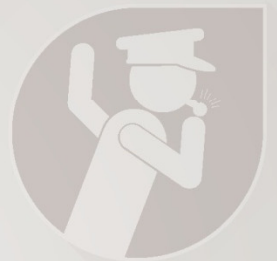




Western Cape  
Government



Drakenstein Municipality

2018



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# Drakenstein: At a Glance

## Demographics

Population Estimates, 2018; Actual households, 2016



Population

**300 991**



Households

**71 686**

## Education

2017



Matric Pass Rate 85.4%

Learner-Teacher Ratio 34.9

Gr 12 Drop-out Rate 28.8%

## Poverty

2017



Gini Coefficient 0.591

Human Development Index 0.723

## Health

2017/18



Primary Health Care Facilities

17

Immunisation Rate

86.7%

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)

0.0

Teenage Pregnancies - Delivery rate to women

7.7%

## Safety and Security

Actual number of reported cases in 2018



Residential Burglaries

1 606

DUI

165

Drug-related Crimes

3 998

Murder

98

Sexual Offences

382

## Access to Basic Service Delivery

Percentage of households with access to basic services, 2016



Water

99.5%

Refuse Removal

90.6%



Electricity

98.4%



Sanitation

94.5%



Housing

90.3%



## Road Safety

2017

Fatal Crashes 67

Road User Fatalities 76

## Labour

2017

Unemployment Rate

14.1%



## Socio-economic Risks

Risk 1 Resource sustainability

Risk 2 Economic growth and unemployment

Risk 3 Drought

## Largest 3 Sectors

Contribution to GDP, 2016

Finance, insurance, real estate and business services

**21.2%**

Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation

**17.6%**

Manufacturing

**21.1%**

# 1

## DEMOGRAPHICS

It is of critical importance for public policy decision makers across all spheres of government to acknowledge demographics as a decisive factor in shaping our current socio-economic reality.

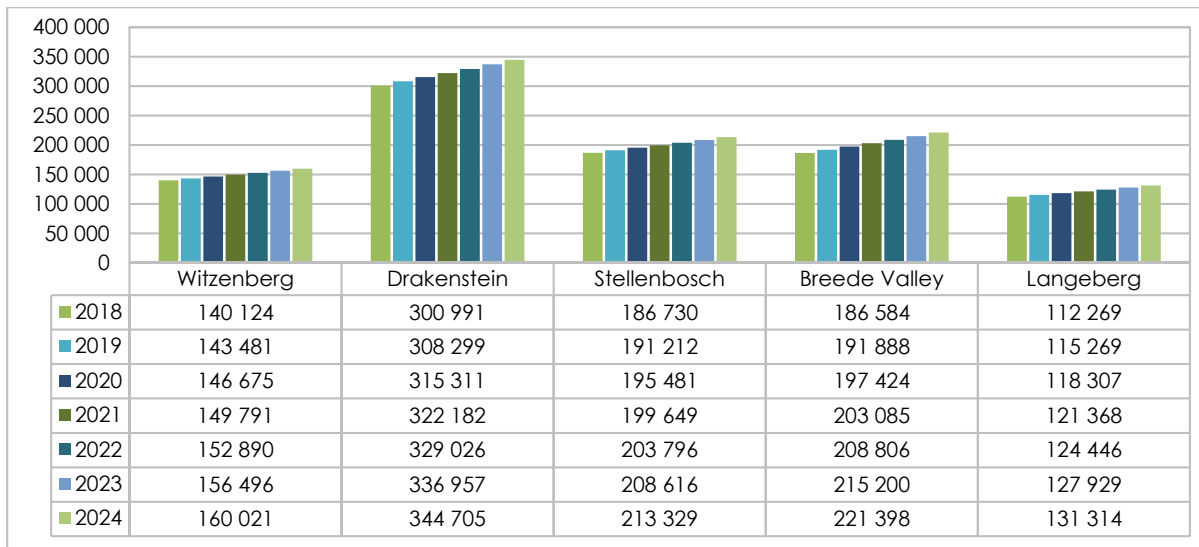
This chapter provides a concise yet meaning full overview of key demographic variables that will assist with municipal planning and budgeting, namely estimates of population size, the distribution of population projections within age cohorts as well as dependency ratios.

The demographic data provided in this Chapter was sourced from the Department of Social Development who used Stats SA's 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates (2002 – 2018) to project population growth for the period 2019 to 2024.

*Data source: Department of Social Development, 2018*



# POPULATION



According to the 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimate, Drakenstein currently has a population of 300 991, rendering it the largest municipal area within the Cape Winelands District. This total is estimated to increase to 344 705 by 2024 which equates to an a 2.3 per cent growth rate. The estimated population growth rate of Drakenstein is therefore slightly below the estimated population growth of the Cape Winelands of 2.4 per cent.

# AGE COHORTS

Year	Children: 0 – 14 Years	Working Age: 15 – 64 Years	Aged: 65 +	Dependency Ratio
2011	64 293	173 839	13 137	44.5
2019	77 960	205 305	25 034	50.2
2024	84 437	228 401	31 867	50.9

The above table depicts Drakenstein population composition per age cohorts. These groupings are also expressed as a dependency ratio which in turn indicates who are part of the workforce (Age 15 - 64) and those, who are depending on them (children and seniors). A higher dependency ratio means a higher pressure on social systems and the delivery of basic services. A comparison between the 2011 and 2019 estimates show a sharp increase in the number of people within the working age and aged cohorts whilst the aged grouping almost doubled across the same reference period. The substantial increase in the aged category is expected to raise the dependency ratio.

A relatively small increase in the child cohort between 2019 and 2024, coupled with strong growth in the working and aged categories is expected to decrease the dependency ratio in Drakenstein.

