



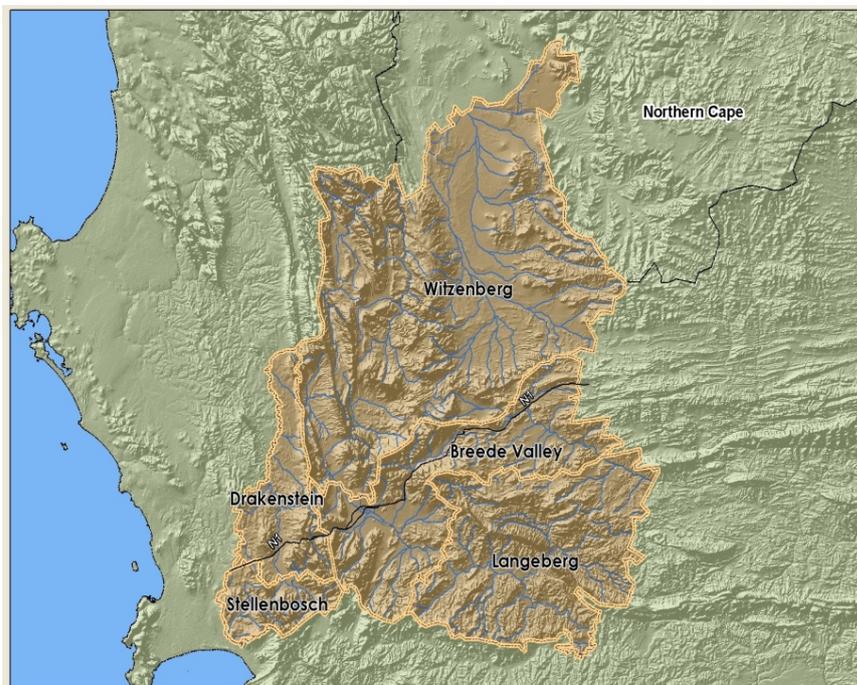
**Western Cape Government
Provincial Treasury**

**Socio-economic Profile
Cape Winelands District**

2012

Executive Summary

Cape Winelands District



List of towns

Ceres
Paarl
Robertson
Stellenbosch
Wellington
Worcester

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, local government finance and environment management.

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 data¹ primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), Global Insight Regional Explorer and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The latest survey data available at municipal level from Statistics South Africa 2011 Census; whilst comparisons are also made with 2001 Census.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in table or graph, followed by the relevant trend analysis.

The information contained in this profile highlights information for the Cape Winelands District in relation to the broader Western Cape Province.

1. Demographics

Demographic change brings about a specific set of challenges and opportunities for planners, decision makers which can guide funding priorities. Demographic characteristics in a municipal service delivery environment, determines the extent and quantum of services to be delivered. Population figures helps to target plans and budget priorities more accurately and reduce the occurrence of fragmented and unfocussed planning within a context of limited resource availability.

Factors influencing the demographic fabric of the Western Cape include economic conditions, the burden of disease, healthcare, fertility levels, crime, services levels and development generally. In essence, effective functioning of the healthcare system, lower accident rates and good sanitation levels positively influences population growth. On the other hand, high mortality, reduced fertility, increased burden of disease and poor service delivery, could contribute to negative population growth.

This section outlines certain factors affecting the demography of the Western Cape and more specifically that of the Cape Winelands District. It provides a gauge of anticipated population growth trends since 2001, the gender and age distribution of the population and the racial distribution of the population.

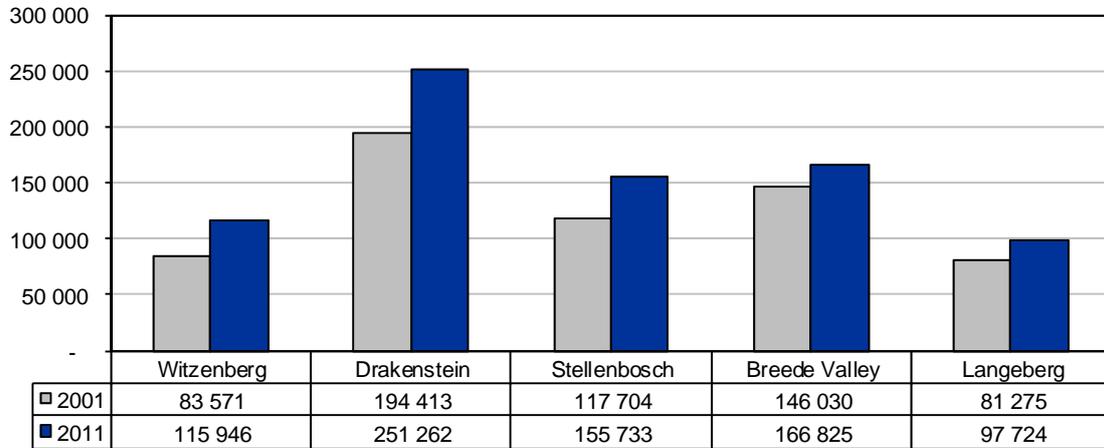
1.1 Population Size

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching available resources to the relative demand for services. According to the 2011 Census results the Western Cape population grew at 28.7 per cent from 4.5 million people in 2001 to 5.8 million people in 2011. The largest population growth was recorded in the West Coast district at 38.6 per cent followed by the Cape Town Metro at 29.3 per cent. The population of Overberg grew at 26.9 per cent, Eden District at 26.2 per cent and Cape Winelands at 25.1 per cent

¹ A caveat to the data used to inform the analysis contained in this profile has been attached in the form of a cautionary note at the back of the profile.

whilst the lowest population growth was recorded in the Central Karoo District at 17.4 per cent over the same period.

Figure 1 Population of Cape Winelands District, 2001 and 2011



Source: Stats Census 2001 and 2011

Both 2001 and 2011 Census highlight Drakenstein as the most populous municipality within the Cape Winelands region. The population of Drakenstein grew from 194 413 in 2001 to 251 262 in 2011. According to the 2011 Census results, the next most populous municipalities are Breede Valley at 166 825 and Stellenbosch at 155 733 people, whereas the least populated municipalities within the region is Witzenberg at 115 946 and Langeberg at 97 724.

1.2 Age and Gender Distribution

Statistics of the age distribution of a particular population can assist in targeting resources more appropriately toward the relevant age groups. The age distribution of a population provides a crucial guide for differentiated policy options.

