Western Cape Government

FOR YOU

#KnowYourMunicipality: The 2023 Socio-Economic Profile

Drakenstein Municipality

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Drakenstein: At a Glance

Demographics

Population Estimates, 2023; Actual households, 2022

Population
281 229

Households
76 776

(Source: STATS SA CENCUS 2022)

Education

2022

Matric Pass Rate	81,9%
Learner Retention Rate	77,0%
Learner-Teacher Ratio	27,6

Poverty

2022

Gini Coefficient	0.59
Poverty Head Count Ratio (UBPL)	65,86%

Health

2022/23

Primary Health Care Facilities	Immunisation Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)	Teenage Pregnancies – Delivery rate to women U/18
14 (excl. mobile/satellite clinics)	70,3%	66,7	11,9%

Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2022/23

Residential Burglaries	DUI	Drug-related Crimes	Murder	Sexual Offences
1 223	101	2 240	133	346

Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2022

Water	Refuse Removal	Electricity	Sanitation	Housing
100%	100%	94.9%	100%	90,0%

Labour

2022

Unemployment Rate (narrow definition)

18,7%

Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1	Job losses
Risk 2	Low learner retention
Risk 3	Low skills base (Labour)

Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2020

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	Wholesale & retail trade, catering and accommodation	Manufacturing
28,0%	12,9%	2,6%

INTRODUCTION

This publication is produced by the Provincial Treasury for each of the Western Cape municipalities on an annual basis. These socio-economic profiles provide each municipality with up-to-date socio-economic data as well as analysis pertaining to the municipal area, to assist in planning, budgeting and the prioritisation of municipal services.

The profiles include information on recent trends in GDP and labour market performance, demographics, education and health outcomes. It further unpacks per capita income, inequality and poverty, access to housing and basic services as well as crime levels. A new addition to the profile is the inclusion of risk and vulnerability indicators related to climate change which is critical to development.

Valuable insight can be gained as to the developmental challenges faced by communities residing within a specific geographical area. While some developmental challenges are not within the municipality's mandate to address, these profiles also provide spatial information for other spheres of Government in order to improve the quality of lives of people within each municipal area.

This profile uses data primarily sourced from Statistics South Africa, administrative data from sector departments, the Municipal Review and Outlook (MERO), *Global Insight Regional Explorer* and Quantec. The data sourced from sector departments are the most recent that is available. The Statistics South Africa 2022 Census contains the latest survey data available at municipal level.

The format of the profile allows for easy readability with the data being displayed in infographics, followed by the relevant trend analyses.

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

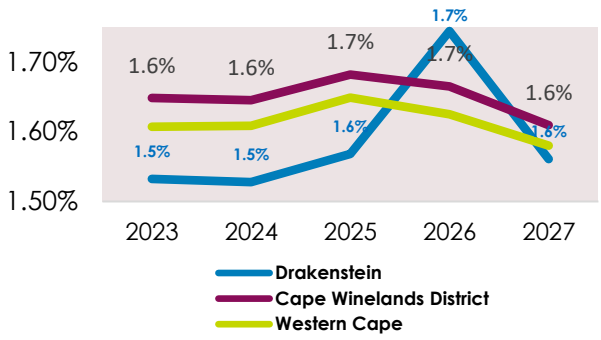
DEMOGRAPHICS

Population 2022
276 800

Estimated Population
298 944 2027

Estimated Average Annual Population Growth Rate 2023 - 2027
1.6%

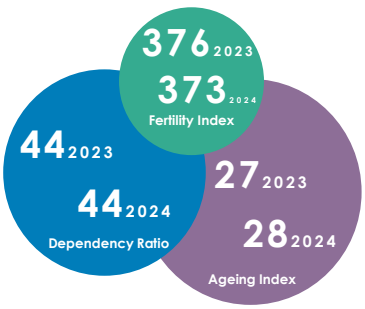
Estimated Population Growth



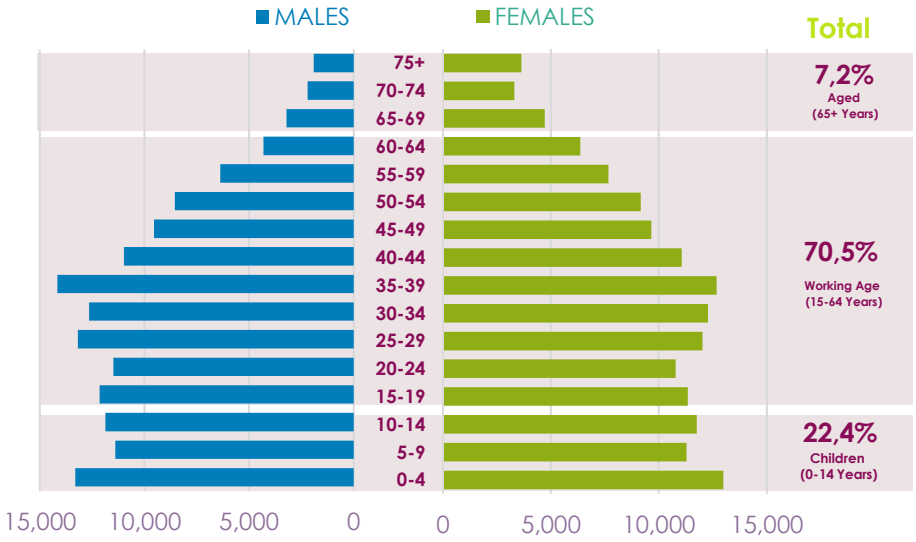
Gender and Age Dynamics

Female 51.6%

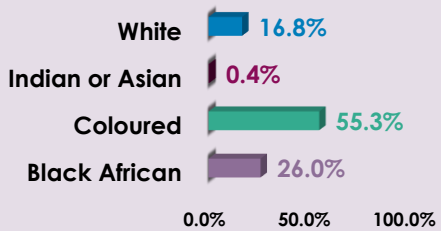
Male 48.4%



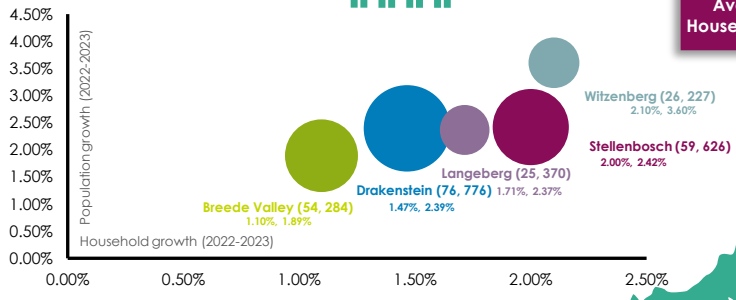
Population by Age 2022



Racial Split



Population and Household Growth 2022



3,6
Average Household Size

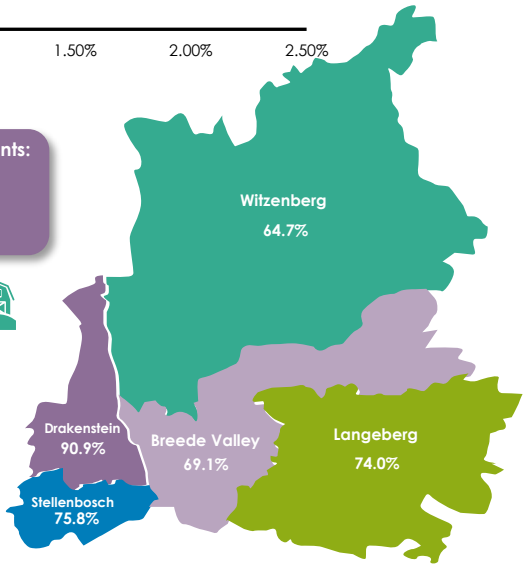
Level of Urbanisation 2021

197 people/km²	2023
200 people/km²	2024
203 people/km²	2023

Largest Urban Settlements:
Paarl (48.5%)
Wellington (21%)
& Mbekweni (14%)

Urban/Rural change:
3% Rural increase

Density change:
Largest increase in Mbekweni & Onverwacht



Population and Household Growth

In 2022, the Drakenstein municipal area emerged as the most densely populated region within the Cape Winelands District, accommodating 31 per cent of the district's total population. With a population count of 276 800 individuals in 2022, the municipal area is anticipated to increase to 298 944 individuals by 2027, indicating an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.6 per cent during this period. It is noteworthy that this growth rate is marginally lower, by 0.4 percentage points, than the estimated average annual population growth rate of the broader Cape Winelands District. This demographic shift holds pertinent implications for economic planning and resource allocation, requiring a keen understanding of the population dynamics to ensure sustainable development and address the evolving needs of the community

Gender, Age and Race Dynamics

The overall sex ratio (SR), denoting the number of males per 100 females in the population, reveals a nuanced demographic pattern within the Drakenstein municipal area. As of 2022, the data shows a slight female majority, with females accounting for 51.6 per cent and males at 48.4 per cent, resulting in a sex ratio of 93.8. This implies that for every 100 women, there are 93.8 men in the total population. Projections indicate a consistent trend in the sex ratio from 2022 to 2023, with minimal variation anticipated through 2026. Fluctuations in the sex ratio may be influenced by diverse factors, including the potential influx of working males in sectors dominated by men or changes in female mortality rates. Understanding these demographic dynamics is crucial for economic analysis, as it sheds light on potential shifts in labour force participation, workforce composition, and societal patterns, offering valuable insights for strategic economic planning.

The infographic provides an overview of the municipal area's population distribution across different age groups, presented as a dependency ratio, indicating the workforce (ages 15-64) versus dependents (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio signifies increased strain on social services. Notably, between 2022 and 2026, the 65+ age category experienced the highest population growth at 2.0 per cent, suggesting either improved life expectancy or more individuals choosing Drakenstein as a retirement destination. Conversely, the working-age cohort is expected to grow modestly by 1.3 per cent during the same period. As a result, the dependency ratio is anticipated to remain stable at 40.7 by 2026, indicating a consistent pressure on social systems and services in the foreseeable future. This demographic insight is vital for economic planning, highlighting potential challenges in resource allocation and social welfare programs.

