) sectors. The finance and wholesale industries form part of the broader commercial services sector which, as per Table 18, maintained the highest growth rate throughout the period 2005 - 2013.

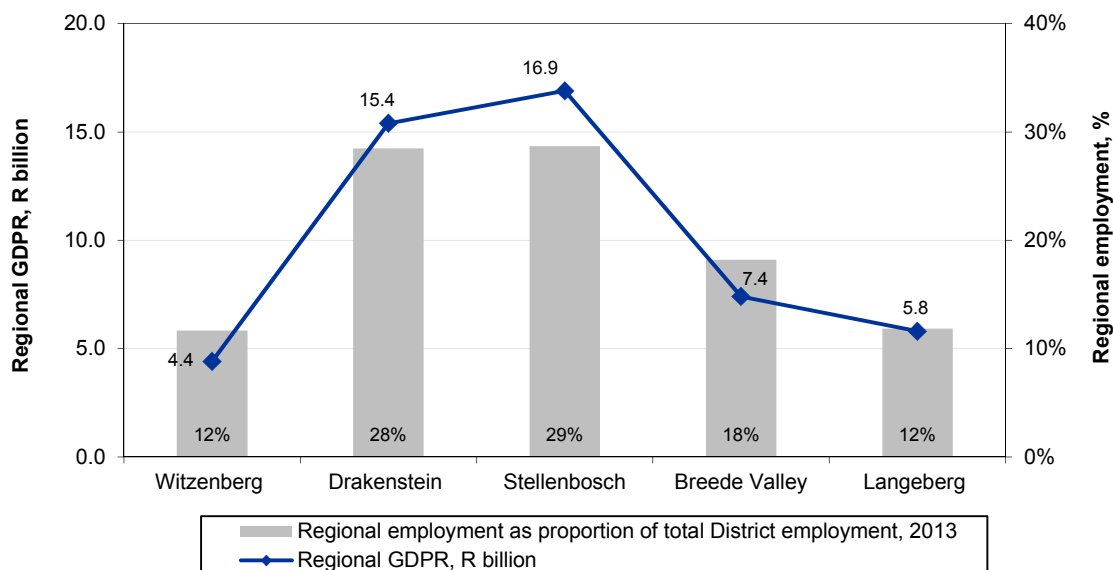
8. Labour market

Unemployment remains one of South Africa's biggest challenges. Overall unemployment (as per the narrow definition) stood at 25 per cent as at the end of 2014.⁷ Skills shortages, weak economic growth and electricity supply constraints are among the most significant constraints on employment growth. The NDP aims to reduce unemployment to 6 per cent by 2030. Improvements in education and training are integral to the attainment of this goal. These issues are structural and are felt at a local government level, where high levels of unemployment put significant strain on municipal funds.

In terms of contributions to GDP, Drakenstein is the second most dominant regional economy in the Cape Winelands District (31 per cent in 2013). At 34 per cent, Stellenbosch Municipality is the largest contributor to the GDP of the Cape Winelands. Figure 8 reveals that these two municipalities essentially employ an equal share of the District's workforce at 28 and 29 per cent respectively for Drakenstein and Stellenbosch.

⁷ Statistics South Africa, 2015

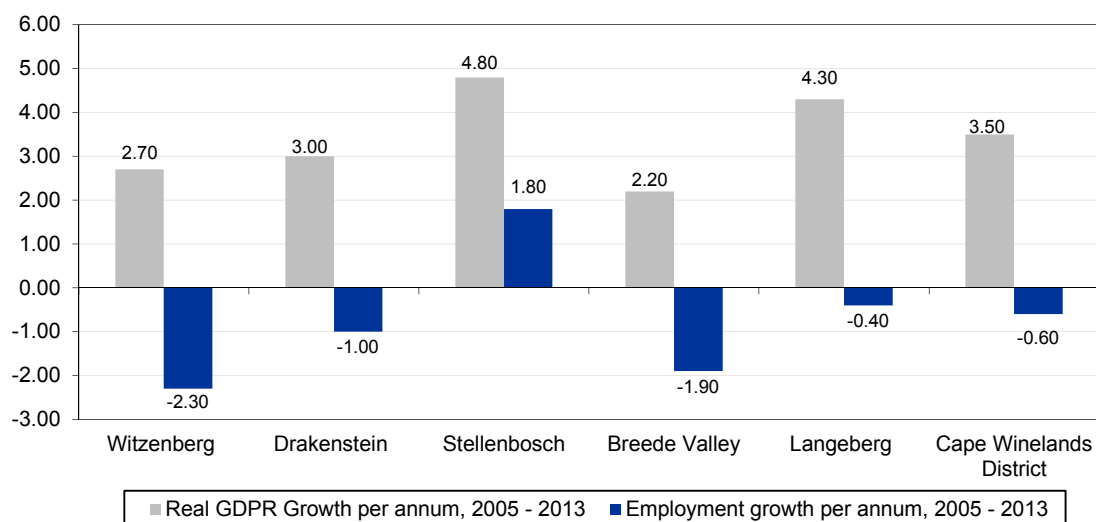
Figure 8 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2013



Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

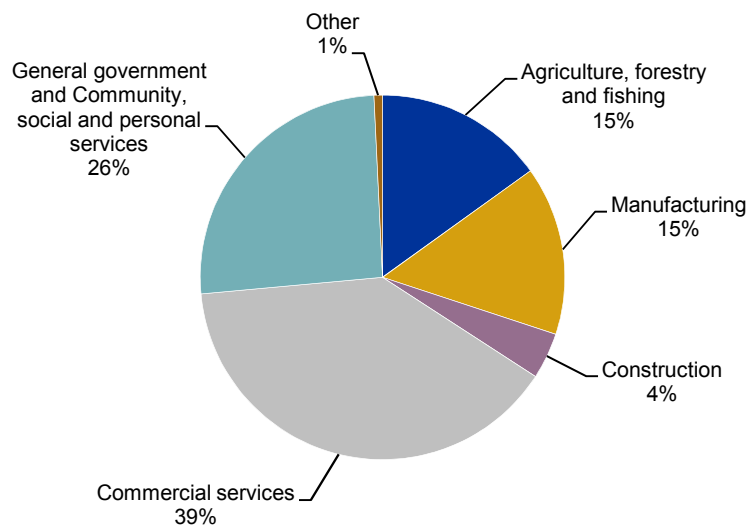
Figure 9 provides a comparison of the annual municipal GDPR growth rate and annual employment growth rate of the local municipalities within the Cape Winelands District. Despite maintaining positive GDPR growth rate across this period, the Drakenstein Municipality shed jobs at 1.0 per cent. **The average employment growth of the Cape Winelands was -0.6 per cent.**

Figure 9 Cape Winelands District: Municipal GDPR vs municipal employment, 2005 - 2013



Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

Figure 10 illustrates that the commercial services sector was the largest employer in the Drakenstein area, employing 39 per cent of the Municipality's working population in 2013. In turn, the general government and CSP services sector employed 26 per cent and the agriculture and manufacturing sectors each employed 15 per cent of the working population.

Figure 10 Drakenstein: Employment by sector, 2013

Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

Despite the positive growth of the agriculture sector within Drakenstein Municipality for the period 2005 - 2013, net employment within this sector decreased by 8 396. The manufacturing and construction sectors also experienced net job losses to the extent of 1 338 and 1 805 respectively.

Table 19 Cape Winelands District: GDP growth vs net employment, 2005 - 2013

Industry	Witzenberg		Drakenstein		Stellenbosch		Breede Valley		Langeberg		Cape Winelands District	
	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment	GDP trend	Net employment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.30%	-7 773	1.00%	-8 396	0.50%	-5 550	-0.10%	-9 791	0.30%	-6 313	0.60%	-38 284
Manufacturing	1.40%	-399	0.60%	-1 338	1.90%	676	3.00%	-72	3.50%	505	1.80%	-557
Construction	0.80%	-381	3.40%	-1 805	9.40%	-73	7.70%	-241	7.80%	-191	6.60%	-2 699
Commercial services	4.80%	497	5.10%	3 675	6.10%	7 427	2.80%	91	7.90%	2 922	5.30%	15 597
General government and Community, social and personal services	3.30%	910	2.20%	581	6.70%	7 755	1.90%	420	5.10%	1 659	4.00%	11 856
Other	0.50%	19	4.10%	212	4.30%	94	-6.00%	23	-0.40%	81	1.80%	429
Total	2.70%	-7 127	3.00%	-7 071	4.80%	10 329	2.20%	-8 670	4.30%	-1 337	3.50%	-13 658

Source: Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015

Although the commercial services, general government and CSP services and the other sectors all maintained positive net employment figures, it was not sufficient to off-set the losses within the agriculture, construction and manufacturing sectors. Drakenstein therefore maintained a negative net employment rate of -7 071.

Table 20 Cape Winelands District municipalities: Employment per skills sector, 2005 - 2013

Sector composition	Witzenberg		Drakenstein		Stellenbosch		Breede Valley		Langeberg	
	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013	Number	Growth p.a. 2005 - 2013
Highly skilled	2 730	1.1%	9 100	0.4%	9 028	3.3%	4 871	-0.5%	3 038	2.6%
Skilled	6 038	-0.5%	21 502	-0.5%	21 651	1.9%	11 249	-1.2%	7 526	1.7%
Semi- and unskilled	15 286	-4.6%	24 006	-4.3%	22 664	-1.9%	18 595	-4.9%	12 050	-4.3%
Informal	4 907	2.6%	16 060	4.5%	17 875	7.8%	10 475	4.7%	6 778	6.1%
Total employment	28 960	-2.3%	70 668	-1.0%	71 217	1.8%	45 190	-1.9%	29 392	-0.4%

Source: *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO), 2015*

As per Table 20, there has been a significant decrease in the demand for semi-skilled and unskilled labour across the whole Cape Winelands District. In Drakenstein, employment within this skills sector decreased by 4.3 per cent. This is particularly concerning considering that this skills sector constitutes approximately 34 per cent of the total labour force in Drakenstein. The job losses in this sector are congruent with the job losses experienced in the agriculture, construction and manufacturing sectors and can, amongst other factors, be attributed to the mechanisation of certain labour practices within these industries.