# 2

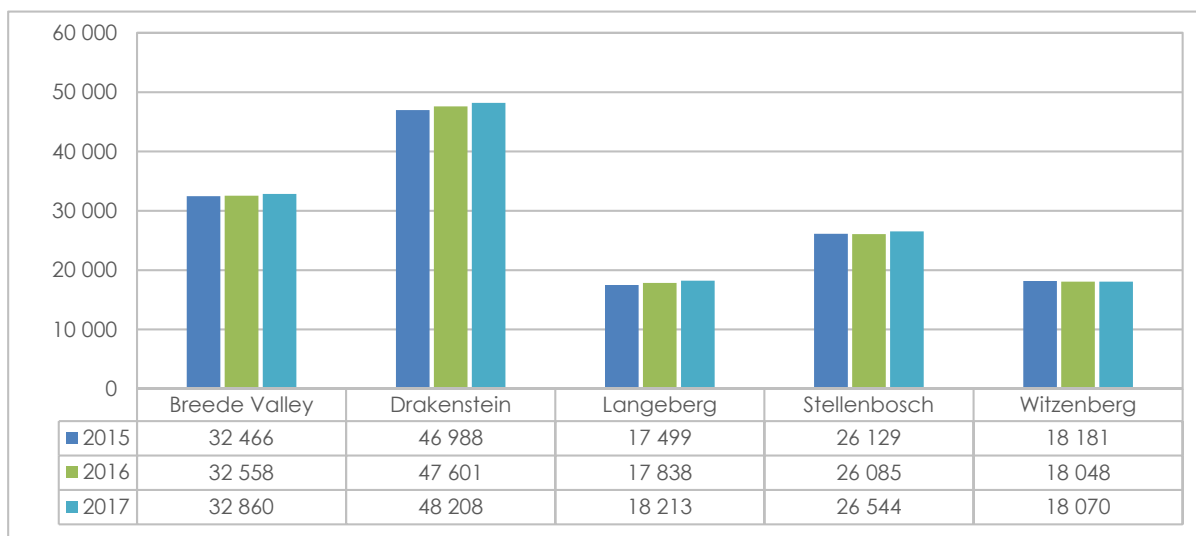
## EDUCATION

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

*Data source: Western Cape Education Department, 2018*

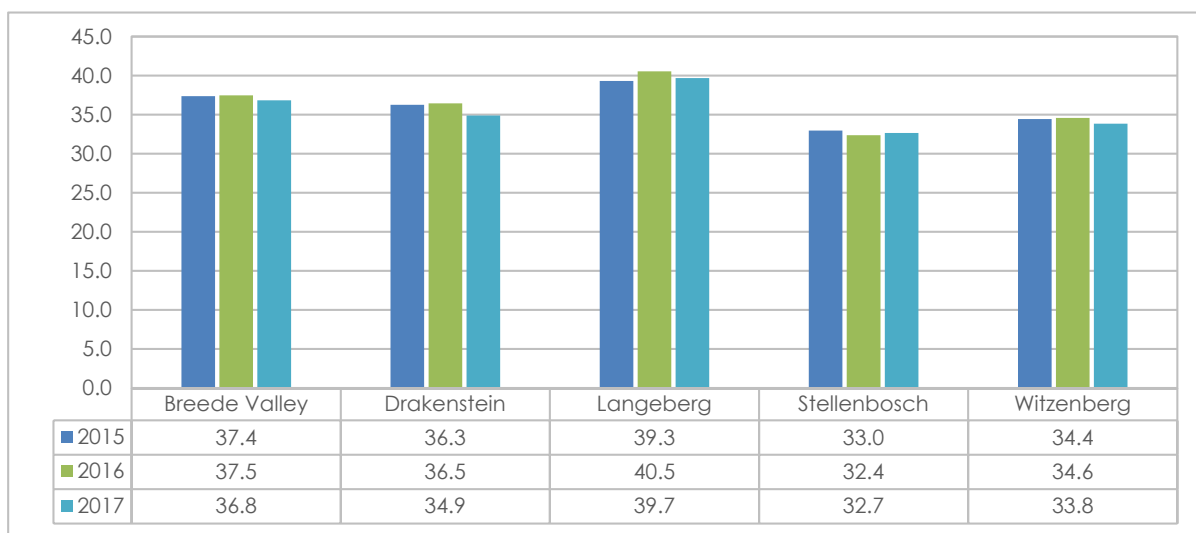


# LEARNER ENROLMENT



Learner enrolment in Drakenstein tapered off from 46 988 in 2015 to 47 601 in 2016 and increased slightly to 48 208 learners in 2017. This could be attributed to a number of factors including demographics and socio-economic context.

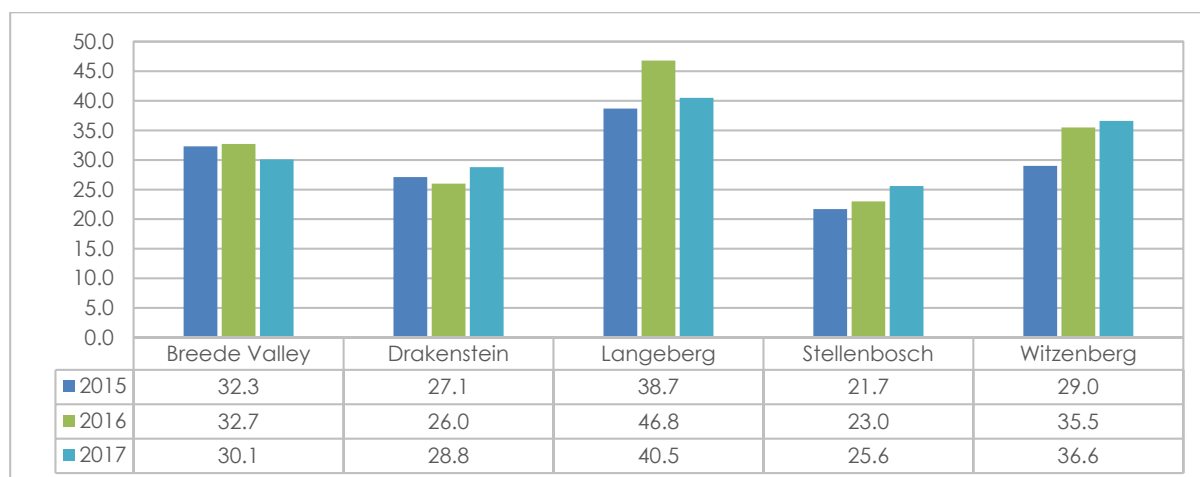
# LEARNER-TEACHER RATIO



The learner-teacher ratio in Drakenstein increased from 36.3 in 2015 to 36.45 in 2016 before falling marginally to 34.9 in 2017, which could in future affect learner performance within the Drakenstein municipal area. Factors influencing the learner-teacher ratio is the ability of schools to employ more educators when needed and the ability to collect fees.

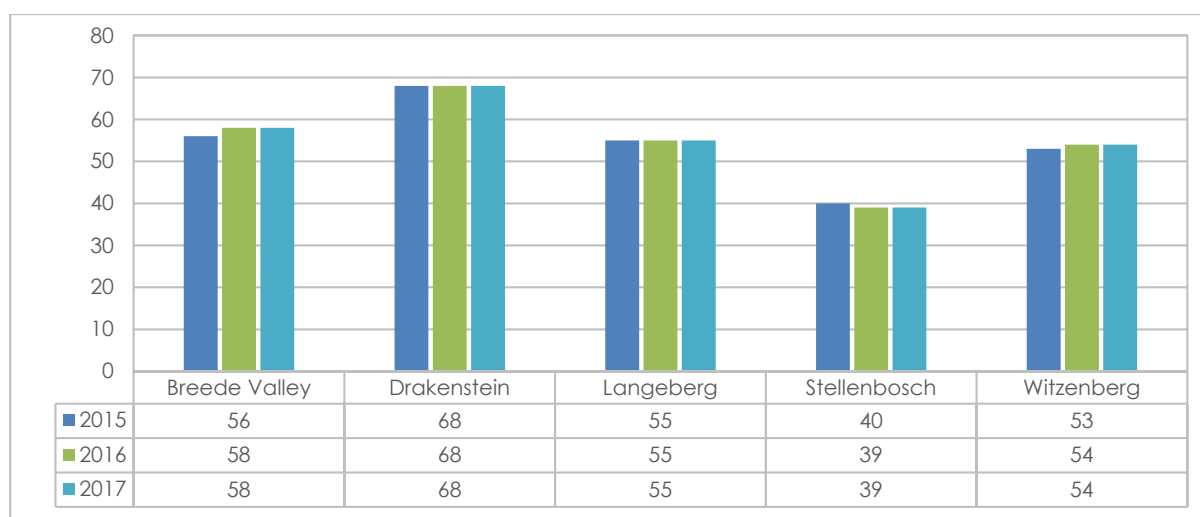
## GRADE 12 DROP-OUT RATES (%)

The drop-out rates for learners within Drakenstein municipal area that enrolled between 2015 and 2016 declined from 27.1 per cent to 26.0 per cent respectively. These high levels of drop-outs are influenced by a wide array of economic factors including unemployment, poverty, indigent households, high levels of households with no income or rely on less than R515 a month and teenage pregnancies.



## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

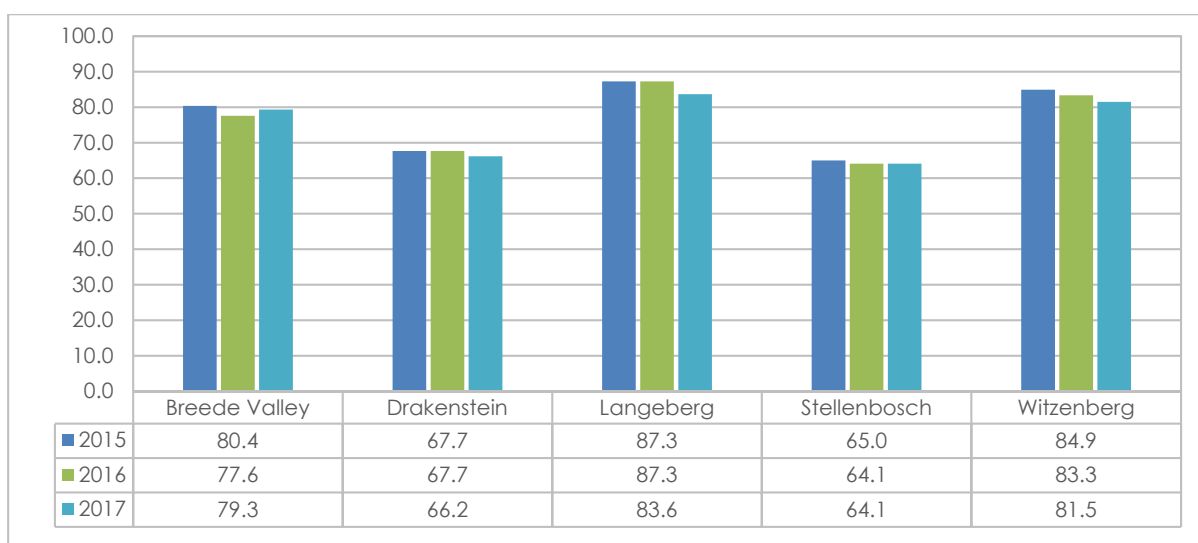
The availability of adequate education facilities such as schools, FET colleges and schools equipped with libraries and media centres could affect academic outcomes positively.



In 2017, Drakenstein had a total of 68 public ordinary schools. This number remains unchanged from the 2015 and 2016 figures recorded for this category. Given the tough economic climate, schools have been reporting an increase in parents being unable to pay their school fees. However, the proportion of no-fee schools dropped from 67.65 per cent in 2015 to 66.18 per cent in 2017. This could in future further increase the drop-out rate.

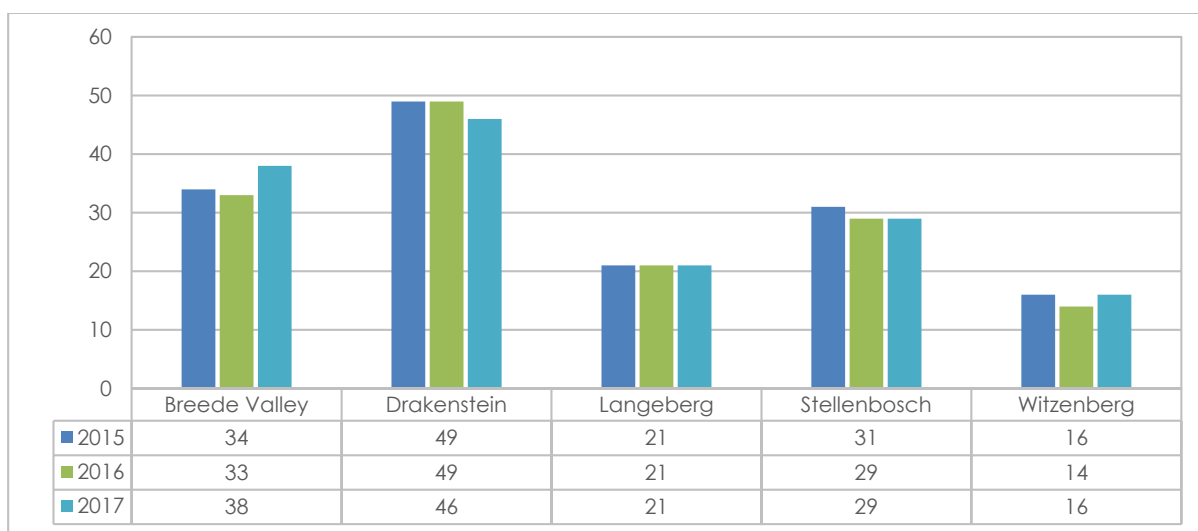


## NO-FEE SCHOOLS



According to the Western Cape Education Department, the proportion of no-fee schools in Drakenstein remained unchanged at 67.7 per cent between 2015 and 2016 before decreasing slightly to 66.2 in 2017.

## SCHOOLS WITH LIBRARIES

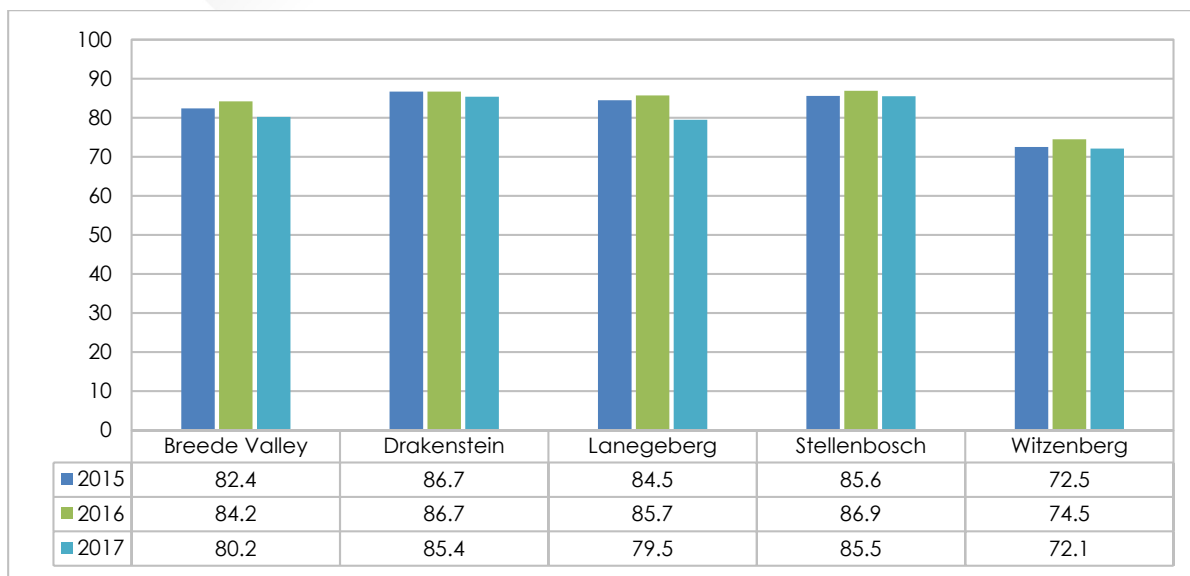


The number of schools equipped with libraries remained at 49 between 2015 and 2016, but decreased in 2017 to 46. Economic literature supports the overwhelming evidence on the five aspects of public libraries as agencies of community development and its positive impact on communities, namely: libraries serve as a medium to access information and to learn; libraries support social inclusion and equity; libraries promote community engagement; libraries create a bridge to resources and community participation, and libraries encourage economic vitality within the community.

# EDUCATION OUTCOMES



Education remains one of the key avenues through which the state is involved in the economy. In preparing individuals for future engagements in the broader market, policy decisions and choices in the sphere of education play a critical role in determining the extent to which future economy and poverty reduction plans can be realised. This section measures the matric pass rate within the Drakenstein municipal area.



Drakenstein matric pass rate remained at 86.7 per cent in 2015 and 2016, but decreased slightly to 85.4 per cent in 2017. This could improve access for learners to higher education to broaden their opportunities. Drakenstein had the second highest pass rate in the District.

# 3

## HEALTH

Health is another major factor contributing to the general quality of life in the City of Cape Town. It is therefore important to monitor the public health facilities as well as a variety of factors such as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Tuberculosis (TB) and general topics that affect the community, like maternal health. This Socio-economic Profile provides the basic statistics concerning these issues. Since this profile focusses on the public health facilities, private facilities are not included.

*Data source: Department of Health, 2018*



# HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

All citizens' right to access to healthcare services are directly affected by the number and spread of facilities within their geographical reach. South Africa's healthcare system is geared in such a way that people have to move from primary, with a referral system, to secondary and tertiary levels.