The racial composition of the population, with Whites accounting for 16.8 per cent, Indians constituting 0.4 per cent, Coloured individuals making up 55.3 per cent, and Black/African population at 26.0 per cent, reflects a diverse demographic landscape within the Drakenstein municipal area. This breakdown underscores the multifaceted social fabric, offering insights into various cultural, economic, and historical dynamics at play. Such diversity holds significant implications for economic analyses, including labour market dynamics, consumer behaviour, and social welfare considerations. Understanding these racial demographics is vital for formulating targeted policies, fostering social cohesion, and addressing disparities, ensuring a more equitable and inclusive economic development trajectory in the region.

Level of Urbanisation

The progressive increase in urbanisation levels, indicated by the number of people per square kilometre, illustrates a notable trend in the Drakenstein municipal area. With a density of 197 people per square kilometre in 2023, rising to 200 in 2024, and further to 203 in 2025, the area is experiencing gradual urban expansion. This upswing signifies ongoing urban development and demographic shifts, potentially reflecting increased economic activities, infrastructural advancements, and improved accessibility, which are pivotal indicators of regional growth. Such urbanisation trends can impact various economic factors, including demand for housing, job markets, and service provision, necessitating strategic planning to accommodate the evolving needs of the growing urban population

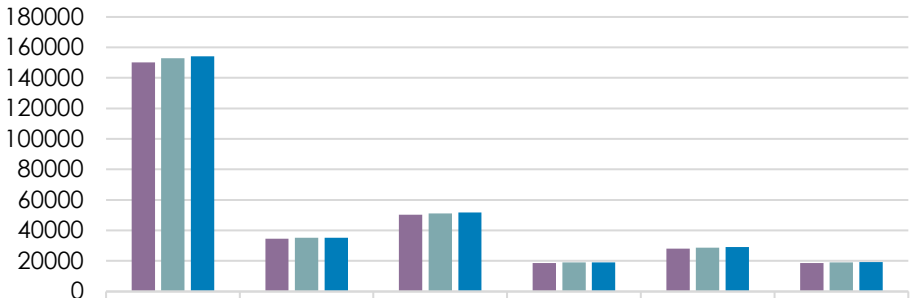
Population density

Population density, indicating the number of individuals in a specific area, is influenced by economic, social, connectivity, and accessibility factors. These metrics are essential for responsive urbanisation, aiding municipalities in effective service planning, budgeting, and environmental risk management. As of 2022, Drakenstein's population density stood at 194 persons per square kilometre, offering a basis for comparison among local municipal areas in the Cape Winelands District, facilitating informed decision-making for regional development strategies.

- Stellenbosch 240 people/km^2
- **Drakenstein** **194 people/km^2**
- Breede Valley 51 people/km^2
- Langeberg 27 people/km^2
- Witzenberg 14 people/km^2

EDUCATION

Learner enrolment



	Cape Winelands	Breede Valley	Drakenstein	Langeberg	Stellenbosch	Witzenberg
2020	150125	34542	50186	18659	28033	18705
2021	152914	35092	51128	18988	28594	19112
2022	154,061	35112	51730	18989	29092	19138

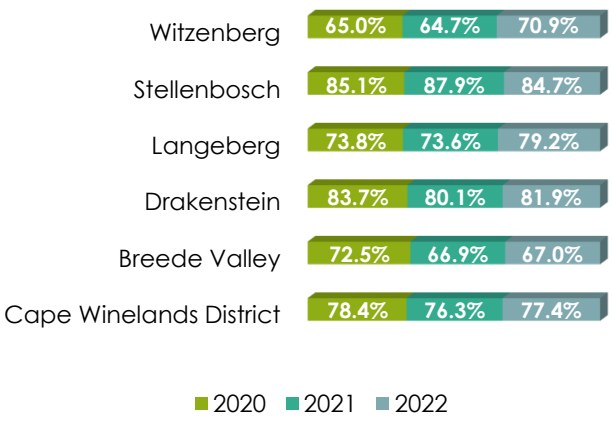
Educational facilities 2022

66
Number of schools

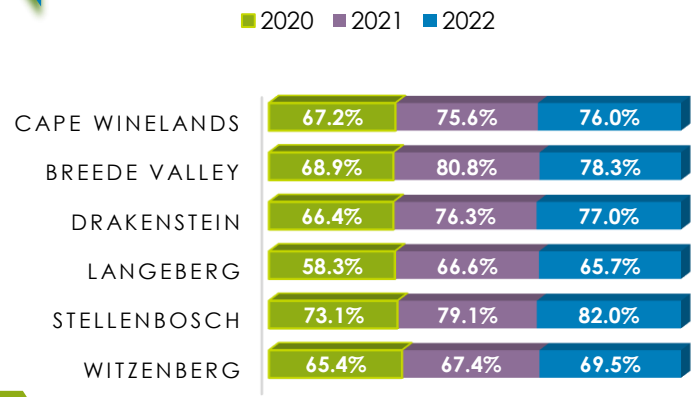
66.7%
Proportion of no-fee schools

Number of schools with libraries **34**

Education outcomes



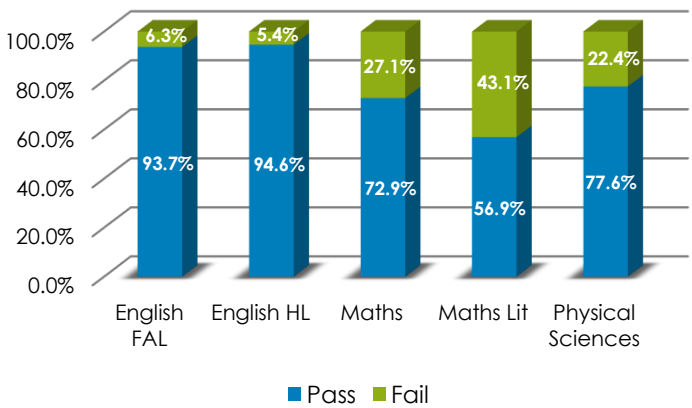
Learner retention 2020 - 2022



Learner-Teacher Ratio 2020- 2022

Cape Winelands	27.8	28.0	27.77
Langeberg	28.4	28.4	27.7
Witzenberg	27.8	28.6	29.0
Drakeinstein	27.7	28.0	27.6
Stellenbosch	26.8	27.2	26.7
Breede Valley	28.3	28.0	27.8

Subject Outcomes



EDUCATION

Introduction

The socio-economic impact of education within municipalities is profound and multifaceted, touching various aspects of community development and individual well-being. Quality education equips individuals with essential skills, knowledge, and critical thinking abilities, empowering them to participate meaningfully in the local economy. As the educational attainment level rises within a municipality, there is a corresponding increase in employment opportunities and higher earning potential for residents. Additionally, an educated workforce attracts investments and industries, fostering economic growth and stability. Education also plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty and promoting social equity by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty.

Learner enrollment

Learner Enrollment Disparities: Drakenstein has the highest number of enrolled learners among the mentioned municipalities with 51 730 learners enrolled in 2022, up from 51 128 learners in 2021. Analysing the reasons behind this higher enrollment numbers, such as the presence of educational institutions, government initiatives, or socio-economic factors, can provide valuable insights.

Education Infrastructure: The higher number of enrolled learners in Drakenstein suggests a demand for educational infrastructure. Analysing the availability and condition of schools, classrooms, and other facilities can highlight the adequacy of the educational infrastructure in meeting the needs of the learners.

Socio-Economic Implications: The learner enrollment figures can be indicative of the socio-economic status of the population. Higher enrollment might indicate better accessibility to education or a focus on education within the community.

Education infrastructure and facilities

In the context of the Drakenstein municipal area, 66 schools exist within its bounds in 2022. Education Infrastructure going forward will require a substantial fund infusion given the upward pressure on existing infrastructure as numbers rise, specifically the development and replacement of infrastructure in select educational institutions.

The allocated funds will be channelled into the enhancement and renewal of facilities in key schools, notably Dal Josaphat Primary School, Ebenezer Primary School, Magnolia Primary School, and Paarlzicht Primary School. Such targeted investments bear substantial socio-economic implications, as they bolster the educational landscape by ensuring that vital institutions are equipped with modern, conducive, and safe learning environments. Moreover, these infrastructural upgrades not only elevate the overall quality of education but also have the potential to stimulate local economic activity. By generating employment opportunities, fostering skill development, and fortifying the educational foundation of the community, these investments in school infrastructure stand poised to catalyse positive socio-economic outcomes within the Drakenstein municipal area.

Learner Retention Rate

Within the Drakenstein municipal area, the learner retention rate experienced a modest uptick, rising from 76.3 per cent in 2021 to 77.0 per cent in 2022. Despite this marginal improvement, the substantial variance of over 20 per cent between is noteworthy. This discrepancy highlights a concerning reality. More than one-fifth of learners did not successfully complete their educational journey. This situation underscores the pressing need for targeted interventions addressing the multifaceted challenges faced by students, especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds, to enhance retention rates. Addressing these issues comprehensively not only ensures a more inclusive and equitable education system but also has far-reaching socio-economic implications, contributing to a more educated and skilled workforce, reduced income inequality, and overall societal progress.

Learner teacher ratio

In the realm of educational analysis, learner-teacher ratios serve as a pivotal metric, reflecting the pivotal capacity of schools to accommodate a burgeoning student population. The Department of Education, as the guiding authority, has established definitive upper limits for these ratios; 40 students to 1 teacher in ordinary primary schools and 35 students to 1 teacher in ordinary high schools. Examining the data spanning the years 2020 to 2022, the learner-teacher ratio remains relatively stable, hovering at 28 students per teacher. Specifically, the ratio exhibited a marginal decline from 28.0 in 2021 to 27.6 in 2022. Remarkably, these figures fall comfortably within the recommended range of 35:1 to 40:1, indicative of classrooms that are less densely populated than the established norm. This trend, while encouraging, also raises pertinent questions about resource allocation, teacher distribution, and the broader socio-economic implications of educational policies. It underscores the need for a nuanced approach, wherein policy interventions must not only maintain these favourable ratios but also address the underlying challenges faced by government-paid teachers, ensuring a more equitable and optimal educational environment for all.