There has also been a substantial increase in employment within the informal skills sector across the Cape Winelands District and to the extent of 4.5 per cent in Drakenstein. Importantly, this District wide increase coincides with net job losses within the agriculture sector across the same period which indicates that agriculture losses could potentially be absorbed within the informal sector as the workforce turns towards self-employment opportunities.

9. Environment

The 2011 National Strategy for Sustainable Development for South Africa describes the concept of sustainability as composing of three overlapping developmental spheres namely, the natural environment, social context and economic activity. These spheres, which are underpinned by a system of governance, are interlinked and fully dependent on the extent and functionality of the others. A trade-off in one sphere will compromise the functionality of another with significant knock-on effects.

The natural environment, inclusive of elements such as land, inland water, biodiversity and oceans and coastlines are increasingly under pressure as a result of certain socio-economic factors such as population growth rates and increased land use. These pressures on natural resources also pose limitations to economic growth. Climate change also poses significant bio-physical and economic risks and as such, sustainable and effective resource-use and climate change response, should be both a Provincial as well as Municipal strategic priority.

The Environmental section outlines key focus areas relevant to the current state of the natural environment and the associated need for environmental management, specifically, within the sphere of local government. These broad focus areas - legislative reform, integrated waste management, climate change - are briefly discussed in the following section and where available, include a municipal specific overview.

This information is intended to strengthen municipal planning support, inform future budget allocations and promote resource efficiency and effectiveness to ultimately preserve the natural environment for future generations.

9.1 Law reform - Implementation of SPLUMA/LUPA in municipalities

It is paramount that municipalities have planning and decision-making mechanisms in place to support its service delivery obligations and growth objectives. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), implemented on 1 July 2015, and the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act 2014 (LUPA) ushers in a new era of planning and development decision-making where the responsibility rests largely on local municipalities to fulfil their role as land use planning decision-makers as per Constitutional mandates and obligations. Section 24(1) of SPLUMA determines that a municipality must, after consultation as prescribed in the Act, adopt and approve a single land use scheme for its entire area within five years from the commencement of this Act.

This land use scheme serves as a tool for municipalities to guide and manage development according to their vision in terms of its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Spatial Development Framework (SDF). This will provide potential developers and land users with a clear indication of developable land and its associated land uses within the municipal space. Clarity in land use zones can avoid any future confusion and lengthy delays in terms of prospective developments/uses.

Currently many municipalities have a Land Use Management Scheme in place in the form of Zoning Schemes, which are compliant with the provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance 15 of 1985) (LUPO). These are known as LUPO section 7 and 8 Schemes. The process has commenced to replace these schemes to meet the requirements for Integrated Zoning Schemes (Land Use Schemes) in terms of section 24 of SPLUMA.

Transitional arrangements following the planning law reform should be noted. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRD&LR) and SALGA Circular 1 of 2015 noted that a municipality can continue to operate within old order legislative parameters in so far as that legislation does not conflict with SPLUMA. The Circular proposed that the decision-making structures associated with SPLUMA must be applied.

The Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning sought a legal opinion in this regard and subsequently adopted a different approach. After consultation, the Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning has decided against a blanket implementation of LUPA in the Western Cape. Instead, a staggered implementation approach will be adopted. LUPA will be implemented, and LUPO will be repealed, in a staggered manner as and when municipalities are ready.

During the transition period, Western Cape municipalities were advised not to adopt the 'hybrid' solution proposed by DRD&LR and SALGA (Circular 1 of 2015). Instead, municipalities were advised to utilise the old-order legislation in its entirety (including decision-making structures) until the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, Act No. 3 of 2014 (LUPA) and the LUPA Municipal Planning By-law is adopted. This was communicated in WCG: EADP Departmental Circular 0009/2015.

In order to determine a municipality's readiness, the Department developed a set of actions that each Municipality must complete before the Minister will consider recommending that the Premier repeal LUPO and implement LUPA in a particular municipality.

These actions, as communicated in WCG: EADP Departmental Circular 0006/2015, are as follows:

- a) Municipalities must have adopted and gazetted their By-law on Municipal Land Use Planning.
- b) Municipalities must be at an advanced stage of establishing their Municipal Planning Tribunal. An advanced stage is regarded as having completed Step 7 of the 'Municipal Planning Tribunal Establishment Manual'.
- c) Municipalities must have Council adopted delegations. This includes appointing the Authorised Official(s) and adopting their categorisation of land use applications.
- d) Municipalities must have Council adopted tariff structures in place for receiving land use management applications in terms of the new legislation.

On completion of these actions, the Municipal Manager must submit a letter to the Department noting the completion thereof in addition to providing the Department with the necessary supporting documentation/proof. The Department will then initiate the process of LUPA implementation by the Premier in that particular municipality. Municipalities should note that this process may take 4 - 6 weeks to complete.