Area	PHC Clinics		Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Hospitals		Treatment Sites	
	Fixed	Non-fixed			District	Regional	ART Clinics	TB Clinics
<b>Drakenstein</b>	11	6	0	3	0	1	18	26
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	39	33	0	6	4	2	49	100

In terms of healthcare facilities Drakenstein had 17 primary healthcare clinics (PHC) in 2017/18, which comprises of 11 fixed and 6 mobile clinics. Although there are no community health centres in either Drakenstein or the broader Cape Winelands District, there are 3 community day centres in Drakenstein. In addition, Drakenstein has a regional hospital, as well as 18 ART treatment clinics/sites and 26 TB

# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES



Access to emergency medical services is critical for rural citizens due to rural distances between towns and health facilities being much greater than in the urban areas. Combined with the relatively lower population per square kilometre in rural areas, ambulance coverage is greater in rural areas in order to maintain adequate coverage for rural communities.

Provision of more operational ambulances can provide greater coverage of emergency medical services. Drakenstein had 2 ambulances per 10 000 inhabitants in 2017 which is on par with the District average of 2 ambulances per 10 000 people. It is worth noting that this number only refers to Provincial ambulances and excludes all private service providers.

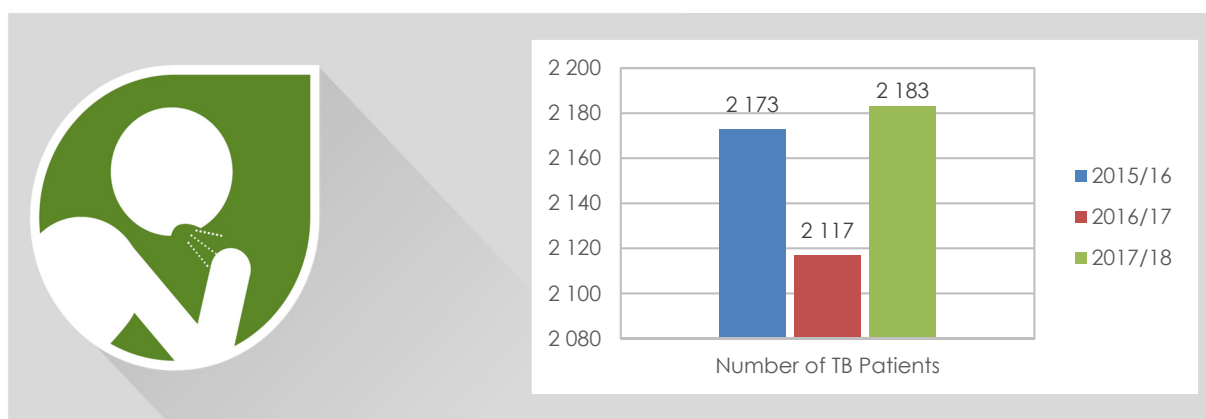
# HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS management is crucial given its implications for the labour force and the demand for healthcare services.

Area	Registered patients receiving ART		Number of new ART patients		HIV Transmission Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Drakenstein</b>	7 815	8 353	1 428	1 216	2.3	0.2
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	27 162	29 136	5 097	4 679	1,5	0,4

The total registered patients receiving ARTs in Drakenstein is steadily rising from 7 815 in 2016/17 to 8 353 in 2017/18, a total increase of 538 patients. The 8 353 patients receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2017/18 are treated in eighteen clinics or treatment sites. A total of 29 136 registered patients received antiretroviral treatment in the Cape Winelands District in 2017/18. The number of new antiretroviral patients decreased to 1 216 in 2017/18 from 1 428 in 2016/17. The HIV transmission rate for Drakenstein shows an improvement from 2.3 per cent in 2016/17 to 0.2 per cent in 2017/18. This figure is marginally lower than that of the District transmission rate of 0.4 per cent in 2017/18.

# TUBERCULOSIS (TB)



In a similar vein to the rising number of HIV/AIDS cases, Drakenstein experienced an increase tuberculosis (TB) cases. Drakenstein with 2 183 TB patients in 2017/18 compared to 2 173 in 2015/16, represents 30.2 per cent of the TB patients who are treated in the treatment sites in the Cape Winelands District in 2017/18. The TB patients are treated in 26 TB clinics or treatment sites.

# CHILD HEALTH

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals aims by 2030 to end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births (Source: UN SDG's).

Area	Immunisation Rate		Malnutrition		Neonatal Mortality Rate		Low birth weight	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Drakenstein</b>	72.5	86.7	3.0	2.9	3.7	5.4	139.9	162.7
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	65.3	73.9	3.6	4.7	6.6	9.5	143.4	159.8

The **full immunisation coverage rate** in Drakenstein increased from 72.5 per cent in 2016/17 to 86.7 per cent in 2017/18. Drakenstein's rate is notably higher than that of the District in 2017/18.

Drakenstein's **malnutrition rate** decreased marginally from 3.0 in 2016/17 to 2.9 in 2017/18. At 2.9, Drakenstein's rate is healthier than the District average of 4.7 per 100 000 people.

The **neonatal mortality rate** (NMR) in the Drakenstein area increased from 3.7 per 1 000 live births in 2016/17 to 5.4 per 1 000 live births in 2017/18. A rise in the NMR may reflect a deterioration in new-born health outcomes, or it may indicate an improvement in the reporting of neonatal deaths.

The **low birth weight indicator** in Drakenstein improved between 2016/17 and 2017/18 shifting from 139.9 to 162.7 respectively. This 2017/18 total is higher than the District average.

## DEFINITIONS

**Immunisation:** *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. Immunisation protects both adults and children against preventable infectious diseases. Low immunisation rates speak to the need for parents to understand the critical importance of immunisation, as well as the need to encourage parents to have their young children immunised.*

**Malnutrition:** *Expressed as the number of malnourished children under five years per 100 000 people. Malnutrition (either under- or over-nutrition) refers to the condition whereby an individual does not receive adequate amounts or receives excessive amounts of nutrients.*

**Neonatal mortality rate:** *Measured as the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1 000 live births in a given year. The first 28 days of life (neonatal period) represent the most vulnerable time for a child's survival. The Province's target for 2019 is 6.0 per 1 000 live births.*

**Low birth weight:** *Percentage of all babies born in facility that weighed less than 2 500 g. Low birth weight is associated with a range of both short- and long-term consequences.*

# MATERNAL HEALTH

Area	Maternal Mortality Rate		Delivery Rate to Women under 18 years		Termination of Pregnancy Rate	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Drakenstein	0.0	0.0	5.5	7.7	1.2	1.1
Cape Winelands District	0.1	0.0	6.6	13.4	0.6	0.6

The **maternal mortality rate** in Drakenstein and the Cape Winelands District remained at zero deaths per 100 000 live births in 2016/17 and 2017/18.

The **delivery rate to women under 18 years** increased between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Drakenstein shifting from 5.5 per cent to 7.7 per cent per 1 000 births respectively. The District average was almost double that of Drakenstein. This is of concern as these are teenage girls who are of school going age and may lead to an increase in the high dropout rate at schools in the Drakenstein area and Cape Winelands as a whole.

The **termination of pregnancy rate** remains relatively steady at 1.2 and 1.1 per cent for 2016/17 and 2017/18 respectively in the Drakenstein area whereas it remained unchanged at 0.6 across the District as a whole.