Education outcomes

Education continues to stand as a pivotal conduit through which the state actively participates in the economy. As a foundational platform for equipping individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge for future integration into the labour market, policy decisions within the realm of education exert a profound influence. These choices wield significant sway in determining the efficacy of future economic initiatives and poverty reduction strategies.

In the context of Drakenstein, it is notable that the matriculation pass rate exhibited a slight improvement, increasing from 80.1 per cent in 2021 to 81.9 per cent in 2022. Due to this increase, Drakenstein managed to uphold its position, securing the second-highest matric pass rate within the Cape Winelands District for both the years 2021 and 2022. This achievement underscores the District's relative performance and highlights the importance of sustained efforts in educational policymaking to maintain and enhance the region's economic and social prospects

Subject outcomes

Examining the subject outcomes for Drakenstein in 2022, the data reveals a nuanced picture of academic performance within the District. Notably, in English First Additional Language (FAL), a substantial majority of students demonstrated proficiency, with a pass rate of 93.7 per cent indicating a robust grasp of the language. A similar trend is observed in English Home Language (HL), where 94.6 per cent of students passed, affirming a high level of competence among the students in their primary language. However, the analysis takes a different turn when considering mathematical subjects. Mathematics, a subject often regarded as challenging, saw a pass rate of 72.9 per cent, implying that a considerable portion of students faced difficulty in mastering the subject matter. The situation is more pronounced in Mathematics Literacy, where the pass rate drops to 56.9 per cent, reflecting a significant portion of students struggling with the subject. In the realm of Physical Sciences, 77.6 per cent of students passed, indicating a relatively stronger performance compared to Mathematics. These outcomes underscore the need for targeted interventions in mathematics-related subjects, addressing the challenges faced by students, and ensuring a more balanced educational foundation, which is crucial for their future academic and economic pursuits. Addressing these disparities will be pivotal in fostering a more competitive and skilled workforce, essential for the socioeconomic development of the Drakenstein municipality.

HEALTH

Healthcare Facilities

14 Fixed PHC Facilities

6 Mobile Clinics

20 ART Clinics/ Treatment Sites

21 TB Clinics/ Treatment Sites

1 Regional Hospital

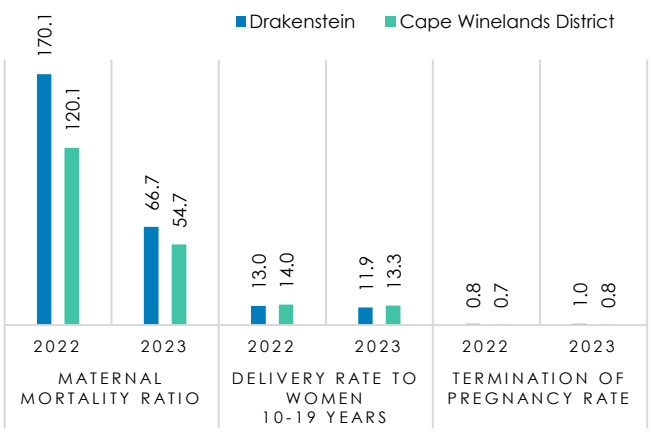
Emergency Medical Services

EMS per 10 000 people	
CWD	0,4
Witzenberg	0,4
Drakenstein	**0,2**
Stellenbosch	0,3
Breede Valley	0,6
Langeberg	0,8

Maternal Health

DRAKENSTEIN 2023: Maternal Health Indicators

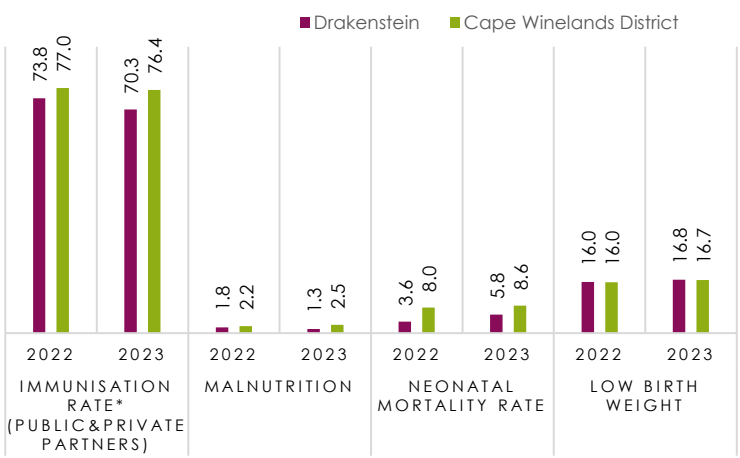
- Maternal deaths in facility : 3
- Deliveries in facility u19 years : 544
- Termination of pregnancy : 830



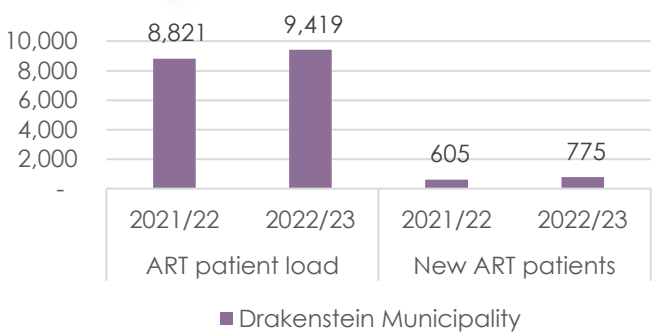
Child Health

DRAKENSTEIN 2023: Child Health Indicators

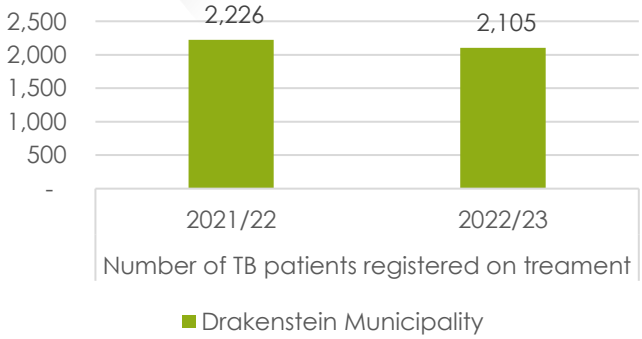
- Live births under 2500g (low birth weight) : 755
- Inpatient deaths 6-28 day : 26
- Immunisation u1 year : 4 029
- Severe acute malnutrition u5 years : 36



HIV/AIDS



Tuberculosis



Healthcare facilities

In 2022, the Drakenstein municipal area boasted a well-established healthcare network comprising 14 primary facilities, including 11 fixed clinics and 3 community day centres. To augment these stationary services, the area operated 6 mobile clinics, offering crucial healthcare provisions to the community. Despite the absence of a district hospital, the region was served by a regional hospital. Additionally, the healthcare infrastructure extended its reach through 20 Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) sites and 21 Tuberculosis (TB) clinics strategically positioned across the municipal area. This comprehensive healthcare framework is not only essential for the residents' health and well-being but also bears considerable economic significance. A robust healthcare system is vital for fostering a healthy workforce, reducing absenteeism, and enhancing productivity. Moreover, it plays a pivotal role in attracting investments, as a region with robust healthcare infrastructure is more conducive to economic activities and long-term growth. Therefore, the presence of such a comprehensive healthcare ecosystem is instrumental in bolstering the region's overall economic productivity and vitality.

Emergency medical services

The augmentation of operational ambulances holds the potential to significantly enhance the scope and efficacy of emergency medical services. In the Drakenstein municipal area, the presence of 6 ambulances catering to the region in 2022 translates to a ratio of 0.2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is imperative to note that this statistic exclusively pertains to Provincial ambulances and does not account for the contribution of private service providers. This observation underscores a crucial aspect of the region's healthcare infrastructure, highlighting the need for a more comprehensive analysis that incorporates both public and private ambulance services. Such an analysis is vital for understanding the true extent of emergency medical coverage and can inform policy decisions aimed at optimising the ambulance services. Moreover, a robust emergency medical system is indispensable for public health and safety, thereby carrying cross-cutting implications for the overall well-being of the population and the region's economic productivity.

Maternal health

In the fiscal year 2022/23, the Drakenstein municipal area displayed a relatively favourable scenario concerning maternal mortality, ranking second lowest within the Cape Winelands District (CWD) with a rate of 66.7 deaths per 100 000 live births. Additionally, the region ranked third in terms of teenage pregnancies, with a rate of 11.9 per cent. On a contrasting note, the incidence of teenage pregnancies remained relatively stable, experiencing a marginal decrease from 13.0 per cent in 2021/22 to 11.9 per cent in 2022/23. Furthermore, the rate of pregnancy terminations slightly increased to 1.0 per cent during this period. This data highlights the need for a thorough analysis of the underlying factors contributing to the surge in maternal mortality, especially considering its substantial implications for public health and the socioeconomic landscape of the Drakenstein municipal area.