The different age cohorts can typically be grouped into three main categories: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older. These statistics provides important insights into the age groups, where the bulk of the population is located.

Figure 2 Cape Winelands population pyramids for 2001

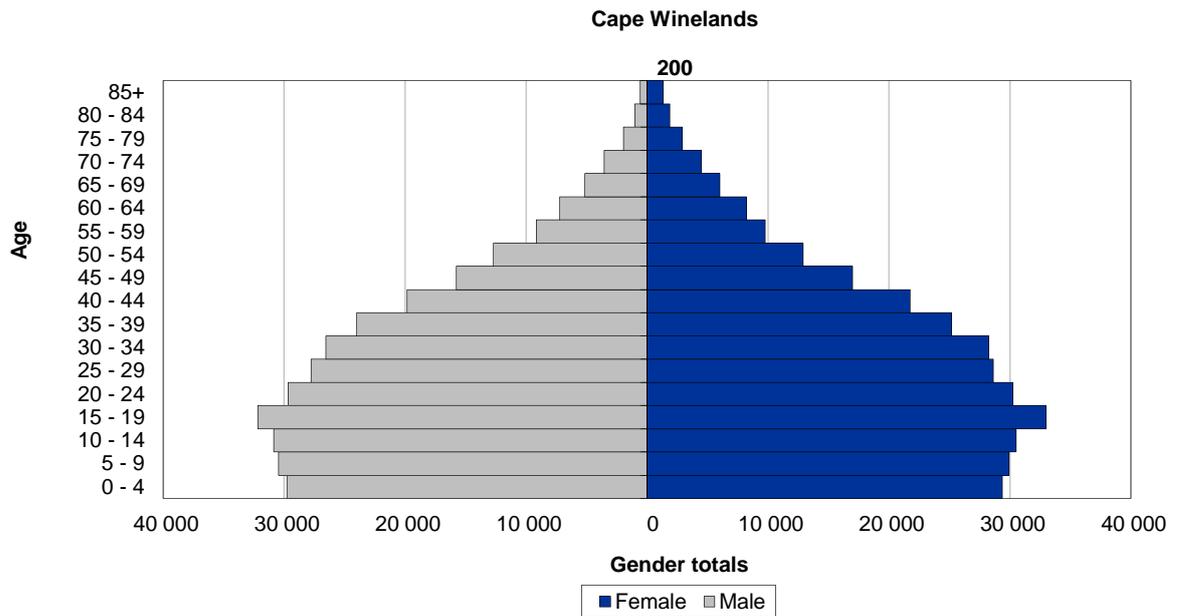
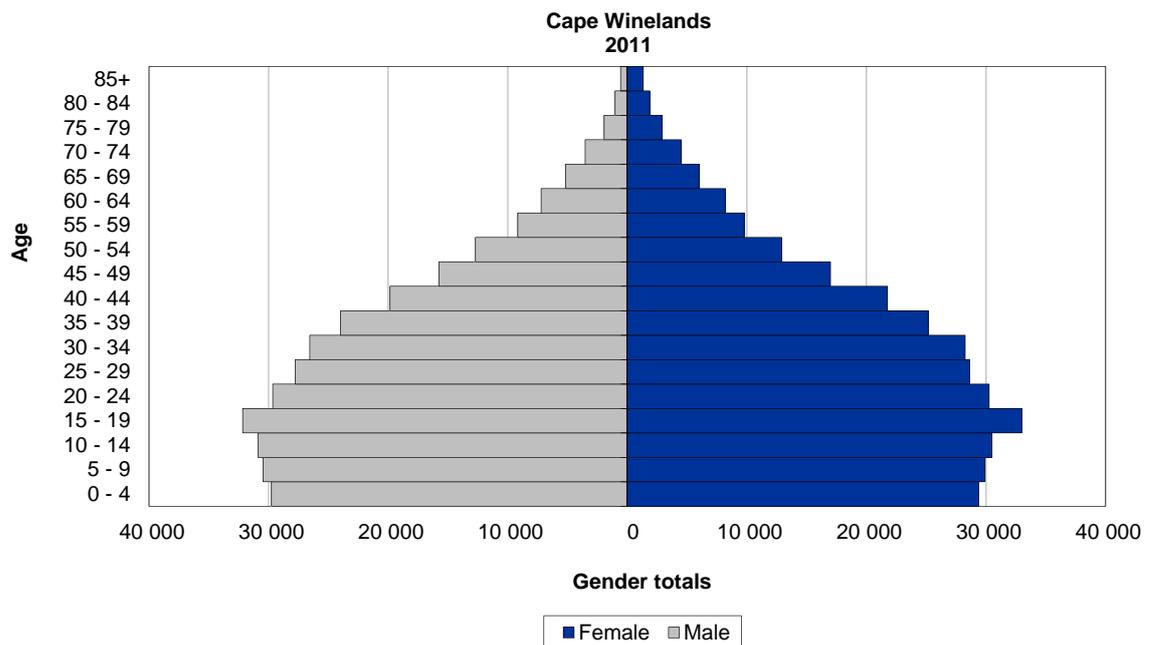


Figure 3 Cape Winelands population pyramids for 2011



Source: Census 2011

In 2011, the Cape Winelands Regional population composition was as follows: 203 475 (25.8%) children, 543 601 (69%) economically active and 40 417 persons (5.1%) aged 65 years and older.

The 289 623 youth² accounts for 36.8 per cent of the population in 2011 and together with the children represent 493 098 people or 62.6 per cent of the Cape Winelands Regional population. Children and the economically active population grew at an average annual rate of 0.9 per cent respectively between 2001 and 2011 compared to 10.3 per cent growth for the persons aged 65 years and older.

Accordingly, the child dependency ratio decreased from 43.1 per cent in 2001 to 37.4 in 2011 whilst the age dependency ratio increased from 6.9 per cent to 7.4 per cent over the same period.

1.2.1 Gender Distribution

The 2011 Census estimates that 50.7 per cent of the population in Cape Winelands District is female and 49.3 per cent male. The gender ratio for Cape Winelands District in 2001 was 95.9 males per 100 females but increased to 97.2 males per 100 females in 2011. The male population increased by 26 per cent from 308 124 males in 2001 to 388 214 males in 2011 whilst the female population increased by 24.2 per cent from 321 366 people in 2001 to 399 278 people in 2011.