## DEFINITIONS

**Maternal mortality rate:** *Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births in health facilities. Maternal death is death occurring during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of pregnancy and irrespective of the cause of death (obstetric and non-obstetric).*

**Births to teenage mothers:** *Deliveries to women under the age of 20 years as proportion of total deliveries in health facilities. Teenage pregnancy is almost always unplanned; as a result, when young parents are placed in a position to care for their children, life can become particularly tough, especially if they do not have family or social support.*

**Termination of pregnancy:** *The percentage of terminations as a proportion of the female population aged 15 to 44 years. Government hospitals, designated private doctors and gynaecologists, and non-profit providers offer safe and legal termination of pregnancy. To have a free abortion, the request must be made at a primary healthcare clinic, where the pregnancy will be confirmed, counselling provided, an appointment made, and a referral letter be given to a facility where the procedure can be performed.*

# 4

## POVERTY

This section shows living conditions and economic circumstances of households in Drakenstein based on most recent data including Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Census of Municipalities 2016 and Quantec. Economic theory suggests that when an economy prospers its households are expected to enjoy a good standard of living. On the contrary, a declining economy tends to lower the standards of living of people. This section uses indicators in terms of GDP per capita, income inequality, human development, as well as indigent households and free basic services to show the current reality of households residing in the Drakenstein municipal area.

The deteriorating financial health of households and individuals under the weight of economic pressures, specifically between 2011 and 2015, has resulted in an increase in the poverty levels, according to the Poverty Trends in South Africa report released by Statistics South Africa in 2017. The report cites rising unemployment levels, low commodity prices, higher consumer prices, lower investment levels, household dependency on credit, and policy uncertainty as the key contributors to the economic decline in recent times. These recent findings indicate that the country will have to reduce poverty at a faster rate than previously planned.

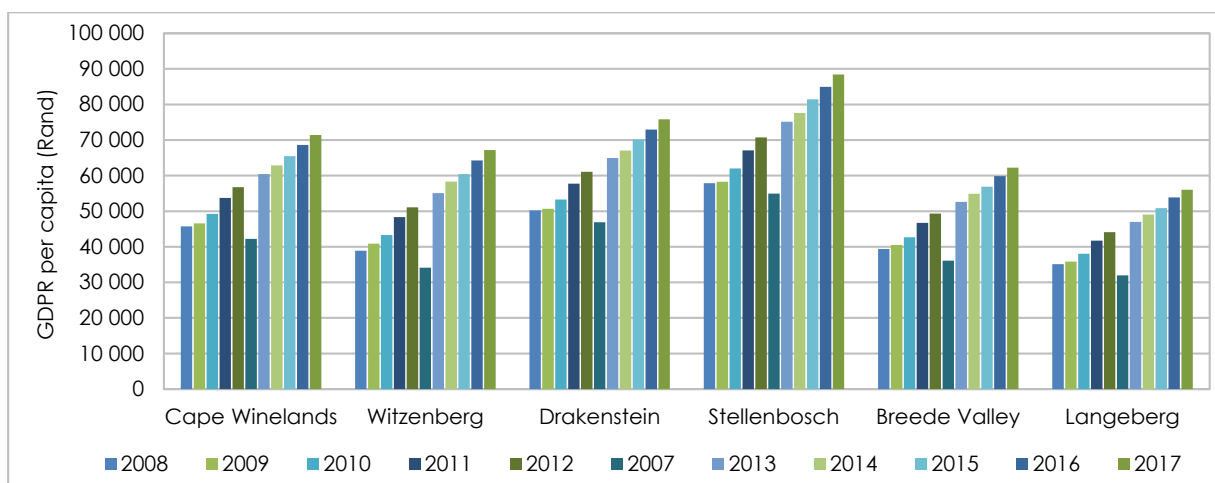
According to the report the categories of people vulnerable to poverty remained to be African females, children 17 years and younger, people from rural areas, and those with no education. Inflation-adjusted poverty lines show that food poverty increased from R219 in 2006 to R531 per person per month in 2017. The lower-bound poverty line has increased from R370 in 2006 to R758 per person per month in 2017 while the upper-bound poverty line has increased from R575 in 2006 to R1 138 per person per month in 2017.





# GDP PER CAPITA

An increase in real GDP per capita, i.e. GDP per person, is experienced only if the real economic growth rate exceeds the population growth rate. Even though real GDP per capita reflects changes in the overall well-being of the population, not everyone within an economy will earn the same amount of money as estimated by the real GDP per capita indicator.

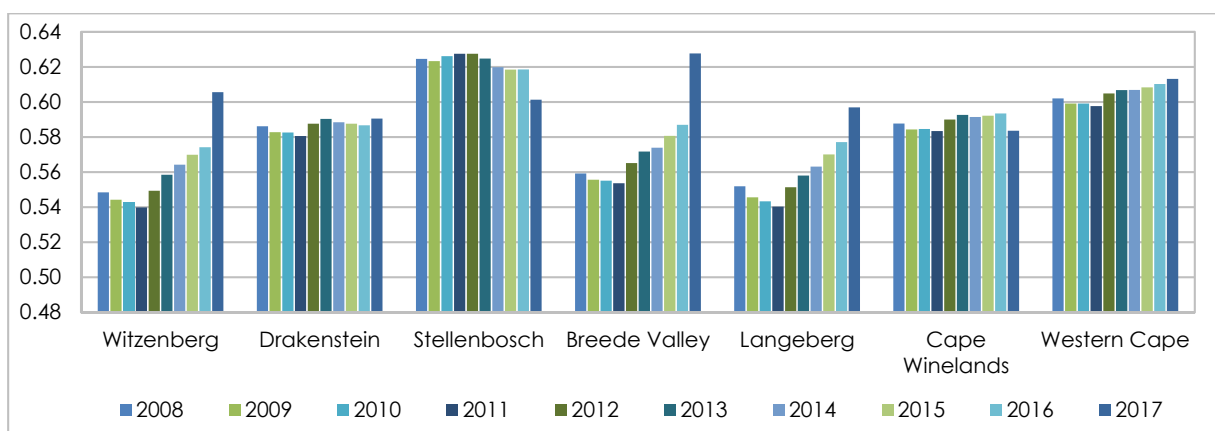


Source: Stats SA 2017, own calculations

At 75 832 in 2017, Drakenstein real GDP per capita is marginally below that of the Cape Winelands District's figure of R71 426 as well as that of the Western Cape.

# INCOME INEQUALITY

The National Development Plan (NDP) has set a target of reducing income inequality in South Africa from a Gini coefficient of 0.7 in 2010 to 0.6 by 2030. Income inequality has marginally increased in Drakenstein between 2010 and 2017. This figure ranged from 0.58 to 0.59 (2010 – 2017), which represents a 0.2 per cent average annual growth figure for the aforementioned period.

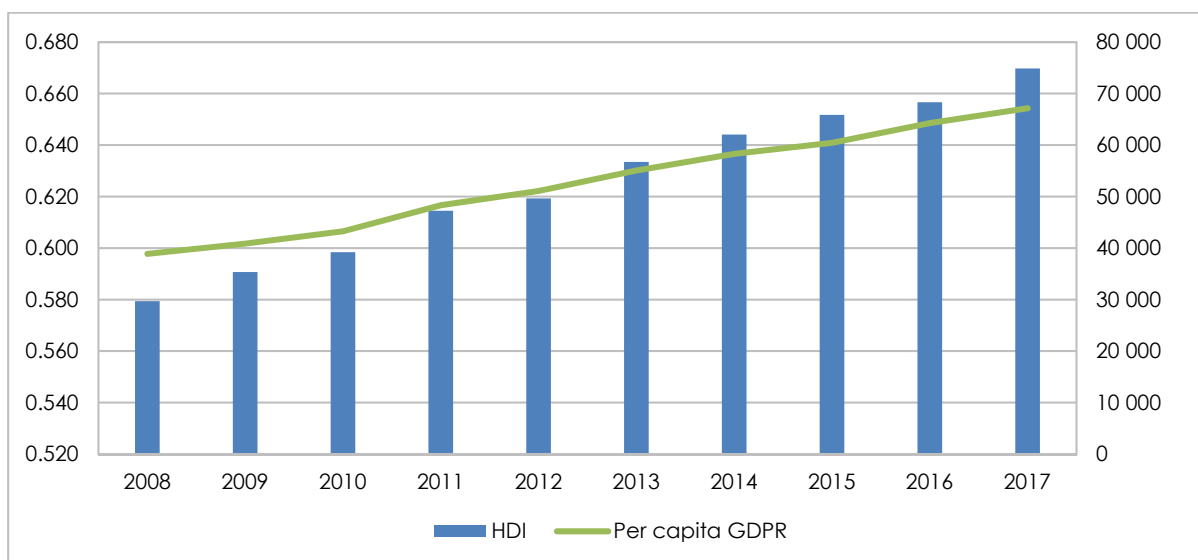


Source: Global Insight, 2017

On a positive note, income inequality levels were in 2017 marginally lower in Drakenstein than in the surrounding municipalities of the Cape Winelands District and the Western Cape.