Child health

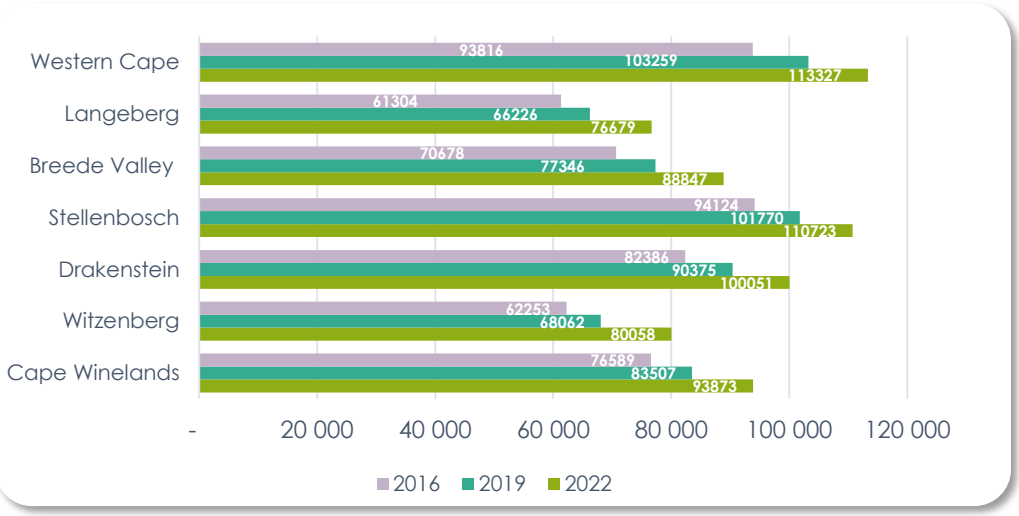
In the fiscal year 2022/23, the immunisation coverage rate for children under one in the Drakenstein municipal area experienced a slight decline, dropping from 73,8 per cent to 73,8 per cent, albeit with a marginal deterioration in the broader Cape Winelands District (CWD) from 77,0 per cent to 76,4 per cent. Concurrently, a reassuring trend emerged in the form of a decrease in severe acute malnutrition cases among children under five, declining from 1.8 to 1.3 per 100 000 people in the municipal area, mirrored by a similar uptick in the CWD from 2.2 per cent to 2.5 per cent. The neonatal mortality rate in the municipal area increased significantly from 3.6 to 5.8 deaths per 1 000 live births, remaining below the CWD average of 8.6 in 2022/23. However, the data revealed a worrisome aspect; 16.8 per cent of babies born in facilities in the municipal area in 2022/23 weighed less than 2500 grams, indicating potential challenges related to long-term maternal malnutrition and inadequate healthcare during pregnancy. These multifaceted health indicators underscore the critical intersection between public health, social well-being, and the economic landscape, necessitating targeted interventions to mitigate long-term adverse effects and promote sustainable development within the region.

HIV/AIDS & Tuberculosis

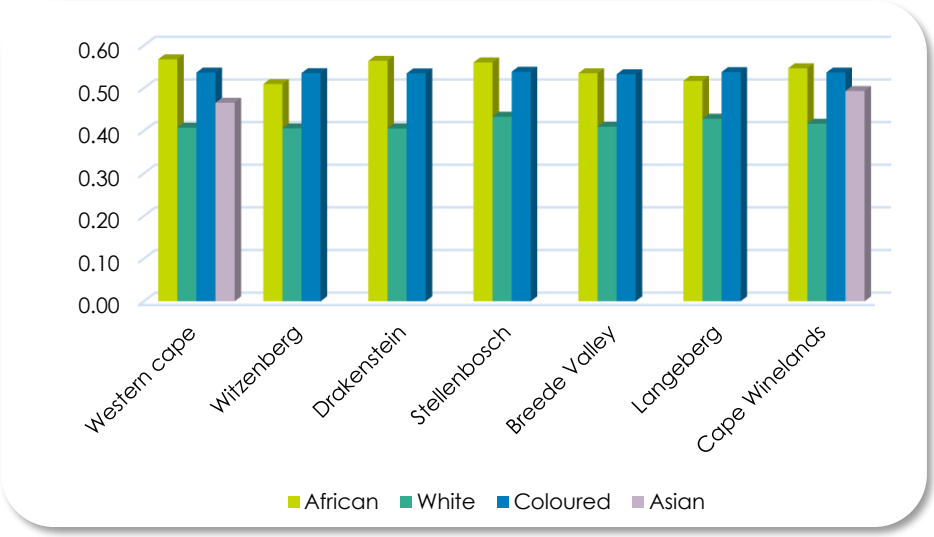
In the Drakenstein municipal area, the count of patients adhering to their antiretroviral treatment (ART) regimen experienced an uptick, increasing from 8 821 in 2021/22 to 9 419 in 2022/23. Concurrently, the number of new patients initiating ART mirrored this upward trend, increasing from 605 patients in the previous fiscal year to 775 in 2022/23. Conversely, there was a notable decline in the number of registered patients undergoing tuberculosis (TB) treatment, marking an annual percentage decrease of 5.4 per cent, declining from 2 226 in 2021/22 to 2 105 in 2022/23. These shifts in patient numbers bear substantial cross-cutting implications, highlighting potential challenges in treatment adherence and the need for comprehensive healthcare strategies to address both HIV/AIDS and TB cases. Furthermore, these trends underscore the complex interplay between public health outcomes and broader economic factors, emphasizing the importance of robust healthcare systems in fostering a productive and healthy population.

POVERTY

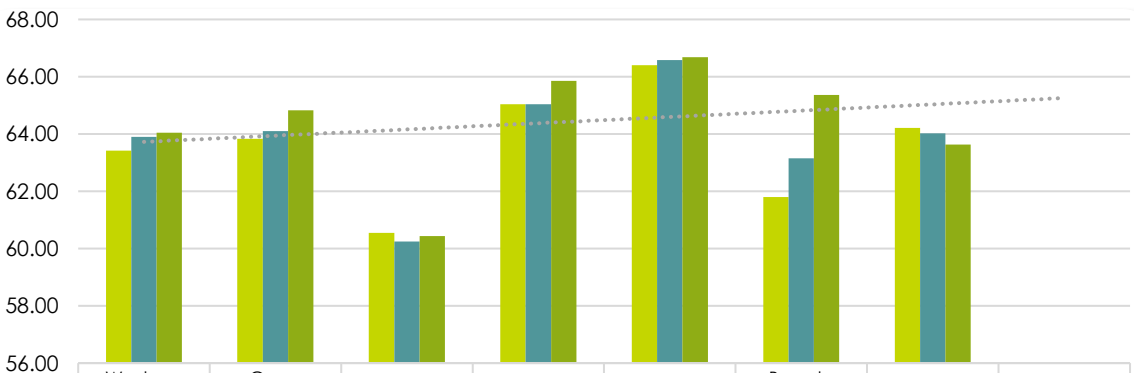
GDP per capita



Income Inequality



Poverty Line



	Western Cape	Cape Winelands	Witzenberg	Drakenstein	Stellenbosch	Breede Valley	Langeberg
2016	63.42	63.84	60.56	65.05	66.41	61.80	64.22
2019	63.91	64.10	60.25	65.05	66.59	63.15	64.03
2022	64.05	64.83	60.44	65.86	66.68	65.37	63.63

GDPR Per Capita

The measure of GDPR per capita, indicating the economic output per person, rises only when the rate of economic growth surpasses that of population growth. In 2022, the Cape Winelands District exhibited a real GDPR per capita of R93 873 falling below the Western Cape's figure of R113 327 for the same period. In comparison, Drakenstein performed relatively better with a per capita income of R100 051 in 2022, marking the second-highest figure in the Cape Winelands District. Despite a moderate regression from R82 386 in 2016 to R100 051 in 2022, the municipality's economic resilience becomes evident through its consistently high per capita incomes. This resilience is particularly noteworthy considering the recent challenges such as the recessionary economic climate and the global impact of COVID-19, both of which restrained economic activities both locally and internationally. These figures highlight the district's economic potential, signifying its ability to navigate adverse economic conditions while emphasizing the imperative of sustained economic growth to enhance per capita income levels and overall prosperity.

Income Inequality

South Africa grapples with severe inequality issues, evident in its high Gini index, which signifies a lopsided income distribution, disparities in opportunities, and regional unevenness. The National Development Plan (NDP) has set an ambitious goal of reducing the country's income inequality, aiming to lower the Gini coefficient from 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. However, concerning trends have emerged in the Cape Winelands District, income inequality has increased to 0.69 in 2022. However, in the Drakenstein area the Gini Coefficient decreased to 0.59 in 2022, showing a reassurance of income inequality improving. These disparities are anticipated to exacerbate further in the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) period, exacerbated by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Addressing these disparities is imperative, not only for social equity but also for fostering a more stable and prosperous economic environment, underlining the critical need for targeted policies and interventions to mitigate the widening income gaps and promote inclusive economic growth.

Poverty Line

The Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) head count ratio signifies the percentage of the population unable to afford adequate levels of food and non-food items, living below the UBPL of R1 335 (in April 2021 prices) per person per month, poverty exerts significant social impacts, contributing to lower life expectancy, malnutrition, food insecurity, increased susceptibility to crime and substance abuse, limited educational attainment, and substandard living conditions. Addressing these challenges is a central focus of the National Development Plan (NDP), which aims to eradicate poverty by 2030. In 2022, 65.9 per cent of Drakenstein's population fell below the UBPL, marginal improvement from the 65.1 per cent recorded in 2019. Drakenstein, along with Stellenbosch, presents the highest proportion of people living in poverty in the Cape Winelands District, with Drakenstein's figure surpassing the district average of 64.8 per cent in 2022. These statistics underscore the persistent challenges of poverty and the pressing need for comprehensive strategies to uplift vulnerable communities, ensuring their social well-being and fostering a more equitable economic landscape.