2. Social Development and Well-being

2.1 Education and Human Development

Education and training improves access to employment opportunities and helps to sustain and accelerate overall development. It expands the range of options from which a person may choose to create opportunities for a fulfilling life. The level of education of the population in a region influences amongst others its welfare through indirect positive effects on health and life expectancy.

Selected indicators affecting the education and skill levels in communities discussed here are the learner enrolment and learner teacher ratio, literacy rate and access to training facilities, Education outcomes and learner drop-out rates in the municipal area. An indication of the number of no fee schools in a municipal area is also included; this gives a sense of the extent to which the Department of Education has identified and prioritised support to households who are unable to make a contribution towards the costs of education.

2.1.1 Literacy

Literacy is used as a concept to indicate a minimum education level attained; a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which has been translated into 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.

² Youth are defined as persons aged 15 - 34 years.

Table 1 Comparison of Literacy rates across the Cape Winelands District municipalities in 2007

Municipality	Literacy Rate 2007
Witzenberg Municipality	70.5%
Drakenstein Municipality	74.0%
Stellenbosch Municipality	80.4%
Breede Valley Municipality	67.7%
Langeberg Municipality	65.5%
Regional Literacy Rate	73.3%

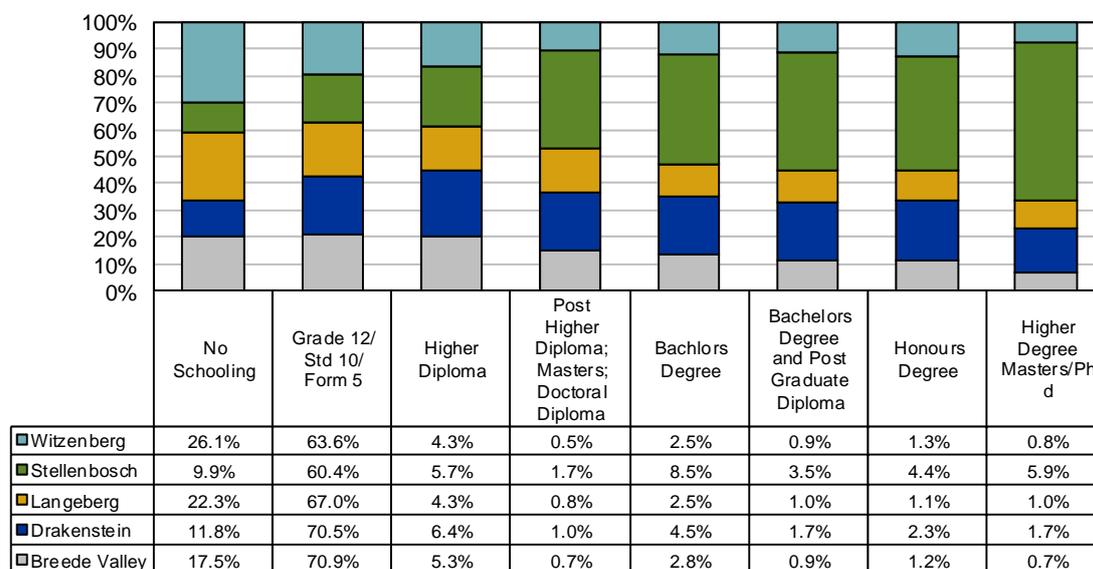
Source: Department of Social Development, 2009

As shown in Table 1 the average literacy rate of the region is 73.3 per cent. Stellenbosch Municipality has the highest literate population in Cape Winelands Region in 2007 at 80.4 per cent, followed by Drakenstein Municipality at 74 per cent and Witzenberg Municipality at 70.5 per cent. Langeberg has the lowest literacy rate at 65.5 per cent followed by Breede Valley Municipality at 67.7 per cent.

2.1.2 Educational Attainment

An advantage of having access to the educational attainment levels of the communities of a municipal area is that it allows the WCED and the municipality to proactively plan services by taking into account the resultant needs as well as the developmental potential of the region. Municipalities may further use the information of the education profiles to attract businesses while providing specific motivation for the retention of specific types of businesses and industries operating in the municipal area. It may further be used to equip the municipality with the relevant information in making presentations to businesses, industries and satellite offices where decision on the possible location is a consideration.

Figure 4 Educational attainment of Cape Winelands District local municipality's population in 2011



Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & Census 2011

Figure 4 compares the education attainment of Cape Winelands district municipality's population in 2011.

Witzenberg, followed by Langeberg has the highest proportion of people with no schooling at 26.1 and 22.3 per cent respectively. Breede Valley and Drakenstein have the highest proportion of people with a Grade 12/Standard 10 or Form 5 at 70.9 and 70.5 per cent respectively. Drakenstein and Stellenbosch have the highest proportion of people with higher diplomas at 6.4 and 5.7 per cent respectively.

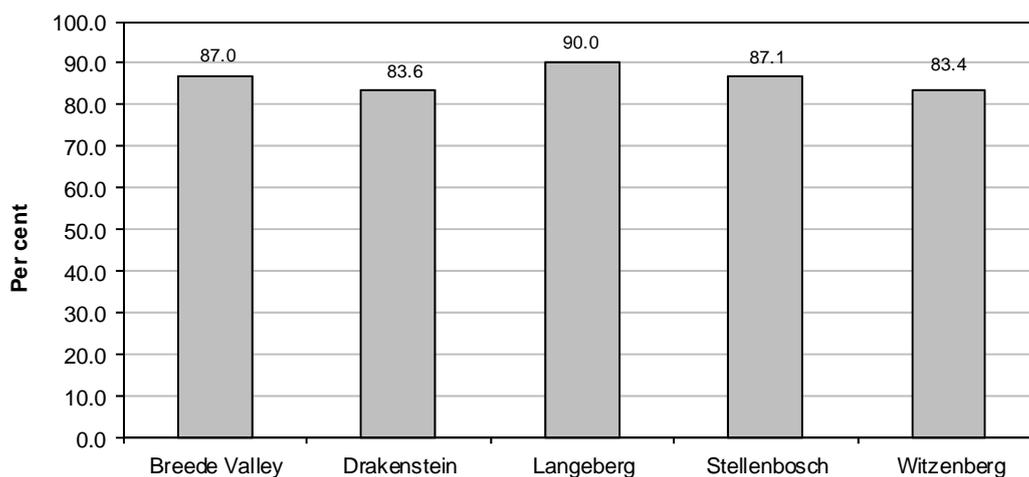
Stellenbosch has the highest proportion of people with education levels in the categories; post higher diploma, masters and doctoral diploma, Bachelors degree, bachelor's degree and post graduate diploma, honours degree and higher degree – masters/PhD.