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations uses the Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>1</sup> to assess the relative level of socio-economic development in countries. Indicators that measure human development are education, housing, access to basic services and health. Per capita income is the average income. It is income per head of the population per year. Per Capita Income might not be the income of every individual in the state. Life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate are other important criteria for measuring development.



Source: *Global Insight, 2017*

There has been a general increase in the HDI in Drakenstein (from 0.647 in 2008 to 0.723 in 2017), Cape Winelands and the whole of the Western Cape between 2011 and 2015. Naturally, per capita income as per definition is expected to mimic the trend of HDI and this is clearly displayed in the graphic above. While this trend is consistent for Drakenstein, per capita GDP has not risen at the rate experienced in comparison to surrounding municipalities across the Cape Winelands District.

<sup>1</sup> The HDI is a composite indicator reflecting education levels, health, and income. It is a measure of peoples' ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, participate in the community and to have sufficient means to be able to afford a decent living. The HDI is represented by a number between 0 and 1, where 1 indicates a high level of human development and 0 represents no human development.

# 5

## BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that every citizen has the right to access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right. Access to housing also includes access to services such as potable water, basic sanitation, safe energy sources and refuse removal services, to ensure that households enjoy a decent standard of living.

This section reflects on housing and basic services access levels (Census 2011) and the incremental progress municipalities have made hereto within the last 5 years (Community Survey 2016).



# ACCESS TO SERVICES AND HOUSING

Since no new household survey information is available (compared to SEPLG 2017), this section highlights housing and household services access levels from the most recent available information from Statistics South Africa's Community Survey 2016. The next household survey which includes municipal level access to household services will be the Census in 2021.

The table below indicates access to housing and services in the Drakenstein Municipal area. With a total of 71 686 households, 90.3 per cent have access to formal housing.

Community Survey 2016	Drakenstein	Cape Winelands District
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>71 686</b>	<b>236 006</b>
<b>Formal main dwelling</b>	64 710	191 077
	90.3%	81.0%
<b>Water (piped inside dwelling/within 200 m)</b>	71 298	232 605
	99.5%	98.6%
<b>Electricity (primary source of lighting)</b>	70 529	228 650
	98.4%	96.9%
<b>Sanitation (flush/chemical toilet)</b>	67 736	218 483
	94.5%	92.6%
<b>Refuse removal (at least weekly)</b>	64 920	192 974
	90.6%	81.8%

Access to water, electricity and sanitation services were however significantly higher than this at 99.5 per cent, 98.4 per cent and 94.5 per cent respectively while household access to refuse removal services was at 90.6 per cent. These figures are on par or above that of the Cape Winelands District.

## SERVICES GROWTH

A key element to the sustainable management of services is accurate and reliable information on the demand for services to enable informed projections on future demand. This section reflects on services growth based on information from Statistics South Africa's Non-Financial Survey of Municipalities. The unit of measure is a consumer/billing unit which is not comparable to household level information. Services provided by municipalities are done per 'plot' or consumer/billing unit, however, since households are the unit of measurement more often used in demographic surveys, an understanding of household dynamics remains important.

A comparison is made between 2007 and 2017 to determine services growth per consumer/billing unit over the past 10 years. This growth is contrasted against growth in support for indigent households, for which municipalities do not receive services revenue. An understanding of these trends will allow for improved planning for the demand of services per consumer unit as well as for revenue projections.

## Water Services

Growth in domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for water services was relatively steady over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording average year on year growth of 2.4 per cent. This equated to a total increase of 9 435 consumer units over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
<b>Domestic and non-domestic water services per consumer/billing unit</b>	35 259	44 694	9 435	2.4%
<b>Indigent support for water services</b>	16 900	18 373	1 473	0.8%

In contrast with this, indigent support for water services increased by 1 473 consumer units or at an average annual rate of 0.8 per cent. This shows that growth in revenue generating consumer units was more than double that of overall growth in units dispersed for Indigent support for water services.

## Sanitation Services

There was a 12 472 unit increase in total domestic and non-domestic consumer/billing units for sanitation services over the 2007 – 2017 period, recording an average increase of 2.8 per cent over this 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
<b>Domestic and non-domestic sanitation services per consumer/billing unit</b>	39 068	51 540	12 472	2.8%
<b>Indigent support for water services</b>	16 900	18 373	1 473	0.8%

Also for sanitation services, there is a stark contrast in overall growth versus the growth in indigent support over the 2007 – 2017 period; as overall consumer units for sanitation services increased steadily, there was muted growth in indigent support at 0.8 per cent across the period under review (2007 – 2017).

## Electricity Services

Compared to water and sanitation, electricity services per consumer/billing unit started off a marginally higher base, with 41 694 units in 2007 increasing to 57 827 in 2017 at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent. This shows consistent growth over the 10-year period.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
<b>Domestic and non-domestic electricity services per consumer/billing unit</b>	41 694	57 827	16 133	3.3%
<b>Indigent support for water services</b>	12 880	17 653	4 773	3.2%

This positive growth is more or less on par with that of the growth in indigent support for electricity services, which increased by 4 773 or 3.2 per cent over the 2007 – 2017 period. This shows that growth in revenue generating consumer units was more or less on par with the growth in units dispersed for Indigent support for water services albeit the total numbers are considerably different.

## Refuse Removal Services

Similar to the electricity services, the refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit started off on a marginally higher base when comparing to water and sanitation services, however with 46 000 units in 2007 decreasing to 43 294 in 2017 at a negative average annual rate of 0.6 per cent. This shows a reduction in billing units over the 10-year period which is not in line with the general positive trend in the disbursement of services.

Non-financial Census of Municipalities	2007	2017	Change 2007 - 2017	Average annual change 2007 - 2017
<b>Domestic and non-domestic refuse removal services per consumer/billing unit</b>	46 000	43 284	-2 716	-0.6%
<b>Indigent support for water services</b>	16 900	18 373	1 473	0.8%

The growth in indigent support for refuse removal services, which increased by 1 473 (or 0.8 per cent) over the 2007 – 2017 period is notable in comparison to the decline in revenue generating units for domestic refuse removal. This shows that growth in revenue generating consumer units has contracted/declined in the context of overall growth in units dispersed.

# 6

## SAFETY AND SECURITY

South African society is becoming more and more violent. This was confirmed by the 2017/18 crime statistics released by the South African Police Service (SAPS) and Stats SA. The crime statistics show which type of criminal activity have increased/ decreased in the past year. The most notable changes that we have seen so far are the marked increase in crime related to murder and cash-in transit.

Between 1993 and 2011 the murder rate, the most reliable of all crime statistics declined almost consistently year on year. The highest murder rate in 100 years (78 murders per 100,000 people) was recorded in 1993, as South Africa transitioned to democracy. By 2011 it had dropped to 30.1 per 100,000.

But over the past six years we have seen a reversal of this downward trend. The murder rate is currently 35.2 per 100,000 ensuring that South Africa remains one of the 10 most murderous countries in the world.

The Western Cape 's persisting problem with gang violence, the increase in crimes against women and children and farm murders. Nyanga in the Western Cape remains the most notorious area in the country, notorious for its gang violence. The murder rate increased by 9.6 with over 300 murders reflected on the crime stats of 2017/18. The number of women murdered increased by 11 per cent, the number of boys by 20 per cent, and girls by 10 per cent from the year before.