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

76 776
Drakenstein

242 283
Cape Winelands District

Total number of households

Formal main dwelling

90,0%

69 083
Drakenstein

215 031
Cape Winelands District

88,8%

90,0% Drakenstein
88,8% Cape Winelands
Formal Dwelling

0,5% Drakenstein
0,7% Cape Winelands
Traditional dwelling

9,3% Drakenstein
10,3% Cape Winelands
Informal Dwelling

0,3% Drakenstein
0,2% Cape Winelands
Other/Unspecified

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

Drakenstein	88,6%
Cape Winelands	87,1%

Flush/chemical toilet

Drakenstein	96.7%
Cape Winelands	96,2%

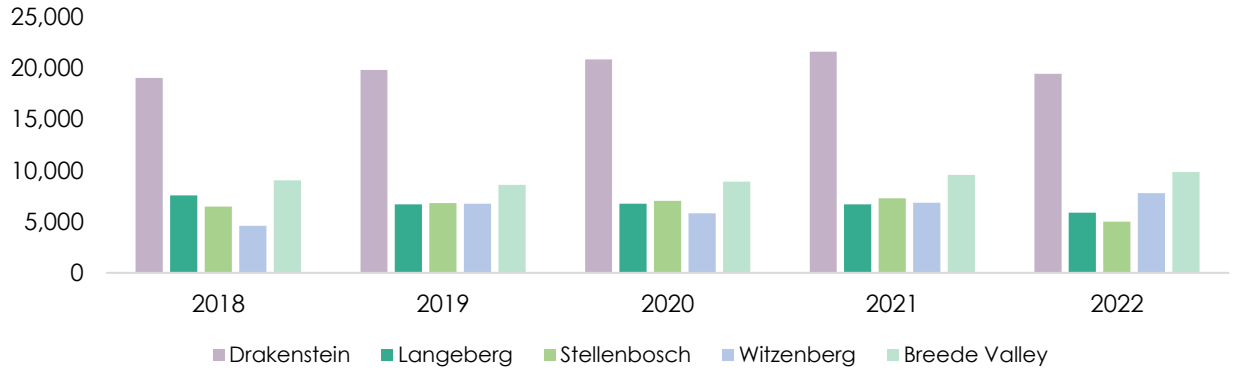
Electricity (incl. generator) as primary source of lighting

Drakenstein	97.9%
Cape Winelands	97,1%

Refuse removal at least once a week

Drakenstein	89,2%
Cape Winelands	85,6%

Indigent Households Cape Winelands Municipalities



Introduction

The Constitution of South Africa guarantees every citizen the right to access adequate housing, with the state obligated to employ reasonable legislative and other measures, within available resources, to progressively realise this right. Access to housing encompasses essential services such as clean water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources, and waste removal, ensuring households maintain a decent standard of living. This analysis examines the extent to which this constitutional mandate has been achieved, drawing from the latest data provided by Quantec Research in 2022. While the most recent official statistics stem from Statistics South Africa's 2016 Community Survey, the forthcoming 2022 Census is expected to provide updated figures. Information regarding free basic services is derived from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities survey findings, offering crucial insights into the state of essential services and housing conditions within the nation.

Housing and Household Services

In the economic landscape of Drakenstein in 2022, the provision of household services and access levels plays a pivotal role in determining the region's overall development and the quality of life for its residents. Let's delve into the analysis of these key factors in an economic tone:

1. Household Demographics and Infrastructure:

With a substantial number of households totalling 2 264 032 and an average household size of 3.6 individuals, Drakenstein showcases a densely populated residential landscape. This demographic density serves as a foundation for economic activities, labour availability, and market potential within the municipality.

2. Formal Dwellings and Infrastructure Access:

As per the WCG Housing Market Study 2021 estimates, Drakenstein municipality has approximately 72 000 – 76 000 households, depending on WC DSD or municipal source. In recent years, the area between Wellington and Paarl has been filling up, with increased densification along the Jan Van Riebeek corridor, effectively joining the two towns. Looking forward, it is forecasted that the area between Wellington and Paarl will continue to densify, with a total of 17 256 new households added between 2021 and 2031. With around 90 per cent of households in formal dwellings, over half of Drakenstein's households own their property (54.8 per cent) while 23.5 per cent rent (2016 CS). The municipality has 41 informal settlements, housing approximately 2 500 households, with another 4 000 households residing in backyard dwellings. Evictions from farms and urban areas affects another 870 households. In 2019, the municipal waiting list exceeded 40 000 applicants, of which around 18 300 earn R0 – R 3501 per month and another 1 380 earn between R3 501 and R7 000 per month.

An impressive 90.0 per cent of formal dwellings signify a well-developed urban infrastructure, providing stable housing solutions for a majority of Drakenstein's residents. This formal housing infrastructure lays the groundwork for social stability, property ownership, and community development, fostering a conducive environment for economic growth.

3. Sanitation and Waste Management:

The high percentage (96.7 per cent) of flush toilets connected to sewerage reflects advanced sanitation infrastructure. This not only ensures public health but also portrays Drakenstein as a region with sophisticated sewage systems, contributing to environmental sustainability and overall well-being.

Additionally, an 89.2 per cent coverage of weekly refuse disposal service underscores the municipality's commitment to cleanliness and hygiene. Efficient waste management is a crucial aspect of urban planning, enhancing the overall quality of life and bolstering the Municipality's attractiveness for residents, businesses, and investors alike.

4. Water and Energy Access:

Access to piped water in 88.6 per cent of dwellings highlights a significant achievement in providing basic necessities. Reliable water supply is fundamental for domestic activities, agriculture, and various industries, laying the groundwork for economic activities that require substantial water resources.

Moreover, an impressive 97.6 per cent of households having electricity for lighting signifies a high level of electrification. Access to electricity is essential for powering businesses, schools, healthcare facilities, and homes, enabling economic productivity and technological advancement.

Free Basic Services

Municipalities extend a bundle of free basic services to financially vulnerable households facing challenges in meeting their payment obligations. In the Drakenstein municipal area, there has been a decline in the number of households receiving these services in 2022. The prevailing stressed economic conditions are anticipated to exacerbate financial constraints on households, intensifying the demand for free basic services and consequently, the number of indigent households is likely to rise. It is crucial to note that these dynamics are specific to each area and hinge upon the specific qualifying criteria applied, highlighting the need for nuanced and localised approaches to address the shifting socioeconomic landscape and ensure equitable access to essential services.

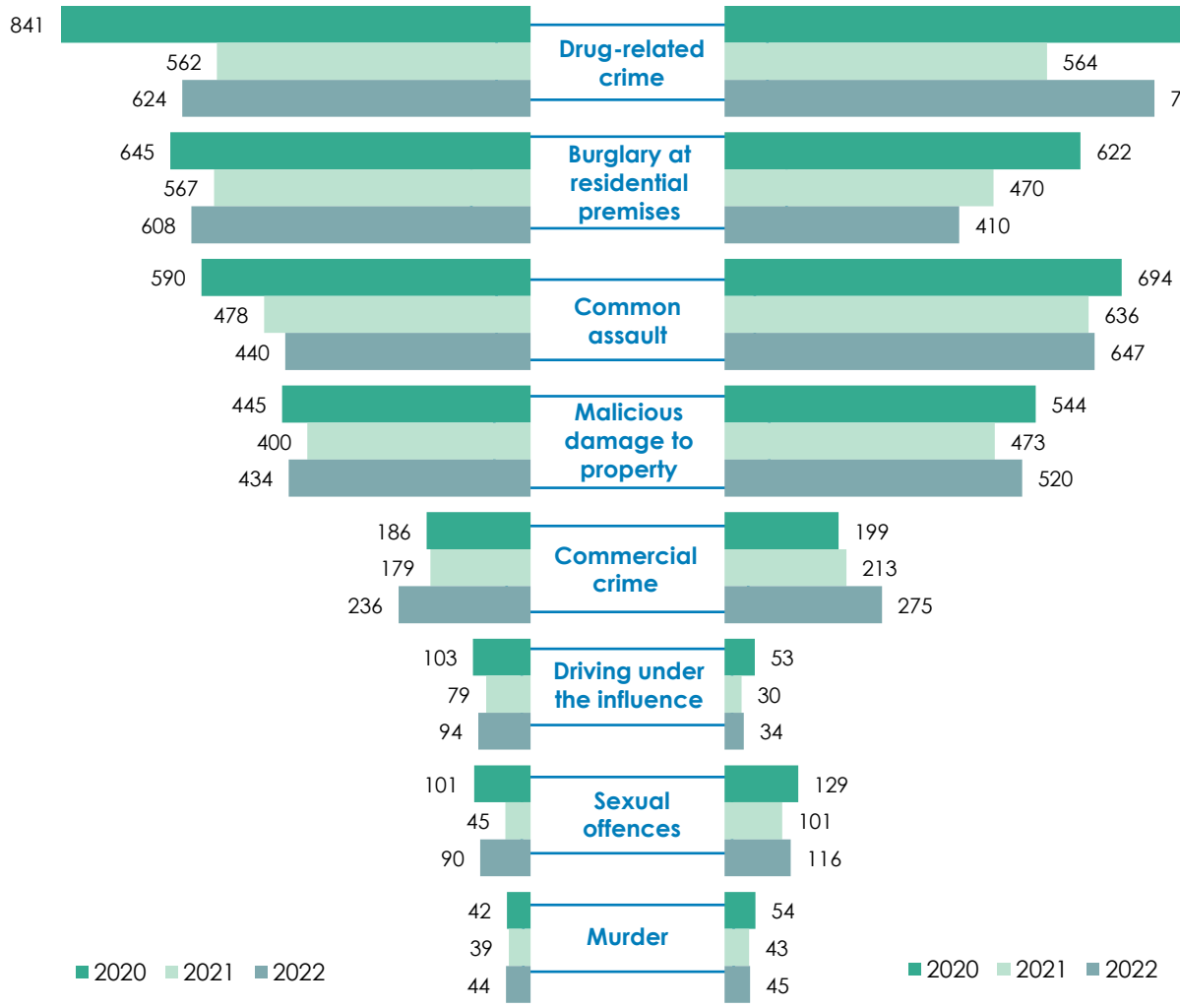
SAFETY AND SECURITY

CAPE WINELANDS

5 075 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in the Cape Winelands District in 2022

DRAKENSTEIN

5 591 Total reported crime per 100 000 people in Drakenstein in 2022



Murder

In analysing the crime data within the Drakenstein area, significant socio-economic implications come to the forefront. Although murder rates remained relatively stable 45 (Per 100 000 people)), any loss of life is significant. Law enforcement efforts and community engagement remain critical in ensuring the safety of residents, essential for social cohesion and economic stability. This shift is critical as it reflects the safety and security of the community, impacting residents' well-being and confidence.

Sexual Offences

Similarly, sexual offenses (116 (per 100 000 people), increased slightly, indicating a need for continued focus on public safety and community well-being. This uptick raises concerns about the safety of vulnerable individuals within the region and underscores the need for comprehensive support systems.