Drakenstein Municipality has not yet implemented LUPA. However, they have council adopted delegations and tariff structures in place.

The Municipality does currently have a Land Use Management Scheme in the form of Zoning Schemes compliant with the provisions of the Land Use Planning Ordinance No. 15 of 1985 (LUPO). The process has commenced to replace these schemes, known as LUPO section 7 and 8 Schemes, in due course to meet the requirements for Integrated Zoning Scheme in terms of section 24(1) of SPLUMA.

9.2 From waste management to integrated waste management

There is a shortage of available landfill airspace across the Province. The recovery of waste material for the waste economy is only at 9 per cent. It is paramount to move away from the landfill bias to integrated waste management. To achieve this, more integrated waste management infrastructure is urgently needed. This will increase the recovery of waste material and thereby save landfill airspace, promote the waste economy, reduce the environmental impacts of waste management and create jobs. A mind shift also is needed from municipalities to move away from seeing waste just as a nuisance and risk to realise the intrinsic value of waste and to utilise the potential value of it.

Due to the landfill airspace shortage, municipalities are exploring regional waste disposal options. Such options are however costly due to the high transport cost. The effective management of such regional facilities is also problematic due to the multi-party involvement. These regional facilities have to be operated by the district municipalities and unfortunately these municipalities do not receive any MIG Funding, which makes these facilities difficult to construct and operate. However, regionalisation of not just waste disposal facilities, but integrated waste management facilities have to be encouraged and alternative business cases such as private public ventures have to be explored.

All the waste disposal facilities except one (application to obtain a waste management licence is currently in process) have waste management licences. Since 2013 the requirements for landfill operation has increased dramatically, therefore making it difficult and very expensive for municipalities to comply with. The compliance of landfills in the Province has to increase dramatically which means that more resources are needed to meet the new legislative requirements. The majority of landfills in the Province have by now reached full capacity must be closed and rehabilitated. Due to the strict environmental requirements set by the national government for closure and rehabilitation of waste disposal facilities, it is very expensive to comply and municipalities find them in the difficult position that it does not have the necessary resources to rehabilitate these facilities.

Cost reflective waste tariffs are in general not charged by municipalities and combined with the high level of poverty with people who cannot afford high service charges, impacts negatively on the sustainability of the waste management service. Waste management should also be regarded as bulk infrastructure. If not, it further puts this service at a funding disadvantage. This is a perception that must be changed urgently so that waste management can also benefit equally from government funding for development and building of houses.

In general, the skill levels of municipal waste managers should be improved as well as the staff capacity available to render an effective and efficient waste management service. A further priority area for municipalities is to either align its waste management by-laws with national legislation or to publish a waste management by-law which will assist in the management of this service and facilitate interaction

which the private sector to improve service delivery and to benefit from the waste economy and job creation.

9.3 Climate change

The science of human-caused climate change is undisputable⁸. The average global temperature has already increased by 0.8°C; at this rate we are on track to reach a 4°C global average warming by 2100. Evidence suggests Africa is warming faster than the global average which is having severe impacts for hard-won developmental gains across an already vulnerable continent. Climate change impacts are already evident in the Western Cape and are negatively impacting and undermining economic and social development. Infrastructure, basic resources (water, food and energy) and livelihoods will all be impacted on and these impacts will affect all sectors and stakeholders, with a particular impact on the poor and vulnerable sectors of our community. Substantial responses are required by all role-players in order to adapt to the changes that will be experienced.

To date, the implementation of climate change responses to this changed climate has been slow. Many stakeholders do not perceive that it is their responsibility or mandate to prepare for climate change, and state limited resources and the delivery of other basic services as a challenge. Climate change is everyone's business and has to be incorporated into every facet of spatial and land use planning, service delivery, infrastructure development and economic planning. Failure would compromise basic service delivery, exacerbate poverty and undermine the most vulnerable communities.

The following are some recent observed trends in the Western Cape:

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Temperature	<p>General trend of rising temperatures, including both minimum and maximum temperatures.</p> <p>Increased temperatures and increased evapotranspiration result in dry soils and vegetation which becomes more readily fire-prone.</p> <p>Tuesday March 3rd 2015 was the highest temperature ever recorded (in 100 years) in Cape Town at 42°C. This coincided with severe fires.</p>	<p>For example there has been a decrease in the number of very cold days to create the cold (or chill) units required for deciduous fruit cultivars to grow.</p> <p>Number and intensity of fires seem to be on the increase. Disaster funds for fires will need to increase, but more importantly proactive protection of ecosystems and water is the required long term response.</p>

⁸ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its 5th global assessment report in 2013, and states "warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and since the 1950s, many of the observed changes are unprecedented over dates to millennia. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, sea level has risen, and the concentrations of greenhouse gasses have increased".