The data depicted in the following section was sourced from the 2018 Crime Statistics released by SAPS and Stats SA in September 2018. Incidences of crime per 100 000 were calculated using actual crime and estimated population figures provided by the Department of Social Development.

The information relating to total crashes and crash fatalities were sourced from the Department of Transport and Public Works.



# MURDER



Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Drakenstein	66	122	98
	Cape Winelands District	273	345	353
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	24	42	33
	Cape Winelands District	32	38	38

**Definition:** Murder is unlawful and intentional killing of another person.

The 2017/18 crime statistics indicate that murder has increased by 7.0 per cent to over 20 000 cases recorded in 2017/18. This gives South Africa a rather alarming 57 murders a day and at a rate of 35.7 people murdered per 100 000 populations. Within the Western Cape Province, murder has increases by 12.6 per cent (418) from 3 311 to 3 729, almost doubling the national increase of 6.9 per cent in 2017/18. Within the Drakenstein area, the murder rate (per 100 000 population) declined by 21.4 per cent from 42 in 2017 to 33 in 2018, whereas the murder rate within the Cape Winelands District remained static at 38 between 2017 and 2018. The murder rate in Drakenstein is therefore notably below that of the District average.

# SEXUAL OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Drakenstein	311	331	382
	Cape Winelands District	997	954	970
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	111	113	127
	Cape Winelands District	115	106	105

**Definition:** Sexual offences includes rape (updated to the new definition of rape to provide for the inclusion of male rape), sex work, pornography, public indecency and human trafficking.

The rate of sexual violence in South Africa is amongst the highest in the world. In addition, a number of sexual offence incidences often go unreported (as in the case of rape). With respect to the crime statistic released by SAPS, sexual offences decreased by 0.6 per cent in the Western Cape in 2017/18. In 2018, there were 127 sexual crimes (per 100 000 people) recorded in Drakenstein compared with 113 the previous year, which equates to an increase of 12.3 per cent. In turn, the sexual crimes rate decreased by 0.9 per cent from 106 in 2017 to 105 in 2018 across the Cape Winelands District.



# DRUG-RELATED OFFENCES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Drakenstein	3 064	3 600	3 998
	Cape Winelands District	11 743	13 882	16 008
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	1 094	1 228	1 328
	Cape Winelands District	1 356	1 538	1 727

**Definition:** Drug-related crimes refers to the situation where the perpetrator is found to be in possession of, under the influence of, or selling illegal drugs.

The Western Cape has the highest rate of drug related crime in the country at 1 769 per 100 000. It also contributed more than a third (36.2 per cent) of cases to the country's drug related crime in 2017/18. Drug-related crimes within the Drakenstein area displays an increase in 2018, up by 8.1 per cent from 1 228 cases in 2017 to 1 328 cases in 2018 (per 100 000 population). The Cape Winelands District's trend is also on an increasing trajectory, with drug-related crimes increasing by 12.2 per cent from 1 538 in 2017 to 1 727 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

# DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Drakenstein	186	169	165
	Cape Winelands District	838	814	875
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	66	58	55
	Cape Winelands District	97	90	94

**Definition:** DUI refers to a situation where the driver of a vehicle is found to be over the legal blood alcohol limit. This is a crime detected through police activity rather than reports by members of the public.

Despite concerted efforts by government our roads are still considered amongst the most dangerous in the world. Reckless driving and alcohol consumption remain the top reason for road accidents. The number of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the Drakenstein area shows a decrease of 5.1 per cent from 58 in 2017 to 55 in 2018 (per 100 000 population). In the Cape Winelands District area, the number of cases increased by 4.4 per cent from 90 in 2017 to 94 in 2018 (per 100 000 population). It is noteworthy that cases of driving under the influence is on the decline in Drakenstein.

## RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES




Municipal Area		2016	2017	2018
Actual Number	Drakenstein	1 834	1 849	1 606
	Cape Winelands District	6 274	6 278	5 820
Per 100 000	Drakenstein	655	631	534
	Cape Winelands District	724	696	628

**Definition:** Residential burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a residential structure with the intent to commit a crime, usually a theft.

Residential burglaries in the Western Cape increased by 5.3 per cent. Residential burglary cases within the Drakenstein area decreased by 15.3 per cent from 631 in 2017 to 534 in 2018 (per 100 000 population).

Residential burglaries within the Cape Winelands District also show a decline of 9.7 per cent from 696 in 2017 to 628 in 2018 (per 100 000 population). Although declining, the number of cases of residential burglary crimes remain a serious concern throughout the Cape Winelands District area.

## FATAL CRASHES



Area	2015	2016	2017
Drakenstein	50	58	67
Cape Winelands District	201	238	210

**Definition:** A crash occurrence that caused immediate death to a road user i.e. death upon impact, flung from the wreckage, burnt to death, etc.

Fatal crashes involving motor vehicles, motorcycles, cyclists and pedestrians within the jurisdiction of the Drakenstein Municipality has gradually increased since 2015, with an increase from 50 in 2015, up to 58 and eventually 67 in 2016 and 2017 respectively. The number of fatal crashes in the broader Cape Winelands District increased by 18.4 per cent between 2015 and 2016 before decreasing again towards the end of 2017.

# ROAD USER FATALITIES

Area	2015	2016	2017
<b>Drakenstein</b>	55	61	76
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	232	307	233

**Definition:** *The type of road user that died in or during a crash i.e. driver, cyclist, passengers, pedestrians.*

According to a recent study, the majority of road fatalities in Africa fall within the working age cohort - between the ages of 15 – 64 years – whilst three out of four fatalities were found to be male (Peden et al., 2013). The untimely death of these primary breadwinners therefore impacts directly upon not only the livelihood of family structures, but deprive society of active economic participants that contribute towards growth and development. The socio-economic impact of such road fatalities has proven to be particularly devastating in South Africa where the majority of road users hail from poor and vulnerable communities.

The previous section specified that a total of 67 fatal crashes occurred within the Drakenstein region in 2017. As per above, a total of 76 road users died in these.

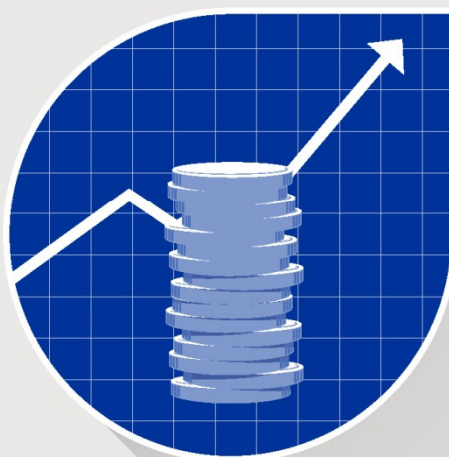
Additional, lower-level information regarding the time, location, gender, ages of above specified crashes are available from the Department of Transport and Public Works upon request.

# 7

## THE ECONOMY

Economic activity within municipal boundaries is important as it shows the extent of human development and the living standards of communities. Although municipalities have no power to increase or decrease taxes in order to stimulate economic activity, there are few levers that local government authorities have control over to contribute to economic performance, including, among others, procurement of goods and services, job creation through expanded public works programmes as well as creating an enabling environment for small businesses.

The ability of households to pay for services such as water, electricity, sanitation, and refuse removal depends on income generated from economic activities. A slowdown in economic activity may result in job losses and inability of households to pay for services, leading to reduced municipal revenues. Data on macroeconomic performance, especially the information on sectoral growth and employment, is useful for municipalities' revenue and expenditure projections.