Drug-related Offences

While the number of drug-related crimes 752 (per 100 000 people) increased compared to the previous year, the rate suggests a moderate level of law enforcement challenges in addressing substance abuse issues. High drug-related crimes could indicate social challenges impacting workforce productivity and public health expenditures.

Driving under the influence (DUI)

Driving under the influence witnessed an increase from 30 cases per 100 000 people in 2021 to 34 cases per 100 000 people in 2022. These increases further highlight challenges in maintaining a secure business environment and road safety. These crimes could impact investor confidence, business operations, and tourism, affecting local economic growth

Residential Burglaries

Burglary at residential premises decreased to 410 per 100 000 people, indicating an improvement in home security. Similarly, malicious damage to property (520 per 100 000 people in 2022) demonstrated a slight increase from the 473 cases per 100 000 people reported in 2021. These figures reflect ongoing efforts to secure residences, essential for residents' peace of mind and local economic stability.

Common Assault

The increase in common assault cases from 1 869 in 2021 to 1 928 in 2022 signifies a concerning trend in the Drakenstein area. From an economic perspective, this rise raises several red flags. First and foremost, it indicates potential challenges in ensuring public safety and security, which is fundamental for a thriving economy. Increased incidents of common assault can lead to decreased public confidence, affecting consumer behaviour and local businesses. Moreover, it may necessitate additional resources allocated to law enforcement and healthcare services, diverting public funds away from other essential areas such as education or infrastructure development.

Damage to Property

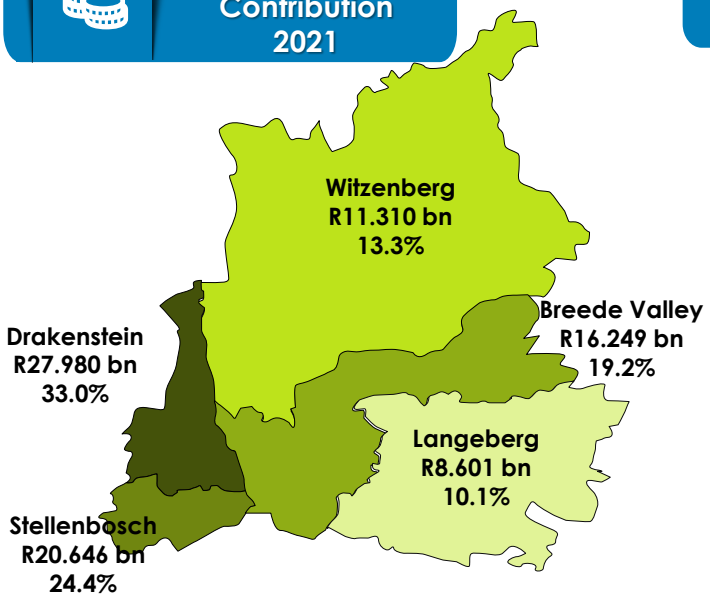
The increase in reported cases of damage to property from 1 388 incidents in 2021 to 1 551 in 2022 raises significant economic concerns within the Drakenstein area. Such a rise indicates potential challenges in maintaining public infrastructure and private properties, which are pivotal for a conducive business environment. Higher incidents of property damage can lead to increased repair and replacement costs, both for businesses and local government, diverting financial resources away from productive economic activities.

Commercial Crime

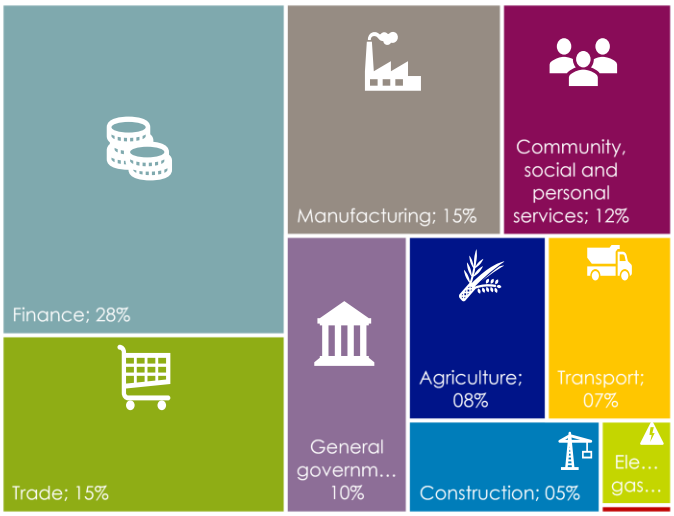
The notable increase in reported cases of commercial crime from 626 incidents in 2021 to 821 in 2022 highlights a growing concern for the economic landscape within the Drakenstein area. Commercial crimes, including fraud, embezzlement, and cybercrimes, have significant implications for businesses and investors. Such a rise suggests a higher incidence of fraudulent activities, which can lead to financial losses for businesses, damage business reputations, and erode investor trust. These crimes often result in legal battles and increased costs related to cybersecurity measures and fraud prevention efforts, diverting resources away from productive investments.

GDPR PERFORMANCE

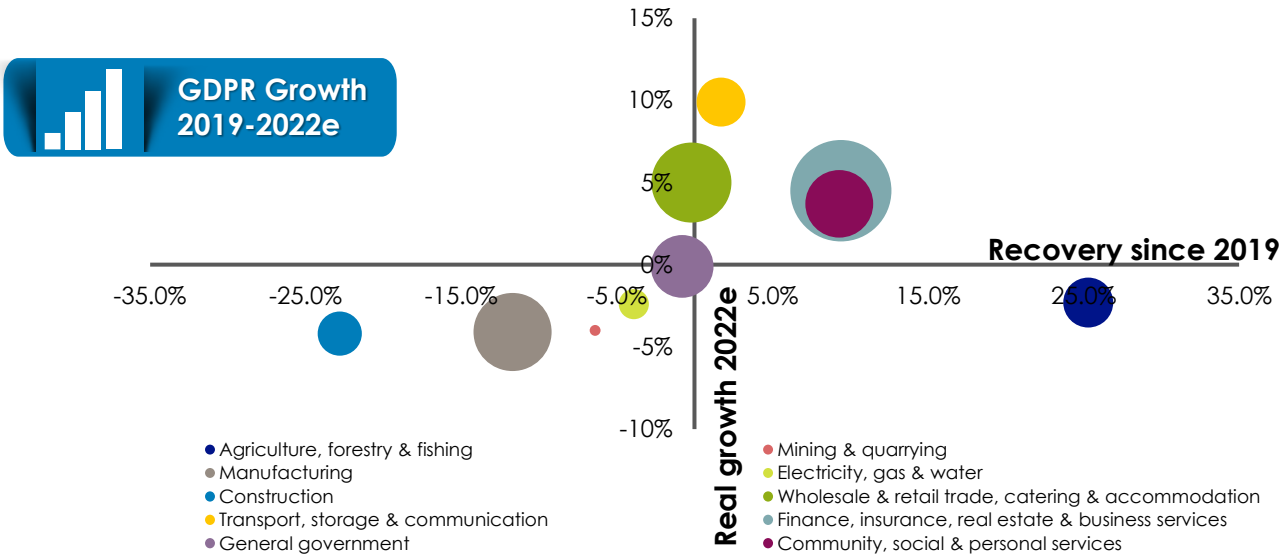
GDPR Contribution 2021



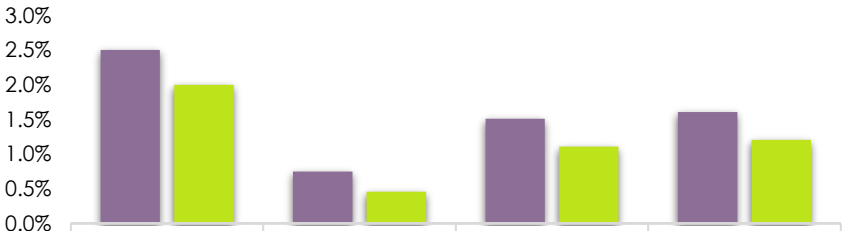
Sectoral contribution to GDPR 2021



GDPR Growth 2019-2022e



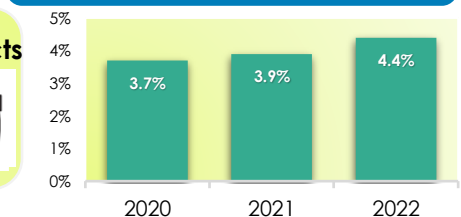
GDPR forecast



	2022	2023	2024	2025
Cape Winelands	2.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.6%
Drakenstein	2.0%	0.5%	1.1%	1.2%

International Trade, 2022

Tourism spend % of GDP



GDPR Performance

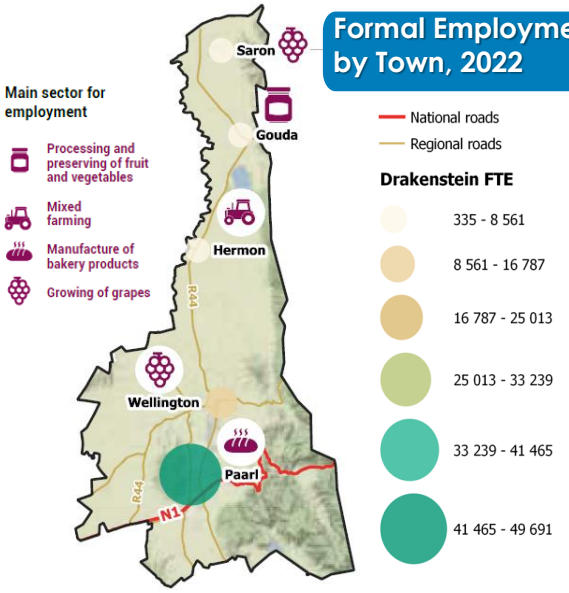
In the context of Gross Domestic Product at regional level (GDPR), the most influential sectors driving economic activity within the Drakenstein municipal area were finance (R7.4 billion), trade (R4.5 billion), and manufacturing (R4.4 billion) in 2021, constituting 58.2 per cent of the municipal GDPR. Notably, the manufacturing sector, featuring prominent entities such as Sasko, KWV, and Rhodes Food Group, played a pivotal role in local employment generation, particularly in baked goods, grain mill products, and beverages production. The strategic decision by Distell, now under Heineken Beverages, to consolidate its operations in Klapmuts further bolstered the manufacturing landscape, capitalising on proximity to Paarl. In 2022, finance contributed 1.2 percentage points, while transport and trade each contributed 0.7 of a percentage points to GDPR growth. However, challenges emerged from contractions in primary and secondary sectors, along with the general government sector. Factors such as load-shedding, surging inflation, escalating fuel costs, and interest rate hikes had adverse effects on local industries. Despite setbacks in agriculture due to unfavourable weather conditions and logistical hurdles at the Port of Cape Town, the sector continued to make substantial contributions to regional exports, emphasising its resilience amid challenges.