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Precipitation (Rain, snow)	<p>Reduction in rain days in autumn and summer especially on the Southern Coast.</p> <p>Evidence of a trend in increasing severity of rainfall events (i.e. more rain falls in a shorter time).</p> <p>Winter rainfall season starting later each year.</p> <p>Anecdotal information of reduction of winter snow in Karoo – may result in decreased groundwater recharge. Current status unknown.</p>	<p>City of Cape Town responding with increase flood preparedness plans in winter, and increasing standard requirements for storm water flows in infrastructure.</p> <p>Late onset of rainfall in winter of 2015 was very close to causing a major problem for wheat farmers (documented in SmartAgri Status Quo Assessment – DOA and DEADP).</p>
Wind	Wind velocity expected to increase, with stronger South Easter. Impacts currently unknown.	Impacts on tourism: e.g. Table Mountain cable car operations, Robben Island ferry operations, beach usability etc.
Sea level rise	Sea level has been rising at the same rate as global trends. See discussion on 'sea storm surges' below.	There is global concern that previous estimates of the rates of sea level rise may have been too optimistic, and that decision makers need to be aware that worst case scenarios in this century may be possible.
Ocean temperature	The Agulhas current has warmed by 1.5°C since 1980. Changes in the distributional range of fish and other marine species. Climate change is also responsible for shifts in the distribution of the West Coast rock lobster. However the full understanding of these changes is complex and cannot necessarily all be attributed to a changing climate. ⁹	Impacts of shifting marine resources have implications for social and economic fabric of coastal communities.
Ocean Acidification ¹⁰	Ocean acidification would have severe impacts on most ocean life. Currently the ocean has already acidified by 0.1 pH points as a global average (this varies from region to region).	Current impacts not evidently well described.

⁹ SAEON. 2011 Observations in Environmental Change in South Africa.

¹⁰ As the ocean absorbs CO₂ its pH changes.

Between 2003 and 2008, direct damage (predominantly from floods and drought in the Eden and Central Karoo Districts), caused approximately R3 billion of damage in the Western Cape. If not closely monitored and managed, above variables could potentially cause other severe natural disasters which will be detrimental to human life. These include:

Climate Variable	Observed trends	Outlook and Comments
Floods /Droughts	<p>Numerous flood and drought events have occurred in the Western Cape in the past decades with frequency seeming to increase. Difficult to determine if these are all attributable to a changing climate, but likely, given similar trends globally.</p> <p>There is currently a drought in the north of South Africa which is impacting sugar and maize commodities. The Central Karoo might be entering a drought scenario (although some climate responses such as the water reuse plant in Beaufort West might be reducing these impacts currently).</p>	<p>ALERT: As at 20 September 2015 the Western Cape had a 72 per cent dam capacity. This will increase to 92 per cent at the end of the wet season.</p>
Sea Storm Surges (big storm events)	<p>In the past 15 years various big storm events have caused infrastructure damage along the Western Cape coastline. Studies reflect that the sea level has risen on the Western Cape coastline in accordance with global trends. Most impacts are due to inappropriate coastal development.</p>	<p>Coastal municipalities potentially having a big role to play here. Insurance companies are starting to withdraw from some vulnerable coastal areas.</p>
Fire	<p>Observed increased fire incidences¹¹ and potential increase in extent and severity of fires.</p> <p>2015 fires occurred in record breaking heat temperatures: Economic implications to the Tourism industry unknown; costs to CapeNature and SANParks not yet documented.</p>	<p>Challenging to differentiate how much of increase in fires and intensity is climate change related but global trends indicate climate change has a role to play.</p> <p>GLOBAL ALERTS: Fires in the USA and Canada in 2015 are unprecedented in scale and costs; also on the back of a prolonged drought.</p>
Hail	<p>There is anecdotal evidence that more hail storms are occurring in new areas of the Western Cape, causing economic losses to agriculture (SmartAgri Status Quo Report).</p>	<p>Increase likelihood of hail storms is not well understood.</p>

¹¹ <http://www.iol.co.za/news/south-africa/western-cape/cape-fire-insurance-firms-brace-for-claims-1.1827557#.VfnA8RGeDGc>

There is thus a unique opportunity in the immediate short term to radically shift our planning and infrastructure development to become climate resilient, and to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions that are directly driving the problem. The window of opportunity is however short and closing rapidly, implying that climate change response is urgent if the Western Cape aims to continue with a thriving local economy and to reducing inequality and poverty.

Current disaster funding approaches are not sufficient for responding to climate change. These funds are generally reactive. Disaster funding is often utilised to rebuild the exact same infrastructure in the exact same places. In order to respond effectively and responsibly to climate change all departments need to integrate climate change into infrastructure build, and planning, and to utilise standards appropriate for a changed climate regime. Furthermore, critical ecological infrastructure is required to support and buffer built infrastructure (such as dune barriers, wetlands and mountain catchments - our "natural water towers").