2.1.3 Education outcomes (Matric pass rate)

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.

The impact of the education and training system on the lives of the general population is an important barometer of the contribution to development, and human resource development in particular, that the South African education and training system has achieved. The matric results are among the most important indicators of the performance of the schooling system.

Figure 5 Education Outcomes – 2011 Matric Pass Rates within the Cape Winelands District



Source: Western Cape Education Department, 2012

In terms of Figure 5, schools within Langeberg Municipality (90%) achieved the highest pass rate in the 2011 matric exams, followed by Stellenbosch with 87.1 per cent and Breede Valley with 87 per cent. Schools within the Witzenberg Municipality achieved the lowest matric pass rate at 83.4 per cent compared to other municipalities in the Cape Winelands District.

2.2 Healthcare Services

Good health is vital to achieving and maintaining a high 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 ones, 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 and sanitation. It is the function of healthcare services not only to restore bad health, but also to prevent communities from contracting preventable diseases.

In September 2000, 191 United Nations member states signed the United Nations Millennium Declaration that commits world leaders to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women. The eight Millennium Development Goals are derived from this declaration, and although they are all interdependent, three are specifically focused on achieving improved health outcomes; these are to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health and to combat HIV/Aids, malaria and other diseases.

The Western Cape Provincial Strategic Objective 4: Increasing Wellness has also identified a number of these factors identified in the MDGs as key indicators of wellness; these include maternal mortality, child mortality and HIV and TB incidence.

This section on healthcare services focuses on selected health outcomes and speaks to the ability of the healthcare system to deal with these pertinent issues. Some of the key health indicators, identified also through the MDGs as well as the Province's Strategic Objective 4: Increasing wellness will also be discussed below.

Although healthcare is provided by both public and private institutions, information provided by the Department of Health, as detailed in this section, pertains only to public sector healthcare institutions. Any privately provided facilities or services are not reflected in the information below.

2.2.1 Healthcare Facilities

Access to healthcare facilities is directly dependent on the number and spread of healthcare facilities within a geographic space. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, to secondary and tertiary levels of healthcare. The first point of contact would be at the primary healthcare level. Primary healthcare facilities include Community Health Centres (CHCs), Community Day Centres (CDCs) and Clinics, including satellite and mobile clinics.

Table 2 Number of Healthcare Facilities across Cape Winelands District, 2012

List of facilities at February 2012	Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	Total Primary Healthcare Facilities*			District Hospitals*			Regional Hospitals*		
						2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
						Witzenberg	0	1	9	0	6	16	15	15
Drakenstein	0	2	14	1	9	26	27	23	0	0	0	1	1	1
Stellenbosch	0	1	7	1	2	11	11	11	1	1	1	0	0	0
Breede Valley	0	1	8	4	5	18	18	16	0	0	0	1	1	1
Langeberg	0	0	6	1	5	12	12	13	2	2	2	0	0	0
Cape Winelands DMA**	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>	1	1	<i>n/a</i>	0	0	<i>n/a</i>	0	0
Cape Winelands District	0	5	44	7	27	83	84	79	4	4	4	2	2	2

* Information for 2010 and 2011 from 2010/11 and 2011/12 Annual Performance Plans

Source: Western Cape Department of Health Annual Performance Plan 2012/13

The 89 public health care (PHC) facilities within Cape Winelands comprise of 5 community day centres, 44 clinics, 7 satellite clinics, 27 mobile clinics, 4 district hospitals and 2 regional hospitals.

Within the Cape Winelands District, Drakenstein Municipality has the largest number of PHC facilities at 27, followed by Breede Valley at 19, Witzenberg at 17, Langeberg at 14 and Stellenbosch Municipality at 12.

Cape Winelands District furthermore has 10 ambulance facilities located across the region with 2 in Witzenberg, 1 in Drakenstein, 1 in Stellenbosch, 3 in Breede Valley and 3 in Langeberg.

2.2.2 Child Health

Children, infants and especially new-born babies are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition and the contraction of infectious diseases, many of which are preventable or can be treated. The prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission has already been discussed above.

Two other indicators of child health will be discussed here, namely, immunisation and malnutrition. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases; the administration of a vaccine stimulates the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Malnutrition (either under- or over nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients; however, the indicator looked at here focus on underweight children.

Immunisation³

The National Department of Health has set an immunisation target of 90 per cent against which the results from the Western Cape can be benchmarked. The Western Cape's 2011/12 immunisation target is set at 95 per cent, above the national target as well as significantly above current Western Cape attainment in this area.

Table 3 Child Health in the Cape Winelands District: Full Immunisation and Malnutrition, 2011/12

	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2010/11	Population < 1 year fully immunised 2011/12	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2010/11	Number of severely underweight children < 5 years per 1 000 population 2011/12
Cape Winelands District	86.8%	90.0%	0.7	3.2
Witzenberg	65.1%	73.2%	1.0	2.8
Drakenstein	102.0%	99.8%	0.4	1.0
Stellenbosch	89.4%	95.0%	0.5	1.9
Breede Valley	93.8%	137.5%	1.2	3.9
Langeberg	70.4%	49.7%	0.4	7.6

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Breede Valley and Drakenstein appear to be outperforming the national and provincial target with immunisations levels of 137.5 per cent and 99.8 per cent respectively. In the entire Cape Winelands region, Breede Valley, Drakenstein and Stellenbosch managed to match or exceed the provincial target of 95 per cent. Immunisation levels in Langeberg (49.7%) and Witzenberg (73.2%) is concerning with immunisation levels substantially well below the provincial and national targets.

Malnourished Children

The prevalence of malnourished children under five years is less than 3 per 1 000 population in the Western Cape. All Western Cape Districts except Cape Winelands recorded rates of less than 3 per 1 000 population. The City of Cape Town and Cape Winelands recorded rates of 3.2 per 1 000 population. It is a concern that the incidents of severe malnourishment amongst children below 5 years still occurs.

2.2.3 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 are also included.