GDPR Forecast

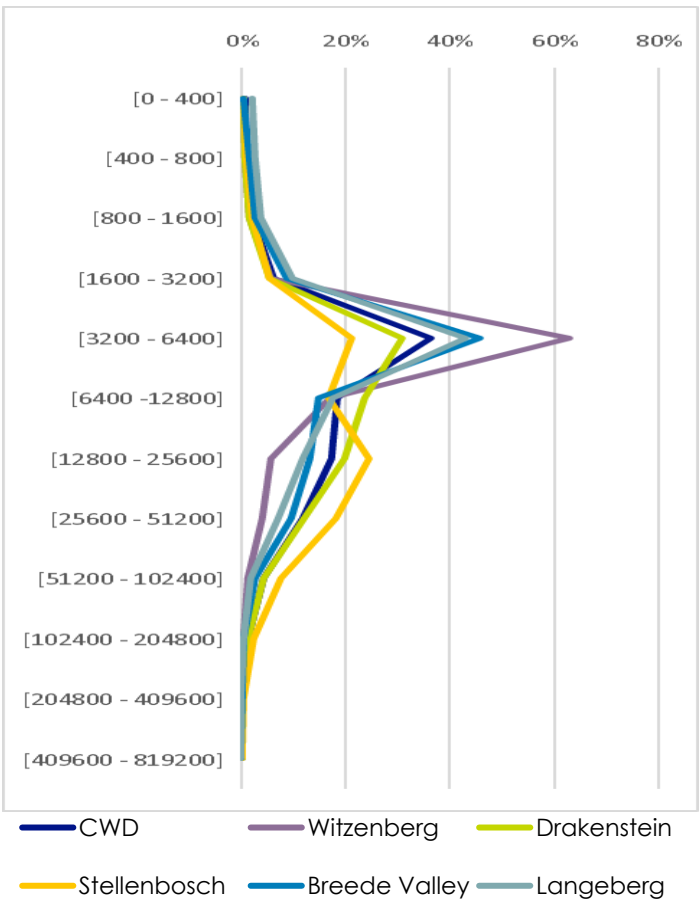
Projections for 2023 suggest a deceleration in economic activity due to the impact of load-shedding on farmers, manufacturing enterprises, and households. Additionally, elevated interest and inflation rates are anticipated to diminish business confidence and the purchasing power of households. The agricultural sector is expected to contract further, influenced by increased input costs and adverse weather conditions affecting crop yields. However, a degree of stabilisation is anticipated in 2024, with Gross Domestic Product at regional level (GDPR) forecasted to expand by 1.1 per cent, indicating a potential recovery in economic performance. These developments highlight the immediate challenges faced by businesses and households, underscoring the need for strategic measures to mitigate the adverse effects and foster a sustainable economic environment.

LABOUR MARKET PERFORMANCE

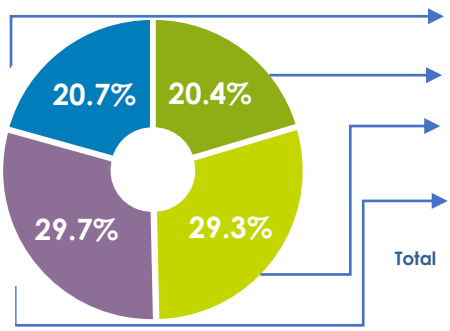
Formal Employment by Town, 2022



Wage Distribution per municipal area, 2022



Skill Level % Contribution, 2022



Recovery in Employment (%) 2019-2022

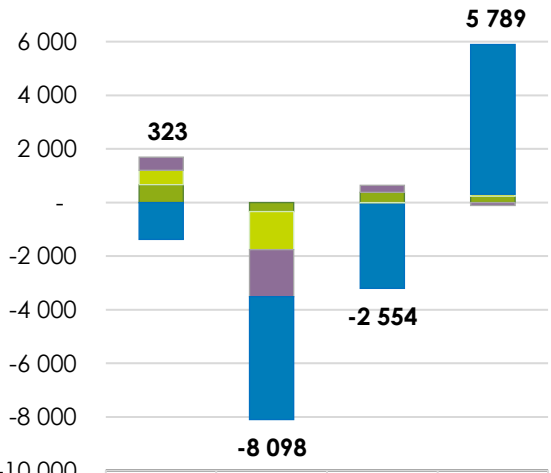
Skilled	-8.8
Semi-skilled	1.3
Low-skilled	-4.3
Informal	-4.9
Total	-4.4

Total Persons Employed 2022	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Low-skilled	Informal
	21 384	30 977	31 593	16 354

Top 5 Sectors

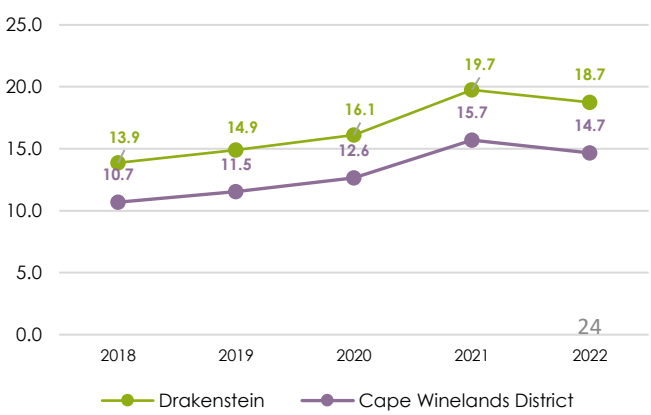
Sector	No. of FTE Jobs
Growing of perennial crops	10 628
Manufacture of other products	7 001
Administration of the state and the economic and social policy of the community	5 470
Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	3 387
Manufacturing of beverages	2 776

Net employment per sector, 2019-2022



	2019	2020	2021	2022e
Total	323	-8 098	-2 554	5 789
Informal	-1 371	-4 580	-3 134	5 589
Low skilled	487	-1 764	267	- 109
Semi-skilled	544	-1 414	- 67	73
Skilled	663	- 340	380	236

Unemployment rate 2018-2022



Labour Market Performance

The Drakenstein municipal area faced ongoing challenges in job creation, with a noticeable decline in formal employment opportunities, leading to increased pressure on the labour market. However, there was a significant rise in informal employment, particularly within agriculture and trade sectors. This surge in informal employment had a considerable impact on reducing the unemployment rate, which saw a decrease of 1.0 percentage point in 2022, to 18.7 per cent. Despite this decline, the Drakenstein area still maintains the highest unemployment rate within the Cape Winelands District. The employment landscape remains constrained, with formal job opportunities experiencing a slight decrease in 2022. In contrast, informal employment opportunities expanded notably, particularly in agriculture and trade sectors. The prevailing trend over the past decade has favoured individuals with skills or semi-skilled backgrounds, underscoring the critical role of skills development initiatives in promoting local employment growth.

Skills Distribution

In 2022, Drakenstein had an estimated total employment of 106 097 workers, with 79.3 per cent (584 154 workers) engaged in the formal sector and 20.3 per cent (21 620 workers) in informal employment. Alarmingly, the informal economy bore the brunt of job losses since 2019 with average annual growth contracting by 8.8 per cent, raising concerns given its usual role as a safety net during economic downturns. Within the formal workforce, the majority were low-skilled (29.7 per cent) and semi-skilled (29.3 per cent) workers, while skilled employees constituted only 20.4 per cent. Skilled employment exhibited steady growth at 1.3 per cent annually between 2019 and 2022, surpassing both low-skilled employment, which saw a 4.9 per cent decline per annum, and semi-skilled employment which experienced a contraction of 4.3 per cent per annum. This growth underscores the rising demand for skilled labour, particularly in response to the expanding tertiary sector in the Drakenstein municipal area, emphasising the necessity for targeted skills development initiatives.

Wage Distribution

The Drakenstein municipal area has relatively consistent percentages in the low-income brackets (ranging from 0.4 per cent to 1.4 per cent), indicating a stable lower-income population. While not the lowest, these figures suggest that a notable portion of Drakenstein's residents earn low wages.

In the middle-income brackets, particularly in [1600 - 3200], the Municipality has a significant proportion (5.4 per cent) of its population. This indicates a sizable middle-class segment, suggesting stability in the job market and a significant workforce earning moderate wages.

The Drakenstein municipal area continues to have a substantial presence in the higher-income brackets, particularly in [3200 - 6400] and [6400 - 12800]. This suggests a robust upper-middle class and a notable affluent population in the municipality, constituting 31.0 per cent and 23.7 per cent of the population, respectively.

Overall, the Drakenstein municipal area exhibits a diverse economic landscape, with significant portions of its population in both middle and high-income brackets. The data suggests a relatively balanced distribution of wealth, indicating a stable economy and possibly a range of job opportunities in various sectors. The presence of a considerable affluent segment implies potential economic opportunities and a higher standard of living for a significant portion of Drakenstein's residents. This analysis portrays Drakenstein as a municipal area with a well-rounded economic structure, supporting a substantial middle class while also having a significant affluent population. This economic diversity can be a valuable asset for the Municipality's growth and development, providing a stable foundation for social and economic initiatives.