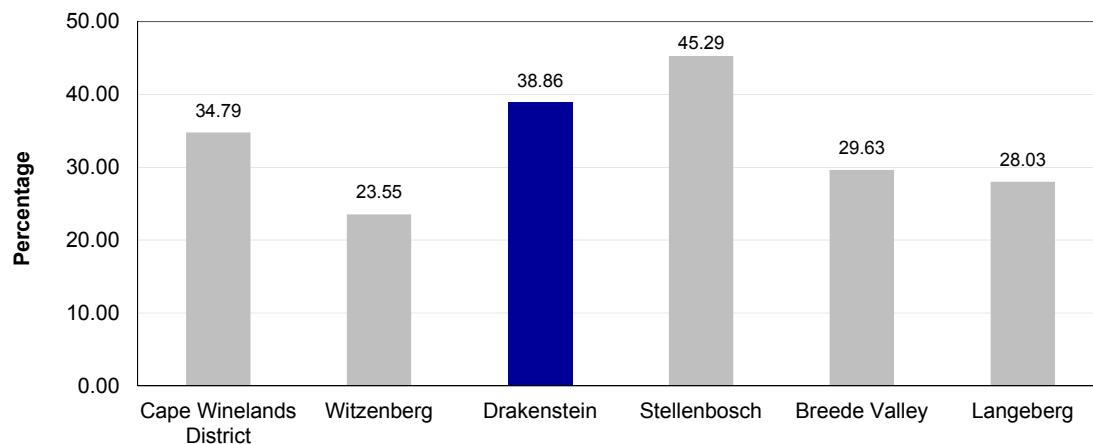
10. Broadband penetration

Broadband penetration offers immense economic benefits by fostering competition, encouraging innovation, developing human capital and by building infrastructure. Improved connectivity will attract new business and investments, reduce the cost of doing business and will offer small, medium and micro enterprises access to new markets.

The World Bank found that for every 10 per cent increase in broadband penetration in developing countries, there is an increase of 1.38 per cent in GDP growth. Municipal broadband initiatives (internet services provided by a municipality) also offer great potential for enhanced economic growth and development, provided they address the key pillars of access, readiness (skills) and usage (stimulating demand for the Internet).

Improved internet penetration and accessibility also offers direct benefits for local government entities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. These benefits include the roll-out of e-services that will allow for the online payment of municipal accounts, motor vehicle registrations, animal registrations, reporting of infrastructure defects, free indigent services applications, career applications as well as tender applications. Online feedback mechanisms via social media will also support the facilitation of public participation during the annual reporting process and will offer constituents a platform to express public satisfaction.

Greater connectivity will also allow public servants remote access to information such as previous traffic infringements, building plan applications and outstanding accounts, for example.

Figure 11 Cape Winelands District: Internet access, 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011

In the Cape Winelands District, 34.8 per cent of households had access to the internet in 2011. In comparison, 38.9 per cent of households in the Drakenstein Municipality had access to the internet. This is the second highest internet penetration rate in the District and bodes well for enhanced economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the Internet.

In order to improve access and stimulate usage of the Internet, the Western Cape Broadband Initiative will be implementing Wi-Fi hotspots at a provincial government building in every ward across the Province over the next three years. These hotspots will allow limited free access (250 Mb per month) to any citizen, as well as allow all gov.za websites to be accessed free of charge. In Cape Winelands District, Wi-Fi hotspots will be installed in 102 wards in total, including a hotspot in each of Drakenstein's 31 wards.

11. Concluding remarks

This profile aimed to provide an overview of the most relevant developmental indicators that shape the socio-economic reality of the Drakenstein Municipality.

It is contended that the information contained in this Profile will provide the Municipality with sufficient socio-economic intelligence that will inform credible, responsive, efficient and effective budget allocations that will improve the living conditions of all citizens within the greater Drakenstein area.

The most prominent aspects contained in the profile are summarised as follows:

- The Drakenstein Municipality is the largest local municipality in the Cape Winelands with an estimated population of 263 912. There are furthermore an estimated 65 778 households in the Municipality.

- The Municipality faces many **educational challenges**, the most noteworthy being a **high learner dropout rate** which is particularly concerning given the low employment opportunities on offer for semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The average **learner-teacher ratio** has in recent years slightly increased which is problematic as it is commonly assumed that children receive less personalised attention in larger class environments and that high learner-teacher ratios are detrimental to educational outcomes. The majority of schools in Drakenstein were at the end of 2014 **no fee schools** which bode well to improve access to quality education to those that cannot afford tuition. The presence of **FET colleges** is encouraging as it can potentially absorb the high number of high-school dropouts and offer alternative education and training opportunities. These educational challenges are however impacting on **matric pass rate** which decreased slightly from 89.4 per cent in 2013 to 83.8 per cent in 2014.
- Although there are a good overall presence of **primary healthcare facilities**, the Municipality has the lowest number of ambulances per 100 000 people. Cape Winelands also has a relatively above average healthcare personnel dispensation when compared to the other districts within the Province.
- Drakenstein has the highest **anti-retroviral treatment load** amongst all other local municipalities in the Cape Winelands. **Mother-to-child transmissions** are limited to 1.1 per cent which is lower than the District and Provincial averages. The number of **registered TB patients** has gradually been decreasing.
- Drakenstein has the highest **malnutrition rate** in the Cape Winelands. It is however a common misperception that such high rates can solely attributed to poverty. Malnutrition has however increased in recent times amidst social and cultural perceptions regarding the use of formula feeds to prevent mother-to-child-transmissions of HIV. Malnutrition is also often prevalent amongst teenage pregnancies as young mothers try to finish school or are forced to seek employment and are therefore not always able to breastfeed. As a result, exclusive breastfeeding rates have remained relatively low. The extent of malnutrition can therefore be alleviated by the promotion, protection and support of exclusive breastfeeding practices and by the roll-out of effective anti and postnatal education programmes.
- Both the **neonatal and maternal mortality rates** for the Drakenstein Municipality are within the Province's 2019 targets.
- Although the **delivery rate to women under the age of 18** is relatively low, the **termination of pregnancy** rate is significantly higher than the District's average.
- A large number of households within the Municipality were in 2011 still earning less than R400 a month which attests to high levels of inequality and an increased indigent dependency on municipal support. Although **per capita income** levels in Drakenstein are relatively high in comparison to other local municipalities within the District, the Municipality must still make significant progress if it is to improve general levels of wealth and prosperity.