³ 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 4 Maternal Health: Mortality in the Cape Winelands District, Delivery to women under 18 years and Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12

<i>Maternal mortality</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2010/11	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2010/11	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2010/11</i>	Total number of live births in facilities 2011/12	Total number of maternal deaths in facilities 2011/12	<i>Maternal Mortality per 100 000 live births 2011/12</i>
Cape Winelands DM	13 856	4	28.9	10 500	2	17.0
Langeberg	1 312	2	152.4	1 295	0	0.0
Breede Valley	3 722	0	0.0	3 077	1	32.5
Drakenstein	5 147	1	19.4	4 324	1	23.1
Stellenbosch	2 298	1	43.5	1 621	0	0.0
Witzenberg	1 377	0	0.0	1 478	0	0.0

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

In the 2011/12 financial year, two maternal death incidents occurred in Cape Winelands District Municipality with one each in Drakenstein and Breede Valley.

Drakenstein recorded 4 324 live births, which is the highest occurrence in the Cape Winelands Municipal area. Breede Valley recorded the second highest number of live births and deliveries in the District with 3 077 live births.

Births to teenage mothers

Teenage pregnancy is always unplanned; as a result when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, they often have to postpone or sacrifice their own lives dreams. For these young people life can become particular tough, especially if they do not have family or social support. Women with unplanned pregnancies, whether teenage or other, may also terminate their pregnancy.

Table 5 Maternal Health in the Cape Winelands district: Births to Women under 18 years

<i>Delivery to women under 18 years</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2010/11	Total deliveries 2010/11	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2010/11</i>	Delivery to women under 18 years 2011/12	Total deliveries 2011/12	<i>Delivery to women under 18 years per 1 000 deliveries 2011/12</i>
Cape Winelands DM	1 136	12 156	93.5	1 085	11 905	91.1
Langeberg	162	1 327	122.1	132	1 314	100.5
Breede Valley	304	3 467	87.7	274	3 094	88.6
Drakenstein	398	4 308	92.4	409	4 368	93.6
Stellenbosch	147	1 691	86.9	133	1 648	80.7
Witzenberg	125	1 363	91.7	137	1 481	92.5

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Of the total 1 085 deliveries in Cape Winelands District municipality in the 2011/12 financial year, 132 were born to mothers under 18 years in Langeberg municipality,

which translate into a teenage delivery 100.5 per 1 000 deliveries, the highest for the Cape Winelands District. Breede Valley and Stellenbosch municipality had the lowest teenage delivery rate at 88.6 and 80.7 per 1 000 deliveries in the 2011/12 financial year respectively.

Table 6 Maternal Health in the Cape Winelands District: Termination of pregnancy, 2011/12

<i>Termination of pregnancy (TOP)</i>	Total TOPs performed 2010/11	Female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2010/11</i>	Total TOPs performed 2011/12	Female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12	<i>TOP per 1 000 female population 15 - 44 years 2011/12</i>
Cape Winelands DM	1 378	186 405	7.4	1 535	189 863	8.1
Langeberg	118	36 835	3.2	86	52 023	1.7
Breede Valley	205	25 649	8.0	315	26 398	11.9
Drakenstein	664	51 654	12.9	690	37 222	18.5
Stellenbosch	314	45 675	6.9	346	47 016	7.4
Witzenberg	77	26 592	2.9	98	27 204	3.6

Source: Western Cape Department of Health, 2011 and 2012

Table 6 reflects termination of pregnancy for women 15 - 44 years in the Cape Winelands municipal areas for the year 2010/11 and 2011/12. Drakenstein and Breede Valley municipalities reflect the highest prevalence of termination of pregnancies in 2011/12 in the Cape Winelands municipal area at 18.5 and 11.9 per cent respectively. Drakenstein and Breede Valley's termination of pregnancy percentage is higher than the District average of 8.1 per cent.

2.3 Poverty and Inequality⁴

The section on poverty and inequality outlines the level of human development as well as the levels of poverty and inequality within different areas within the Western Cape. The level of development and income level of the population also serves as an indication to the level of need within communities and the need for assistance required. Inequality levels highlight how the experience of different members of the same broader community may be dissimilar in varying degrees.

2.3.1 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

⁴ This section draws on Global Insight data.

2.3.2 Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing). In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0.25 to 0.70.

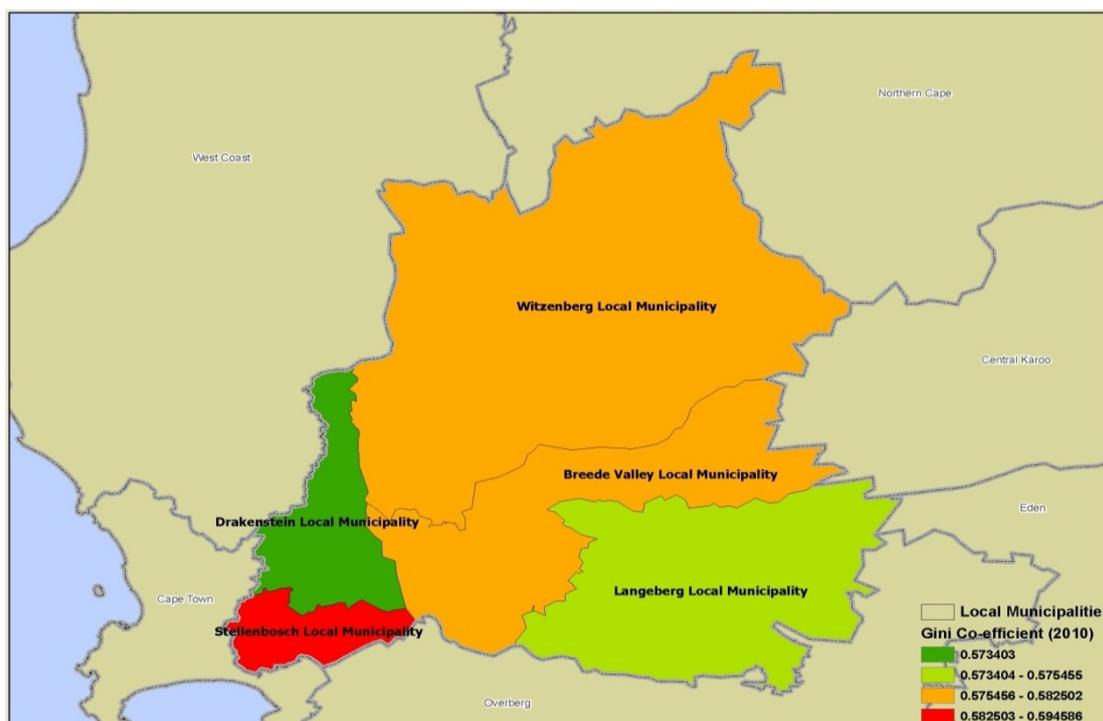
Income levels in Cape Winelands remained unchanged between 2001 and 2007 at 0.60 but improved to 0.59 in 2010.