# ECONOMIC SECTOR PERFORMANCE

The local economy of the Drakenstein municipal area is dominated by the finance and business services sector (R4.226 billion; 21.2 per cent), followed by the wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (R3.495 billion; 17.6 per cent); manufacturing (R3.149 billion; 15.8 per cent) and agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (R1.402 billion; 7.0 per cent). Combined, these top sectors contributed R12.1 billion (or 61.1 per cent) to the Drakenstein municipal economy, which was estimated to be worth R19.896 billion in 2016.

Drakenstein GDP performance per sector, 2006 - 2017									
Sector	Contribution to GDP (%) 2016	R million value 2016	Trend		Real GDP growth (%)				
			2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1 457.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.0	1 401.6	2.2	0.9	2.7	8.1	-3.0	-9.2	6.1
Mining and quarrying	0.3	56.0	0.0	2.7	3.0	6.9	-0.4	-3.2	7.2
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>5 202.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Manufacturing	15.8	3 148.6	-2.1	-2.1	-2.4	-2.1	-1.9	-1.9	-2.1
Electricity, gas and water	2.6	524.4	1.5	0.1	2.1	1.2	-1.0	-2.1	0.1
Construction	7.7	1 529.7	6.4	4.1	7.0	5.5	3.8	2.9	1.2
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>13 236.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	17.6	3 494.9	3.8	2.5	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	0.1
Transport, storage and communication	8.7	1 724.3	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.4	0.1	0.6	1.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	21.2	4 225.6	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.6
General government	10.8	2 150.5	3.1	1.7	3.9	3.0	0.7	0.8	-0.1
Community, social and personal services	8.2	1 641.2	3.5	2.9	4.4	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.2
<b>Total Drakenstein</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19 896.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Source: Quantec Research, 2017 (e denotes estimate)

The 10-year trend, between 2006 and 2016, shows that the construction sector registered the highest average growth rate (6.4 per cent) in Drakenstein during this period, followed by the finance and business services sector (4.3 per cent), wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (3.8 per cent); community, social and personal services (3.5 per cent) and general government (3.1 per cent) sectors.

A cause of concern is the fact that sectors with a significant contribution to the economy, such as agriculture (7.0 per cent) and manufacturing (15.3 per cent), registered the lowest growth rates and even regressing in the case of manufacturing for the period 2006 – 2016. Growth of the agriculture sector shrunk into negative territory in 2015 and 2016 due to the severe drought but the estimated growth rate for 2017 is a healthy 6.1 per cent.

# LABOUR

This section highlights key trends in the labour market within the Drakenstein municipal area, beginning with a breakdown of skills of the labour force, followed by employment numbers per sector as well as the unemployment levels. The majority of workers in the Drakenstein labour force in 2016 was dominated by low skilled workers (38.8 per cent) and only 23.0 per cent were skilled.

Drakenstein trends in labour force skills, 2006 - 2017					
Formal employment by skill	Skill level contribution (%)	Average growth (%)	Average growth (%)	Number of jobs 2016	
	2016	2006 - 2016	2013 - 2017e	2016	2017e
Skilled	23.0	3.2	2.6	19 216	19 417
Semi-skilled	38.2	1.3	1.9	31 857	31 952
Low skilled	38.8	-0.4	2.2	32 420	32 353
<b>Total Drakenstein</b>	100	1.0	2.2	83 493	83 722

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

The number of skilled workers increased much more than that of semi-skilled workers during the period 2006 – 2016, while a slight decrease was experienced in the number of low-skilled workers. An improvement in education and economic performance can contribute to a further decrease in low-skilled workers.

The wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation sector (22 423; 20.8 per cent) contributed the most jobs in the Drakenstein municipal area in 2016, followed by the agriculture, forestry and fishing (19 146; 17.8 per cent), community and social services (16 828; 15.6 per cent); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (16 810; 15.6 per cent) and general government (12 134; 11.3 per cent) sectors. Combined, these top sectors contributed 87 341 or 81.0 per cent of the 107 760 jobs in 2016.

Drakenstein employment growth per sector 2006 – 2017e									
Sector	Contribution to employment	Number of jobs 2016	Trend		Employment (net change)				
	2016 (%)		2006 - 2016	2013 – 2017e	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19 233</b>	<b>9 474</b>	<b>2 577</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>-1 073</b>	<b>4 033</b>	<b>-891</b>	<b>-484</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.8	19 146	9 467	2 575	992	-1 073	4 030	-890	-484
Mining and quarrying	0.1	87	7	2	0	0	3	-1	0
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16 849</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>90</b>
Manufacturing	8.6	9 270	2 443	320	67	-147	-17	-20	-13
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	352	123	59	6	14	14	15	10
Construction	6.7	7 227	1 838	1 292	219	404	119	457	93
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>71 678</b>	<b>20 227</b>	<b>10 543</b>	<b>2 216</b>	<b>2 148</b>	<b>2 606</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>2 495</b>
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	20.8	22 423	6 532	4 213	657	525	1 150	502	1 379
Transport, storage and communication	3.2	3 483	1 079	363	178	42	215	-213	141
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	15.6	16 810	5 074	2 696	584	511	751	391	459
General government	11.3	12 134	2 820	125	-93	605	-218	217	-386
Community, social and personal services	15.6	16 828	4 722	3 146	890	465	708	181	902
<b>Total Drakenstein</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107 760</b>	<b>10 271</b>	<b>14 151</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>1 346</b>	<b>6 755</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2 101</b>

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Only the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in the Drakenstein municipal area reported an average decrease in jobs (-890 in 2016 and -484 in 2017) for consecutive years between 2006 and 2016. There were job losses reported in this sector in 2016 and 2017 due to the severe drought. This is a major cause for concern considering the significant contribution of this sector to the Drakenstein economy. However, while this sector experienced job losses in the outer years, the sector subsequently also reported the largest increase in jobs between 2006 and 2016 (9 467), followed by wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (6 532); and financial and business services (5 074).

Unemployment Rates for the Western Cape (%)												
Area	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017e
<b>Drakenstein</b>	8.9	9.0	9.7	11.1	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.4	13.0	12.2	13.4	14.1
<b>Cape Winelands District</b>	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.1	10.1	10.7
<b>Western Cape</b>	13.8	13.3	12.9	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.2	17.4	18.2

Source: Quantec Research, 2018 (e denotes estimate)

Unemployment in the Drakenstein municipal area increased marginally from 12.2 per cent in 2015 to 13.4 in 2016 and an estimated 14.1 in 2017. Over the last decade, the unemployment rate has been rising steadily. The Drakenstein unemployment rate in 2017 is much lower at 14.1 per cent than the average for the Province (18.2 per cent) but noticeably higher than that of the Cape Winelands District.

# SOURCES

## 1. Demographics

- Population: *Department of Social Development, 2017*
- Age cohorts: *Department of Social Development, 2017*

## 2. Education

- Learner enrolment: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Learner-teacher ratio: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Grade 12 drop-out rates: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational facilities: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*
- Educational outcomes: *Western Cape Education Department, 2017; Annual Survey of Public and Independent Schools (ASS), 2016*

## 3. Health

- Healthcare facilities: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Emergency medical services: *Department of Health, 2017*
- HIV/AIDS: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Tuberculosis: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Child health: *Department of Health, 2017*
- Maternal health: *Department of Health, 2017*

## 4. Poverty

- GDP per capita: *Statistics South Africa, 2017; own calculations*
- Income Inequality: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Human Development: *IHS Global Insight, 2017*
- Indigent households: *Department of Local Government, 2017*



# SOURCES

## 5. Basic Services

- Households: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to housing: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to water: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to electricity: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to sanitation: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*
- Access to refuse removal: *Statistics South Africa, Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016*

## 6. Safety and Security

- Murder: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Sexual offences: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Drug-related crimes: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Driving under the influence: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Residential burglaries: *South African Police Service (SAPS), 2017*
- Fatal crashes: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*
- Road user fatalities: *Department of Transport and Public Works, 2017*

## 7. Economy

- Sector Performance: *Quantec Research, 2017*
- Labour: *Quantec Research, 2017*