- In comparison to the Cape Winelands District average, **crime per 100 000 population has been relatively low in Drakenstein in 2014/15**. Drug-related crimes and residential burglaries does however remain an obstinate concern which poses a serious threat to the social, emotional and economic well-being of the community.
- The Municipality in general performs well to provide citizens with **access to basic services** i.e. the majority of households have access to piped water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal above the minimum service standard. There are however concerns as to the number of households that must still rely on candles as source of lighting and the presence of bucket toilets.
- From an economic point of view, Drakenstein experienced moderate growth for the period 2005 - 2013. The construction and commercial services sectors performed particularly well during this period, whilst the manufacturing, general government and CSP services as well as the agriculture sectors performed less favourable. Although the Municipality was particularly hard hit by the global economy slowdown, it recovered well in the post-recession period and maintained the second highest economic growth rate in the Cape Winelands District for the period 2010 - 2013.
- The Municipality's growth across the period 2005 - 2013 was however characterised by net job losses, in particular within the agriculture, manufacturing and construction sectors. Such **jobless growth** is a distinctive feature of a post-recession economy that undergoes structural and cyclical changes as it follows a natural trend of consolidation and expansion. Although it is difficult to identify a single root cause of such jobless growth in Drakenstein, it is expected that this phenomenon was influenced by several socio-economic factors including a growing population and automation within the agriculture, manufacturing and construction sector that had a negative impact on semi-and unskilled employment levels.
- From an **environmental perspective**, the Municipality is urged to proactively implement the provisions of the Western Cape Land Use Planning Act, 2014 as to ensure that it fulfils its land-use planning and decision-making responsibilities.
- Drakenstein had the second highest **internet penetration rate** in the Cape Winelands District with 38.86 per cent of all households having access to the internet in 2011. This high rate bodes well for enhanced economic growth by improving access, readiness and usage of the internet. The Provincial Government will over the next three years be rolling out Wi-Fi hotspots in each of the 31 wards of the Municipality.

Annexure

Drakenstein: Ward specific access to basic services, 2011

Water							
Municipality/ Ward	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200 m from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200 m and 500 m from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500 m and 1 000 m (1 km) from dwelling/ institution	Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1 000 m (1 km) from dwelling/ institution	No access to piped (tap) water
Drakenstein	47 827	8 053	3 064	290	144	31	365
Ward 1	1 543	424	78	40	49	11	63
Ward 2	1 838	2	0	0	4	0	2
Ward 3	2 069	281	263	27	0	0	22
Ward 4	2 186	12	7	1	0	3	5
Ward 5	735	649	7	12	0	0	42
Ward 6	845	312	352	41	49	0	4
Ward 7	1 516	441	61	0	6	1	2
Ward 8	495	43	3	0	0	0	3
Ward 9	934	730	6	1	0	0	7
Ward 10	1 064	639	0	0	0	1	1
Ward 11	2 478	300	2	7	0	1	3
Ward 12	952	657	30	0	1	0	5
Ward 13	1 229	103	433	23	1	5	4
Ward 14	2 573	348	146	6	0	3	10
Ward 15	2 353	38	7	0	1	0	3
Ward 16	880	387	918	36	1	0	4
Ward 17	2 080	89	80	6	0	3	9
Ward 18	1 706	297	29	6	3	2	18
Ward 19	2 240	14	3	1	0	0	2
Ward 20	618	67	4	1	0	0	4
Ward 21	1 837	185	288	33	5	0	42
Ward 22	2 119	53	13	2	0	0	2
Ward 23	1 723	41	19	2	0	0	2
Ward 24	1 181	91	183	9	1	0	8
Ward 25	1 309	321	20	10	0	0	22
Ward 26	1 839	424	34	6	0	1	7
Ward 27	955	130	2	6	3	0	3
Ward 28	1 101	73	7	4	2	0	24
Ward 29	1 842	297	7	1	7	0	11
Ward 30	2 051	391	4	0	0	1	15
Ward 31	1 534	213	59	7	10	0	15