Table 7 Gini coefficient, Cape Winelands District

Cape Winelands District		2001	2007	2010
D022	Witzenberg	0.59	0.59	0.58
D023	Drakenstein	0.59	0.59	0.57
D024	Stellenbosch	0.62	0.62	0.59
D025	Breede Valley	0.59	0.60	0.58
D026	Langeberg	0.58	0.59	0.58

Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2011

Figure 6 Gini coefficient, Cape Winelands District, 2010



Source: Global Insight Regional Explorer, 2010. Map created by E-Innovation, WC Department of the Premier

Overall inequality within Cape Winelands District has decreased from 2001 to 2010, with the exception of Langeberg, which remains at the 2001 levels of 0.58. Drakenstein (0.57) has the lowest levels of inequality whilst inequality is highest in Stellenbosch (0.59). Nonetheless, Stellenbosch improved from inequality levels of 0.62 in 2001 and 2007 to 0.59 in 2010.

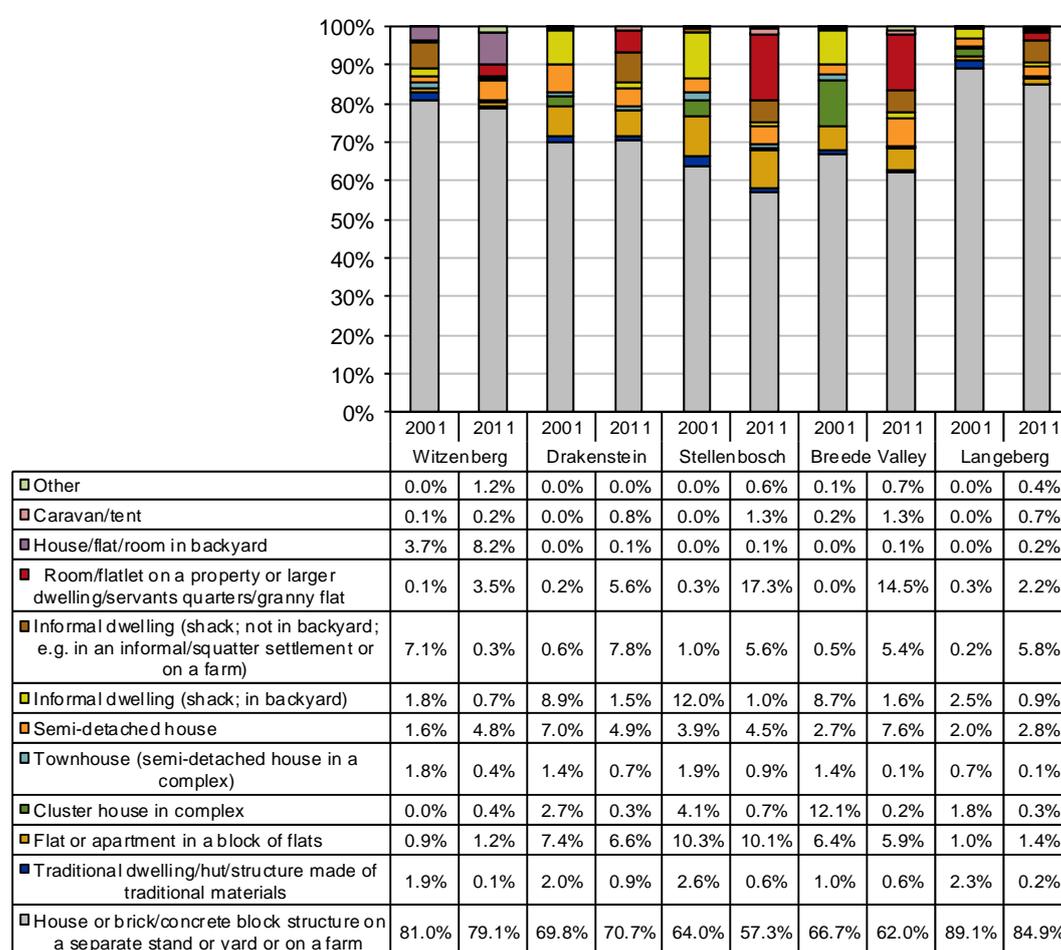
2.4 Access to Housing

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (The Constitution) states that every citizen has to the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislation and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of his right. Still, there are many South Africans who lack this basic right.

Information from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses is used to provide estimates of the extent of the backlog⁵ in housing within the Cape Winelands District.

2.4.1 Access to Housing: Western Cape District/City Level Comparison

Figure 7 Comparison of dwelling types across the Cape Winelands District, 2011



Source: StatsSA: Census 2001 & 2011

⁵ These surveys present the most recent comparative municipal level information across the Western Cape.

Despite an overall improvement in the level of access to formal dwellings across the Cape Winelands District, certain municipalities experience a rise in informal dwellings from 2001 to 2011, namely Drakenstein, Langeberg, Stellenbosch and Breede valley. Witzenberg, on the other hand, recorded a significant reduction in the level of informal dwellings from 2001 to 2011, as the proportion of informal dwellings reduced from 7.1 to 0.3 per cent over the period.