RISK AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS

VULNERABILITY*

Local municipalities are ranked according to their vulnerability relative to all 25 municipalities in the province. A higher ranking (out of 25) indicates the municipality is comparatively worse off.

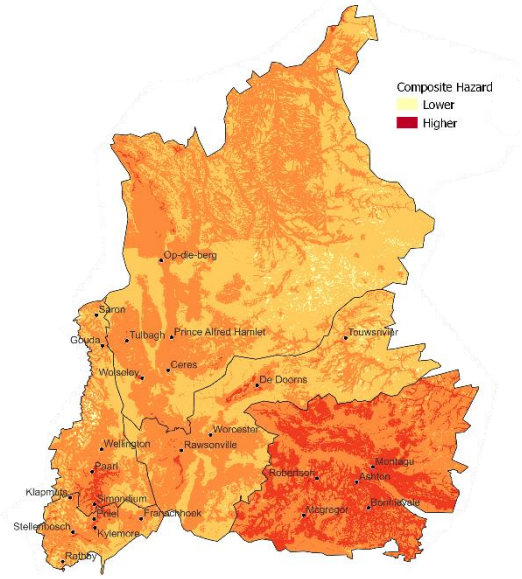
An additional score (out of 10) is provided for vulnerability factors relative to all 213 municipalities in the country.

Municipality	Socio-Economic		Economic		Physical		Environmental	
	The indicator shows the vulnerability of households living in the municipality with regards to the household's age composition, education and health status, access to basic services, and safety and security [2011 baseline]		Vulnerability of the municipality to external shocks is based on the economic diversity, size of the economy, labour force, GDP growth rate and the income inequality present in the municipality [2011 baseline]		Physical vulnerability addresses the physical fabric and connectedness of the settlements in the municipality. The more remote and/or structurally vulnerable, the higher the physical vulnerability score		Env. vulnerability represents the conflict between preserving natural environment & growth pressures associated with population growth, urbanisation, and econ development. It measures air quality, env. governance, & the competition between the ecology and urban encroachment	
	Rank	SEV Score	Rank	EV Score	Rank	PV Score	Rank	EnV Score
Langeberg	16	2.10	7	2.01	17	5.80	6	4.14
Breede Valley	13	1.81	17	3.43	12	5.40	15	5.11
Stellenbosch	12	1.77	21	3.91	9	5.17	24	9.21
Drakenstein	**4**	**1.24**	**14**	**3.25**	**3**	**4.43**	**22**	**7.26**
Witzenberg	15	2.07	6	1.79	20	5.94	9	4.44

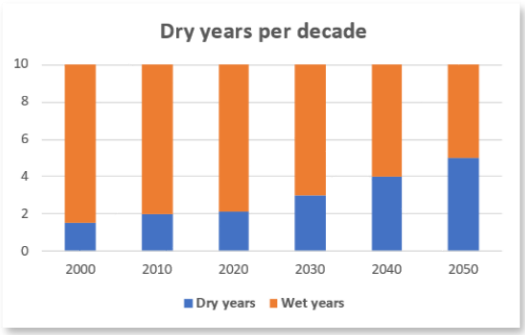
HAZARDS *

Drakenstein Overall Population Growth Pressure: Continuous Medium to High growth pressure in most settlements

Cape Winelands Top 10 Risks as per Disaster Risk Register (PDMC)	Drakenstein's identified Hydro-meteorological Hazards to settlements in as observed by the CSIR (The Greenbook *)
1. Human Health Conditions And Reportable Human Diseases	See reference to increased risk in heat extremes and in flooding in urban areas
2. Structural Fires (Formal/Informal)	See reference to increased heat extremes and increased risk to exposure to wildfires
3. Civil Unrest	
4. Severe Weather	High potential exposure to increase in drought and medium potential exposure to increased heat extremes
5. Wildfires	Moderate to high potential increase in exposure to wildfires
6. Service Disruption: Electricity	
7. Floods	Moderate increase in extreme rainfall days in mountainous areas and moderate increase to risk of flooding in urban areas
8. Transport Incidents/ Road Accidents	
9. Service Disruption: Water Supply	See reference to increased risk to drought
10. Hazmat Incidents (Road / Rail)	



Cape Winelands	
Projected mean temperature increase by 2050 as compared to 1902-2020 mean	°C change
	1.193976894



Cape Winelands No of dry years per decade [https://www.elsenburg.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/SmartAgri-Climate-Change.pdf]						
	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Dry years	1.5	2	2.1	3	4	5
Wet years	8.5	8	7.9	7	6	5

* Le Roux, A., van Niekerk, W., Arnold, K., Pieterse, A., Ludick, C., Forsyth, G., Le Maitre, D., Lötter, D., du Plessis, P. & Mans, G. 2019. Green Book Risk Profile Tool. Pretoria: CSIR. Available at: riskprofiles.greenbook.co.za

Drought

Indicator: No of dry years per decade

Current 1.5yrs per decade increases to 5 out of every 10 years being at risk of drought. According also to the CSIR Green Book, Drakenstein has a high potential exposure to increase in drought.

Importance: Water, including sanitation, is a key ingredient for socioeconomic development, food security and healthy ecosystems, and is vital for reducing the burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. A deteriorating water catchment system, through ecosystem loss (transformation or land use change) and alien infestation, or watercourse and wetland modification, will lead to lower inputs into the water supply systems, and a lower overall water security due to lower natural retention and lower quality of water. The higher our dependence on groundwater, the more likely we are to suffer water security issues. Users who are disconnected from the direct supply via extensive water supply systems are likely to be protected from direct shocks due to the buffering from interconnected water supply schemes and inter-basin transfers. Nevertheless, during extended drought periods, even end users far from major source areas are likely to experience shortages as the overall system runs low. This was the situation during the 2015-2019 drought in the Western Cape, when eventually the overall water supply scheme ran low due to the multi-year duration of the drought.

Temperatures

Indicator: average temperatures

Average temperature has been increasing since the 1900s. This affects food security, extreme heat conditions, health and water quality. According also to the CSIR Green Book, Drakenstein has medium potential exposure to increased heat extremes.

Vegetation Fires

Although critical for a healthy ecosystem, fire is a significant threat to human lives, food security, socio-economic activities and livelihoods, as well as infrastructure and other assets. This is especially true at the wildland-urban interface where vegetation fuel loads in proximity to built structures and numerous informal fires add to the likelihood and severity of fire risk. Uncontained fires will also cause damage in rural/agricultural areas where infrastructure, crops and livestock may be lost to extensive firelines. Furthermore, in many areas land has been converted from natural vegetation to other land-cover types - some of which significantly modify the fuel loads (e.g. the establishment of forest plantations and the spread of several introduced tree species such as pines, hakea, wattles and eucalypts). Fires in vegetation with high fuel loads increase soil erosion and run-off, which negatively affects ecosystem services and increases the impact of floods, among other factors. Where severe fires have occurred due to high fuel loads, resulting soil erosion leads to the sedimentation of rivers and dams and therefore declining water quality (and increased water treatment costs).

Floods

Floods result in millions or billions of Rands' damage to built structures or lost productivity, the loss of livelihoods and in some cases the loss of lives. A 2016 report calculated that four severe weather events between 2011 and 2014 caused more than R1.6 billion worth of damage in the Western Cape. Flooding is also one of the main disaster risks affected by climate change. Changes in rainfall volume, intensity and timing will alter flood risk profiles, and necessitate a constant reconsideration of risks and risk reduction measures. In the recent September 2023 severe weather event, flood losses in the province's agricultural sector alone amounted to R1.4 billion.

CONCLUSION

Future Planning: Analysing learner enrollment trends over the years can help in predicting future educational needs. It can assist educational authorities in planning for infrastructure development, teacher recruitment, and curriculum enhancements to accommodate the growing number of learners in Drakenstein. Furthermore, educated individuals are more likely to engage in civic activities, contributing to the overall social development and harmony within municipalities. The impact of education is not limited to economic aspects; it also enhances healthcare outcomes, reduces crime rates, and promotes cultural enrichment, creating a more vibrant and resilient community fabric. Therefore, investing in education within municipalities is not just an educational imperative but also a strategic socio-economic decision that yields substantial long-term benefits for both individuals and society as a whole.

Educational Challenges: Despite the high enrollment, it's crucial to assess the quality of education. Factors such as student-teacher ratios, availability of resources, and educational outcomes need to be considered. Identifying any challenges faced by the educational institutions in Drakenstein can guide targeted interventions for improvement.

In conclusion, Drakenstein's robust household services and high access levels to essential amenities indicate a well-developed and progressive municipality. The combination of formal housing, advanced sanitation, efficient waste management, reliable water supply, and widespread electrification paints a picture of a region poised for economic prosperity. These factors not only enhance the residents' quality of life but also create an environment conducive to business growth, infrastructure development, and overall economic advancement, making Drakenstein an attractive hub for residents and potential investors alike.

SOURCES

1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2023; Census 2022*
- Sex ratio: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Number of households: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Household size: *Department of Social Development, 2023*
- *Urbanisation: Department of Social Development, 2023*
- Population density: *Department of Social Development, 2023*

2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2021; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Learner retention: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- No-fee schools: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Schools with libraries: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2020; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2023*

3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Child health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health and Wellness, 2023*

4. Poverty

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

SOURCES

5. Basic services

- Households: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to housing: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to water: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to electricity: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to sanitation: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Access to refuse removal: Quantec Research, *2023*
- Free Basic Services: *Statistics South Africa, Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2020*

6. Safety and security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2023, own calculations*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2020, 2023 calculations*

7. GDPR Performance

- GDPR Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- *GDPR Forecasts: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *International Trade: Quantec Research, 2023*
- *Tourism spend: S&P Global, 2023*

8. Labour Market Performance

- Wage distribution: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Formal Employment: *Nell, A. Visagie, J. Spatial Tax Panel 2014-2022 [dataset]. Version 3. National Treasury - Cities Support Programme and Human Sciences Research Council [producer and distributor], 2023.*
- Trends in labour force skills: *Quantec Research, 2023*
- Unemployment rates: *Quantec Research, 2023*