Electricity						
Municipality/ Ward	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Candles (not a valid option)	Solar	None
Drakenstein	56 800	109	1 376	1 160	105	224
Ward 1	2 007	3	25	148	6	18
Ward 2	1 829	1	0	0	3	13
Ward 3	2 620	3	2	18	10	9
Ward 4	2 200	2	0	0	2	9
Ward 5	1 350	4	47	43	0	1
Ward 6	1 177	11	279	133	1	2
Ward 7	1 903	11	39	60	2	13
Ward 8	507	0	27	9	0	0
Ward 9	1 609	5	31	25	1	7
Ward 10	1 670	1	0	27	0	6
Ward 11	2 736	3	1	44	2	7
Ward 12	1 598	1	22	20	2	3
Ward 13	1 764	1	6	22	3	3
Ward 14	2 938	16	82	41	3	6
Ward 15	2 387	5	6	4	0	1
Ward 16	1 369	5	752	93	5	3
Ward 17	2 176	4	5	68	8	5
Ward 18	1 999	2	1	51	2	6
Ward 19	2 252	3	0	1	4	1
Ward 20	683	0	0	4	1	5
Ward 21	2 320	6	7	44	5	9
Ward 22	2 179	1	2	4	4	0
Ward 23	1 752	2	1	3	1	27
Ward 24	1 411	1	1	55	1	5
Ward 25	1 591	2	6	65	3	16
Ward 26	2 251	1	25	17	7	10
Ward 27	1 081	4	2	5	4	5
Ward 28	1 187	4	0	16	1	2
Ward 29	2 072	5	2	63	4	19
Ward 30	2 419	2	3	28	5	5
Ward 31	1 761	1	4	50	15	7

Refuse removal

Municipality/ Ward	Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company less often	Communal refuse dump	Own refuse dump	No rubbish disposal	Other
Drakenstein	51 484	1 668	1 895	3 233	612	883
Ward 1	721	243	124	798	163	158
Ward 2	1 842	1	0	0	2	1
Ward 3	956	425	234	803	40	202
Ward 4	2 182	15	6	6	2	5
Ward 5	1 412	2	3	20	6	1
Ward 6	1 246	132	50	51	124	0
Ward 7	2 020	4	2	1	0	0
Ward 8	540	1	0	3	0	0
Ward 9	1 665	1	1	11	1	0
Ward 10	1 701	2	0	1	0	1
Ward 11	2 582	2	0	204	2	1
Ward 12	1 642	1	0	0	2	2
Ward 13	1 399	3	383	4	3	6
Ward 14	2 893	4	184	1	2	3
Ward 15	2 351	7	11	24	3	6
Ward 16	1 550	66	587	16	8	0
Ward 17	1 745	97	26	106	24	268
Ward 18	1 758	18	48	173	36	27
Ward 19	2 257	1	1	0	0	2
Ward 20	693	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 21	2 251	21	53	22	29	15
Ward 22	2 139	24	14	7	0	6
Ward 23	1 773	2	3	7	0	2
Ward 24	1 438	7	11	3	12	3
Ward 25	1 328	245	4	97	3	6
Ward 26	2 281	14	11	5	0	1
Ward 27	1 095	2	0	1	0	1
Ward 28	658	18	6	393	43	94
Ward 29	1 889	36	14	192	19	15
Ward 30	2 259	134	9	40	2	18
Ward 31	1 219	138	110	245	87	39

Sanitation								
Municipality/ Ward	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilation	Bucket toilet	Other	None
Drakenstein	53 888	2 012	83	178	177	1 740	893	802
Ward 1	1 329	300	6	79	30	202	149	111
Ward 2	1 846	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 3	1 986	346	16	40	52	47	78	95
Ward 4	2 184	15	1	2	0	0	1	11
Ward 5	1 351	62	0	5	1	10	10	6
Ward 6	1 363	14	0	0	1	25	186	14
Ward 7	1 850	7	1	2	1	88	31	47
Ward 8	539	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 9	1 642	8	0	1	0	2	18	8
Ward 10	1 502	23	0	0	2	154	8	16
Ward 11	2 628	16	1	2	1	90	18	36
Ward 12	1 634	4	3	0	2	0	2	2
Ward 13	1 646	36	0	0	0	96	13	7
Ward 14	2 756	33	3	1	6	192	43	52
Ward 15	2 338	16	3	3	0	20	1	21
Ward 16	2 219	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ward 17	1 910	259	0	9	7	33	4	43
Ward 18	1 923	51	1	3	6	22	22	31
Ward 19	2 248	3	0	5	0	0	0	6
Ward 20	666	0	0	0	0	5	22	1
Ward 21	1 923	24	29	1	2	285	62	65
Ward 22	2 143	15	0	0	0	8	16	8
Ward 23	1 755	6	1	0	4	6	11	3
Ward 24	1 248	36	1	2	3	141	35	8
Ward 25	1 293	273	2	0	13	55	34	13
Ward 26	2 188	16	0	0	0	53	23	31
Ward 27	1 062	7	0	3	0	19	3	5
Ward 28	927	206	2	6	6	15	16	34
Ward 29	1 972	46	7	3	9	74	32	21
Ward 30	2 294	65	0	0	13	29	17	43
Ward 31	1 524	117	6	9	18	69	37	58