2.5 Access to Municipal Services

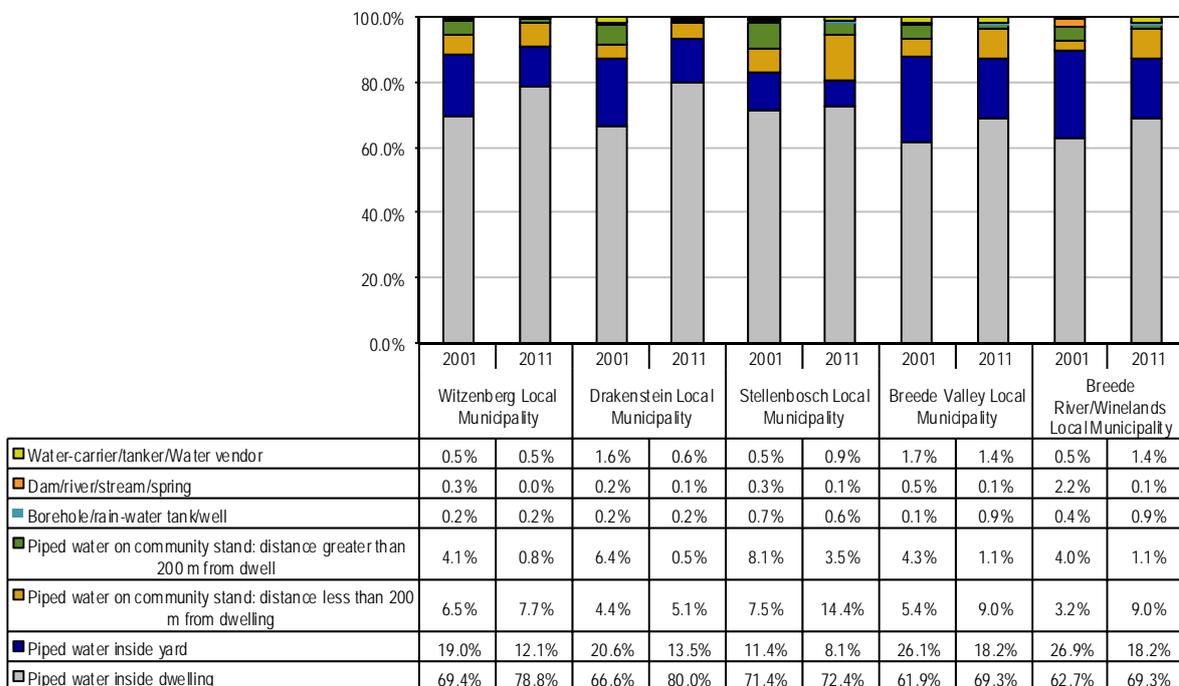
Access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services ensures that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section looks at household access to services as drawn from the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The information provides a breakdown of the types of access for each service area; changes in the relative proportions indicate either improvements or worsening in the in overall access levels.

2.5.1 Water

Access to potable water is essential to maintaining a healthy life. Figure 8 shows the difference in household accessibility to piped water across the Western Cape districts in 2011.

Figure 8 Comparison of access to piped water in the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011



Source: StatsSA: Census 2001 & 2011

The level of access to piped water inside dwelling/yard/outside yard less than 200 metres from dwelling has improved for Cape Winelands municipalities between 2001 and 2011. A comparison across the municipalities' show that Drakenstein has the

highest level of access to piped water inside dwelling. Furthermore, Drakenstein and Witzenberg have the lowest proportion of households that do not have access to potable water at 0.9 and 0.7 per cent respectively in 2011.

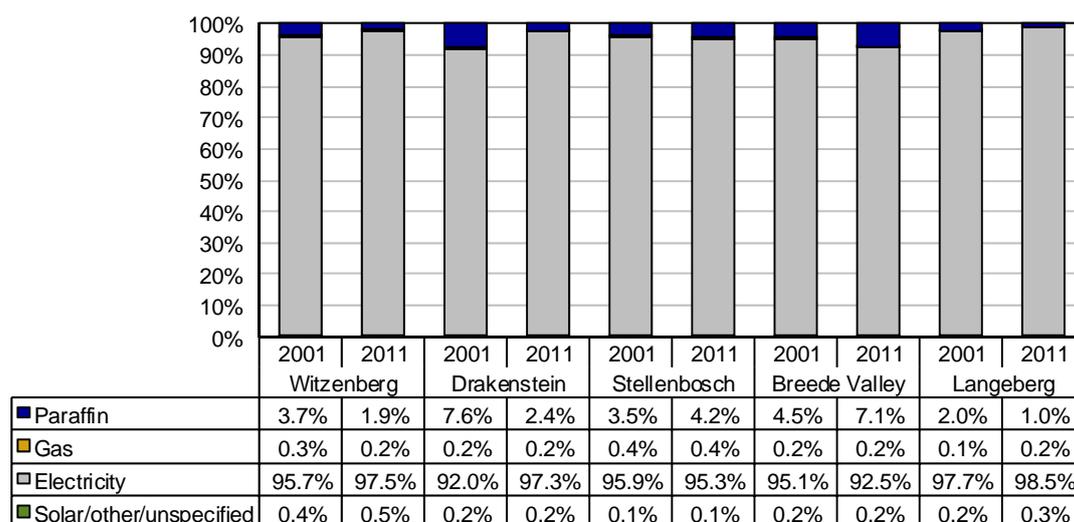
Stellenbosch and Breede Valley have experienced marginal drops in access to potable water from 2001 to 2011.

2.5.2 Energy

Energy is essential for human life; commonly identified uses include energy for cooking, heating and lighting. Given the harmful environmental impacts of certain identifiable energy sources, as well as growing energy demand and needs, the use of clean and sustainable energy is becoming increasingly important. Different energy sources also have other usage risks; e.g. health and safety risks especially in the use of paraffin and open flame usage.

The information below outlines the sources of energy used for lighting for households in the Cape Winelands District.

Figure 9 Access to electricity across the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011

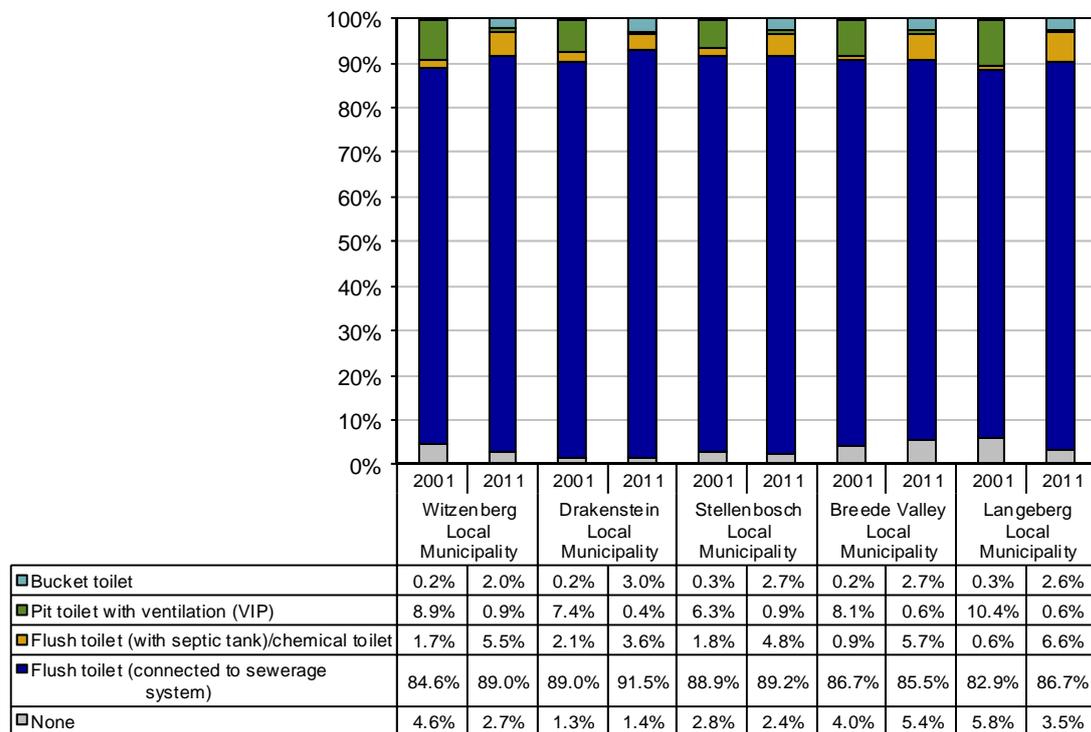


Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Access to electricity has improved in the Cape Winelands region between 2001 and 2011 with the exception of Stellenbosch municipality where the access levels dropped slightly from 95.9 in 2001 to 95.3 per cent in 2011. Langeberg has the highest level of access to electricity at 98.5 per cent in 2011, up from 97.7 per cent in 2001.

2.5.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is a means of promoting health through the provision of safe disposal and treatment of human waste. Access to a toilet advances physical health as well as providing the user with sense of human dignity.

Figure 10 Comparison of access to sanitation across the Cape Winelands District, 2011

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Access to sanitation has improved in all municipalities in the Cape Winelands region between 2001 and 2011. The following observations are noted within Cape Winelands District in 2011; Drakenstein has the highest proportion of households with access to flush toilets connected to sewerage system at 91.5 per cent, Breede Valley has the highest proportion of households with no access to sanitation at 5.4 per cent, Langeberg has the highest proportion of households with access flush toilets connected to a septic tank at 6.6 per cent, and Drakenstein has the highest proportion of households that make use of the bucket toilet system at 3 per cent of all households.

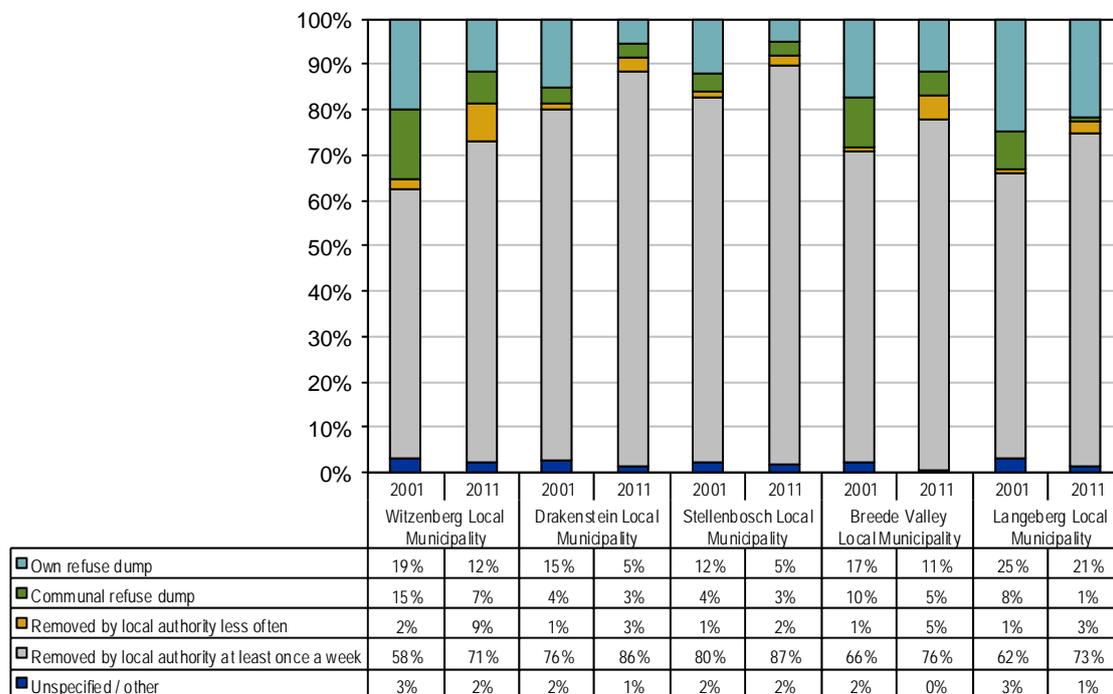
2.5.4 Refuse Removal

Refuse removal is an essential service that ensures that health related problems are kept at bay as well as ensuring the protection of the physical environment. A lack of the service is likely to result in uncontrolled and unregulated dumping.

Given the environmental limitations in the creation of landfill sites, recycling is strongly encouraged; recycling extends the lifespan of landfill sites. By reducing the need for the creation of 'new' products, recycling also strongly encourages the preservation of our natural resources; in this sense it could best be used as part of the broader '**Reduce – Reuse – Recycle**' environmental approach, that firstly encourages non-wasteful consumption practices (reduce), the reuse of products where possible (reuse) and the recycling of the product where its use in current form has been exhausted (recycle).

Figure 11 provides a comparison of household access to refuse removal services across the Western Cape in 2001 and 2011.

Figure 11 Comparison of access to refuse removal services across the Cape Winelands District between 2001 and 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2011

Refuse removal services by local authority/private company is also the leading source of refuse removal for households in the Cape Winelands Region. The Census of 2011 highlighted that the Stellenbosch municipal area has the highest level of access to refuse removal within the Cape Winelands region, followed by Drakenstein.